

All can be used to inform time, place and cause.

- Conjunctions link words and phrases together.
- Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and clauses.
- Preposition describes location, place or time - before a noun.

Conjunctions		Adverbs		Prepositions	
when	before	then	next	before	after
while	since	soon	always	during	due to
because	so	later	now	above	below
where	later	inside	outside	through	under
unless	until	therefore		beside	with
yet	once	yesterday		inside	next to
that	if	frequently		because of	
		eventually			

A noun phrase adds detail to the noun. *the big bear...a black dog...an old, wooden boat...the bird with golden feathers...*

*It does not need to be 2 adjectives + noun, a noun can be modified by a noun. *bed socks...history book...ankle boots*

First, second, and third person show the narrative point of view.

1st person: I, we, me, my, mine, our, ours.

I went shopping. The picnic is ours for lunch. We had a great time.

2nd person: you, your yours.

You are kind. The gift is all yours.

3rd person: he, his, him, she, her, hers, it, its, their, theirs...

He is running fast.

They preferred to play football.

Sally watched the game.

The present perfect verb form, instead of the simple present.

Simple present tense

I like to play games.

My dad drives a red car.

Present perfect

He **has gone** out to play.

(**present+perfect** form)

I **have** finished my work.

(**present+perfect** form)

Inverted commas (also known as speech marks) show when people are actually speaking: this is known as direct speech.

"I'm beginning to understand," he said.

 At the start and end of what is being said.

A group of linked sentences that are usually about the same thing. A new **paragraph** starts when you are writing about a new idea, person, place or event. Start the new paragraph on a new line.

In stories this could be the **beginning, middle and end**.

In a report, this could be a new paragraph for each section of the report using headings and subheadings.

Heading = All about Cats

Subheadings = Diet of a Cat

Cat Breeds

- A **full stop** comes at the end of a sentence that is complete and finished. *The boy ran across the road.*
- A **question mark** comes at the end of a sentence that is asking a question. *What time is lunch?*
- An **exclamation** is something you say or shout that shows you are very happy, angry, or surprised. *Oh dear!*
- A **comma** can be used to separate items in a list. *I like cheese, lettuce and tomato in my sandwich.* There is no comma before 'and'.

Year 3

- Use capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks and commas for lists.
- Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions, mostly accurately, to inform time, place or cause
 - Use conjunctions (when, so, before, after, while, because).
 - Use adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon).
 - Use prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of).
- Use nouns and noun phrases, modified by adjectives and other nouns to add detail, experimenting with adjectives to create impact.
- Correctly use verbs in 1st, 2nd and 3rd person.
- Use perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.
- Use punctuation mostly accurately, including some use of inverted commas to indicate direct speech.
- Group ideas into basic paragraphs.
- Write under headings and sub-headings.
- Write with increasing legibility.