Year 3 Grammar coverage					
Formation of nouns using prefixes: auto- anti- super- under-	Expressing time, place and cause, using prepositions: before, after, during, in, because of	Exaggerated language: unbelievable, glorious, etc.	To make the plural for nouns ending in "-ch", "-sh", "s", "z" or "x" by adding "-es"	Pronouns – To know the difference between the subject and object with the personal pronoun	Pronouns – Possessive adjectives my, your, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
Knowing when to use "a" (preceding a consonant) and "an" (preceding a vowel or a word beginning with "h")	Verbs – Present perfect: "has/have" + past participle She has gone to the shops. instead of She went to the shops.	Specific/technical vocabulary to add detail: Siamese cats are a variety that can live to a great age. The species has many unusual features for a feline.	To make the plural for nouns with a single vowel, ending in "f" or "-fe", change the "f" or "-fe" to "-ves": wolf – wolves Noun plurals with a double vowel, ending in "f", just add "s" to make the plural: chief – chiefs	Quantifiers: enough, less, fewer, lots of, none of, both, each, every, a few, neither, either, several	Verbs – Use irregular simple past-tense verbs awake – awoke blow – blew
Word families for meaning, word class and spelling: solve, solution, solving, solved, solver, dissolved, soluble, insoluble	Powerful verbs: Synonyms for verbs such as "said" or "go" to create more powerful verbs	Place the spoken word between inverted commas. Start the sentence with a capital letter, place punctuation before closing the inverted commas. Say who said the words and place what the next person says on the next line.	Compound sentences with co-ordinating conjunctions: and but or so for nor	The difference between a phrase and a clause	Verbs – Past perfect: "had" + past participle

			yet		
Expressing time, place and	Prepositions:	Word families based on	Complex sentences using	Pattern of three for	Homophones and their
cause using conjunctions:		common words:	subordinate conjunctions:	persuasion:	meanings:
when, before, after, while, so, because	next to, by the side of, in front of, during, though, throughout, because of	fear, feared, fearful, fears, fearfully	until	Fun. Exciting. Adventerous!	bear – bare
			although		pear – pair
			even if		
Expressing time, place and	Identifying all the word	Use a comma after a fronted	Know that pronouns, nouns		
cause using	classes of a simple sentence	adverbial phrase,	and proper nouns can all be		
adverbs: then, next, soon		prepositional phrase or adverb ending in "-ly"	the subject of a sentence		

Spelling	Sentence/ grammar lessons
Word families	Inverted commas
Prefixes — auto-, anti-, super-, under-	Verbs – present perfect and past perfect
Conjunctions – when, before, after, while, so, because	Fronted adverbial phrases – prepositional phrase, starting with an adverb ("-ly")
Adverbs – then, next, soon	Pattern of three and exaggerated language for persuasion
Synonyms for verbs to create more powerful vocabulary	Complex sentences using: <i>until, although, even if</i> . The conjunction is found in the middle of the sentence.
Prepositions – next, though, during, throughout	

	Compound sentences using: and, but, for, yet, nor, so, or
Homophones	
	Difference between clause and phrase
Quantifiers	
Plurals ending in "f" and "-fe"	Difference between fewer and less. Fewer is used for count nouns (few apples) and less is used for non-count nouns (less water)
Plurals ending in "-sh", "-ch", "x", "z", "s"	Personal pronouns (subject and object) and where to use them in the sentence
Irregular past-tense verbs	Specific and technical vocabulary
Possessive adjectives	Knowing when to use "a" and "an"
Exaggerated language	Identify all the word classes of a simple sentence
Adverbs ending in "-ly"	Identify the subject of the sentence
It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.	Inverted commas