

Year 3	Handwriting	Handwriting is consistently joined and correctly formed.  Ongoing investigations of spelling patterns	
	Composition and sentence structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistently accurate use of full stops, capital letters, question and exclamation marks</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop complex sentences</li> </ul>	Eg - Using 'ing' starters: ' <b>Sighing</b> , the man lay down to sleep.' - Using subordinating conjunctions; ' <b>Because</b> I was tired, I went to sleep.' - Using adverbial phrases used as a 'where', 'when' or 'how' (fronted adverbials); ' <b>When</b> I walk to school, I see lots of birds.' - Drop in a relative clause using: who/whom/which/whose/that; 'The bird, <b>which was flapping furiously</b> , flew away.'
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistent use of paragraphs</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sentence of 3 for description</li> </ul>	The cottage was almost invisible, hiding under a thick layer of snow and glistening in the sunlight.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More specific / technical vocabulary to add detail</li> </ul>	A few dragons of this variety can breathe on any creature and turn it to stone immediately.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure use of inverted commas for direct speech</li> </ul>	'Where are you going?' asked Mary.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ellipses to keep the reader hanging on</li> </ul>	Slowly, she opened the door into the haunted house.....
		Grammar	Homophones
	Prefixes and suffixes		Prefix: The letters in front of a word which change the meaning- e.g. <b>auto</b> pilot. Suffix: The letters after a word which change the meaning- e.g. forget <b>ful</b>

		Alphabetical order	
		Word families	Words with common root words; e.g. solve, solution, soluble, dissolve, solvent.
		<p>Clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Main</li> <li>-subordinate</li> <li>-Relative</li> </ul>	<p>Clause: A group of words containing a verb e.g. <b>The bird chirped</b> or <b>as it sat in the tree</b>.</p> <p>Main clause: A clause that can stand alone as a sentence e.g. <b>The bird chirped</b> as it sat in the tree.</p> <p>Subordinate clause: A clause which does not make sense on its own e.g. The bird chirped <b>as it sat in the tree</b>.</p> <p>Relative clause: A clause which modifies the noun e.g. The bird, <b>who was hungry</b>, chirped as it sat in the tree.</p>
		Contractions	<p>E.g. I will → I'll</p> <p>He will → He'll</p> <p>Are not → aren't</p>
		Terms on grammar glossary sheet	