

# Year 3 SPAG organiser

## What you should know by the end of Year 3.

- How to show time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions
- How to use paragraphs as a way to group linked ideas.
- Headings and sub-headings to help presentation
- Use of the perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past
- Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech
- Creating nouns using prefixes
- Using a or an depending on if the next word starts with a consonant
- Word families based on common words

## Vocabulary

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Clause             | A part of a sentence which includes a verb and a noun.  |
| conjunction        | A word which joins clauses or sentences together  |
| consonant          | Letters in the alphabet apartt from A,E,I,O or U  |
| Direct speech      | What is being said by someone in a piece of writing.  |
| Inverted Commas    | These are put around what is being said by someone in direct speech. They are sometimes also called speech marks. |
| prefix             | A group of letters that are put at the start of a word to change its meaning.                                     |
| preposition        | A word which tells us about where or when.  |
| Subordinate clause | A part of a sentence which adds more detail, but wouldn't make sense by itself.                                   |
| Vowel              | A, E, I, O and U  |
| Word family        | A group of word with a common root word.  |

## Vowels and Consonants

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

## Direct Speech

This is when you write down what someone has said. You use **inverted commas** (or speech marks) around the speech. For example:

Billy shouted, "Who is there?"

## Paragraphs

Paragraphs help to break up a piece of writing. You start a new paragraph when you talk about a new:

- **Place**
- **Time**
- **Topic or idea**
- **When a new person speaks.**

## Perfect tense

In the perfect tense, we use **have or has**. For example:

I asked → I **have** asked.  
He went → He **has** gone.

## Time, place and cause

**Adverbs**— then, next, yesterday, soon , lately, frequently, later, now  
**Yesterday**, we had pasta for tea.

**Conjunctions**—when, because, before, while, so , until, yet, if  
We had to wait **because** it was hot.

**Prepositions**— before, after, during, above, below, besides , with  
**After** tea, we read our books.

## Headings

**Headings** are written at the beginning of a piece of writing and explain what it is about.

**Sub-headings** divide a piece of writing up into smaller sections. The sub heading guides the reader and tells them what the

## a or an?

If the next word begins with a **consonant**, use 'a', if it starters with a **vowel**, use 'a'. For example

- A pig
- An apple

## Nouns using prefixes

There are lots of prefixes, such as:

- Super
- Anti
- Mis

## Word families

These are words which are all linked by a **root word**. For example—**act**

- React
- Actor
- overreact