



# SPaG Glossary

## Year 3

### National Curriculum Expectations

Year 3: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
<b>Word</b>	Formation of <b>nouns</b> using a range of <b>prefixes</b> [for example <i>super-</i> , <i>anti-</i> , <i>auto-</i> ] Use of the <b>forms</b> <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> according to whether the next <b>word</b> begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <u>a</u> rock, <u>an</u> open box] <b>Word families</b> based on common <b>words</b> , showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i> ]
<b>Sentence</b>	Expressing time, place and cause using <b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when</i> , <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>because</i> ], <b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>therefore</i> ], or <b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>during</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>because of</i> ]
<b>Text</b>	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation Use of the <b>present perfect</b> form of <b>verbs</b> instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> ]
<b>Punctuation</b>	Introduction to inverted commas to <b>punctuate</b> direct speech
<b>Terminology for pupils</b>	preposition, conjunction word family, prefix clause, subordinate clause direct speech consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks')

## Glossary of Terms

Year 1	Letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech. Written words are made up of letters. E.g. Gg Ee Ww
	Capital letter	A letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height; A, B, Q as distinguished from a, b, q. Used as the initial letter of a proper name, the pronoun I and in the first word of a sentence. E.g. After school Ted plays football in Southampton.
	Word	A word is a unit of grammar: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by finger spaces.
	Singular	When a word is in singular form it means just one or by itself. E.g. boy baby goose
	Plural	When a word is plural it means more than one. E.g. boys babies geese
	Sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. E.g. John was at the farm.
	Punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries. E.g. ! " ( ) - ? / . , ; :
	Full stop	A punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence or an abbreviation.
	Question mark	A punctuation mark (?) indicating a question.
	Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark (!) indicating strong feelings, something unusual or high volume (shouting).
Year 2	Noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and things. Nouns may be classified as common (e.g. boy, day) or proper (e.g. Ivan, Monday)
	Noun phrase	A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. The head word in a noun phrase will be a noun or a pronoun. Noun phrases are most often used for description and specification. E.g. plain flour, foxes with bushy tails
	Statement	The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. E.g. You are my friend.
	Question	E.g. Are you my friend?
	Exclamation	E.g. What a good friend you are!
	Command	E.g. Be my friend!

Year 3	Suffix	<p>A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.</p> <p>E.g. success - successful, teach - teacher, small - smallest</p>
	Adjective	<p>A "describing word". The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: before a noun, to make the noun's meaning more specific or after the verb to be, as its complement. Adjectives cannot be modified by other adjectives. This distinguishes them from nouns, which can be.</p> <p>E.g. The pupils did some really <b>excellent</b> work. Their work was <b>excellent</b>.</p>
	Adverb	<p>Adverbs are sometimes said to describe manner or time. This is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish adverbs from other word classes. The surest way to identify adverbs is by the ways they can be used: they can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause.</p> <p>E.g. Joshua soon started <b>snoring</b> loudly. That match was <b>really</b> exciting! We don't get to play games <b>very</b> often. <b>Fortunately</b>, it didn't rain.</p>
	Verb	<p>Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, many verbs name states or feelings rather than actions. Verbs can usually have a tense, either present or past (also future).</p> <p>E.g. He <b>lives</b> in Birmingham. The teacher <b>wrote</b> a song for the class. He <b>likes</b> chocolate. He <b>knew</b> my father.</p>
	Tense	<p>Verbs in the past tense are commonly used to: talk about the past, talk about imagined situations, make a request sound more polite. Most verbs take a suffix -ed to form their past tense, but many commonly used verbs are irregular. Verbs in the present tense are commonly used to: talk about the present</p>
	Apostrophes	<p>Apostrophes have two completely different uses. They show the place of missing letters and they mark possessives.</p> <p>E.g. <b>We're</b> going out and <b>we'll</b> get something to eat.          Hannah's mother went to town in Justin's car.</p>
	Comma	<p>A punctuation mark (,) indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list.</p>
	Preposition	<p>Words which show the relationship between two things. They often tell you where one thing is as apposed to another.</p> <p>E.g. <b>about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between,</b></p>

	beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, over, round, since, though, till, to, towards, under, underneath, until, unto, up, upon, with, within, without.
Conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together.  E.g. <i>and, but, when</i>
Prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.  E.g. <i>overtake, unappealing, disappear</i>
Clause	A clause is a group of words which does contain a verb; it is part of a sentence. A main clause makes sense on its own.  E.g. <i>my sister is older than me</i>
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.  E.g. <i>My sister is older than me and she is very annoying.</i>
Direct speech	When you write down the words that have been spoken and use speech marks.  E.g. <i>"Who's there?" said Marvin.</i>
Consonant	Consonants are specific letters from the alphabet.  E.g. <i>b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, and z</i>
Vowel	Vowels are specific letters from the alphabet. E.g. <i>a, e, i, o, u.</i>
Inverted commas (speech marks)	When you are writing, inverted commas or speech marks go before and after direct speech, surrounding what was said. <i>"I'm hungry," she complained</i>