

Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions
Modify verbs, adverbs, adjectives and clauses	Link words and phrases together.	Describe time, location and place.
Then Next Yesterday Soon Lately Frequently Later Now	When Because Before While So Until Yet If	Before After During Above Below Besides Due to With
<b>Yesterday</b> , we went to the zoo.	I don't like pizza <b>because</b> of the cheese.	We will leave <b>after</b> lunch.

**Paragraphs**

- **Ti** - stands for **Time**, so start a new paragraph for a different time period.
- **P** - stands for **Place**, so start a new paragraph for each new place.
- **To** - stands for **Topic**, so start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject.
- **P** - stands for **Person**, so start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue

In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme.

Vocabulary	
Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs
Command	Tell you to do something. Often urgent and short. Get in the car.
Exclamation	Usually begin with 'How' or 'What'. Full sentence including a verb. What happened to your car!
Paragraph	Connected sentence about one idea or theme.
Past tense	Verb form used describe things that happened in the past.
Present tense	Verb form used to describe things happening right now.
Question	Sentences that ask something or show doubts. Is that your car? Usually end with question mark.
Speech marks	Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said.
Statement	Sentence that claims something as truth. My car is blue. Ends with full stop.

**Commas in a list**

**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 paragraph will be about.

**What you should know be able to do by the end of year 3**

- Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions
- Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.
- Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation
- Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past
- Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense	Simple Future Tense
We use first form of verb	We use second form of verb	We use Will (be) + first form of verb
<b>Example</b> I <b>am</b> a teacher He <b>is</b> a teacher They <b>are</b> teachers He <b>teaches</b> English They <b>teach</b> English	<b>Example</b> I <b>was</b> a teacher He <b>was</b> a teacher They <b>were</b> teachers He <b>taught</b> English They <b>taught</b> English	<b>Example</b> I <b>will be</b> a teacher He <b>will be</b> a teacher They <b>will be</b> teachers He <b>will teach</b> English They <b>will teach</b> English

**Speech**

**Direct speech.**

Opens with speech marks which are placed around what is being said.

"I don't like the zoo," said Alfred.