

# Year 3 Grammar Glossary



Grammar term	What does it mean?
Clause	<p>A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>It's raining.</u> • <u>Samira has four pets</u> because <u>she likes animals.</u></li> </ul>
Conjunction	<p>A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together as part of a sentence.</p> <p>There are two main types of conjunction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Words such as <b>and</b>, <b>but</b> and <b>so</b> link two words or phrases which are equally important. I got a bike <u>and</u> a football for my birthday.</li> <li>• Words such as <b>because</b>, <b>if</b> or <b>when</b> introduce a subordinate clause</li> <li>• <u>If</u> you like, we can have chips for tea. • There's no tennis today <u>because</u> it's raining.</li> </ul>
Consonant letter	<p>A consonant is a letter sound made when you use your teeth, lips and/or tongue to change how the air comes through your mouth. Most letters are consonants, like these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sounds /p/ and /b/ are made when you close your lips then opening them quickly.</li> <li>• The sound /t/ is made when you press your tongue behind your top teeth.</li> </ul>
Direct speech	<p>Direct speech is the words which actually come out of someone's mouth, like the speech bubbles in a cartoon.</p>
Inverted commas	<p>Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?" asked Superman.</li> </ul>
Prefix	<p>A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>o</u>vertake, <u>dis</u>appear, <u>re</u>turn</li> </ul>
Preposition	<p>A preposition links a noun or noun phrase to another word. They often mark direction or locations, but can also make time links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please put your pens <u>in</u> the tub. • We went <u>to</u> the USA <u>on</u> holiday. • I haven't seen her <u>since</u> playtime.</li> </ul>

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Speech marks	See <b>inverted commas</b> .
Subordinate clause	<p>A subordinate clause adds to another clause. It can't be a sentence by itself.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Here's the book that I <u>promised you</u>.</li><li>• <u>When I grow up</u>, I want to be a pilot.</li></ul>
Vowel letter	<p>A vowel letter is one that you make by just changing the shape of your open mouth. You don't use your teeth, tongue or lips.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The letters <b>a</b>, <b>e</b>, <b>i</b>, <b>o</b> and <b>u</b> are vowels. They can be spoken or written.</li><li>• Letter <b>y</b> can also be used to represent a vowel sound.</li></ul>
Word family	<p>Words in a word family are related by meaning, grammar or spelling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Teach, teacher, teaching</li><li>• Child, children, childish(ly)</li></ul>