

Year 3

Inverted commas	To indicate dialogue (speech)	<i>Tom said, "Hello."</i>
Fronted Adverbial	When an adverb or adverbial opens a sentence	<i>All night, the alien chased James.</i>
Comma (additional to covered in KS1)	After fronted adverbial	<i>All night, the alien chased James.</i>
Apostrophe (additional to covered in KS1)	To mark plural possession (more than one noun)	<i>The aliens' jaws snapped.</i>
Pronouns	Takes the place of a noun	<i>The <u>girl</u> sat down, <u>she</u> was sad.</i>
Linking adverbs	Link ideas and clauses	<i>Next, now, soon, then</i>
Subordinating conjunctions (additional to covered in KS1)	Links a main clause and a subordinate clause	<i>As, after, although, before, while</i>
Expanded Noun Phrase	Gives more detail or information about a noun in a simple noun phrase.	<i>The dark, mysterious forest</i>



Leas Park Junior School

Year 3

GPAS

Grammar, Punctuation And Spelling

Guide for Parents

Key Stage 1

Full stop	To complete a sentence.	
Capital letter	To start a sentence. For a proper noun (people). For personal pronoun 'I'. For places.	
Exclamation mark (!)	To indicate an exclamation.	<i>The alien ran faster!</i>
Question mark (?)	To complete a question.	<i>Where could James hide?</i>
Apostrophe	For omission (letters taken out). To mark singular possession.	<i>Tom couldn't escape.</i> <i>The alien's jaw snapped.</i>
Comma	In a noun list. In an adjective list.	<i>The big, brown cow.</i> <i>She had pens, pencils and rubbers.</i>
Noun	Naming word for a person, place or thing.	<i>table, dog, hand</i>
Proper noun	Name of a specific person or place.	<i>Sarah, London</i>
Adjective	A word that describes a noun.	<i>The ugly alien</i>
Determiner	Words that introduce nouns.	<i>the, a, two</i>

Adverbs	Additional information/ to describe a verb. (When, Where or How.)	<i>The alien chased James angrily.</i>
Preposition	Where or when a noun is.	<i>The alien was above the trees.</i>
Verb	Doing or action words.	<i>eat, crunches, hiding</i>
Coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)	Link two simple sentences.	<i>For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So</i>
Subordinating conjunction	Links a main clause and a subordinate clause.	<i>because, if, when</i>
Simple sentence	Has one clause (clause - needs a noun and a verb and makes sense) Also known as main clause.	<i>The boy ran home.</i>
Compound sentence	Has two simple sentences linked with a coordinating conjunction.	<i>James ran home and Harry went for his dinner.</i>