

# Aa

## Spelling

Silent letters- written for spelling but not said! k, b, g, h, e...

◀ **Prefix** - before

im, in, ir, il, dis, un- not  
mis- wrong  
anti-against  
de, un- oposite  
under- not enough  
super- better, above  
sub- under  
re- again  
auto- independent, self

**Suffix** - after ▶

ation, tion, sion, cian -verb -> noun  
ed- has happened  
s, es - plural, more than one  
ally//ly- noun -> adjective /adjective-> adverb



two/too/to there/their/they're  
hear/here your/you're  
weather/whether



## Rules

-cious and -tious  
-cial and -tial  
-sure, ture, (t)cher  
-k, ch **or** que  
-sh **or** ch  
-g **or** gue  
-s **or** ss, ce, c  
-ee **or** ei, eigh, ie, ey



## Tools

-**Dictionary**- to check spelling  
and meaning of words



## Irregular plurals

Not all plurals have -s or -es

leaf / leaves foot/feet sheep/sheep  
mouse/mice knife/knives person/people

## Punctuation



● **Full stop** – end of sentences

! **Exclamation mark**- excitement

? **Question mark**- questions

⸘ **Comma**- separate clauses

’ **Apostrophe**- possession/contractions

“ **Speech marks**- to indicate speech, other punctuation must go inside the speech marks

**ABC Capital letters**- to start sentences and for proper nouns (names of people and places) and the pronoun I



**Year 3  
Knowledge Organiser  
SPaG**

## Grammar



**Plural**- more than one, shown by changing the spelling of the singular form of the noun

**Singular**- only one

**Possession**- belonging to someone. Shown by using an apostrophe at the end of the word if plural or by adding 's if singular.  
eg. girl's princess'

**Tense**- shows when something happens

**Tenses:**

**Simple past**

I walked

**Simple present**

I walk

**Simple Future**

I will walk

**Past perfect**

I had walked

**Present perfect**

I have walked

**Future present**

I will have walked

**Direct speech**- Speech that records exactly what is said by somebody within speech marks.  
eg. The boy said "this is easy!"

## Sentences

phrase- no verb

clause- must have a verb

The boy, who lived across the road, watched as the girl threw the ball across the room

**Main clause**- Makes complete sense – 'the boy watched'

**Subordinate clause**- supportive, doesn't make sense on its own

**Relative clause**- gives extra info, uses w words, relates back to the noun

**Phrase/Noun phrase**- group of words surrounding a noun without a verb

**Paragraphs**- sections of writing for a new **topic/idea**, use a new line and an indent

**Organisational devices**- lay out- headings, bullet points, subheadings

**Fronted adverbials** – adverbials used to begin sentences with a comma afterwards. *Yesterday, I swam.*

**Cohesion** – the way that writing flows, makes sense and is easy to follow.

**Expanded noun phrases** convey complicated information concisely

'the big red bus' is more concise than "the bus is red and big"

## Word Classes



**Noun**- things, people, places - common, proper, abstract, collective

**Adjective**- describes the noun

**Verb**- indicates an action or something being done

**Adverb**- describes how, where or when the verb is done

**Adverbial**- group of words acting as an adverb

**Pronouns**- replace a noun (the boy -> he)

relative pronouns for relative clauses (w-words: who, which, whose)

**Preposition**- tells you about position

**Conjunction**- joins clauses together

co-ordinating- For And Nor But Or Yet So- join main clauses

subordinating- although, because, while- join main clause to subordinate clause

**Homophone**- sound the same, but the spelling and meaning differ

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

## Year 3 & 4 Spelling Words

accident  
accidentally  
actual  
actually  
address  
answer  
appear  
arrive  
believe  
bicycle  
breath  
breathe  
build  
busy  
business  
calendar  
caught  
centre  
century  
certain  
circle  
complete

consider  
continue  
decide  
describe  
different  
difficult  
disappear  
early  
earth  
eight  
eighth  
enough exercise  
experience  
experiment  
extreme  
famous  
favourite  
February  
forward  
forwards  
fruit  
grammar

group  
guard  
guide  
heard  
heart  
height  
history  
imagine  
increase  
important  
interest  
island  
knowledge  
learn  
length  
library  
material  
medicine  
mention  
minute  
natural  
naughty

notice  
occasion  
occasionally  
often  
opposite  
ordinary  
particular  
peculiar  
perhaps  
popular  
position  
possess  
possession  
possible  
potatoes  
pressure  
probably  
promise  
purpose  
quarter  
question  
recent

regular  
reign  
remember  
sentence  
separate  
special  
straight  
strange  
strength  
suppose  
surprise  
therefore  
though  
although  
thought  
through  
various  
weight  
woman  
women