

Words that Year 3 and 4 need to learn to spell

accident(ally)	earth	length	recent
actual(ly)	eight/eighth	library	regular
address	enough	material	reign
answer	exercise	medicine	remember
appear	experience	mention	sentence
arrive	experiment	minute	separate
believe	extreme	natural	special
bicycle	famous	naughty	straight
breath	favourite	notice	strange
breathe	February	occasion(ally)	strength
build	forward(s)	often	suppose
busy/business	fruit	opposite	surprise
calendar	grammar	ordinary	therefore
caught	group	particular	though/
centre	guard	peculiar	although
century	guide	perhaps	thought
certain	heard	popular	through
circle	heart	position	various
complete	height	possess(ion)	weight
consider	history	possible	woman/women
continue	imagine	potatoes	
decide	increase	pressure	
describe	important	probably	
different	interest	promise	
difficult	island	purpose	
disappear	knowledge	quarter	
early	learn	question	

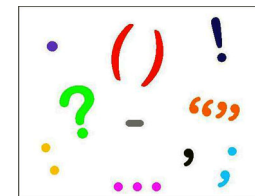
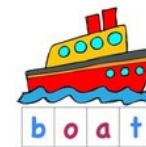


South Lake Primary School

Guide to Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Year 3

verb
adverb
noun
pronoun
adjective
vowel
consonant



SPELLING	
1.	dinosaur
2.	pollution
3.	qualify
4.	disconnect
5.	exercise
6.	secretary

Previous terminology learned in Year 1 and Year 2

Year 1: letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Year 2: noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma

Year 3 vocabulary, grammar and punctuation terminology

Definitions adapted from Oxford Primary, 'Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Dictionary'.

Preposition: Shows how things are related. It can describe the position of something, the time when something happens, or the way in which something is done.

A cat crept up the tree as the little, green bird sat on the branch.

Examples of determiners: above, against, behind, below, beside, between, in, inside, near, on, off, onto, outside, over, through, under

Conjunction: Links words or groups of words.

The cat watched the bird quietly because he didn't want to scare it away.

Examples of conjunctions:

Coordinating: and, but, or, yet, so

Subordinating: if, while, because, although, after, since

Prefix: A group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a root word.

Different prefixes have different meanings so, when you add a prefix to a word you change its meaning and make a new word.

The cat made the bird disappear!

Examples of prefixes: re- pre- anti- auto- sub- tele- super- un- dis- mis- im- in- ir- il-

Main Clause: A group of words in a sentence that can be used as a complete sentence. All clauses have a verb.

The green bird pecked an apple and it flew away.

Subordinate Clause: Helps to give more meaning to the main clause. It cannot exist on its own as it is not a complete sentence. It usually includes the words **if, that, when, because** or **although**.

Although he had already eaten, the cat was hungry.

Direct speech: Is when the writer writes the actual words a character says. It is shown by using speech marks or inverted commas.

"Please don't eat me!" cried the bird.

Consonant: There are 21 consonants in the English language: the whole alphabet minus the 5 vowels.

Vowels: There are 5 vowels in the English alphabet: a, e, i, o and u.