

**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

**Adverbs (how doing)**

Modify verbs, adverbs, adjectives and clauses

Then  
Next  
Yesterday  
Soon  
Lately  
Frequently  
Later  
Now

**Yesterday, we went to the zoo.**

**Conjunctions (join)**

Link words and phrases together.

When  
Because  
Before  
While  
So  
Until  
Yet  
If

**I don't like pizza because of the cheese.**

**Prepositions (where)**

Describe time, location and place.

Before  
After  
During  
Above  
Below  
Besides  
Due to  
With

**We will leave after 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

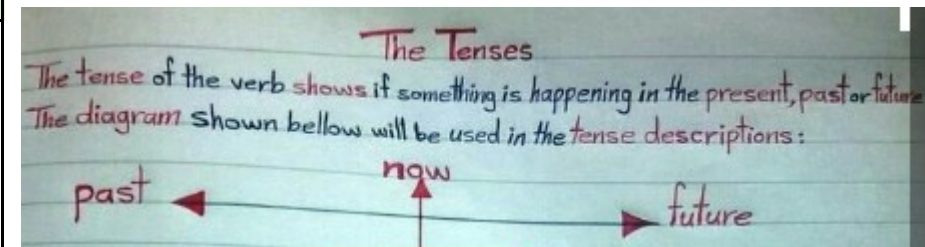
**In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme.**

**Speech**

**Direct speech.**

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

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



Tense	diagram	Examples
1. Simple present	←xxxxx↑xxxxx→	Mahmoud studies every day.
2. Simple past	←x↑→	Mahmoud studied last night.
3. Simple future	←↑x→	Mahmoud will study tomorrow.