

Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
3	Grammar (+ Writing)	Sentences and structures

The Big Picture
<p>Due to the effects of quarantine on remote learning, we have decided to link our grammar learning more explicitly to our writing objectives, in order that pupils have a chance to practise and consolidate new skills through home learning.</p> <p>Grammar lessons will cover 'language about language', ensuring students have a good understanding of the key words (in vocabulary section below) that they will need to explain the pieces of grammar used in pieces of writing. This knowledge should empower students to be able to evaluate and self-correct pieces of work. It will also make it easier for them to understand a teachers' feedback on their writing.</p> <p>Grammatical knowledge will be applied in writing tasks designed to recall and refine knowledge of structured and grammatically accurate writing, including correct and fluent use of punctuation/ structure such as full stops, commas, inverted commas and paragraphs.</p> <p>Alongside this, students will be practising their spellings through tasks on Purple Mash and improving understanding of key aspects of spelling such as prefixes, root words and suffixes.</p>
Enquiry Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes a sentence? • What are the different parts of speech we use in English? • Can you identify grammatical mistakes in writing? • How do you punctuate direct speech?

Key Vocabulary	
Part of speech/ word class	The categories of words according to their grammatical function, meaning and properties. We have learned the following parts of speech/ word classes: nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, articles.
Noun	A naming word. It is a thing, a person, an animal or a place. Nouns can be common, proper, abstract or collective.
Adjective	A word used to describe and give more information about a noun, which could be a person, place or object.
Verb	A verb expresses a physical action, a mental action or a state of being. Powerful verbs are descriptive, rich words.
Adverb	A word which describes a verb, which means that it tells you how, when, where or why something is being done.
Preposition	A word which explains the relationship between two things or actions in terms of time or space.
Pronoun	A pronoun is a word used to replace a noun. Examples of pronouns are: he, she, it, they.
Conjunction	A type of connective ('connective' is an umbrella term for any word that connects bits of text - a 'joining' word).
Article	A word which tells us whether a noun is general (any noun) or specific. There are three articles: 'the', 'a' and 'an'.

Subject	The thing or person who is carrying out the action described by the verb ("The cat chased the mouse.").
Phrase	A small group of words that has a meaning, but does not contain a subject and a verb.
Clause	The building blocks of sentences: a groups of words that contains a subject and a verb.
Independent clause/ main clause	An independent clause can make sense on its own - in other words all independent clauses COULD be sentences. Every sentence needs at least one independent clause.
Subordinate clause/ dependent clause	A subordinate clause needs to be attached to a main clause because it cannot make sense on its own, although it contains a subject and a verb.
Sentence	A sentence is one word or a group of words that makes sense by itself (a grammatical unit). Sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation point. A sentence can be simple (an independent clause on its own), compound (two independent clauses joined with a conjunction), or complex (an independent clause and a subordinate clause joined with a conjunction).
Inverted commas/ speech marks	Inverted commas are punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where direct speech or a quotation begins and ends. They are usually written or printed as ' ' or " ".
Direct speech	A report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer.
Prefix	A string of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing its meaning.
Root word	A basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it. By adding prefixes and suffixes to a root word we can change its meaning.
Suffix	A string of letters that are added to the end of a root word, changing its meaning.