


Grammar Knowledge Organiser – Year 3

Tenses	Word classes	Punctuation
<p>Present – something that is happening now – I drink my milk.</p> <p>Past – something that has happened in the past –ed verbs, were, was, ate, swam.</p> <p>Also use of the present and past progressive – I am swimming, I was swimming.</p> <p>Present Perfect – uses the present tense of the verb ‘have’ and the past participle of the verb.</p> <p>eg I have done my work this morning</p>	<p>Adjective – describes a noun</p> <p>Noun – person, place or thing – a car</p> <p>Proper nouns – names of places or people need capital letters</p> <p>Noun phrases – gives detail about the noun but does not contain a verb.</p> <p><u>The old, dusty book</u> was hidden on the bookshelf.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full stop goes at the end of a sentence. <p>Capital letters go at the start of a sentence and for proper nouns.</p> <p>? a question mark goes at the end of a question.</p> <p>What is for dinner today?</p> <p>! exclamation mark goes after an exclamation.</p> <p>How good you are at football!</p> <p>“ ” inverted commas are used to show direct</p>
<p>Conjunctions</p> <p>Coordinating Conjunctions</p>  <p>Subordinating conjunctions</p> <p>Because, when, if, that</p>	<p>Adverbs – describes the verb -quickly</p> <p>Fronted adverbials – go at the start of the sentence</p> <p>Verbs – action words – run</p> <p>Modal verbs – show degrees of certainty- must, should, could, might</p> <p>Preposition – shows where something happens – under, below</p> <p>Determiners- comes before a noun – the, a, an</p>	<p>speech.</p> <p>“ Where is your bag?” asked mum</p> <p>Figurative language</p> <p>rhythm</p> <p>rhyme</p> <p>alliteration</p> <p>similes</p> <p>onomatopoeia</p>

