

## **St John Fisher RC Primary School**

## **Year Three Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Term - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling**

A prefix can be added to form a noun or compound word

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Prefix	word	noun		
auto	pilot	autopilot		
anti	body	antibody		
auto	graph	autograph		
super	visor	supervisor		
over	coat	overcoat		
over	view	overview		

Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but mean different things

cheep	cheap
steel	steal
reed	read
mist	missed

waste	waist
pail	pale
passed	past
where	wear

Words can be placed in alphabetical order

fall	
fly	
fog	
frog	

again
animal
ant
apple

daisy	
dirty	
ditch	
dream	

a before a consonant a house an before a vowel an owl

A conjunction connects two main (or independent) clauses into a compound sentence

Clause	conjunction	Clause
The girl loved the	even though	it was old and
book	despite the fact	torn
	although	

A clause is a group of words that can be a whole sentence or part of a sentence. It must contain a verb.

Present perfect form
He **done** a lovely picture X
He **did** a lovely picture ✓

Simple past from
He **has done** a lovely picture ✓

Irregular verb examples
I write I wrote

A phrase is a group of two or more words that are part of a clause –it does not have a subject and verb together

A preposition is a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else. They can link nouns, phrases or clauses

The lorry just squeezed **under** the low bridge. The doctor mended the broken bone **during** the operation.

A complex sentence can be made up of a main clause and a subordinate clause.

**Walking around the corner**, Bob bumped into the old man from next door.

Apostrophe for missing letters and for possession.

Don't pick the flowers. Do not pick the flowers.

I didn't get one of Katie's cakes. I did not get one of Katie's cakes. (The cakes belong to Katie).

Inverted commas (speech marks) show the words spoken by the character.

"Come to my house tonight," said Jim.

"What time?" called Mark.

(Notice the position of the question mark).



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Book 3 Unit 1 RWI Spelling	Book 3 Unit 2 RWI Spelling	Book 3 Unit 3 RWI Spelling	Book 3 Unit 4 RWI Spelling	Book 3 Unit 5 RWI Spelling	Book 3 Unit 6 RWI Spelling	Book 3 Unit 6 RWI Spelling
complete	possible	dangerous	rudely	adventure	inform	tempt
incomplete	impossible	mountainous	politely	mixture	information	temptation
visible	perfect	poisonous	sudden	future	explore	alter
invisible	imperfect	venomous	suddenly	picture	exploration	alteration
honest	patient	perilous	careful	furniture	observe	accuse
dishonest	impatient	fabulous	carefully	creature	observation	accusation
agree	mature	nervous	final	capture	prepare	preserve
disagree	immature	jealous	finally	nature	preparation	preservation
appear	mortal	famous	gentle	fracture	explain	sense
disappear	immortal	generous	gently	temperature	explanation	sensation
					exclaim	reserve
					exclamation	reservation
National Curriculum	National Curriculum	National Curriculum	National Curriculum	National Curriculum	National	National
2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	Curriculum 2014	Curriculum 2014
Objective:	Objective:	Objective:	Objective:	Objective:	Objective:	Objective:
Adding prefix 'mis', 'un', 'in' and 'dis'.	Adding prefix 'im'	Words with endings sounding like 'zh' and 'ch' e.g. treasure, measure, picture, nature	Adding the suffix 'ly'.	Words with endings sounding like 'zh' and 'ch' e.g. treasure, measure, picture, nature	Words with endings which sound like 'shun'	Words with endings which sound like 'shun'
Special Focus: Words commonly misspelt  - Year 3 & 4 spelling list	Special Focus: Homophones – wear, where, grate, great, meet, meat, bear, bare, break, brake	Special Focus: Spell words containing the 'i' sound spelt 'y' elsewhere than at the end of words e.g. myth, gym	Special Focus: Homophones – not, knot, week, weak, whether, weather, plain, plane, scene, seen			