



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Three Knowledge Organiser – Spring Term - Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

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

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	again
fly	animal
fog	ant
frog	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 book	even though despite the fact although	it was old and torn

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 form
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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Week One	Week Two	Week Three	Week Four	Week Five	Week Six
complete incomplete visible invisible honest dishonest agree disagree appear disappear	possible impossible perfect imperfect patient impatient mature immature mortal immortal	dangerous mountainous poisonous venomous perilous fabulous nervous jealous famous generous	rudely politely sudden suddenly careful carefully final finally gentle gently	adventure mixture future picture furniture creature capture nature fracture temperature	inform information explore exploration observe observation prepare preparation explain explanation exclaim exclamation

Year 3 and 4 Spellings – Morning Focus

accident(ally) actual(ly) address answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy/business
calendar caught centre century certain circle complete consider continue decide describe different difficult disappear
early earth eight/eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward(s) fruit

grammar group guard guide heard heart height history imagine increase important interest island
knowledge learn length library material medicine mention minute natural naughty notice occasion(ally) often opposite ordinary
particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess(ion) possible potatoes pressure probably promise purpose
quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise
therefore though/although thought through various weight woman/women

Using a dictionary. A dictionary can be used to find the meaning of a word and for checking the spelling of a word. Dictionaries can also give other information about words such as word type and origin. Find the first letter of the word and then find the correct page in the dictionary. Then look at the second (and third) letter of the word and scan down the list of words until you find the correct one.

