



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	waste	waist
steel	steal	pail	pale
reed	read	passed	past
mist	missed	where	wear

Words can be placed in alphabetical order

fall	again	daisy	a before a consonant
fly	animal	dirty	a house
fog	ant	ditch	an before a vowel
frog	apple	dream	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.

