



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Three Knowledge Organiser – Summer Term Two - 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
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 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 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).

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



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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 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	tempt temptation alter alteration accuse accusation preserve preservation sense sensation reserve reservation
National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 Objective:	National Curriculum 2014 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			