

Grammar

Year 3



-s

-ed

-ing

regular verb

She shouts.

We shouted.

I am shouting.

Regular verbs

Regular verbs change their endings in predictable ways. In the present tense, most verbs add an -s in their third person form.

eg.

I run, she runs.

The suffix -ed is added to form the past tense.

eg.

I shout, we shouted.

The suffix -ing is added to form participles.

eg.

I listen, she is listening, we were listening, they will be listening.

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I eat.

We ate.

She has eaten.

irregular

She swims.

We swam.

I have swum.

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs have varied forms, especially in the past tense.

eg.

We swim.

We swam.

We have swum.

You take.

You took.

You have taken.

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future tense



Future tense

Usually the future tense has the verb 'will' followed by the infinitive of the verb.

eg.

I will leave next week.

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“

Apostrophe

An apostrophe can be used to show when a word has been made shorter by dropping one or more letters. This is called a contraction. You usually use contractions in informal writing or when writing direct speech.

eg.

I am = I'm

did not = didn't

could not = couldn't

we are = we're

you have = you've

she will/she shall = she'll

An apostrophe can also show ownership or possession. This is called a possessive apostrophe. Possessive apostrophes show that something belongs to, or is for, someone or something. Often, a possessive apostrophe is used with a possessive s.

eg:

If a singular word doesn't end in -s, add 's:

The boy's pen.

If a singular word ends in -s, add either 's or just ':

James's hat; Nicholas' hat.

If a singular word ends in -ss, still add 's:

The princess's crown.

If a plural ends in -s, just add ':

The girls' bags; the visitors' car park; the calves' horns.

If a plural doesn't end in -s, add 's:

Men's coats.

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adverb

Time

Manner

Place

Adverbs

An adverb gives more information about a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a clause. An adverb tells you **how, when, where or how often** something happens.

eg.

Later, a cat crept up the tree as the little green bird eagerly pecked the juicy apple twice and ate it noisily.

Some adverbs make a comment or link ideas.

eg.

Fortunately, we won. However, the other team played well.

Some adverbs are used to say how likely or possible something is.

eg.

We'll definitely come to the party.

Some adverbs are used for emphasis.

eg.

The bag was terribly heavy.

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preposition



Preposition

A preposition usually comes before a noun or pronoun. It often shows place or direction.

eg.

A cat crept up the tree. Suddenly, the cat tried to pounce on the little green bird, but crashed into the tree.

Some prepositions show time or cause.

eg.

After this, the cat was furious with the bird.

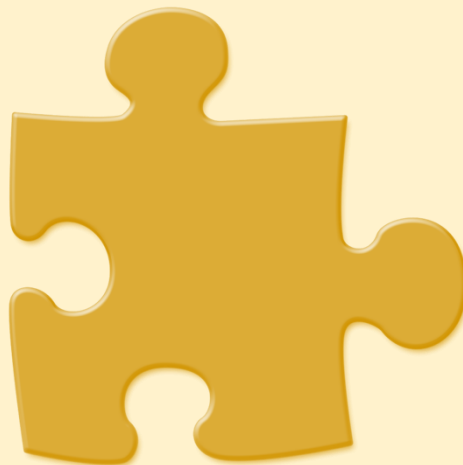
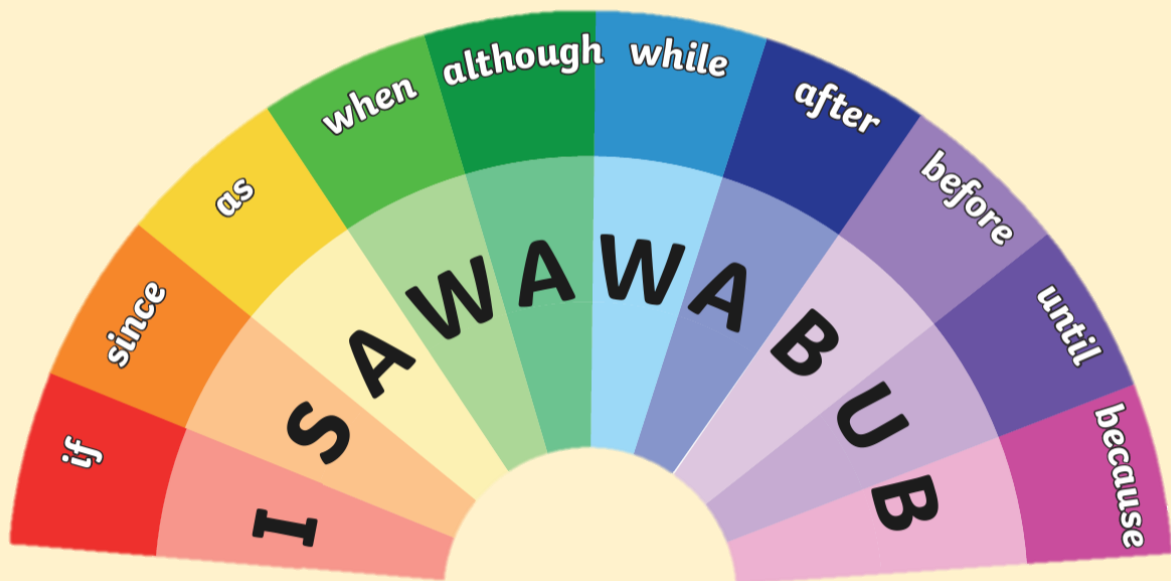
More prepositions: 'above', 'against', 'behind', 'below', 'beside', 'between', 'in', 'inside', 'near', 'on', 'off', 'onto', 'outside', 'over', 'through', 'under'.

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subordinating conjunction



Subordinating conjunction

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause, such as ‘after’, ‘although’, ‘as’, ‘because’, ‘before’, ‘if’, ‘since’, ‘when’ and ‘while’.

eg.

The cat watched the bird quietly **because** he didn't want to scare it away.

Other subordinating conjunctions:

however, whether, wherever, therefore, whenever, whereas, even though, as long as, rather than, unless.

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prepositional phrase

adverbial phrase

adjectival phrase

phrase

noun phrase

expanded noun phrase

Phrase

A group of words that can be understood as a unit.

Noun phrases:

Noun phrase (determiner, noun)

Her table

Expanded noun phrase (determiner, adjective, noun)

The big, blue sea

Prepositional phrases:

Adverbial phrase (acts upon the verb – time, manner, place)

In a while, we will leave.

Adjectival phrase (acts upon the noun)

Dogs **covered in mud** are not allowed upstairs.

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coordinating conjunction



Coordinating conjunction

A coordinating conjunction joins groups of words which are of the same importance in the sentence. They usually join two main clauses.

eg.

The dog sat on the sofa **and** he was hungry.

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“

”

Inverted commas

Inverted commas, or speech marks, show when people are actually speaking.

eg.

“I’m beginning to understand,” he said.

The punctuation at the end of the spoken words always comes inside the final set of inverted commas.

eg.

“I can’t hold on any longer!” Alex cried.

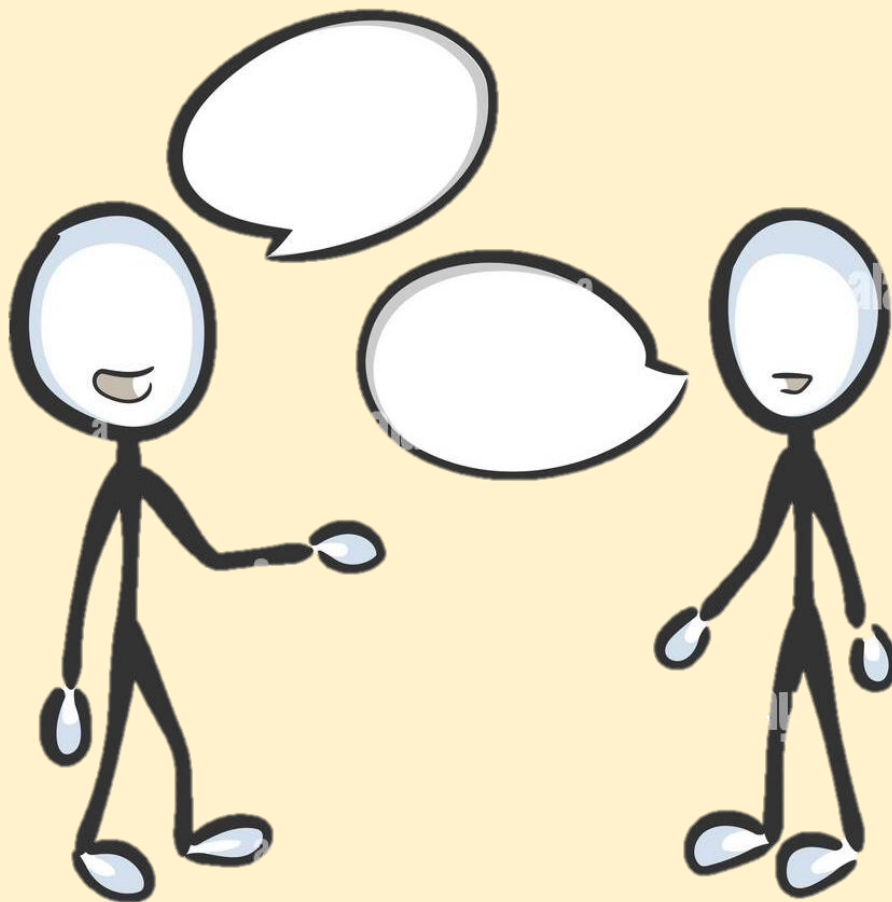
You may see single (‘ ’) or double (“ ”) inverted commas, depending on what you are reading. It is important to use the same style across work for consistency.

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direct speech



Direct speech

When people's exact words are written down in inverted commas, this is called direct speech.

eg.

“I'm beginning to understand,” he said.

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main clause

*The dog
ate his
dinner.*

Main clause

A clause that can be used on its own as a sentence.

eg.

The bird pecked the apple. It flew away.

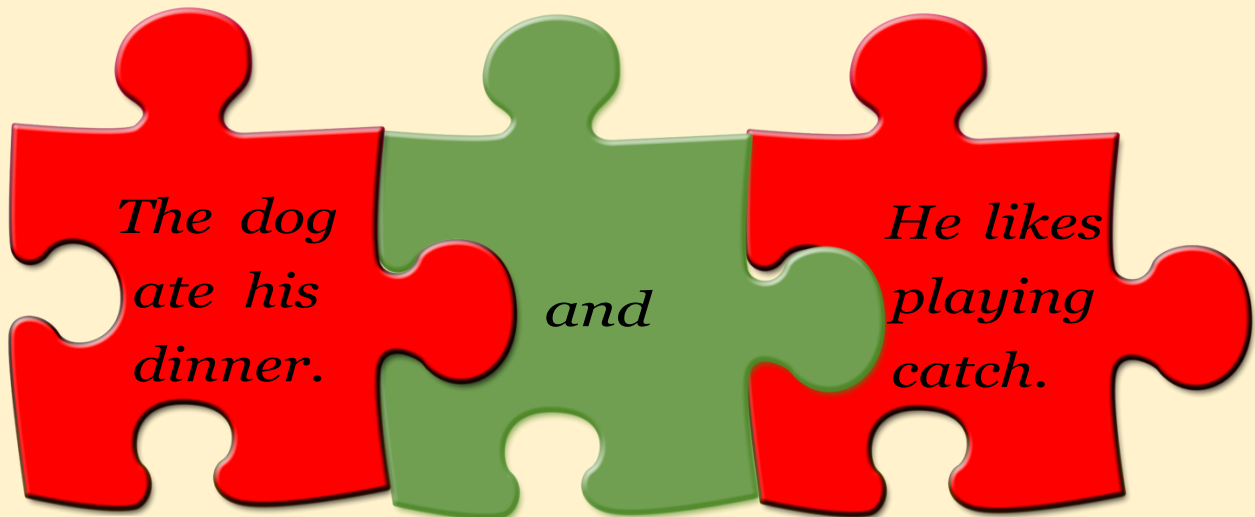
Main clauses can be joined with coordinating conjunctions such as 'and', 'but' and 'or'.

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Compound sentence



Compound sentence

A compound sentence connects two independent (main) clauses, usually with a coordinating conjunction. They combine two or more self-sufficient and related sentences into a single, unified one.

eg.

It was sunny but I wore my wellies.

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Standard English

was *were*

those *them*

did *done*

Standard English

'Was' is the 1st person and singular past tense form of the verb 'to be', and the 3rd person/ singular past tense form of the verb 'to be'.
Meanwhile, the verb 'were' is the 2nd person singular and plural past tense form of the verb 'to be'.

eg.

- She was in England last week.
- They were running late for the bus.
- She was not tired, but she slept early.
- He was waiting for 15 minutes.
- You were the Prime Minister of England.

'Did' and 'done' are the past tenses of the verb 'do'.

Simple past

I did

you did

Where did you stay?

Who did you see?

Present perfect

I have done

we have done

he has done

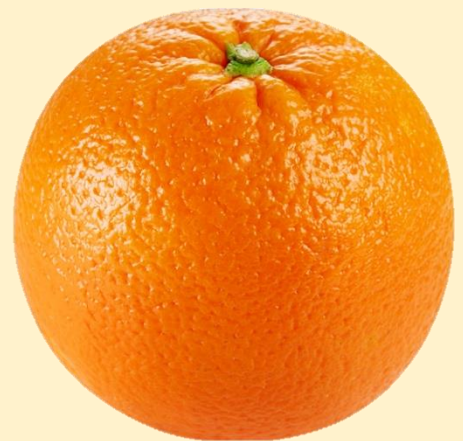
it has done

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a or an



a or an

‘a’ and ‘an’ are two different forms of the same word: the indefinite article a that is used before noun phrases. Use a when the noun or adjective that comes next begins with a consonant sound. Use an when the noun or adjective that comes next begins with a vowel sound.

eg.

a football

a driver’s license

a European country (European begins with the vowel letter e, but the sound y.)

a menu

a university president (University begins with the vowel letter u, but the sound y.)

an apple

an irritated driver

an hour (Hour begins with the consonant letter h, but the h is silent.)

an accurate weather report

an MBA degree (MBA begins with the consonant letter M, but the M is pronounced with its letter name, "em.")