## Year 3 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Overview

Year 6 test content	Language Structure	Standard English	Vocabulary/Language	Punctuation
domain			Structure	
Aspect covered in	Nouns	Tense agreement	Word meaning	Capital letters
Year 3	<b>Verbs</b>	Subject-verb agreement	Vocabulary content	Full stops
	Adjectives	Double negatives	<b>Concision and precisions</b>	Question marks
	Connectives	Use of I and me	in vocabulary	Exclamation marks
	Pronouns	Contractions	Synonyms Antonyms	Commas in lists
	Adverbs		Word groups / families	Commas to mark
	Prepositions		Prefixes	phrases or clauses
	Articles		Suffixes	<b>Inverted commas</b>
	Statements		Singular and plural	Apostrophes
	Questions			Brackets
	Commands			Elipses
	Clauses			Colons
	Phrases Subordinating			
	connectives			

Year	Word Structure	Sentence Structure	Text Structure	Punctuation	Vocabulary
Group					
3	Formation of nouns using a range	Expressing time and cause	Introduction to paragraphs	Introduction to inverted	word family,
	of prefixes, such as super–, anti–,	using conjunctions (e.g. when,	as a way to group related	commas to punctuate	conjunction, adverb,
	auto-	so, before, after, while,	material	direct speech	preposition, direct
	Use of the determiners a or an	because), adverbs (e.g. then,	Headings and subheadings		speech, inverted
	according to whether the next	next, soon, therefore, or	to aid presentation		commas (or "speech
	word begins with a consonant or a	prepositions (e.g. before,	Use of the perfect form of		marks"), prefix,
	vowel (e.g. a rock, an open box)	after, during, in, because of)	verbs to mark relationships		consonant, vowel,
	Word families based on common		of time and cause (e.g. I		consonant letter,
	words		have written it down so we		vowel letter, clause,
			can check what he said.)		subordinate clause