Year 3: Writing Mat

Paragraphs

A paragraph is a collection of sentences about the same idea.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions links words, phrases or clauses to join two or more ideas in one sentence eg **I ate the chips *and* I drank the water. Mary went home *because* she was ill.**

Co-ordination: and but or

Subordination: after although because if since unless until when while so

Adverbs

Adverbs give more information about verbs, adjectives or even other adverbs. They tell us how, when or where something is done.

Adverbs of manner: He talked noisily/ sleepily/ quickly/ slowly/ softly

Adverbs of time: We will leave soon/ this morning/ afterwards/ next week

Adverbs of place (prepositions): You travelled along the road/ over the bridge/ through the river

Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that are about one idea (clause). A clause becomes a sentence once it has a capital letter at the beginning and a punctuation mark at the end.

A simple sentence has one idea and one verb eg ***I like chocolate. Do you like it?***

Prepositions

A preposition shows how things are related. It often shows the position of something eg **The cat was sitting *under* the table.**

above against behind below beside between

inside near on off onto outside over though under

Past tense

I ate/ You ate / He ate
I was eating/ You were eating / He was eating
I have eaten/ You have eaten He has eaten
I had eaten / You had eaten/ He had eaten

a / an

Use **a / an** correctly according to whether the next word has a consonant or a vowel sound.
Eg **a pencil, a letter, a boy** but
an apple, an elephant, an ice cream, an open door, an umbrella
Note: **an hour, an honour** because h is silent here

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Capital letters

You need to use a capital letter:

- at the start of each sentence
- for the pronoun, I
- for proper names (nouns) like **D**anny, **L**ondon, **H**ertfordshire, **M**rs **B**rown, **W**ednesday, **S**eptember, **T**he **R**iver **A**von, **W**indsor **C**astle

Full stops

You need put a full stop at the end of each idea:
I like pizza**.** Sam likes cats**.** My mum doesn't like either of these**.** My mum loves music**.**

Commas

Commas show a break between words in a list:

He was a kind**,** gentle child.
They bought eggs**,** milk**,** cheese**,** ham and bread.
Thirty days have September**,** April**,** June and November.

Punctuation of speech

When you want to show that someone is speaking you need to use inverted commas (speech marks). You put them around the words that someone is saying.
"Hello," said John.
"Lovely to see you," replied Mary.
Then they left and said, "Bye. See you soon."

You need a comma between speech and the rest of the sentence (before the inverted commas) and new speakers go on a new line.

Question marks

Question marks end a sentence where a question has been asked.
Eg.
How are you? What is your name?
Where is the coat? When is it time to go?
Why are they late? Whose bag is this?

Exclamation marks

Exclamation marks show surprise or anger or need:

Stop that now!
Help!
I don't believe you!

Apostrophes for missing letters

Apostrophes can show that a letter or letters are missing when two words have been joined together eg
do + not = don't
I + will = I'll
should + have = should've
they + are = they're

Apostrophes for possession

Apostrophes can show that something belongs to something else.
Eg The cat belonging to my grandma = my grandma**'s** cat
The hair belonging to Bilal = Bilal**'s** hair
The books belonging to the teacher = the teacher**'s** books

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