Year 3

Preposition

A preposition links a following <u>noun</u>, <u>pronoun</u> or <u>noun phrase</u> to some other word in the sentence.

Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time.

Words like *before* or *since* can act either as prepositions or as <u>conjunctions</u>.

Tom waved goodbye <u>to</u> Christy. She'll be back <u>from</u> Australia <u>in</u> two weeks.

I haven't seen my dog <u>since</u> this morning.

Contrast: *I'm going, <u>since</u> no-one wants me here!* [conjunction: links two clauses]

The following words are the most commonly used prepositions:

about	*below*	*excepting*	*off*	*toward*
above	*beneath*	*for*	*on*	*under*
across	*beside(s)*	*from*	*onto*	*underneath*
after	*between*	*in*	*out*	*until*
against	*beyond*	*in front of*	*outside*	*up*
along	*but*	*inside*	*over*	*upon*
among	*by*	*in spite of*	*past*	*up to*
around	*concerning*	*instead of*	*regarding*	*with*
at	*despite*	*into*	*since*	*within*
because of	*down*	*like*	*through*	*without*
before	*during*	*near*	*throughout*	*with regard to*
behind	*except*	*of*	*to*	*with respect to*

Adverb

The surest way to identify adverbs is by the ways they can be used: they can <u>modify</u> a <u>verb</u>, an <u>adjective</u>, another adverb or even a whole clause.

Adverbs are sometimes said to describe manner or time. This is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish adverbs from other word classes that can be used as <u>adverbials</u>, such as <u>preposition</u> <u>phrases</u>, <u>noun phrases</u> and <u>subordinate clauses</u>.

Adverb that modifies the whole clause:

<u>Fortunately,</u> it didn't rain.

Adverb that modifies the verb:

e.g.

Usha started snoring <u>loudly</u>.

Danny ran <u>quickly.</u>

Adverb that modifies the adjective:

e.g.

That match was <u>really</u> exciting!

Adverb that modifies the other adverb:

We don't get to play games <u>very</u> often. [adverb modifying the other adverb, *often*]

Conjunction

A conjunction links two words or phrases together.

There are two main types of conjunctions:

▪ <u>co-ordinating</u> conjunctions (e.g. *and*) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair

▪ subordinating conjunctions (e.g. *when*) introduce a <u>subordinate</u> <u>clause</u>.

James bought a bat <u>and</u> ball. [links the words *bat* and *ball* as an equal pair]

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Compound Sentences:

Compound sentences are two main clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunction.

<u>I went to the park</u> and <u>the sun was very hot.</u> Two main clauses.

Kylie is young <u>but</u> she can kick the ball hard. [links two clauses as an equal pair]	
Everyone watches <u>when</u> Kyle does back-flips. [introduces a subordinate clause]	
Joe can't practise kicking <u>because</u> he's injured. [introduces a subordinate clause]	

Direct Speech

Direct speech is a sentence in which **the exact words spoken are reproduced in speech marks** (also known as inverted commas). For example:
"You'll never guess what I've just seen!" said Sam, excitedly.
"What's that?" asked Louise.
"Our teacher has a broomstick and a black pointy hat in the back of her car. Maybe she's a witch!"
"No, silly! They're for the school play!" replied Louise, sighing.

The general rules of direct speech are:

- Each new character's speech starts on a new line.
- Speech is opened with speech marks.
- Each line of speech starts with a capital.
- The line of speech ends with a comma, exclamation mark or question mark.
- A reporting clause is used at the end (<u>said</u> Jane, <u>shouted</u> Paul, <u>replied</u> Mum).
- A full stop goes after the reporting clause.
- If the direct speech in the sentence is broken up by information about who is speaking, add in a comma or question mark or exclamation mark to end the first piece of speech and a full stop or another comma before the second piece (before the speech marks), for example: "It's lovely," she sighed, "but I can't afford it right now." / "I agree!" said Kate. "Let's go!"

Perfect Form

The perfect form is the verb tense used to indicate a completed, or "perfected," action or condition. Verbs can appear in any one of three perfect tenses: present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect.
- Present Perfect**: I have finished my homework already.**
- Past Perfect**: He had watched TV for an hour before dinner.**
- Future Perfect**: Nancy will have finished by the time her parents return.**