

Year 3 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Warm-Up Powerpoint

Adverbs

Warm-Up



What is an Adverb?

An adverb is something that tells you where, why or how something is done. For example:



Camilla crossed the road **safely**.



Saffie's horse **bravely** jumped over the hurdle.

The Moroccan man rode his camel **everywhere**.



Many adverbs end in -ly but **not all of them**. Similarly, not all words which end in -ly are adverbs.

Sort the Adverbs

Keeping in mind that 'an adverb is something that tells you where, why or how something is done', sort the following words into the correct boxes:

Adverbs	Not Adverbs
angrily	lonely
cruelly	ugly
never	friendly
very	the
well	bully

angrily

lonely

ugly

cruelly

never

very

well

friendly

the

bully

Spot the Adverbs

Read the sentences and spot all the adverbs that say how, why or when the verb was done.



Make sure you climb the ladder **safely**.



Let's go to the cinema **today**.



Usually my parcels arrive on time.



She looked at her friend **cautiously**.

Add an Adverb

Read the sentences below and add an adverb to say how, why or where the action in the sentence was being done.

The fox ran _____ beneath the bushes.



Milly _____ did her work.



The police officer _____ gave evidence in court.



Keisha said thank you _____.



Add an Adverb

The great thing about using adverbs is that there are lots of different ways to describe actions to make your writing interesting. Here are some suggestions:

The fox ran timidly beneath the bushes.



Milly carefully did her work.



The police officer confidently gave evidence in court.



Keisha said thank you reluctantly.

Which adverbs did you choose? Does selecting different adverbs change the whole meaning of a sentence?



Spin the Wheel

Spin the wheel to select an **adverb**.



Spin

Spin the wheel to choose an **adverb**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about **something that might happen at school** including that **adverb**.

Adverb Detectives

Read the following passage of text. How many adverbs can you spot?
Write the adverbs on your whiteboard.

In the summer holidays, Michael was **happily** painting a picture when his Mum asked him if he could **quickly** go to the shop. She wanted him to go **now** as she needed him to go **quickly** because she needed some more milk **immediately**. Michael **cheerfully** agreed because he goes to the shop **regularly** and enjoys riding his bike **safely** to get **there**. Michael **soon** set off to the shop. He was **constantly** checking for cars and **never** stopping for a break. He **merrily** bought the milk and **enthusiastically** paid the shopkeeper. **Sneakily**, he bought a chocolate bar to **hungrily** munch on his way home. He got the chocolate **everywhere**.

Could you change the adverbs to give some of the sentences a different meaning?



It's Your Turn

Look at the pictures below. Write a sentence to go with each picture that contains an adverb.



Share your sentences with the class.

Adverbs Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Which word is the adverb in this sentence?



It is important to apply sun cream regularly on sunny days.

important

regularly

apply

Adverbs Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Which word is the adverb in this sentence?



Brown bears are usually found in Canadian forests.

found

brown

usually

Adverbs Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Which word is the adverb in this sentence?

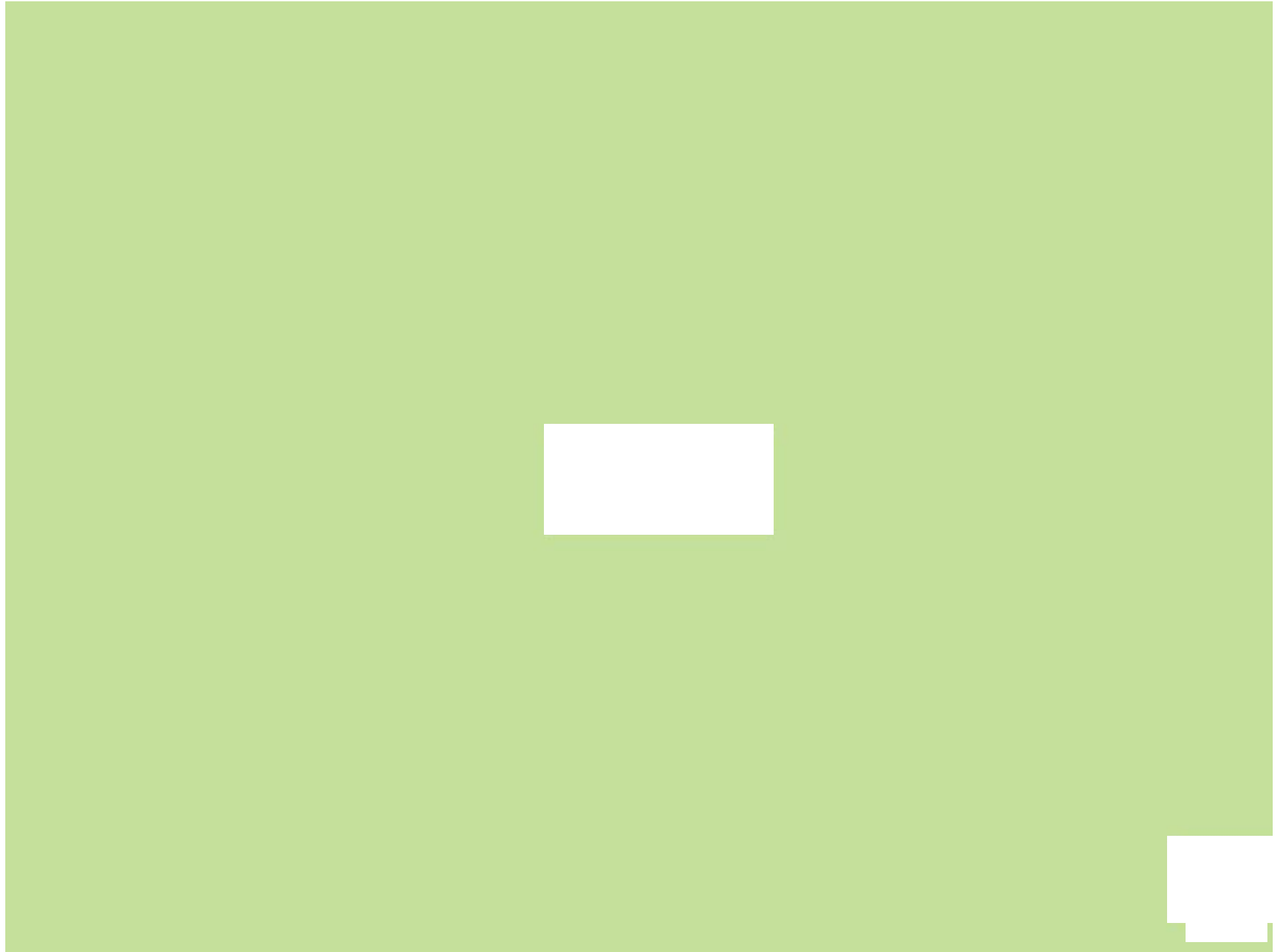


The timid mouse poked his nose out from behind the cupboard inquisitively.

inquisitively

out

behind



Year 3 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Warm-Up Powerpoint

Creating Nouns Using

Prefixes

(super-, auto-, anti-)

Warm-Up



What Is a Prefix?

A prefix is a set of letters that are added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

super-



super + market =
supermarket

auto-



auto + graph =
autograph

anti-



anti + clockwise =
anticlockwise

Click on each prefix above to find out more.

The Prefix **super-**

Below are some examples of words that use the prefix **super-**. Using their definitions, can you figure out what the prefix **super-** must mean?

supernatural



Something that has greater than normal natural powers.

superhero



Cartoon characters who have extraordinary powers.

supernova



A star that suddenly increases greatly in brightness because of a large explosion.

From these examples, we can see that the prefix **super-** means **greater, more than** or **above**.

Can you think of any other examples of words that use the prefix **super-**?

The Prefix **auto-**

Below are some examples of words that use the prefix **auto-**. Using their definitions, can you figure out what the prefix **auto-** must mean?

automatic



Something that works by itself with little or no direct human control.

autograph



Something which is written by the author themselves.

autobiography



The history of a person which is written by the person themselves.

From these examples, we can see that the prefix **auto-** means **self** or **own**.

Can you think of any other examples of words that use the prefix **auto-**?

The Prefix **anti-**

Below are some examples of words that use the prefix **anti-**. Using their definitions, can you figure out what the prefix **anti-** must mean?

antifreeze



A liquid which can be added to water to lower the freezing point and work against it freezing.

antibiotic



A medicine that works against disease or illness.

antiseptic



Preventing the growth of disease-carrying bacteria.

From these examples, we can see that the prefix **anti-** means **against**.

Can you think of any other examples of words that use the prefix **anti-**?

The Human Dictionary Challenge

Now that you know the meaning of these prefixes, can you use your knowledge to figure out what the following words must mean?

superhuman

He had superhuman strength.



Superhuman means having exceptional ability or powers; more than any normal human would have.

autopilot

The captain turned on the autopilot.



Autopilot is a device which keeps an aeroplane flying the right way, without the pilot controlling it.

antisocial

Being rude to people is very antisocial.



Antisocial means something which most people don't like and won't want to spend time with you because of.

The Human Dictionary Challenge Part 2

This time, you've been given the meaning of a word. Using its meaning, can you figure out which prefix the word must start with?

_____cue

He read off the _____cue.



An _____cue is a device that projects words onto a screen so that people can read them whilst being filmed.

_____dote

They needed the _____dote to the snake's venom.



An _____dote is a medicine taken to stop and reverse the effects of a poison.

_____sonic

Concorde was the first _____sonic passenger plane.



If something is _____sonic, it travels at a speed which is greater than the speed of sound.

Spin the Wheel

Spin the wheel to select a word.



Spin

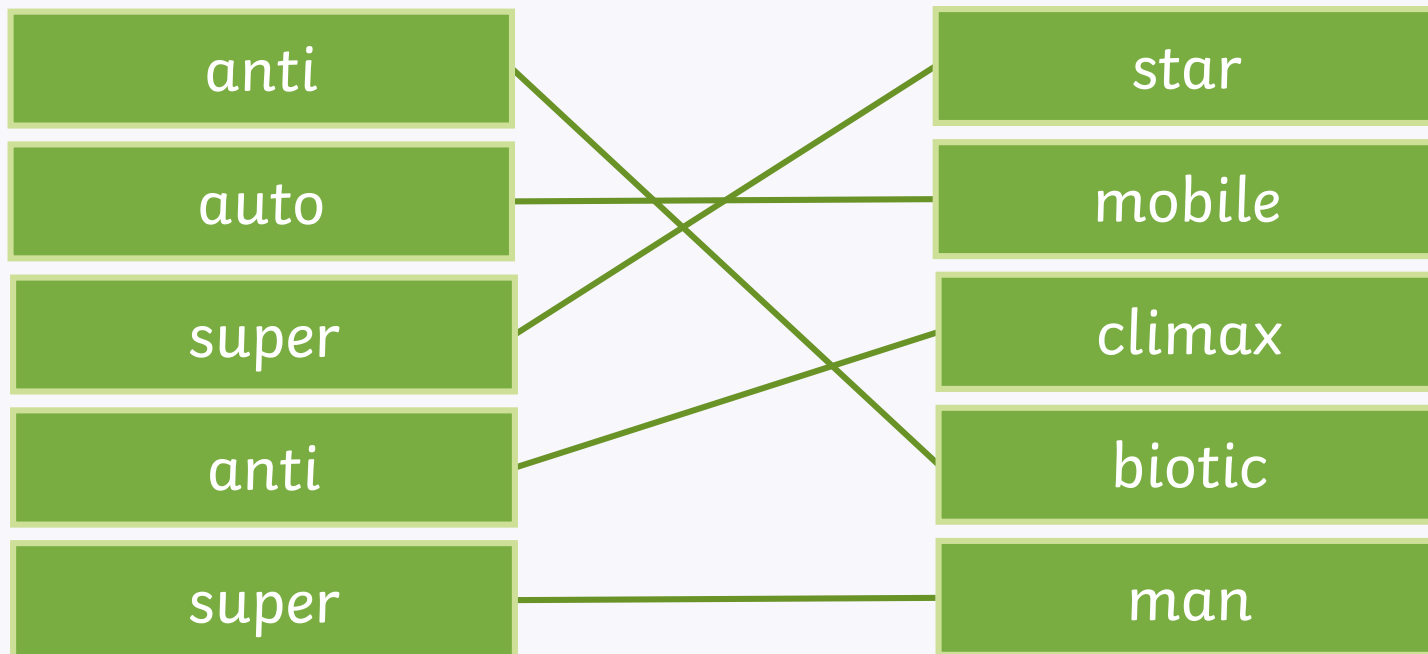
Which **prefix** would you use before this word to create a new noun?



On your whiteboards, write the correct prefix before the word to create a new noun. Can you figure out what the word must mean? Can you use it in a sentence?

Match the Prefix

Match the prefix to a root word to create a new noun.
These must make a real word to make a pair.



Are there any of these words which you are unsure of the meaning of? Look them up in a dictionary.

What do we know about the prefixes **super-**, **auto-** and **anti-**?

We use **super-** if the word means **greater**, **more than** or **above**.

We use **auto-** if the word means **self** or **own**.

We use **anti-** if the word means **against** or **the opposite of**.

When I asked **Superman** for his **autograph**, it was an **anticlimax**.

super-, auto- or anti- Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



supermarket

automarket

antimarket

super-, auto- or anti- Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



superpilot

autopilot

antipilot

super-, auto- or anti- Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



superstar

autostar

antistar

super-, auto- or anti- Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Which is correct?



superbiotic

autobiotic

antibiotic

super-, auto- or anti- Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



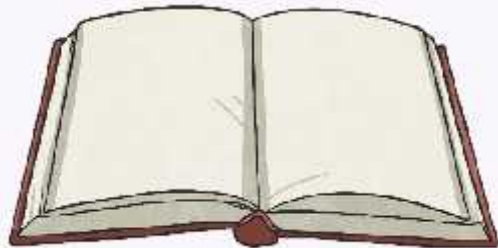
supersonic

autosonic

antisonic

super-, auto- or anti- Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



superbiography

autobiography

antibiography

super-, auto- or anti- Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Which is correct?



superclockwise

autoclockwise

anticlockwise



Year 3 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Warm-Up Powerpoint

Conjunctions to Create Subordinate Clauses

Warm-Up



What Is a Subordinating Conjunction?

A **subordinating conjunction** is a word which still **links two clauses** together in a sentence, but the **subordinate clause** it adds does not make sense on its own.

Let's look at a few examples:



I will be late **if** I don't get on the next bus.

Subordinate Clause

'**I will be late**' is the **main clause**. This clause makes sense on its own. The **subordinating conjunction** in this sentence is '**if**'. It starts the subordinate clause.

'**if I don't get on the next bus**' is the **subordinate clause**. This doesn't make sense on its own but does add extra information to the main clause.

Which Conjunction Makes Sense?

Read the main and subordinate clauses below and decide which **subordinating conjunction** would make the most sense.



Beth was a little bit scared _____ the ride was spinning quickly.

Hazim cheered loudly _____ his favourite player scored a goal.



I didn't go to school _____ it was closed for the summer holidays.

If **Since** **As** **When** **Although** **While** **After** **Before** **Until** **Because!**

Which Conjunction Makes Sense?

Did you manage to choose a subordinating conjunction which makes sense in the sentence?



Beth was a little bit scared **as** the ride was spinning quickly.

In this sentence, the conjunctions 'because', 'when' and 'while' also make sense.



Hazim cheered loudly **when** his favourite player scored a goal.

In this sentence, the conjunctions 'because', 'as', 'while' and 'after' also make sense.



I didn't go to school **while** it was closed for the summer holidays.

In this sentence, the conjunctions 'because', 'since', 'as' and 'when' also make sense.

Where Is the Subordinate Clause?

Read the following sentences and write only the **subordinate clause** on your whiteboard.



Siobhan had not seen her auntie since she met her at the cinema last Friday.

Mo smiled for the cameras as he crossed the finish line.



Keri was tired after completing her marathon swim.

Top tip: A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.

Where Is the Subordinate Clause?

The **subordinate clauses** in these sentences are underlined. They always **start with a subordinating conjunction**.



Siobhan had not seen her auntie since she met her at the cinema last Thursday.



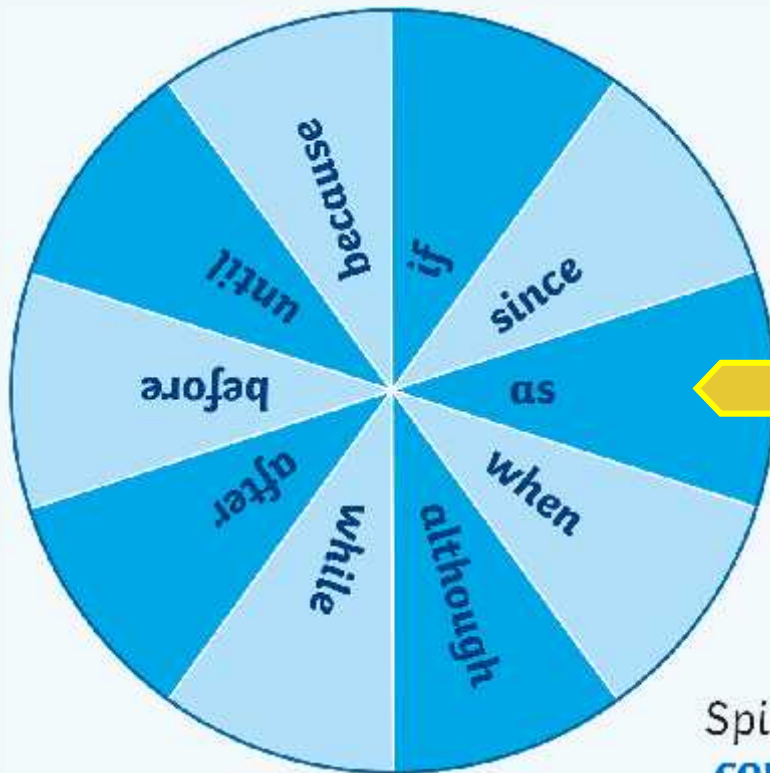
Mo smiled for the cameras as he crossed the finish line.



Keri was tired after completing her marathon swim.

Spin the Wheel!

Spin the wheel to select a **subordinating conjunction**.



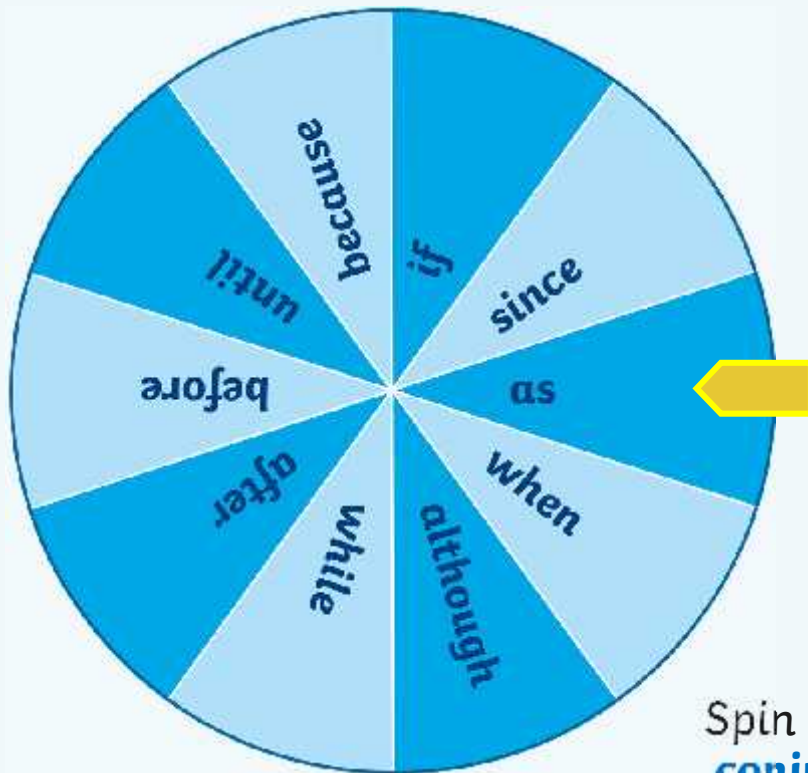
Spin



Spin the wheel to choose a **subordinating conjunction**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about **chocolate** including that conjunction to start a **subordinate clause**.

Spin the Wheel!

Spin the wheel to select a **subordinating conjunction**.



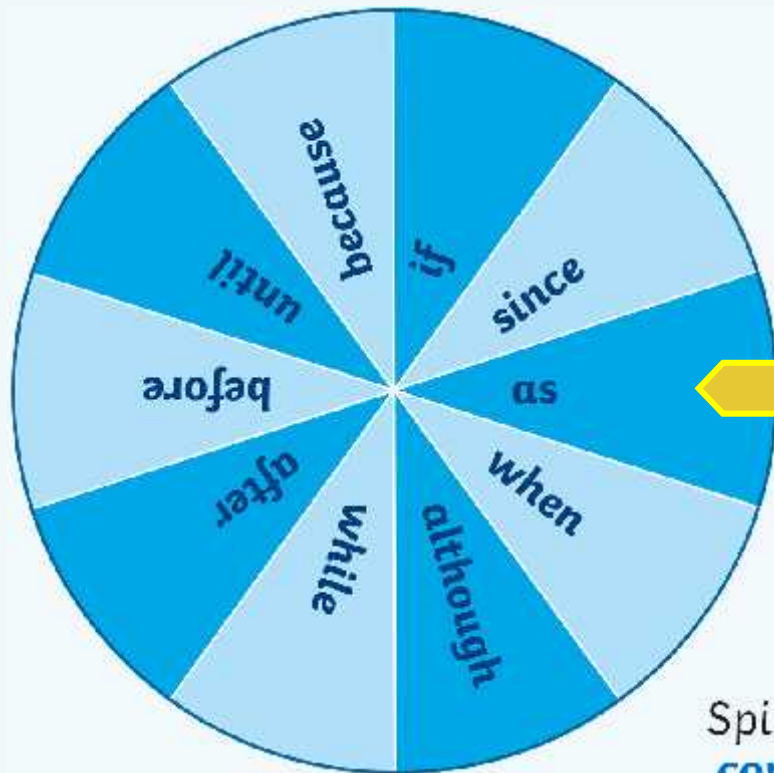
Spin



Spin the wheel to choose a **subordinating conjunction**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about the **treehouse bed** including that conjunction to start a **subordinate clause**.

Spin the Wheel!

Spin the wheel to select a **subordinating conjunction**.



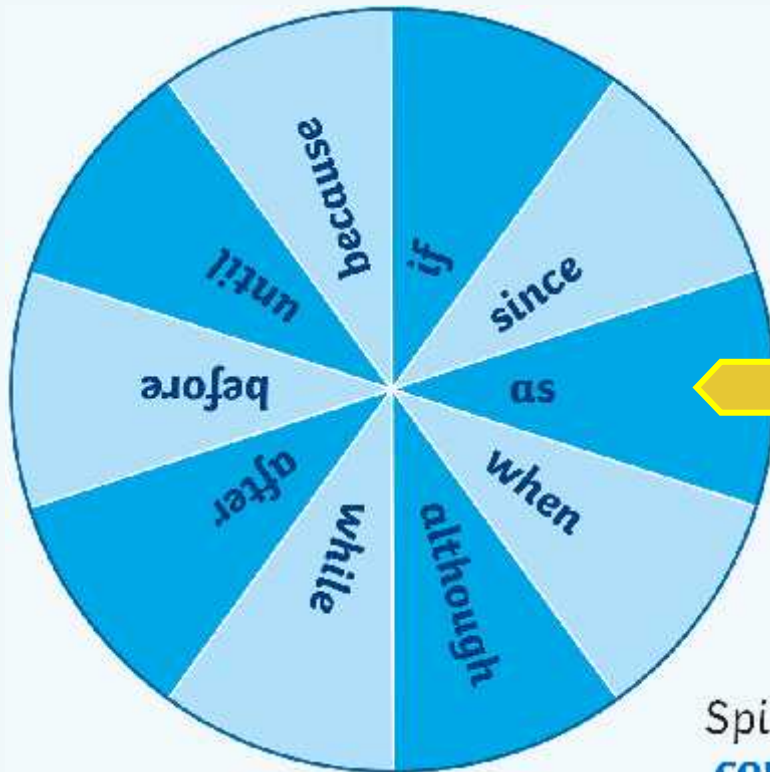
Spin



Spin the wheel to choose a **subordinating conjunction**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about the **time machine** including that conjunction to start a **subordinate clause**.

Spin the Wheel!

Spin the wheel to select a **subordinating conjunction**.



Spin



Spin the wheel to choose a **subordinating conjunction**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about the **queen's crown** including that conjunction to start a **subordinate clause**.

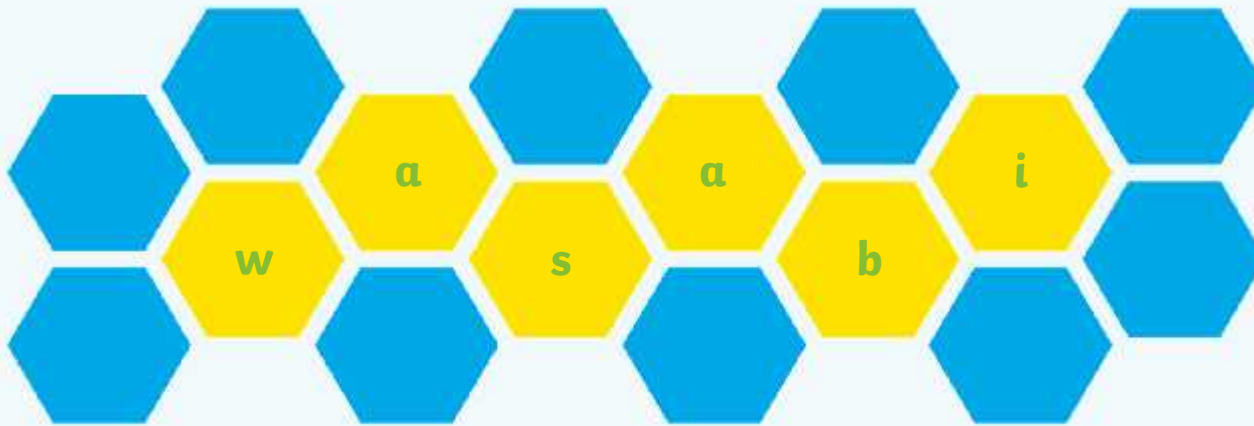
Silly Sentences

Choose a **main clause**, a **subordinating conjunction** and a **subordinate clause** to make the silliest sentences you can **that still make sense**.

Main Clauses	Subordinating Conjunctions	Subordinate Clauses
Jimmy was crying	because	they are salty.
Laura needed a bag	until	she dropped her shopping.
The job was finished	although	he lost his sock.
School was closed	while	the painting was done.
She put the flowers in the vase	before	she bought them.
I love crisps	when	the end of the day.

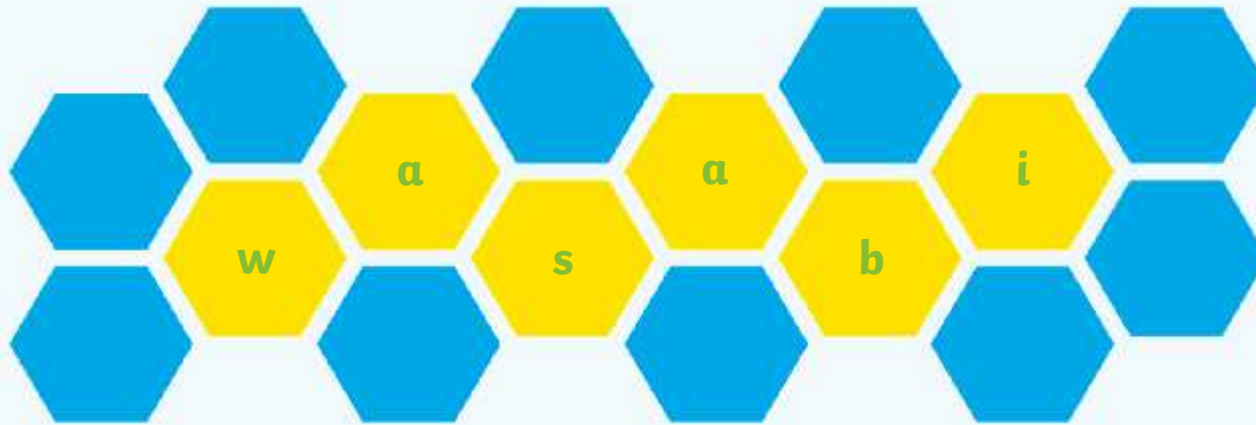
Block Busters

Fill in the missing words by choosing an appropriate subordinating conjunction. Use the first letter of each answer to spell out the hidden word.



- 1) Li listened to some music _____ he waited.
- 2) I ate my dessert _____ I ate my dinner.
- 3) It has been a long time _____ I have seen my auntie.
- 4) I tried my best on the test _____ it was hard.
- 5) Paul must tidy up the mess _____ his Granny sees it.
- 6) You would be very tired _____ you had just finished a marathon.

Block Busters



- 1) Li listened to some music **while** he waited.
- 2) I ate my dessert **after** I ate my dinner.
- 3) It has been a long time **since** I have seen my auntie.
- 4) I tried my best on the test **although** it was hard.
- 5) Paul must tidy up the mess **before** his Granny sees it.
- 6) You would be very tired **if** you had just finished a marathon.

What does the hidden word mean? Look it up in a dictionary!
Can you write it in a sentence using a subordinating conjunction?

Subordinate Clause Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
In this sentence is it the main clause or the subordinate clause that is underlined?

Vivian was tired as she hadn't slept.

main

subordinate

You're correct. How did you know?

Subordinate Clause Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
In this sentence is it the main clause or the subordinate clause that is underlined?

Greg put up an umbrella when it started raining.

main

subordinate

We know it's a main clause because it makes sense on its own.

Subordinate Clause Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
In this sentence is it the main clause or the subordinate clause that is underlined?

We could not go to the swimming baths because
it was closed.

main

subordinate

You're correct. How did you know?

Subordinate Clause Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
In this sentence is it the main clause or the subordinate clause that is underlined?

Don't go into the sea until the waves calm down.

main

subordinate

Which word in this sentence is the subordinating conjunction?

Subordinate Clause Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
In this sentence is it the main clause or the subordinate clause that is underlined?

Zhou could not go on holiday although she really wanted to.

main

subordinate

Why is this the main clause?

Subordinate Clause Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
In this sentence is it the main clause or the subordinate clause that is underlined?

I can spot subordinate clauses as I am a SPaG genius!

main

subordinate

You must be a genius because that's right!



Inverted Commas for Direct Speech

Warm-up



Inverted Commas

There are two places where inverted commas are needed when writing direct speech:

“What’s the matter, Dina?” said Sid.

Inverted Commas

Inverted Commas

You need to **open** your inverted commas with a “ (66) before the first word which is being spoken.

You need to **close** your inverted commas with a ” (99) after the last word **which is being spoken**.

Imagine that inverted commas are like hands;
They hold within them **only** the words which are being spoken.

Back



“What’s the matter, Dina?”



said Sid.

Punctuation

There are two places where other forms of punctuation are needed when writing direct speech:

“What’s the matter, Dina?” said Sid.

You need to end the speaking with:

- a comma
- a question mark, if it is a question.
- an exclamation mark, if it is an exclamation.

You will need to finish your sentence with a full stop after the reporting clause.

Examples of other punctuation in direct speech are:

“How exciting it is!” exclaimed Sarah.

“I don’t know what to do,” said Sayeed.

Back

Reporting Clauses

After the speech itself, a reporting clause gives a little bit of information about **who is speaking** and **how it was said**.

“What’s the matter, Dina?” **said Sid**.

Reporting Clauses

In this case, Sid is speaking.

If Sid said it in a different way, you could change ‘said’ to...



“What’s the matter, Dina?” **asked Sid**.

“What’s the matter, Dina?” **whispered Sid**.

“What’s the matter, Dina?” **uttered Sid**.

“What’s the matter, Dina?” **shouted Sid**.

Back

It's Your Turn...

Here is a conversation between Aminah and her son, Sunil. Write the direct speech on a whiteboard using inverted commas and the correct punctuation.

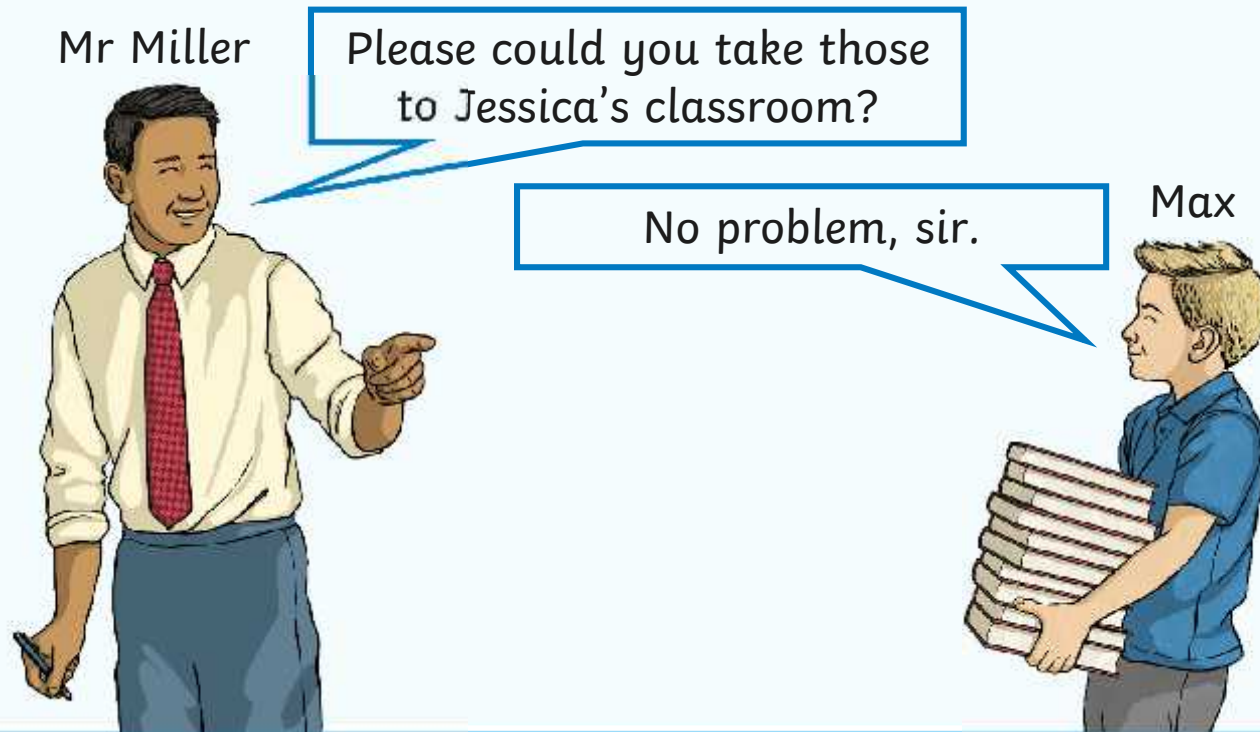


Aminah

It's Your Turn...

Here is a conversation between Mr. Miller and Max. Write the direct speech on a whiteboard using inverted commas and the correct punctuation.

Where more than one person is talking, remember to start new line for each new speaker.



It's Your Turn...

Here is a conversation between three friends. Write the direct speech on a whiteboard using inverted commas and the correct punctuation.

Remember: new speaker, new line!

What are your plans for tonight?



Lisa

I don't really have any.



Janine

Do you fancy going out for a meal?



Alex

Example Answers

How did you do? Did you remember the **inverted commas**, **punctuation** and **reporting clause**?



“Sunil, can you come and help me send an email?” shouted Aminah.



“Please could you take those to Jessica’s classroom?” asked Mr Miller.
“No problem, sir,” replied Max.



“What are your plans for tonight?” asked Lisa.
“I don’t really have any,” replied Janine.
“Do you fancy going out for a meal?” said Alex.

It does not matter if you used said, asked, exclaimed or any other reporting verb – just don’t forget to mix it up a bit in your work. The same reporting verb too many times can get boring.

Froggy Freeze Frame

Write what each frog is saying using the correct speech punctuation...



Froggy Freeze Frame

Write what each frog is saying using the correct speech punctuation...



Correctly Punctuate the Speech

Below are all examples of incorrectly punctuated speech.
Tell your partner why they are incorrect and correct them on
your whiteboard.

You need to get off the bus here” said the driver.

Stop annoying me! shouted Sophie.

“Who goes there” grumbled the troll.

“What a beautiful day it is! rejoiced Sheila.”

“That’s all the money I have, explained Frank.

Correctly Punctuate the Speech

Did you manage to correct these sentences?

“You need to get off the bus here,” said the driver.

“Stop annoying me!” shouted Sophie.

“Who goes there?” grumbled the troll.

“What a beautiful day it is!” rejoiced Sheila.

“That’s all the money I have,” explained Frank.

Speedy Speech

You have two minutes to write a line of direct speech for each of the boys in the picture...



Speedy Speech

You have two minutes to write a line of direct speech for the man and the statue in the picture...



Speedy Speech

You have two minutes to write a line of direct speech for each of the talking parrots in the picture...



Direct Speech Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Is this speech punctuated correctly?

“We’re having roast chicken on Sunday,” said James.

Yes

No

The inverted commas are not being used correctly. Where should they be?

Direct Speech Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Is this speech punctuated correctly?

“I didn’t win at bowling but I still had fun,” said Ruksana.

Yes

No

How did you know that it was correct?

Direct Speech Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Is this speech punctuated correctly?

“Yes you can come to my party,” said Niamh.

Yes

No

There are no inverted commas! Where should they be?

Direct Speech Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Is this speech punctuated correctly?

“I’ve never been to France,” stated Cody.

Yes

No

Which sneaky piece of punctuation is missing from this direct speech?

Direct Speech Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Is this speech punctuated correctly?

“Where have I left my keys?” asked Dad crossly.

Yes

No

They've even included an adverb in the reporting clause. Way to go!

Direct Speech Quick Quiz

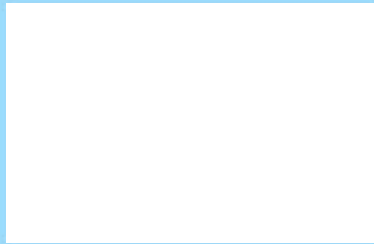
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Is this speech punctuated correctly?

“I am an expert at punctuating direct speech,” bragged the teacher.

Yes

No

This teacher is an expert. Now you are too!



Year 3 Spelling, Punctuation & Grammar Warm-Up Powerpoint

Past & Present Perfect Tense

Warm-up



The Rule

To change a sentence from the past tense into the present perfect tense, you need to use:

'has' or 'have' + a past tense verb = present perfect tense

The alien **won** the hide-and-seek contest.

The alien **has won** the hide-and-seek contest.

The aliens **sneaked** into the restaurant.

The aliens **have sneaked** into the restaurant.



What Does This Sentence Tell You?

The sentence below is written in the **past tense**.

Timmy **was** in his spaceship for twenty years.



But what if it is still happening?
What if Timmy is still in his spaceship?
Change this sentence into the **present perfect tense**.

Changing Tense

If something that initially happened in the past is still continuing in the present, we need to use the **present perfect tense**.

Timmy **was** in his spaceship for twenty years.

To **change** a sentence from the past sentence into the **present perfect tense**, you need to:

Replace the past tense verb with verbs 'has / have' and 'been'

Timmy **was** **has been** in his spaceship for twenty years.

Past to Present Perfect

The sentence below is written in the **past tense**.
Can you change it into the **present perfect tense**?

The aliens **landed** on the planet Zigtog.

Remember, to create the present perfect tense you need to use either 'has' or 'have' plus another past tense verb.

Past to Present Perfect

If we change just '**landed**' to '**have landed**', the sentence changes into the **present perfect tense**.

The aliens **landed** on the planet Zigtog.

The aliens **have landed** on the planet Zigtog.

Using the **present perfect tense** here shows that the action has finished but the result of the action (their presence on the planet) is **still happening** now.

Past to Present Perfect

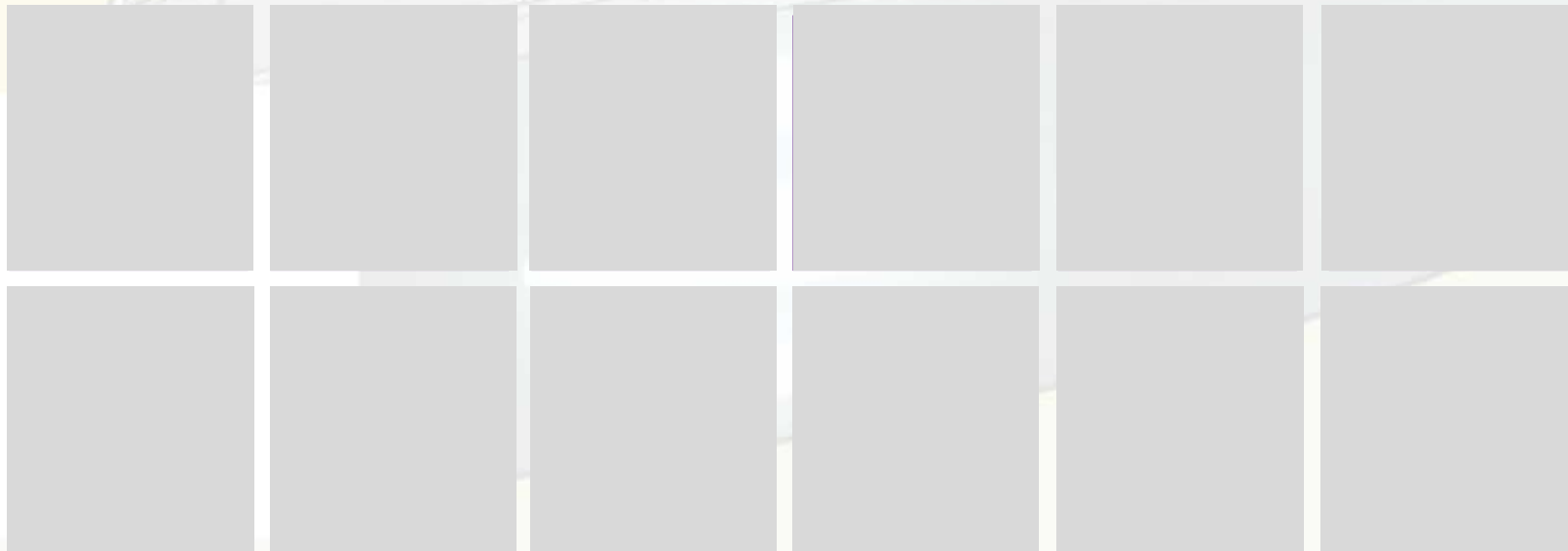
Look at the verbs in the table below. Using the rules, can you change them from the **past tense** into the **present perfect tense**?

Past Tense	Present Perfect Tense
walked	have walked
jumped	have jumped
was	have been
sprinted	have sprinted
tested	have tested
grow	have grown
did	have done

Did you notice how some of the examples changed slightly?
These are **irregular** verbs. Watch out for them!

They Have Been Matched!

Use your memory skills to uncover these pairs of **past tense** and **present perfect tense** verbs. Which verbs are irregular? Click the squares to hide and unhide. Tick the words off as you match them.



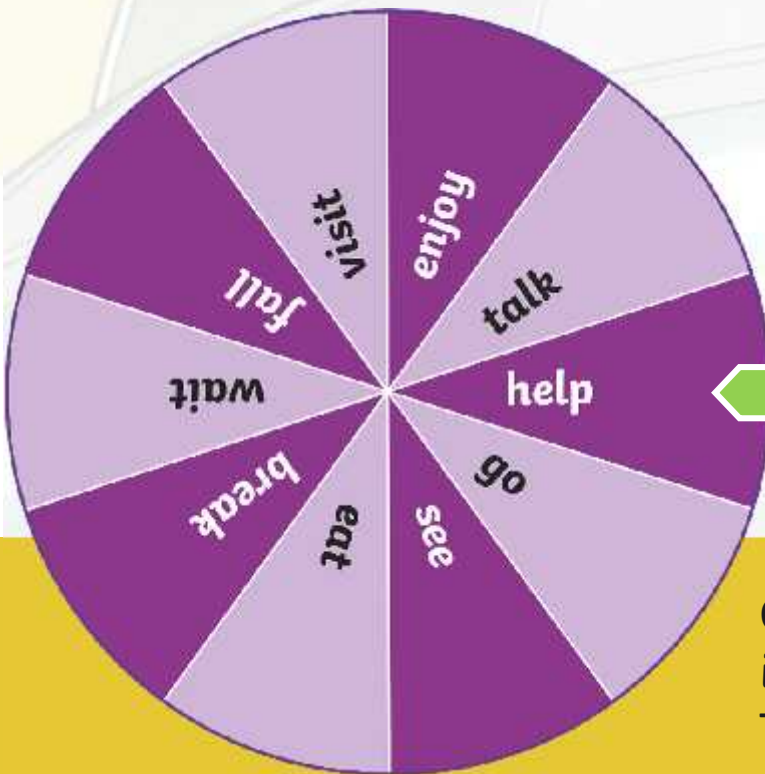
spoke
 did

asked
 cooked

saw
 made

They Have Been Matched!

Spin the wheel to select a verb.



Spin

On your whiteboards, write the verb in the **past tense** within a sentence. Then, change that sentence to the **present perfect tense**.

Match the Sentences

Match the sentence which uses the verb in the **past tense** to the sentence which uses the same verb in the **present perfect tense**.

We have sold so many ice creams this morning.

I brought a lot of toys on holiday with me.

My little sister bit me when she was feeling cross.

Dad froze some fruit juice when it was warm outside.

Jill decorated the cake for the summer baking competition.

My neighbour's dog **has bitten** the postman.

"You **have brought** too many unhealthy snacks for lunch," said Mrs Riaz.

The bank **have frozen** our account whilst they investigate.


Mum **sold** her house last weekend.

Kimmy **has decorated** almost all of the rooms in her flat.

Can you make one example of your own?

A Tense Match

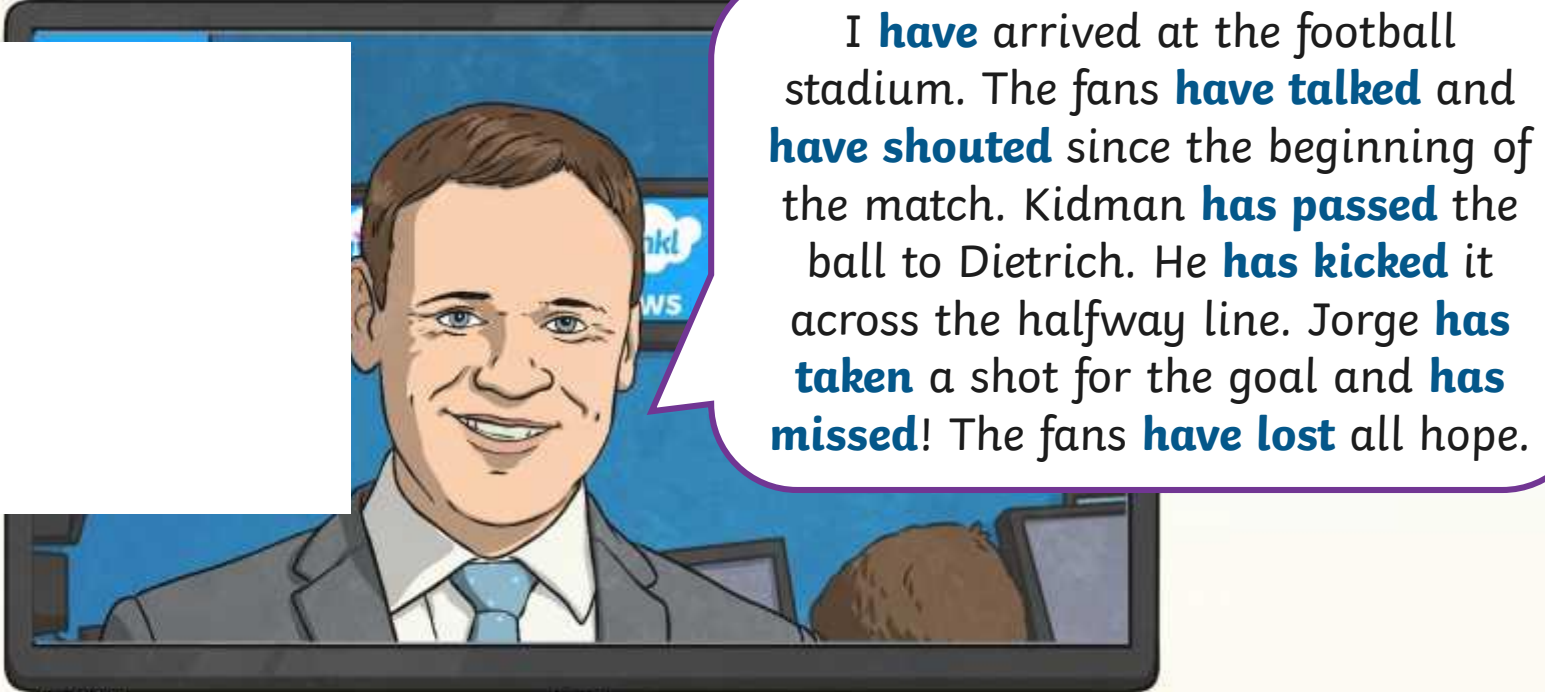
Whilst being interviewed after football match, this reporter talked about what he saw in the **past tense**. Can you change his recount into the **present perfect tense**, as if the match is still happening?



I arrived at the football stadium. The fans talked and shouted since the beginning of the match. Kidman passed the ball to Dietrich. He kicked it across the halfway line. Jorge took a shot for the goal and missed! The fans lost all hope.

A Tense Match

Did you manage to change his recount into the **present perfect tense**, as if the match is still happening?

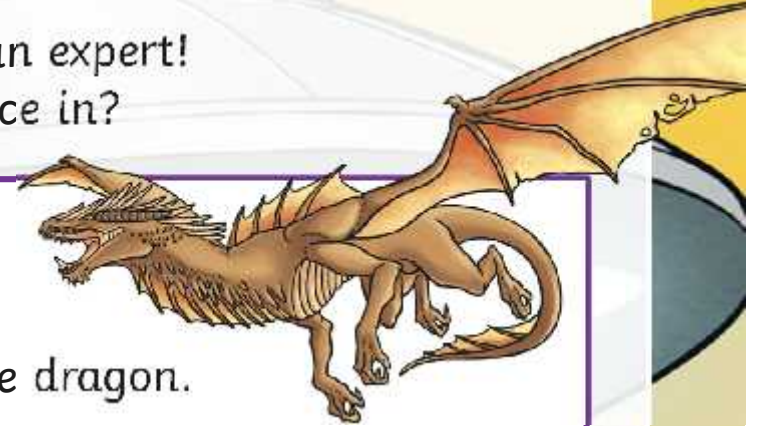


I **have** arrived at the football stadium. The fans **have talked** and **have shouted** since the beginning of the match. Kidman **has passed** the ball to Dietrich. He **has kicked** it across the halfway line. Jorge **has taken** a shot for the goal and **has missed!** The fans **have lost** all hope.

Past and Present Perfect Tense Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which tense is this sentence in?

George successfully fought the dragon.



Past

Present Perfect

You're correct. How do you know?

Past and Present Perfect Tense Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which tense is this sentence in?



Heidi has blown out half of the candles on her birthday cake.

Past

Present Perfect

You're correct. How do you know?

Past and Present Perfect Tense Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which tense is this sentence in?



Dayle has posted three hundred flyers about his missing cat.

Past

Present Perfect

You have become sensational!

Past and Present Perfect Tense Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which tense is this sentence in?

It cost Harry £60 to replace the fence.

Past

Present Perfect

Wow! Go you!

Past and Present Perfect Tense Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which tense is this sentence in?

I understood what was asked of me.



Past

Present Perfect

That was tricky, well done!

Past and Present Perfect Tense Quiz



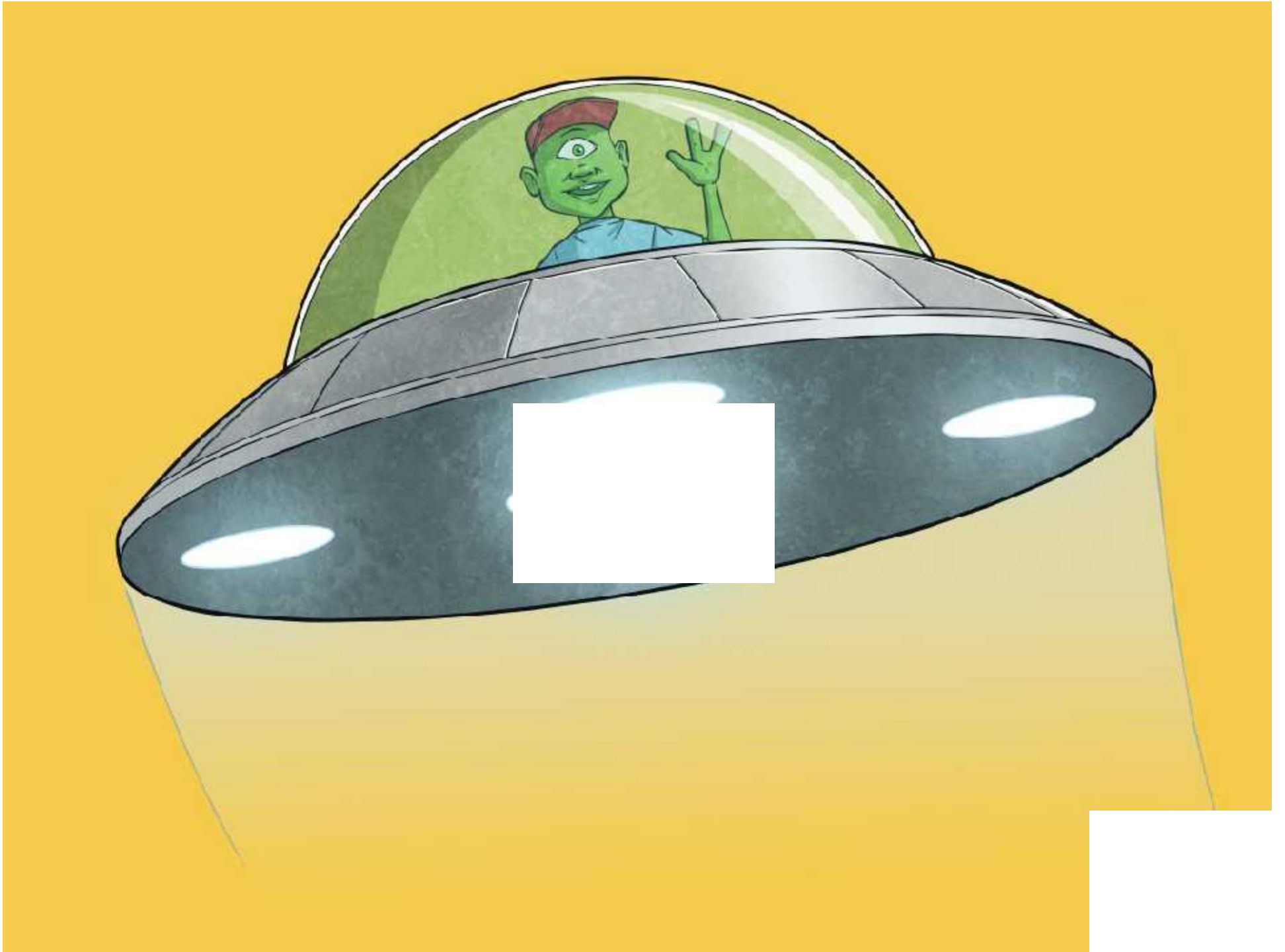
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which tense is this sentence in?

Neil has dreamed of being an astronaut since he was a child.

Past

Present Perfect

Our work here is done. You are the master of tenses.



Using 'a' or 'an'

Warm-Up



Consonant or Vowel?

Sort the letters of the alphabet into two groups: **consonants** and **vowels**.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z

Consonants

b c d f g h j k l m
n p q r s t v w x y z

Vowels

a e i o u

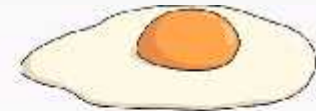
Sort the Words!

Words starting with a consonant

teacher
jumper
laptop
book
yoghurt

Words starting with a vowel

egg
apple
otter
umbrella
icicle



'a' or 'an'?



an orange



a house



a pencil



an envelope



a rabbit



an apple

Usually, we put 'a' before words that start with a consonant and 'an' before words that start with a vowel.

'a' or 'an'?

Try these sentences – should it be 'a' or 'an'?

Tomorrow, I am going to a party.



Humpty Dumpty was an egg.



I always have an umbrella in my bag in case it rains.



The dog was on a lead.

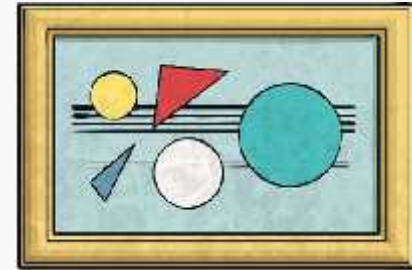


You can make a house out of snow, which is called an igloo.



'a' or 'an'?

Which sounds correct?



It was **a unique** painting.

It was **an unique** painting.

Although **'unique'** starts with a vowel, the letter **'u'** makes the **'y'** sound, so **'a'** is used instead of **'an'**.

'a' or 'an'?

Which sounds correct?

It was **a honest** mistake.

It was **an honest** mistake.

Although '**honest**' starts with a consonant, the letter '**h**' makes the short '**o** **sound**', so '**an**' is used instead of '**a**'.

'a' or 'an'?

Listen to the **sound** at the start of the underlined word.
Does it make a **vowel** sound or a **consonant** sound?

It took **an** hour to get to the zoo.

I have to wear **a** uniform to school.

We flew to **a** universe far, far away.

I would love to ride on **a** unicorn.

The king wanted **an** heir to the throne.

It was **an** honour to meet the Queen.

Can you decide whether 'a' or 'an' should go before these words?
Click on the hotspots to see whether you are correct.



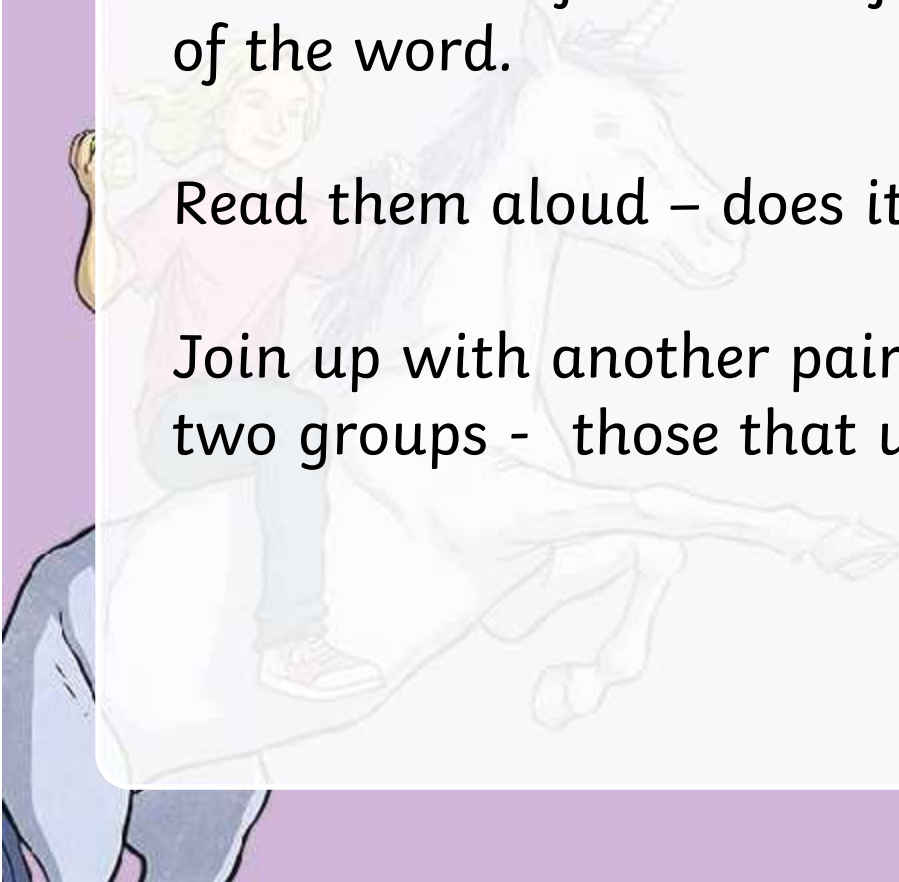
'a' or 'an' Hunt

With a partner, collect five objects from the classroom.

Write a label for each object adding 'a' or 'an' in front of the word.

Read them aloud – does it sound right?

Join up with another pair and put your objects into two groups - those that use 'a' and those that use 'an'.



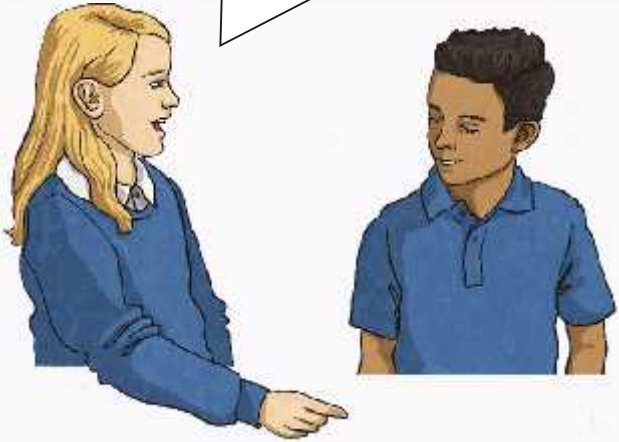
Spin the Wheel!

Spin the wheel to select a word.



Spin

Would you use 'a' or 'an' before the word?



On your whiteboards, write a sentence using the word with the correct choice of 'a' or 'an'. Make your sentence as interesting as you can!

An Adventure To a Lost World

Can you spot the 'a' or 'an' mistakes in the following passage?

The waves lapped gently against the side of the boat, as a young boy and his faithful dog arrived at the shore of **an** small, deserted island. It was **a** island so small, that the boy could see right over to the other side from where he sat.

Jumping out of the boat into the shallow water, his foot landed on **an** sharp shell.

“Ouch!” he yelled, startling his dog, who was sleeping on **a** enormous blanket at one end of the boat.

Stretching to wake himself up, the dog looked at the boy sleepily, before jumping into the clear, blue, sea.

They paddled to the shore and looked around at the island. In the centre was **an** huge palm tree as high as a ten storey building and surrounding it was **an** collection of every type of fruit tree imaginable.

Hungry from their journey across the sea, the boy began to ravenously eat the different fruits on offer.

He started with **a** apple, **a** banana, **a** orange and a whole bunch of juicy grapes, while his dog looked on, **an** look of jealousy on his face.



'a' or 'an' Word Search

How many words can you think of in two minutes that word need 'a' or 'an' before them?

'a'	'an'



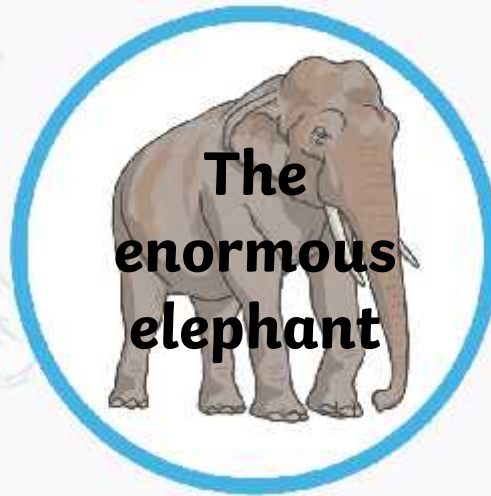
Complete the table on your whiteboard.



Time's up!

The, the Definite Article

What is different about these examples?

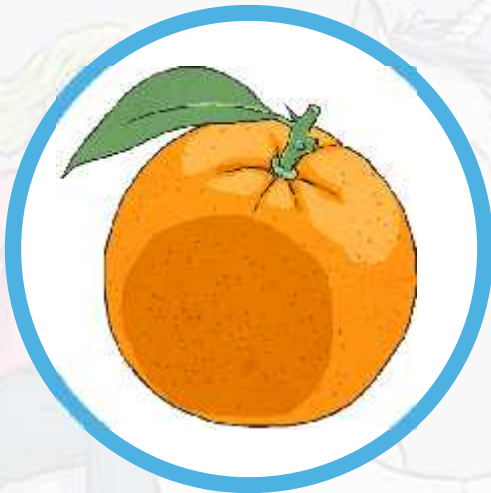


We use 'the', the definite article, to show people what we are talking about **specifically**.

The, the Definite Article

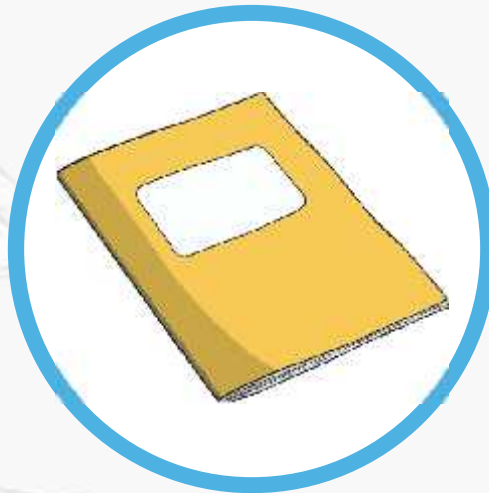
See how adding 'the' changes these examples...

an orange



the orange

A book



the book

a teacher



the teacher

What do we know about using 'a' or 'an'?

- We use 'a' when the next word starts with a **consonant sound**.
- We use 'an' when the next word starts with a **vowel sound**.
- Say it aloud - does it sound right?

It was **a** unique painting of **an** honest girl riding **a** unicorn while eating **an** apple.



'a' or 'an' Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



a ice cream

an ice cream

'a' or 'an' Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



a caterpillar

an caterpillar

'a' or 'an' Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?

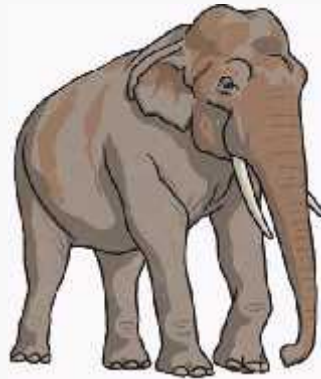


Captain Jonas was a
one-eyed pirate.

Captain Jonas was an
one-eyed pirate.

'a' or 'an' Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?

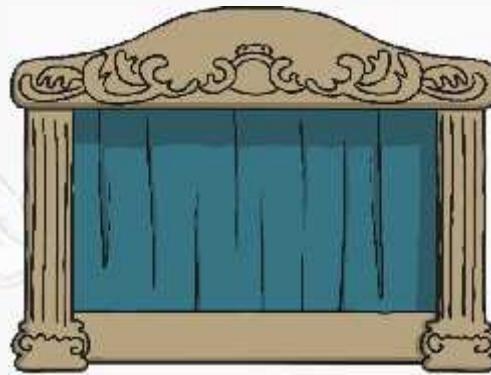


There was a enormous elephant at the zoo.

There was an enormous elephant at the zoo.

'a' or 'an' Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



The show lasted for
a hour.

The show lasted for
an hour.

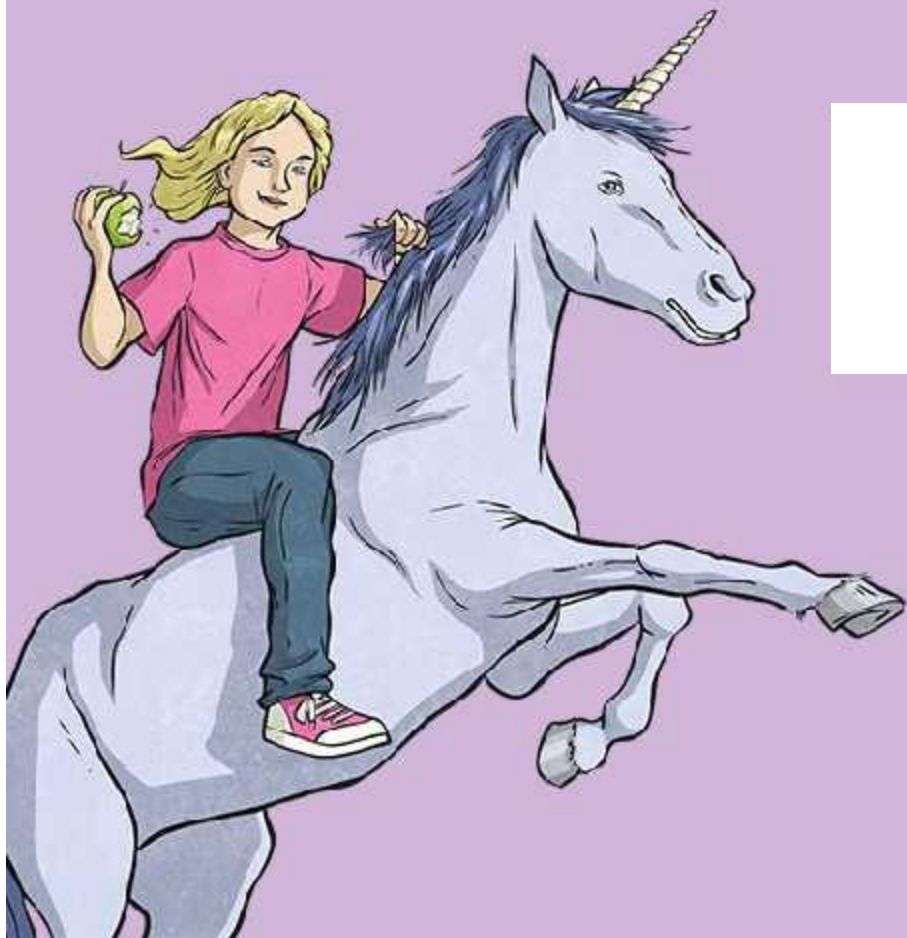
'a' or 'an' Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!
Which is correct?



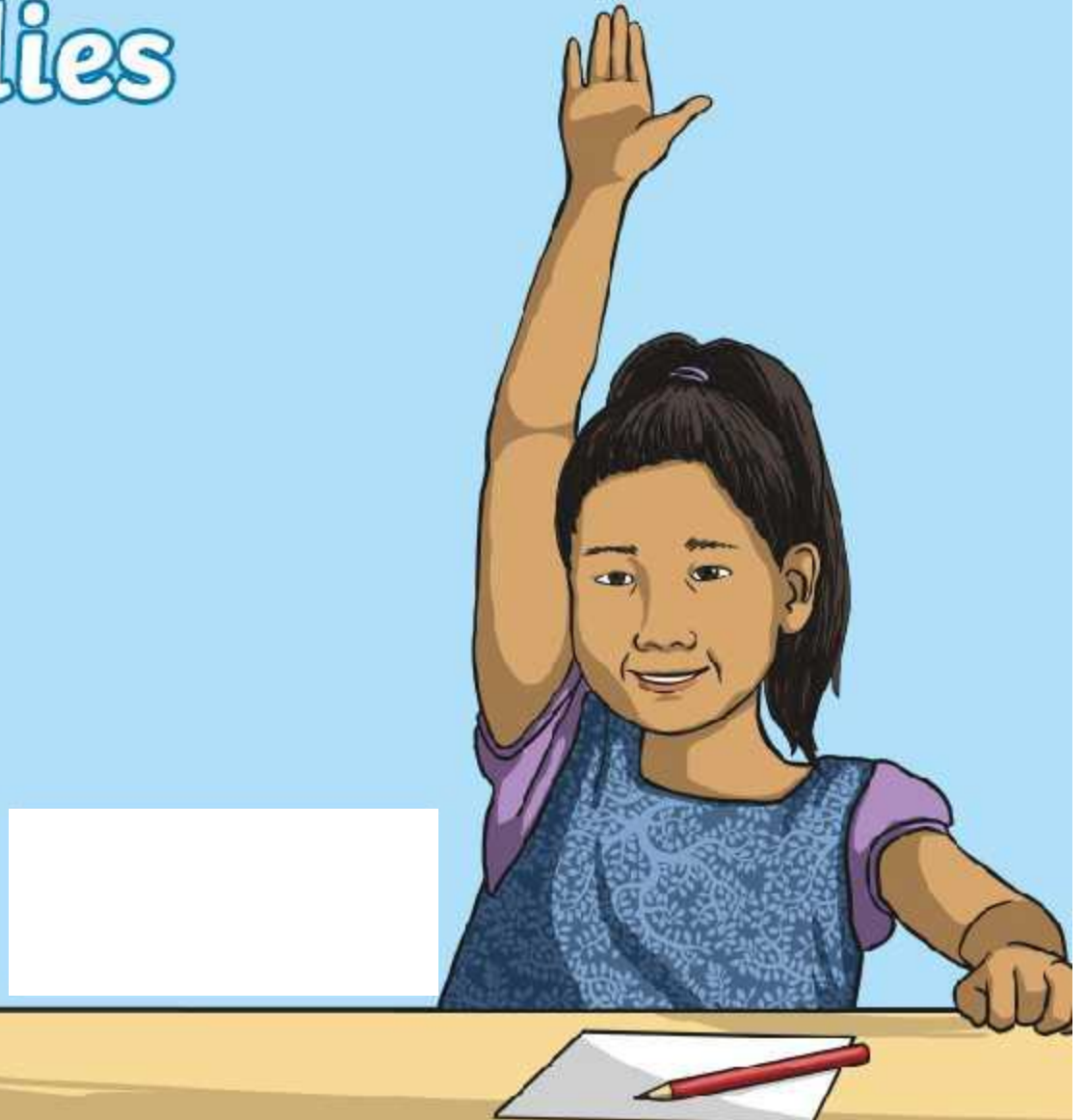
The policewoman
wore a uniform.

The policewoman
wore an uniform.



Word Families

Warm-up



What Do We Have In Common?

Look at all of the words in this family. What do they have in common?
What should the family name be?

helpful

helper

helped

helpless

unhelpful

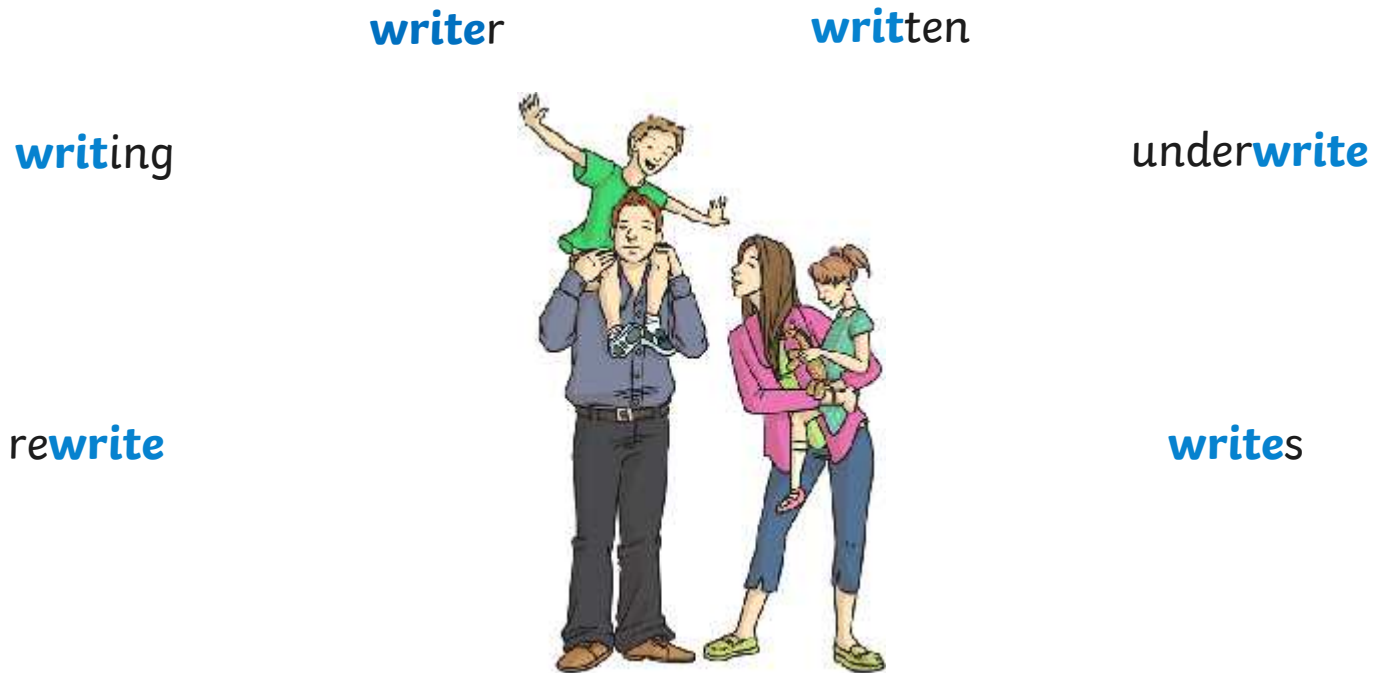
helping



The **Help** Family

What Do We Have In Common?

Look at all of the words in this family. What do they have in common?
What should the family name be?



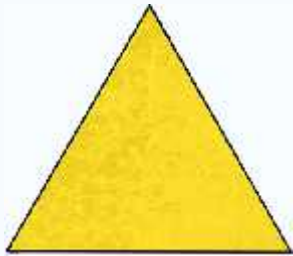
The **Write** Family

What are Word Families?

Word families are groups of words that link together through their **meaning**, **grammar** or **morphology** (roots, prefixes and suffixes).

These words...

triangle



tricycle



tripod

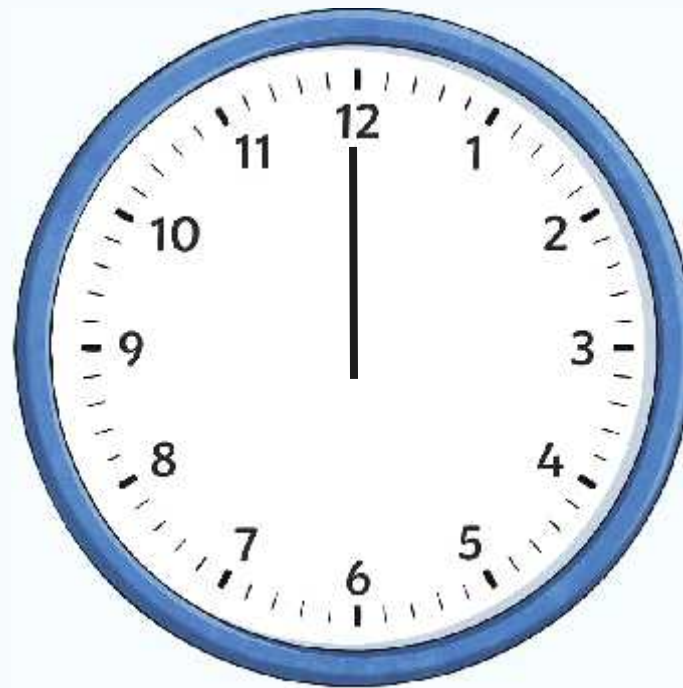


...all come from the root 'tri', which means 'three' in the ancient language of Latin.

Can you see why these words might need a 'three' in them?

The Struct Family

Let's explore the root 'struct'. Working with a partner, how many words containing 'struct' can you think of in the next two minutes?

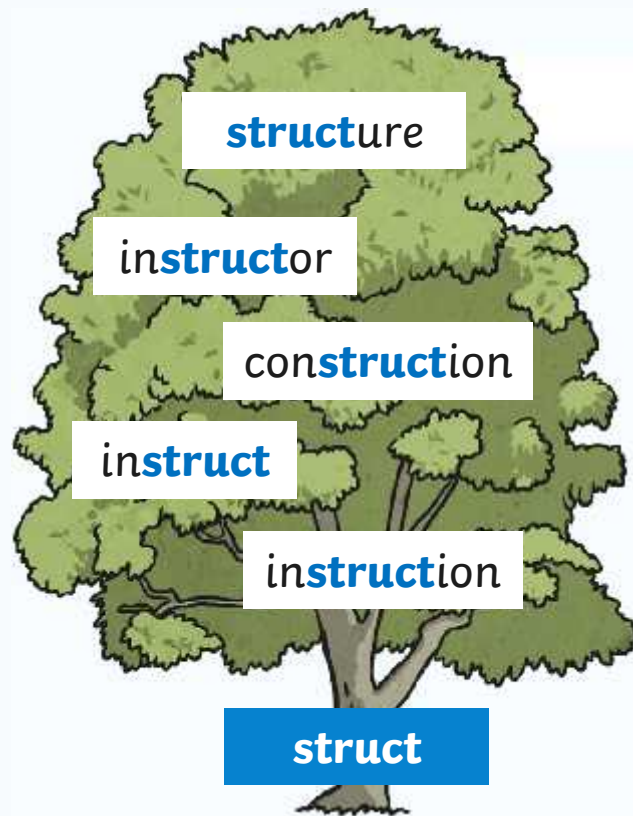


Start



The Struct Family

Lots of different words that we use every day come from the root 'struct', such as...



A building or other object put together of several different parts.

A person who teaches or demonstrates something.

The act of building something, often a large structure.

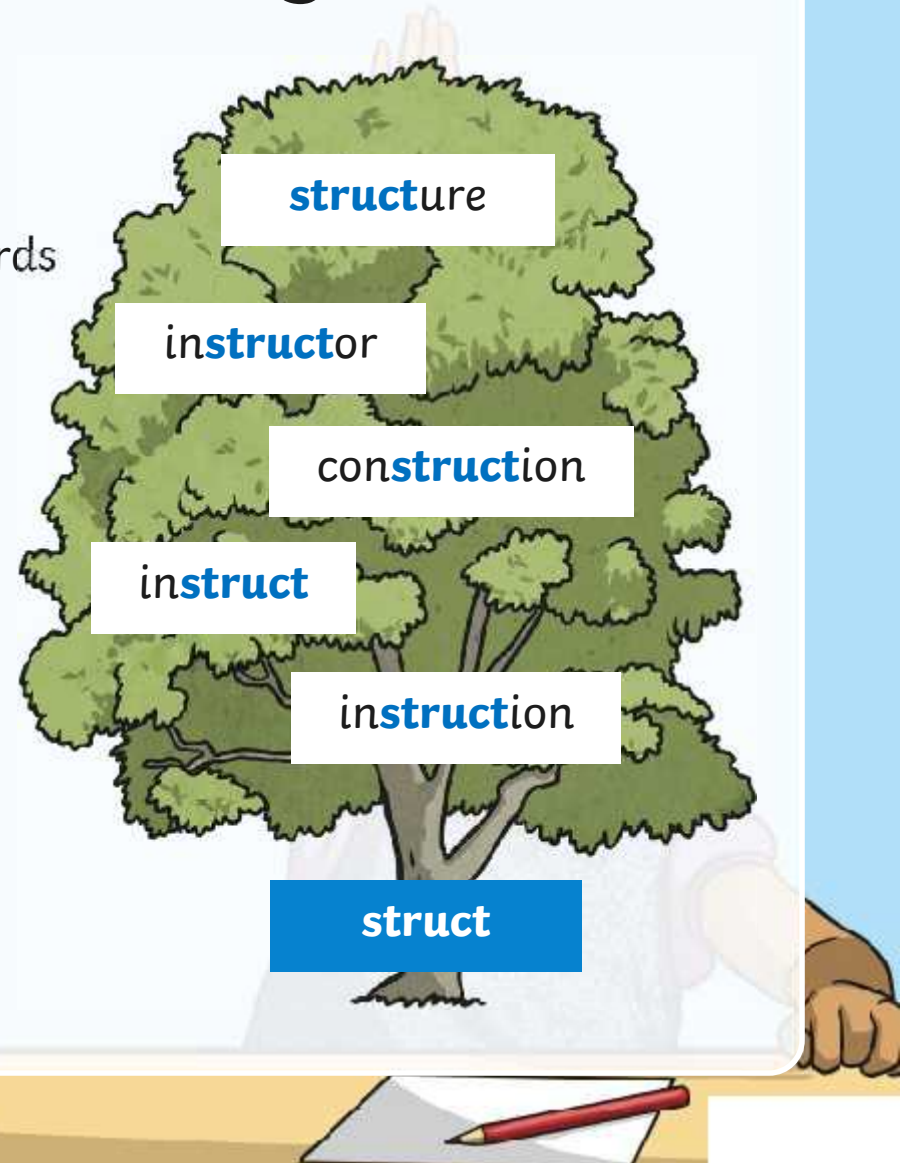
To tell or order somebody to do something (often how to make something) in a particular order

The words which tell or order somebody to do something (often how to make something) in a particular order.

The Struct Family

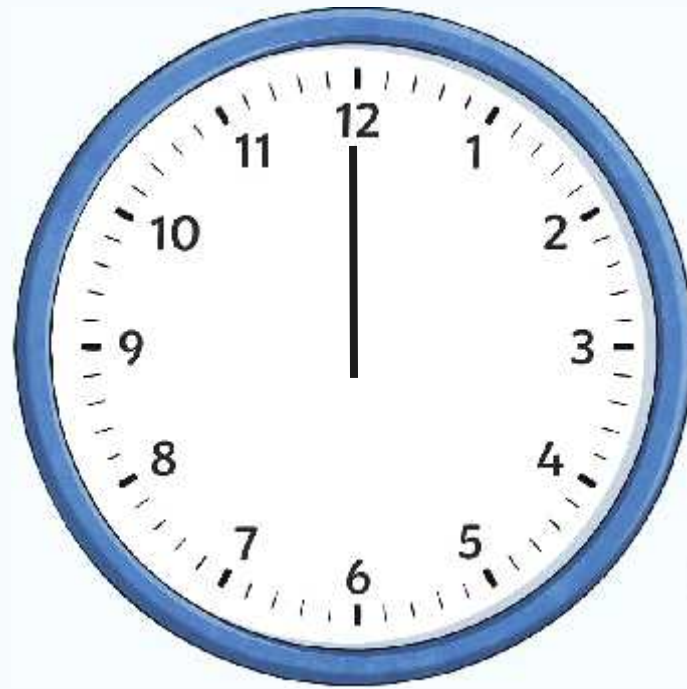
Did you think of any different words?

What sort of meaning do all of these words have in common?



The Spect Family

This time, explore the root 'spect' with a partner. How many words containing 'spect' can you think of in the next two minutes?

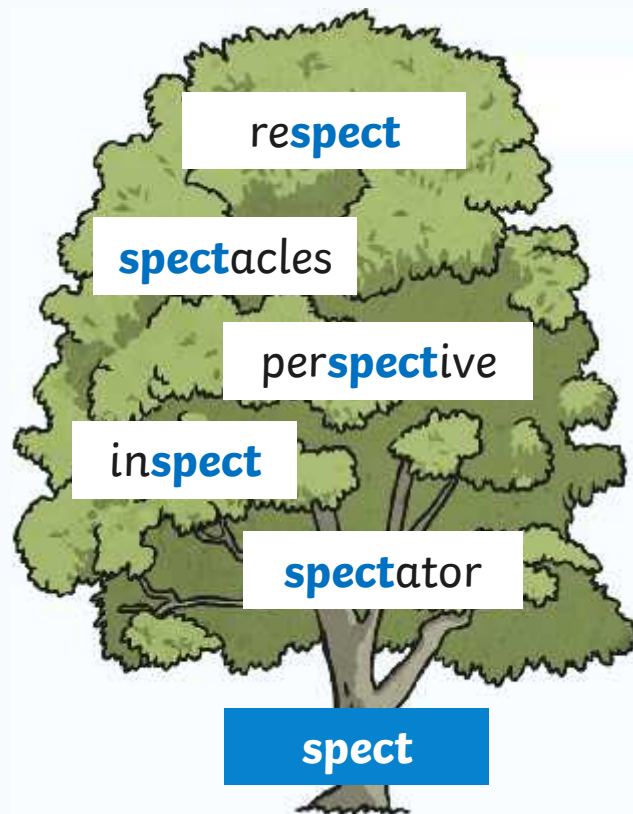


Start



The Spect Family

Again, lots of different words that we use every day come from the root 'spect', such as...



A feeling of admiration for someone because of abilities or qualities that you have seen.

Glasses used for seeing.

A particular point of view about something.

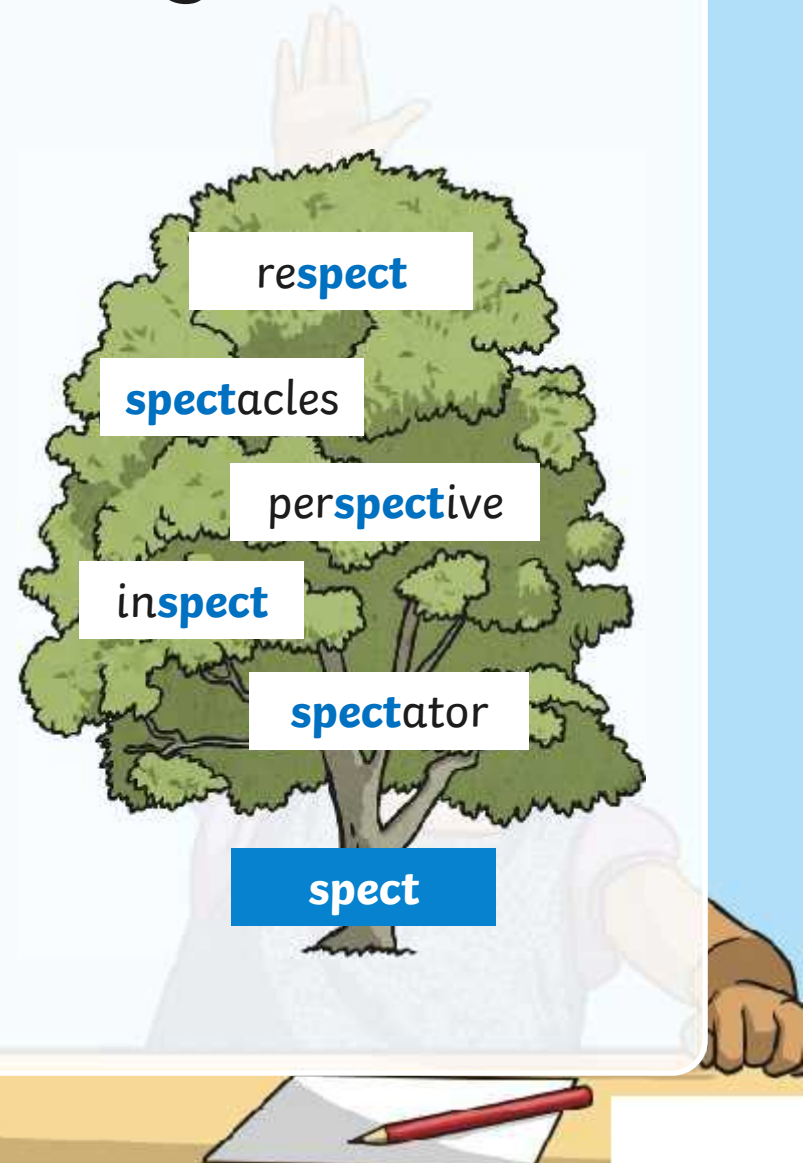
To closely examine something.

A person who watches a show, game or other event.

The Spect Family

Did you think of any different words?

What sort of meaning do all of these words have in common?



Jumbled Up

Look at all of the words below. How many different word families are mixed up here? What root words do they belong to?

venture

unison

uncover

ventilate

reunion

unique

rediscover

coverage

adventure

graph

covering

autograph

united

event

graphic

community

convention

biography

Jumbled Up

Look at all of the words below. How many different word families are mixed up here? What root words do they belong to?

The 'vent'
family

adventure

event

convention

venture

ventilate

The 'cover'
family

covering

coverage

rediscover

uncover

The 'uni'
family

united

community

unique

reunion

unison

The 'graph'
family

graphic

autograph

graph

biography

Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'press' family. Which one is the odd one out?

impress

compress

depressed

antipress

Antipress is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'vent' family. Which one is the odd one out?

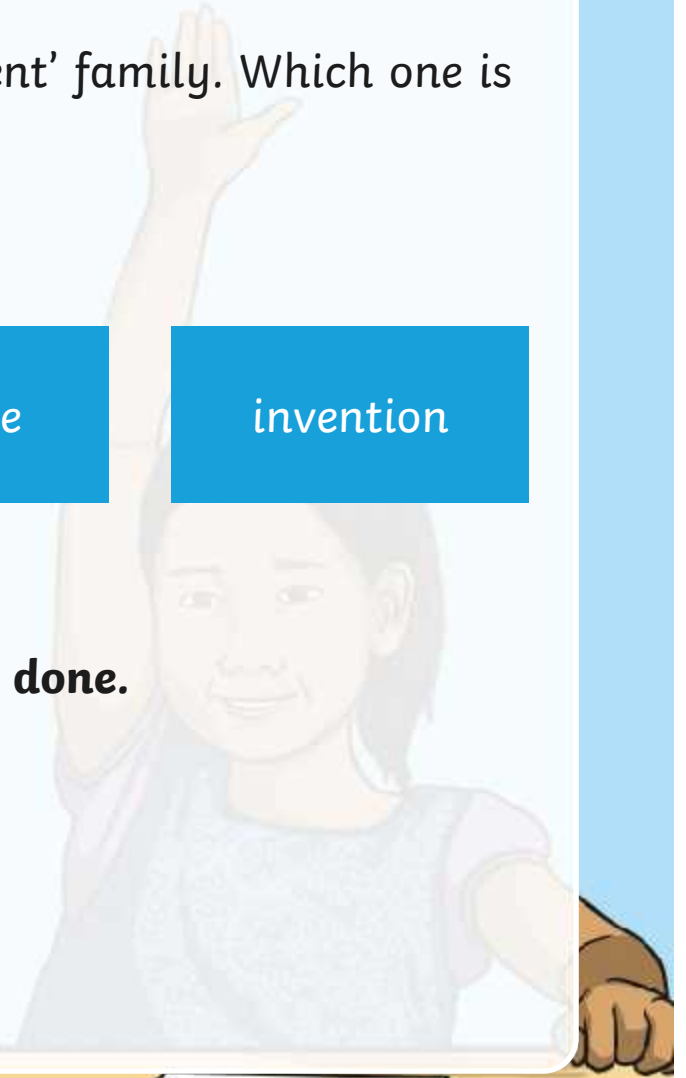
revent

invent

ventilate

invention

Revent is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'struct' family. Which one is the odd one out?

construct

structure

struction

instruct

Struction is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'scope' family. Which one is the odd one out?

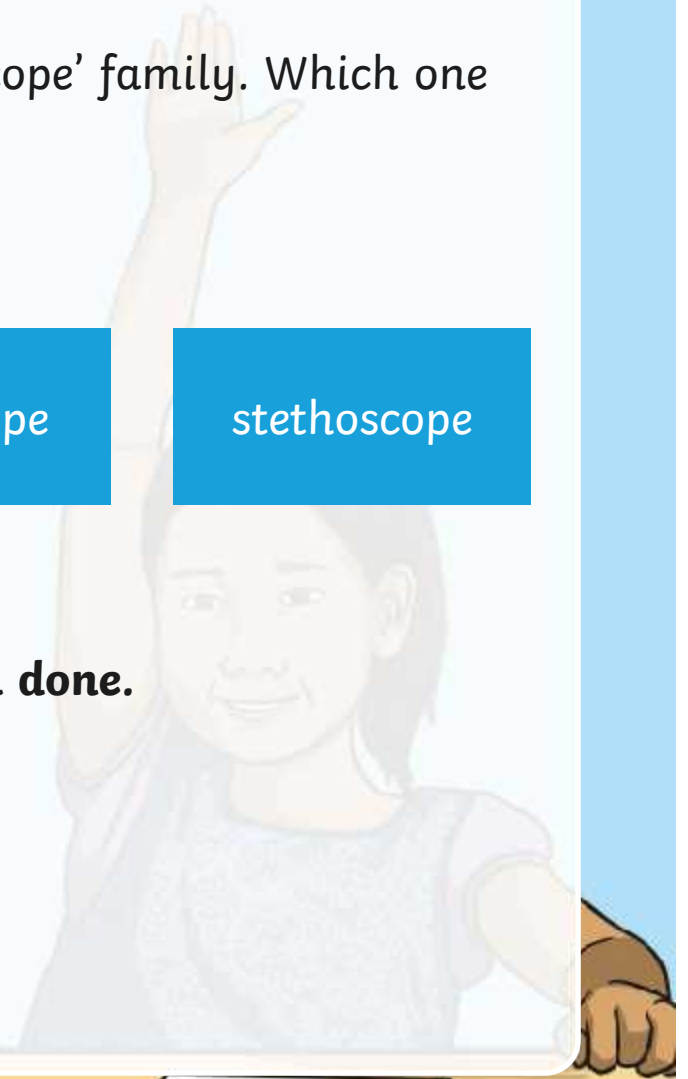
telescope

inscope

microscope

stethoscope

Inscope is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'spect' family. Which one is the odd one out?

spectacle

spectator

inspect

despect

Despect is a nonsense word. Well done.



Odd One Out

Below are four words which could belong to the 'place' family. Which one is the odd one out?

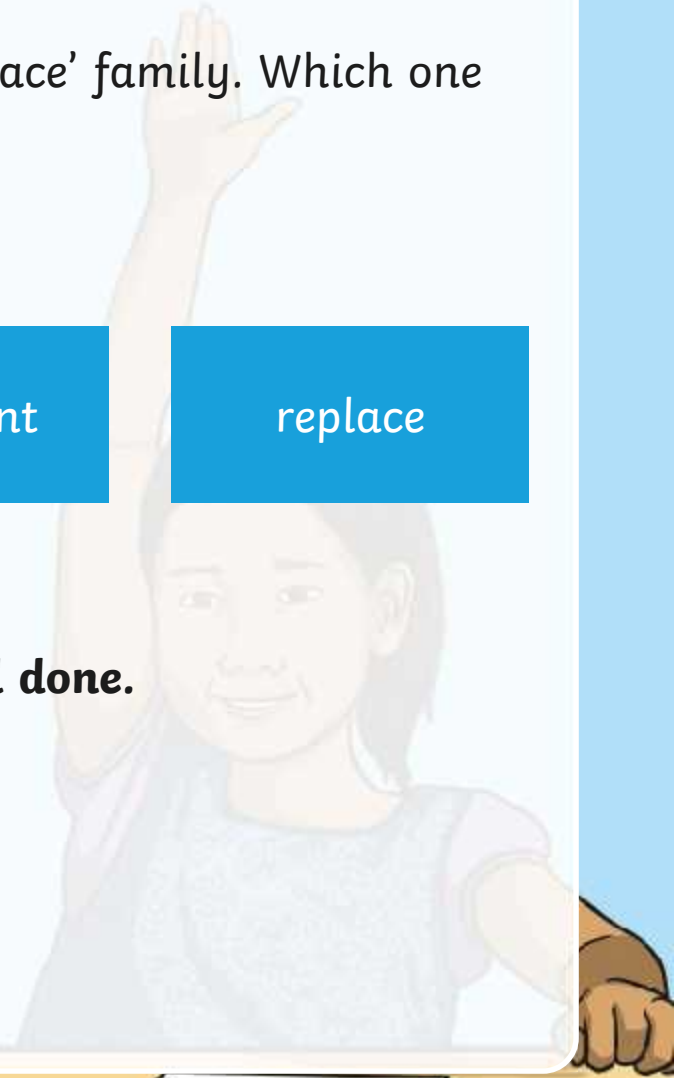
deplace

misplace

placement

replace

Deplace is a nonsense word. Well done.



Mix and Match

Below are lots of different root words, prefixes and suffixes. How many different ways can you combine these words to make different words within the same word families?

spect	re
place	ment
vent	in
press	ure



Mix and Match - Answers

Here are some of the different combinations you could have had to make different words within the same word families.

in

spect

re

press

in

vent

vent

ure

re

spect

press

ure

re

place

place

ment

Word Family Quick Quiz

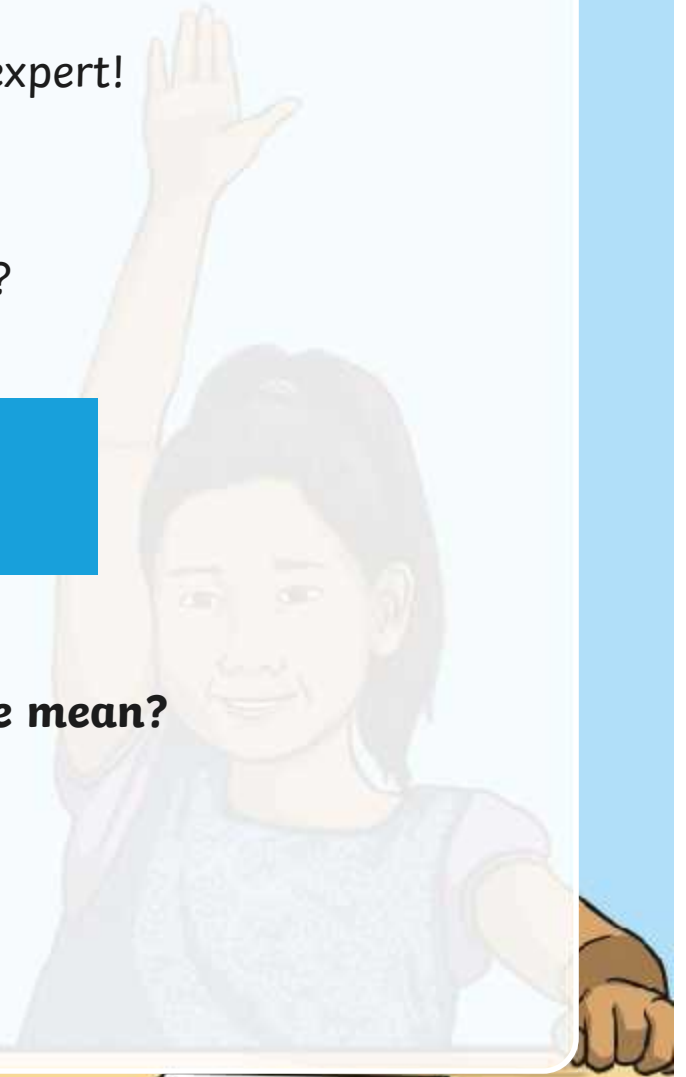
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Does the word...
pressure
belong in the 'press' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. What does pressure mean?



Word Family Quick Quiz

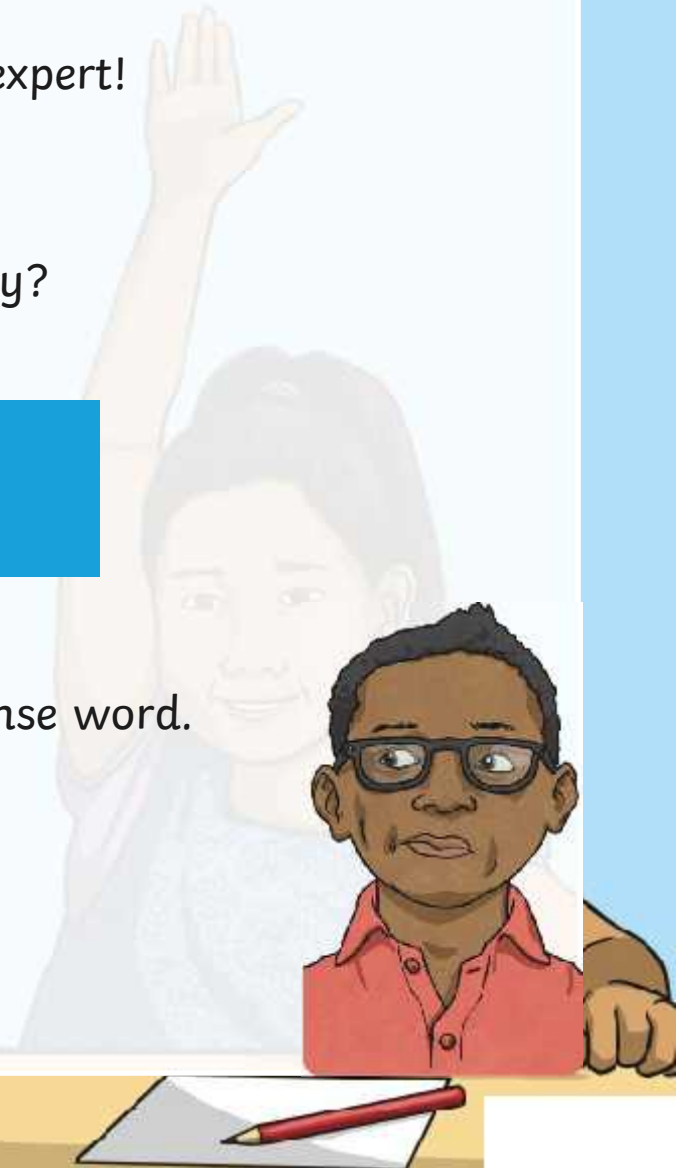
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Does the word...
antivent
belong in the 'antivent' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. Antivent is a nonsense word.



Word Family Quick Quiz

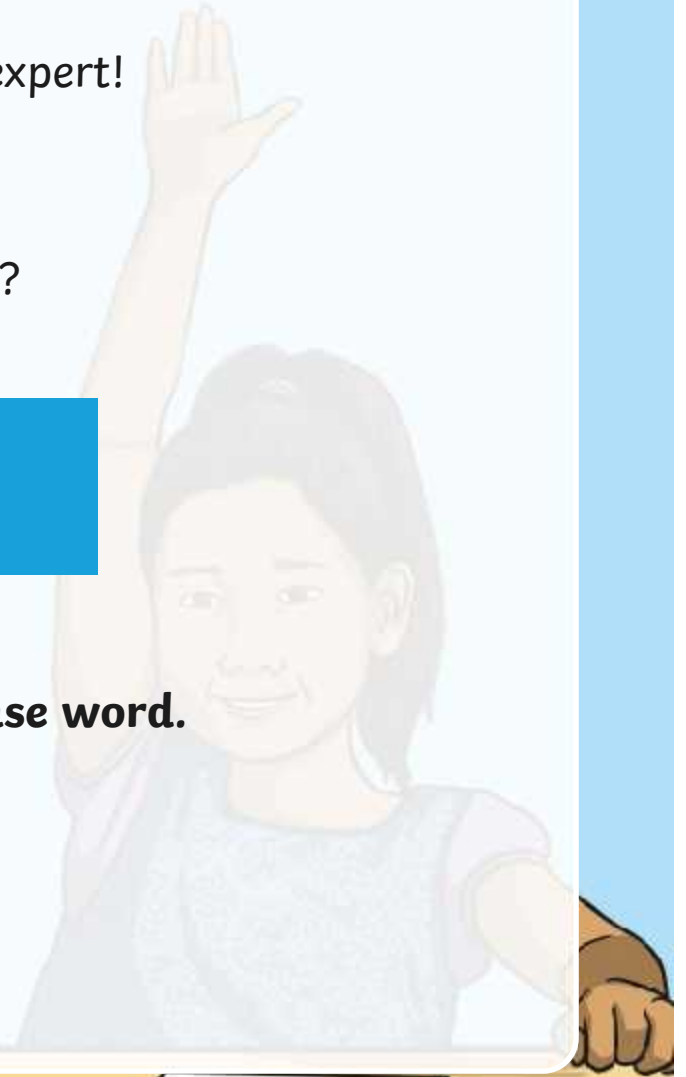
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Does the word...
restruct
belong in the 'struct' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. Restruct is a nonsense word.



Word Family Quick Quiz

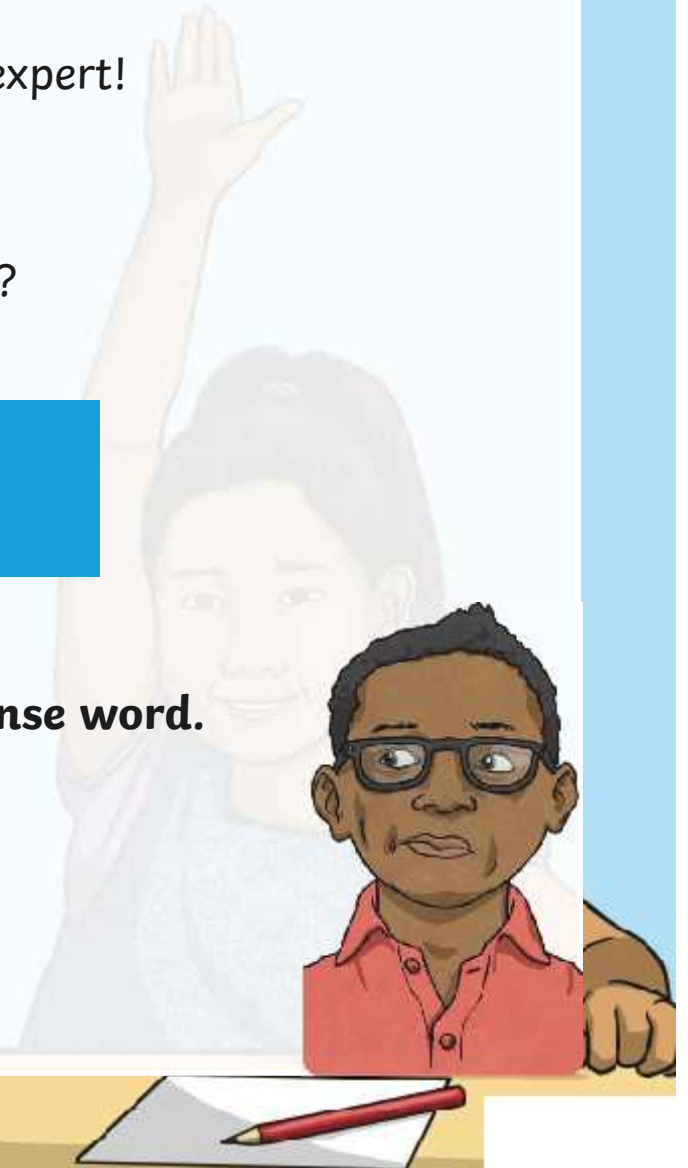
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Does the word...
anscope
belong in the 'scope' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. Anscope is a nonsense word.



Word Family Quick Quiz

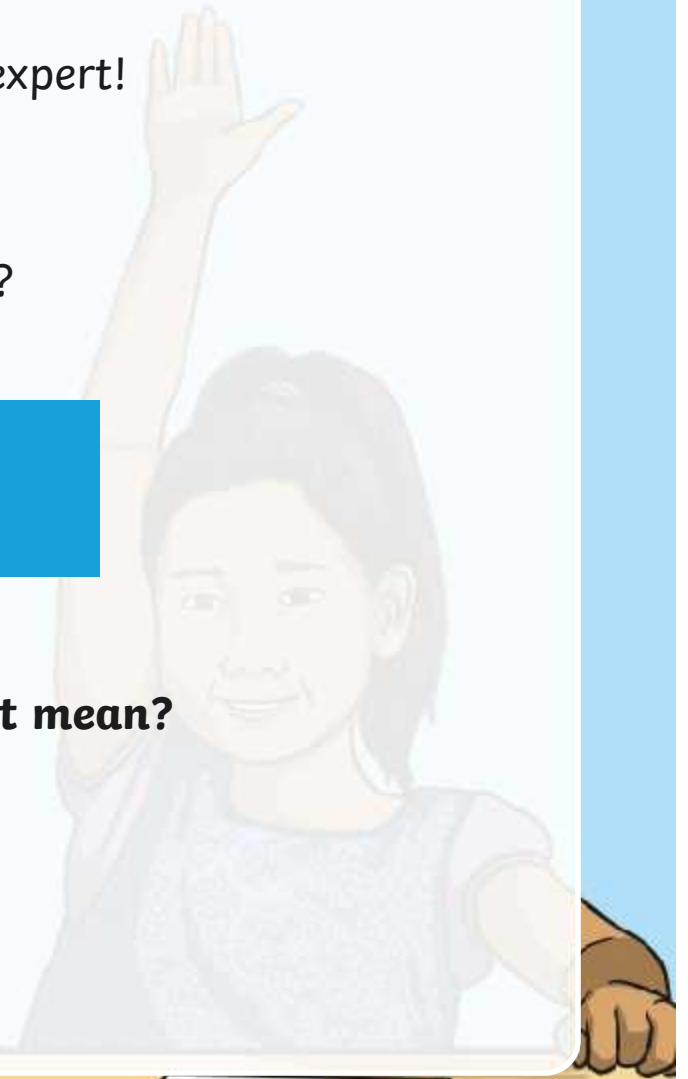
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

Does the word...
respect
belong in the 'spect' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. What does respect mean?



Word Family Quick Quiz

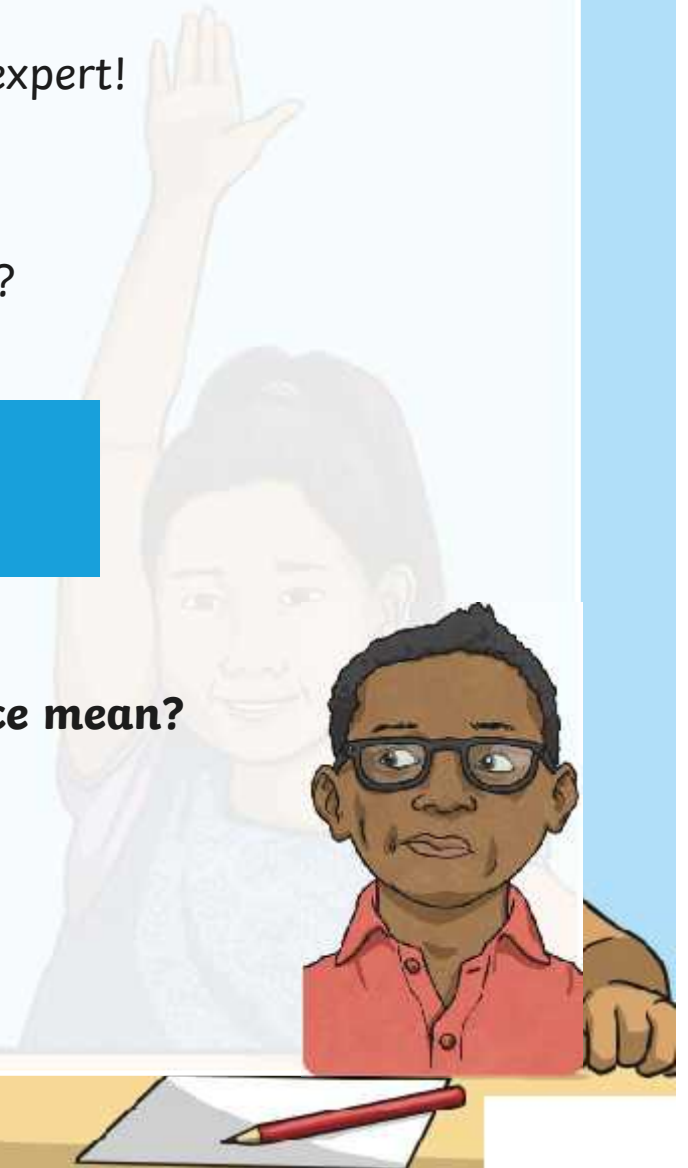
Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!

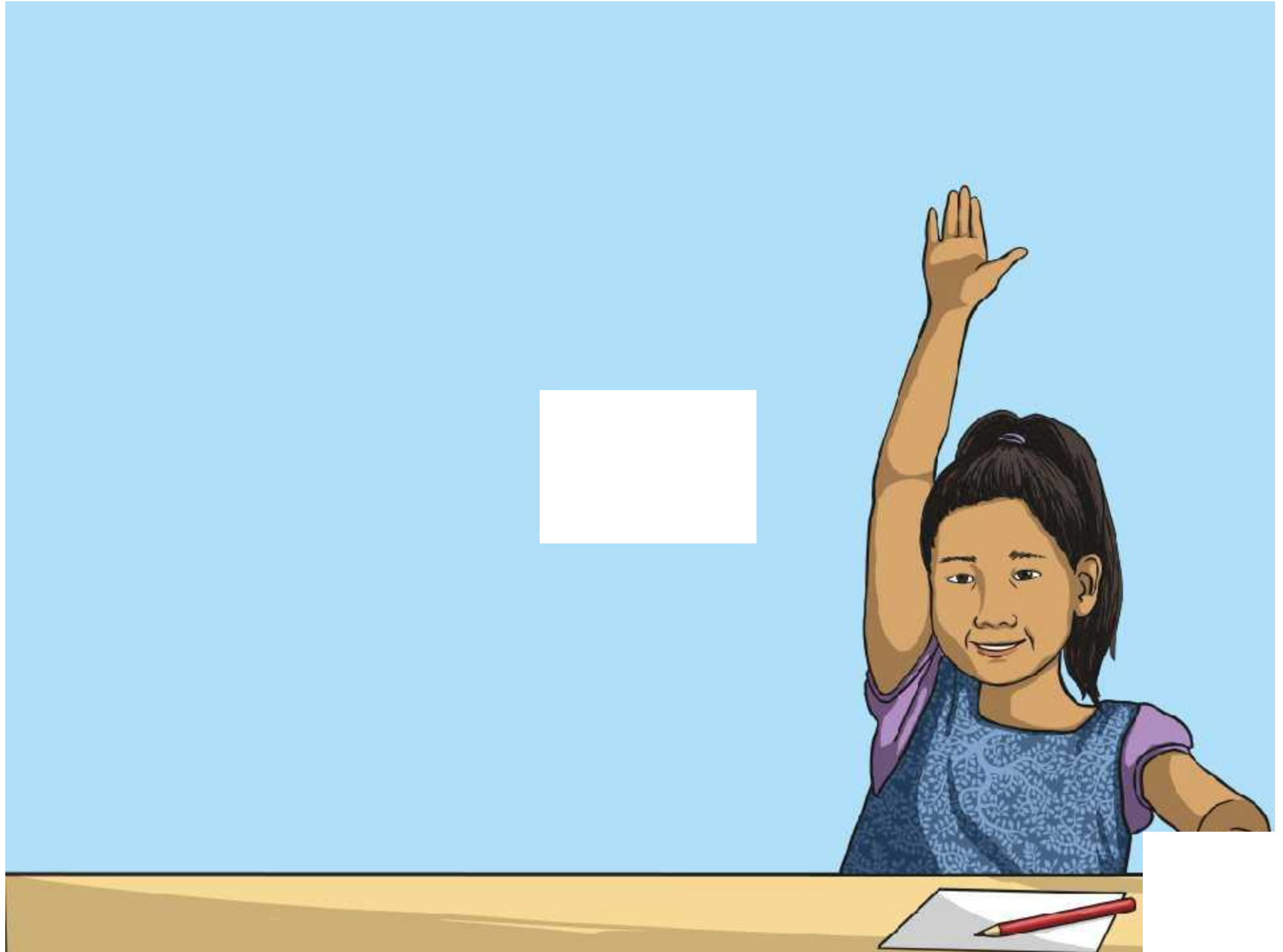
Does the word...
displace
belong in the 'place' family?

Yes

No

You're correct. What does displace mean?





Year 3 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Warm-Up Powerpoint

Writing in Paragraphs Warm-Up



What is a Paragraph?

A **paragraph** is a **group of sentences** within a piece of writing which is written about the **same idea** or topic.

George the Giant Tortoise

George was a giant tortoise. He belonged to a lovely woman called Oliver who looked after him very well, although before that he had belonged to Oliver's Grandpa who was far more mean. He was quite a rare type of tortoise and that made him very special.

Some people said George was spoilt but he didn't ask for much really. All he liked to eat was grass and hay, with a few dandelions now and then on the occasional birthday. He did have his own shell, that Grandpa used to make when he was alive, which even had its own heating holes! Of the few, George liked it his shell but he found it wobbly when he walked around the garden sometimes when Oliver was playing on the law.

George thought that Oliver was the best owner any tortoise could wish for. Well, maybe, but Mrs. in a word - tortoise - was a competitor as Grandpa who had been an extremely kind, caring owner his in fact. George was very keen to show how grateful he was to his owner and to prove that he was the best pet that Oliver could wish for.

As summer approached, the perfect opportunity came for George. The annual village fair would be holding the tortoise. His competitor, it was decided, he would show everyone what a great pet he was and Oliver would be so proud! However when Oliver read the leaflet about George was distressed. "Then to dogs, cats, rabbits and horses? No tortoise allowed!"

"Just funny mistakes?" thought George. "I see unfair!" So he decided he wasn't going to let those rules stop him. With the village fair only a week away, the giant tortoise began to dig a hole behind his shed. Slowly the hole became bigger and down to the fence of the back of the garden. Eventually, the hole became a tunnel but each night, George would return to his shed before anyone could see his going.

First Paragraph

Second Paragraph

Third Paragraph

Fourth Paragraph

Fifth Paragraph

Paragraphs are often separated by **missing a line** between them.

What is a Paragraph?

Paragraphs are used to show when a writer has changed time, place or argument. When they do this, they will start a new paragraph.

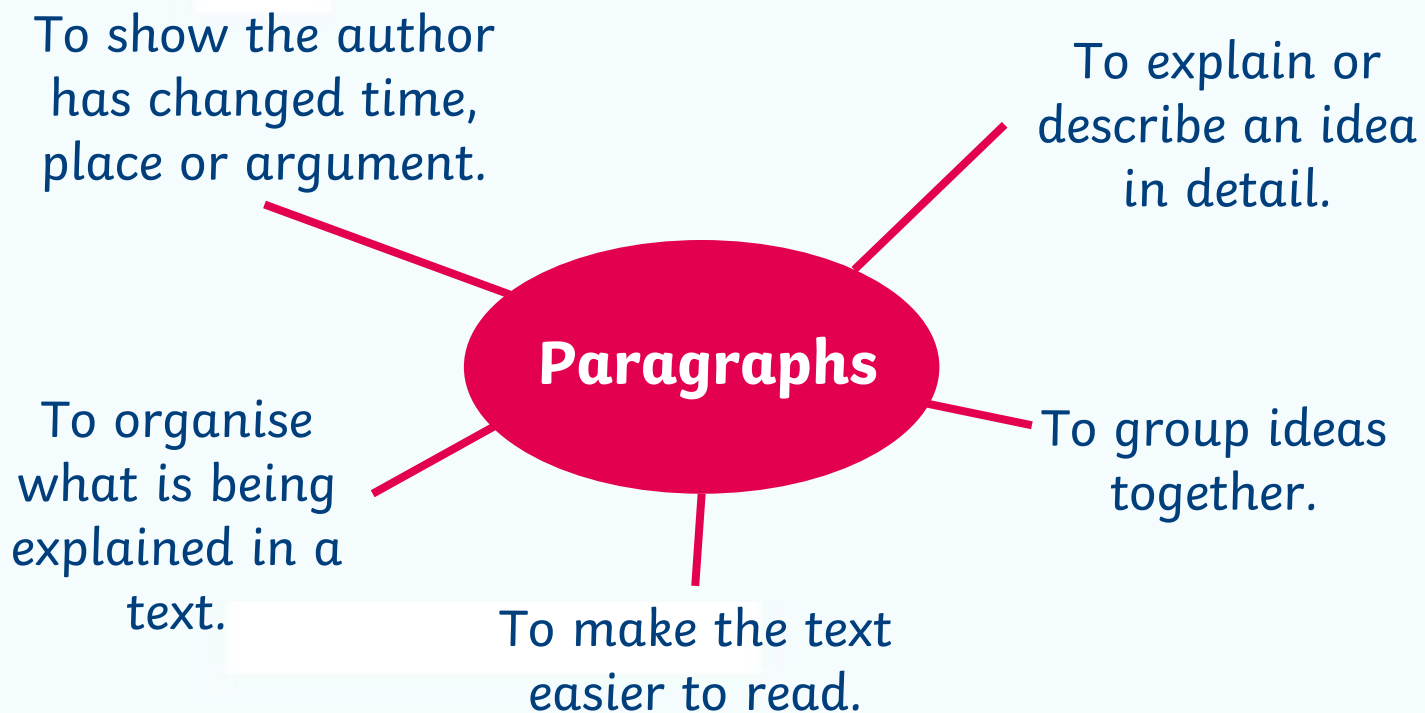
The infographic is titled "Hedgehogs" and features a small illustration of a hedgehog in the top right corner. The main text is organized into several sections, each with a subheading and a paragraph of text. To the right of the infographic, a vertical list of labels is connected to the corresponding sections by brackets:

- Introduction**: Points to the first paragraph, which describes hedgehogs as a largely nocturnal species that stays out during the day in the daytime.
- Facts**: Points to the "Fascinating Facts" section, which includes information about hedgehogs' spines and their population.
- First Paragraph**: Points to the "Where Do They Live?" section, which discusses their distribution in the UK and their preferred habitats.
- Second Paragraph**: Points to the "Favourite Foods" section, which lists various types of food they eat.
- Third Paragraph**: Points to the "Staying Safe" section, which describes their defense mechanism of curling up into a ball.

In a **non-fiction** text, we usually see a subheading before each paragraph, telling us what it will be about.

Why Do We Use Paragraphs?

Why do you think we use paragraphs in a piece of writing?
Mind map your ideas as a group.



Sorting Ideas in Topics

Can you read the sentences below and group them into sentences which talk about the same idea or topic?

Castles are a type of home that were built to protect the people inside.

People who lived in castles included royalty, noble people and soldiers.

You can still visit many castles today. Why not take a tour?

Everything about a castle was made that way to keep the people inside safe.

Famous castles include Windsor Castle, Dover Castle and Kenilworth Castle.

Castles could be very crowded places to live because there were a lot of people inside.

Sorting Ideas in Topics

Can you read the sentences below and group them into sentences which talk about the same idea or topic?

These two sentences are about castles as protection.

Castles are a type of home that were built to protect the people inside.

Everything about a castle was made that way to keep the people inside safe.

These two sentences are about the people who lived in castles.

Castles could be very crowded places to live because there were a lot of people inside.

People who lived in castles included royalty, noble people and soldiers.

These two sentences are about castles you can visit.

Famous castles you can visit include Windsor Castle, Dover Castle and Kenilworth Castle.

You can still visit many castles today. Why not take a tour?

Using Paragraphs

The following text does not have paragraphs to sort the ideas. Can you identify where the topic changes?

Frogs are amphibians, which mean that they can live both on land and in the water. They are cold-blooded which means that their bodies are the same temperature as the air. When they get cold, they need to lie in the sun to warm up and when they get too warm, they need to go into the water or find a shady place to cool down. Frogs are found all over the world. They are found in every climate and on all continents except Antarctica. They are often found near any source of fresh water but they prefer water which does not move very quickly. Smaller frogs eat flies and insects, especially crickets. Larger frogs can eat mice! Frogs do not need to drink because they absorb water through their skin.

How many paragraphs could we split this piece of text into?



Using Paragraphs

Were you able to identify where the topic changes?
Let's organise this text into paragraphs.

Frogs are amphibians, which mean that they can live both on land and in the water. They are cold-blooded which means that their bodies are the same temperature as the air. When they get cold, they need to lie in the sun to warm up and when they get too warm, they need to go into the water or find a shady place to cool down. // Frogs are found all over the world. They are found in every climate and on all continents except Antarctica. They are often found near any source of fresh water but they prefer water which does not move very quickly. // Smaller frogs eat flies and insects, especially crickets. Larger frogs can eat mice! Frogs do not need to drink because they absorb water through their skin.



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Frogs are found all over the world. They are found in every climate and on all continents except Antarctica. They are often found near any source of fresh water but they prefer water which does not move very quickly.

Smaller frogs eat flies and insects, especially crickets. Larger frogs can eat mice! Frogs do not need to drink because they absorb water through their skin.



Subheadings in Non-Fiction Texts

As this is a non-fiction text, can you think of a good subheading to tell the reader what each paragraph is about?

Frogs are amphibians, which mean that they can live both on land and in the water. They are cold-blooded which means that their bodies are the same temperature as the air. When they get cold, they need to lie in the sun to warm up and when they get too warm, they need to go into the water or find a shady place to cool down.

Frogs are found all over the world. They are found in every climate and on all continents except Antarctica. They are often found near any source of fresh water but they prefer water which does not move very quickly.

Smaller frogs eat flies and insects, especially crickets. Larger frogs can eat mice! Frogs do not need to drink because they absorb water through their skin.

What are frogs?

Frogs are amphibians, which mean that they can live both on land and in the water. They are cold-blooded which means that their bodies are the same temperature as the air. When they get cold, they need to lie in the sun to warm up and when they get too warm, they need to go into the water or find a shady place to cool down.

Where are frogs found?

Frogs are found all over the world. They are found in every climate and on all continents except Antarctica. They are often found near any source of fresh water but they prefer water which does not move very quickly.

What do frogs eat?

Smaller frogs eat flies and insects, especially crickets. Larger frogs can eat mice! Frogs do not need to drink because they absorb water through their skin.

It's Your Turn...

Here is a piece of text about different rivers of the world. Can you organise the text into paragraphs?

The Nile is longest river in the world. It is 4132 miles (6650 km) long – that's nearly seven times the distance from John o' Groats at the top of Scotland to Land's End at the bottom of England! When most people think of The Nile they think of Egypt, but surprisingly, only 20% of the river is in Egypt, it also flows through countries including Uganda and Ethiopia before ending at the Mediterranean Sea. The Rhine flows through Germany and is 766 miles (1233km) long. It also travels through another five countries before reaching the North Sea in the Netherlands. Its source is a small stream coming from a glacier in the Swiss Alps (the mountains in Switzerland). The Danube is the second largest river in Europe. It is 1785 miles (2680 km) long and its source is in the Black Forest Mountains in Germany flowing to The Black Sea. This river flows through, or along the border of many different countries including Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania to name a few. It also flows through the capital cities of Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna and Bratislava.



How Did You Do?

With this piece of text, each different topic was a different river so it is simple to separate the text into paragraphs which only focus on one river each, like this:

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