Year 3

adverb	A word which describes how a **verb** action is being carried out.
preposition	A linking word in a sentence, used to show where things are in time or space. For example, 'under', 'after', 'next', 'behind'. E.g. The box was **on** the table.
conjunction	A type of **connective** that joins **clauses**. **Co-ordinating conjunctions** include 'and', 'but' and 'so' E.g. *The bat **and** ball were new*. **Subordinating conjunctions** include 'because', 'if' and 'until' e.g. Joe can't practise kicking **because** he's injured.
word family	A group of words which may share a common **root word** or **morphology.** For example, 'happy', 'unhappy', 'happiness', 'happily', 'unhappiness', 'unhappily'.
prefix	Letters that go in front of a **root word** and change its meaning, for example, 'un-' (happy/unhappy), 'dis-' (appear/disappear), 're-' (act/react)
clause	Clauses are the building blocks of a **sentence**. They are groups of words that contain a **subject** and a **verb**. They can be '**main**' or '**subordinate**'.
subordinate clause	A **clause** that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, but is linked to a main clause using a **subordinating conjunction.** It does not express a complete thought, and if read on its own it requires additional information**.** For example, I take my dog to the park every day, even though sometimes it is raining'. Subordinate clauses contain a subject noun and a verb.
direct speech	A sentence where the exact words spoken are represented, and shown in **speech marks** (also known as **inverted commas**). ("Tidy your room, please," said Mum).
consonant	Any letter of the alphabet other than the vowels (a, e, i, o, u).
vowel	The letters a, e, i, o and u.

inverted commas	Punctuation marks used to demarcate **direct speech** in a sentence. Also known as speech marks, but in the 2014 National Curriculum children are taught the term inverted commas instead.