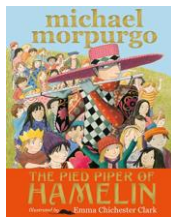


Year 3 Magpies

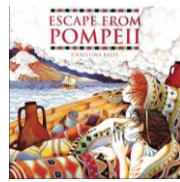
English

Spring 1

The Pied
Piper of
Hamelin



Escape
from
Pompeii



Single clause sentences often include a **subject** and **verb**.

The **boy wore** a yellow jacket.

Quickly, **the dog chased** after the ball.

The table has four legs.

Only seconds later, **the children darted** out for play.

Multi clause compound sentence

Compound sentences contain two independent clauses. They are joined using **FANBOYS (coordinating conjunctions)**.

I like chocolate **and** I also like ice-cream

I went to the shop, **but** it was closed.

I had some money left over, **so** I bought some sweets.

Multi clause subordinate clauses contain both main clauses and subordinate clauses. A subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

I practise my spellings every night because I want to do well on my spelling test.

Although the sun was shining, it felt cold outside.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
coordinating conjunction	FANBOYS - For, and, not, but, or, yet, so
prefix	A letter or group of letters, for example, 'un-' that is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word. For example, the prefix 'un-' is added to 'happy' to form 'unhappy.'
subordinating conjunction	ISAWAWABUB - If, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because
suffix	A letter or group of letters, for example, 'less-' that is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word. For example, the suffix 'less' is added to 'hope' to form 'hopeless.'
The Pied Piper of Hamelin	
councillors	A member of a council
extortionate	A huge amount
orphans	A child without parents.
piper	A person who plays a pipe
scavenging	To search for and collect anything usable.
shanty town	A deprived area on the outskirts of a town consisting of large numbers of small houses.
Escape from Pompeii	
citizens	An inhabitant of a particular town or city.
haggling	To bargain persistently usually over the price of something
harbour	A place on the coast where ships may moor (park) in shelter.
politicians	A person professionally involved in politics
taverns	An inn or pub

Possessive apostrophe

Used to show possession.

Amy's car

Robert's shoes are dirty.

The cats' whiskers are long, You **cannot** fly= You **can't** fly

The children's toys are in the box.

Apostrophe for omission

Used to show missing letters.

It is too hot for me= **it's** too hot for me.

We have gone to town= **We've** gone to town.

Word class

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
Person place or thing	Describes a noun	A doing word	Describes a verb (usually end in ly)
Boy, girl, tree, park, sister, shops, cat, orange, planet,	Titanic, stunning, peaceful, splendid, enraging	Bake, love, sing, fly, drink, sleep, carry, sweep	Angrily, quickly, yesterday, calmly, rarely, cautiously.
The petite boy danced passionately. Cautiously, the young girl tiptoed into the colossal room.			

	Simile	Metaphor
Definition	A simile directly compares two things to show the similarities between the two. Similes use as or like a to compare.	A metaphor compares something directly to something else, in order to create an image or resemblance
Example	As cold as ice. Swim like a fish. As cool as a cucumber. Sweet like pie	Her cheeks were on fire. He had a heart of stone.