

**Year 3 progression**

These are the types of sentences and sentence structures that we will be working on in year 3 this year. We use the colours to help identify different parts of sentences and to help improve grammar across the curriculum. Rainbow Grammar is used across the school and is built on each year.

**Simple sentences:**

An easy way of remembering the different parts of the simple green orange red sentence is – green is who or what the sentence is about, orange is what they are doing, and just like traffic lights at red you STOP!

Larry went shopping.

STOP

What did they do?

Who

**Coordination**
Coordination is using the conjunctions ‘and’ and ‘so’ within a sentence. This may be to connect two subjects together or to connect two predicates together.

Larry **and** Barry went shopping.

Larry went shopping **and** to the park.

**Subordination/adverbial clause**Subordination and adverbial clauses come as one because an adverbial clause starts with a subordinating conjunction. The subordinating conjunctions that we will use in year 3 are: **after, although, as, before, while.**

Adverbial clauses are a group of words that start a subordinating conjunction and can be placed anywhere in the sentence – as long as it makes sense. However they do not make sense as a sentence on their own.

Although the man was out of breath, he carried on running to the finish line.

He carried on running to the finish line, although the man was out of breath.

**Dialogue**

Also known as speech! Dialogue is marked with inverted commas to show when the person/character has started to speak and when they have finished.

The inverted commas (“”) and any punctuation within the speech is coloured yellow.

After the speech there will be a subject and predicate:

“Get out of the fridge!” shouted mum.

This shows who said it and how.

Rainbow Grammar colour cheat sheet

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|  | Colour  | Meaning  | Example  |
| Subject |  | A person, place or thing (noun)  | the boy, the park, the table |
| Predicate  |  | Part of a sentence or clause that contains a verb (a doing word). | jumped in the puddles |
| Stop  |  | The punctuation at the end of the sentence. | . ! ?  |
| Speech |  | When someone is talking. The yellow includes the inverted commas (“”) and the punctuation at the end of the speech.  | “Get out!” |
| Adverbial clause |  | These start with a subordinating conjunction and gives you more information about the verb (the doing part of the sentence).They can also go at the start of a sentence, at the end or even in the middle. They cannot make a sentence on their own.Start with: **after, although, as, before, while** | While mum was cooking the dinner, Charlie played with his dinosaurs.Charlie played with his dinosaurs, while mum was cooking the dinner. |
| Non-finite verb (-ing) |  | A word that ends in –ing that can start a sentence that tells you more about the subject. | Glowing, the pale moon drifted behind the clouds. |