Year 3	
preposition	A preposition sits before a noun (or a pronoun) to show the noun's relationship to another word in the sentence. (It tells you the position of the noun. E.g. around, in, under, on, through, near.
conjunction	Conjunctions are used to join words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. For example: and, but, for, or, neither, nor, yet, although, because, if, until, unless, when, where, while, whereas.
word family	Groups of words that are sufficiently closely related to each other to form a 'family'. Often built up by adding a prefix or a suffix.
prefix	A word beginning added to the start of a root word which add a certain meaning to the word. E.g. 'disagree'.
clause	A clause is a part of a sentence that has its own verb.
subordinate clause	A subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction such as: **because, if, or**, and **when**. It can come before or after the main clause. For example: Because they eat aphids, ladybirds are useful in the garden.
direct speech	The reporting of speech by repeating the actual words of a speaker, for example "I'm going," she said. Direct speech is always indicated using speech marks (inverted commas).
consonant	Every letter in the English alphabet that is not a vowel.
vowel	The letters a, e, i, o, u in the English alphabet.
inverted commas	Inverted commas occur in pairs and can surround a single word or phrase, or a longer piece of text. For example: 'Look!' said a voice behind me. 'Look at the sky!' Inverted commas are also known as speech marks, quotation marks, or (informally) quotes. Pairs of quotation marks can be single ('...') or double ("..."), but are never mixed.