

# Pilgrim Academy – Stage 3 English Knowledge Organiser

## Main and subordinate clauses

A complex sentence contains a main and a subordinate clause.

When the rain stopped, we went out to play.

Subordinate clause - does not make sense on its own.

When starting with a subordinate clause, use a comma.

Main clause - makes sense on its own.

## Adverbs

Modify verbs, adverbs, adjectives and clauses

Then  
Next  
Yesterday  
Soon  
Lately  
Frequently  
Later  
Now

Yesterday, we went to the zoo.

## Conjunctions (subordinating)

Used to create complex sentences.

When  
Because  
Before  
While  
Since  
Until  
Although  
If

I don't like pizza because of the cheese.

## Prepositions for where

Describe location.

Beyond  
Above  
Below  
Beneath  
Beside  
Within  
Amongst  
Outside

The sleeping dog beside the fire.

## The Present Perfect Tense

Use **have** and **has** to indicate a completed action.

Simple past tense → He went out to play.

Present perfect tense → He **has** gone out to play.

## Direct speech

This is when you write the exact word spoken.

These words are punctuated with speech marks (inverted commas).

Can we go to the beach?

"Can we go to the beach?" questioned the young girl.



## Using 'a' or 'an'

Use 'an' before a word if it begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o and u).

Use 'a' before a word if it begins with a consonant (all the other letters in the alphabet).

An elephant.



A dog.



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|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Adverb                         | A word that adds more information about a verb. <i>Carefully, slowly.</i>                                       |
| Complex sentence               | Has a main clause (makes sense on its own) and at least one subordinate clause (doesn't make sense on its own). |
| Consonant                      | The letters in the alphabet which are not vowels. <i>a, e, i, o, u</i>  |
| Direct speech                  | The exact words spoken.   |
| Main clause                    | Can form a complete sentence on its own. <i>The beach was full of tourists.</i>                                 |
| Paragraph                      | Connected sentences about one idea or theme.  |
| Past tense                     | Verb form used to describe things that happened in the past. <i>Walked, sprinted, ate.</i>                      |
| Perfect form                   | Indicates a completed action e.g. He <i>has</i> gone out to play.   |
| Present tense                  | Verb form used to describe things happening right now. <i>Walking, eating.</i>                                  |
| Speech marks (inverted commas) | Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said.  |
| Subordinate clause             | Is dependent on a main clause. It doesn't make sense on its own.  |
| Vowel                          | The letters <i>a, e, i, o</i> and <i>u</i> .  |