



English Appendix – Glossary of Terms



Term	Year introduced	Explanation	Example
active voice passive voice	6	The active verb/voice is when the subject carries out the action. The passive verb/voice the subject has the action done to it.	Active : David Beckham scored a goal. Passive : The goal was scored (by David Beckham)
adjective	1	An adjective is a word that describes or tells you more about the noun .	The pupils did some really good work. Their work was good .
adverb	2	An adverb is a word that can tell you more about a verb, adjective, another adverb . It tells you where, when, how or how often something happens.	John soon started snoring loudly . That was very exciting.
adverbial	4	A phrase that is used to modify the verb.	The bus leaves in five minutes .
antonym	6	Words that mean the opposite to each other.	Hot – cold Short – tall
apostrophe	2 2	Omissions/contractions – shows the place of missing letters Possession – used for showing belonging to	Can't, don't Hannah's car.
clause	3	Clauses are a group of words including a verb. Main clause – group of words that make sense on their own Subordinate clause – a group of words that don't make sense on their own, starting with a subordinating conjunction.	Main – It was raining Subordinate – Although it was raining ...
cohesion cohesive device	5	How writing fits together/flows.	Joe had a bike. He liked it lots. (use of pronoun 'he') We'll go shopping before we go to the park. (use of subordinating conjunction 'before')
command	2	A sentence that tells someone to do something. Usually starts with an imperative verb. Ends with a full stop or exclamation mark.	Watch out! First, wash your hands.
compound sentence	2	A sentence made up of 2 main clauses joined with a co-ordinating conjunction	I was tired but I couldn't sleep .
compound word	1	A compound word contains at least two root words.	Blackbird, bookshop, daydream, outgrow

complex sentence	3	A sentence made up of a main clause and a subordinate clause	Although it was raining, we still played outside. I missed my playtime because it was raining.
con junction	2 3	A con junction links two words/phrases or clauses together Co-ordinating conjunctions – For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So Subordinating conjunctions – eg I SAW A WABUB	Co-ordination – I like chips but I don't like fish. Subordination – When it is cold, you must wear a coat.
Consonant/Vowel	FS	Vowels are a, e, i, o, u (there is no closure of mouth when forming these letters) Consonants are all the other letters (formed by closing the lips, tongue or teeth)	
determiner (article)	3	A word that goes in front of a noun or noun phrase Articles are examples of one group of determiners – the, a or an	Some apples, my apple, this apple An apple, a banana, the banana
digraph split digraph	FS	A sound made from 2 letters. If the letters are not next to each other in a word, they are known as a split digraph.	ea line
etymology	3	Etymology is where a word comes from and the study of the word.	The word verb comes from Latin.
exclamation	2	A sentence starting with 'how' or 'what' expressing surprise or feeling which ends with an exclamation mark. (Other sentences can also end with exclamation marks but they are only classed as exclamations if they start with 'how' or 'what').	What a beautiful day! How noisy you are!
future tense	2	A sentence describing something happening in the future.	I will visit the moon one day.
GPC (grapheme – phoneme correspondence)	FS	Grapheme, phoneme correspondence The link between letters or combination of letters (graphemes) and the speech sounds (phonemes) they represent.	
grapheme	FS	A letter or of group of letters that corresponds to a single phoneme	Ten ('t') Then ('th')
homophone	2	Two words that sound the same but are spelt differently,	Hear/here Some/sum
imperative verb	2	Used in a command, at or near the start of the sentence.	Watch out! First, wash your hands.
modal verb	5	Modal verbs are used to change the meaning of other verbs, expressing possibility.	The main modal verbs are – will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought.
morphology	3	How a word is built up/ put together.	Un- help- ful Dis – appear – ed

noun	Nouns Y1 (+Common and Proper) Y4 (Collective and Abstract)	Common noun – naming general objects/things (no capital letter) Proper noun- specific people, places/things eg country, days, months, titles – (capital letter) Collective noun – group of things or people Abstract noun- name for a feeling/idea – can't see/hear/touch/taste or smell them	Common – pencil, pen Proper – Katy, Newark, Collective – gaggle, flock Abstract – happiness, joy
object	6	The 'thing' having the action done to it in a sentence – usually a <u>noun</u> , <u>pronoun</u> or <u>noun phrase</u> that comes straight after the verb,	I ate a cake .
past tense	2	Verbs that talk about the things that have already happened	I had a cup of tea. She ran down the road
perfect tense	3 6	Present perfect – Verbs tenses that tell you about events that started in the past and are continuing, or have an effect on the present. Past perfect – Verb tenses that tell you about events that started and finished before another action.	I have practised my violin for two hours already. I had practised my violin for two hours before you arrived.
phoneme	FS	The smallest unit of sound in a word.	hat has 3 phonemes – h- a –t chat has 3 phonemes – ch –a –t
phrase	2 3	A group of words without a verb Eg Noun phrase – a group of words that are linked to a noun Eg Prepositional phrase – a group of words linked to a preposition	a scruffy fox with a bushy tail a fox behind the shed
plural	1	More than one thing	boy – boys man – men
prefix	1	Added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.	im possible , dis appear
preposition	3	A word that describes where or when something happens in relation to something else, usually linking a noun/pronoun/noun phrase to something else.	the bag under the table I played out after lunch.
present tense	2	Verbs that talk about things that are happening now. See also present progressive (y2) and present perfect (y3)	Jim goes to the pool. She eats her tea.
progressive tense	2 6	Verbs in progress Verbs that started in the past but are still in progress	Sam is singing /they are playing Sam was singing /they were playing

pronoun	4	A word that replaces a noun (to stop repetition) Possessive pronouns can also be determiners eg My books, his coat.	He, she, it, they, we, our, who etc. They ran away. It was brilliant.
question	1	A sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark.	What time is it?
relative clause/ relative pronoun	5	A special type of subordinate clause that tells you more about a noun, often using a relative pronoun such as who, which or that	That's the boy who lives next door . The prize that I won was a book.
root word	1	The part of the word which can stand alone See also word family	unkind, magical, disappeared
sentence	FS	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other and make sense. See sentence types y2 (statements, commands, questions, exclamations) and sentence structures (simple y1, compound y2 and complex y3)	
Simple sentence	1	A simple sentence has one main clause.	I like chocolate. The scary dog ran behind the fence.
statement	2	A sentence which tells you something.	I am going home.
stress /unstressed		A syllable is stressed if it is pronounced more forcefully than the syllables next to it. The other syllable is unstressed.	about, visit referred
subject	6	The person or thing that carries out the action or verb in a sentence.	The man broke the window.
subjunctive	6	A verb which shows things that could or should happen to show hopes, dreams, demands and suggestions.	I wish he were here The school rule requires that all pupils be honest.
suffix	1	A suffix is an ending used at the end of one word to turn it into another.	Call – called Teach – teacher
syllable	1	A syllable sounds like a beat in a word.	Cat = 1 Fairy = 2 Hippopotamus – 5 syllables
synonym	6	Two words are synonyms that have the same or similar meaning.	Talk – speak Old – elderly
trigraph	FS	A type of grapheme where three letters represent one phoneme	High, pure, fear
verb	2	Verbs are doing or being words. See also present, perfect, progressive and future tenses, modal verbs and imperative verbs.	I am tall. She ran quickly.
Word class	2	The major word classes are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun, conjunction – see separate definitions of each of these words.	

Word family

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The words in a family are linked to the same root word.

magic, magical, magician
cent, century, centimetre, centurion