

Vocabulary which will be revisited this year

Adjective	A word which describes a noun.
Adverb	An adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause.
Apostrophe ‘	A punctuation mark used to show possession or to represent missing letters in a contracted form. See also possessive apostrophe.
Clause	Clauses are the building blocks of a sentence. They are groups of words that contain a subject and a verb. They can be ‘main’ or ‘subordinate’.
Command	A type of sentence which instructs or orders an action to take place. Contains an imperative verb which does not need a subject. Often a command will begin with this imperative verb or with a time connective. For example, ‘Eat your dinner. Next add the eggs to the mixture’.
Commas ,	A punctuation mark used in a sentence to mark a slight break between different parts of a sentence, or to separate clauses in order to reduce ambiguity and increase cohesion. Primary pupils are taught to use commas to separate items in a list, to demarcate clauses and before introducing direct speech.
Compound word	A combination of two or more individual words that have a single meaning. For example, ‘football’, ‘carwash’, ‘sunflower’
Conjunction	A type of connective that joins clauses. Co-ordinating conjunctions include ‘and’, ‘but’ and ‘so’. Subordinating conjunctions include ‘because’, ‘if’ and ‘until’. See also subordinating clause. Connective Any word which joins two
Consonant	Any letter of the alphabet other than the vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

Contraction	Short words made by putting two words together and omitting some letters, which are replaced by an apostrophe. For example, 'did not' is contracted to 'didn't'
Co-ordination	The joining of clauses in a way that gives each one equal importance. For example, 'I am seven and my friend is eight'.
Description	A spoken or written account of a person, object, or event.
Exclamation	A sentence which expresses surprise or wonder, and ends with an exclamation mark in place of a full stop. Begins with the words 'how' or 'what' and must also contain a verb. For example, 'What big eyes you have, Grandma!' or 'How cold it is today!'
Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark used at the end of an exclamation - for example, 'What a fantastic day we have had!' It can also be used at the end of a statement or command to show something has been said with feeling or emotion, for example, 'That was a really scary film!' or 'Stop hitting your brother!'
Expanded noun phrase	An expanded noun phrase is a phrase made up of a noun and at least one adjective. It adds more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives. An adjective is a word that describes a noun. For example: a <u>huge</u> tree, some <u>colourful</u> sweets, the <u>large, royal</u> castle
Headings	Titles at the head of a page or section of a book.
Homophone	Words that sound the same but have different meanings. Some have different spellings and meanings but sound the same - for example, 'there/their/they're'; some are spelt the

	same but have different meanings - for example, 'fair' ('Let's go to the fair!/'That's not fair').
Inverted commas	Punctuation marks used to demarcate direct speech in a sentence. Also known as speech marks, but in the 2014 National Curriculum children are taught the term inverted commas instead. Main clause The leading clause
Noun	A naming word for things, animals, people, places and feelings. Can be common, proper, concrete, abstract or collective.
Noun phrase	A small group of words that does not contain a verb. A noun phrase contains a noun plus words to describe it - for example, 'the spotty, black dog'.
Paragraphs	A distinct section of a piece of writing, which usually has a single theme. It is indicated by starting a new line or indenting the start of the first sentence.
Past tense	Any one of a set of verb tenses which describe action that took place in the past. See also progressive tense, past perfect tense.
Plural	More than one. Using plurals can affect the nouns and verbs in a sentence.
Possession	Belonging to, and using apostrophes correct language and apostrophes to show this. E.g. ' <i>Their</i> ball', ' <i>his</i> ball', 'it is the <i>boy's</i> ball', or 'the <i>boys'</i> ball'.
Possessive apostrophe	An apostrophe used before the letter s to show ownership. For example, 'This is Sally's coat'.
Prefix	Letters that go in front of a root word and change its meaning, for example, 'un-' (happy/unhappy), 'dis-' (appear/disappear), 're-' (act/react)

Prepositions	A linking word in a sentence, used to show where things are in time or space. For example, 'under', 'after', 'next', 'behind'
Present perfect form	The tense which describes actions that are completed at an unspecified time before this moment. For example, 'I have cycled two miles already.'
Present Tense	Any one of a set of tenses that describe actions which are happening now. See also present perfect tense and present progressive tense.
Progressive form	Used to describe actions happening over a period of time. The verb (always in its present tense with a suffix of -ing) is accompanied by a 'to be' verb. <i>Progressive Verbs</i> Refers to the verbs used to indicate the progressive tense. am, are, is + verb-ing (present) was, were + verb-ing (past) I <u>am walking</u> home. (present) Dave <u>was eating</u> an apple. (past)
Question	A type of sentence which asks a question. It either begins with one of the question words (who, what, where, when, how, why) or reverses the (pro)noun/verb order in a statement - for example, 'Sarah is washing the dishes' becomes 'Is Sarah washing the dishes?'
Simple past	In the Simple Past tense, the action is simply mentioned and understood to have taken place in the past. The action started and ended sometime in the past, but the time may or may not be mentioned. E.g. 'I played cricket yesterday'

Singular	Referring to only one. Use of the singular may affect the nouns, pronouns and verbs in a sentence.
Specification	An act of identifying something precisely, a detailed description of the design and materials used to make something.
Statement	A sentence that conveys a simple piece of information. For example, 'It is a sunny day today'.
Sub-Heading	Headings given to a subsection of a piece of writing.
Subordinate clause	A clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence but is linked to a main clause using a subordinating conjunction. It does not express a complete thought, and if read on its own it requires additional information. For example, 'I take my dog to the park every day, even though sometimes it is raining'. Subordinate clauses contain a subject noun and a verb.
Subordination	The joining of clauses and phrases in a way that links a main clause to a subordinate clause that does not stand alone.
Suffix	A string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can also show if a word is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb.
Syllable	A sequence of speech sounds in a word. The number of syllables in a word sounds like the 'beats' in the word, and breaking a word into syllables can help with spelling. Onesyllable words include words such as, 'dog', 'cat', 'walk' and 'bath'; two-syllable words include, 'teacher' and 'Christmas'; three-syllable words include, 'beautiful', 'manager'

Text	The original words of something written or printed, as opposed to a paraphrase, translation, revision, or condensation.
Verb	A word used to describe an action, occurrence or state. An essential part of a sentence
Verb Tense	The tense of a verb tells you when a person did something or when something existed or happened. In English, there are three main tenses: the present, the past, and the future
Vowel	The letters a, e, i, o and u
Word family	A group of words which may share a common root word or morphology. For example, 'happy', 'unhappy', 'happiness', 'happily', 'unhappiness', 'unhappily'.

Vocabulary which will be introduced this year

Adverbial	A phrase built around an adverb – for example ‘as quickly as possible’, ‘very rudely’
Apostrophe	A punctuation mark used to show possession or to represent missing letters in a contracted form. See also possessive apostrophe.
Determiner	A word that introduces a noun and identifies it in detail. This may be a definite or indefinite article (a, an, the), a demonstrative (this, that), possessive (your, my), a quantifier (some, many) or a number (six, ten, half).
Direct speech	A sentence where the exact words spoken are represented and shown in speech marks (also known as inverted commas). (“Tidy your room, please,” said Mum).
Phrase preposition	A <i>prepositional phrase</i> is a group of words made up of a <u>preposition</u> (such as <i>to</i> , <i>with</i> , or <i>across</i>), its <u>object</u> (a noun or pronoun), and any of the object's <u>modifiers</u> (an article and/or an adjective). It is only a portion of a sentence and cannot stand on its own as a complete thought. Prepositional phrases often tell where something happened,
Possessive pronoun	A pronoun which is used to show ownership. Some can be used on their own (‘mine’, ‘yours’, ‘his’, ‘hers’, ‘ours’, ‘theirs’), whilst others need to be attached to a noun (‘my’, ‘your’, ‘her’, ‘our’, ‘their’, ‘whose’).

Pronoun	A pronoun which replaces a person, place or thing. For example, 'I', 'you', 'he', 'she', 'we', 'they', 'it', 'me', 'him', 'her', 'us', 'them'
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