KS1 Terminology

Abstract noun	describes things that cannot actually be seen, heard, smelt, felt or tasted	love, friendship, education, time
Adjective	Describes the noun	The pupils did some really good work.
adverb	Something that describes the verb.	He quickly ran. She delicately ate her sandwich.
Apostrophe	Used to show where letters have been missed out (contraction) Used to show when something belongs to someone (possessive)	Contraction – I'm Possession - Sheila's bag
Collective noun	A noun that describes a collection of something.	audience, team, family, class
Comma	1. Used between a list of three or more words to replace the word and for all but the last instance. 2. Used to mark clauses.	Jenny's favourite subjects are maths, literacy and art. Mr Hardy, aged 68, ran his first marathon five years ago.
Complex sentence	A sentence with a main clause and a subordinate clause.	I like bananas when I'm watching television.
Compound sentence	A sentence with two main clauses joined together by a word like and, but or or.	I like bananas and I like grapes.
Compound words	Words made up of two smaller words joined together.	Cowboy, graveyard, backpack
Digraph	Two letters make one sound	Oi, sh, ch
Ellipses	Used to show a pause in someone's speech/thought or to build tension and show that the sentence is not finished.	I was thinking . . . maybe we should call home.
GPC	Grapheme phoneme correspondences.	In the English writing system, graphemes may correspond to different phonemes in different words.
Homophone	words that sound the same but are spelt differently	here, hear deer, dear nose, knows
Metaphor	Compares different things. they suggest that two things are the same.	The hospital was a refrigerator.
Noun **Proper noun**	Names a person/place or thing	Edinburgh, Asia, Clare, Tuesday, Big Ben
Personification	To give human qualities.	Fireworks danced across the sky.
Prefix	A group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.	Adding 'un' to happy – unhappy
Simile	Compares two things using the word 'like' or 'as'	As brave as a lion.
Simple sentence	A sentence with one clause (contains a verb)	I like bananas.
Split digraph	The digraph has been split by a consonant	Snake, poke
Suffix	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning.	Adding 'ish' to child – child**ish** Adding 'able' to like – like**able**
Trigraph	Three letters make one sound	Igh
Verb	Describes the movement of something.	Let's **run** to the corner and back. I **hear** the train coming.

KS2 Terminology

Article	Is always used with and gives some information about a noun.	The dog found a bone in an old box.
Active voice	When the subject of a verb carries out the action	The girl was washing the dog.
Antonym	Words that mean the opposite of each other.	up – down tall - short
Auxiliary verb	Words that 'help' a verb go into different tenses or add to the meaning.	They are winning the match.
Clause	A group of words that contain a verb.	It is raining.
Cohesion	A text has cohesion if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together. Cohesive devices can help to do this.	A visit has been arranged for Year 6, to the Mountain Peaks Field Study Centre, leaving school at 9.30am. This is an overnight visit.
Colon	a) Used before a list, summary or quote b) Used to complete a statement of fact	I could only find three of the ingredients: sugar, flour and coconut.
Conjunction	Links clauses within a sentence.	Kylie is young but she can kick the ball hard. And, when, because etc.
Determiner	Used to introduce nouns or phrases.	A dog, the dog, those dogs, this dog, three dogs.
Direct speech	When you write down the actual words that are spoken.	"I have to talk to you about something," said David
Homonym	Words that are spelt the same but have a different meaning	The noise a dog makes is called a bark. Trees have bark.
Hyphen	Used to connect a word or parts of a word to make a new word.	A one-way street, Chocolate-covered peanuts, forty-six
Main clause	A group of words that contains a verb and can stand on its own.	I was living in York, where I worked
Modal verb	Modal verbs are used to change the meaning of other verbs. Examples: Will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought.	I can do this maths work by myself. This ride may be too scary for you! You should help your little brother.
Passive voice	When the subject of a verb has an action done to them.	The dog was being washed by the girl.
Personal pronoun	A pronoun that refers to a person or thing.	I, you, we, her, mine, them, ours
Preposition	Used to show relationships between nouns and the other words in a sentence	He was in bed. I met them after the party.
Progressive tense	The progressive (also known as the 'continuous') form of a verb generally describes events in progress.	Michael is singing in the store room. [present progressive] Amanda was making a patchwork quilt. [past progressive]
Relative pronoun	A pronoun that introduces a relative clause to give you more information about the noun. Who, that, which, when where	The cyclist who won the race trained hard. The pants that I bought yesterday are already stained.
Root word	The key word that suffixes or prefixes can be added.	played [the root word is play] unfair [the root word is fair]
Semi-colon	Used in place of a connective. Shows thoughts are balanced and connected.	The children came home today; they had been away for a week.
Subordinate clause	A clause that does not make senses on its own.	I was living in York, where I worked.
Synonym	These are words that have a similar meaning to another word.	Bad - awful, terrible, horrible