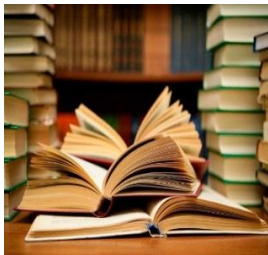




Spellings and vocabulary	
Common exception words	A word which can't be phonetically decoded
Root word	The word before prefixes and suffixes are added eg happy/ unhappiness
Homophone	Two different words that sound exactly the same when pronounced but have different spelling eg alter/altar
Synonym/antonym	Synonym – words meaning the same eg beautiful/pretty Antonym – words meaning the opposite eg awful/wonderful



Reading	
Retrieval	Finding information from a text
Vocabulary	Understanding the meaning of words used in a text
Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know
Deduction	Using evidence in a text to support an idea
Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Summarising	Identifying the key important details in a text
Author's Intent	How the writer's choices of language, layout and structure impact the reader
Compare/contrast	Making informed opinions about what is the same and different within and across texts

Grammar and punctuation	
Direct speech	Use of inverted commas to punctuate – used around the part being spoken eg The driver shouted, "Sit down!"
Reported speech	Summarising what has been said eg he said they'd already eaten when he arrived.
Clause	A group of words/part of a sentence, must contain a verb eg She answered the phone.
Subordinate clause	Typically introduced by a conjunction, that forms part of and is independent on a main clause eg She answered the phone when it rang.
Embedded	A subordinate clause in the middle of a sentence, between two commas eg My bike, which is very old, is broken.
Relative	Clauses that begin with a relative pronoun - who, which, where, when, whose, that
Comma	Used to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity
Parenthesis	Brackets, dashes or commas used to add extra information to a sentence
Semi-colon ;	Used to mark the boundary between related clauses eg It's raining; I'm fed up.
Colon :	Used to mark the boundary between independent clauses eg I knew what I had to do: I ran Used to introduce a list eg I like many fruits: apples, bananas, grapes.
Hyphen -	Used to avoid ambiguity eg man eating shark/man-eating shark, recover, re-cover
Ellipsis	Indicates an intended omission of a word, sentence or section of a text eg the door opened...

Writing Key Concept/ Terminology						
Ambiguity	Unclear or indefinite meaning expressed in a text, can be avoided with accurate punctuation					
Cohesion	Devices used (eg subordinating and coordinating conjunctions, prepositions, adverbials and pronouns) so a text 'flows'					
Modal verbs/adverbs	Used for certainty/possibility eg perhaps/surely and might, should, will, must					
Formality	The vocabulary and structures of formal and informal speech and writing eg He's your pal, isn't he?/Is he your friend?					
Subject/object	Subject – the person or thing doing the action in a sentence Object – the person or thing having the action done to them					
Active/Passive	Affects the presentation of information eg Active – John kicked the ball. Passive – The ball was kicked by John.					
Subjunctive	Used in formal writing and speech eg If I were to offer..., The rules are to be followed					
Figurative language	Devices used to engage your readers, giving your writing a more creative tone (simile, metaphor, alliteration) Personification – the effect of giving an inanimate object human characteristics eg the tree danced					
Tense	Past	Present	Future			
	Simple past	I played	Present tense	I play	Simple future	I will play
	Past progressive	I was playing	Present progressive	I am playing	Future progressive	I will be playing
	Past Perfect	I had played	Present perfect	I have played	Future perfect	I will have played