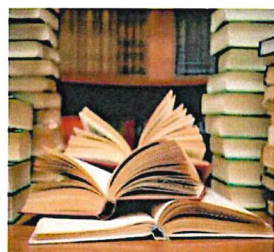




Spellings	
Common exception words	A word which can't be phonetically decoded
Root word	The word before prefixes and suffixes were added to change meaning eg happy/unhappiness
Compound word	A word that contains two or more root words eg news+paper = newspaper
Word family	Based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning eg solve, solution, dissolve
Homophone	Two different words that sound exactly the same when pronounced but have different spelling eg here/hear



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

Grammar and punctuation	
Paragraph	Used to organise ideas around a theme
Standard Form	Standard English – grammatically accurate verb forms used eg we were instead of we was
Inverted commas	Used to punctuate direct speech – used around the part being spoken eg The driver shouted, "Sit down!"
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 .
Comma	Used to separate items in a list eg The fox was hungry, mean and sly. Used after a fronted adverbial
Apostrophe	To mark where letters are missing eg can't, didn't (omission) To mark singular possession in nouns eg the girl's book (possession) To mark plural possession in nouns eg the girls' books
Prefix	Can be added to the start of a verbs, nouns and adjectives to change the meaning of the word
Suffix	Can be added to the end of a verbs, nouns and adjectives to change the meaning of the word



Writing Key Concept/ Terminology			
Coordination	Using the conjunctions <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i>		
Subordination	Using the conjunctions <i>if, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because</i>		
Preposition	Shows when or where something happened eg before, after, during, in, under		
Adverbial	Links ideas within and across paragraphs. Can be adverbials of time (eg later, in the morning), place (eg nearby, in the park) and number (eg firstly)		
Pronoun	A word that takes the place of a noun or a name eg it, he, she Possessive pronoun – words that demonstrate ownership eg his, her, their		
Cohesion	Devices used such as conjunctions, prepositions, adverbials and pronouns so a text 'flows' and reads well		
Heading/Subheading	Presentation device to guide the reader in a non-fiction text		
Determiner	Used before a noun, a modifying word to determine the noun described eg an apple, this apple, her apple, some apples, three apples		
Alliteration	Two or more words next to or close to each other in a sentence which start with the same sound for effect eg sixty sad soldiers		
Simile	Comparing one thing to another using like or as eg as tall as a giraffe, he was red like a tomato.		
Metaphor	Comparing two things, saying one is the other for effect		
Tense	Past tense Describes what happened I played football I was playing football (past progressive)	Present perfect tense Describes a past event which is still taking place He has played for the team for 4 years	Present tense Describes what happens I play football I am playing football (present progressive)