

## Year 5 English Glossary

<b>Adjective</b>	A word that describes a noun e.g. a <b>blue</b> balloon.
<b>Adverb</b>	A word that describes a verb, usually ending in -ly. For example, she ran <b>quickly</b> .
<b>Alliteration</b>	A number of words close together which begin with the same consonant sound e.g. <b>ten tired teddies</b>
<b>Apostrophe ( ' )</b>	An apostrophe is a mark used to show that a letter has been left out. Example: <b>he is</b> can be written <b>he's</b> . Apostrophes are also used to show ownership. Examples: <b>the cat's bowl, the cats' bowls</b> .
<b>Author</b>	A person who writes books, stories and poem.
<b>Blurb</b>	A piece of writing that tells you the content of a book. It is often on the back of a book.
<b>Brackets</b>	A punctuation mark used instead of commas when including extra information in a sentence.
<b>Capital letter</b>	A larger letter used at the beginning of sentences and for naming specific people, places and things.
<b>Caption</b>	A sentence to explain a picture or photograph.
<b>Character</b>	A character is an individual in a story, play or poem.
<b>Chronological order</b>	The order in which events happen (time order).
<b>Clause</b>	A distinct part of a sentence including a verb. A main clause makes sense on its own. A subordinate clause adds detail to the main clause but does not make sense on its own.
<b>Colon</b>	A punctuation mark to introduce a list.
<b>Comma</b>	A punctuation mark used to break up sentences so that they are easier to understand. They can be used in lists.
<b>Compound sentence</b>	A sentence consisting of two main clauses joined by a connective.
<b>Complex sentence</b>	A sentence consisting of a main clauses and one or more subordinate clause.
<b>Conclusion</b>	The ending of a piece of writing.
<b>Connective</b>	A word or group of words which joins sentences or parts of sentences e.g. and, then, but, so.
<b>Consonant / vowel</b>	In the English alphabet there are 5 vowels (a,e,I,o,u) and 21 consonants (b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z).
<b>Dialogue</b>	Speech between two or more people.
<b>Draft</b>	A rough piece of writing which is later edited and then written neatly.
<b>Edit</b>	To change the grammar, spelling, punctuation or words in writing.
<b>Ellipsis</b>	... Used to create suspense or to show omission.
<b>Embedded clauses</b>	Adding extra information into the middle of a sentence using commas e.g. The man, <b>who is tall</b> , ran down the road.
<b>Event</b>	Something which happens.
<b>Exclamation mark</b>	A punctuation mark used at the end of a sentence to show strong feelings e.g. Help! Wow!
<b>Fiction / Non-fiction</b>	Fiction is an invented story, poem or play. Non-fiction is writing about real events, feelings or things.
<b>Full stop</b>	A mark used to end a sentence, when the sentence is not a question or exclamation e.g. Miss Marina likes cake.
<b>Headline</b>	The title of a newspaper report.
<b>Homophones</b>	Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings e.g. blue, blew.
<b>Illustration</b>	A picture, plan or diagram which is part of a text.
<b>Imperative verbs</b>	A verb that commands or tells the reader or listener to do something e.g. <b>Write</b> neatly!
<b>Introduction</b>	The beginning of a piece of writing.
<b>Label</b>	The words which tell us about part of a diagram, picture or map.



## Year 5 English Glossary continued....

<b>Metaphor</b>	A direct comparison without the use of like or as e.g. the clouds were cotton wool, drifting in the sky.
<b>Narrator</b>	The person whose voice is heard in a novel or story. The narrator can be one of the characters speaking (first person) or someone speaking about the characters (third person).
<b>Noun</b>	A word that names a person, place or thing.
<b>Plural</b>	More than one.
<b>Personification</b>	Giving human qualities to non-human objects e.g. the leaves danced in the wind.
<b>Phrase</b>	Two or more words that act as a unit and do not have a verb e.g. over the bridge.
<b>Plural</b>	More than one.
<b>Prefixes</b>	Letters added to the beginning of the word which change the meaning e.g. un, pre, dis
<b>Preposition</b>	A word which tells us the position of something e.g. on, under, in, through.
<b>Pronouns</b>	Words which stand in the place of a noun e.g. I, we, he, she.
<b>Proper noun</b>	Words that name a particular person, thing or place and begins with a capital letter e.g. <b>Susie, London, Christmas.</b>
<b>Question mark</b>	Used at the end of a question e.g. Where is my bag?
<b>Rhyme</b>	Words which have the same ending sounds e.g. bed, head, said.
<b>Setting</b>	Where the story takes place.
<b>Simile</b>	Where something is compared to something else using like or as e.g. She is as tall as a giraffe.
<b>Slogan</b>	A sentence or group of words which aim to grab our attention e.g. <b>I'm lovin' it.</b>
<b>Speech marks</b>	Punctuation marks that go around the words that are actually spoken in a piece of writing " "
<b>Sub-title</b>	Smaller headings.
<b>Suffixes</b>	Letters added to the end of a word to change the meaning e.g. -ed, -ing, -er.
<b>Time connectives</b>	Connectives which show order e.g. next, then, suddenly, after that, just then.
<b>Title</b>	The heading that tells us what the writing is about.
<b>Verb</b>	An action word e.g. run, walk, shout.
<b>Verse</b>	A "paragraph" in a poem.

