

Winslow CE School Progression of Terminology

In Year 1, I should know....		
Term	Meaning	Example
Letter	Any of the symbols of the alphabet.	a, b, c, d, e
Capital	Letter used at the start of the sentence or a name.	A, B, C, D, E
Word	Group of letters that make a meaning.	man dog pan
Singular	One thing.	One man One dog One pan
Plural	More than one thing.	Two dogs Three pans
Sentence	A group of words with a verb that make sense together.	The man had a dog.
Punctuation	Marks we use in sentences.	Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks
Full stop	A mark to show the end of a sentence.	.
Question mark	A mark to show the end of a question.	?
Exclamation mark	A mark to show the end of an exclamation.	!

Winslow CE School Progression of Terminology

In Year 2, I should know....		
Term	Meaning	Example
Noun	People, places or things.	dog, man, table
Noun phrase	A small group of words which contains a noun but does not contain a verb.	a bank account the hair brush the dog
Statement	A sentence which states something. It ends with a full stop.	I like apples. I am happy.
Question	A sentence which asks a question. It ends with a question mark.	Can I have some food?
Exclamation	A sentence which shows surprise or emotion or pain. It ends with an exclamation mark.	What a wonderful day that was!
Command	A sentence which tells someone to do something. It can end with an exclamation mark or a full stop.	Go over there. Put that away!
Compound	When two smaller words are joined to make a bigger word.	foot+ball = football
Root word	Root words are words that make sense by themselves.	Agree Happy
Suffix	Letters added to the end of a root word.	agree <u>ing</u> happi <u>er</u>
Adjective	A word that describe a noun.	fluffy, tiny, big
Adverb	A word that describes a verb.	quickly, slowly
Verb	An action.	run, walk, sit
Past / present tense	Past tense – verb used to show something happened in the past. Present tense – verb used to show something is happening now.	was, were, is, am
Apostrophe	To show contractions – when two words are joined and apostrophe replaces a letter. To show something belongs to someone.	Do not = don't Claire's coat
Comma	To separate items in a list.	I packed a bikini, flippers and a snorkel.

Winslow CE School Progression of Terminology

In Year 3, I should know....		
Term	Meaning	Example
Conjunction	Words used to join clauses in a sentence.	and, but, for, nor, yet, although, because, if, until, unless, when
Preposition	A preposition sits before a noun to show the noun's relationship to another word in the sentence.	under, over, in, on
Word family	Groups of words that are closely related to each other in terms of their meaning.	graph – autograph, photograph, paragraph
Prefix	Letters added to the start of a root word.	disagree unhappy
Clause	A clause is a part of a sentence that has a verb.	I went to the shop.
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause is a clause that doesn't make sense on its own. It begins with a subordinating conjunction.	I went to the shop <u>because I was hungry.</u>
Direct speech	Writing the actual words of a speaker using inverted commas (speech marks).	"I am going," she said.
Consonant	Every letter in the English alphabet that is not a vowel.	b, c, d, f, g, h, etc.
Vowel	The letters: a, e, i, o, u in the English alphabet.	a, e, i, o, u
Inverted commas	Inverted commas are also known as speech marks or quotation marks. They are used at the start and end of direct speech.	"I am going," she said.

Winslow CE School Progression of Terminology

In Year 4, I should know....		
Term	Meaning	Example
Determiner	A word that introduces a noun and identifies it in detail.	a, the, some, any, my, your.
Pronoun	Word used to replace a noun and help to avoid having to replace words.	I, her, his, she, he, they
Possessive pronoun	A pronoun showing possession.	mine, yours, hers, theirs.
Adverbial	A group of words that is used to indicate time, place, manner or frequency.	A crow attacked your cat <u>while I was waiting for the bus.</u> I will show you the cellar <u>after the work has been completed.</u>

Winslow CE School Progression of Terminology

In Year 5, I should know....		
Term	Meaning	Example
Modal verb	Verbs used to express ideas such as possibility, intention, obligation and necessity.	Must, should, could, would, shall, ought.
Relative pronoun	A relative pronoun is used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. They introduce a relative clause.	Who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever and that.
Relative clause	A relative clause explains or describes something that has just been mentioned. A relative clause adds further information and is punctuated by commas.	The table, <u>which was made of oak</u> , was beginning to look shabby.
Parenthesis	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a sentence which would make sense without it. It is punctuated by brackets, dashes or commas.	The Blue Whale <u>— large, aquatic mammal —</u> is now endangered.
Brackets	A pair of marks useful for separating off parenthesis or subordinate clauses.	()
Dash	A pair of marks useful for separating off parenthesis or subordinate clauses.	--
Cohesion	Using words or phrases to link paragraphs and sentences to help guide a reader through a piece of writing.	The Blue Whale is now an endangered species. <u>However</u> , work is being done to improve the situation.
Ambiguity	Something that does not have a single clear meaning: something that is ambiguous. Commas can be used to avoid ambiguity.	Let's eat Sarah. Let's eat, Sarah.

Winslow CE School Progression of Terminology

In Year 6, I should know...		
Term	Meaning	Example
Subject	The subject is usually the thing or person within a sentence who is carrying out an action.	The man ate a cream cake.
Object	The object is the thing or person in a sentence that is involved in an action, but does not carry it out.	The man ate a cream cake.
Active	When the verb of a sentence is in the active voice – the subject is doing the action, as in the sentence.	Kevin hit the ball.
Passive	When the verb is in the passive voice, the subject of the sentence is acted on by the verb.	The ball was thrown by the child.
Synonym	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase.	Shut/close Black/ebony
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another.	Bad/good Beautiful/ugly
Ellipsis	An ellipsis is used to show that one or more words have been missed out or that a sentence is not finished.	No! Don't tell Dad about the
Hyphen	Punctuation mark that connects two or more words which make up a compound noun or adjective.	Close-up Dagger-like
Colon	Colons can be used after an independent clause if followed by a word or phrase which explains or answers the ideas set in the previous clause. They can be used at the start of a list if there is an independent clause before the punctuation.	The verdict had been reached: guilty! I packed only essential items in my bag: a toothbrush, a hairbrush and some pyjamas.
Semi-colon	A punctuation mark used to separate longer, detailed items in a list.	There were three things she noticed: there was dirt on the wall, which hadn't been touched for months; the door was broken, hanging off one hinge; and the smell was disgusting and seemed to linger in your nostrils.

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Bullet points	Bullet points are used to show items in a list.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sugar• Flour• Butter
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