

**Active spelling** - refers to strategies and activities which can help learners develop problem solving skills to spell more difficult words.

**Adjective** - a word which describes a noun  
The *old* man. Her bag was *green*.

**Alliteration** - a literacy technique to create mood or rhythm where the beginning sound is repeated in close succession .” *The humming-birds hovered in heavenly harmony* “

**Adverb** - a word which gives more information about a verb e.g. *‘he shouted loudly’*

**Antonyms**- words with opposite meanings  
*bad and good*.

**Blending** - blending is used to decode words, once initial sounds are known the sounds can blend together to create new words  
**c - a - t becomes cat.**

**Blurb** - a short description usually found on the back cover of a book .

**Common words** - Words which appear frequently: *and, the, it, she*. These can be different depending on age groups.

**Compound words** - words which when joined together make a new word e.g.. **body guard = bodyguard or eye ball = eyeball.**

**Characterisation** - a literacy technique used to explain and create a literary character.

**Conjunctions** – a word which joins words or phrases within a sentence *‘we went go out IF it is raining.’*

**Connectives** - a word or phrase which joins one part of the text with another e.g. and, *although, but, so*.

**CVC/ CCVC/ CVCC** - In these the **C** represents a consonant and the **V** represents a vowel . For example a CVC word is made up from a consonant vowel consonant mix.

**CVC - CAT      CCVC - FLAG      CVCC - HELP**

**Fiction/ non fiction** - fiction is when something is imagined or not from real life, non fiction refers to factual information.

**Genre**– this can refer to books, music, film and many more types of text examples of genre include: *thriller, comedy and historical*.

**Homophone** - Two or more words that sound the same when spoken, but have different meanings or spellings. *e.g. pair and pear*.

**Metaphor** - this is a technique used to describe something, it might be used to make connections, deepen a description or create drama. It makes a direct comparison *“it’s raining cats and dogs”* (obviously this would not happen)

**Noun** - a **proper** noun is a specific person or place it can also be a thing such as a brand name *Emily, Edinburgh, PlayStation* .- a **common** noun is a general person, place or thing: *boy, park, book*.

**Onomatopoeia**– a word which sounds like the noise it makes: *bang, crunch, fizz*

**Openers**– Words which start a sentence.

**Phonics** - a method to teaching reading by linking sounds( phonemes)

**Phoneme** - a phoneme is simply a sound, this can be made by a single letter of a group of letters *e.g. ch as in chap or igh as in sight*.

**Pronoun**– a pronoun takes place of a noun ‘ *Sarah went to the park and met Nicola*’ can become ‘*she went to the park and met her*’.

**Predicting** - using clues and available information to make a guess on what might happen next.

**Preposition** - comes before a noun and shows time, place or location *e.g. above, across, in, after, before* “*on the table was a small glass bowl*”

**Punctuation** - capital letters, full stops, commas, inverted commas (speech marks), exclamation marks, question marks and apostrophes.

**Questioning:**

- **literal** will have answers directly mentioned in the text
- **Inferential** there will be clues in the text to help find these answers
- **Evaluative** requires an opinion from the reader

**Summarising**– to take the main points and shorten using own words.

**Simile**– literacy technique for description which likens one thing to another, they include like or as *“her hair was golden like the sun”*

**Tricky words** - words which do not fall into spelling rules or cannot be ‘sounded out’.

**Verb** - a verb is a doing word or a word which shows action: *run, jump, sat, accepted, mistake*

**VCOP**– Vocabulary, Connectives, Openers, Punctuation.

**Wow words**– these are words which improve a piece of writing by making it more interesting. The word good can be replaced with *excellent or superb*.

# Help at Home