

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