



Handale Primary School Vocabulary List

Name	Definition	Example
Adjectives	An <u>adjective</u> describes a noun (something or somebody).	old, shiny
Adverb	An <u>adverb</u> is a describing word that gives adding meaning to verbs, adjectives, another adjective or another clause.	extremely, quickly, really
Adverbial phrase	An <u>adverbial phrase</u> is a group of words without a verb that function just like an adverb.	They are arriving in a few days' time .
Ambiguity	<u>Ambiguity</u> is a phrase or sentence that has more than one possible interpretation.	He asked if he had seen his dog but he said he hadn't and so he left.
Antonym	An <u>antonym</u> is the name for a word that has the opposite meaning to another word.	hot/cold
Apostrophe	An <u>apostrophe</u> has two functions: Possession Omission	the cat's food It's, won't
Article	An <u>article</u> is a type of determiner and there are two types: Indefinite article Definite article	A cat refers to any cat. The cat refers to a particular, definite cat.
Auxiliary verb	An <u>auxiliary verb</u> supports the main verb in expressing additional meaning.	to be, to have, to do
Brackets	A <u>bracket</u> is used to separate off additional information that would interrupt the drift of a paragraph or cause confusion if commas were used instead.	William Shakespeare (1564-1616) is the most famous playwright in the world.
Bullet points	A <u>bullet point</u> is a way of indicating separate items in a list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, • Next,
Clause	A <u>clause</u> is a group of words that contains a verb and a subject. A main clause makes complete sense on its own and can be a sentence. A subordinate clause is dependent on the main clause.	
Cohesion	A text has <u>cohesion</u> if its sentences and paragraphs are related together well so that the reader can follow what is being said easily.	
Colon	A <u>colon</u> is used to introduce closely-related information where one clause or phrase introduces the next clause or phrase.	examples, lists, quotations
Comma	Commas are used to separate words, phrases and clauses within a sentence to help the reader follow the meaning. <u>Commas for lists</u> – commas are used to break up items in a list <u>Commas to separate off clauses</u> – commas	It was a lovely, warm, sunny morning. The dog, which was feeling hungry,



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	are used to separate off embedded clauses within a sentence. Commas are used to separate off subordinate clauses at the beginning of a sentence. <u>Commas to separate adverbs and adverbial phrases</u> at the beginning of a sentence <u>Commas to separate the speaker from what they say</u> – direct speech is always separated from the speaker by commas,	waited by its bowl. When the inspector entered the room, the teacher looked up nervously. At long last, the speech ended. “It would be great,” she replied.
Conditional	A <u>conditional</u> sentence is a sentence in which one thing depends on something else.	If it rains, we won’t go.
Conjunction	A <u>conjunction</u> links parts of a sentence together. They also link words, phrases and clauses together.	The boy and the cat waited until they could visit the magic mountain because the pathway only appeared when the moon was full.
Co-ordinating conjunctions	A <u>co-ordinating conjunction</u> join clauses of equal weight – each clause could be a stand-alone sentence.	It will rain in the morning and it will rain in the afternoon.
Subordinating conjunctions	A <u>subordinating conjunction</u> introduces a subordinate clause.	We will light the fire when it gets dark.
Connective	A <u>connective</u> links clauses and sentences together. <i>All conjunctions are connectives.</i>	Opposition – however, on the other hand Explanation – for example, in other ways
Dash	A <u>dash</u> is used to indicate the break in the flow of a sentence. It can also be used instead of brackets or commas to separate off information in a sentence.	And the winner is – Angela! The lost cat – which had now been missing for three days – looked small, tired and hungry.
Direct speech	<u>Direct speech</u> repeats the actual words that the speaker spoke, and puts speech marks round these words.	The boy shouted, “Run! The Daleks are coming.”
Ellipses	An <u>ellipses</u> is the word for three dots (...) to indicate that something has been left out or not completed.	He stared in horror. Surely it couldn’t be...
Exclamation mark	An <u>exclamation mark</u> is a customised full stop signalling strong feelings or urgency and is often used after interjections.	Just go away!
Full stop	A <u>full stop</u> is key to making text readable. They mark the end of a sentence.	Communication has changed completely in the last 15 years.
Comma Splice	The <u>comma splice</u> is used to separate two main clauses rather than a full stop.	He checked his emails, he looked nervously to see if the message had arrived.
Hyphen	A <u>hyphen</u> is used to link the related parts of certain words together.	Brother-in-law
Indirect speech	<u>Indirect speech</u> , sometimes known as reported speech, sums up what has been said.	The boy shouted that they should run because the aliens were coming...
Interjection	An <u>interjection</u> is used to express sudden feelings of joy, pain, horror etc.	Ouch! Oh no!



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Inverted commas	These punctuation marks signal the beginning and end of quotations and direct speech as well as indicating titles.	The opening of 'Pride and Prejudice' sets the tone of the novel.
Noun	<p>A noun allows you to name what you are talking about – a person or living thing, a place or a thing.</p> <p>A <u>collective noun</u> is a word that refers to a group.</p> <p>A <u>proper noun</u> begins with a capital letter and names people, places, organisations and unique things.</p> <p>A <u>concrete noun</u> names people, places and things that can be experienced through the five senses.</p> <p>An <u>abstract noun</u> names feelings, ideas and concepts.</p> <p>A <u>compound noun</u> is made by putting two nouns together.</p>	<p>herd, shoal</p> <p>Tom, London</p> <p>car, rain, bird</p> <p>hate, anger</p> <p>football, crossword</p>
Phrase	A <u>phrase</u> is a group of words without a verb that form a unit of meaning within a sentence.	the large cat, extremely cold, three years later
Prepositions	A <u>preposition</u> is the lead word in the little phrases that join the phrases of a sentence together often showing how they are related in time or space.	at, during, in, on, under
Prepositional phrase	A <u>prepositional phrase</u> functions as an adjective or adverb because they tell you more about a particular noun or verb.	In the morning , the cat usually hides under the table .
Pronoun	<p>A <u>pronoun</u> replaces a noun or noun phrase as a short way of referring to someone or something that has already been introduced.</p> <p>A <u>personal pronoun</u> tells you which person is being referred to.</p> <p>A <u>relative pronoun</u> is used to introduce clauses that relate to the person or thing that they refer to.</p> <p>A <u>reflexive pronoun</u> refers back to a previously mentioned noun or pronoun.</p>	<p>That made him happy.</p> <p>you, he, we, she</p> <p>who, whom, whose, which, that</p> <p>herself, itself</p>
Question mark	A <u>question mark</u> is a customised full stop signalling a question and is used at the end of a sentence.	What is she doing?
Relative clause	A <u>relative clause</u> gives more information about somebody or something in a sentence, they modify nouns.	Our sofa, which is still extremely comfortable , looks rather old and tatty.
Root word	A <u>root word</u> is the basic unit of meaning of a word from which other words can be created by adding prefixes and suffixes.	helpful, unhelpful, helplessly
Semi-colon	A <u>semi-colon</u> is used to separate off closely related items within a sentence.	The sun shone; birds sang; insects buzzed contentedly.
Synonym	A <u>synonym</u> is the name for words that	large/big



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	have the same meaning.	
Temporal connectives	An expression which relates an event to a point or an interval in time.	first, next, after that, then, so, finally
Verbs	A <u>verb</u> is a doing word that shows what someone or something is, has or does. Verbs are the only words that can be altered to show the time when the action took place.	It is hot today. She walked to school . He has a dog.