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| **Age guide** | **Terminology** |
| Year 7 and 8 | * Verb – doing word * Adjective – describing word * Adverb - an adverb tells us when, where, how, in what manner, or to what extent an action is performed. When: he ran *yesterday.* Where: he ran *here.* How: he ran *quickly.* In what manner: he ran *barefoot.* To what extent: he ran the *fastest.* * Proper noun – name of person/place * Abstract noun- name of theory, idea, state of being (can’t be experienced through the senses) * Concrete noun – a physical object that can be experienced through the senses * Repetition- when a word or phrase is repeated * Alliteration- when words in close proximity start with the same sound * Simile- comparing two things using ‘as’ or ‘like’ * Metaphor- comparing two things by saying something ‘is’ something else * Imagery- language that helps you to visualise something * Rhetorical question- used for persuasive purposes. A question to get the reader thinking * First person pronouns – I, we, us… * Second person pronoun – you, you’re… * Third person pronouns – he, she, they, them, those, it… * Possessive pronouns – his, hers, mine, ours, yours… * Emotive language- language that makes you feel strong emotions * Hyperbole - exaggeration * Triplet – a list of 3 words * Formal and informal register – whether a text is formal or informal * Pathetic fallacy – using the weather to reflect the mood * Personification – giving inanimate objects human characteristics or emotions * Onomatopoeia – sound words * Colloquial language – informal language |
| Year 8 Challenging terminology | * Sibilance – repeating the ‘s’ or ‘sh’ sounds * Assonance – repeating vowel sounds (play, say, way…) * Anaphora – repeating a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses * Superlative – adjectives or adverbs of an extreme value (best, most…) * Declarative – a statement * Exclamative – a sentence with an ! * Interrogative – a sentence with a ? * Imperative – a sentence giving a command * Lexical field – words to do with the same topic (e.g. cars) * Semantic field- words that have similar meaning (hot, spicy, fiery…) * Neologism – new words * Juxtaposition – when two things are put side by side in a text to help draw a comparison * Oxymoron – when two words in a phrase contradict each other * Plosives – sounds that produce a sharp burst of air when said aloud (such as ‘p’ and ‘b’) * Euphemism – a polite way of saying something (‘powder my nose’) * Idiom- a clichéd saying or expression |
| Year 9 Challenging  terminology | * Deontic modal verb – modal verbs like ‘must’ * Epistemic modal verb- modal verbs like ‘may’ and ‘might’ * Pre-modified noun phrase – words such as adjectives that add information before a noun * Post-modified noun phrase- words such as adjectives that add information after a noun * Asyndetic list – omitting the conjunction ‘and’ for effect * Syndetic list – using the word conjunction ‘and’ over and over again for effect * Synthetic personalisation – when you feeling like a text is addressing you directly * Inverted syntax – when the ordering of words is rearranged to create an alternative weighting to a sentence * Litotes – deliberate downplaying for effect |