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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
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| 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
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| Year 9 Challengingterminology  | * 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
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