









Term	Definition	Example
Noun	The name of a person, place or thing	Owl, doll, ball, cat, love, herd, pen...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper Nouns - Names of people/places/things - begin with a capital letter</li> <li>• Common Nouns - General words for things, animals and people</li> <li>• Abstract Nouns - Words for ideas and concepts (i.e. feelings)</li> <li>• Collective Nouns - Words for groups of animals or people (i.e. herd of sheep)</li> </ul>	
Pronoun	Takes the place of a noun	I, she, mine...
	Personal Pronouns - I, she, he, you, my, him, us, them, they Possessive Pronouns - mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs	
Determiner	Introduce a noun (an article is one type of determiners)	I peeled <b>an</b> apple with <b>a</b> peeler and then put <b>the</b> apple down (a, an, any, the, that, this, these, those, some, any, much, more, many)
	Look for the noun - then look for the word that introduces the noun (...but there might be an adjective between the determiner and the noun)	
Preposition	Where or when something is in relation to something else	He looks <b>inside</b> the box that was <b>beside</b> the door.
Adjective	A word that describes a noun (the name of a thing or a place)	Long, clever, green...
Verb	A doing or action word	Laugh, draw, jog, sing...
Adverb	A word that describes a verb (an action or a doing word)	Loudly, quickly, straight, very, fast...
Adverbial	A word or phrase that changes a verb or clause (how, when, where or why an action happened)	Time: Later, After school, ... Place: Nearby, ... Number: Firstly, ...
	Look for the verb - what word [adverb] or phrase [adverbial] is describing the verb	
Modal Verbs	Are always used with other verbs and show how possible something is or how likely something is to happen	Could, would, shall, should, might, ought, can, may, must
Past Progressive Form	Indicates an action that was happening in the past - with the verb 'was/were' (past tense)	I <b>was writing</b> in my diary They <b>were walking</b> by the river The dog <b>was pulling</b> on his lead
Present Progressive Form	Indicates an action that is happening in the present - with the verb 'is/are'	Katie <b>is playing</b> outside. The boys <b>are learning</b> to play the guitar.
Perfect Form	<b>The perfect form of the verb suggests that a past action is still still affecting the present.</b> <b>To make verbs perfect:</b> Add the <u>auxiliary verb</u> - <i>have/has</i> and use <i>-ed</i> participle of the verb	<i>Harry <u>has</u> lost his temper.</i> <i>We <u>have</u> shared the next chapter.</i>
Subjunctive	The subjunctive is a very formal use of a verb	The Head-teacher requests that you present for interview at 9am
	It is used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give commands (The word <i>that</i> is often used with the subjunctive, i.e. <i>We request that doorways be kept clear.</i>)</li> <li>• express wishes (i.e. <i>I wish it were Saturday</i>)</li> <li>• explore hypotheticals (i.e. <i>If she were last in a race, she would be devastated</i>)</li> </ul>	
Conjunction	Join sentences or clauses	The sweets were sour <b>but</b> tasty. I used my banknote <b>because</b> I had no change.
	Co-ordinating Conjunction - join two main clauses (or, and, but, so...) Subordinating Conjunctions - joins a main clause with a subordinate clause (when, after, before, although, until, since, because, as...)	

Object	A noun, pronoun or noun phrase that comes straight after the verb	I threw the <b>balls</b> . I saw <b>you</b> . I ate <b>all the cake in the kitchen</b> .
Subject	The person or thing 'doing' or 'being' something in a sentence.	<b>The cat</b> purred loudly. <b>Ciara</b> brushes her hair.
Active Voice	The subject of a verb performs the action. The object comes last.	Grandma posted the letter <b>S V O</b>
Passive Voice	A verb is 'acting on' the subject. The object of the sentence comes first	The letter was posted by Grandma <b>O V S</b>
	<i>Usually has was/were and by in the sentence</i>	
Synonym	A word with the same or a similar meaning to another word	old/elderly, happy/pleased, talk/speak
Antonym	A word with the opposite meaning to another word	Hot/cold, light/heavy, light/dark
Prefixes & Suffixes	Are letters added to words to change the meaning	Un + comfortable = uncomfortable Play + ful = playful
Noun Phrase	Includes the noun and any adjectives to describe it (as well as the determiner). An expanded noun phrase provides extra information about a noun using adjectives and preposition phrases to modify the description	I have <b>an annoying little brother</b> . <b>My despondent, blue-eyed sister with brown hair</b> <b>The gigantic castle beside the river</b>
Relative Clause	Adds extra information about a noun or a clause	That's they boy <b>who plays in the band</b> . Tom broke the game, <b>which made Ann cross</b> .
	<i>Look for the relative pronoun first (i.e. that, which, who, where, whom, and whose)</i>	
Relative Pronoun	Add more information about a noun already mentioned	My cousin, <b>who</b> lives in America, is coming to visit. The park <b>that</b> I go to is near my school.
Parenthesis	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage – marked by brackets, dashes or commas	I went to see my Nan (in London) during the school holidays. New York – in America – is a vibrant city. My t-shirt, with the star, was my favourite.
Ellipsis (...)	Allows words in a sentence or thought to be missed out (can be used to create a pause or suspense)	Thomas felt as if someone was watching over him...
Hyphen (-)	Links words or parts of words	Friendly-looking dog
Colon (:)	Used to expand a sentence – they introduce an idea that is an explanation or continuation of the clause	There was only one thing she loved to do: dance all day and all night. You will need: flour, eggs and butter.
Semicolon (;)	Used to link sentences that are closely related (and can also separate items in a list that already includes commas)	I am worried about going to the dentist; the noise of the drill makes me nervous. Four people came along to watch: Mom; Dad; my auntie Pam, who lives in France, and our neighbour Bill.
Bullet Points	Are used to make lists and organise information	European Countries include: • United Kingdom • France...

# MATHS DICTIONARY:

- Acute angle – an angle measuring less than 90 degrees
- Angle of rotation – the number of degrees that something is rotated about a fixed point
- Area – the size a surface takes up (measured in square units)
- Parallelogram = length x height (Opposite angles are equal)
- BODMAS – Brackets, division and multiplication, addition and subtraction
- Centre of rotation – the point around which an object is moved
- Common factor – a whole number that divides two (or more) other numbers exactly, i.e. 2 is a common factor of 8, 10 and 12.
- Common multiple – a multiple that is shared by 2 or more numbers, i.e. 12 is a common multiple of 2, 3, 4 and 6
- Descending – largest to smallest
- Equilateral triangle – 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles (All angles are  $60^\circ$ )
- Factor – a whole number that divides exactly into another number
- Improper fraction – the numerator is larger than the denominator
- Inverse operations – opposite, reverse operations
- Isosceles triangle – 2 equal sides and 2 equal angles
- Lowest common denominator – lowest common multiple of the denominators
- Mean – add up all the amounts, divide your total by how many amounts there were
- Median – the middle value of an ordered set of numbers
- Mode – the one that occurs the most
- Multiple – a number made by multiplying together 2 numbers
- Obtuse angle – between 90-180 degrees
- Parallel – lines that are the same distance apart and do not meet
- Perimeter – distance around the outside of a shape
- Perpendicular – lines that cross at right angles to each other

-  Polygon - a plane (2D) shape with 3 or more straight sides
-  Prime number - can only be divided by itself and one (only has 2 factors)
-  Proportion - finding the fraction of the whole amount
-  Quadrilateral - 4-sided polygon
-  Ratio - compares one part or amount with another (i.e. 2:3)
-  Scalene triangle - all 3 sides are a different length
-  Square number - the result of a number multiplied by itself i.e.  $6 \times 6 = 36$
-  Vertex - where 2 or more lines meet to make an angle