



# English glossary Year 5

Term	Meaning
adverb	<p>a word class that may modify (add a description to) a verb (for example, the word '<b>beautifully</b>' in 'She sings <b>beautifully</b>'). In English, many adverbs have an <b>-ly</b> ending. </p> <p>In this unit, the use of adverbs to further describe verbs helps to describe actions and behaviours of characters. For example, 'walks <b>fearfully</b>' and 'strides <b>boldly</b>' create a clear picture of how the character moves and behaves.</p>
annotate	to make notes on
character	a person or creature in a literary work or story
character traits	the qualities of a person or character involved in a story
characterisation	the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character and creates a recognisable identity
clause	<p>a group of words containing a verb. A clause contains a verb and its subject.</p> <p>For example: The dragon roared. <b>(subject) (verb)</b></p>
complex sentence	contains an independent (or main) clause and one or more subordinate (dependent) clauses
complication	an event that leads to a problem
compound sentence	made up of two or more simple sentences joined by a conjunction like <i>and</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>but</i> and <i>so</i> (for example: <i>The fish swam and it hid in the coral.</i> )
dilemma	<p>a problem</p> <p>A dilemma can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moral — a personal opinion of right and wrong</li> <li>• ethical — society's opinion of right and wrong.</li> </ul>
evaluate	to judge or place a value on something or someone
events	a happening of some worth, an activity or occasion
fantasy story	a special kind of narrative with special characters, events and settings; an imaginative story with some characters and events that are not found in the real world
figurative language	language that creates a vivid picture in the mind of the reader; includes similes, metaphors and personification
imagery	language which creates an image or picture in the mind of the reader
independent clause	a clause that make sense on its own (for example: I enjoyed the show); also known as a 'main clause' or a 'principal clause'

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language features	the language choices that support meaning (for example, noun group/ phrases, vocabulary, punctuation, figurative language). Language features and text structures together define a type of text and shape its meaning. 
metalanguage	vocabulary used to discuss the use of language including grammatical terms such as nouns/noun groups, adjectives, verbs, adverbs and terms that refer to fantasy texts such as narrative, plot, setting, characters, author, story
metaphor	a comparison where one thing is said to be another (for example, 'the book was a passport to adventure')
narrative point of view	the ways in which a narrator may be related to the story (for example, the narrator might take the role of first person, using words like <i>I, my, me</i> or third person, using words like <i>he, she, them, they</i> )
narrator	the person who tells the story
noun group	a group of words that build on a noun A noun group usually consists of an <b>article</b> ( <i>the, a, an</i> ), a <b>noun</b> and one or more <b>adjectives</b> e.g. <i>the thick, dark forest</i> .
opinion	a personal view about something
orientation	the beginning phase in a narrative; captures the audience's interest and introduces the time, place and characters; sets the scene and leads to the complication
personification	a literary device that gives human qualities to something that is not human For example: 'the wind whispered through the trees' or 'the morning sun wrapped me in a warm hug'
plot	a series of related events that resolve a conflict in a story
point of view	a personal opinion based on a person's experiences, understanding and interpretation of a topic
precise vocabulary	using words with a more specific, exact and detailed meaning (for example <i>limp</i> or <i>stumble</i> rather than <i>walk</i> )
predict	make a reasonable guess
quest	an expedition, a search or an adventurous journey
resolution	an event or circumstance that resolves the problem; it may be at the end of the story or lead into the end of the story
setting	the time and/or place where the events take place

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simile	<p>a literary device used to create a comparison between different things. For example:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The dragon flew <b>as</b> fast as the wind.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The dragon roared <b>like</b> a freight train.</p> <p>Similes often use the words 'like' or 'as' to compare one thing with another.</p>
simple sentence	a sentence that has one subject and one verb (for example, <i>The dog ran away.</i> )
sociogram	a diagram that shows relationships between the characters in a story
starting point of a sentence	<p>all the words before the first verb</p> <p>The starting point of a sentence highlights the message of a sentence and introduces what follows.</p>
subordinate clause (dependent clause)	<p>a clause that provides additional information to the independent (main) clause in a sentence, but cannot stand alone</p> <p>Dependent clauses need an independent clause to make a sentence.</p>
text connectives	<p>words that highlight the development of a text, help hold it together and sequence it so it is easier to understand. They may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sequence ideas (for example, <i>firstly, secondly</i>)</li> <li>• add information (for example, <i>in addition, furthermore</i>)</li> <li>• show cause and effect (for example, <i>therefore, as a result</i>)</li> <li>• introduce ideas (for example, <i>on the other hand, for example</i>)</li> <li>• introduce time (for example, <i>once upon a time, one day, next week</i>)</li> </ul>
topic sentence	a sentence that lets the reader know what the paragraph is going to be about
verb	<p>a word that describes a situation such as a happening or state</p> <p>Verbs can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thinking — He <i>wondered</i> what was happening.</li> <li>• doing (action) — She <i>ran</i> around the house.</li> <li>• saying — The prime minister <i>spoke</i> to the media.</li> <li>• relating — Sarah <i>is</i> a doctor.</li> </ul>
verb group	<p>a verb plus an auxiliary (or helping) verb</p> <p>The auxiliary verb always comes before the verb, for example: was walking; tried to stop; am going; should help.</p>