English glossary Year 5

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Key terms	Definition
apostrophe	a punctuation mark used to indicate possessives or contractions, for example: the boy's hat, can't
audio elements	includes spoken dialogue, sound and music that accompany images in animations and help build the characters and setting
camera angle	the angle from which a camera shot is taken A camera can be directed at its subject from any angle, but the four main angles are neutral, high, low and oblique.
camera movement	the motion of the camera in relation to what is being filmed
camera shot	the amount of background surrounding the subject in a frame, for example: a long shot, a mid shot or a close-up shot
character trait	each piece of information revealed about a character All the character traits combine to make a portrait of the character. Character traits are revealed to the reader or viewer through each character's behaviour, appearance, actions, speech or thoughts.
characterisation	the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character and creates a recognisable identity Characterisation can be direct or indirect.
chronology	the order of past events
compare	note the similarities and differences
comparative language	compare and contrast words used to show comparison between two things, for example: 'I like chocolate ice-cream whereas my brother prefers vanilla'.
comparison	consider two things to identify similarities
conjunction	a word that joins other words, phrases or clauses together in logical relationships such as addition, time, cause or comparison AC
conservation	to protect or preserve Most people think of conservation in terms of the environment and so it means to protect natural and other resources. National parks are about the conservation of wilderness areas; we keep nature safe from change or harm. Recently, conservation has also come to include the idea of sustainability, which means to protect something so there will always be a supply of that thing.
contrast	consider two things to identify differences

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crane shot	a wide and sophisticated range of camera movements achieved by mounting the camera on a vehicle with wheels, as well as an elevated mechanical arm that can move the camera, up, down or sideways
cultural context	the culture in which the text was created or which it represents
empathise	understand the feelings of a person or character
evaluative language	positive or negative language that judges the worth of something It includes language to express feelings and opinions, to make judgments about aspects of people such as their behaviour, and to assess the quality of objects such as literary works. AC
evidence	an example from a text that proves something, for example: a character's speech may be used as proof of a character trait
expanded noun groups	groups of words building on a noun Noun groups can be expanded using articles (the, a, an) plus one or more adjectives. Nouns and adjectives can be combined to provide a more detailed description, for example: 'car' can become 'a sleek red sports car'.
figurative language	word groups/phrases used in a way that differ from the expected or everyday usage They are used in a non-literal way for particular effect, for example: simile — 'white as a sheet'; metaphor — 'all the world's a stage'; personification — 'the wind grabbed at my clothes' AC
flashback	a scene in a narrative that takes the narrative back in time from the current point the story has reached
flotsam and jetsam	flotsam: wreckage or cargo that remains afloat or washes ashore after a ship has sunk or founders at sea jetsam: goods thrown overboard to lighten a vessel in distress that have been washed ashore
formal language	language designed to be used in formal situations such as business meetings The grammar is stricter, for example: formal language would be 'do not', whereas informal language would be 'don't'. The vocabulary used is also formal and precise, for example: the word 'refrain' would be a more formal way of saying 'stop'.
framing	the way in which elements in a still or moving image are arranged to create a specific interpretation of the whole AC

Key terms	Definition
handheld camera	a mobile framing technique in which the cinematographer carries the camera instead of using a tripod, producing a wide range of movements with a jerky look
historical context	the time in which a text was created or set
idiom	an expression that doesn't have a literal meaning and is peculiar to a specific country and language, for example: 'My feet are killing me'
issue	a topic about which there is a lot of discussion People often take sides and have different opinions about the topic.
language features	features of language that support meaning, for example: sentence structure, vocabulary, illustrations, graphics, diagrams, punctuation, figurative language AC
metalanguage	vocabulary used to discuss language conventions and use, for example: language used to talk about grammatical terms such as 'sentence', 'clause', 'conjunction' AC
metaphor	a word or phrase given to an object or concept that is not meant to be taken literally, for example: 'He had a heart of stone' means he was not very caring
modality	can be expressed by several different kinds of words that communicate the level of certainty: • modal adverbs — possibly, necessarily, certainly, perhaps • modal adjectives — possible, probable, likely, necessary • modal nouns — possibility, probability, obligation, necessity • modal verbs — can, must, may, should, permit, oblige AC
mood	the feelings or emotions readers experience as they read a story or view an illustration In books, it can be created through an author's use of descriptive language and pictures. In film, a director can create mood through lighting, music, gestures, camera angles and facial expressions.
oblique	slanting or sloping
onomatopoeia	a word that imitates the sound it describes, for example: 'bang', 'chirp', 'honk'
pace	how quickly or slowly you speak or read Can also relate to how quickly or slowly a text moves along when read.

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panning	a camera movement that scans screen space along the horizontal plane, moving right to left (or left to right) to give the impression of a head turning, often to follow a moving figure
personification	a literary device that gives human qualities to something that is not human, for example: 'The forest slept peacefully under its blanket of snow'
pitch	the range of the voice, from high to low; varied during speaking for effect
point of view	the viewpoint of an author, audience or characters in a text AC
point of view shot	the perspective from which the camera is positioned to view the action in a shot In a point-of-view shot, the camera position is aligned with the viewing position of a character on the screen.
plot elements	a component or element of the plot or story, for example: orientation, complication, climax, resolution
possessives	grammatical category which indicates the owner or possessor of something, for example: 'John's car'
rhetorical device	a question that is asked to make the audience think; it does not require an answer
setting	the sense of time and place created by an author
shot size	the relative size of a subject on the screen, the distance of the subject from the camera, and the implied distance of the audience from the subject
simile	a literary device to create a comparison between different things using 'like' or 'as', for example: 'The warrior was like a lion in the battlefield'; 'He was as fast as a flash of lightning'
social context	the social situation in which language is being used
summarising	creating a shortened version of a text with the purpose of expressing the main points or ideas
text structure	the way information is organised in different types of texts, for example: chapter headings, sub headings, table of contents, glossaries, overview AC
theme	refers to the main idea or message of a text AC
tilting	can be used for both static and mobile framing A static camera can be tilted up, down or at an oblique sideways angle and locked in position on a tripod to shoot from a high, low or oblique angle. As a camera movement, tilting is a vertical motion, surveying up or down.

Key terms	Definition
tone	speaking skills, such as volume, pitch, pace and pausing, for example: a positive tone could be described as calm or confident; a negative tone could be described as anxious or aggressive
topic sentence	usually the first sentence in a paragraph; it clearly indicates the theme of the paragraph
tracking shot	a mobile framing technique that mounts the camera on tracks, wheels or any other device that allows it to move through space and follow the action; also known as a travelling shot
types of sentences	There are different sentence types: • **Simple sentences** contain one clause and express a complete thought, for example: 'The cat is black'. • **Compound sentences** consist of two or more independent (main) clauses joined by conjunctions, such as, 'and', 'or', 'but', for example: 'The sun emerged and we all went outside'. Each clause could be a sentence on its own. 'The sun emerged'. 'We all went outside'. • **Complex sentences** contain an independent (or main) clause and one or more dependent clauses. The dependent clause is joined by a conjunction such as, 'while', 'when', 'before', for example: 'We all went outside when the sun came out'. 'We all went outside' is the independent clause because it could be a sentence on its own. The dependent clause isn't a sentence on its own. If someone said to you: 'when the sun came out' you would be expecting them to tell you more.
values	the principles underlying a character's actions, for example: honesty, loyalty
visual features	the components of a text such as placement, salience, framing, representation of action or reaction, shot size, social distance and camera angle AC
volume	the loudness or softness of a voice; how loudly or softly you speak