English glossary
Year 5

Term	Meaning
alliteration	the recurrence of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words in close succession (for example: ripe, red raspberry)
character	a person or creature in a literary work or story For example: Endon is a character in *The Forests of Silence* by Emily Rodda.
characterisation	the ways in which the writer creates a character in a story and reveals the personality of a recognisable identity Characterisation can be direct or indirect: • direct characterisation — clear, direct statements by the author about a character's personality • indirect characterisation — information that is implied about a character indirectly, for example, through what the character says, how the character behaves, how the character thinks and feels, the character's relationships and the appearance of the character.
clause	a group of words containing a verb and its subject. For example: The dragon roared. ***(subject)*** ***(verb)***
cline	a scale or line on which words are placed; the words increase or decrease in importance, or meaning, in relation to each other For example: good, great, fantastic, amazing
complex sentence	contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses; the dependent clause is joined to the independent clause through a conjunction such as *when, while* or *because* For example: The dog ran away **(independent clause)** because there was a storm **(dependent clause)**.
complication	part of the structure of a story where an event leads to a problem
dependent clause	*(or subordinate clause)* provides additional information to the independent clause in a sentence, but cannot stand alone; dependent clauses need an independent clause to make a sentence
dilemma	a problem A dilemma can be: • moral — a personal opinion of right and wrong • ethical — society's opinion of right and wrong.
event	the things that happen in a story
fantasy story	a particular kind of narrative with special characters, events and settings; fantasy stories are imaginative with some characters and events that are not found in the real world

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imagery	language which creates an image or picture in the mind of the reader
independent clause	*(or main clause)* a clause that makes sense on its own (for example: I enjoyed the show.)
metalanguage	language used to talk about language; vocabulary used to discuss the use of language including grammatical terms such as nouns and noun groups, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, and terms that refer to fantasy texts such as narrative, plot, setting, characters, author and story
modal verb	a verb that expresses a degree of probability attached by a speaker to a statement (for example: I might come home.) or a degree of obligation (for example: You must give it to me.)
narrative	a personal recount or an imaginative story A narrative has: • an orientation, which gives information about the setting and characters, and is usually at the beginning of a story • a complication, which is the problem or the thing that happens and requires the main character to respond and act • a resolution, which is the way the main problem or complication is solved. A fantasy story is a particular kind of narrative with special characters, events and settings that would not happen in the real world.
noun	For the purpose of this unit, a noun is a word that has been carefully chosen by the author to give the reader a clear description of characters. For example, the noun *boy* could be *lad*, *youth* or *child*. Each of these nouns creates a slightly different picture of the type of character the boy is.
noun group	For the purpose of this unit, a noun group is carefully chosen adjectives that describe a character. For example, the noun groups *the fearless boy* and *the timid boy* use precise vocabulary to give a clear picture of what type of character the boy is.
opinion	a personal view about something
orientation	the part of the structure of a story that sets the scene and introduces the characters
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	carefully chosen words that paint a picture in the mind of the reader; alternatives to the use of 'everyday words' can provide more detail and more precision in meaning
predict	to make a reasonable guess
quest	an expedition, a search or an adventurous journey
resolution	describes how and why the complication in a story is resolved
setting	the time and/or place where the events take place in a story

Term	Meaning
simile	a literary device used to create a comparison between different things For example: The dragon flew *as* fast as the wind. The dragon roared *like* a freight train. Similes often use the words *like* or *as* to compare one thing with another.
starting point of a sentence	all the words before the first verb; the starting point of a sentence highlights the message of a sentence and introduces what follows
synonym	a word that has the same meaning as another word
theme	the main message or idea of a story
verb	For the purpose of this unit, a verb is a carefully selected word that help creates a picture of characters. For example, the verb *walk* could be *stroll*, *stride* or *tread*. Each of these words gives the reader a slightly different point of view about how the character moves. This also shows the use of precise vocabulary.
verb group	For the purpose of this unit, a verb group describes actions and behaviours of characters. For example, *walks fearfully* and *strides boldly* create a clear picture of how the character moves and behaves.