







English glossary Year 6






Term	Meaning
adverbs	words that contribute additional information to a verb, for example, 'She shoved her arms in the coat, quickly and aggressively .' Many adverbs end in '-ly'.
adverb groups/ phrases	consists of two (or more) adverbs together (for example, 'very clearly', in 'He spoke very clearly.') 
aesthetic	relates to a sense of beauty or an appreciation of artistic expression 
animated transition	the technique used to change or move from one multimodal element to another, for example, the visual movements and sound effects used as one slide changes to another in a slideshow presentation
animation	the movement of objects or characters in a digital multimodal presentation that is controlled by software tools The movement or actions are sometimes initiated through the interaction of the reader.
bias	the effect when information takes sides according to the opinion of the writer or speaker; favours one particular point of view on an issue; can mean personal opinion is favoured regardless of facts
character	the representation of a person or animal in a story conveyed through a selection of physical attributes and character traits
collage	a piece of art produced by cutting and pasting various materials such as photographs, bits from magazines, fabrics or paper onto a canvas A collage can be made digitally or by hand.
colour	a means of adding an emotional stimulus to a presentation; for example, yellow can represent happiness, blue for sadness or cold, red for danger or alarm
emphasis	a strategy authors use to stress or give prominence to a particular word, phrase or message Emphasis can be created in texts by, for example, the repetition of words, headings, modality, the size and placement of images and by placing the most important information first in a sentence to indicate what the sentence is about.
engage	attract, involve or hold someone's attention
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. 
event	a significant occurrence in a text
expressive verbs	verbs that give extra information about the happening; for example, in 'She <u>shoved</u> her arms in the coat.' the verb 'shoved' provides more description about the action (and the character) than the verb 'put'.





Term	Meaning
figurative language	<p>word groups and/or phrases used in a non-literal way to create a vivid picture in the mind of the reader, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metaphor: a comparison where one thing is said to be another for example, 'the book was a passport to adventure'; 'her heart was made of stone' • simile: where a comparison is created between different things; often uses the words 'like' or 'as' to compare one thing with another; for example: 'The dragon flew as fast as the wind.'; 'The dragon roared like a freight train.'; 'She was as white as a sheet.' • personification: a literary device that gives human qualities to something that is not human, for example: 'the morning sun wrapped me in a warm hug', 'the wind grabbed at my clothes' • alliteration: the repetition of the same sound in words close to each other, for example: 'sirens sing softly at sea' • imagery: descriptive language deliberately chosen to appeal to the senses; enables the reader to visualise or appreciate something, for example: 'He whiffed up the cheesy, oniony odour of unwashed socks and nearly fainted.'
framing	the placement or positioning of an image on a page for aesthetic and persuasive effect, for example: how big or small an image is on a page and where it is positioned (such as beside the text, above the text or even behind the text)
image	a picture
imagery	<p>descriptive language deliberately chosen to create a clear picture in readers' minds by appealing to their five senses: sight, sound, smell, taste and touch</p> <p>For example, 'The mud oozed between Tom's fingers' uses <i>touch</i> to appeal to the reader, while 'he whiffed up the cheesy, oniony odour of unwashed socks' uses <i>smell</i>.</p> <p>Often, metaphor, personification or simile can be used to create imagery ('His smile was sour').</p>
inform	supply with knowledge or information

Term	Meaning
informative text	<p>a text that provides information; often includes facts; could be in the form of a book, an article in a magazine, a website or a film</p> <p>An informative text may have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • table of contents • headings and subheadings • chapters • tables and graphs • glossary • index • photographs or realistic images • homepage.
language features	<p>features of language which support meaning, for example: sentence structure, noun group/phrase, vocabulary, punctuation, figurative language</p> <p>Choices in language features and text structures together define a type of text and shape its meaning. These choices vary according to the purpose of a text, its subject matter, audience and mode or medium of production. </p>
modality	<p>language that indicates meaning to do with possibility, probability, obligation and permission; can be expressed by several different kinds of words including modal adverbs, adjectives and verbs</p> <p>modal adverbs: modify verbs and also express a degree or probability (for example, <i>possibly</i>, <i>probably</i>, <i>certainly</i>)</p> <p>modal verbs: verbs that express a degree of probability attached to a statement (for example, 'I <i>might</i> come home') or a degree of obligation (for example, 'You <i>must</i> give it to me') </p>
multimodal text	<p>a combination of two or more modes, such as text, images, music, sound effects, movement and layout</p>
narrative	<p>a story of events or experiences, real or imagined </p> <p>Narratives could be in the form of a printed book, an eBook, an audio book or an app. Narrative texts usually have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an orientation — characters and setting are introduced • a complication — a problem is introduced • a resolution — the problem is resolved. <p>Narratives for young audiences often include many images to engage the readers.</p>



Term	Meaning
narrative point of view	the ways in which a narrator may be involved in the story, for example: the narrator might take the role of first or third person, be all-knowing (omniscient) or have restricted knowledge of events, be reliable or unreliable in interpretation of what happens 
objective language	language based on fact, not opinion
persuade	to influence, to convince
point of view (viewpoint)	the viewpoint of an author, audience or characters in a text; a position from which something is observed or considered 
repetition	repeated use of particular words, illustrations or colours in texts, which can add emphasis to a theme or message
salience	a strategy of emphasis, highlighting what is important in a text In images, salience is created through strategies like placement of an item in the foreground, size and contrast in tone or colour. In writing, salience can occur through placing what is important at the beginning or at the end of a sentence or paragraph or through devices such as underlining or italics.
sentence	<p>simple sentence: has the form of a single clause (for example, 'David walked to the shops.' or 'Take a seat.') </p> <p>compound sentence: has two or more main clauses of equal grammatical status, usually marked by a coordinating conjunction such as 'and', 'but' or 'or'. In the following examples, the main clauses are indicated by square brackets: '[Jill came home this morning] [but she didn't stay long.]'; '[Kim is an actor], [Pat is a teacher], [and Sam is an architect]'. </p> <p>complex sentence: has one or more subordinate clauses. In the following examples, the subordinate clauses are indicated by square brackets: 'I took my umbrella [because it was raining].'; '[Because I am reading Shakespeare], my time is limited.'; and 'The man [who came to dinner] is my brother.' </p>

Term	Meaning
shot size	<p>the distance between the viewer and the image; can determine how the author or illustrator wants the reader to accept particular meanings about a character or situation</p> <p>Each type of shot has a different purpose or effect and can be used to visually express the narrative, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a close-up shot of a character's face can help convey emotions to the reader • an extreme close-up can be used to focus attention on important details (for example, an ant on a flower bud; an eye crying; a sad mouth) • a medium shot of a character's upper body can be used to show a character's facial expressions, gestures and actions • a long shot of a character's body can be used to show the relationship between a character and his surroundings • an extreme long shot surrounds the entire body of the character or object with a wide view of the surroundings to make it appear alone and insignificant (for example, a character standing alone in the ruins of a forest).
skimming	reading quickly over a text to understand the main ideas, instead of absorbing each word carefully; a strategy to establish if a text contains information that might meet the purpose
sound effects	sounds, other than speech or music, added to highlight a particular aspect of a story or multimodal presentation
sustainability	the ability of some aspect of the environment to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
technical vocabulary	specialised words or phrases associated with a particular field or context
tense	the use of different verbs to show when, in time, something happened (past, present or future)
text structure	<p>the ways information is organised in different types of texts (for example, chapter headings, subheadings, tables of contents, indexes and glossaries, overviews, introductory and concluding paragraphs, sequencing, topic sentences)</p> <p>Choices in text structures and language features together define a text type and shape its meaning. </p>
theme	the main idea or message of a text 
visual features (visual elements)	components such as photographs, illustrations, graphs, bold colours, salience, framing and shot size that contribute to the meaning of text