

<b>abbreviation</b>	A shortened form of a word or phrase.
<b>abstract noun</b>	A noun that refers to an idea, state or quality (rather than an object).
<b>active voice</b>	When the subject of a verb carries out an action.
<b>adjective</b>	A part of speech that describes a noun.
<b>adverb</b>	A part of speech that describes a verb.
<b>alliteration</b>	When a group of words, all beginning with the same letter sound, are placed close together.
<b>antonyms</b>	Words which mean the opposite of each other.
<b>apostrophe</b>	Used to show where letters have been missed out and to show when something belongs to somebody.
<b>auxiliary verb</b>	Words that 'help' a verb go into different tenses or times, or add to the meaning.
<b>brackets</b>	Used when the writer wants to add some extra information to a sentence.
<b>clause</b>	A group of words that contains a verb. It may be part of a sentence or a complete sentence by itself.
<b>collective noun</b>	A noun that refers to a group of people, animals or things.
<b>colon</b>	Used when you are about to write a list and to introduce a second part of a sentence.
<b>comma</b>	Used to separate parts of a sentence and to separate items in a list.
<b>command</b>	A sentence that tells someone to do something.
<b>comparative adjective</b>	The form of an adjective that is used to say that a person (or thing) has more of a certain quality than another.
<b>complex sentence</b>	A sentence with a main clause and a subordinate clause.
<b>compound sentence</b>	A sentence with two main clauses joined together by a word like <u>and</u> , <u>but</u> or <u>or</u> .
<b>compound words</b>	Words made up of two smaller words joined together.
<b>conjunction</b>	Links clauses within a sentence.
<b>connective</b>	A word or phrase that links clauses or sentences.

<b>consonant</b>	All letters except a, e, i, o and u. These letters need a vowel to help them sound.
<b>contraction</b>	A word that is shortened by missing out some letters.
<b>dash</b>	Used to add extra information or comments to sentences.
<b>definite article</b>	Refers to a particular person or thing.
<b>dialogue</b>	A conversation between two (or more) people.
<b>diminutives</b>	Words that imply something small.
<b>direct speech</b>	When you write down the actual words that are spoken and use speech marks.
<b>ellipsis</b>	Used to show a pause in someone's speech / thought and to build tension or show that a sentence is not finished.
<b>exclamation</b>	A sentence that shows someone feels strongly about something.
<b>exclamation mark</b>	Used to make a sentence stronger or more exciting. Also used with commands.
<b>feminine nouns</b>	Nouns that refer to females.
<b>figurative language</b>	Language that describes something in terms of something else.
<b>first person</b>	When the writer speaks about himself or herself.
<b>full stop</b>	Used at the end of a sentence and to show when a word is abbreviated.
<b>future tense</b>	Tells you about what will happen in the future.
<b>homonym</b>	Words that sound the same and are spelt the same but have different meanings.
<b>homophone</b>	Words that sound the same but have different spellings and different meanings.
<b>idiom</b>	Phrases that should not be taken literally because they do not mean exactly what they say.
<b>indefinite article</b>	Refers to a person or thing in a less specific way.
<b>masculine nouns</b>	Nouns that refer to males.
<b>metaphor</b>	Compares different things. They suggest that two things are the same.

<b>mnemonic</b>	A way of remembering the spelling of tricky words.
<b>monosyllable</b>	A word with one syllable.
<b>noun</b>	A part of speech that names a thing or a person.
<b>object</b>	The person or thing that the action of a verb is done to.
<b>onomatopoeia</b>	When the sound of the word is similar to the sound of the thing it describes.
<b>passive voice</b>	When the subject of a verb has an action done to them.
<b>past tense</b>	Tells you about what happened in the past.
<b>personal pronoun</b>	A pronoun that refers to people (and in some cases, things).
<b>personification</b>	Giving human qualities to animals or objects.
<b>phoneme</b>	The smallest unit of sound in a word.
<b>phrase</b>	Part of a sentence that does not contain a verb and does not make sense on its own.
<b>plural noun</b>	A noun that refers to more than one thing or person.
<b>possessive pronoun</b>	A pronoun that shows who something belongs to or is connected with.
<b>prefix</b>	A letter, or group of letters, added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.
<b>preposition</b>	Shows the relationship between one word and another.
<b>present tense</b>	Tells you about what is happening now.
<b>pronoun</b>	Used to avoid repeating a noun that has already been used.
<b>proper noun</b>	A noun that refers to a thing, place or person by name.
<b>proverb</b>	A simple saying that people know and repeat.
<b>question</b>	A sentence that asks something.
<b>question mark</b>	Used at the end of a question instead of a full stop.

<b>relative pronoun</b>	A pronoun that introduces a relative clause to give you more information about the noun that comes before it.
<b>reported speech</b>	When you write down what are people say, think or believe without using speech marks.
<b>root word</b>	A word to which prefixes and suffixes might be added.
<b>second person</b>	When the writer speaks to the reader.
<b>semi-colon</b>	Used to separate two parts of a sentence and in a list made of longer phrases.
<b>simile</b>	Compares different things and usually uses the words 'like' or 'as'.
<b>simple sentence</b>	A sentence with one clause. Contains (at least) one verb.
<b>singular noun</b>	A noun that refers to a single thing or person.
<b>speech marks</b>	Used to show words that are spoken.
<b>statement</b>	A sentence that gives information.
<b>subject</b>	The person or thing that carries out the action of a verb.
<b>subordinate clause</b>	A clause that does not make sense on its own, but gives more information about the main clause.
<b>suffix</b>	A letter, or group of letters, added to the end of a word to change its meaning.
<b>superlative adjective</b>	The form of an adjective that is used to say a person (or thing) has more of a certain quality than all others.
<b>syllable</b>	A single unit of written or spoken sound used to make words. Must include at least one vowel.
<b>synonyms</b>	Words which have the same, or nearly the same, meaning.
<b>third person</b>	When the writer speaks about someone or something else.
<b>unstressed vowels</b>	Vowels that are not stressed or pronounced. They might be different to hear when someone says the word.
<b>verb</b>	A part of speech that tells you what a person or thing does or how they are.
<b>vowel</b>	a e i o u These letters can be sounded by themselves.