



Redland → Terminology for writing

What is it called?	What does it mean?	Let's have an example.
Active and passive voice	Active - When the subject is doing the action. Passive - The opposite to active.	Active - Emma ate the cake. Passive - The cake was eaten by Emma.
Adjective	A describing word.	The beautiful girl looked at the sparkling diamond.
Adverb	A word that describes the verb	He walked quickly to the shop.
Adverbial	A group of words used to indicate time, place, manner or frequency.	I watched television while my brother did his homework . I will do my homework after school .
Ambiguity	Something that is unclear. Commas can be used to avoid ambiguity.	Let's eat Sarah. Let's eat, Sarah.
Antonym	A word meaning the opposite to another.	Bad and good are antonyms. Beautiful and ugly are antonyms.
Apostrophe	To show contractions - when two words join and the apostrophe replaces the missing letter. To show something belongs to someone.	Do not = don't Cannot = can't Emma's coat was black.
Brackets	A pair of marks () to show parenthesis or subordinate clauses.	The Blue Whale (large, aquatic mammal) is now endangered.
Bullet points	These are used to show items in a list.	You will need: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flour • Sugar • Eggs
Cohesion	Using words or phrases to link paragraphs and sentences.	The Blue Whale is now an endangered species. However , work is being done to protect them.
Clause	Part of a sentence that has a verb.	I went to the shop.
Colon	A punctuation mark used to show the start of a list. :	I packed the essential items in my bag: a toothbrush, hairbrush and hairband.
Comma	To separate items in a list. ,	I packed a sandwich, crisps, sausage roll and a biscuit.
Command	A sentence which tells someone to do something. It can end with a full stop or exclamation mark.	Put your coat on. Stop doing that!
Compound word	When two words are combined to make a bigger word.	Foot+ball = football Home+work = homework
Conjunction	Word used to join clauses in a sentence.	And, but, or, yet, because, if, until
Consonant	A letter that is not a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).	b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z
Dash	A pair of marks - - to show parenthesis or subordinate clauses.	The Blue Whale - large, aquatic mammal - is now endangered.

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Determiner	A word that introduces a noun.	A car My car The car Some cars
Direct speech	Writing the actual words of a speaker in inverted commas (speech marks).	"I'm sorry," she said.
Ellipsis	3 dots used to show missing words or that a sentence is incomplete.	No! Don't tell Dad about the...
Exclamation	A sentence which shows surprise, emotion or pain. It ends with an exclamation mark.	Ouch! What a wonderful day that was!
Exclamation mark	Used to punctuate an exclamation. !	I can't believe it!
Expanded noun phrase	A group of words containing adjectives and nouns but no verbs. See 'noun phrase'.	the green, terrifying alien
Full stop	Ends a sentence. .	The woman had a cat.
Hyphen	Punctuation mark that connects two or more words.	Close-up Twenty-five
Inverted comma	Also known as speech marks. These are used to punctuate direct speech.	"Why would you do that?" asked James.
Modal verb	Verb used to show possibility.	Can, shall, could, would, should, ought
Noun	People, place or thing	The dog looked at the man . The boy went to school in Chippenham .
Noun phrase	A group of words which contains a noun but no verb.	A bank account The hair brush The dog
Object	The object is the thing or person having something done to it.	The man ate a cream cake .
Parenthesis	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought. It is punctuated by brackets, dashes, or commas. The sentence would still make sense if it was removed.	The Blue Whale - large, aquatic mammal - is now endangered.
Past and present tense	Past - shows something happened in the past. Present - shows something is happening now.	Past - was, were Present - is, am
Passive voice	See 'active and passive voice'.	
Plural	More than one. Opposite of singular.	Men, dogs, pans.
Possessive pronoun	A pronoun showing possession (someone owns something).	His, hers, mine, yours, theirs
Prefix	A group of letters added to the start of a word.	Dis agree Un happy
Preposition	Sits before a noun to show the noun's relationship to another word in a sentence.	Under, over, in, on The rabbit was in the hutch. The boy was under the table.

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Pronoun	Word used to replace a noun. Used to help avoid repeating words.	I, he, her, she, he, they
Question	A sentence which asks a question. It ends with a question mark.	Can I have some cake?
Question mark	Used to punctuate a question. ?	What is wrong?
Relative clause	Adds further information and begins with a relative pronoun.	The table, <u>which was made of oak</u> , was on sale. The boy <u>who had kicked Joseph</u> was in trouble.
Relative pronoun	Used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun/pronoun. These introduce a relative clause.	Who, which, whom, whoever, whichever, that
Root word	Root words are the main part of a word and make sense on their own.	Un happy , dis agree , mis understand
Semi-colon	Punctuation mark used to separate longer, detailed items in a list. ;	There were three things he noticed: there was dirt on the wall, which hadn't been touched for months; the door was broken, hanging off the hinge; and the smell was rancid.
Singular	One thing. Opposite of plural.	Man, dog, pan
Statement	A sentence which states something. It ends with a full stop.	The dog was brown with white fluffy ears.
Subject	The thing or person who is carrying out the action.	<u>The man</u> ate the cake.
Subordinate clause	A clause that doesn't make sense on its own.	I went to the shop <u>because I was hungry</u> . 'because I was hungry' doesn't make sense on its own.
Suffix	A group of letters which follow a root word.	Happ ier , agre ement , smil ing
Synonym	A word with the same meaning as another word.	Shut and close are synonyms. Cold and freezing are synonyms.
Verb	An action.	We <u>ran</u> to the shop. He <u>watched</u> the film.
Vowel	The letters in the alphabet a, e, i, o, u	a, e, i, o, u
Word family	Groups of words closely related in meaning.	Graph – autograph, photograph, paragraph