



Writing Glossary

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<u>Spelling</u>	
Tricky word	A word that cannot be sounded out.
Common Exception word	Words that do not follow the common phonetic spellings rules children in year 1 and 2. Many of these exception words are used frequently.
Suffix	A group of letters placed after a root word to create a new word/change the meaning of word. E.g. Climb can become climbing with the suffix 'ing.'
Prefix	A group of letters placed before a root word to create a new word/change the meaning of a word. E.g. Happy can become unhappy with the prefix 'un.'
<u>Handwriting</u>	
Precursive	Forming letters with lead in and out lines
Cursive	Joining letters in handwriting
<u>Vocabulary and Grammar</u>	
Noun	Name of an object, person, place or thing.
Proper noun	Names of people, places, days of the week and the personal pronoun I
Subject	A subject is a part of a sentence that contains the person or thing performing the action (or verb) in a sentence
Verb	A word used to describe an action (Jane was dancing)
Adjective	A word that describes a noun (The monster was fluffy)
Adverb	A word that describes a verb (The boy ran quickly)
Clause	A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb . (A clause functions as an adjective, an adverb, or a noun.)
Simple sentence	A sentence with only one clause
Compound Sentence	A sentence that contains two clauses joined by a conjunction.
Statement sentence	Statements are sentences that give you a fact or an opinion.
Command sentence	Commands are sentences are often urgent or angry, can be very short and contain an imperative verb. Commands Imperative verbs are also known as 'bossy verbs'- they tell people what to do.
Question sentence	Questions are sentences that ask you something. They usually end with a question mark.
Exclamation sentence	An exclamation is used when someone is surprised. It always starts with 'How' or 'What' and contains a noun and a verb.
Conjunction	A word that joins two clauses together (these can be co-ordinating or subordinating).
Co-ordinating conjunction	A coordinating conjunction is used to link two independent clauses (two clauses that would make sense if they were on their own.)
Subordinating conjunction	A subordinating conjunction is used to link a dependent clause onto an independent clause. The dependent clause would not make sense on its own. E.g. The children came in early because it was raining outside .



Punctuation

<i>Capital letter</i>	<i>Upper case letter used at the start of a sentence or to identify a proper noun.</i>
<i>Full stop</i>	<i>A symbol used to show the end of a sentence.</i>
<i>Finger spaces</i>	<i>A space between words.</i>
<i>Question mark</i>	<i>A symbol used to show the end of a question.</i>
<i>Exclamation mark</i>	<i>A symbol used to show the end of an exclamation sentence.</i>
<i>Comma</i>	<i>A symbol used to indicate a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list.</i>
<i>Apostrophe</i>	<i>A symbol used to indicate either possession (e.g. Harry 's book ; boys ' coats) or the omission of letters or numbers (e.g. can ' t ; he ' s ; 1 Jan. ' 99).</i>
<i>Contractions</i>	<i>Combine two words together to create a shortened form of them using an apostrophe. E.g. Does and not becomes doesn't</i>