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### **Sounding Out**

When you sound out a word, you say each sound in the word slowly (s...i...t), and then say the sounds together more quickly (sit). The technical term for this process is **blending** because sounds are blended together to form a word.

### **Sight Memory (Sight Words)**

Reading requires your child to assemble words and phrases into a visual image and once this occurs through the mind's eye—your child recognises words, creates meaning and reading comprehension occurs naturally.

### **Tricky Words**

Tricky words are those words which cannot be sounded out easily. They are common words that have complex spellings in them. They are sometimes known as irregular words, Common Exception Words or Sight Words.

### **Inference (Reading Between The Lines)**

Inference is the process of drawing of a conclusion based on the available evidence plus previous knowledge and experience. In teacher-speak, inference questions are the types of questions that involve reading between the lines.

### **Punctuation (!?,",",...)**

Punctuation is the system of signs or symbols given to a reader to show how a sentence is constructed and how it should be read and makes the meaning clear.

### **Model**

Modelled reading (reading to or reading aloud) involves children listening to a text read aloud by the adult. The adult models (shows/demonstrates) skilled reading behaviour, enjoyment and interest in a range of different styles of writing and types of text.

### **Fiction**

Fiction refers to literature created from the imagination. Mysteries, science fiction, romance, fantasy, crime thrillers are all fiction genres.

### **Non-Fiction**

Nonfiction refers to literature based in fact. It is the broadest category of literature.

## **Dialogue**

Dialogue is the exchange of spoken words between two or more characters in a book, play, or other written work

## **Italics**

When you italicise your writing, you print or type in the slanted letters called "italics." You can italicise a word in a sentence when you want to emphasize it. People italicize for various reasons: they might italicize the title of a book, or a section of dialogue that's yelled by a character in a story.

## **Emphasis**

A forcefulness in the way something is said or written (Bold / *italics*) that gives it special attention or importance.

## **Syllable**

A syllable is a part of a word that contains sounds (phonemes) of a word. It usually has a vowel in it. A syllable is also called a 'beat' and teachers often teach children to identify syllables by clapping the 'beats' in words. Another way to describe a syllable is a 'mouthful' of a word.

## **Plot**

Plot is the series of events that make up a story. Plots have five main parts that always take place in the same order: beginning (where exposition, or setting and characters are introduced), rising action, climax (the most exciting part), falling action, and resolution.

## **Wordplay**

Wordplay (or *play-on-words*) is the clever and witty use of words and meaning. It involves using literary techniques like spelling, alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, acronym and pun (to name a few) to form amusing and often humorous written expressions. As soon as your child starts telling jokes, they are starting to understand wordplay.

## **Figurative language (idiom)**

Figurative language is interesting comparisons to make readers think of things in a different way. Examples of figurative language include: Similes, comparison of two things using the words 'like' or 'as'. Figurative language is language that's intended to create an image, association, or other effect in the mind of the reader that goes beyond the literal meaning or expected use of the words involved.

## **Clause**

Clauses are what make up a sentence. They are groups of words that contain a subject and a verb. They can be a main clause, co-ordinate clause or a subordinate clause.

## **Intonation**

Intonation means varying the tone of voice when reading a text aloud in order to make the text interesting for the listener.

## **Empathise (empathy)**

Empathy is the ability to be aware of, perceive, understand, and be sensitive to the feelings, thoughts and experiences of characters in the story.

## Puns

A pun is a joke that makes a play on words, typically by using words that sound similar but have different meanings. It can also use different meanings of the same word to make the saying funny. Funny puns for kids a great way for children to learn how to play with language.

- What do you call an alligator in a vest? An investigator!
- Why did the spider go to the computer? To check his web site.

## Literary Language

Literary Language are terms and devices used to make writing better. These help the writer tell a story or make a point. These include;

- Alliteration - two or more words in a row that all start with the same consonant sounds
- Hyperbole - term that refers to an exaggeration
- Metaphor - term for comparing two things directly.
- Onomatopoeia - used when a word imitates the sound it is describing.
- Personification - term for giving human attributes to objects or animals.

## Skimming & Scanning

**Skimming** is the process of rapidly reading text to obtain the main idea of the information presented, without necessarily reading every word.

**Scanning** is reading a text quickly in order to find specific information, e.g. figures or names. It can be contrasted with skimming, which is reading quickly to get a general idea of meaning. Learners need to learn different ways and understand that choosing how to read is an important step in building reading skills.

## Descriptive Passage (writing)

A descriptive passage is a piece of descriptive writing to describe a person, place or thing in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind.

## Verbs

A verb is a main part of speech that is often used to describe or indicate an action.

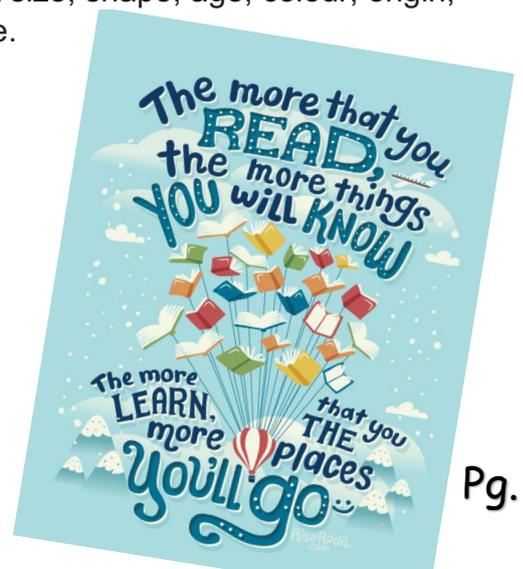
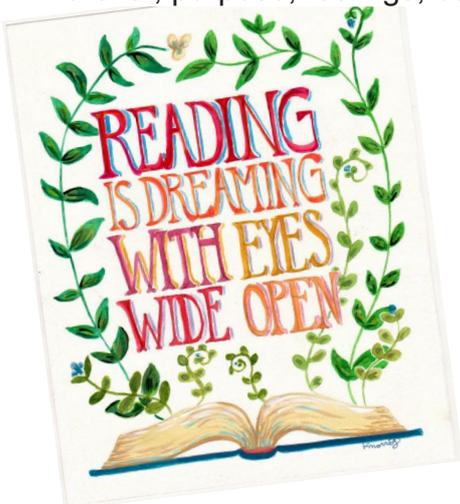
Action verbs tell what the subject of a sentence is doing. Action verbs include words such as run, write, think, sleep and wonder, among thousands of others.

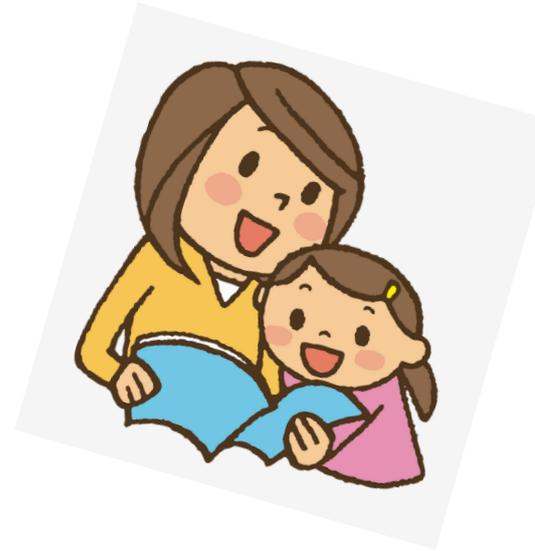
## Adverbs

An adverb describes actions, and it describes other descriptive words. To put it another way, an adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

## Adjectives

Adjectives are words that are used to help describe or give description to people, places, and things. These descriptive words can help give information about size, shape, age, colour, origin, material, purpose, feelings, condition, and personality, or texture.





# Moat Farm Junior's Glossary of Reading Terms

Dear Parent/Carer,

As your child grows and moves through the school so too will their reading.

As your child's reading progresses you will notice their reading books changing and becoming more complex and involved. The way that your child reads and understands stories and texts will develop and evolve making them become confident, happy and independent readers.

We have put together a Glossary of Reading Terms which your child and child's teacher use in school every day to promote their reading skills. We hope that you will find this useful when supporting your child's reading at home.

Yours faithfully,

Ms Stone - Head Teacher

Mrs Wilding - School English Lead