



# General English Subject Terminology Knowledge Organiser



## Analysis Verbs

Promotes	Introduces
Heightens	Represents
Explores	Expresses
Creates	Juxtaposes
Reinforces	Confirms
Foreshadows	Establishes
Underlines	Conveys
Highlights	Alludes to
Emphasises	Exposes
Reiterates	Depicts
Deepens	Describes
Exemplifies	Argues
Indicates	Encourages
Examines	Evokes
Builds	Portrays
Presents	Illustrates
Suggests	Reveals
Amplifies	Examines

## Oracy Stems

"I would like to start by saying..."
"Have you considered..."
"We haven't yet talked about..."
"I agree and would like to add..."
"That idea made me think about..."
"I disagree because I think that..."
"Why do you think..."
"So far we have talked about..."
"Interestingly, it seems as though..."
"Building on that, I think..."

## Punctuation

Full stop .	Ends a sentence.
Comma ,	Separates items in lists/ For a breath between clauses in a sentence/ To mark non-essential information /After name of the person being addressed.
Semi-colon ;	Joins together two complete sentences where there could be a full stop.
Colon :	Introduces a list/ introduces and emphasises a word or phrase at the end of a sentence.
Dash -	To create a pause and emphasise a word or phrase.
Question Mark ?	Ends a direct question or rhetorical question.
Exclamation mark !	Ends a sentence showing a strong emotion such as surprise, shock, joy, or anger.
Speech marks "abc"	Encloses someone's speech. A new line is needed for a new speaker. Indirect quotations do not need speech marks.
Apostrophe ‘	Shows where one or more letters have been left out OR to show that something belongs to somebody or something.
Brackets (abc)	Encloses extra information that doesn't belong in the main sentence.
Ellipsis ...	Shows missing information or an unfinished idea/thought.

## Turbo Charged Vocabulary



*This vocabulary can be used to comment on the behaviour of characters or to upgrade language used in your own writing.*


Tenacious	not giving up
Tranquil	calm, free from disturbance
Surreptitious	done secretly
Malevolent	causing or wanting to cause harm or evil
Zealous	showing great energy or enthusiasm
Remorseful	feeling sad and guilty
Insatiable	a desire or need too great to be satisfied
Apprehensive	fearful that something bad will happen
Perplexed	filled with uncertainty
Morose	unhappy, annoyed and unwilling to speak
Abhorrent	causing or deserving strong dislike or hatred
Amiable	pleasant and friendly
Feral	in a wild state
Fractious	easily upset or annoyed, often complaining
Ethereal	very light and delicate
Hostile	showing strong dislike; unfriendly
Beleaguered	having a lot of problems or difficulties
Callous	unkind, cruel and without sympathy
Virulent	full of hate and violent opposition
Mundane	very ordinary and therefore not interesting
Unrelenting	extremely determined, not willing to give up
Impertinent	rude and not showing respect
Indolent	showing no real interest or effort, lazy
Inept	not skilled or effective
Cynical	believing the worst of human nature/motives
Effervescent	active, positive, and full of energy
Omniscient	having or seeming to have all knowledge
Intrepid	extremely brave and showing no fear
Turbulent	a lot of change, confusion and disorder
Truculent	eager or quick to argue or fight
Jubilant	expressing great happiness and triumph
Diligent	constant in effort to accomplish something
Vociferous	loud and forceful opinions
Anguished	having or showing extreme suffering
Eloquent	giving a clear, strong message
Meticulous	great attention to detail; careful and precise
Perilous	extremely dangerous
Apoplectic	extremely and obviously angry




# KS3 English Subject Terminology Knowledge Organiser



Word Classes 	
Verb	describe actions or situations (e.g. to <u>write</u> down)
Noun	name people, places, things and states of being. (e.g. the <u>school</u> )
Adjective	describe nouns (e.g. <u>blue</u> sky)
Adverb	describe verbs (e.g. walked <u>quickly</u> )
Conjunction	join words and clauses together (e.g. dark <u>and</u> gloomy)
Pronoun	replace or stand in for nouns (e.g. <u>it</u> is here, <u>his</u> bag)
Preposition	describe where or when something is (e.g. <u>under</u> the sea)
Determiner	add information about number, quantity or ownership to nouns (e.g. <u>some</u> people)
Superlative	an adjective or adverb that shows the thing or action described has more of the quality than all others (e.g. the <u>greatest</u> day)
Imperative	verb giving a command to the person being addressed (e.g. <u>look</u> at this)
Modal verb	show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity (e.g. it <u>might</u> rain, you <u>can</u> go)
Sentence Types 	
Simple	a sentence containing just one independent clause.
Compound	has at least two independent clauses joined by a comma, semicolon or conjunction
Complex	a sentence containing more than one clause (compound or complex).
Minor	also known as fragments; a sentence that is often missing a main verb or a subject.
Declarative	a sentence that gives information. Most sentences are declarative.
Imperative	gives a command.
Interrogative	asks a question.
Exclamatory	ends in an exclamation mark.



Language Techniques 	
Simile	comparing two things using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> or <i>than</i> .
Metaphor	comparing two things in order to point out a similarity.
Extended metaphor	a number of metaphors on the same topic are grouped together.
Personification	giving an inanimate object human characteristics.
Colloquialism	use of informal words, phrases or even slang
Irony	signifies the opposite of what you actually mean, typically for humour
Symbolism	an object that is used to represent something.
Sensory language	language that evokes the 5 senses.
Pathetic fallacy	using nature of the weather to reflect emotion.
Semantic field	the use of a group of words that all link to the same topic or theme
Oxymoron	two oppositional words next to one another
Hyperbole	exaggeration that should not be taken literally
Connotation	the thoughts or feelings brought to mind by a word or phrase
Onomatopoeia	words that sound like what they are. (e.g. Bang, clap, thud)
Imagery	vivid description of a particular scene


Structure Techniques 	
Alliteration	two or more words beginning with the same sound.
Anaphora	repetition of a word or phrase at paragraph/sentence starts.
Assonance	repeating the same vowel sounds.
Consonance	repeating the same consonant sounds
Plosives	the repetition of harsh p, b, t, or d sounds.
Repetition	the same important word or phrase appearing multiple times.
Sibilance	repetition of s/sh sounds.
Rhetorical question	question which does not require an answer
Triplet	Use of three words or phrases
Listing	a list of a number of connected items written one after the other
Narrative voice	Written in 1st / 2nd / 3rd person perspective
Foreshadow	an advance hint of what is to come later
Flashback/ Flash Forward	set earlier or later than the main narrative
Juxtaposition	two things placed together to highlight the contrast between them
Climax	the most intense point in the development of the narrative
Tense	past, present, future
Exposition	introduction of background information on characters, events or settings




# KS4 English Subject Terminology Knowledge Organiser



Word Classes 	
Dynamic verb	action words that express physical or mental activities (e.g. I <u>ran</u> there)
Stative verb	relate to thoughts and opinions (e.g. they <u>love</u> books)
Concrete Noun	refers to a physical thing, person, or place (e.g. on the <u>table</u> )
Abstract noun	refers to something non-physical – and conceptual (e.g. full of <u>anger</u> )
Adjective	describe nouns (e.g. <u>blue</u> sky)
Adverb	describe verbs (e.g. walked <u>quickly</u> )
Conjunction	join words and clauses together (e.g. dark <u>and</u> gloomy)
Personal pronoun	used as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person (e.g. <u>it</u> is here)
Possessive pronoun	indicate the ownership (possession) of something or someone (e.g. <u>his</u> bag)
Preposition	describe where or when something is (e.g. <u>under</u> the sea)
Determiner	add information about number, quantity or ownership to nouns (e.g. <u>some</u> people)
Superlative	an adjective or adverb that shows the thing or action described has more of the quality than all others (e.g. the <u>greatest</u> day)
Imperative	verb giving a command to the person being addressed (e.g. <u>look</u> at this)
Modal verb	show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity (e.g. it <u>might</u> rain, you <u>can</u> go)
Sentence Types 	
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Complex	a sentence containing more than one clause (compound or complex).
Minor	also known as fragments; a sentence that is often missing a main verb or a subject.
Declarative	a sentence that gives information. Most sentences are declarative.
Imperative	gives a command.
Interrogative	asks a question.
Exclamatory	ends in an exclamation mark.

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Oxymoron	two oppositional words next to one another
Hyperbole	exaggeration that should not be taken literally
Connotation	the thoughts or feelings brought to mind by a word or phrase
Onomatopoeia	words that sound like what they are. (e.g. Bang, clap, thud)
Imagery	vivid description of a particular scene
Emotive language	the deliberate choice of words to influence or to elicit emotion
Cliche	an expression that has been used so often that it is no longer original
Paradox	a statement that contradicts itself, or that must be both true and untrue at the same time
Idiom	a group of words with a different meaning when used together
Motif	an object, image, sound, or phrase that is repeated to point toward the story's larger theme
Synesthesia	description using multiple senses
Plosive consonants	/b/ /p/ /t/ /d/ sounds create an abrupt and often harsh sound
Fricative consonants	/v/ /f/ /th/ /s/ /sh/ /h/ sounds which create a soft and often gentle sound

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Foreshadow	an advance hint of what is to come later
Flash Back/ Forward	set earlier or later than the main narrative
Juxtaposition	two things placed together to highlight the contrast between them
Climax	the most intense point in the development of the narrative
Tense	past, present, future
Exposition	introduction of background information on characters, events or settings
In media res	in or into the middle of a narrative or plot.
Chronological	events in the order of their happening or based on the time they have occurred.
Dialogue	a conversation between two or more persons
Direct speech	when someone's words are written down exactly as they were said
Contrast	making a clear and obvious difference between two things or ideas
Analogy	a comparison between things that have similar features, often used to help explain an ideas
Allegory	a narrative story that conveys a complex, abstract, or difficult message
Anecdote	a short, often amusing story about an event, usually involving a particular person
Allusion	an implied or indirect reference to a person, event, or thing or to a part of another text