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Vocabulary Programme of Study

Year Group	Language for Character	Language for Life	Language of emotion
1	<p>Good characters – friendly, wonderful, beautiful, loving</p> <p>Bad characters – evil, nasty, mean, wicked, angry, unhappy</p> <p>Movement – walked, ran, crept, jogged, raced, flew, skipped, jumped, hopped, crawled</p> <p>Appearance – beautiful, pretty, handsome, tall, small, miserable</p> <p>Size – big, huge, enormous, tall, small, tiny, little</p> <p>Speech – cried, asked, said, shouted, whispered</p>	<p>Please</p> <p>Thank you</p> <p>You're welcome</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Questioning- who, when, where, why, what, how?</p> <p>How are you?</p> <p>Where do you live?</p> <p>How old are you?</p> <p>order</p> <p>Trust</p> <p>believe</p>	<p>Happy – joyful, glad</p> <p>Sad – miserable, unhappy, grumpy, glum</p> <p>Angry – annoyed, cross, upset</p> <p>Scared – afraid, frightened, worried</p> <p>Tired – sleepy, exhausted</p> <p>Worried</p> <p>Surprised – shocked, amazed</p> <p>Ill – poorly, sick</p> <p>Nervous – shy, afraid, worried</p> <p>Embarrassed – shy, sorry</p> <p>Confused – mixed up</p> <p>Cold – frozen, icy, freezing</p> <p>Hot – warm, boiling, sweating</p>
2	<p>Good characters – brilliant, caring, funny, beautiful, amazing, thoughtful</p> <p>Bad characters – horrid, bad-tempered, cruel, unpleasant, mischievous</p> <p>Movement – leaped, bounded, stumbled, soared, waded, stomped, bounced, pounced, danced, marched, raced, rushed</p> <p>Appearance – ugly, wrinkled, cute, grumpy, attractive, kind, gorgeous</p> <p>Size – massive, humongous, gigantic, short, teeny, mini</p> <p>Speech – laughed, chatted, yelled, groaned, moaned, screamed</p>	<p>Promise</p> <p>Opinion</p> <p>Challenge politely</p>	<p>Happy – overjoyed, thrilled, pleased,</p> <p>Sad – depressed, gloomy, devastated, tearful</p> <p>Angry – fuming, furious, raging</p> <p>Scared – terrified, alarmed, petrified, fearful</p> <p>Tired – worn out, weary, drained</p> <p>Worried – afraid, nervous</p> <p>Excited – thrilled, delighted</p> <p>Surprised – astonished, stunned, astounded</p> <p>Ill – under the weather, unwell</p> <p>Nervous – shaky, timid, uneasy</p> <p>Embarrassed – ashamed, sheepish</p> <p>Confused – puzzled, baffled</p> <p>Cold – shivery, cool, chilled</p> <p>Hot – sweltering, burning, baking</p>
3	<p>Assertive</p> <p>Imaginative</p> <p>Creative</p> <p>Optimistic</p> <p>Organised</p> <p>Trustworthy</p> <p>Honest</p> <p>Resourceful</p>	<p>Excuse me</p> <p>May I...</p> <p>Would you...</p> <p>Explain</p> <p>Summarise</p> <p>Tone</p> <p>exaggerate</p>	<p>Happy – delighted, cheerful</p> <p>Sad – desperate, defeated, diminished</p> <p>Angry – irritated, cross</p> <p>Scared – immobilised, petrified,</p> <p>Tired – sapped</p> <p>Worried – panicked, pressured, threatened</p>

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			Excited –eager, Surprised – astonish, Ill – pain, hurt, sapped Nervous – restless, unsettled, Embarrassed – humiliated, Confused – disorientated Cold –biting, piercing Hot – searing, baking
4	Responsible Resilient Dependable Confident Dependable Determined Enthusiastic	Rights responsibilities	Happy –contented, jolly Sad – sorrowful Angry – vexed, annoyed Scared – agitated, fearful, alarmed Tired –worn out, flagging Worried – troubled, uneasy Excited – lively, Surprised – startled, flabbergasted, Ill – peaky Nervous – skittish Embarrassed – shame faced Confused – muddled Cold – numbing, hypothermic Hot – parching, blistering
5	Efficient Thorough Practical Cooperative Modest Ambitious Reflective	Agreement Contract perspectives	Happy – elated Sad – dejected Angry – outraged Scared – agitated Tired – fatigued Worried – anxious, jittery Excited – animated Surprised – flabbergasted Ill – sickly Nervous – tense Embarrassed – sheepish Confused – bewildered, bemused Cold – shivery Hot – sweltering
6	Innovative Inventive Compassionate Adaptable Reciprocal Sincere	Credit Debit Cybercrime Password Internet safety Safeguarding Personal information Fake or real	Happy – euphoric, ecstatic Sad – crestfallen, despondent Angry – incensed Scared – panic-stricken, terror-stricken Tired – jet-lagged Worried – apprehensive Excited – exhilarated Surprised – dumbfounded Ill – out of sorts Nervous – trepidacious Embarrassed – red-faced, Confused – perplexed

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		Cold – sub-zero Hot – feverish
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IDIOMS

Year Group	Idiom	Meaning	Possible Origins
1	cross that bridge when we come to it	To delay worrying about something until it actually happens.	This idiom first appeared in writing in the year 1851 in the work titled <i>The Golden Legend</i> by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The full line was, 'Don't cross the bridge till you come to it, is a proverb old and of excellent wit.'
	get out of bed on the wrong side	To wake up or start the day in a bad mood.	From Roman times when it was thought to have been bad luck to get out of bed on the left hand side.
	through thick and thin	To stick with or support someone through good times and bad times.	An Old English saying, originally 'through thicket and thin wood', referring to moving through the English countryside, where thick, dense woodland would have been difficult to move through and thin, sparse woodland would have been easy to move through.
2	fit as a fiddle	To be fit for purpose or healthy and strong.	From 17th century England when a 'fiddle' (a type of violin) required maintenance to ensure that it would produce a pleasant tune.
	raining cats and dogs	To be raining heavily.	No commonly agreed origin for this although there are several different theories. One popular theory relates to the Greek saying 'catadoxa' meaning 'beyond belief' — 'raining beyond belief'. However, most people agree that it has only been commonly used since the 17th century.
	play it by ear	To see what happens or continue without a plan.	Originating in the 16th century, this idiom refers to playing music by listening to it rather than following the notes on a page.
	under the weather	To feel ill or unwell.	Of nautical origins. When a sailor felt unwell he would be sent below decks to recover, being kept out of the weather.
3	Fine tuning	Making small changes to ensure that something is as good as it can be.	Originates from the world of music. Refers to when you are 'fine tuning' an instrument by making tiny adjustments to strings, for example, to ensure that it plays in tune and makes a pleasant sound.
	Hit the hay	Go to bed, go to sleep.	From the early 20th century, in America, when many mattresses were sacks filled with hay. Before going to bed, people would beat or hit the mattress to ensure that there were no insects or mice inside it.
	Every cloud has a silver lining	There is always a good side to every situation, no matter how bad.	First recorded in 1634 in John Milton's 'Comus' -- "Was I deceived or did a sable cloud, Turn forth her silver lining on the night?".
	Off the hook	Let off without consequence, freed	Originates from fishing. When a fish is taken off a hook, or disentangles themselves from it, they 'get

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		without fulfilling your obligations, got away with it.	off the hook', meaning that they have got away without consequence.
	Tie the knot	To get married.	In Ancient Celtic ceremonies, couples would have their hands bound in fabric strips thus tying the knot. This practice was called 'handfasting' and was a symbolic gesture of an engagement or marriage.
4	Take it with a pinch of salt	To view something with scepticism, to be disbelieving or mistrustful	This idiom refers to the fact that food tastes better with a pinch of salt, suggesting that what you are told will taste better if you listen with an open mind that it may not be completely true.
	Start from scratch	To start from the very beginning or to start again.	Originates from sports where the 'start line' would have been scratched onto the ground, for example, cricket, boxing or running.
	Don't count your chickens until they're hatched	Not to assume or rely on something before it has actually happened.	Old English saying referring to the fact that not every egg that is laid will result in a chick.
	Long in the tooth	Someone or something is old or aging.	Refers to horses, whose teeth continue to grow as they age. Some people also believe it refers to the fact that humans' gums recede in old age, leaving more tooth visible.
	Offer an olive branch	Offering to settle a disagreement and move on. To offer peace and reconciliation.	This originates from the Book of Genesis in the bible. In the story of Noah's ark, the white dove returns clutching an olive branch in its mouth. Armies in Ancient Greece and Rome would also use an olive branch as a symbol of surrender and peace.
	Once in a blue moon	Very rarely happens.	Refers to the very few occasions where the moon has appeared in the sky with a bluish tinge around it, usually as a result of a volcanic eruption on Earth.
5	costs an arm and a leg	Used to describe something that is very expensive or more expensive than it should be.	Originated from the First World War, where many soldiers lost limbs and were thought to have 'paid a high price'.
	don't beat around the bush	Not being clear or concise when trying to get your point across. Stalling so that you don't have to say something difficult.	Originated from Medieval times when 'beaters' were employed to beat the bushes to flush out any animals that may have been hiding underneath so that hunters could target them easily. They often avoided directly hitting the bushes as some animals – such as bees – posed a threat to th
	bite the bullet	To get on with something that is unpleasant or difficult.	This is thought to have originated from times before anaesthetic where patients would have been given something to bite down on to help them cope with the pain of medical treatments.
	caught between a rock and a hard place	When you are faced with two undesirable options when making a difficult decision.	Originates from Greek mythology. In Homer's Odyssey, Odysseus is faced with a journey between a deadly whirlpool and a man-eating monster

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	playing second fiddle	When you are viewed as or feel less important or valuable than someone else in a group.	In an orchestra or band where more than one violin (or fiddle) is playing, one person is usually identified as '1st violin'. This person is often given the most important part of the melody to play. Other people therefore 'play second fiddle' because they are viewed as less important in this group. This also applies to other instruments too
	run out of steam	To run out of energy, ideas or enthusiasm. To become tired or lose interest.	This idiom refers to the mechanics of steam trains. When fires ran low in a steam engine, steam was not produced and the train would slow down and eventually stop.
6	get to know the ropes	To understand how something is done or be familiar with the way something works.	This is thought to originate from sailors who knew which ropes to pull and how to tie certain types of knots in ropes.
	straight from the horse's mouth	To have heard something directly from the person or people that it refers to. Widely regarded as reliable information.	When people used to bet on horses, they would seek advice or 'tips' from people who knew the horses well. This idiom refers to the fact that this information would probably be reliable.
	pigs might fly	Used to indicate that something is impossible or will never happen.	The original saying was 'pigs might fly with their tails facing forward' and is an old proverb which has been used since the 1600s as a sarcastic remark.
	getting on the same wavelength	When people find each other easy to understand because they share similar ideas, opinions and working processes. Sometimes indicates a shared vision or understanding.	First recorded use of this idiom was in 1855. This term refers to radio waves that carry a broadcast. If you were on the same wavelength as somebody else, you could receive the same broadcast, thus creating a shared knowledge/understanding.
	loose cannon	Someone who is unpredictable or uncontrolled, often causing unintentional damage to situations. Sometimes regarded as volatile or insensitive.	From the 17th century, cannons were used onboard ships. These were mounted on rollers and secured to the decks. If a cannon was 'loose' or not mounted properly, it could roll around and cause untold damage.
	flash in the pan	Something or someone who is briefly successful but this is not replicated or repeated.	This originated in the 17th century when flintlock muskets were used. Sometimes the musket was fired and the gunpowder flared up but no ball was actually released. This looked like it had been successful but was not – therefore a flash in the pan.
	daylight robbery	When something is blatantly overpriced or someone has to pay significantly more than something is worth.	In 1696, William III introduced a new property tax for people living in properties with more than six windows. In order to avoid this, some people bricked up extra windows, thus losing daylight, hence the phrase daylight robbery.
	pot calling the kettle black	Someone is being hypocritical – behaving in	A Spanish proverb, used in England from the mid 17th century. This idiom first appeared in a

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		a way that they have criticised someone else for.	Spanish translation of Don Quixote: 'Said the pan to the pot, get out of there black-eyes'
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COLLOQUIALISMS

Year Group	Colloquialism	Meaning	Possible Origins
1	Chin wag	Have a chat	English slang
2	Budge up	Move over	English slang
3	Got the hump	In a bad mood	English slang
4	On the drag It's time we were off. What are you up to?	Late It's time to go. What are you doing?	
5	Skiving off Well chuffed Don't bite my head off. Narked Barney Up the wooden hill to Bedfordshire Apples and pears	Avoiding work Very happy/pleased Don't snap at me. annoyed Argument Up to bed stairs	Cockney rhyming slang
6	Rigmarole Blabber Rum dawdle spend a 'penny Shink suffen 'And 'ow you gonna get that 'ome?' 'I ain't got nuffin'	long winded story Can't keep a secret Peculiar idling go to the toilet; urinate: Should think Something I have not got anything.	(old-fashioned, British English, informal) In the past, public toilets in England had coin operated locks, which cost one penny to open. Informal, slang Informal, slang Accent or dialect. Apostrophes for omissions. Deliberate use of errors to build character double negatives.

SPaG VOCABULARY

Year Group	SPaG Terminology
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1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• word – a word is a unit of meaning: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by word spaces. E.g. she sat on the hill• pseudo word – a word that does not carry meaning (made up)• singular - a word or form denoting or referring to just one person or thing.• plural – a plural noun normally has a suffix–s or –es and means ‘more than one’.• sentence - is one word or a group of words that makes sense by itself (a grammatical unit)• letter - a character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech. Written words are made up of letters. E.g. Gg Ee Ww• capital letter - a letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height; A, B, Q as distinguished from a, b, q. Used as the initial letter of a proper name, the pronoun I and in the first word of a sentence. E.g. After school Ted plays football in Ipswich.• full stop - a punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence or an abbreviation.• punctuation - punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries. E.g. ! “ () - ? / . , ; :• question mark - a punctuation mark (?) indicating a question.• exclamation mark - a punctuation mark (!) indicating strong feelings, something unusual or high volume (shouting).
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• compound sentence - a compound sentence is formed by joining two main clauses with a connective.• suffix – A suffix is an ‘ending’, used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word. E.g. success – successful, teach – teacher, small – smallest• noun - nouns are sometimes called ‘naming words’ because they name people, places and things. Nouns may be classified as common (e.g. boy, day) or proper (e.g. Ivan, Monday)• adjective - a “describing word”. The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used: before a noun, to make the noun’s meaning more specific or after the verb to be, as its complement. Adjectives cannot be modified by other adjectives. This distinguishes them from nouns, which can be. E.g. The pupils did some really excellent work. Their work was excellent.• adverb - adverbs are sometimes said to describe manner or time. This is often true, but it doesn’t help to distinguish adverbs from other word classes .The surest way to identify adverbs is by the ways they can be used: they can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause. E.g. Joshua soon started snoring loudly. That match was really exciting! We don’t get to play games very often. Fortunately, it didn’t rain.• verb - Verbs are sometimes called ‘doing words’ because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, many verbs name states or feelings rather than actions. Verbs can usually have a tense, either present or past (also future). E.g. He lives in Birmingham. The teacher wrote a song for the class. He likes chocolate. He knew my father• apostrophe - Apostrophes have two completely different uses. They show the place of missing letters and they mark possessives. E.g. We’re going out and we’ll get something to eat. Hannah’s mother went to town in Justin’s car• tense (past and present)• noun phrase - A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. The head word in a noun phrase will be a noun or a pronoun. Noun phrases are most often used for description and specification. E.g. plain flour, foxes with bushy tails

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● statement - The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. E.g. You are my friend. ● question - Are you my friend? ● exclamation - What a good friend you are! ● command - Be my friend! ● comma - A punctuation mark (,) indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● word family - Word families are groups of words that have a common feature, pattern or meaning. They usually share a common base or root word, to which different prefixes and suffixes are added. E.g. happy, unhappy, happiness. ● prefix - A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word. E.g. overtake, unappealing, disappear ● consonant - Consonants are specific letters from the alphabet. ● consonant letter - b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, and z ● vowel - Vowels are specific letters from the alphabet. ● vowel letter - a, e, i, o, u. ● conjunction - A conjunction links two words or phrases together. E.g. and, but, when ● adverb - Adverbs are sometimes said to describe manner or time. This is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish adverbs from other word classes. The surest way to identify adverbs is by the ways they can be used: they can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause. E.g. Joshua soon started snoring loudly. That match was really exciting! We don't get to play games very often. Fortunately, it didn't rain. ● preposition - Words which show the relationship between two things. They often tell you where one thing is as apposed to another. E.g. about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, over, round, since, though, till, to, towards, under, underneath, until, unto, up, upon, with, within, without. ● direct speech - When you write down the words that have been spoken and use speech marks. E.g. "Who's there?" said Marvin. ● inverted commas (or speech marks) ● clause - A clause is a group of words which does contain a verb; it is part of a sentence. A main clause makes sense on its own. E.g. my sister is older than me. ● subordinate clause - A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own. E.g. My sister is older than me <i>and she is very annoying.</i>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● pronoun - Words used to avoid repeating a noun. E.g. I, you, me, he, she, you, him, her, mine, his, hers, its, we, they, us, them, ours, yours, theirs ● possessive pronoun – possessive pronouns are used to show ownership. Some can be used on their own (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, whose); others must be used with a noun (my, your, his, her, its, our, their whose) ● adverbial - A fronted adverbial phrase goes at the beginning of a sentence. It describes the verb in the sentence. It describes where, when and how. E.g. As soon as the train had left the station, Tom jumped from the carriage door. ● determiner - Determiners are the most frequently used words in English. They are used with nouns to give more information about that noun - who it belongs to, how many, or sometimes to ask questions. E.g. This car is yours.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● modal verb - Modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb that expresses degrees of possibility, probability and certainty. The core modal verbs are: can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● relative pronoun - Relative pronouns introduce a relative clause. E.g. who, whom, whose, which, that. I enjoy my swimming, <i>which</i> keeps me fit.● parenthesis - Parenthesis is adding extra information to a sentence using brackets, dashes or commas. E.g. The case was worn - and very full - and its straps struggled to keep in its contents.● bracket - Punctuation used for additional information or explanation. E.g. Jamie's bike was red (bright red) with a yellow stripe.● dash - Punctuation which indicates a stronger pause than a comma. Can be used like a comma or bracket to add parenthesis. E.g. The woman – only 25 years old – was the first to win a gold medal for Britain● cohesion - How ideas are lined within paragraphs, i.e. within and between sentences using connectives, pronouns, vocabulary choices, and punctuation. E.g. I always save my pocket money whereas my brother spends his straightaway.● ambiguity - Ambiguity is where a sentence could be open to more than one meaning. E.g. <i>'I saw someone across the street with binoculars'</i> Did you use binoculars to see someone? Or did the person you saw have binoculars? <i>'John ran a bath for his son wearing a black t-shirt'</i> Who was wearing a black t-shirt? John, or his son? <i>'Call me a cab, please?'</i> Is the person wanting someone to call them a cab or do they need a mode of transport?
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● synonym - Words which have the same, or nearly the same meaning as each other. E.g. Bad - awful, terrible, horrible● antonym - Words which mean the opposite to each other. E.g. The antonym of up is down.● inflection - inflections show grammatical categories such as tense, person or number of. For example: the past tense -d, -ed or -t, the plural and third-person singular -s, the negative participle 'nt, the comparative -er, the superlative -est and -ing forms of verbs.● active and passive voice - A sentence is written in active voice when the subject of the sentence is performing the action (for example, "The cat chased the mouse.") A sentence is written in passive voice when the subject of the sentence has something done to it by someone or something. For example: "The mouse was being chased by the cat."● subject and object - The subject is usually the thing or person who performs the action of the verb. The object is the thing or person that is involved in the action of the verb, but does not carry it out. E.g. The man (subject) ate (verb) a cream cake. (object)● hyphen - Punctuation which joins one or more words or adds a prefix to a word. E.g. Happy-go-lucky● colon - Punctuation (:) which indicates that an example, a list, or more detailed explanation follows.● semi-colon - Punctuation (;) used in place of a connective. It separates two sentences which are related and can be used in lists of phrases.● bullet points - Bullet points are used to draw attention to important information.● ellipsis - Punctuation used to show a pause in someone's speech or thoughts, and to build tension or show that a sentence is not finished. E.g. "The sight was awesome... truly amazing."

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ETYMOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY
YEAR 1

National Curriculum Requirements			
Morphology	Word/ component	Teaching/ meaning	Examples
Prefixes	un	not/ opposite	unlike, unhappy, untidy, unravel, undoing
Suffixes	ing/er/ed	Suffixes that can be added to words where no change is needed in spelling of root word.	helping, helped, helper.
	-s and -es	Regular plural noun suffixes.	dog, dogs wish, wishes

Etymology		
Root	Definition	Examples
tri	three	triangle, tricycle, triathlon, triceratops
pre	before	prehistoric, previous, preview, predict
vore	devour, eat	carnivore, herbivore, omnivore, voracious
cent	hundred	centimetre, century, centilitre, centipede
multi	many, much	multiple, multiplication, multi link
chron	time	chronology, chronological, synchronise
carn	Flesh, meat	carnivore, carnivorous
herb	Plant, grass	herbivore, herbal
omni	All, every	omnivore, omnipresent
metre	measure	centimetre, kilometre, thermometer
uni	one	unicycle, union, uniform, unicorn
phon(o)	sound	phoneme, homophone, microphone

YEAR 2

National Curriculum Requirements			
Morphology	Word/ component	Teaching/ meaning	Examples
Suffixes	ment	See NC English	Amusement, enjoyment

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	er/est	Appendix 1	cleaner, happier, tallest, loudest, further, smallest
	ful		careful, playful
	less/ness		hopeless, penniless, sadness, happiness
	ly		happily, quickly, multiply, equally, exactly
	tion		national, section, station, reflection

Etymology		
Root	Definition	Examples
anti	against, opposite to	anticlockwise, anti bullying, antifreeze
bi	two, pair	binoculars, bicycle, bilingual
wise	direction, manner	clockwise, likewise, otherwise, streetwise
quart	fourth, four	quarter, quartet
ward	direction	forward, backward, downward, eastward
dent	teeth	dentist, dental, denture
pent	five	pentagon
fold	bend, wrap	folder, unfold, enfold, folding
oct	eight	octopus, octagon
hex	six	hexagon
semi/hemi	half	semicircle, hemisphere, semi final
trans	across	transport, transfer, transmit
loc	place	local, locality, location
quad	four	quadrilateral, quadruple, quadbike
equi	Equal to, the same	equal, equivalent, equilateral, equinox, equality

YEAR 3

National Curriculum Requirements			
Morphology	Word/ component	Teaching/ meaning	Examples
	Dis, mis	Negative, negation	Misbehave, misspell, disappoint, disobey
	in	Not Into	Incorrect, inactive, inside, internal, inspect
	il/im/ir/in	not	Illegal, impatient, irregular, indecision
	re	Again, back	Review, replay, rewrite
	anti	Against, opposite to	Anti-clockwise, antiseptic, antisocial

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Suffixes	ly	Forms an adverb from an adjective	Sadly, completely, usually, finally, approximately
	sion/tion	See NC appendix 1	Division, invasion, decision, action, hesitation
	sure/ture	See NC appendix 1	Measure, treasure, creature, nature

Etymology		
Root	Definition	Examples
Dec(im)	Ten, tenth, part	Decimal, decimate, decade, decathlon
photo	light	Photograph, photosynthesis
de	Away, remove, down	Delete, descend, decay, deficient
scrib	Write, draw	Scribble, scribe, describe
sym/syn	With, together, alike	Synonym, symmetry, sympathy
mech	Machine, instrument, tool	Mechanic, mechanical, mechanism
tele	Far, at a distance	Television, telephone, telescope
uni	one	Unicycle, union, uniform, unicorn.
dict	Say, speak	Contradict, dictate, dictation, predict, dictionary
Mill(e)	Thousand	Millilitre, millennium, millimetre
sedi	Sette, sit	Sediment, sedation, sedentary
para	Beside, near	Parallel, parameter, parachute
aqua	water	Aquarium, aqueduct, aquamarine
graph	Draw, write	Grapheme, graphic, cartography

YEAR 4

National Curriculum Requirements			
Morphology	Word/ component	Teaching/ meaning	Examples
All content from Y3			
Prefixes	Sub	under	Submarine, submerge, subordinate
	inter	Among, between,	Interact, international
	super	Over, higher, add to	Superhuman, superficial, superimpose
	auto	Self, own	Autograph, autobiography, automatic
Suffixes	ation	Added to verbs to form nouns	Information, sensation, preparation, calculation, equation, translation
	ssion/cian	See NC appendix 1	Expression, discussion, permission, musician, mathematician

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	ous	See NC appendix 1	Dangerous, enormous, jealous, serious
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Etymology		
Root	Definition	Examples
ex	out	Exclude, extend, exit
mono	One, single	Monarch, monosyllabic, monopoly, monologue,
multi	many	Multiple, multiply, multipurpose, multitude
div	Separate	Divide, division, divert, divorce
pro	Before, forward	Progress, propel, promote
nym	name	Antonym, synonym, homonym, pseudonym
Cir(cum)	Around, round	Circle, circumference, circus, circuit
Arch	Rule, leader	Monarch, anarchy, archbishop
struct	Make, build	Construct, destruct, obstruct, structure
port	Move, carry	Import, portable, transport, deport
vert	turn	Convert, invert, vertical
lat	Broad, wide	Lateral, latitude, dilate,
aero	Air, atmosphere	Aeroplane, aerodynamic, aerosol
hydr	water	Dehydrate, hydrogen, hydrophobia
aud	Listen, hear, sound	Audio, audience, audible, audition
poly	many	Polygon, polysyllabic
sign	mark, seal	Design, signal, signature, signify

YEAR 5

National Curriculum Requirements			
Morphology	Word/ component	Teaching/ meaning	Examples
Prefixes	dis	Not/ Opposite of	Disconnect, disembark
	de	opposite	Decode, decompose
	mis	wrongly	misunderstand
	over	over	Overlook, overdue
	re	again	Regain, return, rebuild
Suffixes	ant/ance/ancy	The act of doing something	observant, substance, hesitancy
	ent/ency/ence	The act of doing something	innocent, confidence, frequency
	able/ible ably/ibly	Can/ able to	adorable, forcible, tolerable legibly, noticeably, considerably
	ate	To make or become (Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes)	relate, eradicate.
	ise		familiarise, fertilise, sympathise.
ify	Magnify, beautify, clarify.		

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Root words	Sci(o)	Latin (I know)	science, conscience, conscious
	fam	Middle English: servant, household.	family, familiar, familiarity, unfamiliar

Etymology		
Root	Definition	Examples
sacr	holy sacred	sacrifice, sacrificial
astro	star, space	astronaut, astrology, astronomer, astronomy
micro	small	microbiology, microscope,
min ,	less, smaller	Minimum, minor, minority, miniscule
mari(ne)	sea marine,	maritime, marina
tract	pull, draw together	subtract, distract, contract, extract
co/con/	com with, together	connect, communicate, compress, correspond, co-ordinate, collaborate
ject	throw	eject, project, inject, reject
vac	empty	vacate, vacancy, evacuate, vacuum
ambi/ amphi	both	ambidextrous, amphibian, ambivalent
sect	cut	section, dissect, intersect
vis/vid	see	video, vision, visionary
solv/solu	loosen, set free	dissolve, solution
sol	alone, only	desolate, solo, sole
sol	sun	solar, parasol
lun	moon	lunar, lunatic, lunacy
form	shape	formation, conform, deform, reform
var	different, change	vary, variation, variety, various, invariable
geo	earth	geography, geology, geometry
scope	look at, observe	horoscope, kaleidoscope

YEAR 6

National Curriculum Requirements			
All content from Y5 should be revisited as part of the Y6 programme of study.			
Morphology	Word/ component	Teaching/ meaning	Examples
Suffixes	tious/ cious		ambitious, cautious, infectious
	cial/ tial		official, special, partial, essential
	fer	carry	transfer, different, fertile, refer
Root words	Sper(o)	Latin: I hope	desperate, prosper, despair

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Root Etymology	Definition	Examples
bio	life	biology, biography, biome, biodiversity.
cav	hollow	cavity, cave, excavate.
hem/haem	blood	
derm	skin	epidermis,
chlor	green	chlorine, chlorophyll, chloroplast
spect	see, look	inspect, spectacle, spectate.
dur	hard	
pend	hang	
grad	step, degree	
hedron	face	
iso	equal, the same	
hept/sept	seven	
scend/ scent	climb	
ann(us)	year	
cred	believe/ trust	credible, credit, credibility
cide	terminate, end	
homo	same	
bene	good, well	
contra	against	contrast, contradict, contravene

Vocabulary to construct tone and formality

	Formal Strategies	Informal Strategies
1	Understand why they are writing and the need to use a complete sentence.	
2	Use of technical terms they need to learn specific to a topic.	Use of contractions 'can't, hasn't'
3	Growing repertoire of technical terms related to a specific topic (Tier 3 language).	
4		Begin to apply differences between standard and non-standard English e.g in writing dialogue for characters: -Conversational language and phrases e.g 'Come on, it's time we were off!' Or 'Haven't you got something better to be up to?'
5	Traditional Queen's English selection of pronouns e.g 'One may not entirely agree with the viewpoint...' Specific choice of modal verbs e.g 'May I look...? Or 'Might you be so kind as to...' Careful and correct use of 'I' and 'me'.	Deliberate use of colloquialisms or slang e.g 'Don't bite my head off.' or 'skiving off'. Direct reader address e.g 'You'll be amazed...'

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6	Figurative language to aid description beyond that which might be found in normal prose.	<p>Choice of slang or incorrectly enunciated words to demonstrate informality in direct speech: -Deliberate errors in speech such as 'We done our homework good' or 'You done good'. -Indication of an accent or local dialect e.g 'I ain't got nuffing' or 'Ye'll nae get far lassie'.</p> <p>Confidence to move between informal and formal tones and explain how vocabulary choices can aid this.</p> <p>Clear about impact of a specific word choice achieving desired effect on the audience.</p>
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RELIGIOUS VOCABULARY

	Language of religion – to be presented to reflect the liturgical year?
1	Bible, Christian, God, Jesus Christ Son of God, Priest, Pope, cross, church, celebrate, family, prayer, holy, baptism, Easter, Christmas, sign of the cross, love, thanks
2	Holy water, white garment, oil of chrism, Bishop, belief, religion, Moses, Mary, kneel, created in the image of God, catholic, Advent, human, community, unique, mass, greeting of the gospel, ashes, Pentecost,
3	Deacon, Sacrament, homily, genuflect, reason, gospel, chapter, verse, trinity, quality, offertory, act of contrition, gift, psalm, Good news, forgiveness, Resurrection,
4	Consequences, scripture, morals, values, miracles, parables, stations of the cross, responsibility, apostle, disciple,
5	Dignity, mission, mysteries of the rosary, peacemaker, vocation, fidelity, commitment, Promised One, Messiah, prophet, The Creed, ecumenism, cathedral, unity, gentile, arrest, Sacrament of Confirmation.
6	Catechism, kingdom of God, justice, injustice, Emmanuel, persecuted, Passover, new covenant, consecration, sacrifice, Eucharist, Penitential rite, confession, liturgy, vigil,