

# Conisbrough Ivanhoe Primary Academy



## Vocabulary Policy

2019-2020

Written:	June 2019
Reviewed:	June 2020

At Conisbrough Ivanhoe Primary Academy, we whole-heartedly understand the importance of vocabulary. Research has shown that children who have a poor vocabulary range at the age of 5 were more likely to become poor readers as adults.<sup>i</sup> It is therefore imperative that, as a school, we do all we can to actively promote vocabulary in all areas of the curriculum and that we strive to close the vocabulary gap as much as we possibly can.

### **Aims and Objectives:**

- To narrow children's vocabulary gaps by exposing pupils' to a rich and broad selection of words.
- To ensure that this lexicon is actively used within school and that school staff are aware of, and use, the **Tiers of Vocabulary** wherever possible and appropriate.
- To provide opportunities for children to explore and question vocabulary across all areas of the curriculum.
- To encourage children to be curious about language.

### **Activities to promote vocabulary within school:**

- Class teachers will provide a Word of the Day for children to study.
- Every classroom will have a word display to promote vocabulary.
- On Monday afternoons, class teachers will discretely teach a 20 minute session surrounding a word of their choice.
- Each week, a Word of the Week assembly will be conducted.
- "Joe's Blog" will promote Word of the Week and children will be encouraged to write a blog post to use the word within a sentence to show their understanding.
- Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 Spelling Bee competitions will be held to celebrate and promote spelling and language.

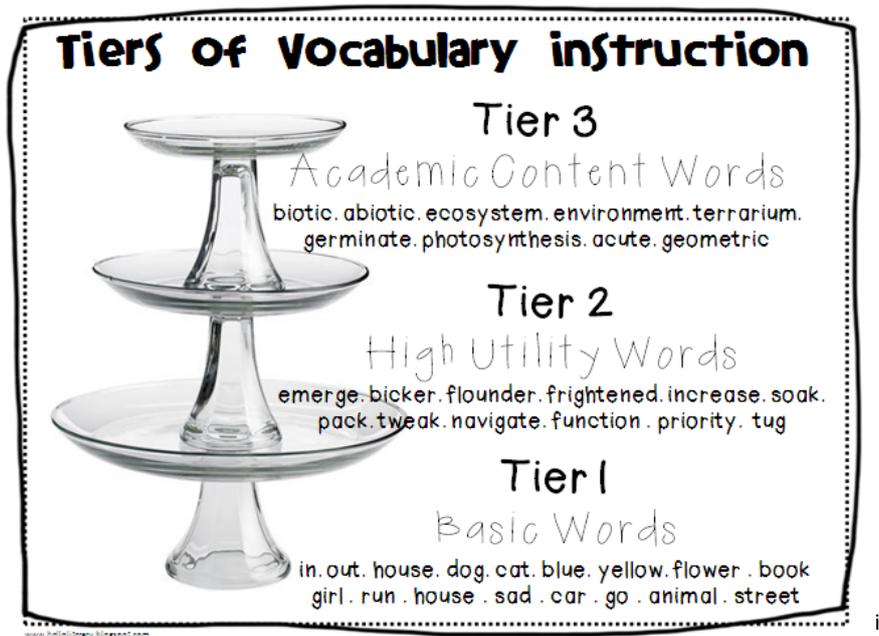
## Tiers of Vocabulary

Within vocabulary, there are three tiers which are evident:

**Tier 1** are words which we use in everyday situations.

**Tier 2** are words which are up-levelled versions of Tier 1 words.

**Tier 3** are words which will be used within specific subjects such as: science, history, maths or geography. These word lists can be found within their subject policies.



- School staff will ensure that they use a varied selection of vocabulary, where appropriate, from all tiers.
- They will also try to up-level children's vocabulary within both written and oral responses by using higher utility synonyms. For example:

Child: "The ocean is huge!"

Teacher: "You're correct – the ocean is vast!"

## Links with home:

- At home, parents and carers will be encouraged to support their child's curiosity of language. This can be achieved by discussing words and phrases which come up in books, homework and Word of the Week.

## English Terminology and Vocabulary:

Below are lists of technical words and phrases for each year group of which pupils are expected to know and understand the meanings. The aim of these lists is to build upon the knowledge of the previous years, so by Year 6, a child would be expected to comprehend and be able to explain every word and phrase from Year 1 to Year 6.

<b>Year 1</b>	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark
<b>Year 2</b>	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense, past, present, apostrophe, comma
<b>Year 3</b>	preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas/speech marks
<b>Year 4</b>	determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial
<b>Year 5</b>	modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity
<b>Year 6</b>	subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points

The following list are (non-statutory) words and phrases which children should encounter during either Key Stage 1 or Key Stage 2:

Active voice	Adjective	Adverb	Adverbial
Antonym	Apostrophe	Article	Auxiliary verb
Clause	Cohesion	Cohesive device	Complement
Compound/ing	Conjunction	Consonant	Continuous
Co-ordinate	Co-ordination	Determiner	Digraph
Ellipsis	Etymology	Finite verb	Fronting/fronted
Future	GPC	Grapheme	Head
Homonym	Infinitive	Inflection	Intransitive verb
Main clause	Modal verb	Modify/modifier	Morphology
Noun	Noun phrase	object	Participle
Passive	Past tense	Perfect	Phoneme
Phrase	Plural	Possessive	Prefix
Preposition	Prepositional phrase	Present tense	Progressive
Pronoun	Punctuation	Received pronunciation	Register
Relative clause	Root word	Schwa	Sentence
Split digraph	Standard English	Stress	Subject
Subjunctive	Subordinate	Subordination	Subordinate clause
Suffix	Syllable	Synonym	Tense
Transitive verb	Trigraph	Unstressed	Verb
Vowel	Word	Word class	Word family

