

# KS4 MFL Vocabulary List



## Foundation tier:

**Conditional** - The conditional mood of a verb, for example: If I had lots of money, I **would**...

**“si” clauses** - The first part of a sentence using the word ‘if’ as in the example above.

**Formal/ informal** – Different ways of addressing people according to the situation. In Spanish and French, a different pronoun for ‘you’ is used for formal and informal.

## Higher tier:

**Impersonal** - (of a verb) used only with a formal subject (in English usually it) and expressing an action not attributable to a definite subject (as in it is snowing).

**Relative clauses** - They are introduced by a relative pronoun like 'that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'where' and 'when'.

**Emphatic pronouns** - The emphatic pronouns are *myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves*

**The subjunctive** – is a mood of how you express hypothetical situations and outcomes. It’s the mood used to express wishes, hopes, desires, and any other imagined outcome.

**Pluperfect tense** - the grammatical tense used to describe an action that had already finished when another action happened. It is made with "had" and a past participle.

**Subordinate** - clause in a sentence that does not make sense on its own.

**Plus all the KS3 terminology:**

**Noun** - A noun is the name of a thing, such as an object, a place, or a person.

**Adjective** - An adjective is a word that describes a noun

**Verb** - A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.

**Infinitive** - Basic form of a verb, without an inflection binding it to a particular subject or tense.

**Present tense** – The form of a verb that is used when something is happening now or when something happens regularly.

**Sentence** - A set of words that is complete in itself.

**Pronoun** - Pronouns take the place of nouns in a sentence.

**Connectives (conjunctions)** - A word or phrase whose function is to link others.

**Negative** - A word, phrase, or statement that expresses no or not.

**Number** – How many

**Singular/plural** – One /more than one

**Gender** - (In languages such as Latin, Spanish, French, and German) each of the classes (typically masculine, feminine, common, neuter) of nouns and pronouns distinguished by the different inflections.

**Masculine** - One the 2 genders for nouns.

**Feminine** - One the 2 genders for nouns.

**Vowel** – a i e o u

**Consonant** – Letters that are not vowels.

**Adjectival agreement** – Making the adjective match the noun it is describing in gender and number

**Subject pronoun** – One of these short words: I /you/ she/he /it /we /they

**Adverb** - An adverb is a word that describes a verb.

**Preposition** - a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else.

**Past tense** - a tense expressing an action that has happened or a state that previously existed.

**Future tense** - a tense expressing an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not yet exist.

**Comparative** – is used to compare two objects/things/people (more...than).

**Superlative** - is used to describe an object or people which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest).

**Possessive adjectives** – words that describe belonging (my / your/ his/ her).

**Regular/irregular** – Follows the pattern or rule /doesn't follow the rule or pattern.

**Imperfect tense** - is used: to describe repeated or continuous actions in the past.

**Preterite tense** – (Spanish only) is a grammatical tense or verb form serving to denote events that took place or were completed in the past.

**Clause** - is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb.

**Direct/indirect object pronouns** - Object pronouns replace direct and indirect objects in a sentence. These pronouns help eliminate unnecessary repetition.

**Cognates** - A *cognate* is a word that is related in origin to another word.

**False friends** – Words in 2 different languages that look the same but have different meanings.

**Reflexive** - denoting a pronoun that refers back to the subject of the clause in which it is used, e.g. myself, themselves.