

Year 9 MFL vocabulary List



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.