

## Key literacy terms in Modern Foreign Languages

**Vocabulary** – the set of words in a language

**Translate** – change words from one language into another language

**Pronunciation** – the correct way to say the sound of a word

**Intonation** – The way you say a sentence depending on the punctuation.

**Infinitive** – the basic form of a verb – to eat

**Tense** – the time of a verb's action – past, present or future

**Conjugate** – to change a verb from its basic form to show who is doing the action and when

**Subject pronoun** – The person who is doing the action of a sentence.

**Plural** – more than one – *one books; two books*

**Masculine / Feminine** – in French and Spanish all nouns have a gender.

**Gender** – Every French and Spanish noun has a gender, either masculine or feminine. Nouns preceded by la or une/una are feminine. Nouns preceded by le/el or un are masculine. Gender can affect other words in a sentence.

**Adjectival agreement** – To change the ending of an adjective, depending on whether the noun it is describing is feminine, masculine, or plural.

**Word order** – Adjectives usually come after the noun they are describing and need to agree in number and gender with the noun.

**Accent** – This is a sign that goes on top of a letter, looks a bit like an apostrophe, and that usually changes its sound, for example: é; è; ñ; ê

**Dialogue** – conversation between two (or more) people