

Glossary of key words for Terms 1 and 2  
YEAR 1



Word	Meaning
<b>Maths words</b>	
Addition	Adding two numbers together to make a larger number.
Subtraction	Taking two numbers away to make the answer smaller.
Number bonds	They are a pair of numbers that make up a number e.g. 1+9 =10
2D shapes	Shapes which are flat e.g. triangle, square, rectangle, circle etc
3D shapes	Shapes which have 3 dimensions which include width, depth and height e.g. cube, cuboid, sphere, prism, cone etc
<b>English words</b>	
Capital letter	letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height , as A ,B, Q and R as distinguished from a, b, q and r: used as the initial letter of a proper name, the first word of a sentence, name of a person place etc.
Full stop	a punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence eg: the cat sat on the mat.
Finger space	<b>Finger spaces</b> refer to the amount of <b>space</b> that needs to be left between words so that they can be read as individual units of <b>meaning</b> . ... By the end of Year 1, it is expected that all children will use <b>finger spaces</b> in their writing.
verbs	a doing word eg: running, talking, eating
adjectives	describing a noun (place, person, thing) eg: sparkling, big, hot, beautiful, tall, round, dark etc.
command	when you are telling someone to do something eg: Sit down!
exclamation sentence	those sentences which are used to show strong feelings, these sentences normally end with an exclamation mark eg: what a beautiful day!
proper noun	name of a person or place, such as Susan or America. Proper nouns start with a capital letter
common noun	nouns that refer to general people, places, things, and ideas eg: park, school, sharpener, door
conjunctions	a word used to link ideas in a sentence. eg: but, and, if, or
singular	One noun eg: cat, book, table
plurals	more than one noun eg: dogs, cats, books
<b>Phonics words</b>	
digraph	two letters that make one sound eg: ch, sh, ai
trigraph	three letter that make one sound eg: igh, air
cluster	two or more consecutive letters eg: tw, bl, gr, sp, thr
grapheme	a letter that represents a sound
phoneme	the smallest unit of sound
split digraph	when a digraph is split by a consonant it becomes a split digraph <b>eg: cake</b> (a and e make the ae sound)
segmenting	hearing a whole word and then splitting it up into the phonemes that make it

blending	stringing together the sounds that each letter stands for in a word
<b>Science words</b>	
materials	things which objects are made out of.
wood	the hard-fibrous material that forms the main substance of the trunk or branches of a tree or shrub, used for fuel or timber.
glass	A hard, brittle substance, typically transparent or translucent, made by fusing sand with soda and lime and cooling rapidly. It is used to make windows, drinking containers, and other articles.
plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
metal	a solid material which is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity (e.g. iron, gold, silver, and aluminium, and alloys such as steel).
fabric	cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibres.
waterproof	Something which that keeps out water.
<b>Art words</b>	
Tones and shades	dark, light, pale and bright
Primary colours	a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.
Secondary colours	a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.
<b>History words</b>	
past	Events occurring a long time ago
timeline	a graphical representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked.
Victorian toys	<b>Victorian</b> children had fewer <b>toys</b> . Poor families made their own, such as cloth-peg dolls and paper windmills. Children would play with marbles, a spinning top, skipping ropes, kites or cheap wooden <b>toys</b> .
<b>RE words</b>	
Places of worship	A special place where different faiths go to worship God. eg Synagogue, Church, Mosque, temple and a Mandir.
Synagogue	a building in which Jews meet for religious worship or instruction.
Mosque	a Muslim place of worship.
Mandir	a Hindu temple.