

Glossary of key words for Terms 1 and 2

YEAR 6



| Word | Meaning |
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| Maths | |
| Digit | Any of the numerals from 0 to 9, especially when forming part of a number. |
| Place Value | The value of all digits in a number. For example, in the number 627, the digit '2' is worth 20 and the digit '6' is worth 600. |
| Partitioning | Partitioning is dividing a number into the individual values of its digits, and helps children to understand the values of these digits. For example 782 can be partitioned into 700 + 80 + 2. |
| Recombining | Recombining is putting the individual digit place values of a number back together to make the original number. For example 200 + 50 + 3 is recombined to make 253. |
| Rounding Numbers | Adjusting digits up or down to the nearest tens, hundreds, thousands number etc. in order to make calculations easier. |
| Decimals | A decimal number is expressed in the scale of tens. More simply, numbers are referred to as decimal if they contain a decimal point and represent a whole number plus a fraction of a whole number (tenths, hundredths, etc). |
| Negative Numbers | A number that is less than zero, for example -3, -52. |
| Fractions | A fraction is a number which represents part of a whole. It can be represented using a numerator and denominator. E.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ or as a decimal e.g. 0.5 |
| Remainder | The amount left over when a number cannot be exactly divided by another number. For example, if we divide 10 by 3, we get three groups of 3 with a remainder of 1. |
| Numerator | In a fraction, the number above the line. |
| Denominator | In a fraction, the number below the line. |
| Percentage | A number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100. Using percentages suggests a number which has been divided into 100 parts. |
| Ratio | Comparing values in relation to one another, looking at how much of one thing there is in relation to another. |
| English | |
| Prefix | A word, letter, or number placed before another |
| Suffix | A morpheme added at the end of a word to form a new word (e.g. <i>-ation, -fy, -ing, -it</i>) |
| Homophone | Homophones are tricky words which sound the same but have different meanings and are sometimes spelled differently (there, their and they're, for example). |
| Poetry | Poetry is a type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions. The poet does this by carefully choosing and arranging language for its meaning, sound, and rhythm. |
| Narrative | 'Narrative' is an impressive word for the writing we simply call 'stories'. Mysteries, fables, legends, science fiction, action - there are so many different types of narrative. |
| Persuasive Writing | Persuasive Writing is a form of non-fiction writing that aims to persuade readers and audiences to think a certain way about a given topic. Persuasive writing often includes alliterative words, emotional words, a strong argument, repeated words and humour. |
| Scientific Writing | Scientific Writing is a type of non-fiction writing and will usually follow and experiment. This is where you will write about the aim, purpose, experiment, findings and conclusion. |

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| Non-Chronological Report | A non-chronological report is a text which isn't written in time order. They are normally non-fiction texts which give information on a particular subject or event, without referring to the order in which things happen. |
| Autobiographies | An autobiography is a text written about one's own life. |
| Biographies | A biography is a text written about someone else's life (usually someone famous). |
| PSHE | |
| Risk | A situation involving exposure to danger. |
| Community | A community is a group of people living or working together in the same area. People in communities might go to the same schools, shop in the same stores and do the same things. They also help each other and solve problems together. |
| Early Warning Sign | Early Warning Signs are feelings we get in our bodies that tell us we are feeling unsafe, worried or scared. If we learn to listen to them we can see dangerous and unsafe situations before they get out of control. |
| Negotiation | The act or process of having a discussion in order to reach an agreement. |
| Compromise | A way of reaching agreement in which each person or group gives up something that was wanted in order to end an argument or dispute. |
| Respect | Treating someone with respect means that you interact with them in a way that shows that you care about their well-being and how they feel. When you respect someone, you treat them kindly and use good manners. Sometimes it means doing things for them or listening to their instructions. |