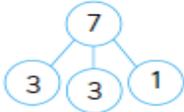


Glossary Term 1

Maths

Keyword	Definition						
Place Value	The value of a digit, depending on its position. For example- the numbers 432, 24, 2,004 all have the number 2 in it but the place value of 2 is different in all of them.						
Digit	Any of the ten numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 The number 452 has three digits.						
Numeral	A numeral is a symbol or name that stands for a number. For example: 7, 10, 15 and 11 are all numerals.						
Hundreds, Tens and Ones	A 3-digit number has hundreds, tens and ones. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"><thead><tr><th>Hundreds</th><th>Tens</th><th>Ones</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr></tbody></table>	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	2	1	3
Hundreds	Tens	Ones					
2	1	3					
Partition	To split/ separate/ divide numbers into smaller parts. This can make calculations easier.						
Part whole	These can help us see the whole numbers split into their parts. 						
Place Value Chart	A chart or grid to show the place value of digits. They can contain numbers, counters to represent a number, or place value counters. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"><thead><tr><th>Hundreds</th><th>Tens</th><th>Ones</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr></tbody></table>	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	2	1	3
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English

Keyword	Definition
Noun	A naming word for things, animals, people, places and feelings. Can be common, proper, concrete, abstract or collective.
Adjective	A word which describes a noun .
Adverb	A word which describes how a verb action is being carried out.
Conjunction	A word that joins two clauses. Co-ordinating conjunctions include 'and', 'but' and 'so'. Subordinating conjunctions include, 'because', 'if' and 'until'.
Expanded noun phrase	A noun phrase contains a noun, plus words to describe it – for example 'the spotty, black dog'.
First person	A sentence is written in the first person if it is written from the point of view of the subject – using the pronouns 'I' or 'we'.
Fronted adverbial	Words or phrases used at the beginning of a sentence, used like adverbs to describe the action that follows. For example, 'With a happy smile, she skipped into the room'.
Prefix	Letters that go in front of a root word and change its meaning, for example, 'un-' (happy/unhappy), 'dis-' (appear/disappear), 're-' (act/react).
Suffix	A string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can also show if a word is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb.
Preposition	A linking word in a sentence, used to show where things are in time or space. For example 'under', 'after', 'next', 'behind'.
Proper noun	A noun which names a particular person, place or thing. For example 'John', 'London', 'France', 'Monday', 'December'.
Root word	A basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it. Adding prefixes and suffixes can change the meaning of a root word.
Subordinate clause	A clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, but is linked to a main clause using a subordinating conjunction.
Synonym	A word which has exactly the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.