



Glossary Terms 1 and 2

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.
Partition	To split/ separate/ divide numbers into smaller parts. This can make calculations easier.
Part whole models	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 or dienes to represent a number. 
Right angle	An angle of 90 degrees. These can be found in the corner of squares.
Lines	Horizontal lines go across, whereas vertical lines go up and down.
Unit fraction	A unit fraction has a numerator of 1.
Non-unit fraction	A non-unit fraction has a numerator of more than 1.
Numerator	The top part of the fraction. This can show how many parts have been shaded in.
Denominator	The bottom part of the fraction. This can show how many parts there are all together.

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 .
Verb	A word which describes an action. <i>We swam around the rock pools.</i>
Adverb	A word which describes how a verb action is being carried out. <i>The woman was slowly walking away.</i>
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, ' <u>With a happy smile</u> , 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'.
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.