

Meaning	
English	
Capital letter	A letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height , as A ,B, Q and R differ from a, b, q and r. Capital letters are used as the initial letter of a proper name, the first word of a sentence, name of a person or place etc.
Full stop	A punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence For example: The cat sat on the mat.
Finger space	Finger spaces refer to the amount of space that needs to be left between words so that they can be read as individual units of meaning. The children are expected to use these independently in their writing.
Verbs	A doing word. For example: running, talking, eating.
Noun	A person, place or thing. For example: table, dog, Bob.
Adjectives	Describes a noun (place, person, thing). For example: huge, boiling, beautiful, tall, round, dark etc.
Adverbs	Words which describe how an action is being carried out. For example: slowly, carefully, gently.
Noun phrase	A short phrase which includes a noun, adjective and a determiner. The phrase describes the noun. For example: The slimy alien.
Command	When you are telling someone to do something. For example: Sit down!
Exclamation sentence	Sentences which are used to show strong feelings, these sentences normally end with an exclamation mark For example: What a beautiful day!
Proper noun	The name of a person or place, such as Susan or America. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter
Common noun	Nouns that refer to general people, places, things, and ideas. For example: park, school, sharpener, door.
Conjunctions	A word used to link ideas in a sentence together. For example: but, and, if, or, because, then and when.
Singular	One noun. For example: cat, book, table.
Plurals	More than one noun For example: dogs, cats, books.
Past tense	When something has already happened it is written in the past tense.
Present tense	This is something that is currently happening.
Maths	
Addition	Adding two numbers together to make a larger number.
Column addition and subtraction method	The column method is a mathematical method of calculation where the numbers to be added or subtracted are set out above one another in columns
Subtraction	Taking two numbers away to make the answer smaller.
Finding the difference	To find the difference between two numbers, subtract the number with the smallest value from the number with the largest value. The product of this number sentence is the difference between the two numbers. This method is shown on a number line.
Number bonds	They are a pair of numbers that make up a number e.g. $1+9=10$, $1+19=20$, $1+29=30$.
Multiplication	Multiplication is defined as to calculate the result of repeated additions of two numbers. An example of multiplication is 4 times 2 equals 8.
Multiple of tens	Numbers which are in the ten times table: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 etc

Division	Division is splitting into equal parts or groups. It is the result of "fair sharing". Example: there are 12 chocolates, and 3 friends want to share them, how many do they get? We use the ÷ symbol
Place Value	Understanding what each digit represents in a number. For example, in the number 23 the 2 represents 20 and that is 2 tens and the 3 is 3 ones.
Fractions	How many parts of a whole for example: $\frac{1}{2}$ = half, $\frac{1}{4}$ = quarter, $\frac{2}{3}$ = two thirds, $\frac{1}{3}$ = one third, 1 =whole
Position and direction: Turn	To rotate about a point. "One Turn" is a full rotation (360°)
Clockwise turn	A clockwise turn is a turn in the same direction as the movement of the hands on a clock. If the front of an object is facing upwards (or forwards), then a clockwise turn starts by rotating to the right.
Anti-clockwise turn	An anti-clockwise turn is a turn in the opposite direction to the movement of the hands on a clock. If the front of an object is facing upwards (or forwards), then an anti-clockwise (or counter clockwise) turn starts by rotating to the left.
Right angle	A right angle is an angle of exactly 90°, corresponding to a quarter turn.
Temperature	A measurement of how hot or cold something is. Temperature is measured in degrees. Two common temperature scales are the Celsius scale (°C) and. the Fahrenheit scale (°F).
Phonics	
Digraph	Two letters that make one sound. For example: ch, sh, ai
Trigraph	Three letter that make one sound. For example: igh, air
Cluster	Two or more consecutive letters. For example: 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. For example: cake (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.
Alternative pronunciation	Alternative pronunciation for graphemes the child have already learnt e.g., y as ee in the word happy or y as igh in the word fly.
PSHE	
Rights	Rights are legal, social or ethical principles of freedom.
Responsibilities	The state of having a duty with something or having control over someone.