

Glossary of key words for Terms 5 and 6

YEAR 6



| Word | Meaning |
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| Maths | |
| Digit | Any of the numerals from 0 to 9. They form part of a number e.g. the number 329 consists of three digits: 3, 2 and 9. |
| 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. e.g. 372 rounded to the nearest hundred is 400. |
| Decimals | 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. |
| Product | The result of multiplication (the product of 3 and 4 is 12). |
| Sum | The total of adding a group of numbers together. |
| Difference | The result of subtracting two numbers. |
| Factor | Numbers we can multiply together to get another number. |
| Multiple | Numbers that can be obtained by multiplying. Often talked about in the context of times tables. e.g. multiplies of 4 include: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 |
| Cube (number) | A number that is the answer to a number times itself 3 times ($3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$ 27 is a cube number) |
| Square (number) | A number that is the answer to a number times itself twice ($3 \times 3 = 9$, 9 is a square number) |
| Prime (number) | A number that is divisible only by itself and 1 (e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11). |
| 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 |
| Mixed number | One or more wholes and a fraction e.g., $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 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. This tells us how many parts of the whole we have. |
| Denominator | In a fraction, the number below the line. This tells us how many parts the whole has been split into equally. |
| Percentage | A number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100. Using percentages suggests a number which has been divided into 100 parts. |
| 2D | Flat shapes are two dimensional. They have length and width, but no height or thickness. |
| Angle | An angle is made when two straight lines cross or meet each other at a point. Its size is measured by the amount one line has been turned in relation to the other. Right-angled - A right angle is the angle made by a quarter turn or 90° . Acute - An acute angle is less than 90° . Obtuse - An obtuse angle is more than 90° but less than 180° . Reflex - A reflex angle is greater than 180° . |
| Diameter | A line that cuts a circle in half and passes through the centre of the circle. |

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| Line of symmetry | If a shape is symmetrical about a line, it has line symmetry. |
| Parallel | Parallel lines never meet. They are the same distance apart from each other all the way along their length. |
| Parallelogram | A parallelogram has opposite sides parallel and equal in length. Also, opposite angles are equal. |
| Perpendicular | Two lines which meet at right angles to each other are perpendicular. |
| Polygon | Any flat shape with three or more straight sides. When all the sides and angles of a polygon are equal, it is called a regular polygon. No. of sides and name of polygon: 3- triangle 4- quadrilateral 5- pentagon 6- hexagon 7- heptagon 8- octagon 9- nonagon 10- decagon 11- hendecagon 12- dodecagon |
| Quadrilateral | A polygon with four sides. (a square is a quadrilateral that has sides of equal length) |
| Radius | The length of a straight line from the centre of the circle to its circumference (edge). |
| Ratio | Comparing values in relation to one another, looking at how much of one thing there is in relation to another. |
| Regular | A 2D regular shape has all sides the same length and all angles the same. |
| Side | A line in a 2D shape is called a side |
| Symmetrical | A shape is symmetrical if we can fold it so that one half covers the other half exactly. |
| Triangle | A triangle has 3 straight sides and 3 corners: An Equilateral triangle has 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles An Isosceles triangle has 2 equal sides and 2 equal angles A Scalene triangle has no equal sides and no equal angles A Right-Angle triangle has one angle of 90° |
| English | |
| Adjective | A word that describes a noun e.g. A blue balloon. |
| Adverb | A word that describes a verb, usually ending in -ly. For example: She ran quickly . |
| Adverbial | Fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe that action that follows. As fast as he could , the little boy sprinted for the finish line. |
| Alliteration | A number of words close together which begin with the same consonant sound e.g. Ten tired teddies. |
| Active voice | A verb in the active voice has its usual subject and object, where the subject performs the action. Somebody saw you. John threw the ball at James. |
| Passive voice | Where the subject is on the receiving end of the action. It has been repaired by James. They must be found. |
| Apostrophe (') | An apostrophe can be used for omission - used to show that a letter has been left out. Example: He is, can be written he's . Apostrophes are also used to show possession. Examples: The cat's bowl. The cats' bowls. |
| Brackets () | Punctuation used instead of commas when including extra information in a sentence. |
| Semi-colon | Punctuation used to separate larger phrases in a list or can be used to replace a conjunction in a compound sentence. |

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| Clause | A distinct part of a sentence including a verb (an action word). A main clause makes sense on its own. A subordinate clause adds detail to the main clause but does not make sense on its own. |
| Relative clause | A clause that gives more information about a noun (thing, person or place). It has commas before and after it. When used correctly, the sentence should still make sense if the relative clause is taken out. A relative clause starts with a relative pronoun (who, whose, which, that). e.g. The man, who wears a hat , is called Bill. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p9C6EqVXut4 |
| Conjunction | Conjunctions join two clauses in a sentence. For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, although, after, as, when, if, that, even though, because, until, unless, since. |
| Expanded noun phrase | Phrases that tell you more about the noun, these can be achieved by adding two adjectives to a noun. The adjectives should be separated with a comma. The scary, fearsome monster. |
| Homophones | Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings e.g. blue, blew or there, their and they're |
| Metaphor | A direct comparison without the use of like or as e.g. The clouds were cotton wool, drifting in the sky. |
| Noun | A word that names a person, place, or thing. |
| 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 is</i>) |
| Antonym | A word opposite in meaning to another (e.g. <i>bad</i> and <i>good</i>). |
| Synonym | A statement of the exact meaning of a word, especially in a dictionary. |
| Inference/Infer | Deduce or conclude (something) from evidence and reasoning using own ideas |
| Proper noun | Words that name a particular person, thing or place and begins with a capital letter e.g., Susie, London, Christmas. |
| Simile | Where something is compared to something else using like or as e.g. She is as tall as a giraffe. |
| Suffix | Letters added to the end of a word to change the meaning e.g. <i>-ed, -ing, -er.</i> |
| Verb | An action word e.g. skip, jumped, sing |
| 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. |
| 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). |