

# Glossary of key words for Terms 3 and 4 YEAR 1



Word	Meaning
<b>Maths words</b>	
Addition	Adding two numbers together to make a larger number.
Subtraction	Taking two numbers away to make the answer smaller.
Number bonds	They are a pair of numbers that make up a number e.g. $1+9=10$
Digit	Any number from 0 to 9 (inclusive).
Multiply	Multiplication is when you take one number and add it together a number of times
Divide	Division is breaking a number up into an equal number of parts.
Half	One of two equal parts into which something can be divided Cut it in <b>half</b> .
Quarter	One of four equal parts into which something can be divided
<b>English words</b>	
Capital letter	letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height , as A ,B, Q and R as distinguished from a, b, q and r: used as the initial letter of a proper name, the first word of a sentence, name of a person place etc.
Full stop	a punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence eg: the cat sat on the mat.
Finger space	<b>Finger spaces</b> refer to the amount of <b>space</b> that needs to be left between words so that they can be read as individual units of <b>meaning</b> . ... By the end of Year 1, it is expected that all children will use <b>finger spaces</b> in their writing.
verbs	a doing word eg: running, talking, eating
adjectives	describing a noun (place, person, thing) eg: sparkling, big, hot, beautiful, tall, round, dark etc.
command	when you are telling someone to do something eg: Sit down!
exclamation sentence	those sentences which are used to show strong feelings, these sentences normally end with an exclamation mark eg: what a beautiful day!
proper noun	name of a person or place, such as Susan or America. Proper nouns start with a capital letter
common noun	nouns that refer to general people, places, things, and ideas eg: park, school, sharpener, door
past tense	a verb <b>tense</b> used to express an action or state having already taken place or existed
prefix	A <b>prefix</b> is a part of a word or a word, within a word. It is put at the start of another word to make a different <b>meaning</b> .
<b>Phonics words</b>	
digraph	two letters that make one sound eg: ch, sh, ai
trigraph	three letter that make one sound eg: igh, air
cluster	two or more consecutive letters eg: 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 <b>eg: cake</b> (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