

# Glossary of key words for Terms 1 and 2

## YEAR 5



Word	Meaning
<b>Maths</b>	
Digit	Any of the numerals from 0 to 9. They form part of a number <b>e.g. the number 329 consists of three digits: 3, 2 and 9.</b>
Place Value	The value of all digits in a number. <b>For example, in the number 627, the digit '2' is worth 20 and the digit '6' is worth 600.</b>
Partitioning	Partitioning is dividing a number into the individual values of its digits, and helps children to understand the values of these digits. <b>For example 782 can be partitioned into 700 + 80 + 2.</b>
Rounding Numbers	Adjusting digits up or down to the nearest tens, hundreds, thousands number etc. in order to make calculations easier. <b>e.g. 372 rounded to the nearest hundred is 400.</b>
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. <b>e.g. multiples of 4 include: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24</b>
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. <b>E.g. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> or as a decimal e.g. 0.5</b>
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 $90^\circ$ . Acute - An acute angle is less than $90^\circ$ . Obtuse - An obtuse angle is more than $90^\circ$ but less than $180^\circ$ . Reflex - A reflex angle is greater than $180^\circ$ .
Diameter	A line that cuts a circle in half and passes through the centre of the circle.
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).
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 <b>Equilateral triangle</b> has 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles An <b>Isosceles triangle</b> has 2 equal sides and 2 equal angles A <b>Scalene triangle</b> has no equal sides and no equal angles A <b>Right Angle triangle</b> has one angle of 90 <sup>0</sup>
<b>English</b>	
Adjective	A word that describes a noun e.g. A <b>blue</b> balloon.
Adverb	A word that describes a verb, usually ending in -ly. For example: She ran <b>quickly</b> .
Adverbial	Fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe that action that follows. <b>As fast as he could</b> , 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.
Apostrophe ( ' )	An apostrophe can be used for omission - used to show that a letter has been left out. Example: He is, can be written <b>he's</b> . 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.
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, <b>who wears a hat</b> , is called Bill. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p9C6EgVXut4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p9C6EgVXut4</a>
Conjunction	Conjunctions join two clauses in a sentence.

	<b>For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, although, after, as, when, if, that, even though, because, until, unless, since.</b>
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. <b>The scary, fearsome monster.</b>
Homophones	Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings e.g. <b>blue, blew</b> or <b>there, their and they're</b>
Metaphor	A direct comparison without the use of like or as e.g. The clouds <b>were</b> cotton wool, drifting in the sky.
Noun	A word that names a person, place, or thing.
Parenthesis	Commas, brackets or dashes used to add additional information in a sentence. The sentence should still make sense without the parenthesis. e.g. Sian ( <b>pronounced Sharn</b> ) is a student at Queensway school. When the car was finally delivered - <b>nearly three months after it was ordered</b> - she decided she no longer wanted it.
Prefixes	Letters added to the beginning of the word which change the meaning e.g., <b>un, pre, dis</b>
Preposition	A word which tells us the position of something e.g., <b>on, under, in, through.</b>
Pronouns	Words which stand in the place of a noun e.g. <b>I, we, he, she.</b>
Proper noun	Words that name a particular person, thing or place and begins with a capital letter e.g., <b>Susie, London, Christmas.</b>
Simile	Where something is compared to something else using <b>like</b> or <b>as</b> e.g. She is <b>as</b> tall <b>as</b> a giraffe.
Suffix	Letters added to the end of a word to change the meaning e.g. -ed, -ing, -er.
Verb	An action word <b>e.g. skip, jumped, sing</b>