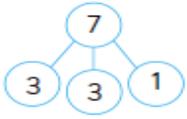


Glossary Term 1+2

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. | | | | | | |
| Hundreds, Tens and Ones | A 3-digit number has hundreds, tens and ones. For example 213 has 2 hundreds, 1 tens and 3 ones. | | | | | | |
| Partition | To split/ separate/ divide numbers into smaller parts. This can make calculations easier. | | | | | | |
| Part whole | 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 to represent a number, or place value counters. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #4a86e8; color: white;">Hundreds</th> <th style="background-color: #4a86e8; color: white;">Tens</th> <th style="background-color: #4a86e8; color: white;">Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Hundreds | Tens | Ones | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hundreds | Tens | Ones | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | |

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 . |
| Adverb | A word which describes how a verb action is being carried out. |
| Conjunction | A conjunction is a word that joins words, groups of words or sentences together. 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'. It can describe when, where, how or why that verb happened. |
| 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'. |
| Proper noun | A noun which names a particular person, place or thing. For example 'John', 'London', 'France', 'Monday', 'December'. |
| 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 subordinate clause is part of a sentence that is dependent on another part of the same sentence. A subordinate clause wouldn't make sense on its own. For example, in the sentence 'when I was a small child, I had a pet dog called Ronnie,' the clause 'when I was a small child' is the subordinate clause. |
| Synonym | A word which has exactly the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. |