

Glossary of key words for Terms 3 and 4

YEAR 6



Word	Meaning
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.

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.

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 and 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).
Topical	
Revolution	A change.

Industry	Activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.
Urban	Relating to, or characteristic of a town or city.
Rural	In, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town.