

# Glossary of key words for Terms 1 and 2- YEAR 2



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.
Multiplication	When a number is added to itself a certain amount of times to make a larger number.
Division	When a number is split a certain amount of times to make a smaller number.
Number bonds	They are a pair of numbers that make up a number. For example: $1+9=10$
2D shapes	Shapes which are flat. For example: triangle, square, rectangle, circle etc
3D shapes	Shapes which have 3 dimensions, which include width, depth and height. For example: cube, cuboid, sphere, prism, cone etc
Length	Length is the height of an object.
Statistics	A piece of information which is normally laid out in a clear format, for example on a table or graph
<b>English words</b>	
Capital letter	A letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height , as A ,B, Q and R differ from a, b, q and r. Capital letters are used as the initial letter of a proper name, the first word of a sentence, name of a person or place etc.
Full stop	A punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence For example: The cat sat on the mat.
Finger space	Finger spaces refer to the amount of space that needs to be left between words so that they can be read as individual units of meaning. ... The children are expected to use these independently in their writing.
Verbs	A doing word. For example: running, talking, eating.
Noun	A person, place or thing. For example: table, dog, Bob.
Adjectives	Describes a noun (place, person, thing). For example: sparkling, huge, boiling, beautiful, tall, round, dark etc.
Adverbs	Words which describe how an action is being carried out. For example: slowly, carefully, gently.
Noun phrase	A short phrase which includes a noun, adjective and a determiner. The phrase describes the noun. For example: The slimy alien.
Command	When you are telling someone to do something. For example: Sit down!
Exclamation sentence	Sentences which are used to show strong feelings, these sentences normally end with an exclamation mark For example: What a beautiful day!
Proper noun	The name of a person or place, such as Susan or America. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter
Common noun	Nouns that refer to general people, places, things, and ideas. For example: park, school, sharpener, door.
Conjunctions	A word used to link ideas in a sentence together. For example: but, and, if, or, because, then and when.
Singular	One noun. For example: cat, book, table.
Plurals	More than one noun

	For example: dogs, cats, books.
Past tense	When something has already happened it is written in the past tense.
Present tense	This is something that is currently happening.
<b>Phonics words</b>	
Digraph	Two letters that make one sound. For example: ch, sh, ai
Trigraph	Three letter that make one sound. For example: igh, air
Cluster	Two or more consecutive letters. For example: 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. For example: <b>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.