Glossary of key words for Terms 5 and 6
YEAR 6

Word	Meaning
Maths	
Digit	Any of the numerals from 0 to 9, especially when forming part of a number.
Integer	A number which is not a fraction; a whole number.
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.
Decimals	A decimal number is expressed in the scale of tens. More simply, 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	Multiply (the product of 3 and 4 is 12)
Cube (number)	A number that is the answer to a number times itself 3 times (3x3x3= 27 27 is a cube number)
Square (number)	A number that is the answer to a number times itself twice(3x3= 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. ½ or as a decimal e.g. 0.5
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.
Denominator	In a fraction, the number below the line.
Percentage	A number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100. Using percentages suggests a number which has been divided into 100 parts.
Ratio	Comparing values in relation to one another, looking at how much of one thing there is in relation to another.
Proportion	A part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole
Circumference	The distance around a circle (its perimeter)
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.

Heptagon	A heptagon has 7 straight sides and 7 corners (20p and 50p coins are examples of heptagons).
Hexagon	A hexagon has 6 straight sides and 6 corners.
Irregular	Any shape which is not regular
Line symmetry	If a shape is symmetrical about a line, it has line symmetry.
Octagon	An octagon has 8 straight sides and 8 corners.
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.
Pentagon	A pentagon has 5 straight sides and 5 corners.
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. See the table below for examples of quadrilaterals.
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 **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 90^0
Vertex	A vertex of a shape is a point at which 2 or more edges meet. It is more commonly referred to as a 'corner'.
Vertices	More than one vertex.

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.

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.
Clause	A distinct part of a sentence including a verb. 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.
Compound sentence	A sentence consisting of two main clauses joined by a conjunction.
Complex sentence	A sentence consisting of a main clause and one or more subordinate clause.
Conjunction	Co-ordinating conjunctions join two clauses of equal value or importance in a sentence. **For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so** Subordinating conjunctions introduce a subordinate clause (a clause that does not make sense on its own) **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 an adjective to a noun phrase. **The scary monster.**
Homophones	Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings e.g. **blue, blew**.
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.
Personification	Giving human qualities to non-human objects e.g. The leaves **danced** in the wind.
Phrase	Two or more words that act as a unit and do not have a verb e.g. Over the bridge.
Prefixes	Letters added to the beginning of the word which change the meaning e.g., **un, pre, dis**
Preposition	A word which tells us the position of something e.g., **on, under, in, through.**
Pronouns	Words which stand in the place of a noun e.g. **I, we, he, she.**
Proper noun	Words that name a particular person, thing or place and begins with a capital letter e.g., **Susie, London, Christmas.**
Semi-colon	Punctuation used to separate larger phrases in a list or can be used to replace a conjunction in a compound sentence.
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. –ed, -ing, -er.