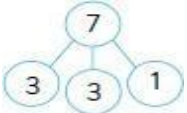
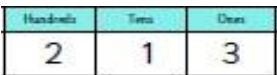


Glossary Terms 1 and 2

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.
Partition	To split/ separate/ divide numbers into smaller parts. This can make calculations easier.
Part whole models	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 or dienes to represent a number. 
Right angle	An angle of 90 degrees. These can be found in the corner of squares.
Lines	Horizontal lines go across, whereas vertical lines go up and down.
Unit fraction	A unit fraction has a numerator of 1.
Non-unit fraction	A non-unit fraction has a numerator of more than 1.
Numerator	The top part of the fraction. This can show how many parts have been shaded in.
Denominator	The bottom part of the fraction. This can show how many parts there are all together.

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 .
Verb	A word which describes an action. <i>We swam around the rock pools.</i>
Adverb	A word which describes how a verb action is being carried out. <i>The woman was slowly walking away.</i>
Conjunction	A word that joins two clauses. 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'.
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'.
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 clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, but is linked to a main clause using a subordinating conjunction.

Synonym	A word which has exactly the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.
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Personal, Social, Health Education (PSHE)

Keyword	Definition
Balanced diet	Eating a mix of different foods so your body gets everything it needs to stay healthy.
Proteins	Nutrients that help your body grow, repair itself, and build strong muscles.
Muscles	Parts of your body that help you move, lift, run, and stay strong.
Energy	The power your body uses to move, think, play, and learn.
Healthy	Feeling well, having energy, and making choices that help your body and mind.
Infection	When germs get into the body and make you feel unwell.
Hygiene	Keeping yourself clean to stop germs spreading and help you stay healthy.
Medicine	Something a doctor gives to help your body get better when you're ill.
Dose	The exact amount of medicine you should take.
Drug	A substance that changes how the body works; some help us (medicine), some are harmful.
Goals	Things you want to learn or achieve.
Achieve	To reach a goal after working hard.
Ambitions	Big dreams for your future.
Talents	Things you are naturally good at.
Skills	Abilities you learn and practice over time.
Safety	Making choices that protect you from danger or harm.
Rules	Agreed ways of behaving that help everyone stay safe and fair.
Misinformation	Wrong or untrue information that can confuse people or lead to unsafe choices.
Dare	When someone challenges you to do something; you should only accept dares that are safe and sensible.
Conflict	When people disagree or find something difficult to solve.
Compromise	When people meet in the middle so everyone gets a fair outcome.
Collaboration	Working together to reach a shared goal.
Friendship	A caring relationship where people support, enjoy, and trust each other.
Trust	Believing someone will act kindly, honestly, and safely.
Respect	Showing that you value others, their feelings, and their differences.