**Glossary of terms.**

**Mathematics**

**Multiples –** numbers we get after multiplication. For example some multiples of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20.

**2D** – 2-dimensional. A 2D shape is any shape that has two dimensions. Something that lays flat.

**3D** - 3-dimensional*.* Something that has width*,* height *and* depth (length)*.* Our physical environment is three-dimensional and we move around in 3D every day.

**Number bonds –** are the pairs of numbers that make a given number. For example number some number bonds to 5 are 3 and 2, 1 and 4.

**Place value –** the numerical value of each digit depending on its place in a number. For example in 47 the 4 is worth 4 ten, forty and the 7 is worth 7 ones.

**Arrays –** an arrangement of objects, pictures, or numbers in columns and rows. Arrays are useful representations of multiplication concepts.

**Four operations** – addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

**Unit fractions** – a fraction where the top number (the numerator) is 1. For example 1/3, 1/5, 1/6.

**Non-unit fractions** – a fraction where the top number (the numerator) is anything but 1. It is many parts of a whole that has been divided into equal parts.

**Numerator** – the number above the line in a fraction showing how many parts are taken. For example 2 in 2/3.

**Denominator** - the number below the line in a fraction showing how many parts the whole has been split into. For example 2/3 is split into 3 equal pieces/amounts.

**Equivalent fractions** – fractions that may look different but have the same value. For example 1/4 and 2/8.

**Geometric shapes** – 2 dimensional shapes, can also be known as polygons.

**Reading and Writing**

**Prefix –** a letter patter at the beginning of a word. For example ‘pre’

**Suffix –** a letter patter at the end of a word. For example ‘ing’

**Root –** a word that stands on its own and can have a prefix or suffix added to change its meaning. For example ‘jump’

**Phonemes –** a phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in speech. For example – the word ‘hat’ has 3 phonemes – ‘h’ ‘a’ and ‘t’.

**Graphemes -** a grapheme is a letter or a number of letters that represent the sounds in our speech. So a grapheme will be the letter/ letters that represent a phoneme (see above). A grapheme can be 1, 2, 3 or 4 letters.   For example: 1 letter grapheme – **m**  a  t     (m) 2 letter grapheme – **sh**  i  p    (sh)

**Exception words** - exception words are words in which the English spelling code works in an unusual or uncommon way. They may be exceptions to spelling rules, or words which use a particular combination of letters to represent sound patterns in a rare or unique way. For example: ‘you’ ‘could’.

**GPCs –** grapheme/phoneme correspondence.

**Inference** – drawing on evidence and reasoning to reach a conclusion.

**Automaticity** – an automatic response

**Intonation** – expression, rise and fall of the voice.

**Homophones –** two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins or spelling. For example ‘what *hour* is it?**’ ‘**what is *our* time of departure?’

**Coordination** - the grammatical connection of two or more words, phrases, or clauses to give them equal emphasis and importance. For example ‘Rocky, my orange tomcat, loves having his head scratched but hates getting his claws trimmed.’

**Subordination -** the process of linking two [clauses](http://grammar.about.com/od/c/g/clauseterm.htm) in a [sentence](http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/senterm.htm) so that one clause is dependent on (or subordinate to) another. For example ‘Ronnie begins to sneeze violently whenever he opens the door to greet a fresh spring day.’

**Conjunctions** - conjunctions join words or groups of words together. The most common ones are *and*, *or*, and *but*.

**Inverted commas** – another name of quotation or speech marks.

**Direct speech** – the reporting of speech by repeating the actual words of a speaker. For example ‘I;m going,’ she said.

**Morphology** – morphology is the study of the forms of words, and the ways in which words are related to other words of the same language.

**Etymology** - the origin of a word and the historical development of its meaning.

**Verb inflections** - The -s inflection indicates the PRESENT TENSE, and the -ed inflection indicates the PAST TENSE.

**Fronted adverbials** - words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows. For example ‘before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast’, ‘all night long, she danced’.

**Pronoun** - a word that can function as a noun phrase used by itself and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. I, you) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (e.g. she, it, this ).