



Glossary of Terms to Help Understand the Reports

Literacy

Phoneme	Unit of sound or group of sounds.
Grapheme	Letter or a number of letters.
Phonically plausible	Is a word that can be read even if the spelling is incorrect e.g. school, taist, syde
CVC	Consonant Vowel Consonant e.g. dog, cat, mum
Conjunction	A word to connect clauses or sentences e.g. and, but, because
Co-ordinating conjunction	Conjunctions that are : and, but, for, nor, or, so, and yet
Subordinating conjunction	Conjunctions including: than, rather than, whether, as much as, whereas, that, whatever, which, whichever, after, as soon as,
Noun phrases	A word or group of words containing a noun and functioning in a sentence as subject, object, or prepositional object. E.g. The yellow house is for sale. The glistening snow covered the field.
Exclamation sentence	Makes a statement that conveys strong emotion or excitement. E.g. I got the concert tickets! What a lovely bouquet of flowers!
Genres	Different types of writing e.g. a letter to persuade someone, a story, a set of instructions, a list, a retelling of an incident, a poem.
SNOT	Show, not tell
	Show in writing something without actually writing it directly e.g. When he stood in front of the judge, the man broke out in a sweat and started to tremble. (Rather than: ... the man was nervous ...)
Skim	To read through some text quickly to get a general idea.
Scan	To search through some text for specific words or phrases.
Punctuation	Written symbols which show meaning e.g. full stops, commas, question marks, exclamation marks!
Connectives	Words which join two phrases e.g. and, when, however, although
Nouns	Words for a person, animal, place, thing, or idea.
Proper nouns	Words for individual person, place. Spelt with a capital.
Verbs	Words which describe an action.
Adjectives	Words which describe a noun, e.g. a brilliant pupil
Adverbs	Words which describe a verb e.g. they played superbly
Phonetically	Sounds which are heard in speech e.g. c...a...t

Compound sentence	Sentence containing two clauses, joined by the connectives: <i>and, but</i> or <i>so</i> . <i>e.g. Jordan went to the shop and bought some fruit.</i>
Complex sentence	Sentence containing two or more clauses, joined by other connectives or commas. <i>e.g. The black cat, who was very hot, needed to sit in the shade.</i> <i>Dogs need to drink lots of water in the summer, because they become dehydrated.</i>
SPAG	Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar
Editing/Purple Pen	To check your work for errors and make improvements
Shared Writing	The children and the teacher work collaboratively to scaffold and construct a piece of writing.
Colour Coding	A literacy intervention working on simple sentence structures.

Mathematics

Times Tables and inverse facts	e.g. 2 times 5 = 10; $5 \times 2 = 10$; 10 divided by 2 = 5; 10 divided by 5 = 2
2D, 3D	2D (Dimensions) are flat shapes e.g. a circle 3D (Dimensions) are solid shapes e.g. a cube
2-step problems	When more than one calculation is needed. E.g. Ronnie buys two apples costing 20p. How much change will he get from £1.00?
Partition	To split numbers according to place value. E.g. 35 is 30 + 5, which is 3 groups of 10 and 5 units/ones.
Subitise/Subitising	To be able to say what a group of numbers is without counting,
Numbots	Online learning
Doodle Maths	Online learning
TT Rockstars	Online Times tables game

Education Terms

Whingate Superheroes	Resilient Reggie Resourceful Ray Reflective Rita Responsible Robyn CLAUDE
DT	Design and Technology
WAGOLL	What a Good One Looks Like ... (a good example of how something should be done)

Steps to success/Success criteria	Each lesson will have a key learning objective. The children will be given steps to help them to know how to achieve this.
Green Pen	Children use a green pen or pencil to go over their previous work (e.g. writing) and improve it with using the different colour – so that the child and the teacher can see how they have evaluated and improved their learning.
On the carpet	Younger children sometimes sit on the carpet whilst the teacher teaches them and assesses their learning.
Hot-seating	One child is put in the “hot seat” to answer questions from the other children. They may be acting as a figure from history or from a story.
Attainment	The standards of work the child is now reaching.
Progress	What the child has learnt over a period of time.
SATs	Teacher assessments in Year 2 against national standards. Standard Attainment Tests in May in Year 6 for all children, at the same time.
Chill-out	Place where children can go to discuss issues or to calm down when upset. Not a place for punishment.
Reflection	Place a child will sit for an aged appropriate amount of time when one of the school rules has been broken. The consequence is immediate.
Zones of Regulation	A system used to support children to regulate and discuss their feelings.