



Hartford Infant School Curriculum Glossary of Terms

Core Subjects

Maths

- **Abstract:** part of the CPA approach: the “symbolic” stage, where children use abstract symbols to model problems, for example, mathematical symbols
- **Addition:** addition is combining two or more numbers together to make a new number called the sum The sign for addition is + This is also called the plus sign
- **Coherence:** lessons are broken down into small connected steps that gradually unfold the concept, providing access for all children and leading to a generalisation of the concept and the ability to apply the concept to a range of contexts (NCETM)
- **Commutative:** changing the order of the numbers when adding or multiplying and the answer will not change
- **Compare:** to compare means to examine the differences between numbers, quantities or values
- **Concrete:** part of the CPA approach: the “doing” stage in which children use concrete objects to model problems
- **CPA:** concrete, practical, abstract
- **Deepening:** activities to further challenge a child
- **Digit:** there are ten digits They are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9 These digits are used to build up other numbers
- **Division:** division is sharing things equally 2 Division is grouping into sets of the same size The sign for division is \div
- **Doubles facts:** to multiply by 2 To have 2 of something
- **Estimate:** when you make an estimate, you judge the amount without measuring or calculation A guess is different to an estimate When you guess you do not have any idea of the answer
- **Even:** any number that can be divided exactly by 2
- **Equal/Equally:** the same amount or value
- **Five frame:** a frame arranged in a 1-by-5 array into which objects, e.g. counters, are placed to show numbers less than or equal to five
- **Fraction:** fractions are usually parts of something The bottom part of a fraction is called the denominator It tells you the number of equal parts The top part is the numerator It tells you the number of those parts you are dealing with
- **Fluency:** quick and efficient recall of facts and procedures and the flexibility to move between different contexts and representations of mathematics
- **Geometry:** geometry is the part of mathematics that deals with lines, curves, angles and shapes Geometrical shapes are made from straight lines, circles and arcs
- **Greater than:** bigger
- **Inequality symbols:** used to compare values of number & includes = equal to, > more than, < less than
- **Less than:** Smaller
- **Mastery:** mastering maths means pupils acquiring a deep, long-term, secure and adaptable understanding of the subject ‘Teaching for mastery’ describes the elements of classroom practice and school organisation that combine to give pupils the best chances of mastering maths Achieving mastery means acquiring a solid enough understanding of the maths that’s been taught to enable pupils to move on to more advanced material
- **Maths story:** a problem is presented to explore
- **Mathematical thinking:** if taught ideas are to be understood deeply, they must not merely be passively received but must be worked on by the student: thought about, reasoned with and discussed with others (NCETM)
- **Measure (measurement):** a measure is the size of something using a measuring unit The measuring units are usually metric or imperial When you have measured something, you record the measurement Measurements include grams, metres, seconds and degrees
- **Multiples:** lots of the same number or quantity, like multiplication tables
- **Multiplication:** adding lots of the same number together, the multiplication symbol is x
- **Number bonds:** pairs of numbers which add up to a certain number
- **Numeral:** any symbol or word for a number 3 & three are all numerals
- **Odd:** any number that cannot be divided exactly by 2
- **Part whole:** part-part-whole thinking refers to how numbers can be split into parts It allows children to see the relationship between a number and its component parts A part whole model is often split into one whole and two parts and used as a visual representation
- **Pattern:** things arranged following a rule or rules

- **Pictorial:** part of the CPA approach: the “seeing” stage in which visual representations of concrete objects are used to model problems
- **Place Value:** the value a digit has because of its position in a number, the same digit can have different values depending on its position in a number
- **Reasoning:** involves thinking through mathematical problems logically to arrive at solutions, being able to identify what is important and unimportant in solving a problem and to explain or justify a solution (NCETM)
- **Representation and Structure:** representations used in lessons expose the mathematical structure being taught, the aim being that students can do the maths without recourse to the representation (NCETM)
- **Statistics:** maths that deals with the interpretation, classification, analysis and interpretation of numerical facts and data
- **Same:** identical, not different
- **Strengthening:** activities to further support a child
- **Subitising:** to perceive the number of (a group of items) at a glance and without counting, such as looking at the face of a dice
- **Subtraction:** subtraction is taking one number away from another, it is the difference between two numbers, it is the inverse of addition, the sign for subtraction is - called the minus sign
- **Symmetry:** there are different types of symmetry: plane shapes can be symmetrical about a line or have rotational symmetry about a point and solid shapes can have symmetry about a plane or axis
- **Tally:** a mark which shows how often something happens
- **Time:** how long something lasts which is measured in units such as seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years, we use clocks and watches to tell the time and stopwatches and timers to measure time
- **Variation:** is twofold: firstly it’s about the teacher representation of the concept being taught, often in more than one way, to draw attention to critical aspects, and to develop deep and holistic understanding. It is also about the sequencing of the episodes, activities and exercises used within a lesson and follow up practice, paying attention to what is kept the same and what changes, to connect the mathematics and draw attention to mathematical relationships and structure (NCETM)

English

General

- **Apostrophe:** showing place of missing letters, e.g. I’m and marking possessives, e.g. Hannah’s mother
- **Blending:** merging the phonemes together to read a word
- **Capital letter:** used to indicate the beginning of a new sentence and proper nouns
- **Caption:** a short explanation linked to a picture e.g. a red shirt
- **Clause:** a special type of phrase whose head is a verb
- **Command:** asking or telling someone to do something, often ends with an exclamation mark
- **Compound word:** contains at least two root words
- **Conjunction:** links two words or phrases together
- **Consonant:** a sound which is produced when the speaker closes off or obstructs the flow of air through the vocal tract, usually using lips, tongue or teeth
- **Coordination:** words or phrases are co-ordinated if they are linked as an equal pair by a co-ordinating conjunction (i.e. and, but, or)
- **Digraph:** two letters making one phoneme
- **Exclamation:** expressing a feeling, often ends with an exclamation mark
- **Finger space:** spacing between words in a phrase or sentence
- **Full stop:** indicates the end of a sentence
- **Grapheme:** the letter/letters representing the phoneme
- **Grapheme/phoneme correspondences (GPCs):** links between letters, or combinations of letters (graphemes) and the speech sounds (phonemes) that they represent
- **Homophone:** two different words which sound exactly the same when pronounced
- **Noun:** a thing, name, or place
- **Noun phrase:** a noun with a word before or after which distinguishes it e.g. the dog, a dog
- **Present tense:** a tense that describes something is happening now
- **Past tense:** describes something happened in the past
- **Phrase:** a group of words that are grammatically connected so that they stay together, and that expand a single word
- **Phoneme:** the smallest unit of sound in a word
- **Plural:** more than one

- **Prefix:** added to the beginning of a root word to turn it into another word
- **Punctuation:** includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout: the standard punctuation marks , ? !, and also finger spaces, capital letters, apostrophes
- **Question:** is a sentence, phrase or word which asks for information, ends with a question mark
- **Root word:** can stand alone with meaning prefixes and suffixes can be added to root words
- **Segmenting:** breaking a word into individual phonemes
- **Sentence:** a complete thought and a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other
- **Singular:** one, opposite to plural
- **Split digraph:** a type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme Sometimes, these two letters are not next to one another
- **Statement:** a declaration or remark
- **Suffix:** an ending, cannot stand on its own as a complete word
- **Syllable:** syllable sounds like a beat in a word
- **Synonym:** two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning
- **Trigraph:** 3 letters making one phoneme
- **Verb:** sometimes called 'doing words' because many name an action that someone does
- **Vowel:** in the English writing system, the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowels
- **Word:** a group of letters making a word with meaning

Year 1 vocabulary, grammar, and punctuation (appendix 2 National Curriculum)

- **Word:** regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, dog, dogs; wish, wishes], including the effects on the meaning of the noun, can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper, how the prefix un– changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, e.g. unkind, or undoing: untie the boat])
- **Sentence:** words combined, joining words and joining clauses using 'and'
- **Text:** sequencing sentences to form short narratives
- **Punctuation:** separation of words with spaces, introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences, the use of capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I
- **Terminology for pupils:** letter, capital letter, singular, plural, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Year 2 vocabulary, grammar and punctuation (appendix 2 National Curriculum)

- **Word:** formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, –er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman], formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, –less (a fuller list of suffixes can be found in the Year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1) use of the suffixes –er, –est in adjectives and the use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverb
- **Sentence:** subordination (using 'when', 'if', 'that', 'because') and co-ordination (using 'or', 'and', 'but'), expanded noun phrases for description and specification [e.g. the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon] How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command
- **Text:** correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing, use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g. she is drumming, he was shouting)
- **Punctuation:** use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences, commas to separate items in a list, apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns (e.g. the girl's name)
- **Terminology for pupils:** noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma

Science

- **Absorbent:** soaks up water
- **Adapted:** suited to the environment where the organism lives
- **Air:** a mixture of gases including oxygen
- **Animal:** a living creature
- **Amphibians:** a cold-blooded animal, living on land and in water
- **Aquatic animals:** live in water
- **Balanced diet:** a diet that gives the body the right amount of all the nutrients it needs
- **Bendy:** can be folded easily
- **Birds:** have a beak, wings and feathers, they lay eggs and live on land
- **Body:** the physical structures including bones, flesh and organs of a person or animal

- **Bulb:** a plant bud that begins to grow underground
- **Carbohydrate:** food that gives the body energy – there are two types of starches and sugars
- **Carbon dioxide:** gas that is found in the air
- **Carnivore:** an animal that only eats meat
- **Compare:** finding what is the same and what is different
- **Consumer:** living thing that feeds on an animals or plant for energy
- **Dead:** something once alive and no longer move, reproduce, grow, breath (respire), excrete, get nutrients
- **Deciduous:** trees shedding their leaves every year
- **Different:** not the same
- **Domesticated animal:** an animal that has been tamed and kept by humans
- **Environment:** what is around a person, plant or animal in the place that it lives
- **Evergreen:** trees which have green leaves throughout the year
- **Excretion:** getting rid of waste from the body
- **Exercise:** being active
- **Fabric:** made from fibres spun and woven together
- **Fish:** a cold-blooded animal with gills and fins living in water
- **Flexible:** can bend easily without breaking
- **Float:** to rest on the surface of a liquid without sinking
- **Flower:** part of a plant
- **Food chain:** a series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food
- **Food web:** a lot of food chains linked up
- **Germ:** a non-scientific term for microbe
- **Germination/germinate:** when a seed starts to grow
- **Grow:** increasing in size or changing physically
- **Habitat:** where an organism lives
- **Hard:** solid, firm, rigid
- **Heartbeat:** the heart pumps blood out
- **Healthy:** keeping your body 'working at its best'
- **Hearing:** recognising sounds through our ears
- **Heavy:** weighs a lot
- **Herbivore:** an animal that only eats plants
- **Human:** a man, women or child
- **Life-cycle:** the different stages of life for a living thing
- **Light:** not heavy
- **Mammals:** a warm-blooded animal with hair or fur, and (typically) the birth of live young
- **Material:** what something is made of – doesn't mean the same as fabric
- **Micro-habitat:** a habitat that is small
- **Minerals:** needed by plants to help them grow
- **Muscles:** pull on bones and make you move
- **Nutrients:** a substance that provides nourishment
- **Object:** a material thing that can be seen or touched
- **Observe:** look carefully and notice
- **Offspring:** a person's children or an animal's young
- **Omnivore:** an animal that eats plants and animals
- **Opaque:** can't be seen through
- **Organ:** part of the body that has a special job
- **Organism:** a living thing, animal or plant
- **Oxygen:** a gas in the air that our bodies need to keep us alive
- **Pets:** a tamed animal kept for companionship or pleasure
- **Photosynthesis:** making food from carbon dioxide and water – needs chlorophyll and sunlight
- **Pictogram:** a chart which uses pictures to represent data
- **Plant:** a living thing which includes flowers, trees and vegetables
- **Plant food:** minerals we give to a plant to help it grow better – the plant makes its own food
- **Pollen:** the male part that goes to make a new seed
- **Pollination/pollinate:** getting pollen to the stigma
- **Predator:** an animal that naturally preys on others

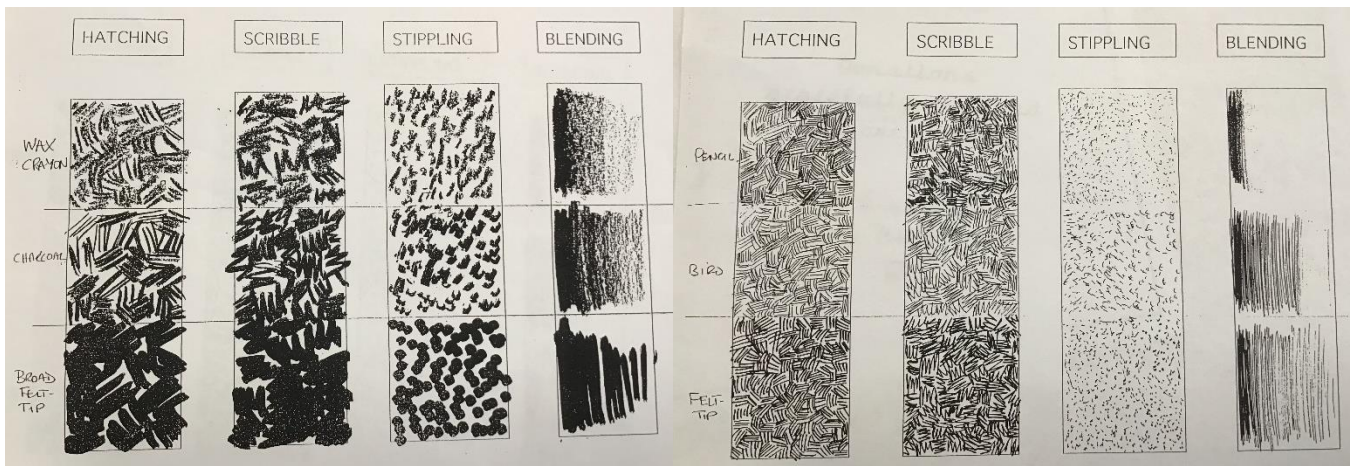
- **Predict:** make a guess about what may happen
- **Prey:** an animal that is hunted and killed by another for food
- **Producer:** living things that creates energy
- **Property:** a quality of material, like hard, shiny, conducts electricity etc
- **Properties:** what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy)
- **Protein:** food that builds the muscle
- **Pulse:** the rhythm of the heart beating
- **Reproduction/reproduce:** making a new generation – animals have babies, new plants grow from seeds
- **Reptiles:** a cold blooded animal with scales, living on land and in water
- **Respiration/respire:** using oxygen to turn food into energy
- **Ribs:** the bones in the chest that protect the heart and the lungs
- **Root:** part of a plant under the ground that takes in minerals and water
- **Rough:** has an uneven surface; not smooth or level
- **Season:** one of 4 parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn and winter
- **Seed:** the small parts created by plants that grow into new plants
- **Senses:** how our body identifies an outside stimulus, e.g. sight, smell, hearing, taste, touch
- **Sight:** sense of seeing through our eyes
- **Similar:** how things are alike/the same
- **Sink:** to fall or drop slowly under a liquid
- **Skull:** the bones that protect the brain
- **Smell:** recognising odours or scents through the nose
- **Smooth:** has a smooth surface, not rough or bumpy
- **Soft:** easy to cut, mould or fold
- **Soil:** the top layer of the earth's surface where plants grow
- **Spine:** the backbone
- **Stem:** holds a plant upright
- **Stiff:** not easily bent or changed in shape
- **Stretchy:** can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking
- **Strong:** can take force and pressure
- **Sugars:** a type of carbohydrate, example honey
- **Suitability:** having the properties which are right for a specific purpose
- **Survive:** to remain alive
- **Table:** a way to represent data or information in rows and columns
- **Tame:** not dangerous or frightened of people; domesticated
- **Taste:** sensation of flavour identified in the mouth and throat
- **Terrestrial animals:** live on land
- **Touch:** come into contact with through the skin
- **Transparent:** can be seen through
- **Tree:** a plant that has a stem or trunk with branches
- **Variation:** differences in living things
- **Vegetation:** a group of plants
- **Vein:** take blood back to the heart
- **Vertebrate:** animal with a backbone
- **Waterproof:** it keeps water out It keeps things dry
- **Wild animal:** it isn't tame and it lives on its own without any help from people

Foundation subjects

Art and Design

- **Abstract art:** painting or sculpture which does not attempt a complete imitation of objects or effects in nature, but instead uses form and colour selectively and for their own sake
- **Blending:** mixing two colours so the join is gradual (see image)
- **Block printing:** basically a stamp print, those parts of the block that are not to be printed are cut away and removed
- **Clay:** a malleable material used and moulded by sculptors
- **Coils:** rolling out the clay to make a long roll which is coiled and stacked

- **Collage:** the use of a variety of materials stuck on a ground to form a composition or part of a composition together with an element of painting or drawing
- **Composition:** the art of weaving together the various visual elements in a picture to give a well-balanced and coherent effect
- **Design:** to work out the structure/form of something as by making a sketch, outline, pattern or plans
- **Drawing:** a picture made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint
- **Form:** the shape or configuration of something as distinct from its colour, texture, etc, its appearance; its organised structure or order
- **Graphic art:** refers to those arts that rely essentially on line and tone such as drawing and various types of engraving
- **Hatching:** lines crossed parallel to show tone or shadow (see image)
- **Impressed decoration:** marks or patterns made by pushing objects into the surface of the clay
- **Impressionism** – a style of painting using dabs of paint and colour, with visible brush strokes
- **Infill:** fill a space
- **Joining:** scoring the edge and adding slip to join them together
- **Junk art:** works constructed from worthless materials, refuse, rubbish
- **Landscape** – a painting showing a view of natural scenery, like the countryside
- **Line:** a narrow continuous mark; the edge or contour of a shape
- **Material:** what an object is made from
- **Medium:** term used to describe the various methods and materials of the artist
- **Mix:** putting 2 or more colours together to make a new colour
- **Modelling:** to form in clay, wax etc
- **Oil paint:** a thick paint made of oil
- **Outline:** a line by which an object or figure is or appears to be bounded
- **Palette:** a tray on which the artist lays out his colours
- **Pattern:** a decorative design, repeated or related parts
- **Pinching:** using your finger and thumb to press and shape the clay
- **Pointillism:** a system of painting with dots of red, yellow and blue on to the picture surface, placing colours scientifically in relation to each other. Leading members: Seurat, Signac
- **Portrait:** a painting of a person
- **Post-impressionism:** the work of some famous artists including van Gogh, who used bright colours and symbols to show emotions and feelings in their artwork
- **Primary:** colours used to create all other colours and cannot be made (red, yellow, blue)
- **Realistic:** shows true to life
- **Relief:** sculpture on a flat surface
- **Scale:** relative or equal size
- **Scribble:** basic strokes of pencil (see image)
- **Sculptor:** an artist who makes sculptures
- **Sculpture:** forming solid objects to make 3D models
- **Secondary:** a colour created by mixing two primary colours e.g. orange and purple
- **Secondary colour:** a colour created by mixing two primary colours
- **Shading:** making a colour darker by adding black
- **Shape:** the form of an object defined by outline
- **Sketch:** a rough drawing or delineation of something, giving outlines or prominent features without detail, especially one intended to serve as the basis of a more finished picture
- **Slabbing:** rolling out slabs of clay and cutting out pieces and attaching them together
- **Still life:** painting of an inanimate object, from the French 'Nature Morte'
- **Stippling:** tiny dots built up (see image)
- **Texture:** the surface of a material, especially as perceived by the sense of touch; the representation of the nature of a surface
- **Tinting:** making a colour lighter by adding white
- **Tools:** equipment we can use to make art
- **Tone:** the lightness or darkness of a colour
- **Wash:** a flat tint of watercolour applied with a full brush to flow evenly over the paper
- **Watercolour:** a type of paint which is used with water to give transparent colour



Computing

- **2go:** a program used to make pathways/pictures
- **2graph:** a program used to create graphs
- **2publish:** a program that combines text and images
- **Algorithm:** a list of rules to follow in order to solve a problem
- **App:** a computer programme on a phone, tablet or watch
- **Audio:** sound when recorded
- **Beebot:** a programmable robot
- **Block diagram:** simple chart which presents units of data with blocks
- **Data:** a collection of information
- **Debugging:** finding and fixing a problem with a program
- **Device:**
- **Digital art:** art that is made using technology
- **Digital:**
- **Email:** messages delivered by an electronic device
- **Incline:** a slope
- **Internet:** a global computer network that gives information and communication
- **iPad:** a digital device
- **Kiddle:** an online search engine for children
- **Online:** your computer is connected to the internet
- **Photograph:** is a picture made using a camera, printed or stored digitally
- **Photostory 3:** a program that makes digital pictures into a story
- **Pictogram:** a chart using pictures to
- **Picture:** a painting or drawing
- **Predict:** say or estimate what will might happen
- **Present:** show what I have done
- **Programme:** a series of instructions
- **Record:** to store sounds or moving pictures using electronic equipment
- **Retrieve:** find information stored in a computer2
- **Save:** store for future use
- **Technology:** tools and machines that can be used to solve problems
- **Tool:** a device used to carry out a particular job
- **Video:** recording of moving images

Create and debug simple programs: Programming involves taking an idea for doing something and turning it into instructions the computer can understand This could be writing a set of commands for a Bee-bot or Roamer When a pupil is writing a program, they need a clear idea of what it will do and how it should do it It won't always work and one of the most rewarding aspects of programming is to find and fix the mistakes, this is called de-bugging This involves realising that there is a fault (in the instructions for how to move a Bee-bot for e.g.) and working out which part of the program or algorithm has caused the problem, and then thinking logically about how to fix it This is best done collaboratively (NB this links in with resilience, perseverance and persistence)

Using logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs: Getting a pupil to role play with a partner how to work through an algorithm can offer a far deeper insight into what it does, 'stepping in' to the program can give a more immediate sense of what is going on Children should also be encouraged to predict what a program might do before they press return or click the button and to explain their prediction logically They should follow the same set of rules when predicting Eg a pupil who expects a Bee-bot to jump doesn't understand the constraints of its programming language or hardware

Design and Technology

- **Axel:** a rod passing through the centre of a wheel
- **Bow saw:** a metal-framed crosscut saw in the shape of a bow with a coarse wide blade Used in FS
- **Card:** a piece of thick, stiff paper
- **Cog:** a single tooth on a gear wheel
- **Combine harvester:** a machine that harvests crops
- **Cook's knife:** firm bladed knife used for cutting and chopping Usually about 15cm long Care needed
- **Corriflute:** corrugated plastic sheet
- **Decorate:** to add details to a design to improve its appearance
- **Design:** a plan or drawing to show your ideas before you make a product
- **Design criteria:** the specifics that designers should meet when making a product
- **Doweling:** cylindrical pieces of wood
- **Embellish:** to add decoration
- **Evaluate:** reflect on the product I have made and how I can improve it
- **Fabric:** cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibres
- **Feature:** an important part of something
- **Finger puppet:** a toy that you can make move by putting your finger(s) inside it
- **Food technology:** the study of the ways in which foods are prepared and changed to make other foods, safer foods or preserved foods
- **Fruit:** the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seeds and can be eaten as food
- **G-clamp:** acts as a third hand Used for fixing items firmly to a table in order for them to be worked on
- **Gear:** the generic term for a wheel which has teeth round its circumference
- **Glasspaper:** correct term for sandpaper There are other types of abrasive papers
- **Hacksaw:** a narrow, fine tooth saw
- **Handle:** the part used to turn the axel
- **Hand puppet:** a toy that you can make move by putting your hand inside it
- **Hessian:** a loosely woven, coarse fabric that can be found in a variety of colours
- **Hygiene:** the practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent illness
- **Join:** linking two or more things together
- **Kebab:** food threaded onto a skewer
- **Lever -** a rigid bar which moves around a pivot
- **Loom:** the frame to which warp threads are fixed
- **Machine:** apparatus which performs a mechanical task
- **Mask:** an object covering all or part of the face
- **Mechanism:** a system of parts working together
- **Mock up:** a model or replica
- **Net:** the shape of a box when opened and flattened out A good way of storing boxes before remaking them inside out
- **Over stitch:** a stitch that goes over the edge
- **Pivot:** point about which a lever will rotate
- **Portrait:** position of a piece of paper so that its height is greater than its width See also 'landscape'
- **Product:** the final outcome
- **Prototype:** an accurate model made of a design in order to test aspects before the final production is created
- **Pulley:** a grooved wheel into which string or rope will run
- **Pulley system:** a set of pulleys working together which increase or decrease the rate of rotation of the shafts Can make lifting heavy weights easier
- **PVA – Poly Vinyl Acetate:** Plastic from which the school white glue is made
- **Rod puppet:** constructed around a central rod secured to the head
- **Running stitch:** a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping
- **Sandpaper:** see Glasspaper

- **Score:** to make a mark or cut on the surface of something hard with a pointed tool
- **Seam:** a line where pieces of fabric are joined together
- **Slider:** a rigid bar which moves backwards and forwards along a straight line
- **Soup:** a liquid dish made using fish, meat or vegetables in water
- **Stiffer:** rigid and not easily bent
- **Stronger:** solid and not easily broken
- **Vegetable:** a plant or part of a plant used as food
- **Vegetable knife:** firm bladed knife used for cutting and peeling Usually about 10cm long Care needed
- **Weave:** to thread between Not necessarily restricted to textiles

Geography

- **Ariel photograph:** a photograph taken from an aircraft or satellite in flight
- **Atlas:** a collection of maps, usually in a book form
- **Beach:** an area of sand or shingle sloping down to a sea or lake
- **Capital:** a city or town where the central government of the country is
- **City:** a place that is larger than a town
- **Coast:** the line or zone where the land meets the sea
- **Compass:** an instrument with a pointer which shows the directions of North
- **Continent:** a large land mass, typically a group of countries
- **Country:** an area of land that has its own government
- **Different:** not the same
- **Directions:** the way someone or something moves or faces
- **Environment:** where a person, plant or animal lives
- **Equator:** an imaginary circle around the earth dividing the earth into two equal part
- **Factory:** a place of work that produces goods to be sold
- **Farm:** a place where livestock is reared or crops grown
- **Feature:** important things you might see in our environment
- **Fieldwork:** looking at geography outdoors or in real life context
- **Forest:** a large wooded area having a thick growth of trees and plants
- **Globe:** model of the earth
- **Hill:** a mound of earth with an increasing gradient
- **House:** a building where people live
- **Human feature:** something built by humans
- **Landmark:** human or physical feature which is well known in an area and can represent that place
- **Locality:** an area and its surroundings
- **Location:** the description of where something is in relation to its surroundings
- **Map:** a diagram to show where places are located and features of places
- **Mountain:** an area of land that is much higher than the land surrounding it
- **Ocean:** a very large expanse of water
- **Office:** a place of work
- **Physical feature:** features that are naturally created
- **Plan perspective:** a simple diagram that shows a bird's eye view or a cross section of an area/feature
- **Polar region:** an area that has just two seasons – Summer and Winter (North and South pole)
- **River:** a large, natural stream of water flowing into a sea, a lake or another river
- **Sea:** smaller than oceans and usually located where the land and ocean meet
- **Seasonal:** a process or pattern which can be identified at a certain time of the year
- **Shop:** a place where goods are bought and sold
- **Similar:** how things are alike/the same
- **Shop:** a building where things are sold
- **Soil:** the upper layer of earth in which plants grow
- **Symbol:** an image used to represent a word, often seen on maps
- **Town:** a built up area
- **UK:** United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales)
- **Valley:** a depression in the landscape, found in areas of hilly or mountainous relief Usually formed by erosion or movements in the earth's crust
- **Vegetation:** a group of plants

- **Village:** a group of houses smaller than a town
- **Weather:** conditions created by day to day changes in the earth's atmosphere

History

- **Antarctica:** a continent
- **Artefact:** objects made by humans
- **Blackboard:** a large board used by teachers to write on with chalk
- **Captain:** person in command of a ship
- **Centuries:** 100 years
- **Chronology:** putting events, objects or dates in order
- **Coronation:** where someone is crowned King or Queen
- **CT scanner:** a special type of X-Ray machine
- **Decades:** 10 years
- **Dentist:** a person whose job is treating people's teeth
- **Diamond Jubilee:** the 60th anniversary
- **Doctor:** a person who is qualified to treat people who are ill
- **Era:** a period in history
- **Evacuee:** person who leaves a place
- **Expedition:** a journey taken by a group of people
- **Explorer:** someone who travels to places that people do not know much about
- **Healthcare:** medical care given to individuals or communities
- **History:** a study of past events
- **Hospital:** a place where people who are ill or injured are treated and taken care of by doctors and nurses
- **Host family:** the people evacuees were going to live with
- **Inventor:** a person who creates or discovers something new and useful
- **Journey:** travelling from one place to another
- **Living memory:** if something has happened within living memory, it can be remembered by some people who are still alive
- **Navigator:** a person who explores by sea
- **New:** made recently
- **NHS:** The National Health Service
- **Now:** at the present time
- **Nurse:** a person whose job is to care for people who are ill or injured, especially in a hospital
- **Old:** belonging to the past
- **Past:** gone by in time
- **Poor:** having very little money
- **Present:** existing or occurring now
- **Rationing:** ensuring the fair distribution of food and commodities when they were scarce
- **Recently:** not long ago
- **Reign:** rule as a monarch (King/Queen)
- **Source:** a place, person or thing that you can find information from
- **South Pacific:** part of the Pacific Ocean, south of the equator
- **Technology:** modern equipment
- **Timeline:** a list of events in the order that they happened
- **Uniform:** clothes worn by people who belong to the same group
- **USA:** United States of America
- **Vaccination:** a treatment to help prevent the spread of disease
- **Victorians:** people who lived in the Victorian era (1837-1901)
- **Voyage:** a long journey from one place to another
- **Yesterday:** day before today

Music

- **Accompaniment:** the music that supports the main melody
- **Beat:** the steady pulse that you feel in the tune
- **Body percussion:** using the body to make percussive sounds in any way you can
- **Chant:** a repeated phrase, typically shouted or sung together

- **Duration:** how long or short a note or piece of music is
- **Dynamics:** the volume of parts of music (loud and soft)
- **Instrument:** a device used to produce music
- **Junk box modelling:** joining together boxes to make a model which can be painted and decorated
- **Melody:** a series of notes creating a distinctive & memorable sequence (often referred to as 'the tune')
- **Percussion:** instruments that create sound by being struck, scraped or rattled
- **Perform:** present to an audience
- **Pitch:** how high or low a musical note is
- **Pulse:** a steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat It can be measured in time by counting the number of beats per minute (BPM)
- **Rehearse:** recite out loud and say again
- **Rhythm:** the pattern of long and short sounds as you move through a song
- **Song:** words set to music
- **Tempo:** how fast or slow something is happening
- **Tune:** a series of notes creating a distinctive and memorable sequence (also known as a 'melody')
- **Tuned:** an instrument that can produce a specific pitch
- **Untuned:** have no notes of definite pitch
- **Vocal percussion:** using the voice to imitate the sound of percussion instruments

Personal, Social, Citizenship and Health Education (PSCHE)

These terms will require an age appropriate example when being used with the children A more complete understanding will be achieved through discussion

- **Accident:** an unplanned harmful event
- **Active:** moving with energy
- **Behaviour:** the way a person acts
- **Belief:** an idea that someone thinks is true
- **Body language:** body movements which show someone's feelings
- **Bullying:** when someone repeatedly upsets or hurts others physically or with their words
- **Charities:** a group (organisation) that helps people or raises money to help people
- **Citizenship:** a person who is a member of a country or group
- **Collaborative:** work with other people
- **Community:** an area where a group of people live, work or play
- **Culture:** the language, traditions, ideas and art of a group of people
- **Cyber bullying:** bullying that is done by posting hurtful messages on the internet
- **Democracy:** a way of making rules where everyone gets to vote
- **Drug:** a substance to cure or heal
- **Family:** a group made of parent/s and children
- **Feelings:** an emotion
- **Financial:** having to do with money
- **Friendship:** when you like someone and they like you
- **Harmful:** something that will hurt you
- **Health:** how your body and mind feel, free from pain or illness
- **Hygiene:** keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent being ill
- **Identity:** who you are – your personality or character
- **Medicines:** something you take to make your body or mind better when you are ill
- **Opinion:** what you think about someone or something
- **Pedestrian:** a person who is walking
- **Persuader:** somebody who makes you believe something
- **Relationships:** a connection between people
- **Respect:** thinking of and treating somebody well
- **Responsibilities:** something you are expected to do
- **Rights:** something you should be allowed to have
- **Risk:** the chance of getting hurt or losing something
- **Rules:** a law about behaviour or actions
- **Safe:** protection from harm, loss or danger
- **Secrets:** something private or hidden from others

- **Sedentary:** little physical activity
- **Stereotype:** a fixed idea of a type of person or thing
- **Substance:** something that can be seen and touched
- **Trust:** belief in the truth of someone or something

Physical Education (PE)

- **Warm up:** preparing for physical exertion or a performance by exercising or practising gently beforehand
- **Conditioned phrase:** this is used in gymnastics lessons and is a short sequence of gymnastics actions which are performed during a lesson (usually as part of the warm up) These are used to help develop a pupils body strength and body management and are teacher led
- **Cool down:** an easy exercise, done after a more intense activity, to allow the body to gradually transition to a resting or near-resting state
- **Motif:** this is used in dance It is a short pattern of taught movements which is usually based on the theme of the dance
- **Movement phrase:** used in both gymnastics and dance and is where the pupils are trying to link together actions into a phrase of movement This is not teacher led; pupils are using their own ideas to put movements together

Refer to Cambridgeshire scheme of work units Key concepts for each lesson identifies specific and relevant vocabulary to be used

Religious Education (RE)

- **Religion:** a system of beliefs and values usually expressed in worship, resulting in a distinctive way of living and often marked by corporate activity
- **God:** Ultimate Reality: The Supreme Being, The Creator of the Universe, conceived by different religions in a variety of ways

Christian Glossary

- **Advent:** the period beginning on the fourth Sunday before Christmas (40 days before Christmas in the Eastern Orthodox tradition) A time of spiritual preparation for Christmas
- **Altar:** the table in a Christian church at which the bread and wine are consecrated in communion services
- **Baptism:** rite of initiation involving immersion in, or sprinkling or pouring of, water
- **Bible:** Christian holy book
- **Christ:** the anointed one Christ, is the source of the words Christian and Christianity
- **Christmas:** festival commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ (25 December, in most Churches)
- **Church:** (i) the whole community of Christians (ii) the building in which Christians worship (iii) a particular denomination
- **Creation:** the creating of the universe, especially when re.g.arded as an act of God
- **Crucifixion:** roman method of executing criminals and traitors by fastening them to a cross until they died of asphyxiation; used in the case of Jesus Christ and many who opposed the Romans
- **Disciple:** dedicated followers, 12 disciples following Jesus
- **Easter:** central Christian festival which celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead
- **Faith:** strong belief in the doctrines of a religion, based on spiritual conviction rather than proof
- **Font:** receptacle to hold water used in baptism
- **God:** the principal object of faith
- **Good Friday:** the Friday in Holy Week Commemorates the day Jesus died on the cross
- **Harvest festival:** a Christian festival A celebration of the annual harvest, especially (in Britain) to which gifts of food are brought for the poor
- **Holy:** dedicated or consecrated to God or a religious purpose; sacred
- **Holy Week:** the week before Easter, when Christians recall the last week of Jesus' life on Earth
- **Hymn:** a religious song
- **Jesus Christ:** the central figure of Christian history and devotion The second person of the Trinity
- **Lectern:** stand supporting the Bible, often in the shape of an eagle
- **Lent:** penitential season The 40 days leading up to Easter
- **Lord:** title used for Jesus to express his divine lordship over people, time and space
- **Maundy Thursday:** the Thursday in Holy Week Commemorates the Last Supper
- **New Testament:** collection of 27 books forming the second section of the Canon of Christian Scriptures

- **Old Testament:** that part of the Canon of Christian Scriptures which the Church shares with Judaism, comprising 39 books covering the Hebrew Canon, and in the case of certain denominations, some books of the Apocrypha
- **Palm Sunday:** the Sunday before Easter, commemorating the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem when he was acknowledged by crowds waving palm branches Paraclete Comforter Advocate Term used for the Holy Spirit
- **Prayer:** request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God or another deity
- **Pulpit:** an elevated platform from which sermons are preached
- **Resurrection:** (i) the rising from the dead of Jesus Christ on the third day after the crucifixion (ii) the rising from the dead of believers at the Last Day (iii) the new, or risen, life of Christians
- **Worship:** the feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity

Hindu Glossary

- **Aum or Om:** the sacred symbol and sound representing the ultimate; the most sacred of Hindu words
- **Avatar, Avatara, Avtara:** one who descends Refers to the descent of a deity, most commonly Vishnu Sometimes it is translated as incarnation which, although inaccurate, may be the best English word available
- **Diwali, Diwali, Dipavali, Deepavali:** festival of lights at the end of one year and beginning of the new year, according to one Hindu calendar
- **Guru:** spiritual teacher, preceptor or enlightener
- **Hanuman:** the monkey warrior who faithfully served Rama and Sita Also called Pavansuta (son of the wind God)
- **Havan:** the basis of many Hindu rituals used at weddings and on other ceremonial occasions; the ceremony or act of worship in which offerings of ghee and grains are made into fire
- **Hindu:** a person adhering to aspects of Hinduism
- **Holi:** the festival of colours, celebrated in Spring
- **Lakshmi:** goddess of fortune
- **Mandir:** temple
- **Medhi:** a form of body art
- **Rama:** the incarnation of the Lord, and hero of the Ramayana (avoid using the variant 'Ram' for obvious reasons)
- **Rangoli:** is a colourful design made on the floor near the entrance to a house to welcome guests at Diwali
- **Ravana:** demon king
- **Sita, Seeta:** the divine consort of Rama
- **Varsha Pratipada:** the day of Creation, celebrated as New Year's Day by many Hindus
- **Vishnu:** is one of the principal deities of Hinduism

Muslim Glossary

- **Allah:** the Islamic name for God in the Arabic language Used in preference to the word God, this Arabic term is singular, has no plural, nor it is associated with masculine, feminine characteristics
- **Barakah:** blessings
- **Bilal:** the first Mu'adhin of Islam (see Adhan), a companion of Prophet Muhammad, formerly an Abyssinian slave (Radhi-Allahu-anhu - may Allah be pleased with him)
- **Id-ul-Fitr:** celebration of breaking the fast on the day after Ramadan
- **Imam Leader:** a person who leads the communal prayer, or a founder of an Islamic school of jurisprudence In Shi'ah Islam, Imam is also the title of Ali (Radhi-Allahu-anhu - may Allah be pleased with him) and his successors
- **Islam:** peace attained through willing obedience to Allah's divine guidance
- **Mosque:** a is a place of worship for Muslims
- **Muslim:** one who claims to have accepted Islam by professing the Shahadah
- **Prophet:** a person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God
- **Qur'an:** that which is read or recited The Divine Book revealed to the Prophet Muhammad Allah's final revelation to humankind
- **Ramadan:** the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, during which fasting is required from just before dawn until sunset, as ordered by Allah in the Qur'an

Jewish Glossary

- **Challah, Hallah:** enriched bread used particularly on Shabbat and during festivals
- **Dreidel:** a dreidel is a four-sided spinning top, played with during the Jewish holiday of Hanukkah
- **Halakhah, Halacha:** The Way the code of conduct encompassing all aspects of Jewish life
- **Hanukkah, Chanukah Dedication:** an eight-day festival of lights to celebrate the re-dedication of the temple following the Maccabean victory over the Greeks

- **Huppah, Chuppah:** canopy used for a wedding ceremony, under which the bride and groom stand
- **Kiddush:** a prayer sanctifying Shabbat and festival days, usually recited over wine
- **Kippah, Yamulka:** capel head covering worn during prayers, Torah study, etc Some followers wear constantly
- **Kosher, Kasher:** fit; proper Foods permitted by Jewish dietary laws
- **Menorah:** seven-branched candelabrum which was lit daily in the Temple
- **Rabbi:** my teacher An ordained Jewish teacher Often the religious leader of a Jewish community
- **Rosh Hashanah, Rosh Ha-Shanah:** head of the Year Jewish New Year
- **Sefer Torah, Torah scroll:** the five books of Moses handwritten on parchment and rolled to form a scroll
- **Shabbat, Shabbos:** day of spiritual renewal & rest commencing at sunset Friday, terminating at nightfall Saturday
- **Shofar:** Ram's horn blown at season of Rosh Hashana
- **Sukkah, Sukkot (pl):** tabernacle; booth A temporary dwelling used during Sukkot
- **Sukkot:** one of three biblical pilgrim festivals, Sukkot is celebrated in the Autumn
- **Synagogue Shul Bet Haknesset, Bet Hamidrash:** building for Jewish public prayer, study and assembly
- **Yad:** hand-held pointer used in reading the Sefer Torah
- **Yom Kippur:** day of Atonement Fast day occurring on the tenth day after Rosh Hashanah; a solemn day of Tefillah and Teshuva

Sikh Glossary

Sikh terms are drawn from the Punjabi language, and the versions below are based upon that language

- **Anand karaj, Anand Sanskar:** ceremony of bliss Wedding ceremony
- **Baisakhi Vaisakhi:** a major Sikh festival celebrating the formation of the Khalsa, 1699 CE
- **Gurdwara, Gurudwara:** Sikh place of worship Literally the 'doorway to the Guru'
- **Guru:** teacher in Sikhism, the title of Guru is reserved for the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib
- **Guru Granth Sahib Adi Granth (Granth' by itself should be avoided):** primal collection of Sikh scriptures, compiled by Guru Arjan and given its final form by Guru Gobind Singh
- **Guru Nanak:** the first Guru and the founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539)
- **Ik Oankar:** Ik Onkar is the symbol that represents the one supreme reality and is a central tenet of Sikh religious philosophy
- **Kachera:** traditional underwear/shorts One of the five K's (see panj kakke)
- **Kangha, Kanga:** comb worn in the hair One of the five K's (see panj kakke)
- **Kara:** steel band worn on the right wrist One of the five K's (see panj kakke)
- **Kesh Kes:** uncut hair One of the five K's (see panj kakke)
- **Khalsa:** the community of the pure The Sikh community
- **Kirpan Sword:** one of the five K's (see panj kakke) 'Dagger' should be avoided
- **Panj kakke:** the five K' s The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs
- **Panth:** the Sikh community
- **Sikh:** a person who believes in the ten Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib
- **Sikhism:** founded in the Punjab by Guru Nanak in the 15th Century CE and is a monotheistic religion Sikhs think religion should be practised by living in the world and coping with life's everyday problems
- **Turban:** a turban is a type of headwear based on cloth winding

Humanism Glossary

- **Celebrant:** officiant is a person who performs humanist celebrancy services, such as non-religious weddings, funerals, child namings, coming of age ceremonies and other rituals
- **Faith:** trust frequently used to mean same as religion
- **Happy Human:** the Happy Human is an icon that has been adopted as an international symbol of secular humanism
- **Humanism:** view of life based solely on our understanding of the natural world, human feelings, intelligence and creativity and on a personal commitment to valuing and cooperating with one another as fellow human beings
- **Science:** the enterprise of creating and organising human understanding of the natural world, including humanity, through open enquiry, imaginative theory devising, invited challenge and testing against evidence
- **The Golden Rule:** the principle of treating others as you want to be treated

Added from organisers In glossary and on organiser