



Aiming High

Building Confidence

Caring for Each Other

*Useful
information for
parents and
carers*

SPAG Glossary

Adjective	a describing word giving extra information about a noun (e.g. huge, squashy)
Adjectival phrase	two or more words acting as an adjective (e.g. dark brown, awfully funny)
Adverb	a word that says more about a verb or sentence, such as how or when (e.g. slowly, unfortunately)
Adverbial connective	a group of words that act like an adverb by saying where, when or how (e.g. He arrived a few days ago)
Antonym	a word with the opposite meaning (e.g. soft and hard are antonyms)
Apostrophe	' used to show shortened forms of words (e.g. can't) or to show possession (e.g. the man's hat)
Article	A, an, and the are articles. A/an are the indefinite article, the is the definite article. They are a type of determiner
Brackets	() used to show extra information to a sentence
Clause	a part of a sentence. It includes a verb
Comparative	a describing word that is used to compare two items (e.g. smaller, faster)
Complex sentence	a sentence with a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses (e.g. Although it was late ^(subordinate clause) , I wasn't tired ^(main clause))
Compound sentence	a sentence where two or more main clauses are joined with and, but or so (e.g. It was late but I wasn't tired)
Conjunction	a word used to link clauses within a sentence (e.g. when, while, because, although, if, before)
Determiner	a word used with nouns and they refer to the noun in some way (e.g. the, this, some, any, my)

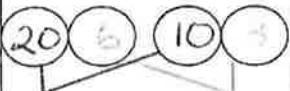
Direct speech	a written version of the exact words spoken, which appear in speech marks
Idiom	an expression that is not meant to be taken literally (e.g. raining cats and dogs)
Imperative verb	a command or order, a bossy verb
Inverted commas	speech marks or quotation marks
Main clause	a part of a sentence that stands on its own and makes sense (see complex sentence)
Modal verb	a verb form such as can , shall or might which is used with other verbs to express shades of meaning (e.g. we might meet again)
Noun	a naming word. Nouns name objects, people and places (e.g. book , nurse , library)
Noun phrase	a group of words built around the noun of naming word (e.g. the new library)
Parenthesis	a word or phrase added into a sentence to explain or elaborate. It may be placed within brackets or between dashes or commas E.g. (Sam and Emma (the oldest children) are visiting next week)
Prefix	a group of letters added to the start of some words (e.g. un , dis , im)
Preposition	words to indicate time, position, direction (e.g. at , over , to , between , over)
Pronoun	a word used in place of a noun (e.g. he , it , her , theirs)
Relative clause	a subordinate clause that begins with a relative pronoun, such as who , which , whose , or that (e.g. ,which I hated)
Relative pronoun	who , which , that , whose

Reported speech	a written version of words spoken, in which you report what was said without using the actual words (e.g. Anne said that she was very tired)
Simple sentence	a sentence which consists of one clause (e.g. It was late)
Subordinate clause	a clause that would not make sense on its own but provides extra information
Suffix	a group of letters added to the end of a word (e.g. ful, ly, ing)
Superlative	a describing word that indicates the noun is the extreme example (e.g. best, tallest, quickest)
Synonym	a word with a similar meaning (e.g. cold is a synonym of chilly)
Time adverbials	tells you when the verb happens
Verb	a doing word (e.g. catch, read, jump) or a being word (e.g. was or is)
Verb phrase	two or more words acting as a verb (e.g. am waiting, have been swimming)

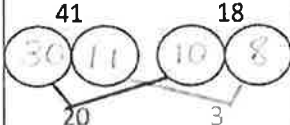
Spindle Point Primary School

Calculation progression

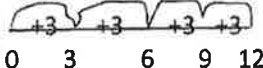

Addition

Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5/6								
$26 + 13 = 39$  $30 + 9 = 39$ Move onto column: $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ + 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$ Working with numbers that do not exceed 100. Using carrying method.	Column addition with up to 3 digit numbers with renaming $\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ + 187 \\ \hline 329 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ Bar Model <table border="1" data-bbox="510 884 774 952"> <tr> <td>132</td> <td>187</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total 329</td> </tr> </table>	132	187	Total 329		Column Addition within 10,000 with renaming $\begin{array}{r} 2176 \\ + 2346 \\ \hline 4422 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$ Bar Model <table border="1" data-bbox="805 862 1069 929"> <tr> <td>2176</td> <td>2346</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total 4422</td> </tr> </table>	2176	2346	Total 4422		Addition within ten million with renaming, including numbers with up to 3 decimal places. $\begin{array}{r} 98\ 346 \\ + 43\ 291 \\ \hline 142\ 637 \\ \hline 1\ 1 \end{array}$
132	187										
Total 329											
2176	2346										
Total 4422											

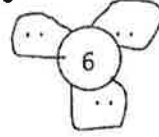

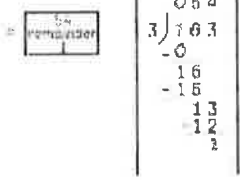
Subtraction

Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5/6												
$41 - 18 = 23$  $20 - 3 = 17$ Moving on to column method $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ - 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ Working with numbers that do not exceed 100. Using exchanging method and remainders.	Column method with exchanging, renaming and division (up to 3 digits) $\begin{array}{r} 831 \\ - 523 \\ \hline \end{array}$ Bar Model <table border="1" data-bbox="510 1601 774 1668"> <tr> <td>523</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total 831</td> </tr> </table>	523	?	Total 831		Column method with exchanging, renaming and division (up to 4 digits) $\begin{array}{r} 8318 \\ - 5237 \\ \hline \end{array}$ Bar Model <table border="1" data-bbox="805 1601 1069 1668"> <tr> <td>5237</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total 8318</td> </tr> </table>	5237	?	Total 8318		Column method working with numbers up to 100000 including decimals $\begin{array}{r} 8.3 \\ - 3.5 \\ \hline 26.3 \\ \hline 1.25 = \end{array}$ Bar Model <table border="1" data-bbox="1101 1601 1364 1668"> <tr> <td>3.5</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total 8.3</td> </tr> </table>	3.5	?	Total 8.3	
523	?														
Total 831															
5237	?														
Total 8318															
3.5	?														
Total 8.3															






Multiplication

Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5/6
<p>Arrays $4 \times 3 = 12$ </p> <p>Numberline</p>  <p>0 3 6 9 12</p> <p>Learn off by heart- $x2, x5, x10$ tables</p>	 <p>Moving onto column method</p> $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 54 \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$ <p>Learn off by heart- $x3, x4, x8$</p>	<p>Multiply 3 digit numbers</p> $719 \times 5 =$ $700 \times 5 =$ <input type="text"/> $10 \times 5 =$ <input type="text"/> $9 \times 5 =$ <input type="text"/> <p><input type="text"/> + <input type="text"/> + <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/></p> <p>Learning off by heart- all times tables to 12×12</p>	<p>Compact method up to 4 digits by 2 digits</p> $63 \times 27 = 1701$ $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 441 \\ +1260 \\ \hline 1701 \\ 1 \end{array}$ <p>Rapidly identify common factors, multiples and prime numbers.</p>

Division

Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5/6
<p>Flower for sharing (no remainders) $6 \div 3 =$</p>  <p>Moving onto number line for remainders $9 \div 4 =$</p>  <p>Pictorial representations for group of things.</p>	<p>Using inverse</p> $24 \div 6 =$ So: $6 \times 4 = 12$ therefore $24 \div 6 = 4$ <p>Chunking</p> $53 \div 4 = 13 \text{ r}1$ $\begin{array}{r} 13 \text{ r}1 \\ 53- \\ \hline 40 \text{ (} 10 \times 4 \text{)} \\ 13- \\ \hline 12 \text{ (} 3 \times 4 \text{)} \\ \hline 1 \\ 10+3=13 \text{ r}1 \end{array}$	<p>Bus stop for single digits (up to 3 digits)</p> $163 : 3$ 	<p>Bus stop for single digit numbers, including decimal with decimal remainders.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 0.45 \\ 8 \overline{) 3.60} \end{array}$ <p>Chunking</p> $381 \div 6 = 63 \text{ r}3$ $\begin{array}{r} 381- \\ \hline 360 \text{ (} 60 \times 6 \text{)} \\ 21- \\ \hline 18 \text{ (} 3 \times 6 \text{)} \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$

Spindle Point Maths Glossary

Acute angle	Angle less than 90°
Brackets	Put around things that need to be worked out first
Calculate	Means to 'work out'
Capacity	That amount that something will hold
Common denominator	The denominator is the bottom number of a fraction. When fractions have the same bottom number we say they have common denominators.
Cuboid	3D shape – rectangular shape box 
Cylinder	3D shape – roller shape 
Decagon	2D shape with 10 sides
Difference	We ask children to find the difference between numbers. E.g. how much bigger one is than another?
Digits	Figures or symbols which make a number
Dodecagon	2D shape with 12 sides
Equilateral triangle	Triangle with 3 equal sides and angles
Face	The sides of a 3D shape
Factors	A factor is a whole number which will divide exactly into another whole number e.g 3 is a factor of 12 ($12 \div 3 = 4$)
Fractions	Equal parts of a whole
Hexagon	A 2D shape with 6 sides
Inverse	If you turn something upside down or back to front e.g the inverse of x is \div
Mode	A type of average means most commonly occurring
Mean	A type of average
Median	A type of average – put the numbers in order and identify the middle number
Multiples	Collections of equal groups e.g. 2,4,6,8 are all multiples of 2
Number bond	Numbers that go together to make multiples of 10 e.g. 2+8, 3+7
Obtuse angles	Angles that are greater than 90° but less than 180°
Octagon	2D shape with 8 sides
Parallel lines	Lines that are the same distance apart and will never meet
Parallelogram	4 sided 2D shape with opposite parallel lines 
Partitioning	Splitting up a number into its parts e.g $64 = 60$ and 4
Pentagon	2D shape with 5 sides
Percentage	Out of 100
Perimeter	Distance all the way around the border of a shape
Perpendicular	A line which is perpendicular to another meets at right angles
Place value	The value of what the digits in a number are worth e.g. 453, the 3 is worth 3 units, the 5 is worth 5 tens and the 4 is worth 4 hundreds.
Polygon	2D shape that has many sides (greater than 4)
Prism	Special 3D shapes, 2 ends are the same size and shape
Product	The answer when something has been multiplied
Quadrilateral	Any 2D shape that has 4 sides
Recombine	Putting a number together e.g $600, 70, 4 = 674$
Reflex angle	Angles between 180° and 360°
Rhombus	2D shape with 4 equal sides. Looks like a square that has been pushed to the side 
Share	To split a group equally
Square number	When a number is multiplied by itself the answer is a square number
Symmetry	If a symmetrical shape is cut out and folded along the line of symmetry, one side will fit exactly on top of another
Trapezium	2d shape with 4 sides, 2 sides are parallel 
Vertex / vertices	Top or tip of a shape
Venn diagram	Sometimes called ring pictures, useful for sorting numbers or objects into sets.