Glossary of Terms Used in Reports

Term	Definition
Algorithm	Vertical way to find the answer in Mathematics. For example, 23+ 199- 99 69 122 130
Analog clock	A clock that shows the time by the position of the hour and minute hands.
Array	Rows of items used to represent multiplication. For example: an array of four rows with three apples in each row is a representation of 4 x3.
Audience	The person or group of people an author writes for or speaks to.
Bridging to 10	Adding numbers by making the nearest 10. For example, to solve 9 + 5, you could firstly add 9 + 1 = 10, then add the remaining 4 to get 14.
Combinations to 10 / Friends of 10	Adding numbers to get 10. For example, 2 + 8 = 10, 8 + 2 = 10, 5 + 5 = 10, 6 + 4 = 10 etc.
Compose (Writing)	Bring ideas together to write.
Conjunctions	Connecting words. For example, 'and', 'but', 'so', 'or'
Counting on	Starting from the larger number and counting on to get the total. For example, to add 14 + 7, you would start at 14 and count on 7 more: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and the answer is 21.
Counting back	Starting from the first number and counting back to get the total. For example, to subtract 14 - 7, you would start at 14 and count back 7 numbers: 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7 and the answer is 7.
Decode	Reading the sounds that the letters make to read words.
Digital time	The time in numerals only, as would be found on a computer or other modern device. For example, 6;15am.
Environmental print	Words on the walls in the classroom.
Expression	Reading in a way that sounds like spoken language.
Fiction / Fictional	Made up / imaginary.
Figurative language	In writing: when metaphors and similes are used to describe a character, place or thing.
Fluency	Reading that flows.
Hefting	Lifting something with your hands to check how heavy it is.
Higher order thinking	Thinking deeply about something.
Illustrations	Pictures.
Imaginative text	Writing that tells of made-up ideas, characters and settings. For example, a fairy tale.
Inferential	The answer is hidden in the text.
Informal units	Objects other than metric units. The table was 15 <u>hands</u> long. In this example, <u>hands</u> are informal units, used in place of centimetres.
Informative text	Writing that tells real facts and information. For example, a newspaper article.
Intonation	The rise and fall of the voice when reading or speaking.
Inverse operation	The opposite way of working out a sum in Mathematics. Addition is the opposite operation to subtraction and multiplication is the opposite operation to division. For example: 28+12 =40 is the inverse of 40-12=28.
High frequency sight words	Words that need to be recalled quickly and that are often found when reading, for example;

	the, and, this, there, them, we, in, on, to, is, at
Learning Intention / Success Criteria	The things the teacher has been teaching and would like to see in the student's work.
Letter-sound knowledge	Understanding the sounds that letters make to help with reading and writing words.
Literal	The answer to the question is found directly in the text.
Mental computation	Working out the answer to a Mathematics problem in your head.
Mentor text	A book that the teacher or class are reading together.
Monitoring for meaning	Thinking about whether or not the story makes sense while reading.
Non-fiction	Writing that tells real facts and information.
Number sentences	Horizontal way to find the answer in Mathematics. For example, 45+23=68.
One to one correspondence (Mathematics)	Counting each item in a group and saying the number. For example, counting 3 dots and pointing while saying 1, 2, 3.
One to one correspondence (Reading)	Pointing to words while reading them.
Onset and rime	Breaking words apart by removing the first sound. For example, cat is c-at. New words can then be created: mat, sat, flat, spat.
Operations	Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division: the four ways to work in Mathematics.
Partition	Splitting numbers into smaller parts to make it easier to add or subtract. For example, 54 + 23 could be partitioned as 50 + 20 + 4 + 3 = 77
Persuasive text	Writing that tries to convince the reader of an idea. For example, a debate.
Phrasing	Reading groups of words together. For example, reading 'One Sunday morning the warm sun came up' as a group of words together as opposed to reading the words separately and slowly.
Place value	The value of numbers based on their position. For example, 368 is the same as 300 + 60 + 8 which can also be written as 3 hundreds + 6 tens + 8 ones.
Repeated addition	Adding the same number over and over to solve a multiplication problem. For example: 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20 is the same as 4 x 5 = 20.
Return sweep	Moving your finger and/or eye from the end of the line when reading down to the start of the next line.
Self-correcting	Noticing a mistake when reading and going back to read it again correctly.
Strategy	A way of working out the answer.
Texts	A means for communication. Includes - books, posters, films, song lyrics, websites, newspapers, magazines, poems, nursery rhymes, digital content.
Three-dimensional / 3D	Solid objects like cubes, prisms and pyramids that have height, length and width. They have edges, vertices and faces.
Two-dimensional / 2D	Shapes like squares, rectangles, circles and triangles that have height and length. They have sides and angles.
Vertices	The point where the sides of an angle or a three-dimensional object come together. For example, a cube has eight vertices.
Visual cues	Looking at the beginning, middle and end of a word when trying to read it.
Vocabulary	Words.