

Glossary of terms and acronyms:

GENERAL:

SCR- Single Central Record

DBS: Disclosure and Barring Service (Formerly CRB check)

SDP: school development plan

PPA – Planning, preparation and assessment.

OFSTED – Office for standards in education.

SIA School Improvement Advisor

SFVS: School financial Value Standard

DFE – Department for Education. Their website is dfe.org.uk

FSM- free school meals

EAL- English as an additional language

Key Stages- stages of a child's education are divided into key stages. We

have 3 stages at Meadows. *EYFS/foundation stage:* nursery and reception (ages 3-5). *key stage 1:* years 1 and 2 (ages 5-7). *key stage 2:* years 3 and 4 (ages 7-9). KS 2 continues at Middle School with years 5 and 6

LAC- looked after child

Pupil Premium (disadvantaged)- The Pupil Premium was introduced in April 2011 and is allocated to schools to work with pupils who have been registered for free school meals at any point in the last six years (known as 'Ever 6 FSM'). The aim is to give extra support to these pupils, and hence close the attainment gap between them and their peers. Schools also receive funding for children who have been looked after continuously for more than six months, and children of service personnel. PPG-Pupil Premium Grant

ASSESSMENT:

ARE- age related expectations (also known as EXS –Expected standard)

GDS- greater depth

WTS: working towards

Data dashboard/ ASP (assessing school performance) and IDSR (inspection data summary report) - an analysis of the year 2 SAT data produced by the Department of Education. This is the only data report that OFSTED have access to prior to an inspection. It also includes the results from the year 1 phonics test and Early Years.

SATs- statutory assessments (we are only required to complete these in year 2)

SEF- School Evaluation Form- a self evaluation document produced by the school which is based around the Ofsted Criteria sections (Leadership and management, quality of teaching, learning and assessment, personal development, behaviour and welfare, outcomes for pupils and the effectiveness of the early years provision.)

AFL: assessment for learning

EARLY YEARS

Early outcomes for early years (split into age bands for tracking progress in early years). In EYFS the curriculum is now split into 7 areas (or AOL) with 3 **prime areas** being more important than the 4 specific areas -

Prime areas - CL (comm & Lang) PD (physical devel) PSED (personal, social and emotional development)

Specific areas- L (literacy - reading writing) M(maths) EAD (expressive arts and design formerly CD) UW (understanding of the world - formerly KUW -)

ECERS Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale- which looks at provision for the children in the foundation stage

ELG early learning goals for early years of which there are 17 all split into 3 bands called emerging expected exceeding(scored at 1 2 3)

GLD- good level of development - includes the 3 prime areas (Communication, physical and personal and social), maths and literacy

Children's safeguarding-

CIN child in need

CP child protection

CSE (child sexual exploitation)

FGM (Female genital mutilation)

CAMHS -Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service

DSL- designated safeguarding lead

CURRICULUM

RRR – Rights, respect and responsibility, based on Unicef's rights of the child.

SRE – Sex and Relationships Education.

SPAG – Spelling and grammar test.

CPD – continued professional development

SMSC spiritual, moral, social and cultural education

NC- National Curriculum

Reading, writing and maths is often shortened to **R,W and M**.

SEND- special educational needs and disability

PEP- personal education plan (for LAC children)

ASD: Autistic Spectrum Disorder

EHCP (Educational Health Care Plan)

SLCN: speech, language, communication needs

MAB: mainstream autism base

SEN- children with special educational needs (can be divided into categories)

- Wave 1 Inclusive quality first teaching for all
- Wave 2 Additional interventions to enable children to work at age related expectations
- Wave 3 Highly personalised interventions

Phonics - a method for teaching speakers of English to read and write their language. It involves connecting the sounds of spoken English with letters or groups of letters and teaching them to blend the sounds of letters together to produce approximate pronunciations of unknown words.

Further terms used in the teaching of phonics:

blend (vb) —.	to draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word, e.g. s-n-a-p, blended together, reads snap
cluster	two (or three) letters making two (or three) sounds, e.g. the first three letters of 'straight' are a consonant cluster
digraph (consonant)	two consonants making one sound, e.g. sh, ch, th, ph
digraph (split)	two letters, split, making one sound, e.g. a-e as in make or i-e in site
digraph (vowel)	comprise two vowels which, together, make one sound, e.g. ai, oo, ow
grapheme	a letter or a group of letters representing one sound, e.g. sh, ch, igh, ough (as in 'though')
Grapheme phoneme correspondence (GPC)	the relationship between sounds and the letters which represent those sounds; also known as 'letter-sound correspondences'
phoneme	the smallest single identifiable sound, e.g. the letters 'sh' represent just one sound, but 'sp' represents two (/s/ and /p/)
segment	to split up a word into its individual phonemes in order to spell it, e.g. the word 'cat' has three phonemes: /c/, /a/, /t/
trigraph	Three letters which together make one sound e.g. igh, dge
VC, CVC, CCVC	the abbreviations for vowel-consonant, consonant-vowel-consonant, consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant, which are used to describe the order of letters in words, e.g. am, ham, slam.