

Glossary of key words for Terms 1 and 2

YEAR 4



Word	Meaning
English	
adverb	A word that modifies a verb, adjective, other adverbs, or various other types of words, phrases, or clauses.
causal	A <u>word</u> (such as because) that expresses a reason or a cause
conjunction	A word that joins two clauses. Co-ordinating conjunctions include 'and', 'but' and 'so'. Subordinating conjunctions include, 'because', 'if' and 'until'.
expanded noun phrase	Is a phrase made up of a noun and at least one adjective.
fronted Adverbial	Is a word, phrase or clause that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or a clause.
noun	A word that can be used to refer to a person, animal, place, thing,
possessive pronoun	A pronoun replaces a person, place or thing. For example 'I', 'you', 'he', 'she', 'we', 'they', 'it', 'me', 'him', 'her', 'us', 'them'.
prefix	Letters that go in front of a root word and change its meaning, for example, 'un-' (happy/unhappy), 'dis-' (appear/disappear), 're-' (act/react).
preposition	A linking word in a sentence, used to show where things are in time or space. For example 'under', 'after', 'next', 'behind'.
proper noun	A noun which names a particular person, place or thing. For example 'John', 'London', 'France', 'Monday', 'December'.
similes	A <u>figure of speech</u> in which one thing is compared to another, in the case of English generally using like or as
synonyms	A word or phrase with a meaning that is the same as, or very similar to, another word or phrase.
Maths	
area	A measure of the extent of a surface; it is measured in square units.
chunking	A method used for dividing large numbers. Children are taught to use rough estimates of how many times a number will go into another number and then to adjust until the right answer is found (working out how many groups of a number fit into another number).
column method	A method of calculation where the numbers to be added or subtracted are set out above one another in columns. The calculation is done by 'carrying' and 'exchanging' numbers from column to column.
commutativity	Addition and multiplication have the property of commutativity – when two numbers are added or multiplied, this can be done in any order and the answer will be the same. E.g. $2 \times 3 = 6$ or $3 \times 2 = 6$
estimate	Sometimes called an 'educated guess'. Estimating is roughly guessing a number of objects or the answer to a calculation based on existing knowledge.
inverse operation	The calculation, which is opposite to a given calculation. Addition is the inverse of subtraction; multiplication is the inverse of division.
perimeter	The sum of the distance of all the lengths of the sides of an object.
multiples	A <u>whole number</u> that can be divided by another whole number with no remainder.
rounding	Adjusting digits up or down to the nearest tens, hundreds, thousands number etc. in order to make the calculations easier.

Science	Sound and Electricity
Sound waves	Formed by objects vibrating.
Vibration	Sound waves moving quickly up and down or back and forth. Vibrations send sound waves to the ear and to the brain.
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is.
Pitch	How high or low the sound is.
Medium	The matter that transports the sound. Sound waves can travel through air, water and solid objects as vibrations before reaching the ear.
Insulator	Materials that do not allow electricity to pass through them. For example: plastic, wood, glass and rubber.
Conductor	Materials that do allow electricity to pass through them. For example: copper, iron and steel.
Electrical circuit	A circuit that allows electricity to flow around it.
Current	The amount of electricity flowing through the circuit. It can be measured using an ammeter and is measured in amps.
Voltage	The difference in electrical energy between two parts of a circuit. It can be measured using a volt meter and is measured in volts.
Switch	Opens and closes a circuit, allowing or stopping electricity from flowing.
History	Anglo Saxons
Sutton Hoo	Is the site of a cemetery containing an undisturbed ship-burial, including a wealth of Anglo-Saxon artefacts.
Lyre	A five to seven (mostly six) string instrument used throughout northern Europe during the early middle ages
Runes	Used as an alphabet for Anglo Saxon writing.
King Offa	King of Mercia, an Anglo Saxon kingdom, until his death in July 796.
Alfred the Great	King of Wessex (871 – c. 886) and King of the Anglo Saxons (c. 886 – 899).
Edward the Confessor	Anglo Saxon king from 1042 to 1066.
Harold II	The last Anglo Saxon king. He was killed at the Battle of Hastings by Norman invaders. His death marks the end of Anglo Saxon rule over England.
Angles	A member of one of the Germanic peoples. One of the three Anglo Saxon tribes.
Jutes	A member of one of the Germanic peoples. One of the three Anglo Saxon tribes.
Saxons	A member of one of the Germanic peoples. One of the three Anglo Saxon tribes.
Geography	
landmark	A notable location with historical, cultural, or geographical significance.
destination	The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent; place or point aimed at.
settlement	A colony that is newly established; a place or region newly settled.
compass	A magnetic or electronic device used to determine the cardinal directions (usually magnetic or true north).
River	A large and often winding stream which drains a land mass, carrying water down from higher areas to a lower point, ending at an ocean or in an inland sea.
Landscape	A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all the objects it contains.