

Glossary of key words for Terms 3 and 4

YEAR 3



Word	Meaning
Maths	
Grid method	The grid method is a written technique used to teach children multiplication. It involves partitioning the numbers into hundreds, tens and ones before they are multiplied and placing them in a grid. The numbers are multiplied and the results are added together to give the total answer.
Inverse operation	The calculation, which is opposite to a given calculation. Addition is the inverse of subtraction; multiplication is the inverse of division.
Multiplication	Finding how many altogether in a given number of equal sized groups. Represented by the symbol 'x'.
Partitioning	See also recombining. Partitioning is dividing a number into the individual values of its digits, and helps children to understand the values of these digits. For example: 782 can be partitioned into 700 + 80 + 2
Place value	The value of all the digits in a number. For example, in the number 627, the digit '2' is worth 20, the digit '6' is worth 600.
Recombining	See also partitioning. Recombining is putting the individual digit place values of a number back together to make the original number. For example, 200 + 50 + 6 is recombined to make 256.
Rounding numbers	Adjusting digits up or down to the nearest tens, hundreds, thousands number etc. in order to make the calculations easier.
English	
Adverbial phrase	A phrase built around an adverb – for example 'as quickly as possible', 'very rudely'.
Conjunction	A word that joins two clauses. Co-ordinating conjunctions include 'and', 'but' and 'so'. Subordinating conjunctions include, 'because', 'if' and 'until'.
Fronted adverbial	Words or phrases used at the beginning of a sentence, used like adverbs to describe the action that follows. For example, 'With a happy smile, she skipped into the room'.
Inverted commas	Punctuation marks used to show direct speech in a sentence. Also known as speech marks, but in the 2014 National Curriculum children are taught the term inverted commas instead.
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'.
Root word	A basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it. Adding prefixes and suffixes can change the meaning of a root word.
Subordinate clause	A clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, but is lined to a main clause using a subordinating conjunction.
History	
Romans	The Romans are the people who originated from the city of Rome. Rome was the centre of the Roman Empire where the lands were controlled by the Romans, which included parts of Europe, North Africa and parts of the Middle East.
Invasion	Attacking a country or region with an armed force.
Legacy	This refers to what someone has done or what they have left behind and are remembered by.
Celts	A modern name used to refer to people who lived in Britain (Britons) during the Iron Age.
Boudicca	A Queen of a Celtic tribe who lead an attack on invading Roman soldiers.
Tribe	A group of persons having a common character, occupation, or interest.
Geography	
Climate	The weather conditions over an area or region for a long period of time.
Climatic zones	These zones are areas with distinct climates.
Precipitation	Rain, snow, hail or sleet that falls to the ground.
Fog	A thick cloud of tiny water droplets suspended near the earth's surface. Fog is restricts vision more than mist.
Equator	An imaginary line drawn around the earth equally distant from both poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
Science	
Force	A push or pull on an object which causes it to move at different speeds or directions.

Magnetic	A material that is attracted to a magnet.
Non-magnetic	A material that isn't attracted to a magnet.
Attract	To pull towards or draw nearer by force. The south pole of one magnet will attract the north pole of another.
Repel	To push back or away by force. The north pole of one magnet will repel the north pole of another.
Magnetic poles	A point at the end of a magnet where the magnetic field is strongest.