

# Glossary of key words for Terms 3 and 4

## YEAR 4

Word	Meaning
<b>English</b>	
Adverb	A <u>word</u> that <u>modifies</u> a <u>verb</u> , <u>adjective</u> , other adverbs, or various other types of words, <u>phrases</u> , or <u>clauses</u> .
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	A phrase made up of a noun and at least one adjective.
Fronted adverbial	A word, phrase or clause that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or a clause.
Noun	A <u>word</u> that can be used to refer to a <u>person</u> , <u>animal</u> , <u>place</u> , <u>thing</u> .
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.
Metaphor	A word or phrase that is used to describe something as if it was something else. For example: a wave of terror crashed over him. Terror isn't actually a wave, but this is a good way to describe the emotion.
Synonyms	A <u>word</u> or <u>phrase</u> with a <u>meaning</u> that is the same as, or very similar to, another word or phrase.
Inverted commas	Punctuation that is used around direct speech.
<b>Maths</b>	
Area	A <u>measure</u> of the <u>extent</u> of a <u>surface</u> ; it is measured in square units.
Perimeter	The distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape. To calculate the perimeter you add the lengths of all the sides of the shape together.
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.
Multiples	A <u>whole number</u> that can be <u>divided</u> by another whole number with no <u>remainder</u> .

Rounding	Adjusting digits up or down to the nearest tens, hundreds, thousands number etc. in order to make the calculations easier.
Negative numbers	A negative number is said to be less than zero. A negative number is written by putting a minus sign, "-", in front of a positive number. For example, "-3" is a negative number. It is read "negative three" or "minus three" and it means the opposite of 3.
<b>PSHE</b>	Valuing difference and keeping myself safe
Consent	Giving permission for something to happen or saying yes.
Compromise	When a disagreement is settled by people accepting something that is slightly different from what they originally wanted. This may be because of circumstances or because they are considering the wishes of other people.
Negotiation	Reaching an agreement through discussion with others.
Personal space	The space around our body. People will have different views regarding where they feel comfortable with people entering their personal body space.
Relationships	A relation between two people. Relationships can be formed with many people, for example: close family members, wider family, friends and acquaintances.
Respect	We accept the things that may make people different to us and don't try to put them down or make them feel sad or uncomfortable because of these differences.
Tolerance	Accepting others who are different in their race, culture, habitats or beliefs.
Stereotypes	An often or unfair belief that many people with particular characteristics are the same. For example, people can be stereotyped based on their gender.
Risk	Something that may cause loss or injury.
Hazard	A potential source of danger. For example, snow and ice on the playground.
Dare	When someone dares you to do something, they are asking you to do something risky which you feel uncomfortable with and might get you into trouble or cause harm.
Norms	A statistic used to describe something.
Influence	Causing something to happen without direct effort.