

Glossary of key words for Terms 1 and 2

YEAR 4



Word	Meaning
English	
adverb	A <u>word</u> that <u>modifies (changes)</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	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 <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).
suffix	Letters that go at the end of a root word and change its meaning, for example, 'care/ careless'.
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 <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.
Maths	
area	A <u>measure</u> of the <u>extent</u> of a <u>surface</u> ; 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 <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.

PSHE	'Being my best' and 'Me and My Relationships'
Unique	Comes from the Latin word meaning 'one' and means being the only one of its type.
Qualities	A special, distinctive or essential characteristic for somebody.
Similar	When someone or something has qualities that are the same or in common with something else.
Different	When something is not the same as something or someone else.
Early Warning Signs	Early Warning Signs are signals that we get in our body which tell us if we are feeling unsafe, worried or scared.
Choices	The act of making a decision between two or more things.
Five Ways to Wellbeing	The 5 ways to wellbeing can help to keep you active and boost your mood. They include: keeping active, taking notice, connecting with others, keep learning and give to others in need.
Community	The people who live in a specific area (e.g Banbury) and the area itself. People in a community live and work together to
Refuse	Politely saying no to things you do not need.
Reduce	Using less of something.
Recycle	Many products are now recyclable, which means that they can be turned into something else. Paper, metal, glass, plastic and clothes are among many items which can be recycled.
Re-use	Using things more than once, as opposed to throwing them away after one use. For example: reusable water bottles.
Rot	Letting waste food turn into compost to be used in the garden.
Re-think	Think about different ways to do things. For example: manufacturers may use less plastic to package their products in order to protect and look after the environment.
Repair	To fix something which may be broken, rather than throwing it away.