

Key Vocabulary for Year 3/4 2019/20 –Term 1/2

English

Nouns - A **noun** is a thing, a feeling or the name of a person or place (a naming word). To test if it is a noun you can always put 'a', 'the' or 'my' in front of it, and, if it is a name it starts with a capital letter. Examples - book, love, table, Otley, happiness are all nouns. **Proper Noun** - is a name of place or person and needs a capital letter. Examples - Paris, Jason, Farnley Lane

Concrete noun - is a thing that you can touch. Examples - brick, cup, river, letter, brain. **Abstract noun** - a thing that exists but you cannot touch it. Examples - love, hate, thought, philosophy.

Singular - means just one thing or person. Examples - table, place, feeling. **Plural** - means two or more things or people. Examples - tables, places, feelings.

Verbs - Verbs express an action or a state (a doing word). To test if a word is a verb put 'I' with it. Examples - go, see, do, like, run, sing. **Modal verbs** - the modal verbs are can, (could), may, (might), must, shall, (should), will and (would). They express the likelihood of something taking place. Examples - I could win the prize, He might pop round tonight

The Imperative - this is when the verb is used as a command. Examples - Look! Sit! Stop! Behave! **Tense** - we use verbs to help us say when something happens. **Tense** means past, present and future. **Past** - an action that happened in the past. Example - I worked hard yesterday. **Present** - an action that is happening now happens today, or regularly. Examples - I am eating my dinner, I eat my dinner at one o'clock. **Future** - an action that will happen in the future. Example - I will go to America one day.

Adjective - An adjective is a describing word. It always describes a noun. Examples - red, beautiful, delicious.

Adverb - An adverb is a word that gives information about another word. An adverb describes how you do a verb and in English these words usually end in -ly. Example - slowly, beautifully, seriously. } An adverb can describe when a verb is done. Example - yesterday, now

An adverb can describe how often it is done - Example - frequently

An adverb can describe where a verb is done - Example - here, there

An adverb can describe how a verb is done - Example - swiftly, fast, often

Pronoun - A pronoun stands instead of a noun or name and is used as a reference.

They are divided into three categories: **first person**, **second person** and **third person** pronouns.

First person (Talking about yourself) I, me, my, mine

Second person (Talking directly to others) you, your, yours we, us, our, ours

Third person (Talking about others) he, she, him, his, her, hers it, its they, them, their, theirs

Possessive pronouns - Are used when you need to show possession of something. Examples - my, mine, yours, his, hers, ours, your, theirs.

Preposition - A small word that tells you where something is. - on, next to, beside, above, behind

Conjunction A word that you use to join simple sentences together or to join clauses of sentences together. Examples - and, but, because, although, despite

Mathematics

Vocabulary - to know numbers to one thousand, number line, 100 square, Column addition and subtraction, partition, total, sum, multiply, divide, product, Multiples of four, eight, fifty and one hundred, Leap year, twelve-hour/twenty-four-hour clock, Roman numerals I to XIII, Greater/less than, degrees, angle, Numerator, denominator Unit fraction, non-unit fraction, compare and order, Tenths Chart, bar chart, frequency table, Carroll diagram, Venn diagram, shape, circle, square, rectangle, triangle, pentagon, hexagon, heptagon, 2D, 3D, cube, cuboid, sphere, prism.

Science

Animals, including humans important vocabulary (as for previous years, plus):

ankle, arteries, backbone, ball and socket joints, bone, brain, branching blood vessels, capillaries, cardio-vascular system, cartilage, collar bone (clavicle), contract, endoskeleton, exoskeleton, extensor, fibula, finger, fixed joints, flexor, foot, hand, heart, hinge joints, humerus, involuntary muscles, joints, knee cap (patella), ligaments, moveable joints, movement, muscles, opposing pairs, pelvis, protection, shoulder blades (scapula), skeletal and muscular systems, radius, relax, ribs, skeletons, skull, sliding joints, spinal cord, sternum, support, thigh bone (femur), tibia, toe, ulna, veins, vertebrates, voluntary muscles, wrist.

History (Romans)

Amphitheatre - A place where Romans went to watch animals and people fighting.

Aqueduct - A system of pipes and channels which brings clean water into towns

Barbarian - A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen as having a violent nature.

Basilica - A large building where town business was carried out (like a modern Town Hall) **Caldarium** - Hot room in a bath-suite.

Camouflage - An aid designed to hide or disguise something.

Cavalry - Soldiers who fight on horseback

Chariot - Cart with two wheels pulled by horses. Romans raced chariots, and Celtic warriors rode into battle on them.

Election - Process where people vote to choose the people they want to be in charge. Elections are often held to decide who will govern a country **Fortuna** -Roman goddess of luck and good fortune.

Forum - Open space in the middle of a town for markets and meeting people (like a market square)

Frigidarium - Cold room in a bath-suite, normally a cold plunge pool

Gaul - The Roman name for what is now France, Belgium and Holland.

Mercury - The messenger of the Roman gods. He was also the god of trade.

Minerva - Roman goddess of wisdom and crafts.

Mosaic - A pattern made from coloured pieces of stones and pottery.

Myth - A made up story often about gods and spirits which is told to explain things about the world.

Neptune - Roman god of the sea.

Republic - A country without a king, queen or emperor. The people who rule it are elected. France, Italy and Germany are countries today which are republics.

Roman - A person who lives in or comes from Rome in Italy.

Roman Governor -The ruler of Roman Britain, who worked for the Roman Emperor.

Sacred - Something that is believed to be holy and to have a special connection with a god or gods.

Senate - The Roman government, made up of senators. **Senator** - A person elected to be part of the government. Some countries today, like the U.S.A., still have senators.

Sewage - The dirty water and waste which is poured down sewers from drains and lavatories. **Sewers** - Pipes or tunnels that carry away sewage

Slave - Someone sold to another person to work for them for free. They don't have any rights or freedom.

Strigil - A metal object used in Baths to scrape sweat, dirt and excess oil off.

Stylus - A metal pen for scratching words into wax on wooden tablets.

Tax - Money or items given to the government. This payment helped to pay for things like soldiers in the army and building roads.

Tribe - A group of people who live in one part of a country and are ruled by a chief.

Underworld - A gloomy place where Romans believed your soul went after you died.

Venus - Roman goddess of love and beauty

Villa - A large house in the country. Some villas were farmhouses and some were like palaces.

Geography (Linked to the Romans topic)

Map, Europe, country, Italy, Rome, England, Scotland, Wales, York, Lincoln, location, physical, human, characteristics, hills, mountains, coasts, rivers, settlement, Northern Hemisphere, trade, globe, 8 points of the compass.

Music

Listen, recall, fluency, control, expression, composer, musician, pitch, tempo, structure, notation

Art & Design

Observe, create, control, technique, draw, paint, sketch, design, clay, sculpture, mosaic, materials

Religious Education

Physical Education

Team, pass, throw, dribble, goal, ball, penalty

Design & Technology

Computing

E-Safety -E-Awareness

Modern Languages
Spanish, Spain,

PSHE