

## MATHEMATICS – Year 4 Vocabulary List

Word	Meaning
multiples	A quantity obtained by multiplication. The product of a quantity by an integer when something exists in multiple forms
negative	A negative number is a real number that is less than zero. Negative numbers represent opposites
order	An arrangement of items in a sequence
compare	To examine in order, to note the similarities or differences of
inverse	Reversed (turned backward) in order or nature or effect
operation	Calculation by mathematical methods
facts	Something proven to be true
factors	A number or quantity that when multiplied with another produces a given number or expression
commutativity	giving the same result whatever order the values are in
distributive law	Multiplying a number by a group of numbers added together is the same as doing each multiplication separately
equivalent quantities	<i>Equivalent's</i> Latin roots are "equal" and "value," How much there is, or how many there are of something that you can quantify
round	Expressed to the nearest integer, ten, hundred, or thousand
decimal	A decimal is a fraction written in a special form. Instead of writing $\frac{1}{2}$ , for example, you can express the fraction as the decimal 0.5
convert	A second may be one-sixtieth of a minute or the item after first
seconds	A second may be one-sixtieth of a minute or the item after first
minutes	A unit of time equal to 60 seconds or $\frac{1}{60}$ th of an hour
hours	An hour is a unit of time $\pm$ its sixty minutes, 3,600 seconds, or the length it takes the long hand on your watch to move in a full circle

geometric	The Greek roots of <i>geometry</i> literally mean "to measure earth." Also, the pure mathematics of points and lines and curves and surfaces
triangle	A triangle is a polygon, which is a closed shape like a square or a hexagon, but a triangle has only three sides
quadrilateral	A quadrilateral is a four-sided polygon, like a square, rectangle, or rhombus
acute	An angle less than 90 degrees but more than 0 degrees
obtuse	An angle between 90 and 180 degrees
symmetry	The correspondence in size, form, and arrangement of parts on opposite sides of a plane, line, or point
isosceles	Triangle with two sides that are the exact same length. The angles across from each equal side are also the same
equilateral	The sides of a regular polygon are all equal in length and so are the interior angles
scalene	A triangle with no equal sides in length, or no equal angles
quadrant	Anything that's split into four equal parts can be described as being made up of quadrants. When a circle is evenly divided into four sections by two perpendicular lines, each of the four areas is a quadrant
translation	A transformation in which the origin of the coordinate system is moved to another position but the direction of each axis remains the same, i.e. without rotation
polygon	A polygon is a closed two-dimensional shape with straight sides
discrete	Discrete means separate or divided. A discrete unit is separate part of something larger
continuous	Continuous describes something that occurs over space or time without interruption

SCIENCE—Year 4 Living things and their habitats Vocabulary List

Word	Meaning
classification	The assignment of organisms to groups within a system of categories distinguished by structure, origin, etc.
vertebrate	Having vertebrae; having a backbone or spinal column
invertebrate	Of or relating to creatures without a backbone
recognise	To identify from knowledge of appearance or characteristics
characteristics	Pertaining to, constituting, or indicating the character or peculiar quality of a person or thing; typical; distinctive
environment	The air, water, minerals, organisms, and all other external factors surrounding and affecting a given organism at any time
climate	A region or area characterized by a given climate

### SCIENCE-Year 4 Animals, including humans Vocabulary List

herbivore	An animal that feeds on grass and other plants
carnivore	Any other animal or any plant that feeds on animals
omnivore	An organism that eats both plants and animals
Digestive system	The system by which ingested food is acted upon by physical and chemical means to provide the body with absorbable nutrients and to excrete waste products; in mammals the system includes the alimentary canal extending from the mouth to the anus, and the hormones and enzymes assisting in digestion
producer	An autotrophic organism that serves as a source of food for other organisms in a food chain. Producers include green plants, which produce food through photosynthesis, and certain bacteria that are capable of converting inorganic substances into food through chemosynthesis. Compare consumer
consumer	An organism, usually an animal, that feeds on plants or other animals

predator	Any organism that exists by preying upon other organisms
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## HISTORY – Year 4 Romans Vocabulary List

Word	Meaning
republic	A form of government whose head of state is not a monarch
Latin	The language of the ancient Romans
citizen	Inhabitant of a city or town
sacrifice	A loss or something you give up, usually for a better cause
rebellion	War waged against government by portion of its subjects
economy	Careful management of resources, such as money and materials
province	A region within a country
legion	A horde or large number of people or things. Originally a term for a military unit
senate	When a government is split into two houses, the 'upper house' is called the senate
elect	To choose for an office, position or duty
emperor	A leader with undisputed power who controlled a nation, or group of nations known as an empire
dictator	A ruler who is unconstrained by law
empire	The domain ruled by an emperor or empress; the region over which imperial dominion is exercised
assassinate	To murder, especially socially prominent persons. To destroy or damage seriously, as of someone's reputation
tax	A charge against a citizen's person or property or activity for the support of government
hygiene	A condition promoting sanitary practices

calendar	A system of timekeeping that defines the beginning and length and divisions of the year
trade	1. The commercial exchange (buying and selling on domestic or international markets) of goods and services. 2. The skilled practice of a practical occupation.
BC	"B.C." stands for the English phrase "before Christ"
AD	Anno Domini is often presented The term anno Domini is Medieval Latin  and means "in the year of the Lord"
climate	The weather in some location averaged over some long period of time
Peninsula	A large mass of land projecting into a body of water
prosperity	The condition of prospering; having good fortune
conquer	To take possession of by force, as after an invasion
barbarian	A member of an uncivilized people
gladiator	A professional combatant or a captive who entertained the public by engaging in mortal combat
mausoleum	A large burial chamber, usually above ground
mosaic	Art consisting of a design made of small pieces of coloured stone or glass
sacred	Made or declared or believed to be holy; devoted to a deity or some religious ceremony or use
tribe	A group of people related by blood or marriage
cohort	A band of warriors (originally a unit of a Roman Legion)
orator	A person who delivers a speech or oration
tribune	An official elected by the plebeians to protect their interests

### HISTORY – Year 4 Anglo Saxons Vocabulary List

Kingdom	The domain ruled by a king or queen
settlement	A body of people who settle far from home but maintain ties with their homeland; inhabitants remain nationals

	of their home state but are not literally under the home state's system of government
invasion	The act of invading; the act of an army that invades for conquest or plunder
tribe	A social division of (usually preliterate) people A group of people related by blood or marriage
united	Characterized by unity; being or joined into a single entity
chief	The head of a tribe or clan
war	The waging of armed conflict against an enemy
strength	The property of being physically or mentally strong
ruler	A person who rules or commands
execution	Putting a condemned person to death
punishment	The act of punishing
law	The collection of rules imposed by authority
outlaw	Someone who has committed a crime or has been legally convicted of a crime
weregild	Weregild also known as man price, was a value placed on every being and piece of property. If property was stolen, or someone was injured or killed, the guilty person would have to pay weregild as restitution to the victim's family or to the owner of the property
blood feud	A feud in which members of the opposing parties murder each other
fine	Money extracted as a penalty
power	A state powerful enough to influence events throughout the world
raid	Search without warning, make a sudden surprise attack on To enter someone else's territory and take spoils
struggle	An open clash between two opposing groups
peace	The state prevailing during the absence of war The general security of public places
agreement	An agreement is made when two parties agree to something

divide	Separated into parts or pieces
epic	A long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds. Used to describe events that happen over a long period and involve a lot of action and difficulty
heroic	Having or displaying qualities appropriate for heroes
druid	A pre-Christian priest among the Celts of ancient Gaul and Britain and Ireland
celtic	Relating to or characteristic of the Celts
ethic	Motivation based on ideas of right and wrong
myth	A traditional story accepted as history; serves to explain the world view of a people
legacy	A gift of personal property by will
Pagan	A person who follows a polytheistic or pre-Christian religion (not a Christian or Muslim or Jew)
chronicle	A record or narrative description of past events
kin	Group of people related by blood or marriage
bard	A lyric poet
comitatus	Comitatus was in ancient times the Latin term for an armed escort or retinue. The term was used especially in the context of Germanic warrior culture, for a warband tied to a leader by an oath of fealty
honour	The state of being honoured
Danelaw	A historical name given to the part of England in which the laws of the Danes held sway and dominated those of the Anglo-Saxons
tradition	A specific practice of long standing
Thane	A feudal lord or baron. A man ranking above an ordinary freeman and below a noble in Anglo-Saxon England (especially one who gave military service in exchange for land)
oath	A solemn promise, usually invoking a divine witness, regarding your future acts or behaviour
wyrd	Wyrd is a concept in Anglo-Saxon culture roughly corresponding to fate or personal destiny

	The term developed into the modern English adjective weird
successor	A person who follows next in order
excavation	Excavation is the act or process of digging, especially when something specific is being removed from the ground. Archaeologists use excavation to find artefacts and fossils
worship	The activity of worshipping
convert	To change the nature, purpose, or function of something
resources	A source of aid or support that may be drawn upon when needed
formed	Having or given a form or shape
grave	A place for the burial of a corpse (especially beneath the ground and marked by a tombstone)
possession	Anything owned or possessed
monk	A male religious living in a cloister and devoting himself to contemplation and prayer and work
mint	Any aromatic herb, plant of the genus <i>Mentha</i>
translation	A written communication in a second language having the same meaning as the written communication in a first language
runes	Any character from an ancient Germanic alphabet used in Scandinavia from the 3rd century to the Middle Ages
jutes	The Jutes were a Germanic people. The Jutes are believed to have originated from the Jutland Peninsula and part of the North Frisian coast
Frisians	The Frisians are a Germanic ethnic group indigenous to the coastal parts of the Netherlands and northwestern Germany
Mercia	Mercia dominated what would later become England for three centuries, subsequently going into a gradual decline while Wessex eventually conquered and united all the kingdoms into the Kingdom of England
rival	The contestant you hope to defeat
remains	The dead body of a human being Any object that is left unused

*annexed*

*To take (territory) as if by conquest*