

SCIENCE – Year 3 Light Unit Vocabulary List

Word	Origin/Etymology	Meaning	Synonyms	Similar words
Reflect	C15: from Latin reflectere to bend back, from re- + flectere to bend; see flex	to cast back (light, heat, sound, etc.) from a surface	Mirror, reverse, copy, rebound	Reflective, reflection
Surface	1605–15; < French, equivalent to sur-sur-1 + face face, apparently modeled on Latin superficies superficies	the outer face, outside, or exterior boundary of a thing; outermost or uppermost layer or area	Area, face, exterior	
Transparent	C15: from Medieval Latin transpārēre to show through, from Latin trans- + pārēre to appear	having the property of transmitting rays of light through its substance so that bodies situated beyond or behind can be distinctly seen.	Clear, translucent, see-through	Transparent, transpire, translucent
Translucent	1590–1600; < Latin trānslūcent- (stem of trānslūcēns), present participle of trānslūcere to shine through.	permitting light to pass through but diffusing it so that persons, objects, etc., on the opposite side are not clearly visible:	Luminous, semi-opaque, see-through	transparent
Opaque	C15: from Latin opācus shady	not transparent or translucent; impenetrable to light; not allowing light to pass through	Blurred, cloudy, dull, gloomy	
Shadow	before 900; (noun) Middle English sch(e)adew(e), schadow, shadw(e), Old English scead(u)we, oblique case of sceadu shade; (v.	a dark figure or image cast on the ground or some surface by a body intercepting light	Dark, shade, gloom, obscurity	Shading, shade, shadowy.

HISTORY – Y3 The Ancient Greeks Vocabulary List

Word	Origin/Etymology	Meaning	Synonyms	Similar words
civilisation	State of being reclaimed from the "rudeness of savage life" first recorded in 1772, probably from French civilisation, serving as an opposite to barbarity	A society in an advanced state of social development (e.g., with complex legal and political and religious organisations)	culture, custom, society, advancement, progress,	civil, civilian, civilize
Hellas	From Ancient Greek Ἑλλάς (Hellás, "Greece").	The Greek name for Greece.	N/A	Hellenic, Hellenistic
philosophy	c. 1300 <i>filosofie</i> from Old French and from Greek philosophia meaning love of knowledge	The rational investigation of questions about existence and knowledge and ethics	thinking, reasoning, thought, wisdom, knowledge	philosopher, philosophic
warrior	c. 1300, from Old North French <i>werreier</i>	Someone engaged in or experienced in warfare	fighter, soldier, combatant	war
actor	Latin <i>actor</i> meaning an agent or doer; a theatrical player or orator	A theatrical performer	performer, player, trouper, theatrical dramatic artist, thespian, member of the cast	act, action, active
athlete	Latin <i>athleta</i> meaning a wrestler or combatant in public games	A person trained to compete in sports	sportsperson, competitor, contestant, player	athletic
architecture	Latin <i>architectura</i> from <i>architectus</i> meaning master builder	The discipline dealing with the principles of design and construction and	building design, planning, construction,	architect, architectonics

		ornamentation of fine buildings		
politician	1580s, "person skilled in politics," from politics + -ian	A person who campaigns for or holds a position in government or is engaged in civil administration	legislator, Member of Parliament, representative, minister, statesman, stateswoman, political leader, law-maker, public servant, elected official, office-bearer, senator	political, politically, politically correct
democracy	From Greek <i>dēmokratia</i> "popular government," from <i>dēmos</i> "common people," + <i>kratos</i> "rule, strength"	A political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them	majority rule	democratic
empire	From Latin <i>imperium</i> meaning a "rule, authority, supreme power"	A monarchy with an emperor or empress as head of state A group of countries under a single authority	kingdom realm territory dominion	emperor, empress
slave	From Old French <i>esclave</i> (13c.) a "person who is the chattel or property of another"	A person who is owned by someone and forced to obey	bondservant serf	slavery
culture	From Latin <i>cultura</i> meaning "cultivating, agriculture" The "cultivation through education and refinement of the mind" is attested by c. 1500	All the knowledge and values shared by a society	civilisation society	cultural

trade	1540s, "to tread a path," from trade (n.). Meaning "to occupy oneself (in something)" is recorded from c. 1600. Meaning "to barter" is by 1793	The commercial exchange (buying and selling on domestic or international markets) of goods and services The skilled practice of a practical occupation	swap, exchange, switch, barter, substitute, replace craft, occupation, job, career, profession, business,	trading, trader
invasion	From Late Latin <i>invasionem</i> meaning "an attack" and <i>invadere</i> meaning "to go, or get into; enter violently, penetrate into as an enemy, assault"	The act of invading; the act of an army that invades for conquest or plunder	occupation, conquering, capture, seizure, annexation, takeover	invader, invaded
archaic	From Greek <i>archaikos</i> which literally means "from Classical Greek culture," and <i>arkhaios</i> "ancient, old-fashioned, antiquated, primitive"	So extremely old as seeming to belong to an earlier period	obsolete, out of date, old-fashioned, behind the times, bygone, antiquated, antique, past its prime, having seen better days, olde worlde,	N/A
temple	From Latin <i>templum</i> "piece of ground consecrated for the taking of auspices, building for worship of a god"	Place of worship consisting of a building for the worship of a deity	chapel, church, mosque, pagoda, place of worship, sanctuary, shrine, synagogue	N/A
city-state	A city which is an independent sovereign state (1877)	A state consisting of a sovereign city	polis	N/A
government	From Latin <i>gubernare</i> "to	The system by which a	administration, regime,	govern, governor,

	direct, rule, guide, govern"	community or other political unit is governed	authority, leadership,	governance
law	Old English <i>lagu</i> "ordinance, rule prescribed by authority, regulation; district governed by the same laws" also sometimes "right, legal privilege"	The collection of rules imposed by authority	rules and regulations, legislation, legal code, jurisprudence	laws, lawyer
conquer	From Old French <i>conquerre</i> "conquer, defeat, vanquish" From Vulgar Latin <i>conquaerere</i> "to search for, procure by effort, win"	Take possession of by force, as after an invasion	defeat, beat, vanquish, triumph over, be victorious over, get the better of, bring someone to their knees, overcome, overwhelm, overpower	conquered, conqueror
language	From Vulgar Latin <i>linguaticum</i> meaning "tongue or speech"	A systematic means of communicating by the use of sounds or conventional symbols	speech, writing, communication, verbal expression, conversation, speaking, utterance, vocabulary, articulation	N/A
vote	From Latin <i>votum</i> "a vow, wish, promise to a god, solemn pledge, dedication"	Express one's choice or preference by vote	ballot, poll, election, referendum, show of hands	voted, voter
legend	From Medieval Latin <i>legenda</i> meaning the story of especially the lives of saints, which were read certain days in church	A story about mythical or supernatural beings or events	saga, epic, folk tale, oral history, tradition	legendary

myth	From Greek <i>mythos</i> "speech, thought, word, discourse, conversation; story, saga, tale, myth, anything delivered by word of mouth," a word of unknown origin.	A traditional story accepted as history; serves to explain the world view of a people	fable, allegory, parable	mythology, mythical
discovery	1550s (Hakluyt), "fact of discovering what was previously unknown"	The finding or uncovering of something.	locating, uncovering, unearthing, learning, realisation, revelation, disclosure, aha moment, invention	discovered, discoveries
mercenary	From Latin <i>mercenarius</i> "one who does anything for pay," literally "hired, paid,"	A person hired to fight for another country than their own	soldier of fortune, professional soldier, hired soldier	mercenaries
God	Old English "supreme being, deity; the Christian God; image of a god; godlike person," from Proto-Germanic <i>guthan</i> which is of uncertain origin	Any supernatural being worshipped as controlling some part of the world or some aspect of life or who is the personification of a force. A god is a supreme being or deity, and it's spelled with a lowercase g when you're not referring to the God of Christian, Jewish, or Muslim tradition. The ancient Greeks had many gods	deity, divine being, celestial being, supreme being, divinity, immortal, creator	goddess, god-like

		— including Zeus, Apollo, and Poseidon.		
immortal	From Latin <i>immortalis</i> "deathless, undying"	Not subject to death	undying, never dying, deathless, eternal, everlasting, imperishable, indestructible	immortality
acropolis	From Latinized form of Greek <i>akropolis</i> "citadel", from <i>akros</i> "highest, upper" + <i>polis</i> "city".	The citadel in ancient Greek towns	castle, citadel, fortification, garrison	N/A
agora	From 1590s, "open assembly place, chief public square and marketplace of a town; popular political assembly held in such a place." From Greek "an assembly of the People."	The marketplace in ancient Greece	bazaar, plaza, marketplace, shopping complex, shopping plaza,	N/A
Hoplite	From <i>hopla</i> "arms and armour, gear for war," plural of <i>hoplon</i> "tool, weapon, implement."	A heavy-armed foot soldier of ancient Greece.	N/A	N/A
marathon	From the story of the Greek hero Pheidippides, who in 490 B.C.E. ran to Athens from the Plains of Marathon to tell of the allied Greek victory there over the Persian army. It was introduced as an athletic	A foot race of 26 miles and 385 yards	cross-country race, endurance run, test of endurance	N/A

	<p>event in the 1896 revival of the Olympic Games, based on the story of Pheidippides. The word quickly was extended to mean "any very long event or activity."</p>			
oligarchy	<p>From Greek <i>oligarkhia</i> "government by the few," from <i>oligos</i> "few, small, little" + <i>-arkhia</i> "to rule"</p>	<p>A political system governed by a few people</p>	<p>coercion, cruelty, despotism, domination, oppression, totalitarianism, absolutism, Fascism, imperiousness, totality, reign of terror</p>	N/A
orator	<p>From Latin <i>orare</i> "to speak, speak before a court or assembly, pray, plead"</p>	<p>A person who delivers a speech or oration</p>	<p>speech-maker, public speaker, lecturer, talker public speaker, rhetorician</p>	<p>oratory, oration</p>
peninsula	<p>From Latin <i>paeninsula</i> "a peninsula," literally "almost an island"</p>	<p>A large mass of land projecting into a body of water</p>	<p>cape, point, head, headland, foreland, horn</p>	N/A
ostracism	<p>From Greek <i>ostrakismos</i>, "to ostracize," from <i>ostrakon</i> "tile, potsherd." A method of 10-year banishment in ancient Athens, by which the citizens gathered and each wrote on a potsherd or tile the name of a man they deemed dangerous to the</p>	<p>The act of excluding someone from society by general consent</p>	<p>banishment</p>	<p>ostracize</p>

	liberties of the people, and a man whose name turned up often enough was sent away.			
rite	From Latin <i>ritus</i> "religious observance or ceremony, custom, usage."	Any customary observance or practice	ceremony, ritual, ceremonial, observance, service, sacrament, worship, celebration	ritual
serf	From Old French <i>serf</i> "vassal, servant, slave"	A person who is bound to the land and owned by the feudal lord	bondsman, slave, servant, helot	serfdom
scholar	From Old English <i>scolere</i> meaning "student"	A learned person; someone who by long study has gained mastery in one or more disciplines Someone (especially a child) who learns (as from a teacher) or takes up knowledge or beliefs	academic, intellectual, learned person, professor, man of letters, woman of letters, mind, intellect	scholarship
tragedy	From Greek <i>tragodia</i> "a dramatic poem or play in formal language and having an unhappy resolution"	An event resulting in great loss and misfortune	disaster, calamity, catastrophe, cataclysm, devastation, misfortune, misadventure, mishap, setback, trial, tribulation, affliction, injury, adversity	tragic
tradition	From Old French <i>tradicion</i> "transmission, presentation, handing over"	A specific practice of long standing	historical convention, unwritten law, oral history, heritage	traditional
reason	From Old French	A rational motive	logic, logical	reasoning,

	<i>raisoner</i> "speak, discuss; argue; address; speak to."	for a belief or action	thought, rationality, scientific thinking, reasoning, thought, cognition	reasonable
allegiance	Late 14c. meaning "ties or obligations of a citizen or subject to a government or sovereign." From Anglo-French <i>legaunce</i> meaning "loyalty of a liege-man to his lord."	The act of binding yourself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action The loyalty that citizens owe to their country (or subjects to their sovereign)	loyalty, faithfulness, fidelity, obedience, devotion	allegiant
assembly	From Old French <i>as(s)emblee</i> "assembly, gathering; union, marriage"	A group of persons who are gathered together for a common purpose	gathering, meeting, congregation, convention, rally, council, audience, crowd, company	assemblies, assemble
tyrant	From Latin <i>tyrannus</i> "lord, master, monarch, despot." An "arbitrary ruler" or "cruel governor."	In ancient Greece, a ruler who had seized power without legal right to it	dictator, despot, autocrat, absolute ruler, authoritarian, oppressor	tyranny