

CURRICULUM VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

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Year 4

Personal Development Vocabulary

Protected Characteristics

Age	How old someone is. We must treat people fairly no matter their age.
Disability	When someone's body or mind works differently, and they may need extra help.
Gender reassignment	When a person chooses to live as a different gender.
Marriage and civil partnership	When adults choose to make a special legal promise to be partners.
Pregnancy and maternity	When someone is having a baby or has just had a baby.
Race	The group someone belongs to because of their skin colour, country or background.
Religion or belief	What someone believes, including their faith or no faith at all.
Sex	Whether someone is a boy/man or a girl/woman.
Sexual orientation	Who someone loves or likes.

British Values

Democracy	Everyone gets a chance to have a say, like voting for class decisions.
Rule of Law	We have rules to keep people safe & understand what happens if rules are broken.
Individual Liberty	We are free to make our own choices, as long as we don't hurt others.
Mutual Respect	We are kind and polite to everyone, even if they are different from us.
Tolerance of Different Faiths & Beliefs	We accept and respect people who believe different things or come from different

Sandal Magna Values

To have Integrity	Always being honest and doing the right thing, even when no one is watching
To show Respect	Treating people, places and things with kindness and care
To be Articulate	Be able to share your thoughts and ideas clearly, so others can understand you
To have Courage	Being brave and trying your best, even when something feels difficult or scary

PE

Autumn 1 – Basketball

Travelling	Moving with the ball without dribbling (not allowed in basketball).
Double-dribble	Dribbling the ball, stopping, then starting to dribble again (not allowed).
Possession	Having control of the ball.
Receiver	The person who gets the ball from a pass.
Tracking	Watching and following a player or the ball closely
Rebound	Getting the ball after it bounces off the hoop or backboard.

Autumn 2 - Yoga

Strength	How strong your body is.
Flexibility	How easily your body can stretch and bend.
Stable	Balanced and not wobbling.
Control	Being able to move your body the way you want.
Relax	To let your body and mind become calm.
Technique	The way you do something to do it well.

Spring 1 – Tennis

Serve	The first hit that starts a game or point.
Return	Hitting the ball back after your opponent hits it to you.
Rally	A long back-and-forth hitting of the ball between players.
Opponent	The person or team you are playing against.
Back-hand	A hit made with the back of your hand facing the ball.
Fore-hand	A hit made with the palm of your hand facing the ball

Spring 2 – Fitness

Fitness	How healthy, strong, and active your body is.
Speed	How fast you can move.
Balance	Being able to stay steady without falling
Steady	Keeping your body still and controlled
Agility	How quickly and easily you can change direction.
Stamina	How long you can keep going without getting too tired.

Summer 1 - Rounders

Strike	To hit the ball with the bat.
Fielding	Stopping, catching, or picking up the ball when your team is not batting.
Stance	The way you stand before you hit or throw.
Technique	The way you do a skill so you can do it well.
Rounder	A point you score in rounders by running all the way around the posts.
Batting	Hitting the ball with the bat to try to score
Retrieve	To go and get the ball and bring it back quickly.
Stumped	When a fielder touches the post with the ball before the batter gets there.

Summer 2 - Athletics

Pace	The speed you choose to move at.
Technique	The way you do a skill so you can do it well
Determination	Not giving up, even when something is hard.
Perseverance	Keeping going and practising, even when it takes time to improve
Accuracy	Being able to aim or move exactly where you want
Flight	The way something moves through the air
Personal best	The best you have ever done at something

History

Autumn – Ancient Greece

Olympia	a Greek city where the ancient Olympic games took place
Legacy	something important that is left behind from a person or event
Amphitheatre	an open-air stadium with seats all around
Democracy	a system where people get to help make decisions
City-state	a city and the land around it that rules itself
Hellenes	the people of ancient Greece
Temporary	something that does not last for a long time
Hierarchy	putting people in order of importance

Spring – Roman Britain

Invasion	when an army or country goes into another country to take control
Empire	a group of countries ruled by one leader
Emperor	the ruler of an empire
Dictatorship	when one person has all the power in a country
Revolt	to fight against a ruler or government
Chronology	putting events in the order they happened
Settlement	a place where people live and work
Civilisation	people living and working together in a community
Trade	giving or selling things to other people

Summer 1 – Victorian Britain

Class	a group of people in society, often based on jobs or wealth
Colonies	lands ruled or controlled by another country
Commonwealth	a group of countries that work together and share links
Conquered	when one country takes control of another
Crystal Palace	a big building and event in London showing new inventions and ideas
Cultural	about the way people live, their beliefs, and traditions
Empire	a group of countries ruled by one leader
Era	a period of time in history
Industrial revolution	using machines to make things instead of doing everything by hand
Inequality	when some people have more than others

Summer 2 – Yorkshire Crime and Punishment

Arrest	when the police take someone because they might have broken the law
Court	a place where people go to decide if someone has broken the law
Trial	the process of deciding if someone is guilty
Crime	something that is against the law
Prisoner	a person who is kept in prison for breaking the law
Punishment	what happens to someone who breaks the law
Social	about people and how they live together
Local	near you
Regional	in your area
National	in your country

Geography

Autumn - Italy

Aerial photograph	A photo taken from above that shows what a place looks like from the sky.
Map	A drawing that shows where places are and what they look like from above.
Continent	A huge area of land, like Africa or Europe.
Country	A place with its own land, people and government.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of Earth.
Weather	What the sky and air are like each day
Climate	The usual weather in a place over many years.
Location	The exact place where something is.
Land use	How land is used, such as for homes, farms, shops or parks.
Volcano	A mountain that can erupt with lava
Earthquake	When the ground shakes.

Spring 2 – Locality

Weather	What the sky and air are like each day.
Temperature	How hot or cold the air is
Climate	The usual weather in a place over many years
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of Earth where it is usually warm.
Poles (North Pole / South Pole)	The very top and bottom of Earth, where it is very cold.
Precipitation	Water that falls from the sky, like rain, snow or hail.
Thermometer	A tool that measures temperature.
Anemometer / Weathervane	Anemometer: measures wind speed. Weathervane: shows wind direction
Observe / Record	Look carefully and write down or measure what you find
Bar chart / Line graph / Tally / Pictogram	Ways to show information clearly using bars, lines, marks or pictures

RE

Autumn 1

Genesis	The beginning of everything. The 1st book of the Bible.
The fall	When Adam and Eve disobeyed God bringing sin into the world.
Temptation	Being challenged to do something wrong or against what is right.
Commandments	Rules given by God.
Stewards	People who are trusted to take care of something like the earth.

Autumn 2

The Old Testament	The first part of the Christian Bible
New Testament	The second part of the Bible, recording the life and teachings of Jesus and his earliest followers
Covenant	An agreement or promise
Disciple	A personal follower of Christ during his life
Worship	The feeling or expression of love and praise for a God

Spring 1

Brahman	Hindus believe this is the one great power or spirit that is in everything
Mandir	A Hindu place of worship
Deity	A god or goddess worshipped in Hinduism.
Karma	The belief that good actions bring good results, and bad actions bring bad results.
Moksha	Freedom from the cycle of being born again; a state of peace in Hindu belief.
Shrine	A special place for worship, often with pictures or statues of deities.
Dharma	Doing the right thing and making good choices.

Spring 2

Pentecost	The Christian festival celebrating the coming of the Holy Spirit.
Whit Sunday	The 7 th Sunday after Easter
Ascension	When Jesus rose into heaven. 40 days after the resurrection.
Holy Spirit	3rd person of the trinity. Part of God that lives in Christians.
Heaven	The place regarded in many religions where God lives and the after life is

Summer 1

Journey	A trip or path someone takes, sometimes meaning life changes or learning something new.
Commitment	Promising to stick with something and trying your best to do it.
Rituals	Special actions people do in the same way each time, often for religious reasons.
Tradition	Something people have done for a long time and continue to pass on.

Summer 2

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Science

Autumn 1 – classifying

Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Soft-bodied invertebrate	An invertebrate with a soft body and no hard shell or skeleton, like a worm or slug.
Flowering	A plant that produces flowers to make seeds.
Non-flowering	A plant that does not produce flowers and makes spores instead

Autumn 2 - states of matter

Solid	A state of matter that keeps its shape and does not flow.
Liquid	A state of matter that flows and takes the shape of its container.
Gas (water vapour)	A state of matter that spreads out to fill all available space.
Volume	The amount of space something takes up.
States of matter	The different forms that materials can be in (solid, liquid, gas).
Condensation	When a gas cools and turns into a liquid.
Evaporation	When a liquid heats up and turns into a gas.
Water cycle	The continuous movement of water around the Earth between the sea, land, and air.
Precipitation	Water that falls from clouds as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

Spring 1 – sound

Vibration	A fast back-and-forth movement that produces sound.
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is.
Pitch	How high or low a sound is.
Outer ear	The part of the ear that collects sound.
Inner ear	The part of the ear that processes sound and sends signals to the brain.
Cochlea	A part of the inner ear that helps turn sound vibrations into signals.
Ear drum	A thin piece of skin that vibrates when sound hits it.
Decibel	A unit used to measure how loud a sound is.
Insulate	To reduce or stop sound, heat, or electricity passing through something.

Spring 2 – electricity / energy

Plug	A device that connects an appliance to an electricity supply.
Socket	A point where a plug is inserted to get electricity
Cell	A single source of electrical energy.
Battery	Two or more cells joined together to supply electricity.
Circuit	A complete path that electricity flows through.
Switch	A device that opens or closes a circuit.
Buzzer	An electrical device that makes a sound when electricity flows through it.
Conductor	A material that allows electricity to flow through it easily
Insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to flow through it easily.
Mains	Electricity that comes from power stations and is supplied through wires to buildings.
Battery powered	Something that uses energy stored in a battery to work.
Renewable	Energy that can be replaced naturally and will not run out, like wind or solar power.
Non-renewable	Energy that comes from sources that will eventually run out, like coal, oil, and gas.

Summer 1 – habitats / deforestation

Rural	An area in the countryside with few buildings and lots of nature.
Urban	An area in a town or city with many buildings and people.
Natural resources	Materials found in nature that people use, like water, wood, and rocks.
Deforestation	Cutting down large areas of trees.
Rewilding	Restoring land so nature and wildlife can return.
Nature reserve	A protected area where wildlife and habitats are looked after.
Natural resource	Something found in nature that people use.
Habitat destruction	When a natural home of plants or animals is damaged or destroyed.
Biodiversity	The variety of living things in an area.

Endangered	A species that is at risk of becoming extinct.
Sustainable	Using resources in a way that does not harm the environment or run out in the future.
Summer 2 – digestive system / food chains	
Teeth	Hard parts in the mouth used for biting and chewing food.
Incisors	Front teeth used for cutting food.
Canines	Pointed teeth used for tearing food.
Premolars	Teeth used for crushing and grinding food.
Molars	Back teeth used for grinding food.
Germes	Tiny living things that can cause disease or decay.
Enamel	The hard outer layer that protects teeth.
Decay	Damage to teeth caused by germes and acid.
Digestive system	The group of organs that break down food and absorb nutrients.
Oesophagus	The tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach.
Intestines	Tubes where food is broken down further and nutrients are absorbed.
Saliva	Liquid in the mouth that helps break down food.
Producer	A plant that makes its own food using sunlight.
Predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.
Prey	An animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal.
Consumer	An animal that eats plants or other animals.
Farming	Growing crops or raising animals for food.
Hunting	Catching and killing animals for food.

Art

Autumn – Power Print

Collaborate	To work together with other people to create one piece of art.
Composition	The way you choose to arrange the different parts of your picture.
Contrast	Using opposite things together, like very bright and very dark colours.
Cross-hatching	Drawing sets of lines that cross over each other to create shading.
Gradient	A smooth change from one colour or tone to another.
Hatching	Using lots of thin, parallel lines to show light or shadow.
Highlight	The brightest part of a drawing where the light hits an object.
Mixed media	Using more than one type of material, like paint and charcoal together.
Monoprint	A single unique print made by drawing onto a flat, inked surface.

Spring - Mixed Media

Shadow	A dark area made when something blocks the light.
Stippling paint	Using the tip of a brush to make lots of small dots of paint.
Tint	A lighter version of a colour, usually made by adding white.
Vivid	Colours that are very bright, strong, and easy to see.
Abstract	Art that uses shapes, colours, and lines instead of trying to look like a real thing.
Composition	How you choose to arrange the different parts of your picture on the page.
Contrasting	Using very different colours or shapes together to make them stand out.
Landscape	A painting or drawing of a wide outdoor area, like mountains or a forest.
Mark-making	The different dots, lines, and patterns you create with your art tools.
Pointillism	A style of painting where tiny dots are used to make a whole picture.

Summer – Fabric of Nature

Batik	A way of decorating cloth using wax and colourful dyes.
Colour palette	The specific set of colours an artist chooses to use for a project.
Mood board	A collection of pictures and materials that show a designer's ideas.
Organic	Shapes that are curvy and flowy, like things found in nature.
Pattern	A set of lines, shapes, or colours that follow a special order.
Repeat	To use the same shape or pattern over and over again.
Symmetrical	When something is exactly the same on both sides.
Texture	The way a surface feels, such as being bumpy, soft, or rough.
Theme	The main idea or subject that connects all the parts of a design.

Music	
Autumn 1	
Body percussion	Using your body (like clapping, tapping, or stamping) to make sound.
Contrast	When two parts of music sound different from each other, such as loud vs. quiet or fast vs. slow.
Loop	A short piece of music that repeats over and over.
Structure	The way the different sections of a piece of music are arranged.
Texture	How many sounds or musical parts are heard at the same time
Autumn 2	
Backing track	Music that plays in the background while someone sings or plays the main part.
Bass Line	The lowest part of the music, usually played by deep-sounding instruments.
Call and Response	A musical pattern where one part plays (the call) and another part answers (the response).
Key Signature	The symbols at the start of the stave that show which notes are played sharp or flat
Ostinato	A short musical pattern that repeats many time
Spring 2	
A cappella	Music performed using only voices, with no instruments.
Ostinato	A short musical pattern that repeats many times.
Percussion	Instruments you hit, shake, or scrape to make sound.
Rhythm	A pattern of long and short sounds that fits with the beat.
Texture	How many musical layers or parts are heard at the same time
Summer 2	
Carnival	A lively festival with music, dancing, and colourful parades.
Crescendo	When music gradually gets louder.
Metronome	A device that makes a steady tick to help musicians keep the beat.
Off Noting	Notes played between the main beats to make the rhythm more interesting.
Samba	A fast, energetic style of music and dance from Brazil.

DT

Autumn – Electrical Systems

Battery	A cell that pushes electricity around a circuit.
Bulb	A part that turns electricity into light.
Buzzer	A part that turns electricity into a buzzing sound.
Circuit diagram	A drawing that uses symbols to show how a circuit is joined up.
Component	One of the individual parts used to build a circuit.
Conductor	A material, like metal, that lets electricity flow through it easily.
Insulator	A material, like plastic, that stops electricity from flowing through.
Series circuit	A circuit where all the parts are joined in one single loop.
Switch	A gap in a circuit that can be closed or opened to turn it on or off.
Target audience	The specific group of people that a product is being made for.

Spring – Adapting a Recipe

Budget	A plan of how much money you have to spend on a project.
Combine	To join or mix two or more things together to make one.
Construct	To build or put something together using different parts.
Fold	To gently mix a light ingredient into a heavier one.
Hygiene	Keeping things clean to stay healthy and stop germs.
Market research	Finding out what people like or want before making a product.
Modify	To change something slightly to make it better.
Sieve	A tool with a mesh used to separate lumps from liquid or powder.
Sift	To put a powder through a sieve to get rid of lumps.
Texture	How something feels when you touch it or eat it.

Summer – Slingshot Cars

Bearing	A part that helps an axle move smoothly with less rubbing.
Chassis	The strong frame that holds all the parts of a vehicle together.
Force	A push or a pull that makes something move or change shape.
Machine	Something with moving parts that helps us do a task.
Mechanism	A group of parts that work together to create movement.
Prototype	The first version of a product used to test an idea.
Target audience	The specific group of people you want to buy or use your work.

Computing	
Autumn 1	
Autumn 2	
Spring 1	
Spring 2	
Summer 1	
Components	the parts inside the computer.
CPU	the brains of the computer.
Motherboard	The main circuit board of the computer.
Hard Drive	where the computer stores all your documents.
Software	the program that runs the computer.
Graphics Card	used to show images on the computer.
Network Card	used to connect the computer to a network such as the internet.
Artificial Intelligence	When computers are made to think and learn like humans do.
Summer 2	
Logic	how the computer makes a decision based on true or false.
Selection	The program chooses which part of the code to use
Infinite loop	a loop that runs forever
LOGO	coding language to control the on-screen turtle
Pen Up	Raises the screen pen
Pen Down	Lowers the screen pen
Grid	a template that the turtle moves around
Debugging	identifying and removing mistakes from the computer
Gestures	an input where the micro:bit is moved in different ways

PSHE

Autumn 1 - What strengths, skills and interests do we have?

Individuality	what makes you different from everyone else
Self-worth	feeling good about yourself
Achievements	things you have done well
Goals	something you want to do or achieve
Setbacks	problems or difficulties that stop you from reaching a goal
Refocus	looking at something differently or paying attention to what is important

Autumn 2 - How do we treat each other with respect?

Responsibility	Something that you are expected to do
Rights	Things that every person is allowed to have or do
Discrimination	Treating someone unfairly because of who they are
Inclusion	Making sure everyone feels welcome
Courtesy	Being polite
Privacy	Your personal space or information

Spring 1 - How can we manage our feelings?

Behaviour	how someone acts or behaves
Discrimination	treating someone unfairly because they are different
Exclusion	leaving someone out on purpose
Privacy	keeping some things about yourself or your life private
Confidence	believing in yourself and what you can do

Spring 2 - How will we grow and change?

Emotions	how you feel inside, like happy, sad, or worried
Overwhelmed	feeling like there is too much to handle at once
Relationships	how you get along with family, friends, and others
Independently	doing things by yourself without help
Personal hygiene	keeping yourself clean, like washing and brushing your teeth

Summer 1 - How can our choices make a difference towards others and the environment?

Everyday choices	decisions we make every day, like what to eat or how to travel
Affect / Effect	how something changes you, others, or the world
Fair trade	when workers are paid fairly for the things they make
Single-use	things we only use once, like plastic bags
Care	wanting to protect or help people, animals, or the planet

Summer 2 - How can we manage risk in different places?

Predict	guess what might happen next
Assess	think about what could be dangerous or unsafe
Peer pressure	feeling pushed or encouraged to do something because of others
Advice	helpful ideas about what to do
Personal information	details about you, like your name, address, or photos
Inappropriate content	things or messages online that are not okay

MFL

Autumn 1 -

il/elle a	he / she has
les cheveux	hair
les yeux	eyes
il / elle est	He / she is
poli(e)	polite
fort(e)	strong
travailleur / travaill euse	hard working
Sportif / sportif	sporty

Spring 1 -

Il / elle port	He / she is wearing
Dans ma valise	In my suitcase
Une jupe	skirt
un pantalon	trousers
un chapeau	hat
une chemise	shirt
un pull	jumper
des bottes	boots
une robe	dress
des chaussettes	socks

Summer 1 -

onze	Eleven
douze	Twelve
treize	Thirteen
quatorze	Fourteen
quinze	Fifteen
seize	Sixteen
dix-sept	Seventeen
dix-huit	Eighteen
dix-neuf	nineteen
vingt	twenty

Summer 2 -

Le menu	menu
Une boisson	Drink
Une entree	starter
Une plat principal	Main dish
l'addition	The bill
S'il vous plait	please
ca fait	It comes to
Le serveur / la serveuse	Waiter /waitress
Un billet	A banknote
Une piece de monnaie	A coin