

Tier 3 vocabulary

Department	Tier 3 vocabulary and definition
Maths	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integer – A whole number 2. Factor - Any whole number that is produced when you divide a larger number by another whole number 3. Multiple - A number that results from multiplying one whole number by another 4. Percentage – Means per hundred (out of one hundred) 5. Equivalent – When two or more values, quantities or expressions are the same 6. Inverse operation – Operations such as adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing which reverses the effect of another operation 7. Estimate – To find a value that is close to the correct value by rounding numbers in order to make calculations easier 8. Ascending – Increasing in value 9. Descending – decreasing in value 10. Consecutive – Numbers that follow continuously in order
English	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literature – Any piece of writing which is fictional. 2. Simile – The comparison of two things using like or as. 3. Metaphor – A word or phrase applied to an object or action is not literally true. 4. Author – The person who has written a text. 5. Stanza – A verse of a poem. 6. Personification – Giving something non-human the qualities of a person for effect. 7. Narrator – The voice which tells the story in a text. 8. Image – a collective term for similes and metaphors. 9. Word class – A means of categorising terms – nouns, verbs, adjective, adverbs, 10. Structure – The order and way in which a text is put together,
Biology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bone - A tissue that forms a hard structure, used to protect organs and for movement. 2. Embryo - A ball of cells that forms when the fertilised egg divides 3. Foetus - The name given to an unborn baby from eight weeks of development. 4. Fruit - The part of a plant that contains seeds 5. Pollination - The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma. 6. Puberty - The physical changes that take place during adolescence. 7. Seed dispersal The movement of seeds away from the parent plant. 8. Skeleton – All the bones in an organism
Chemistry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condensation - The change of state from gas to liquid. It can happen at any temperature below the boiling point. 2. Dissolving - The complete mixing of a solute with a solvent to make a solution 3. Evaporation - The change of state from liquid to gas that occurs when particles leave the surface of the liquid only. It can happen at

	<p>any temperature. Evaporation can be used to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Filter - A way of separating pieces of solid that are mixed with a liquid or solution by pouring through filter paper 5. Freezing - The change of state from liquid to solid at the melting point of a substance. 6. Gas - In the gas state, a substance can flow and can also be compressed. 7. Liquid - In the liquid state, a substance can flow but cannot be compressed. 8. Particle - A very tiny object, such as an atom or molecule, that materials are made from. They are too small to be seen with a microscope 9. Solid - In the solid state, a substance cannot be compressed and it cannot flow. 10. Solubility - The maximum mass of solute that dissolves in a certain volume or mass of solvent.
Physics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amps - Units of measurement of electric current, symbol A 2. Cell - A chemical store of energy, which provides the push that moves charges around a circuit. 3. Electrical conductor - A material that allows current to flow through it easily, and has a low resistance. 4. Electrical insulator - A material that does not allow current to flow easily, and has a high resistance. 5. Friction - Force opposing motion which is caused by the interaction of surfaces moving over one another. It is called 'drag' if one is a fluid. 6. Gravity - A non-contact force that acts between two masses. 7. Refraction - Change in the direction of light going from one material into another. 8. Reflection - The change in direction of light or sound when it hits a boundary and bounces back. 9. Spectrum - A band of light produced when light is spread out by a prism 10. Volts - Unit of measurement of potential difference (voltage), symbol V.
Religious Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Omnipotent – The belief that God is all-powerful 2. Omnipresent – The belief that God is ever-present in all places at all times 3. Omniscient – The belief that God is all-knowing 4. Omnibenevolent – The belief that God is all-loving 5. Transcendence – God exists beyond the universe 6. Immanence – God is within all living things 7. Imago Dei – Humans are made in the image of God 8. Saint – A Holy person recognised for their closeness to God, both on earth and in heaven 9. Transubstantiation – The process of the bread and wine becoming the actual body and blood of Jesus 10. Monotheism – The belief in only one God