Year 10

Term 1.2

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Name:	
Tutor Group:	

SSV Test Dates

Subject	Date	Subject	Date	Subject	Date

Student/Parent Guidance

Why **Subject Specific Vocabulary** is important.

Subject Specific Vocabulary assessments are conducted every half term to support students in learning subject specific (tier three) vocabulary. Tier three words are subject-specific and used within a particular field. For example, in maths, this includes words like 'denominator', while science lessons might require learners to understand 'homeostasis'.

Students will receive a new booklet of vocabulary every half term. These are made up of key words and definitions, which also contribute to essential knowledge that students need in order to develop a greater understanding about a particular topic.

This initiative will ensure that our students will considerably improve their vocabulary and develop a greater depth of understanding across all subject areas, providing a solid foundation for success at Key Stage 4. It will support your child in accessing the curriculum and **forms part of both their in-school learning and homework tasks.** Knowing and understanding the content of these booklets will enable your child to be successful in their Key Stage 3 learning and help to prepare them for success at Key Stage 4. In Key Stage 4 students will embed and build on this vocabulary and knowledge to support good progress and outcomes.

Every student in year 7-11 will be issued with their relevant Subject Specific Vocabulary booklet at the beginning of each half term and are expected to bring this to school every day.

Student/Parent Guidance

Why **Subject Specific Vocabulary** is important.

Students will be assessed towards the end of each half term on the vocabulary for each subject, based on the material within the booklet and **should prepare for this regularly throughout the whole half term – not just at the end of it.** Our recommendation is 20 minutes of revision per subject, per week which can be broken down into short, regular quizzing or other revision activities.

Outcomes from this testing will be communicated to parents.

If you have any questions at all regarding Subject Specific Vocabulary booklets or would like to seek support in terms of revision activities for your child, please contact Miss K Bailey, Associate Assistant Principal – Quality of Education, via email KBailey@secondary.ac.fk or phone +500 27147.

Please see further information via the school website www.secondary.ac.fk

Revision Strategies

These will help you to learn and remember key words for each of your subjects

Flashcards and Mindmaps

Write the topic title in a bubble in the middle of a piece of paper or drawing a picture is even better.

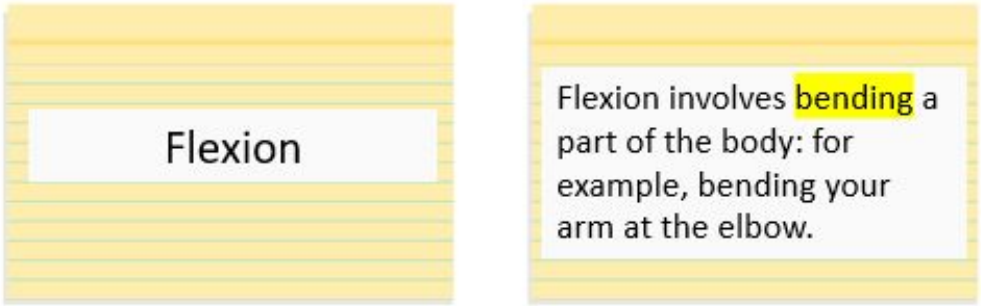
Using different colours draw short lines out from the bubble (a couple of centimetres).

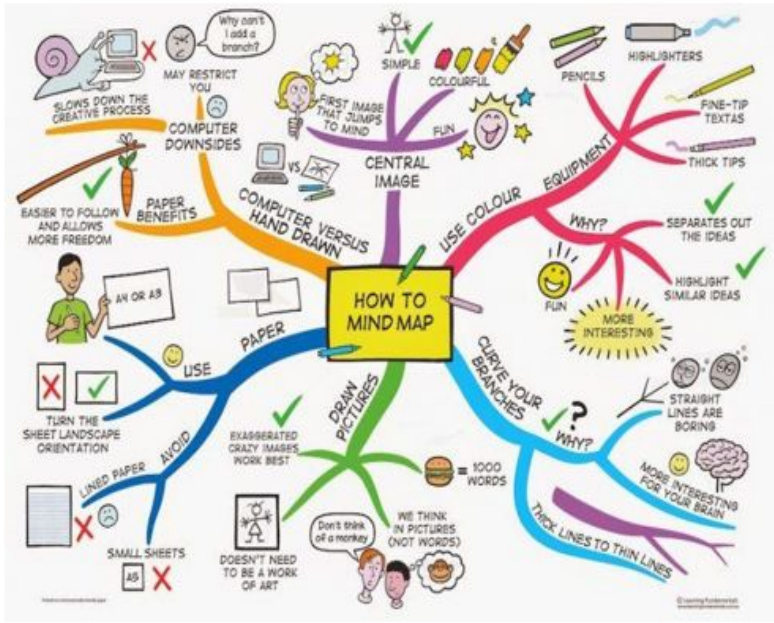
At the end of these lines write the different key words that make up the topic.

Using the same-coloured line add further related key words to the section of the mind map.

Try not to write too much on your mind map – focus upon using keywords, definitions, and small drawings.

- Put the key term on the front
- Put the definition on the back

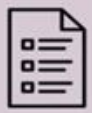




Ask a friend or family member to test you or test yourself regularly

Support your **independent study** with these revision activities when using your Subject Specific Vocabulary booklets.

Parents or friends can help you with some of these!

	Look, Cover, Write, Check	Definitions of Key Words	Flash Cards	Self Quizzing	Mind Maps	Paired Retrieval
Step 1	Look at and study a specific area of your KO. 	Write down the key words and definitions. 	Use your KO to condense and write down key facts or information onto flash cards. 	Use your KO to create a mini quiz. Write down your questions using your KO. 	Create a mind map with all the information you can remember from your KO. 	Ask a friend or family member to have the KO or flash cards in their hands. 
Step 2	Cover or flip the KO over and write down everything you can remember. 	Try not to use your KO to help you. 	Add pictures to help support. Then self-quiz using the flash cards. You could write questions on one side, and answers on the other! 	Answer the questions and remember to use full sentences. 	Check your KO to see if there are any mistakes on your mind map. 	They can test you by asking you questions on different sections of your KO. 
Step 3	Check what you have written down. Correct any mistakes in green pen and add anything you have missed. Repeat. 	Use your green pen to check your work. 	Ask a friend or family member to quiz you on the knowledge. 	Ask a friend or family member to quiz you using the questions. 	Try to make connections, linking the information together. 	Write down your answers, 

Learning and Revising Key Terms or Concepts

Frayer models

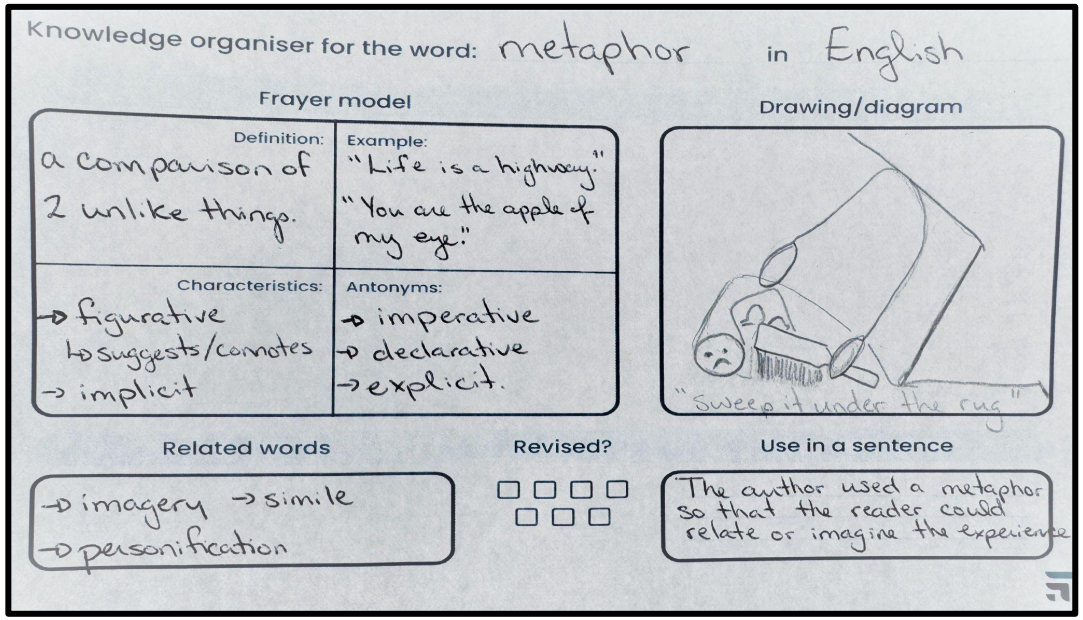
Frayer models allow you to compare new vocabulary/concepts to your prior learning. Included in Frayer models are four segments for the definition of a new term, characteristics of the term, an example of the term in use and antonyms/opposites. This model is excellent for breaking down the Tier 3 language of different subjects, creating a bank of knowledge for each subject-specific word that can be referred back to when necessary.

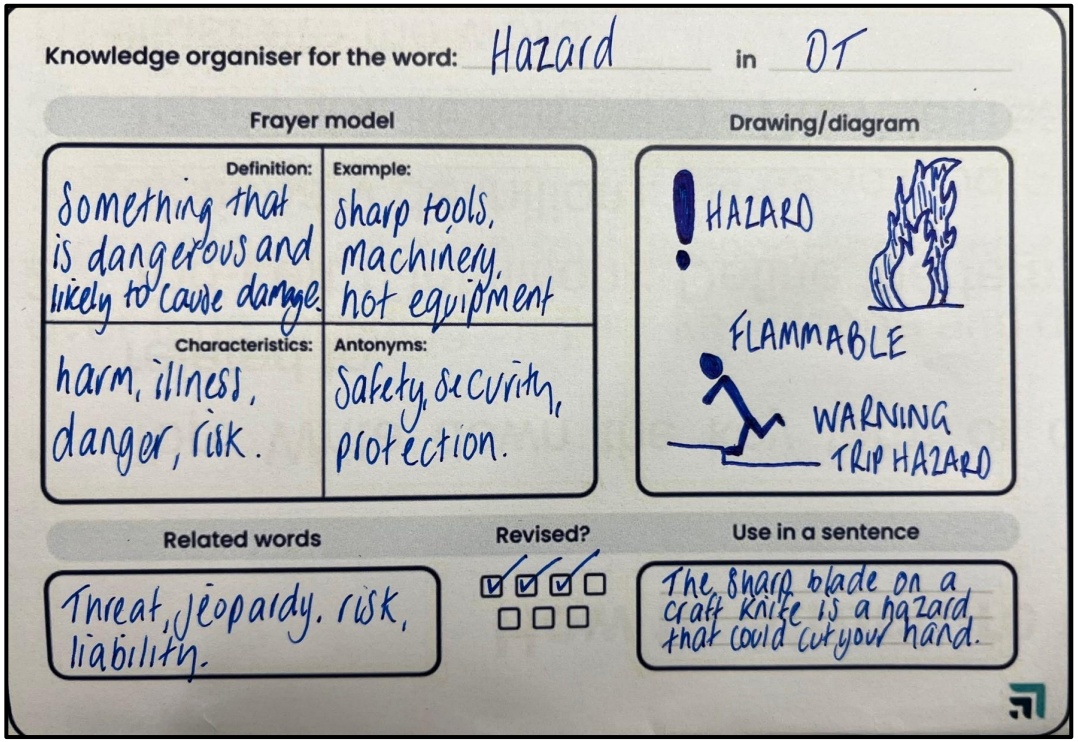
Use in a sentence

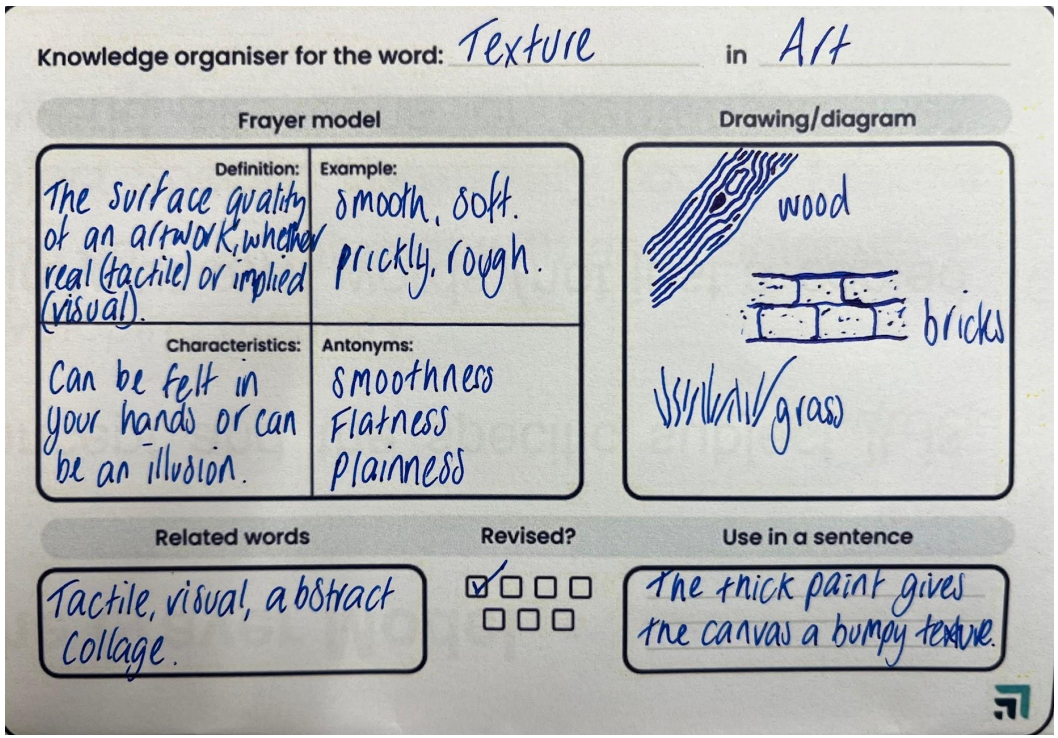
Putting the key term or concept into your own words and writing your own definition will help you to remember it. This moves the Subject Specific Vocabulary booklet beyond just a visual revision tool; it becomes something you can interact with and contribute to over time, building on your knowledge and developing mastery.

Bedrock

Frayer Model Examples







Top: Write down the key term or concept and the specific subject it is related to.
Top-Left (Definition): Define the term in your own words (not just a copied dictionary definition).
Top-Right (Examples): Provide real-world situations or sentences that illustrate the word.
Bottom-Left (Characteristics): List the traits, properties, or rules that apply to the concept.
Bottom-Right (Antonyms or Non-Examples): List scenarios, opposite concepts, or common misconceptions to clarify what the word ***is not.***

In addition to this, you can add a drawing or diagram, as well as examples of related words and finish by using the key term in a sentence.

You can tick the box every time you revise the key term! ✅

Frayer Model

Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model		Drawing/diagram
Definition:	Example:	
Characteristics:	Antonyms:	

Related words	Revised?	Use in a sentence
	☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐	

Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model		Drawing/diagram
Definition:	Example:	
Characteristics:	Antonyms:	

Related words	Revised?	Use in a sentence
	☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐	

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Frayer model		Drawing/diagram
Definition:	Example:	
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Related words	Revised?	Use in a sentence
	☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐	

Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model		Drawing/diagram
Definition:	Example:	
Characteristics:	Antonyms:	

Related words	Revised?	Use in a sentence
	☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐	

Fine Art

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Annotate	To write notes explaining your ideas, techniques, and decisions about your artwork.		
Analyse	To look closely at an artwork and explain how and why it has been made.		
Evaluate	To reflect on your work, identifying what went well and what could be improved.		
Experiment	To try out different materials, techniques, or ideas to develop your work.		
Composition	The way the elements of an artwork are arranged to create a successful image.		
Refine	The way the elements of an artwork are arranged		
Media	The materials used to create artwork, such as paint, pencil, ink, or clay.		
Technique	The method or skill used to create an artwork.		
Observation	Drawing or creating artwork by carefully looking at real objects or scenes.		
Context	The background, meaning, or influences that help explain an artwork.		

Computer Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Variable	A named memory location that can change when the program is running.		
Data Type	A classification that tells a computer what kind of data is being stored and what operations can be performed on it.		
Mathematical Operators	Symbols used in programming to perform calculations on data.		
Comparison Operators	Symbols used to compare two values and determine the relationship between them. They produce a result of either True or False.		
Boolean	A data type that can only have one of two values: True or False.		
String	A data type that stores a sequence of characters, such as letters, numbers, spaces, or symbols.		
Integer	A data type used to store whole numbers that do not have a decimal point.		
Float	A data type used to store numbers with decimal points.		
Constant	A named memory location that won't change when the program is running.		
Concatenation	Joining strings		

DT - Product Design

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Life cycle	The stages a product goes through from initial idea to disposal.		
Counterfeit	An imitation of something valuable, sold with the intention to defraud or deceive someone.		
Fossil Fuels	Finite resources that cannot be replaced		
Ecological footprint	A measure of the impact that human activity has on the environment.		
CAD	Computer aided design		
CAM	Computer aided manufacture		
CNC	Computer Numerically controlled		
Global warming	A rise in temperature of the Earth's atmosphere caused by pollution and gases.		
LCA	Life- cycle analysis		
Circular economy	Considering how to recover the assets from a product at the end of its life and invest them in a new product.		

Drama

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Monologue	**An extended speech performed by one character.**		
Character objective	What a character wants to achieve in a scene.		
Obstacle	Something that prevents a character from achieving their objective.		
Subtext	Thoughts or feelings beneath the words a character says.		
Given circumstances	Facts about the character's situation, relationships, place and time.		
Motivation	The reason behind a character's behaviour or choices.		
Beats	Smaller units of action in a scene where an intention or tactic may change.		
Character arc	How a character changes across a scene or play.		
Projection	Sending the voice clearly so an audience can hear without straining.		
Articulation	Producing speech sounds clearly so words are understood.		

English Language

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Subject	The ‘who’ or ‘what’ a sentence is about.		
Predicate	The verb that the subject performs.		
Fact	Something that has been proved true; something that is true.		
Opinion	A belief held by an individual.		
Rhetorical question	A question that doesn’t need an answer.		
Statistics	A percentage or fraction.		
Triad	Presenting a word or idea three times; a pattern of 3.		
Hyperbole	An over-exaggeration.		
Emotive language	Language that creates an emotional reaction.		
Tension	The increase or decrease of suspense leading to, or away from, the climax in a narrative.		

English Literature

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
OMAM Liminality	The state of being in between, on the border, outside of the norm.		
Microcosm	A small place, society or situation that has the same characteristics as something much larger.		
Cyclical narrative	A narrative that starts and ends in the same place.		
Disillusionment	The feeling of disappointment in something or someone; to lose faith.		
Repetitive phrases	The echoing of the same, or similar, phrases from the narrator or characters to emphasise a motif throughout the narrative.		
Poetry Sensory imagery	Words describing the five senses.		
Imagery	The use of figurative language to create a picture with words.		
Iambic pentameter	A line consisting of 10 stressed syllables.		
A sonnet	Shakespearean sonnets use14 lines of iambic pentameters and follow an ABAB CDCD EFEF GG rhyme scheme.		
Anaphora	The repetition of a word, phrase, sentence or line at the beginning of lines.		

Food Preparation & Nutrition

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Barn Eggs	Eggs laid by hens that live in a barn system with freedom to move but no outdoor access.		
Components	Individual ingredients that make up a food product.		
Cross-Contamination	The transfer of bacteria or allergens from one surface, food, or utensil to another.		
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point – a system ensuring food safety by identifying and controlling hazards.		
Maillard Reaction	A chemical reaction between sugars and proteins in foods that causes browning and enhances flavour.		
Milk Pasteurisation	A heat treatment process where milk is heated to 72° C briefly, then cooled quickly to kill bacteria.		
Nicotinic Acid	A B vitamin added to flour to help release energy from carbohydrates.		
Pasteurisation	Heating food to a specific temperature to kill harmful microorganisms and extend shelf life.		
Primary Processing	Changing raw food into a form that can be eaten or used to make other products, e.g. milling wheat into flour.		
Secondary processing	Turning primary processed foods into finished products, e.g. flour into bread or milk into cheese.		

Further Maths

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Simultaneous equations	Two or more equations that must be true for the same values of the variables.		
Elimination	A method for solving simultaneous equations by adding or subtracting the equations to remove one variable.		
Quadratic inequality	An inequality in which the highest power of the variable is 2, such as $x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0$.		
Solution set	All the values that satisfy an equation or inequality.		
Factor theorem	If $f(a) = 0$, then $(x - a)$ is a factor of $f(x)$.		
Rational root	A solution of a polynomial equation that can be written as a fraction of two integers.		
Quadratic sequence	A sequence with a constant, non-zero second difference. Its nth term contains an n^2 term.		
Limiting value	A value that the terms of a sequence get closer and closer to as the term number increases. Not every sequence has a finite limiting value.		
Algebraic proof	A sequence of algebraic steps that shows a statement is true for every value covered by the statement.		
Gradient	The steepness and direction of a straight line, calculated by dividing the change in y by the change in x.		

Geography

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Coastal Erosion	The wearing away of the land by the sea through waves, wind, and tides.		
Weathering	The breakdown of rocks on the coast due to chemical, physical, or biological processes.		
Hydraulic Action	The force of waves hitting the coast and compressing air in cracks, causing rock to break.		
Abrasion (Corrasion)	When rocks and sediment in waves scrape against the coastline, wearing it away.		
Attrition	When rocks and pebbles smash together in waves and break into smaller, smoother pieces.		
Solution (Corrosion)	The chemical dissolving of rocks by seawater, often on chalk or limestone coasts.		
Deposition	The dropping of sediment by waves when they lose energy.		
Wave-cut Platform	A flat area at the base of a cliff created by erosion at high tide.		
Longshore Drift	The movement of sediment along the coast by waves hitting at an angle.		
Coastal Management	Strategies used to protect the coast from erosion and flooding.		

Health & Social Care

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Physical Factors	Elements relating to the body, bodily health or the immediate material environment that affects a person's overall growth, development and well-being.		
Genetic Inheritance	The process by which traits and physical characteristics are passed down from parents to their children through DNA		
Environmental Factors	The external physical and social conditions that affect an individual's physical and mental health, well-being, and development		
Nature Vs Nurture	A key debate about whether development is mainly shaped by inherited biological factors (nature) or environmental experiences (nurture)		
Life Events	Significant experiences that can change a person's development, such as starting school, illness, marriage, or bereavement		
Role Model	Someone whose behaviour and/or attitudes people try to copy because they admire them.		
Gender Role	Behaviours that are considered socially and culturally acceptable/appropriate for men, women and other recognised genders		
Culture	A shared way of life, including the beliefs, values, customs and behaviours of a particular group of people		
Manual work	Work that requires the use of physical skills		
Non-manual work	Work that depends primarily on mental skills		

History

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Barber Surgeon	Uneducated but skilled medical practitioners who would provide amputation, broken bone setting and bloodletting		
Apothecary	Affordable chemists from Middle Ages through the Renaissance who made herbal remedies and medicines.		
Wise women	Women who worked from home, treating people with herbs and spells.		
Physician	Doctor formally trained at university. Before the 17th century training would be little more than learning from Galen with little practical experience or dissection.		
Astrology	Superstitious study of how the position of planets influence people's lives and health.		
Printing Press	Created in 1440 by Johannes Gutenberg. Allowed for the rapid distribution of accurate information.		
Miasma	Bad air- illness was blamed on bad smells.		
Supernatural	Something spiritual or not natural.		
Black Death	1348 pandemic. Swept across Europe and killed ⅓ of population		
Great Plague	Killed millions and died out during the cold winter of 1665 and the 1666 Great Fire of London		

Maths

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Index	A small number written above another number to show how many times that number is used in multiplication. For example, $3^4 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$.		
Standard form	Numbers in standard form are always written as a number from 1 up to, but not including, 10, multiplied by a power of 10.		
Coefficient	The number multiplying a variable or group of variables. For example, in 5xy, the coefficient is 5.		
Power of ten	A number made by raising 10 to a power. For example, $10^3 = 1000$ and $10^{-2} = 0.01$.		
First significant figure	The first digit that is not zero, counting from left to right.		
Lower bound	The smallest value a number could have before it was rounded. For example, 9.5 is the lower bound of 10 rounded to the nearest whole number.		
Upper bound	The value a number must be less than before it was rounded. For example, 10.5 is the upper bound of 10 rounded to the nearest whole number.		
Ratio	A comparison of quantities using equal-sized parts. For example, 2:3 compares 2 parts of one quantity with 3 parts of another.		
Proportion	A relationship between two quantities. In direct proportion, both change by the same multiplying factor. In inverse proportion, one increases by a factor while the other decreases by that factor.		

Maths - Extended

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Exchange rate	How much of one country's money you get for another country's money.		
Currency	The type of money a country uses, like pounds or dollars.		
Profit	The money you have left after you take away what it cost you.		
Convert	Change from one unit or type into another.		
Capacity	How much liquid a container can hold.		
Metric units	Units of measure based on tens, like metres, grams and litres.		
Numerator	The top number in a fraction.		
Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction.		
Equivalent fractions	Fractions that look different but have the same value, like 1/2 and 2/4.		
Percentage	A number out of 100. The symbol is %.		

Marine Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Macroalga	Seaweed that belongs to the protoctist kingdom		
Dinoflagellate	Single-celled organisms belonging to the protoctist kingdom that possess two flagella for swimming		
Diatom	Single-celled organisms belonging to the protoctist kingdom and have a silica skeleton		
Cnidaria	Animals with radial symmetry and stinging tentacles - jellyfish, corals, sea anemones		
Echinoderms	Animals with pentaradial symmetry, spiny skin and tube feet - starfish, sea urchins		
Rip Currents	Strong, narrow currents flowing away from the shore, posing danger to swimmers.		
Gyres	Large circular systems of ocean currents found in major ocean basins.		
Ocean Features	Major underwater landforms such as continental shelf, slope, abyssal plain, mid-ocean ridge, trenches, and volcanic islands.		
Tides	Regular rises and falls of sea level caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and Sun.		
Ocean Currents	Continuous movements of seawater driven by wind, Earth's rotation, tides, and density differences.		

IGCSE PE

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Alveoli	Small air sacks in the lungs where gaseous exchange takes place		
Gaseous exchange	The process in the lungs whereby oxygen is delivered to the bloodstream, while carbon dioxide is removed from it; takes place in the alveoli		
Diaphragm	Muscular ‘sheet’ at the base of the chest cavity dividing it from the abdomen		
Intercostal muscles	The muscles between the ribs that raise and lower the ribs		
Submaximal exercise	An activity with a steady increase in workload or intensity, working at 85% of the maximum heart rate		
Maximal exercise	An activity where the intensity is constant throughout a short period of time		
Tidal volume	The volume of air you inhale with each breath during normal breathing		
Minute ventilation	The volume of air, in litres, that you breath per minute		
Vital capacity	The maximum amount of air you can breathe out		
Residual volume	The amount of air left in your lungs after breathing out		

Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Momentum	Momentum is mass x velocity.		
Density	Density is mass per unit volume.		
Vector	A vector quantity has magnitude and direction		
Scalar	A scalar quantity has a magnitude (size) only		
Catalyst	A catalyst increases the rate of a reaction and is unchanged at the end of a reaction. Decreases the activation energy, Ea , of a reaction		
Redox	reactions involving simultaneous oxidation and reduction		
Oxidation	Gain of oxygen or loss of electrons		
Lymphocytes	White blood cells that produce antibodies		
Phagocytes	White blood cells that engulf pathogens		
Pathogen	A disease-causing organism		

Spanish

Modulo 3 – Mi gente, mi mundo *(my people, my world)*			
1	Los ojos marrones / azules / verdes – *Brown / blue / green eyes*	5	Llevar gafas / bigote / trenzas– *to wear glasses / moustache / braids*
2	El pelo corto / largo / media melena / liso / rizado / ondulado *short / long / mid-length hair/ straight / curly / wavy hair*	6	**Direct object pronoun - *Lo/Los – La/Las*** *Lo admiro – I admire him / La admiro – I admire her*
3	El pelo castaño / negro / pelirrojo / rubio / blanco *Brown / black / red /blonde / white hair*	7	Desde hace + period of time + present – *have been + ing since* Estudio español desde hace 1 año *– I've been studying Spanish for 1 year*
4	Alto/a/os/as – Bajo/a/os/as – Gordo/a/os/as – Delgado/a/os/as *tall / short / fat / thin*	8	Dar consejos *– to give a piece of advice* *Yo doy, tú das, él da, nosotros damos, vosotros dais, ellos dan*

Gerunds to do present continuous (AR–> ando, -ER&-IR->iendo)		Reflexive verbs (action fall upon the subject)	
9	Ayudar – *to help – ayudando* // Apoyar – *to support – apoyando*	14	Llevarse –*to get on – yo me llevo, tú te llevas, él se lleva…*
10	sonreir – *to smile – sonriendo*	15	pelearse *– to fight - yo me peleo, tú te peleas, él se pelea, etc…*
11	Trabajar – *to work – trabajando*	16	divertirse (ie) – *to have fun – yo me divierto, tú te diviertes, etc…*
12	Romper *– to break - rompiendo*	17	Sentirse (ie) – *to feel – yo me siento, tú te sientes, él se siente, etc…*
13	Seguir (R–stem changing) –*to follow – Yo sigo, tú sigues, él sigue…*	18	Reírse (i) – *to laugh – yo me río, tú te ríes, él se rie, nosotros nos reímos*

Personal pronouns	Present Continuous	Regular verbs in Preterit (completed actions in the past)		Regular verbs in Imperfect (used to be – actions repeated and descriptions)		Reflexive verb pronouns (action fall upon subject)
	-AR, -ER, -IR	-AR	-ER & -IR	- AR	-ER & IR	-AR,-ER,-IR
Yo - *I*	estoy	-é	-í	-aba	-ía	me
Tú - *You*	estás -AR->ando	-aste	-iste	-abas	-ías	te
Él-Ella/Usted -*He–She–You formal*	está	-ó	-ió	-aba	-ía	se + conjugate
Nosotros-Nosotras - *We*	estamos -ER & -IR->iendo	-amos	-imos	-ábamos	-íamos	nos as usual
Vosotros-Vosotras - *You (plural)*	estáis	-asteis	-isteis	-abais	-íais	os
Ellos-Ellas/Ustedes- *They*	están	-aron	-ieron	-aban	-ían	se

Statistics

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Primary data	Data that you collect yourself firsthand for a specific investigation or purpose.		
Secondary data	Data that has already been collected by someone else and is available for use.		
Census	A survey or investigation that collects data from every single member of the target population.		
Sample	A subset of the population chosen to provide data when a full census is impractical.		
Pilot Survey	A small-scale trial run of a questionnaire or survey used to test for errors, ambiguity, and practicality before the main study.		
Random sampling	A method of selecting a sample where every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being chosen.		
Stratified sampling	A method where the population is divided into distinct subgroups (strata), and random samples are taken from each in proportion to their size in the population.		
Systematic sampling	A method where items are chosen at regular intervals from an ordered list, starting from a randomly selected point.		
Cumulative frequency	A running total of frequencies up to a given upper boundary, used to plot graphs and find medians and quartiles.		
Bias	Any systematic error introduced during data collection or sampling that results in unrepresentative data.		

Travel & Tourism

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Sustainable Tourism	Tourism that meets present needs while protecting and conserving environments, cultures and resources for the future.		
Ecotourism	A form of sustainable tourism focused on visiting a destination to enjoy the natural environment without causing any damage		
Tourist Types	Categories of tourists such as families, couples, business travellers, groups, independent travellers, responsible tourists, and those with specific needs.		
Destinations	Places people travel to — such as beach resorts, rural areas, cities, islands, ski resorts, eco-resorts — each offering different attractions and appeals.		
Resources	Things that are useful to people, for example, water, wood, oil and equipment		
Responsible Tourism	Behaving respectfully towards the environment and local people		
Tour Guide	A person who shows tourists around a destination		
Tourism Information Centre (TIC)	An office where useful information is made available to tourists		
Products	Goods or services that are sold or made available to tourists		
Intangible	Describes something that you cannot touch; it has no physical presence.		