Year 11

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.

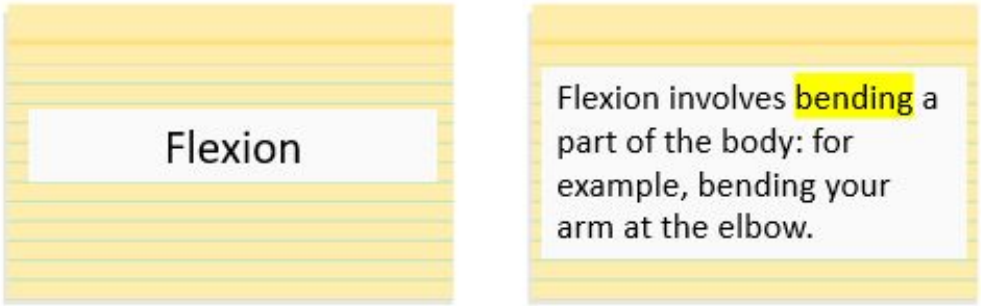
Using different colours draw short lines out from the bubble (a couple of centimetres).

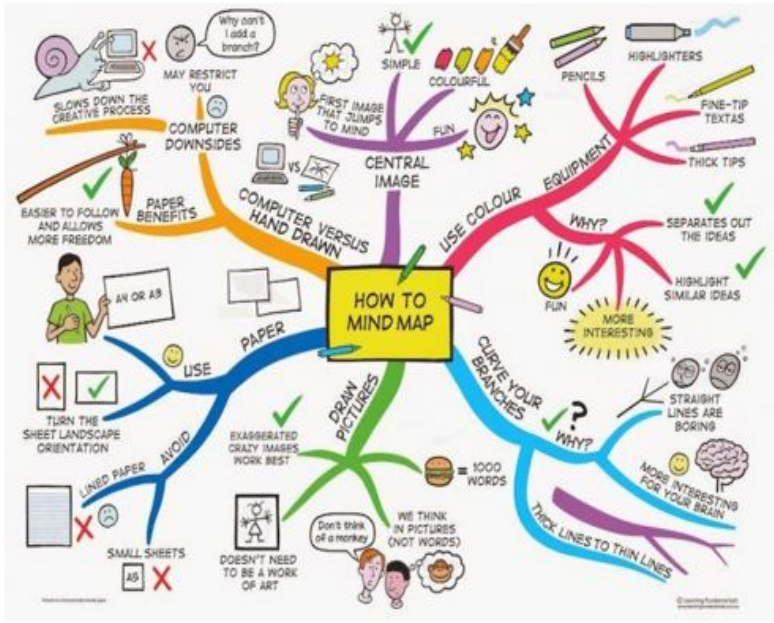
At the end of these lines write the different key words that make up the topic.

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

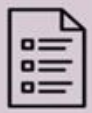




Ask a friend or family member to test you or test yourself regularly

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

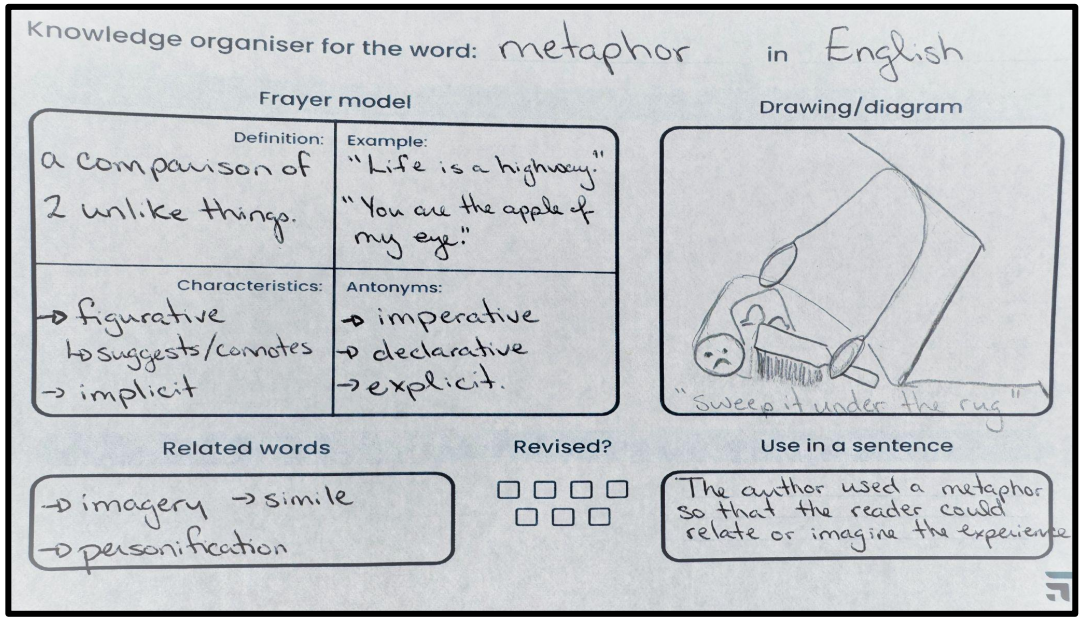
Frayer models allow you to compare new vocabulary/concepts to your prior learning. Included in Frayer models are four segments for the definition of a new term, characteristics of the term, an example of the term in use and antonyms/opposites. This model is excellent for breaking down the Tier 3 language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

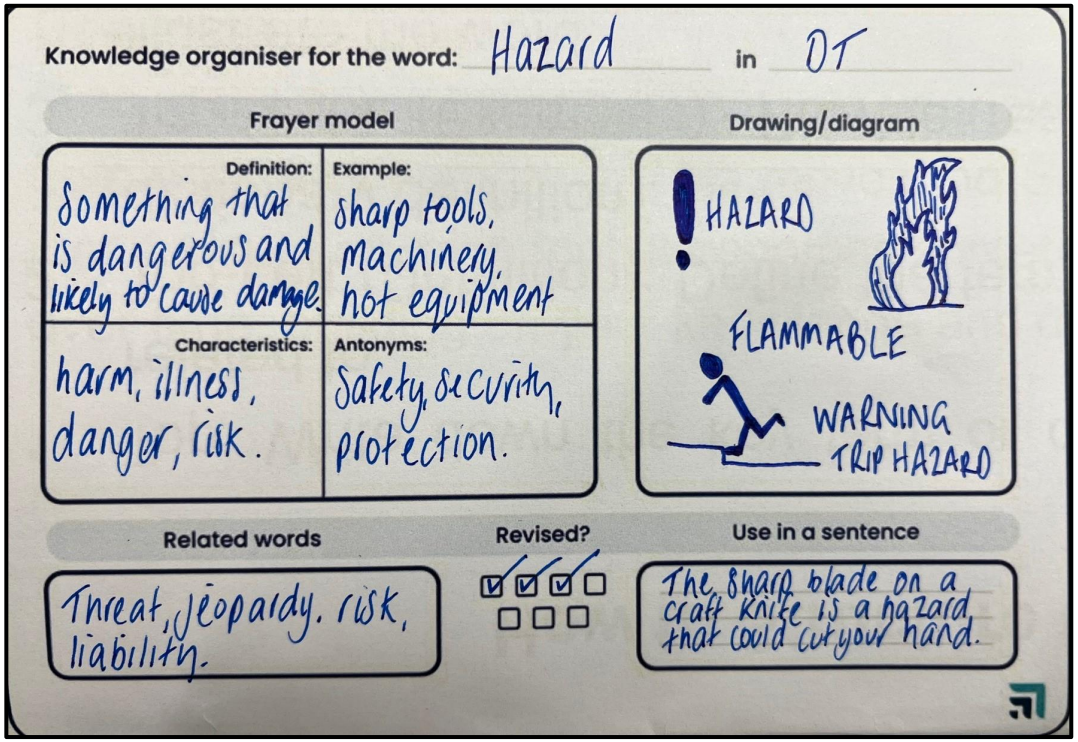
Use in a sentence

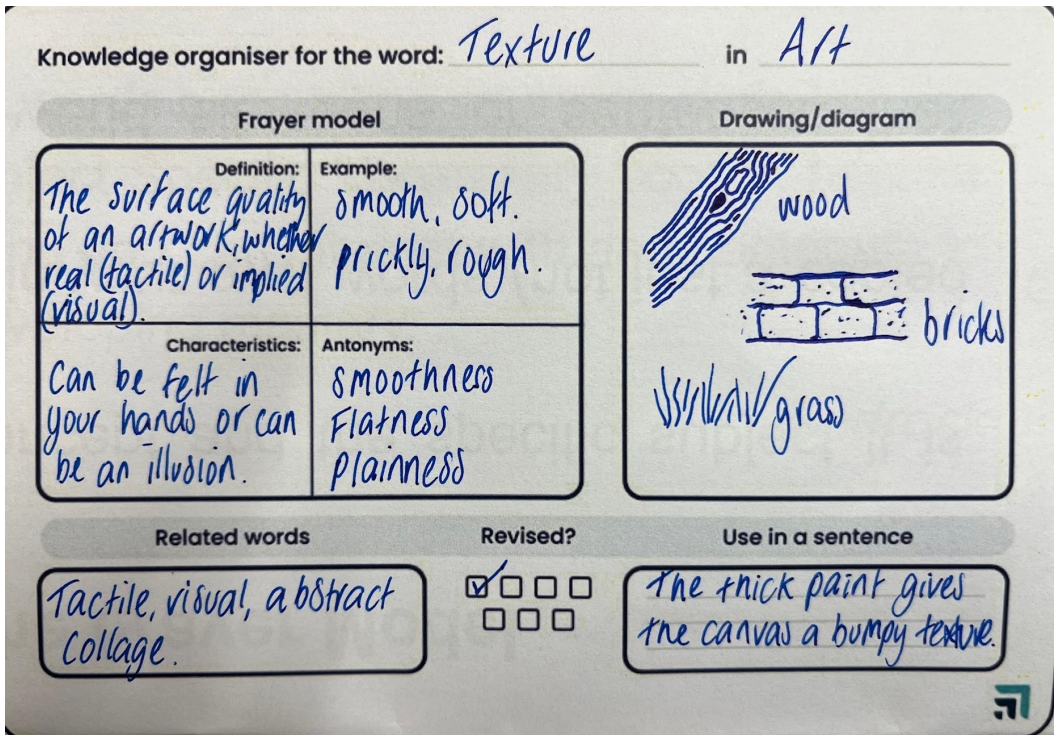
Putting the key term or concept into your own words and writing your own definition will help you to remember it. This moves the Subject Specific Vocabulary booklet beyond just a visual revision tool; it becomes something you can interact with and contribute to over time, building on your knowledge and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

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
	☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐	

Fine Art

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Exceptional	Outstanding work showing a very high level of skill.		
Highly developed	Ideas and skills developed to a strong level		
Consistent	Maintaining a good standard throughout your work.		
Moderate	Showing a reasonable level of skill or understanding.		
Some ability	Showing some evidence of the skill, but needing further development.		
Minimal	Showing very little evidence of the skill		
Creative	Using imagination to develop original ideas		
Purposeful	Making choices for a clear reason		
Skillfully	Using techniques with control and accuracy.		
Rigorously	Working carefully and thoroughly.		

Computer Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Firewall	A security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic.		
Encryption	The process of converting data into a coded form to prevent unauthorised access.		
Malware	Software designed to damage, disrupt, or gain unauthorised access to a computer system.		
Virus	A type of malware that copies itself and spreads between computers.		
Phishing	A scam where attackers trick users into revealing personal information using fake emails or websites.		
Authentication	The process of verifying that a user is who they claim to be.		
Password	A secret combination of characters used to gain access to a system.		
Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)	A security method that requires two forms of identification to access an account.		
Data Backup	A copy of data that can be restored if the original is lost, damaged, or corrupted.		
Brute Force Attack	A method of hacking that repeatedly tries different password combinations until the correct one is found.		

Drama

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Theme	An important idea or message explored in a play.		
Satire	Using humour or exaggeration to criticise people's behaviour or society.		
Dramatic irony	When the audience knows something important that a character does not.		
Verbal irony	When someone says something but means something different, often the opposite.		
Farce	Comedy using exaggerated situations, unlikely events and fast-paced action.		
Hypocrisy	Pretending to have beliefs or values that your actions do not actually follow.		
Symbolism	Using an object, action or image to represent a deeper meaning.		
Stock character	A recognisable character type with familiar traits or behaviour.		
Beat	A brief pause or moment marking a change in thought or feeling.		
Business	Physical actions used by an actor to reveal character, fill a pause or establish a scene.		

English Literature

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Poetry **Sensory imagery**	Words describing the five senses (visual, tactile, auditory, olfactory, or gustatory).		
Diction	Choice of words		
Tone	The feeling, mood, voice, attitude of a piece of writing..		
Blank verse VS free verse	Poem with a regular meter but doesn't rhyme VS a poem that doesn't use a fixed meter or rhyme.		
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.		
AIC **Dramatic irony**	When the audience knows more than the characters on stage.		
Stage directions	Instructions given to the actors, usually at the start of a speech, in italics and in parenthesis.		
Social classes	A hierarchical grouping of people in a society based on shared economic, social, and cultural status.		
An omen	An event or sign believed to predict the future, can be good or bad.		
Morality	A system of principles, values, and standards that guide people in knowing what is right or wrong.		

English Language

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Cultural references	Referring to something that relates to the culture of a country.		
Modal verbs	Verbs that express necessity or possibility.		
Stereotyping	A generalised belief about a group of people. These generalisations are assumed to be true about every person within the group.		
Topic shift	A change of focus in or between paragraphs.		
Analepsis	A flashback.		
Prolepsis	A flash-forward.		
Bias	When the opinion of the writer affects how the narrative is presented.		
Litote	An understatement which uses negation to express the opposite point of view.		
Paradox	A statement that seems to go against common sense but can reveal a deeper truth.		
Direct address	Speaking straight to the audience, often using the pronoun ‘you’.		

Geography

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Primary industry	Industries that collect or extract raw materials from the natural environment, such as farming, fishing and mining.		
Secondary industry	Industries that manufacture or process raw materials into finished products, such as making cars or clothing.		
Tertiary industry	Industries that provide services to people and businesses, such as teaching, healthcare and tourism.		
Quaternary industry	Industries that involve information, research and knowledge, such as scientific research and IT development.		
Employment structure	The proportion of people working in different types of industry in a country.		
Industrial location	The place where an industry or business is located, often chosen because of factors such as transport, labour, raw materials and markets.		
Globalisaation	The increasing connections and interactions between countries through trade, transport, technology and communication.		
TNC	A company that operates in two or more countries, having factories in LICs and HQs in HICs'.		
Post-industrial	A stage of development in which a country has fewer jobs in manufacturing and more jobs in service and knowledge-based industries.		
Industrial revolution	A period of major change when production shifted from mainly handmade goods and farming to machine production in factories, beginning in Britain in the late 18th century.		

History

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Homestead Act	Gave people 160 acres land if lived and farmed on it for five years		
Texas fever	Disease which killed cattle		
Drive	Moving cattle north for sale		
Goodnight Loving Trail	Route to drive cattle to sell to Cheyenne then on new towns in the West. Drive took 6 months.		
Sod house	A house made out of earth due to lack of wood		
Dry farming	Ploughing straight after rain to keep moisture in ground		
Barbed wire	Solution to lack of fencing as no wood		
Abilene	First “cow town” set up by Joseph McCoy. It was next to the railroad, so good transit point to drive cattle to along the Chisholm Trail		
Vigilantes	Community groups that took justice into own hands		
Open Range	Allowing cattle to graze on Great Plains, then round the up in the spring		

Maths

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Set	A group of things, like numbers or shapes, written inside curly brackets { }.		
Union (∪)	Everything that is in one set, or the other set, or both.		
Intersection (∩)	Only the things that are in both sets at the same time.		
Hypotenuse	The longest side of a right-angled triangle. It is always opposite the right angle.		
Opposite	The side that is across from the angle you are looking at.		
Adjacent	The side that is next to the angle you are looking at (but is not the longest side).		
Trigonometric ratios (sin, cos, tan)	Three calculator buttons that link the sides of a right-angled triangle to its angles.		
Combined events	Two or more things happening, like rolling a dice and then flipping a coin.		
Sample space diagram	A table that lists every possible result when two things happen.		
Tree diagram	A diagram with branches that shows each possible result and its chance.		

Marine Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Species	A group of organisms that can reproduce with each other to produce fertile offspring.		
Population	All the organisms of one species living in the same area at the same time.		
Community	All the populations of different species living in the same area.		
Habitat	The area where an organism lives and interacts with its environment and other organisms.		
Environment	The external surroundings of an organism, including living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) components.		
Ecosystem	A community of organisms and their environment interacting together.		
Biotic factor	A living component of an environment that can affect organisms, such as predators or competitors.		
Abiotic factor	A non-living component of an environment, such as temperature, light or salinity.		
Competition	The struggle between organisms for limited resources, such as food, space or light.		
Predation	An interaction in which one animal captures, kills and eats another animal.		

Music

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
EDM	Electronic dance music, often built from electronic beats, loops and production effects.		
Sample	A recorded sound reused in a new piece of music.		
Loop	A recorded or programmed passage repeated continuously.		
Breakdown	A section where musical layers or energy are reduced before a build-up.		
Drop	The arrival of a strong beat or fuller texture following a build-up.		
Salsa	A Latin dance music style combining Afro-Caribbean rhythms, voices and percussion.		
Clave	A two-bar rhythmic pattern that organises much Afro-Cuban music		
Forward clave	A clave pattern with its three-stroke bar before its two-stroke bar (3–2).		
Reverse clave	A clave pattern with its two-stroke bar before its three-stroke bar (2–3).		
Montuno	A repeated, syncopated piano or instrumental pattern in salsa .		

IGCSE PE

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Alveoli	Small air sacs the lungs where gaseous exchange takes place		
Diaphragm	Muscular ‘sheet’ at the base of the chest cavity dividing it from the abdomen		
Submaximal exercise	An activity with a steady increase in workload or intensity, working at 85% of the maximum heart rate		
Vital Capacity	The maximum amount of air you can breath out		
Oxyhaemoglobin	A bright red chemical formed when haemoglobin combines with oxygen, resulting in oxygenated blood		
Blood vessels	Three different types of vessels that carry blood: arteries,veins and capillaries		
Circulatory System	The body’s transport system that consists of the lungs, heart, blood vessels and blood		
Blood	A liquid containing four components: plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets, each with a specific function		
Haemoglobin	A dark red chemical responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood		
Double circulation	The heart has a double pump and circulation: the pulmonary circuit and the systemic circuit		

Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Reflection	A wave bounces back exactly equal to the angle of incidence		
Refraction	The bending of a wave's direction of travel as it passes from one medium to another		
Half-life	The time required for half of the unstable nuclei in a large sample of radioactively unstable atoms to decay		
Ionizing Radiation	Consists of subatomic particles or electromagnetic waves carrying enough energy to knock electrons out of atoms or molecules which can break chemical bonds and damage living cells		
Base	A base is a substance that neutralises an acid and has a pH higher than 7. Soluble bases are called alkalis.		
Acidic oxide	Non-metal oxides e.g. SO_2 and CO_2		
Basic oxide	Metal oxides e.g. CuO and CaO		
Allele	An alternative form of a gene		
Genotype	the genetic make-up of an organism and in terms of the alleles present		
Phenotype	The observable features of an organism		

Statistics

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Population	The entire group that you want to collect data from.		
Sample	A smaller, representative subset of the population chose to collect data when surverying the whole population is impractical.		
Stratified sampling	A sampling method where the population is divided into district subgroups (strata), and random samples are taken from each in proportion to their actual size in the population.		
Hypothesis	A statement or assumption about a population that can be tested using statistical methods and data.		
Cumulative frequency	The running total of frequencies		
Interquartile Range	Measure of spread between the middle 50% of data. UQ-LQ.		
Positive correlation	A relationship between two variables where when one increases, so does the other.		
Capture-recapture	A method used to estimate the size of a mobile or wildlife population by capturing a sample, marking them, releasing them, and taking a second sample later		
Bias	Any systematic error in the design, collection, or analysis of data that leads to results that are unrepresentative of the true population.		
Mutually exclusive events	Two or more events that cannot happen at the same time; the occurrence of one prevents the occurrence of the other		

Travel & Tourism

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Interpersonal Skills	Abilities that enable a member of staff to provide a good customer service.		
Inbound Operator	A tour operator who provides tours and packages for inbound tourists to a destination. Inbound tour operators are also known as Destination Management Companies (DMC's)		
Potential Customer	Someone who might become an actual customer of a travel and tourism organisation		
Complaint Handling	The process of listening to customer problems, resolving them fairly, and restoring customer confidence.		
Personal Presentation	How staff present themselves to customers e.g. how they look and what they say		
Customer Care Policy	A plan relating to how staff should deliver customer service,		
Product Knowledge	The knowledge that staff have of the products and services provided by the organisation.		
Facilities	Provisions for the benefits of tourists e.g. toilets and prayer rooms.		
Persons with Reduced Mobility (PRM's)	Tourists (e.g. with physical and hidden disabilities) who are less able to move around freely.		
Transferable Skills	Skills that people can use in different jobs and in different situations.		