Year 9

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.

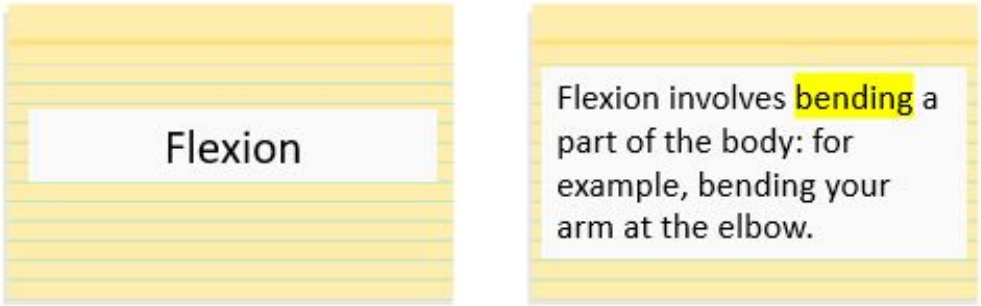
Using different colours draw short lines out from the bubble (a couple of centimetres).

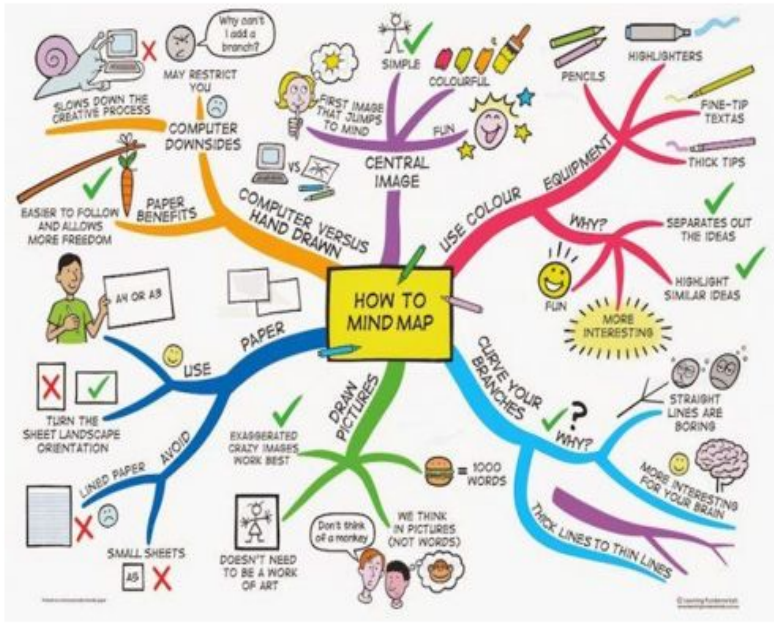
At the end of these lines write the different key words that make up the topic.

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

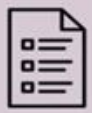




Ask a friend or family member to test you or test yourself regularly

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

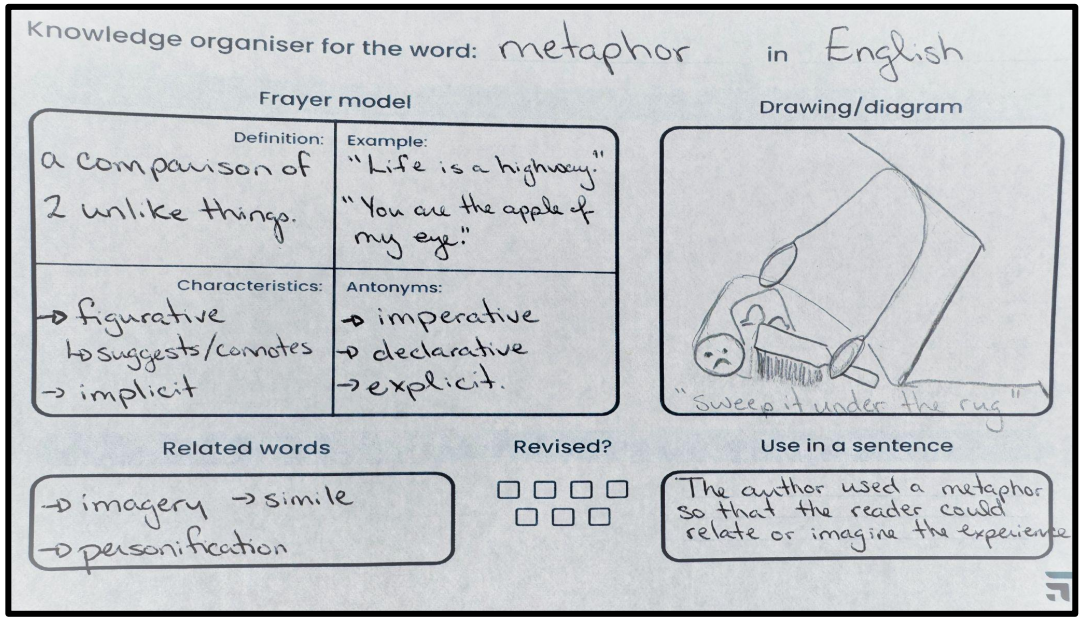
Frayer models allow you to compare new vocabulary/concepts to your prior learning. Included in Frayer models are four segments for the definition of a new term, characteristics of the term, an example of the term in use and antonyms/opposites. This model is excellent for breaking down the Tier 3 language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

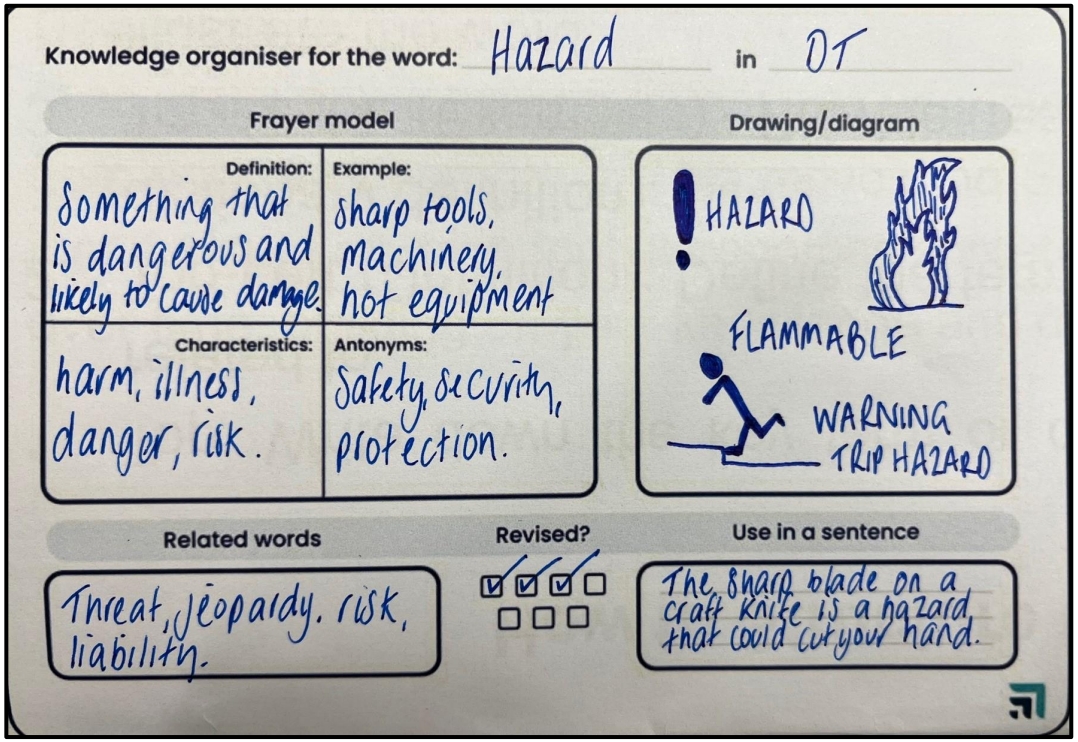
Use in a sentence

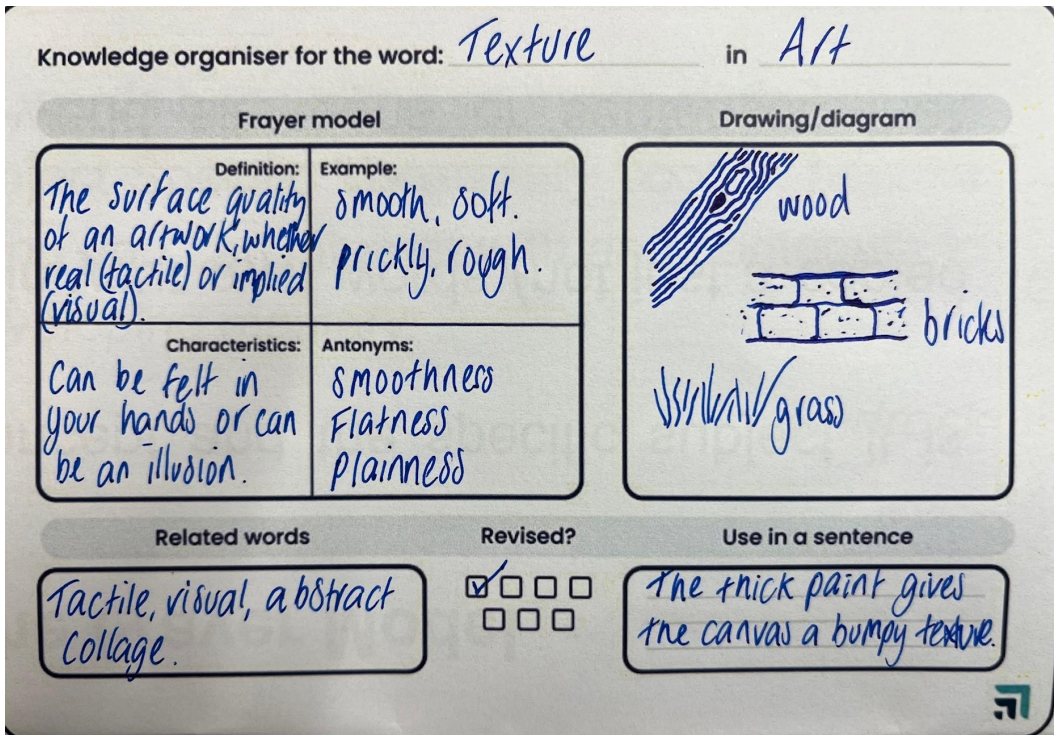
Putting the key term or concept into your own words and writing your own definition will help you to remember it. This moves the Subject Specific Vocabulary booklet beyond just a visual revision tool; it becomes something you can interact with and contribute to over time, building on your knowledge and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

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Definition:	Example:	
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Related words	Revised?	Use in a sentence
	☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐	

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Definition:	Example:	
Characteristics:	Antonyms:	

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

Art

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Photorealism	An art movement where artists create paintings or drawings that look extremely realistic, like photographs.		
Realism	Showing people, objects and places as they appear in real life.		
Observation	Looking carefully at details, shapes, colours and textures.		
Precision	Creating artwork with great accuracy and attention to detail.		
Tonal Value	The range of light and dark shades used to create depth and form.		
Texture	The way a surface looks or feels, such as rough, smooth or shiny.		
Composition	The way objects are arranged within an artwork.		
Proportion	The size of one part of an object compared with another part.		

Computer Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Software	A set of instructions that tells a computer what do do.		
Hardware	The physical parts of a computer system.		
User Interface	The way a user interacts with a computer system.		
Application Software	Programs designed to help the user perform specific tasks.		
Systems Software	Software that helps the computer system run correctly.		
Beta Version	A test version of software released to a small number of users before general release.		
Memory Management	How the OS allocates and manages data between RAM and the CPU.		
File Management	An OS function to allow the organisation of data on storage devices.		

Design & Technology

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Annotate	To add a short explanation or opinion to a design		
Aesthetics	The way that something looks, its shape, colour and design style.		
Function	What a product does.		
Manufacture	To creation and making of goods.		
Plan of manufacture	A step by step guide explaining how to make a product, including materials, tools and health and safety needed.		
Analysis	Careful study of the parts of something in order to understand more about it.		
Template	a pattern made of metal, plastic, or paper used for making many copies of a shape.		
One off production	A product that is made specifically for a client.		

English

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Modal verb	Verbs that express necessity or possibility.		
Allusion	A reference to something which is outside the text, usually not explained.		
Dehumanise	To deprive someone of their humanity.		
Dignity	Your self-worth. Being treated with dignity is being valued and respected.		
Institutional racism	The ways in which organisations, policies, rules and practices create inequality for different racial groups.		
Archetype	A type of story or character that are found in literature.		
Irony	When what is said is not what is meant.		
Cacophony	The harsh mixture of sounds in short succession to show chaos.		

Food

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Anaphylactic shock	A serious condition where the throat swells up, preventing air from reaching the lungs.		
Allergens	Substances that cause allergic reactions such as swelling of the throat, swollen face and itching around the body.		
Cardiovascular disease (CVD)	The general term that describes disease of the heart or its blood vessels.		
Type 1 Diabetes	The body may produce too little insulin, or the body has become insulin resistant and cannot utilise the glucose produced by carbohydrates.		
Iron Deficiency Anaemia	A lack of sufficient iron in the body which results in the person affected feeling tired and lethargic because organs and tissues will not get as much oxygen as they need.		
Coeliac Disease	A disease in which the body cannot absorb the protein found in wheat, rye, barley and some oats. The protein is called gluten.		
Calcium	A nutrient which helps build strong bones and teeth, regulating muscle contractions (including heartbeat) and making sure blood clots normally.		
Obesity	A term to describe a person who is very overweight, with a lot of body fat. The method to determine if a person is overweight is to measure their BMI.		

Geography

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Geology	The study of the Earth's structure, materials, and processes.		
Plate tectonics	The theory explaining the movement of the Earth's lithosphere		
Plate boundary	The edges where two tectonic plates meet		
Mantle	The thick, semi-solid layer of the Earth that lies beneath the crust and above the core.		
Convection currents	Circular movements of molten rock in the mantle caused by heat from the core.		
Continental drift	The gradual movement of continents across the Earth's surface over time.		
Pangea	The name of the supercontinent that existed around 300 million years ago		
Ring of Fire	A region around the Pacific where frequent volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur.		

History

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Assassination	Political killing of a public figure		
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne		
Trench Warfare	Method of fighting in WW1		
Stalemate	Neither side able to move or push forward		
Lusitania	American ship that was sunk by German torpedoes. Leading America to join the war		
Russian Revolution	Uprising against the King in Russia that led to them signing for peace in 1917		
Lee Enfield Rifle	Rifle used by the British during WW1		
No man's land	Area between German and Allied trenches.		

Maths

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
inequality	Statement that shows the relationship between two expressions		
expand	Multiply each term inside a bracket by the expression outside the bracket		
subject	Variable that is isolated on one side of an equation		
Improper fraction	Fraction where the numerator is greater than the denominator		
reciprocal	One pair of numbers whose product is 1		
Compound measure	Measure that includes two different units to indicate rate e.g. km/ph		
prism	A 3d shape with a constant polygon cross section		
commutative	When an operation gives the same result whatever the order of the terms		

Physical Education

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
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		
Residual volume	The amount of air left in your lungs after breathing out		
Lungs	Organs that exchange gas in the body		
Heart rate	The measure of the number of beats of the heart in one minute		
Beats per minute	The standard unit for measuring heart rate		
Maximal exercise	An activity where the intensity is constant throughout a short period of time		

Performing Arts

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Physical comedy	Creating humour mainly through body movement and action.		
Comic timing	Choosing the precise moment to deliver a comic action or reaction.		
Exaggeration	Enlarging movement or expression to increase dramatic impact.		
Slapstick	Physical comedy involving exaggerated mishaps or apparent accidents.		
Stock character	A recognisable character type with established traits.		
Lazzi	A rehearsed comic routine associated with Commedia dell'arte.		
Stylisation	Deliberately using non-naturalistic techniques to communicate meaning.		
Breaking the fourth wall	A performer directly acknowledges or addresses the audience, crossing the imagined barrier between stage and audience.		

PSHCE

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Consent	Giving a clear, free, and continuous "yes" to any physical or sexual activity, with no pressure or tricks involved..		
Healthy Relationship	A connection between people built on trust, respect, fair treatment, and good communication, where both people feel safe and supported.		
Non-verbal cue	Signals sent using body language or facial expressions instead of words e.g. smiling		
Capacity to consent	Having the legal age, mental clarity, and freedom to make a real choice		
Contraception	Methods, items, or medications used to prevent a pregnancy from happening during sex.		
Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)	An illness or germ passed from one person to another through sexual contact.		
Fertility	The natural biological ability of a body to produce a baby.		
Anatomy	The physical parts of the human body and how they fit together (in this topic, the male and female body parts).		

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		
Isotope	Different atoms of the same element that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons		
Ionic bond	Strong electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions.		
Diffusion	The net movement of particles from a region of their higher concentration to a region of their lower concentration (down a concentration gradient), as a result of their random movement		
Osmosis	The net movement of water molecules from a region of higher water potential (dilute solution) to a region of lower water potential (concentrated solution), through a partially permeable membrane		
Active transport	The movement of particles through a cell membrane from a region of lower concentration to a region of higher concentration (i.e. against a concentration gradient), using energy from respiration		

Spanish

1	¿Qué tipo de programas te gustan? Me gustan… *What type of tv programs do you like? I like…*	5	Ayer por la mañana / tarde / noche *Yesterday morning / afternoon / evening*
2	¿Qué programas / series ves? Veo… *What tv programs / series do you watch? I watch*	6	Luego – *then* Un poco más tarde – *a little bit later* antes / después - *before / after*
3	¿Cuál es tu programa favorito? Mi programa favorito es… *Which is your favourite program?*	7	Más….adjetivo…que / menos….adjetivo…que – *More…adjective…than / less…adjective…than*
4	¿Qué hiciste ayer / la semana pasada? *What did you do yesterday / last week?*	8	¡Qué divertido/aburrido/guay/lástima! *How funny / boring / cool /what a shame*

9	Hacer (i) – *to do / make*	14	sacar fotos – *to take pictures*
10	Ir (i)– *to go*	15	descansar – *to rest*
11	ver (r)– *to watch*	16	leer – *to read*
12	Salir (r) – *to go out*	17	compartir – *to share*
13	Mandar SMS / correos – *to send SMS / emails*	18	escribir – *to write*