

Year 10

Term 1.1

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 quizzes 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.

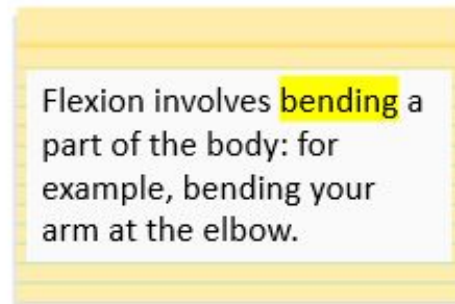
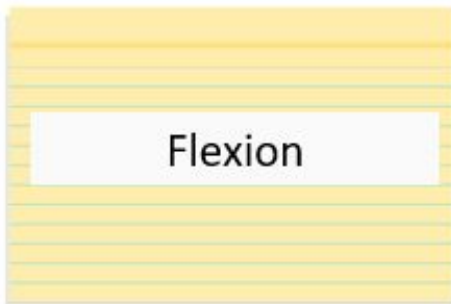
Using different colours draw short lines out from the bubble (a couple of centimetres).

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

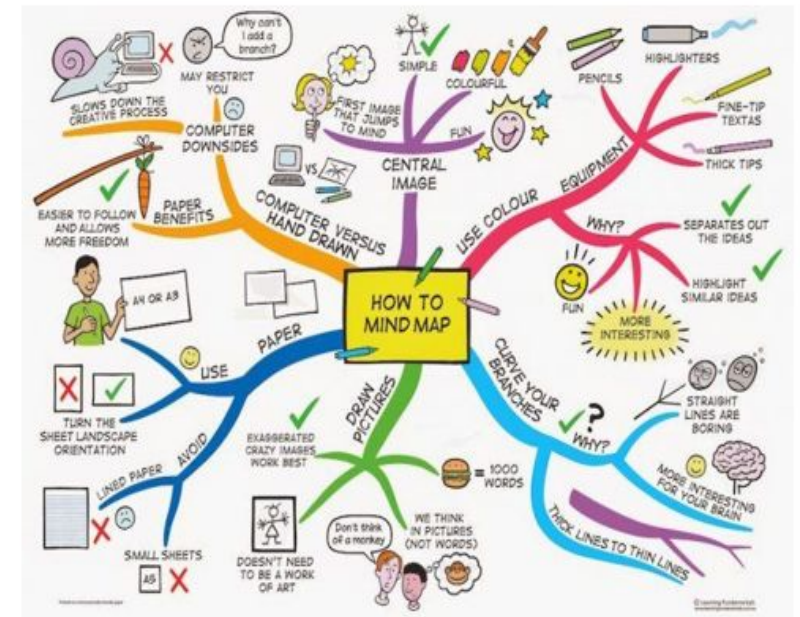
Using the same-coloured line add further related key words to the section of the mind map.

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

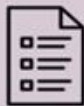
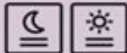


Ask a friend or family member to test you or test yourself regularly



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

How to Structure the Frayer Model

1. **Top:** Write down the key term or concept and the specific subject it is related to.
2. **Top-Left (Definition):** Define the term in your own words (not just a copied dictionary definition).
3. **Top-Right (Examples):** Provide real-world situations or sentences that illustrate the word.
4. **Bottom-Left (Characteristics):** List the traits, properties, or rules that apply to the concept.
5. **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!



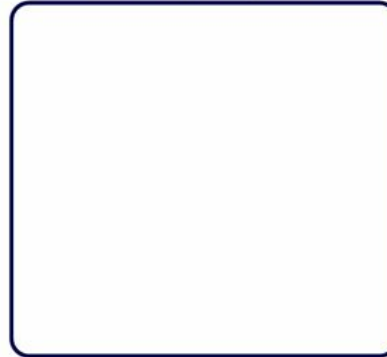
Frayer Model

Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



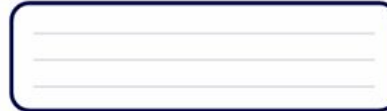
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐



Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



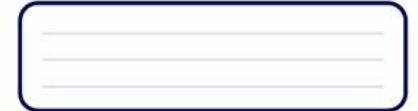
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



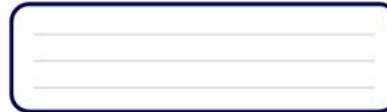
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



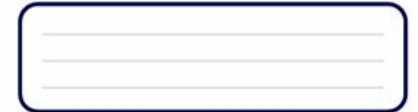
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Frayer Model Example

Knowledge organiser for the word: metaphor in English

Frayer model

Definition:

a comparison of
2 unlike things.

Example:

"Life is a highway."
"You are the apple of
my eye."

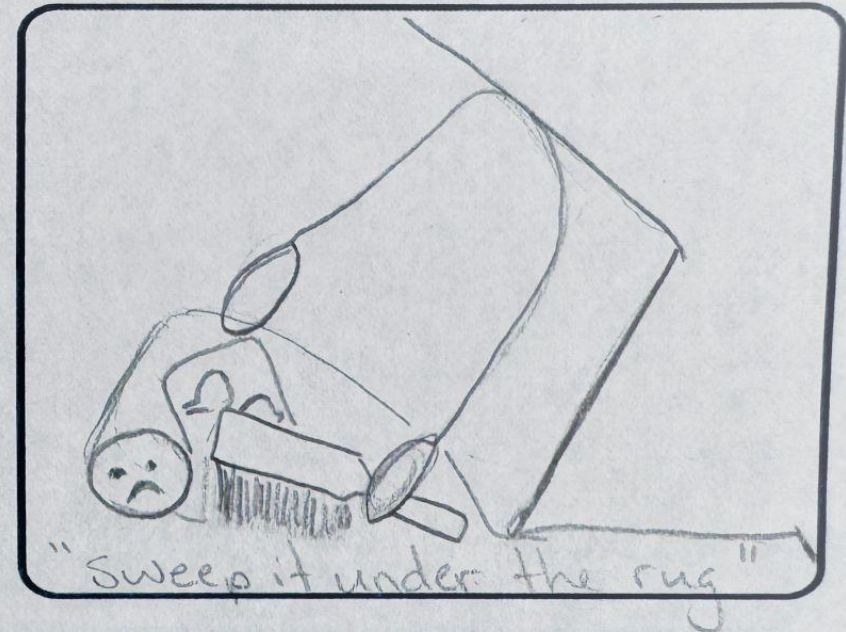
Characteristics:

→ figurative
→ suggests/connotes
→ implicit

Antonyms:

→ imperative
→ declarative
→ explicit.

Drawing/diagram



Related words

→ imagery → simile
→ personification

Revised?

☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	

Use in a sentence

The author used a metaphor
so that the reader could
relate or imagine the experience

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
Binary	A number system that uses only two digits, 0 and 1 . Computers use binary to store and process all data.		
Bit	The smallest unit of data in a computer. A bit can have a value of either 0 or 1 .		
Byte	A group of 8 bits . A byte is commonly used to store a single character, such as a letter or number.		
Hexadecimal	A number system with 16 symbols : 0–9 and A–F. It is often used as a shorter, more readable way of representing binary data.		
Denary	The everyday number system that uses 10 digits : 0–9. It is the number system most commonly used by humans.		
Two's Complement	A method used by computers to represent negative binary numbers . The most significant bit indicates whether the number is positive or negative.		
Characters	Letters, numbers, symbols, and spaces that can be stored and represented by a computer using character sets such as ASCII or Unicode .		
Compression	The process of reducing the size of a file so it takes up less storage space and can be transferred more quickly.		
Lossy	A type of compression that permanently removes some data to reduce file size. The original file cannot be perfectly recreated.		
Lossless	A type of compression that reduces file size without removing any data. The original file can be perfectly restored.		

DT - Product Design

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Closed Specification	List of criteria stating what must be achieved and how it must be met.		
Client	The person the designer is working for (this may or may not be the user)		
Context	The setting or surroundings in which the final product will be used.		
Design fixation	When a designer limits their creativity by only exploring one avenue of design or relying too heavily on features of existing designs.		
Eco design	Designing sustainable products that will not harm the environment.		
User	The person or group of people a product will be designed for.		
Market Pull	A new product is developed in response to a demand in the market or users.		
Technology push	Products developed as a result of new technology.		
Mass production	Hundreds or thousands of identical products on a production line.		
Assembly line	A line of equipment/ machinery manned by workers who gradually assemble a product as it passes along the line.		

Drama

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Tableau	A group freeze frame that tells a story or shows a scene.		
Stylized	Acting or design that uses exaggeration or symbols instead of real life. (Bertolt, Brecht)		
Naturalistic	Acting or design that tries to look and feel real, like everyday life. (Konstantin, Stanislavski)		
Physical Theatre	A style of acting that uses the body and movement to tell a story or express emotions instead of relying mainly on words (Frantic Assembly, Gecko)		
Gestus	A clear physical gesture or movement that shows a character's attitude or social relationship.		
Stance	Open or closed. The way a character stands to show their status, confidence or strength		
Vocal Delivery	How an actor uses pace, pitch, volume and tone, when speaking.		
Proximics	Using space and distance on the stage to show relationship or feelings.		
Blocking	Where actors move and stand during a scene.		
Physicality	The controlled use of the body, including posture, gesture, facial expression, movement and gait.		

English Language

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Juxtaposition	Two things within the same sentence or paragraph that are contrasting (opposite).		
Idiom	Common phrase or saying.		
Sensory imagery	Words that describe the five senses (visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory and tactile imagery)		
Euphemism	A word or a phrase used to replace something offensive or rude or unpleasant.		
Abstract noun	Non-tangible things such as ideas or feelings.		
Anecdote	A personal story.		
Adverb	A word that describes the verb.		
Narrative Perspective	The point of view the story/article is being told from (1 st , 2 nd , or 3 rd).		
Resolution	The solution to the climax; the conclusion to the narrative.		
Fragment	An incomplete sentence (a one-word sentence, or sentence either missing its verb or subject).		

English Literature

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
<u>OMAM</u> Syntactic Parallelism	Repetition of sentences or clauses for emphasis and clarity.		
Omniscient narrator	An all-knowing, unbiased narrator who exists outside of the plot and narrates from the third-person perspective.		
Dialogue	Spoken communication between characters in a piece of writing; it relates to any direct speech in a text.		
Repetitive phrases	The echoing of the same, or similar, phrase from the narrator or character to emphasise a motif throughout a narrative.		
Colloquial Dialect	The use of slang or imperfect grammar, particular to a specific social group.		
<u>Poetry</u> Semantic field	A group of words related in meaning or that share a common theme.		
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.		
Volta	A dramatic change in topic or tone in a poem.		
Tone	The feeling, mood, voice, attitude, manner or outlook of a piece of writing.		
Denotation vs connotation	Denotation is what a word means; connotation is what a word reveals.		

Food Preparation & Nutrition

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Batonnet	A precise knife cut resulting in short thick sticks, typically 6cm x ½ cm x ½ cm		
Chiffonade	A technique of finely slicing leafy greens or herbs into thin ribbons.		
Coating (enrobing)	The process of covering food with a layer of another ingredient such as flour, egg or breadcrumbs before cooking.		
Cross contamination	The transfer of harmful bacteria or substances from one surface or food to another.		
Dicing	Cutting food into small uniformed cubes often in small (brunoise), medium or large sizes.		
Enzymic activity	Natural chemical processes caused by enzymes in food such as browning in cut fruit and vegetables.		
Julienne	A knife technique producing long thin matchstick shaped strips of food (eg. carrots or peppers).		
Macedoine	A method of cutting food into small dice, typically 1 cm cubes often used for fruits or vegetables.		
Vegetable jardiniere	A style of vegetable cut into neat uniform batons often used for presentation.		
Zesting	The process of scraping or cutting the outer skin of citrus fruits to add intense flavour.		

Further Maths

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Commutative	An operation is commutative when changing the order does not change the answer. Addition and Multiplication are commutative. For example, $a + b = b + a$. and $ab = ba$		
Associative	An operation is associative when changing how the terms are grouped does not change the answer. For example, $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$.		
Distributive	Multiplying every term inside a bracket by the term outside it. For example, $a(b + c) = ab + ac$.		
Product rule for counting	If one task can be done in x ways and another in y ways, both tasks can be done in xy ways.		
Binomial	An algebraic expression containing exactly two terms, such as $x + 3$ or $2a - b$.		
Polynomial	An algebraic expression made up of one or more terms. Each term contains a coefficient and variables raised to non-negative whole-number powers. For example, $3x^2 - 2x + 5$ is a polynomial.		
Difference of two squares	An expression of the form $a^2 - b^2$, which factorises to $(a + b)(a - b)$.		
Cyclic quadrilateral	A quadrilateral with all four vertices on the circumference of a circle. Its opposite angles add to 180° .		
Rational expression	An algebraic expression written as one polynomial divided by another, where the denominator is not zero.		
Subject of a formula	The variable written on its own on one side of a formula. For example, v is the subject of $v = u + at$.		

Geography

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Population	The total number of people living in a specific area or country.		
Population density	The number of people living per square kilometre.		
Birth rate	The number of live births per 1,000 people per year.		
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.		
Natural increase	When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, leading to population growth.		
Demographic transition model (DTM)	A model showing how population changes over time through five stages.		
Population pyramid	A graph to show a country's population by age and gender.		
Pro-natalist policy	Government policies that encourage people to have more children (e.g. tax incentives, parental leave).		
Anti-natalist policy	Government policies that discourage people from having many children (e.g. China's One-Child Policy).		
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another to live.		

Health & Social Care

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Lifespan Development	The study of how people grow and change physically, intellectually, emotionally, and socially from birth through to later adulthood		
Life stages	Distinct stages in human growth (eg infancy, childhood, adolescence , early, middle and late adulthood) all with typical patterns of development		
Physical Development	Changes to the body over time including growth, puberty, motor skills and age related physical decline .		
Intellectual (cognitive) development	How thinking, learning, memory and problem-solving abilities develop across the lifespan		
Emotional Development	The ability to understand, express and manage emotions, and develop self-concept and self-esteem		
Social Development	How relationships, social skills, communication and independence evolve as people interact with others		
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		
Developmental Milestones	Typical achievements reached at certain ages (e.g., walking, talking, abstract thinking) used to track healthy development		

History

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Galen	Doctor and philosopher who lived in Ancient Rome		
Hippocrates	Father of Medicine. Ancient Greek doctor		
Monk	A religious male who helped to run the church hospitals		
Nun	A religious female who helped to run the church hospitals		
Vesalius	Studied the anatomy and performed dissections on bodies		
Harvey	Studied the heart and published research on how the veins/arteries worked		
Medieval	Time era 1250-1500		
Renaissance	Time era 1500-1700		
Industrial	Time era 1700-1900		
Modern	Time era 1900- present day		

Maths

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Factors	Numbers that divide into a number with nothing left over. Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12.		
Multiples	Your times table for that number. Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16...		
Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The biggest number that divides into both numbers.		
Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The first number that appears in both times tables.		
Prime numbers	Numbers you can only divide by 1 and itself. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11...		
Product of primes	Writing a number as prime numbers timesed together. $12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$.		
Order of operations / BIDMAS	The order to work things out: Brackets, Indices, Divide, Multiply, Add, Subtract.		
Indices / Powers	The small number telling you how many times to times a number by itself. 2 to the power 3 = $2 \times 2 \times 2$.		
Square roots	The number that times by itself gives your number. The square root of 25 is 5.		
Directed numbers	Numbers with a + or - sign. Minus means to the left of zero.		

Marine Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Structure of the Earth	The Earth is made of three main layers: a solid inner core, a liquid outer core, a semi-molten mantle, and a solid crust.		
Tectonic Plates	Large pieces of the Earth's crust that float on the mantle and move due to convection currents.		
Plate Boundaries	Zones where plates meet — convergent, divergent, and transform — each causing different geological events like earthquakes or volcanoes.		
Tsunami	A large ocean wave caused by underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or landslides.		
World Ocean	The idea that all oceans are interconnected, forming one continuous body of water encircling the Earth.		
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.		
Gyres	Large circular systems of ocean currents found in major ocean basins.		
Rip Currents	Strong, narrow currents flowing away from the shore, posing danger to swimmers.		

Music

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Syllabic	One note is sung for each syllable.		
Melisma	Several notes are sung on one syllable.		
Word painting	Music reflects the meaning of the lyrics.		
Texture	The way the different musical parts are combined.		
Homophonic texture	A main melody with chordal accompaniment.		
Primary chords	The main chords in a key: I, IV and V.		
Perfect cadence	A chord V to chord I ending that sounds finished.		
Interval	The distance between two notes.		
Song structure	The order of sections in a song, such as verse, pre-chorus, chorus, bridge, instrumental etc...		
Modulation	A change from one key to another.		

IGCSE PE

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Joint	A point in the body where two or more bones are joined in a way that permits movement.		
Fixed or Immovable Joints (fibrous joints)	These bones cannot move at all and are found in the skull (cranium).		
Slightly Moveable Joints (cartilaginous joints)	The bones in these joints can move a small amount as they are linked together by ligaments and cartilage (which absorbs the movement). They are found in the vertebral column (spine) and the ribs.		
Freely Moveable Joints (synovial joints)	Synovial joints have a greater amount of movement and include the elbow, shoulder, knee and hip.		
Ball and Socket Joints	These are found at the shoulders and hips. They provide a large range of movement in every direction.		
Hinge Joints	These are found in the elbow and knee. They are like the hinges on a door and allow movement in one direction.		
Long Bones	These act as levers to produce a large range of movement . For example, femur, tibia, fibula, humerus, ulna, radius, phalanges, clavicle.		
Short Bones	Short bones are approximately as wide as they are long. Their function is to provide stability and support , with little movement. For example, carpals, tarsals.		
Flat Bones	These provide a large surface area for muscles to attach to. They also provide protection for organs. For example, pelvis, cranium, scapula.		
Irregular Bones	These bones provide protection and support . They are shaped to suit the specific job they have to do. For example, vertebrae.		

Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Transpiration	The loss of water vapour from leaves		
Translocation	The movement of sucrose and amino acids in phloem from sources to sinks		
Palisade (mesophyll) layer	A layer of cells in leaves adapted to specialise in photosynthesis.		
Spongy (mesophyll) layer	A layer of cells in leaves adapted to specialise in gas exchange.		
Acceleration	Acceleration is change in velocity per unit time.		
Density	Density is mass per unit volume.		
Momentum	Momentum is mass x velocity.		
Electrolysis	The decomposition of an ionic compound, when molten or in aqueous solution, by the passage of an electric current.		
Anion	A negative ion.		
Cation	A positive ion.		

Spanish

Spanish Módulo 2 – En ruta

1	Alojarse / Quedarse (Reflexive verbs) – <i>to stay</i> Yo me alojé / Yo me quedé en un hotel – <i>I stayed in a hotel</i>	6	Era – <i>it was (description)</i>
2		7	Acogedor / Animado / lujoso – <i>cosy / lively / luxurious</i>
3	Un albergue / un hotel / un parador / una pensión <i>A youth hostel / a hotel / a parador / a guest house</i>	8	El apartamento / la casa / el alojamiento tenía / no tenía... <i>The apartment / house / accommodation had / didn't have...</i>
4	Estaba en ... (lugar)– <i>it was in (location)</i>	9	Había / no había – <i>there was/were – there wasn't / weren't</i>
5	Al lado de / cerca de la playa / costa / en el campo <i>Next to / near the beach / the coast / the countryside</i>	10	Tampoco tenía / tampoco había <i>Neither it had / neither there was</i>

Key verbs (Regular and Irregular verbs)		Important verbs structures	
11	Acabar de (Regular) – <i>to have just + participle</i> <i>Acabo de comer – I have just eaten</i>	15	Soler + inf – <i>to tend to–suelo, sueles, suele, solemos, soléis, suelen</i> Soler en imperfecto – <i>I used to – yo solía, tú solías, él solía...</i>
12	Llegar– <i>to arrive (Regular)</i>	16	Se podía – <i>one could</i>
13	Apetecer – <i>to feel like – me apetece, te apetece, le apetece</i>	17	Lo mejor / Lo peor fue / era – <i>the best/worst was (pret/ imperf)</i>
14	Alquilar– <i>to rent (Regular)</i>	18	Primero / Luego / Después / Finalmente – <i>first / then / after / finally</i>

Personal pronouns	Regular verbs in Present			Regular verbs in Preterit (completed actions in the past)		Regular verbs in Imperfect (used to be – actions repeated and descriptions)		Near Future (you are going to do)
	-AR	-ER	-IR	-AR	-ER & -IR	- AR	-ER & IR	-AR,-ER,-IR
Yo - <i>I</i> Tú - <i>You</i> Él-Ella-Usted - <i>He-She-You formal</i> Nosotros/as - <i>We</i> Vosotros/as - <i>You (plural)</i> Ellos/as - <i>They</i>	-o -as -a -amos -áis -an	-o -es -e -emos -éis -en	-o -es -e -imos -ís -en	-é -aste -ó -amos -asteis -aron	-í -iste -ió -imos -isteis -ieron	-aba -abas -aba -ábamos -abais -aban	-ía -ías -ía -íamos -íais -ían	voy vas va vamos vais van + infinitive

Statistics

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Sampling Frame	A comprehensive list of every individual or item within a population from which a sample is selected (e.g., a school register or electoral roll).		
Stratified Sampling	A sampling method where the population is divided into distinct sub-groups (strata), and samples are taken from each in proportion to the size of the stratum.		
Explanatory Variable	The independent variable that is manipulated or categorised to observe its effect on an outcome.		
Response Variable	The dependent variable measured to assess the effect of changing the explanatory variable		
Extraneous Variable	An uncontrolled, outside variable that might inadvertently influence the response variable and distort results.		
Capture-Recapture	A mathematical modeling technique used to estimate the total size of a mobile wild animal population.		
Quota Sampling	A non-random sampling method where the researcher selects participants until specific target numbers for designated subgroups are met.		
Null Hypothesis	A baseline statement tested in an investigation asserting that there is no change, effect, or difference between variables.		
Pilot Survey	A small-scale preliminary test of a data collection instrument (like a questionnaire) used to identify flaws before full deployment.		
Confounding Variable	An extraneous factor that correlates with both the explanatory and response variables, making it difficult to establish true cause-and-effect.		

Travel & Tourism

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Tourism	The business of providing services such as transport, places to stay and entertainment for people who temporarily leave the place where they normally live, work or study		
Domestic Tourism	Travel within a person's own country — no international borders crossed.		
Inbound Tourism	Visitors arriving into a country from abroad.		
Outbound Tourism	Residents travelling out of their country to visit another.		
Leisure Travel	Travel for enjoyment, relaxation or personal interests (holidays, recreation, culture, sports).		
Business Travel (MICE)	Travel for work purposes, including Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions .		
Sustainable Tourism	Tourism that meets present needs while protecting environments, cultures and resources for the future.		
Ecotourism	A form of sustainable tourism focused on natural environments, conservation and supporting local communities.		
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.		