

Year 11

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.

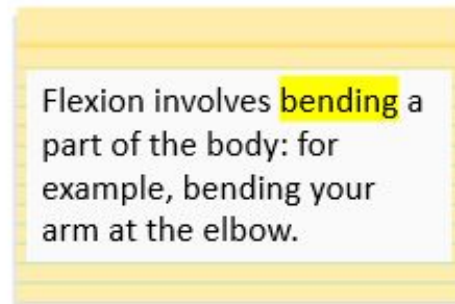
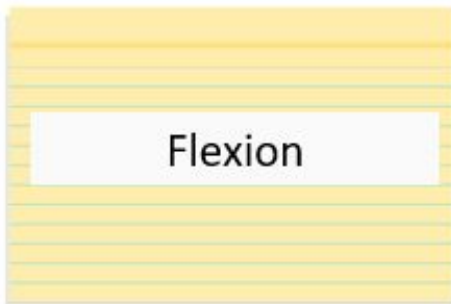
Using different colours draw short lines out from the bubble (a couple of centimetres).

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

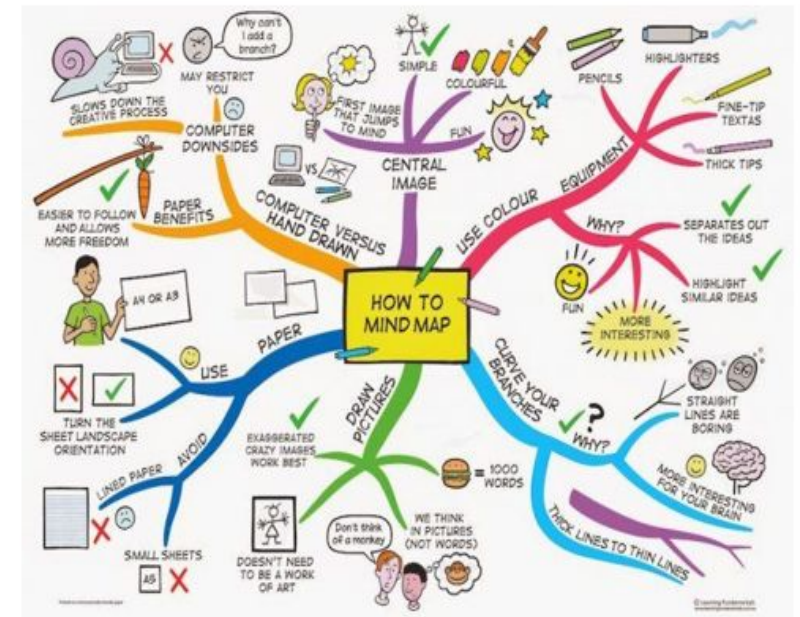
Using the same-coloured line add further related key words to the section of the mind map.

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

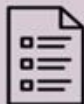


Ask a friend or family member to test you or test yourself regularly



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!



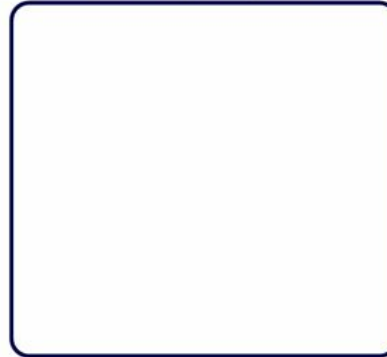
Frayer Model

Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



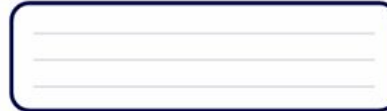
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



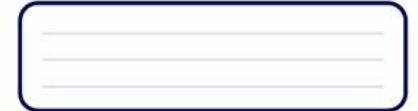
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



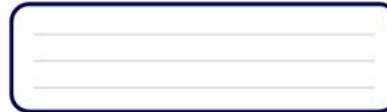
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



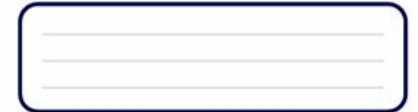
Related words

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."

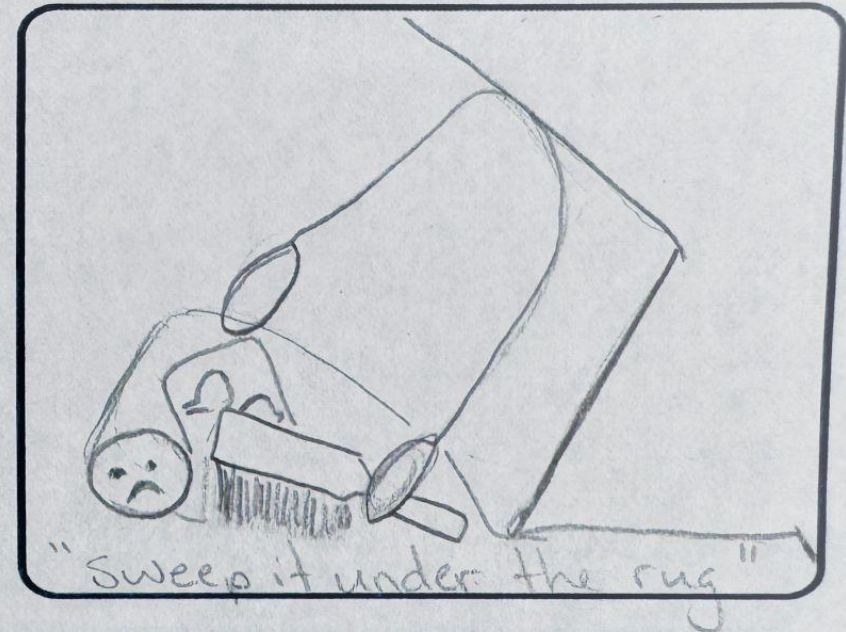
Characteristics:

→ 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
Develop	To improve and build on an idea over time.		
Refine	To make your work better by changing or improving it.		
Experiment	To try different materials, techniques, or ideas.		
Respond	To show how an artist or theme has influenced your own work.		
Record	To collect and show your ideas using drawings, photos, or notes.		
Technique	The way you use a material or process to create art.		
Composition	How the parts of an artwork are arranged.		
Intentions	What you want your artwork to communicate or achieve.		
Evaluate	To explain what worked well and what you would improve.		
Outcome	The final piece of artwork that shows your ideas and skills.		

Computer Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Variable	A named storage location in a program whose value can change while the program is running.		
Constant	A named value that cannot be changed while the program is running.		
Data Types	Categories that define the kind of data a variable can store, such as integers, strings, or Booleans.		
Input	Data entered into a computer system or program by a user, sensor, or another device.		
Output	Information produced by a computer system and presented to a user or another device.		
Boolean	A data type that can store only one of two values: True or False .		
String	A data type used to store text. A string consists of a sequence of characters, such as letters, numbers, and symbols.		
Integer	A whole number data type that can be positive, negative, or zero, but cannot contain decimal places.		
Assignment	The process of giving a value to a variable. <i>Example: score = 10 assigns the value 10 to the variable score.</i>		
Comparison	An operation that checks whether two values are equal or how they relate to each other (e.g., greater than, less than, or equal to). Comparisons return a Boolean value (True or False).		

Drama

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Dramatic effect	The result created by a dramatic choice.		
Dramatic tension	A feeling of conflict or uncertainty.		
Dramatic intent	What the performer wants to communicate.		
Spatial contrast	Different uses of position and space.		
Vocal contrast	Noticeable change in pitch, pace, volume, tone, pause or emphasis to show different emotions or moments.		
Physical contrast	A noticeable difference in movement, posture, energy or use of the body.		
Transition	The change from one scene, time, location or moment to another.		
Design element	A production feature such as set, costume, props, lighting or sound.		
Devising process	The steps used to create original drama, including research, improvisation, experimenting, selecting and refining ideas.		
Performance process	The stages used to prepare and improve a performance, including rehearsing, experimenting with ideas, developing character, refining movement and voice, responding to feedback, and presenting the final piece.		

English Literature

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
<u>OMAM</u> Dialogue	Characters speaking to each other in a novel or a play.		
Irony	Saying one thing but meaning another.		
Climax	The most intense, exciting or important point of a narrative.		
Colloquial Dialect	The use of informal expressions or words shared by a particular group.		
Foreshadowing	A warning, a hint or indication of a future event.		
<u>Poetry</u> Couplet	Two lines of verse, usually rhymed. Heroic couplet: a rhymed iambic pentameter couplet.		
Metonymy	A figure of speech in which something is represented by another thing that is commonly and often physically associated with it, e.g. "White House" for "the President."		
Speaker	The "I" of a poem, equivalent to the "narrator" of a prose text. In lyric poetry, the speaker is often an authorial persona.		
Synecdoche	A figure of speech in which a part of something is used to represent the whole, e.g. "black and white keys" for "piano."		
Beat	A stressed (or accented) syllable.		

English Language

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Zoomorphism	The attribution of animal forms or characteristics to humans, objects, or ideas.		
Predicate	The verb that the subject performs.		
Participle	A verb that does the job of an adjective (describes the noun). –ing = present participle. –ed = past participle.		
Syntactic Parallelism	The repetition of sentences (or the beginning of sentences) for emphasis and clarity.		
Temporal Discourse Marker	Time phrases such as ‘now’, ‘meanwhile’, afterwards’ used to help readers follow a timeline in a narrative.		
Sensory Language	Allusion or description of one of the five senses (sight, sound, smell, taste, or touch).		
Asyndetic Structure	The deliberate omission of one or several conjunctions in a series of related clauses.		
Poly-syndetic Structure	The deliberate insertion of conjunctions (‘and’, ‘but’, ‘so’) without using commas with the effect of slowing down the pace of the sentence and giving equal weight to each item.		
Tension	The feeling of suspense, uncertainty, or anticipation created by conflicting forces within a literary work.		
Jargon	Technical language that is the specialized terminology associated with a particular field or area of activity.		

Food Preparation & Nutrition

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Basal metabolic rate BMR	The energy needed by your body to power your internal organs when your body is completely at rest.		
Caramelisation	The change of colour and flavour when heating sugar or sugar solution.		
Cholesterol	A type of fat found in the blood which is made in the liver and is also available in the food that you eat. There is good cholesterol called HDL - high density lipoprotein tat helps to break down fat and bad cholesterol LDL - low density lipoprotein that clogs up blood vessels.		
Choux	A type of pastry used for eclairs, profiteroles and gougères.		
Cobalamin	Another name for vitamin B12		
Crop rotation	The practice of growing different crops every year in the same field. Switching the type of crop grown helps to keep the field fertile.		
Curdling	The separation of a food ingredient because of overheating or because an acid was added eg putting lemon juive into milk.Curdling can also occur when milk goes bad.		
Denaturation	A process where protein or DNA loses its natural three dimensional shape, uncoils and stops working. It is caused by external factors like high heat, strong acids or chemicals.		
Disaccharides	Complex sugars that are formed by joining two monosaccharides together		
Emulsifiers	A substance which acts as a stabiliser for emulsions preventing liquids which do not mix from separating - such as oil and water.		

Geography

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Ecosystem	A community of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment.		
Equatorial climate	A climate with high temperatures and heavy rainfall throughout the year.		
Convectonal rainfall	Rainfall caused by hot air rising, cooling, condensing and falling as rain.		
Hadley cell	A large-scale circulation of air between the Equator and about 30° north and south latitude, where warm air rises at the Equator, cools and sinks around 30°, then flows back towards the Equator		
Biotic factor	A living part of an ecosystem, such as plants and animals.		
Abiotic factor	A non-living part of an ecosystem, such as climate, soil and sunlight.		
Adaptation	A feature that helps an organism survive in its environment.		
Deforestation	The removal of trees from an area, usually for human activities.		
Subsistence farming	Farming to produce food mainly for the farmer's family		
Conservation	Protecting and managing ecosystems to prevent damage.		

History

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Nomadic	People that do not live in one place and move around.		
Tipi/Teepee	The home Indians lived in – quick to put up take down, warm in winter, cold in summer, cone shape so safe from wind.		
Chief	Unelected, became chief due to wisdom, healing power/ skills as a warrior.		
Councils	Made decisions for the tribe – they would listen to medicine men, elders, the chief		
Oregon Trail	Name for the series of trails that cut across the mountains and the Great Plains.		
Donner Party	Group that got lost and stuck in mountains in winter		
Gold Rush	Discovery of gold leads to thousands moving west		
Prospectors	People looking for gold		
Mormons	A Christian group of people, led by Joseph Smith and then later Brigham Young.		
Manifest Destiny	Manifest Destiny is the idea that it was God's will for the white people of the USA to control the whole continent of North America.		

Maths

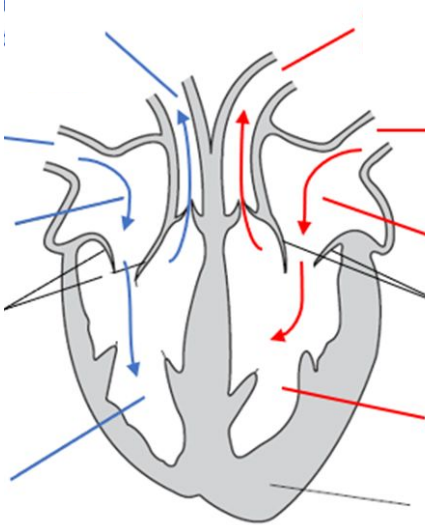
Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Sequence	A list of numbers that follows a rule. 2, 4, 6, 8...		
Term-to-term rule	What you do to one number to get the next one. 'Add 3 to the previous number'.		
Common difference	The same amount you add or take away each time. In 5, 8, 11 it is 3.		
Linear sequence	The gaps between the numbers are all the same size.		
Position-to-term rule	A formula that gives you any number in the list without writing them all out. Put the position in, get the term out.		
Quadratic sequence	The gaps between numbers in a sequence are not the same, but the gaps between the gaps are.		
Common ratio / multiplier	The same number you times by each time. In 2, 6, 18 it is 3.		
Sample space diagram	A table showing every result you could get from two things happening.		
Tree diagram	Branches showing each choice in order. Times along the branches to get the chance.		
Venn diagram	Overlapping circles. The overlap is what both groups share.		

Marine Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Photosynthesis	The process by which producers (like phytoplankton and algae) use sunlight, carbon dioxide and water to make glucose and release oxygen. It is the primary source of energy entering marine ecosystems.		
Producers	Organisms that make their own food through photosynthesis. In marine systems, these include phytoplankton, algae and seagrasses.		
Consumers	Organisms that obtain energy by eating other organisms. They can be herbivores, carnivores or omnivores.		
Decomposers	Organisms such as bacteria and fungi that break down dead material, recycling nutrients back into the ecosystem.		
Food Chain	A simple sequence showing how energy flows from producers to consumers.		
Food Web	A complex network of interconnected food chains showing how energy moves through an entire ecosystem.		
Trophic Levels	The positions organisms occupy in a food chain — producers at level 1, then primary, secondary and tertiary consumers.		
Nutrient Cycling	The movement of essential nutrients (like nitrogen, carbon and phosphorus) through the marine environment via processes such as decomposition, photosynthesis and respiration.		
Upwelling	The rising of cold, nutrient-rich water from deep layers to the surface, boosting productivity and supporting large food webs.		
Energy Transfer Efficiency	The proportion of energy passed from one trophic level to the next — usually around 10%, with the rest lost as heat or used for life processes.		

Music

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Maqām	A system of notes and melodic patterns used in Arabic music.		
Quarter-tone	A pitch smaller than a Western semitone used in Arabic music.		
Īqā'āt	The plural of ĩqā'; rhythmic patterns in Arabic music.		
Maqām	A system of notes and melodic patterns used in Arabic music.		
Takht ensemble	Oud – A pear-shaped plucked string instrument. Qanun – A flat, many-stringed instrument played by plucking. Ney – An end-blown reed flute. Riq – A small Arabic tambourine. Darbuka – A goblet-shaped hand drum.		
Hindustani Instruments	Traditional Indian Instruments: Sitar – A plucked string instrument with a long neck. Tabla – A pair of hand drums of different sizes. Tambura – A string instrument that provides a continuous drone. Sarangi – A bowed string instrument with a voice-like sound. Bansuri – An Indian bamboo flute.		
Rāga	A pattern of notes used to create a melody in Indian music.		
Tāla	A repeating rhythmic cycle.		
Silk instruments	Traditional Chinese string instruments. (Erhu, Pipa, Guzhen)		
Heterophonic texture	Several instruments play decorated versions of the same melody.		

Key Word	Definition		Context/Sentence
Double Circulation	The heart has a double pump and circulation.		
Pulmonary Circuit	This is the right side which pumps blood to the lungs and back to the heart.		
Systemic Circuit	This is the left side which pumps blood to the body and back to the heart.		
Heart	A muscular organ that expands as it fills with blood and contracts to force blood away through the arteries; the blood returns through the veins to the heart.		
L.O.R.D	An acronym to remember the sides of the heart: LORD – Left Oxygenated, Right Deoxygenated.		
Cardiovascular Fitness	The ability to exercise continuously for extended periods without tiring, often referred to as 'stamina.'		
The Fitness of a Person	Determined by how fast their heart rate can recover to normal (resting) after exercise.		
Heart Rate	Measures the heart beats per minute (bpm) when ventricles are contracting. Resting heart rate is generally 50-90 bpm (teenager) and 60-80 bpm (adult).		
Stroke Volume	The volume of blood pumped out of the heart by each ventricle in one beat; a person of average fitness has a stroke volume of around 70ml, whereas for an athlete it is around 90ml.		
Cardiac Output	The amount of blood expelled from the heart each minute; it is usually expressed in litres per minute.		

Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Gamete	A gamete is a sex cell. Sperm are the male gametes and egg cells (ova) are the female gametes. In plants, pollen is the male gamete.		
Fertilisation	Fertilisation is the fusion of the nuclei of gametes.		
Pollination	The transfer of pollen grains from an anther (male part of the flower) to a stigma (female part of the flower).		
Germination	Germination is when a seed starts to grow into a new plant.		
Wave Frequency	The number of complete wave cycles that pass a fixed point in one unit of time (usually one second) indicating how rapidly the wave oscillates		
Reflection	The phenomenon where a wave strikes a boundary between different media and bounces back into the original medium which is governed by the Law of Reflection, which states that the angle of incidence exactly equals the angle of reflection		
Refraction	The bending of a wave's direction of travel as it passes from one medium to another occurring because the wave's speed changes in the new medium, causing the wavefronts to pivot while the wave's frequency remains constant.		
Alkane	An alkane is a hydrocarbon that contains only carbon and hydrogen atoms. It is saturated, so it has only single covalent bonds between its carbon atoms. Alkanes are not very reactive.		
Hydrocarbon	Compounds that contain hydrogen and carbon only.		
Homologous series	A family of similar compounds with similar chemical properties due to the presence of the same functional group.		

Spanish

Módulo 4 – Mi estilo de vida (*My life style*)

1	Dieta sana / malsana– <i>healthy / Unhealthy diet</i>	5	Mantenerse en forma – <i>to keep fit</i>
2	Tomar el desayuno / el almuerzo / la merienda / la cena <i>To have breakfast / lunch / snack / dinner</i>	6	Direct object pronoun - Lo/Los – La/Las <i>Lo admiro – I admire him / La admiro – I admire her</i>
3&4	Indefinite Adjectives Algún/a/os/as – <i>some</i> Mucho/a/os/as – <i>many / a lot of</i> Otro/a/os/as – <i>other</i> Mismo/a/os/as – <i>same</i> Cada – <i>each</i> Demasiado/a/os/as – <i>too many</i>	7	Ya no + verb – to talk about what you no longer do Ya no como hamburguesas – <i>I no longer eat burgers</i>
		8	Antes de / Después de + verb – <i>Before + ing / After + ing</i> <i>Antes de comer / Después de relajarme</i>

Impersonal verbs (followed by infinitive) + Obligation verbs		Reflexive verbs (action fall upon the subject)	
9	Hay que – <i>you/one must</i> - Hay que tener una dieta equilibrada	14	Acostarse (ue) – <i>to go to bed – yo me acuesto, tú te acuestas...</i>
10	Hace falta – <i>you/one needs to - it is necessary to</i>	15	Levantarse – <i>to get up - yo me levanto, tú te levantas, él se levanta...</i>
11	Se necesita – <i>You/one needs –</i>	16	Prepararse – <i>to get ready / prepare – yo me preparo, tú te preparas...</i>
12	Tener que – <i>to have to – Yo tengo que, tú tienes que, él tiene.....</i>	17	Relajarse – <i>to relax – yo me relajo, tú te relajas, él se relaja...</i>
13	Deber – <i>informal to have to – Formal must – Yo debo, tú debes...</i>	18	Vestirse (i) – <i>to get dressed – yo me visto, tú te vistes, él se viste...</i>

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>I</i> Tú - <i>You</i> Él-Ella/Usted - <i>He–She–You formal</i> Nosotros-Nosotras - <i>We</i> Vosotros-Vosotras - <i>You (plural)</i> Ellos-Ellas/Ustedes- <i>They</i>	estoy estás -AR->ando está estamos -ER & -IR->iendo estáis están	-é -aste -ó -amos -asteis -aron	-í -iste -ió -imos -isteis -ieron	-aba -abas -aba -ábamos -abais -aban	-ía -ías -ía -íamos -íais -ían	me te se nos os se + conjugate as usual

Statistics

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Conditional Probability	The probability of an event occurring given that another event has already occurred, expressed as $P(A B)$ is the probability of A given B,		
Mutually Exclusive	Events that cannot happen at the same time; $P(A \cap B) = 0$ $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$		
Exhaustive Events	A set of events where at least one of the outcomes <i>must</i> occur, covering 100% of the sample space.		
Binomial Distribution	A discrete probability distribution modeling the number of successes in a fixed number of independent trials with a constant probability of success.		
Normal Distribution	A continuous, symmetrical, bell-shaped probability distribution where data clusters around the mean.		
Expected Frequency	The theoretical number of times an event should occur over a given number of trials, calculated as $n \times P(A)$.		
Relative Risk	The ratio of the probability of an outcome occurring in an exposed group compared to an unexposed group.		
Absolute Risk	The baseline, raw probability of a specific event occurring within a given population over a set period.		
Sample Space	The complete set of all possible outcomes resulting from a probability experiment.		
Theoretic Probability	The likelihood of an event occurring based on mathematical reasoning and equal outcomes, rather than empirical experiment results.		

Travel & Tourism

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Customer Care	The actions and attitudes used to meet customer needs, provide helpful service, and ensure a positive experience before, during and after travel.		
Customer Expectations	What customers believe a service should provide — including quality, speed, reliability, safety, and friendliness.		
Customer Satisfaction	How pleased customers feel with the service they receive, based on whether expectations were met or exceeded.		
Internal Customers	People within an organisation who rely on colleagues to do their jobs effectively (e.g., staff in different departments)		
External Customers	People outside the organisation who purchase or use its services — tourists, visitors, guests, passengers.		
Working Procedures	Standard methods staff follow to deliver consistent, safe and efficient service (e.g., check-in steps, complaint handling, safety checks)		
Codes of Practice	Formal guidelines that set out expected behaviour and standards for staff, ensuring professionalism and safety.		
Communication Skills	The ability to share information clearly and politely using verbal, non-verbal and written methods.		
Complaint Handling	The process of listening to customer problems, resolving them fairly, and restoring customer confidence.		
Service Quality	How well a service meets customer needs — judged by reliability, responsiveness, courtesy, cleanliness and professionalism.		