

Year 8

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.

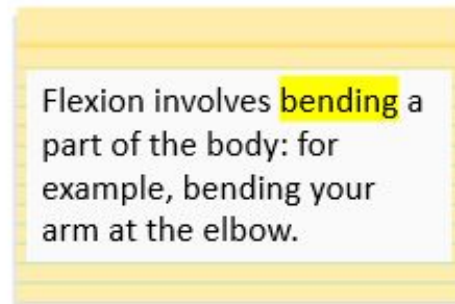
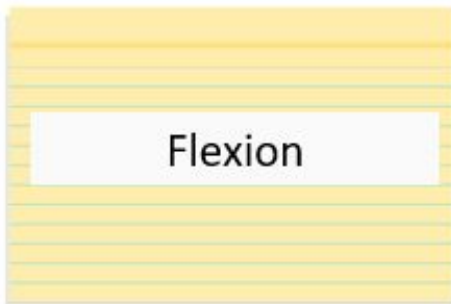
Using different colours draw short lines out from the bubble (a couple of centimetres).

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

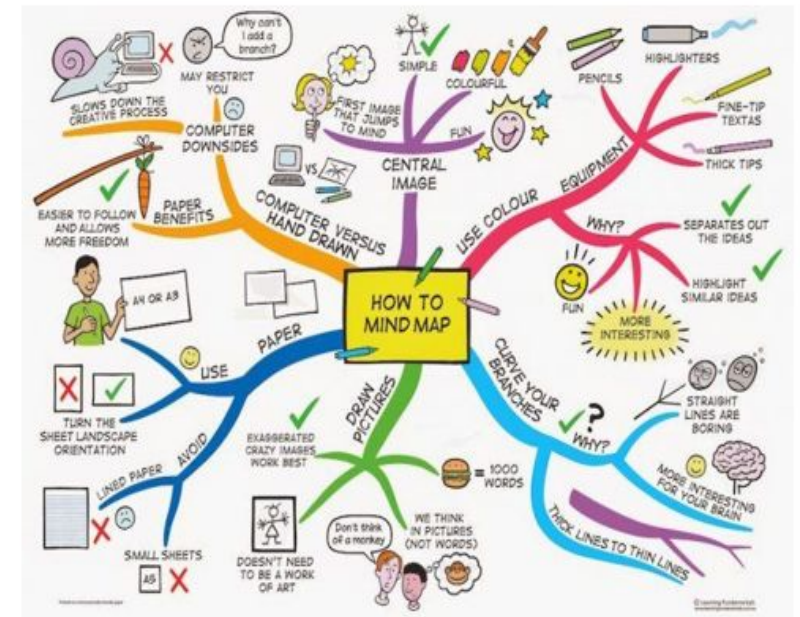
Using the same-coloured line add further related key words to the section of the mind map.

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

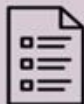


Ask a friend or family member to test you or test yourself regularly



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!



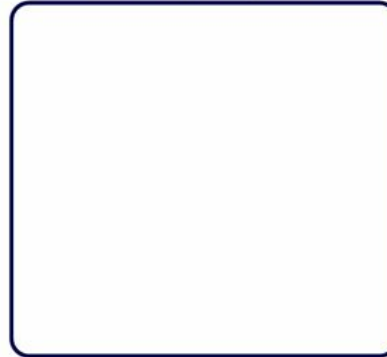
Frayer Model

Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



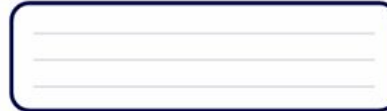
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐



Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



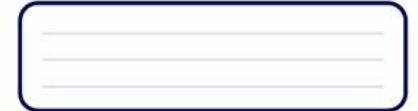
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



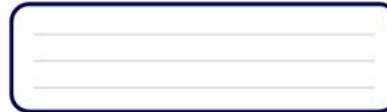
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
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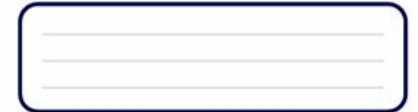
Related words

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."

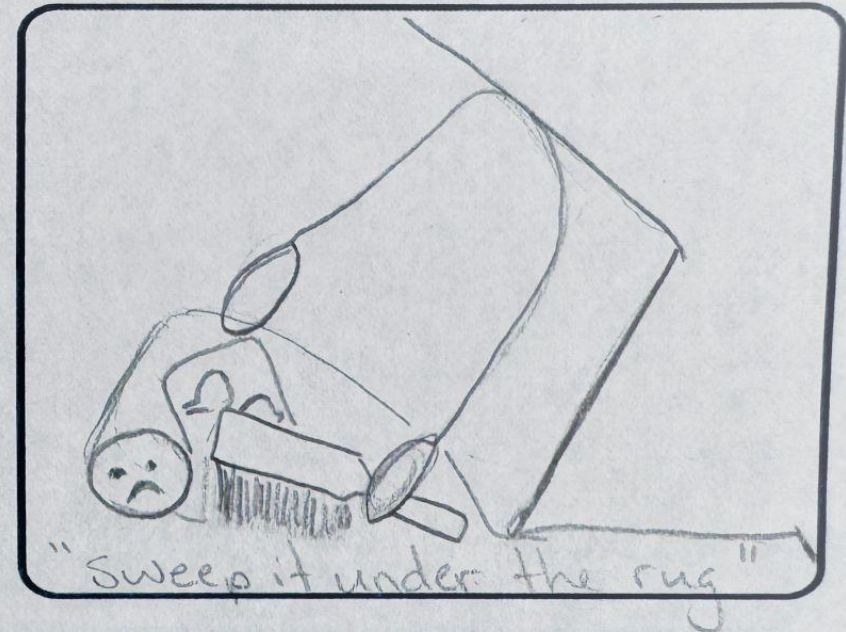
Characteristics:

→ 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

Art

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Cross-hatching	A shading technique using intersecting lines to create tones.		
Hatching	Parallel lines used to create tone and texture.		
Tone	The lightness or darkness of an area in a drawing.		
Contour	<i>A line that follows the outer edge or surface of an object to show its shape and form.</i>		
Contrast	The difference between light and dark		
Anatomy	The study of the structure of the human or animal body, including bones, muscles, and how the body is put together.		
Form	A three-dimensional shape created using tone and shading.		
Mixed Media	Using more than one material in an art piece		

Computer Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Network	A group of computers and devices connected together to share information and resources		
Server	A computer that provides services, files, or resources to other computers on a network.		
Client	A computer or device that requests services or resources from a server.		
LAN	Local Area Network – a network covering a small area such as a school or office.		
WAN	Wide Area Network – a network covering a large geographical area, such as the Internet.		
Bandwidth	The maximum amount of data that can be transmitted over a network in a given time.		
IP Address	A unique number used to identify a device on a network.		
Encryption	Converting data into a coded form to prevent unauthorised access.		

Design & Technology

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Coping Saw	A hand tool used for cutting curves in wood and plastic		
Sanding machine	A machine used to smooth edges from wood and plastic.		
Pillar drill	A tool or machine used to make holes.		
Hot wire strip heater	A machine to heat and bend plastic in a straight line.		
Tri Square	A hand tool used to mark out 90 degree angles.		
Scroll Saw	An electronic saw with a thin blade, ideal of cutting curves into wood and plastic		
Thermoplastic	Thermoplastic can be melted and formed into shapes that become hard, and can then be melted again.		
Thermosetting plastic	Thermosetting can be melted and formed into shapes that become hard and cannot be melted again.		

English

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Narrative perspective	The point of view of the narrator. It can be 1 st person (I), 2 nd person (You) or 3 rd person (He/ She/ They).		
Foreshadowing	To hint at what is to come later in the story.		
In media res	When a story begins in the middle of the plot.		
Tension	The increase or decrease of suspense leading to, or away from, the climax in a narrative.		
Inciting Incident	The event, near the start of the story, that sets the plot into motion.		
Semicolon ;	You can use a semicolon to join two related independent clauses in place of a comma and a coordinating conjunction.		
Topic shift	The change in focus in or between paragraphs.		
Impact sentence	A fragment sentence containing three words or less.		

Food

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Bread	A staple food made from flour, water and yeast and is typically baked.		
Carbon Dioxide	A gas produced by yeast during fermentation, causing bread dough to rise.		
Gluten	A protein in wheat which gives dough it's elasticity and helps it rise.		
Kneading	The action of working dough by hand to develop gluten and create structure.		
Proving	The process of allowing dough to rest and rise before baking.		
Scoring	Shallow cuts made on the surface of dough before baking to control expansion and ass decoration.		
Texture	The feel or appearance of the crumb and crust in bread, influenced by ingredients and technique.		
Yeast	A microorganism used as a leavening agent to make bread rise.		

Geography

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Population	The total number of people living in a specific area or country.		
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.		
Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live.		
Infant mortality	The number of babies who die before their first birthday per 1,000 live births.		
Population density	The number of people living per square kilometre.		
Sparsely populated	An area where few people live.		
Densely populated	An area where many people live close together.		

History

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Empire	A group of countries, people or land ruled by one single country referred to as the “mother” country.		
Colony	A country that is part of an empire.		
Jewel in The Crown	The largest and richest part of Britain’s Empire		
Commonwealth	A group of countries that were once part of Britain’s Empire		
Imperialism	The act of building an empire.		
Nationalism	Wanting your country to be the best or to be free from someone's empire		
East India Company	Trading company that gradually took control of India		
The Raj	The period of British rule in India after 1857. From the Hindi word for reign.		

Maths

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Term	One part of an expression. It is separated by + or -.		
Like Terms	Terms with exactly the same letter part.		
Simplify	Make it shorter but keep it worth the same.		
Expand	Multiply everything inside the bracket by what is outside.		
Factorise	Put the bracket back in. It is the opposite of expand.		
Ratio	How much of one thing there is compared to another.		
Proportion	Two amounts grow or shrink at the same rate.		
Directed number	A number with a + or - sign, showing its direction.		

Physical Education

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Shape and Support	The skeleton provides shape and support for the body. It forms the frame to which our muscles can attach and in which our organs can sit.		
Muscle attachment for movement	Muscles are attached to the skeleton. Movement occurs when muscles contract and pull on bones making them move about a joint.		
Protection for vital organs	Internal organs are soft, delicate and easily damaged . These vital organs are protected by the skeleton.		
Blood production	The centre of some large bones contains red bone marrow , which creates red blood cells.		
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.		

Performing Arts

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Crotchet	A note lasting one beat.		
Quaver	A note lasting half a crotchet beat; two quavers have the same duration as one crotchet.		
Minim	A note lasting two crotchet beats; two minims have the same duration as one semibreve.		
Semibreve	A note lasting four crotchet beats.		
Dotted Note	A note with a dot after it that makes the note half as long again as its original value.		
Rest	A period of silence. Rests have different durations that correspond to the different note values.		
Bar	A section of music containing a fixed number of beats, separated by bar lines.		
Time signature	A symbol at the beginning of the music showing how many beats are in each bar and how the beats are organised.		

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Agency	The capacity that an individual can act independently and make choices		
Balanced Diet	A diet that provides the right foods in the correct proportions		
Barriers	Obstacles that stop a person from fully accessing something		
Climate Change	The long-term alteration of the Earth’s weather patterns		
Empathy	The ability to perceive and share feeling of another person		
HPV	Human papillomavirus		
Misconception	A view or opinion that is incorrect		
Vaccination	A treatment to produce immunity to a particular infectious disease		

Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Independent Variable	The thing you change in an experiment.		
Dependent Variable	The thing you measure in an experiment.		
Control Variable	Things you keep the same so the test is fair.		
Continuous data	Data that you measure. It can include decimals.		
Discontinuous data	Data that you count. It can only be whole numbers.		
Categorical data	Data that puts things into groups or names.		
Control Group	The group that does not get the thing you are testing.		
Line graph	Used for continuous data and make it easier to see any trends in the data.		

Spanish

Key vocabulary			
1	Hay – <i>There is / are</i>	6	mi(s) / tu(s) / su(s) – <i>my / your / his-her-its</i>
2	En mi familia hay X personas– <i>In my family there are X people</i>	7	pelo – <i>hair</i>
3	Mi padre / madre / hermano / hermana se llama... <i>My father / mother / brother / sister is called...</i>	8	corto / largo / rizado – <i>short / long / curly</i> negro / rubio / castaño / pelirrojo – <i>black / blonde / chestnut / ginger</i>
4	Tengo – <i>I have</i> tiene – <i>he/she/it has</i>	9	ojos – <i>eyes</i> yo llevo gafas – <i>I wear glasses</i>
5	Soy – <i>I am</i> es – <i>he/she/it is</i>	10	verdes / azules / marrones / negros – <i>green / blue / brown / black</i>

Numbers			
11	treinta , treinta y uno, treinta y dos... <i>30, 31, 32...</i>	16	ochenta, ochenta y uno, ochenta y dos... <i>80, 81, 82...</i>
12	cuarenta, cuarenta y uno, cuarenta y dos... <i>40, 41, 42...</i>	17	noventa, noventa y uno, noventa y dos... <i>90, 91, 92...</i>
13	cincuenta, cincuenta y uno, cincuenta y dos... <i>50, 51, 52</i>	18	cien, cientouno, cientodós, cientotrés... <i>100,101,102,103...</i>
14	sesenta, sesenta y uno, sesenta y dos... <i>60, 61, 62...</i>	19	doscientos, trescientos,cuatrocientos... <i>200, 300, 400</i>
15	setenta, setenta y uno, setenta y dos... <i>70, 71, 72...</i>	20	quinientos, seiscientos, setecientos, mil... <i>500, 600, 700, 1000...</i>
