

Year 9

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.

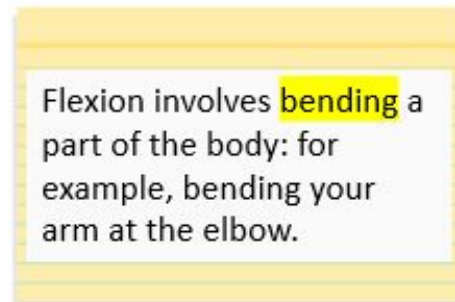
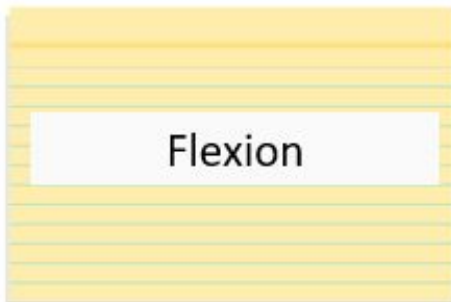
Using different colours draw short lines out from the bubble (a couple of centimetres).

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

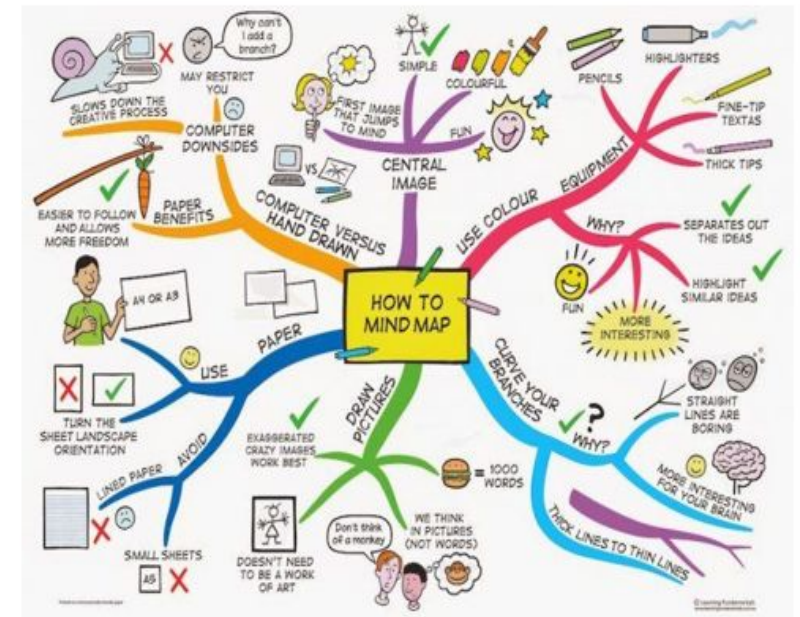
Using the same-coloured line add further related key words to the section of the mind map.

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

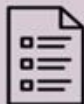


Ask a friend or family member to test you or test yourself regularly



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!



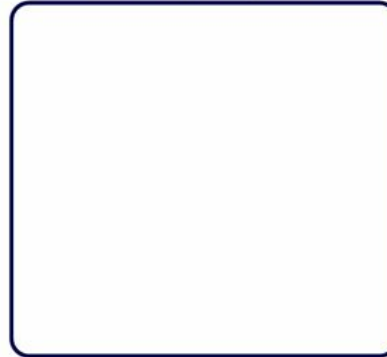
Frayer Model

Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



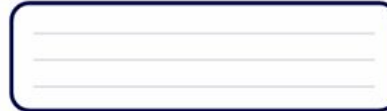
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐



Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



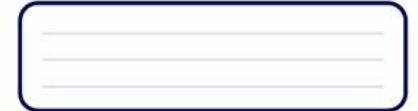
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



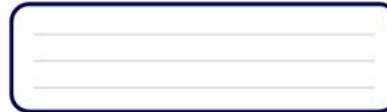
Related words

Revised?

Use in a sentence



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Knowledge organiser for the word: _____ in _____

Frayer model

Drawing/diagram

Definition:	Example:
Characteristics:	Antonyms:



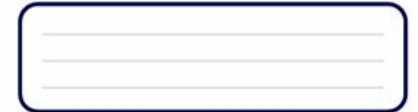
Related words

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."

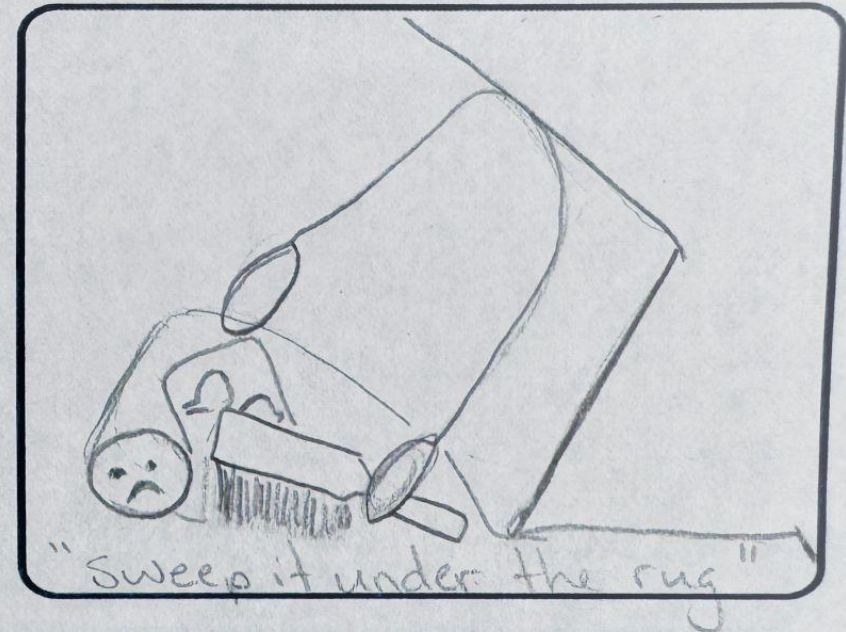
Characteristics:

→ figurative
→ suggests/connotes
→ implicit

Antonyms:

→ imperative
→ declarative
→ explicit.

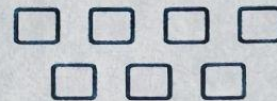
Drawing/diagram



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

Art

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Graffiti	Artwork or writing created on walls or public spaces, often using spray paint		
Urban Art	Art made in public places that is inspired by city life.		
Stencil	A template used to spray or paint the same image or word repeatedly.		
Tag	A graffiti artist's personal signature or name.		
Street Art	Public art created to communicate ideas, decorate spaces, or make people think.		
Banksy	A famous anonymous British street artist known for using stencils to create thought-provoking artwork.		
Blek le Rat	A French street artist who pioneered stencil graffiti and inspired many artists, including Banksy.		
Wildstyle	A complex graffiti lettering style with overlapping shapes and arrows.		

Computer Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
CPU (Central Processing Unit)	Executes instructions		
RAM	Temporary memory for active programs		
ROM	Permanent memory storing firmware		
Cache	Small, fast memory near CPU		
Clock speed	CPU speed (Hz)		
Core	Processing unit inside CPU		
Fetch-Decode-Execute (FDE)	CPU instruction cycle		
Register	Very small, fast storage in CPU		

Design & Technology

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Acrylic	A thermoplastic polymer used commonly at school. This material has excellent waterproof properties and easy to bend and work with.		
Modellingh	Making a representation of your idea to be able to see, test and communicate your design before making the real thing.		
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.		
Design Movement	A design movement is a period in history where a group of artists, designers or architects all agree on a new, special style		
Design brief	A brief written description of what a new project or product should do, what is needed to produce it.		
Design problem	A more detailed written description of the problems that the design will need to address and overcome.		
PPE	Personal protective equipment		

English

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
<i>italics</i>	Used to emphasise key points in a printed text; words in italics will be slanted and stand out as a result.		
Narrative perspective	The narrative is told from the point of view of the narrator. It can be 1 st person (I), 2 nd person (You) or 3 rd person (They).		
Dialogue	Spoken communication between characters in a piece of writing; it relates to any direct speech in a text.		
Tenses	The verbs (predicates) in sentences can be used in three different time periods (the past, the present and the future) to express when and how long an action takes.		
Paradox	A statement or idea which contradicts itself.		
vernacular	Informal, spoken, often non-standard language shared by a group of people.		
Motif	A symbolic idea or image which is repeated throughout a story.		
Tension	The increase or decrease of suspense leading to, or away from, the climax in a narrative.		

Food

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Barn reared	Animals raised indoors, typically in confined spaces, similar to intensive farming practices.		
Carbon footprint	The total amount of carbon dioxide emissions produced directly and indirectly by an individual or activity.		
Commodities	Raw agricultural products such as wheat or milk that can be used to make food items.		
Food waste	Edible food that is discarded or not used, contributing to environmental and economic issues.		
Free range	A farming method where animals have access to outdoor spaces as part of their lives,		
Hydroponic farming	Growing plants in nutrient rich solutions rather than soil.		
Pasteurised	A process of heating food to kill harmful bacteria and extend shelf-life.		
Red tractor	A UK certification logo showing food has been produced safely, responsibly and with animal welfare considered.		

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
Sovereignty	Supreme Power. Ability to govern itself.		
Whaling	Whaling is the hunting of whales for their meat, blubber, and other products		
Coronel	City in Chile. The Battle of Coronel was held off the coast of this city. WW1 battle between Britain and Germany		
Liberation	Liberation refers to the process of freeing someone and achieving a state of autonomy or freedom.		
Referendum	a general vote by the electorate on a single political question that has been referred to them for a direct decision.		
Gaicho	A gaucho is a skilled horseman and cattle herder from the South American Pampas		
Occupation	Military occupation occurs when a state exercises effective control over a territory without their consent		
Civilian	a person who is not a member of the police or the armed forces		

Maths

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Multiplier	The decimal you times by. Up 5% is x 1.05. Down 5% is x 0.95.		
Original value	The amount before the change.		
Percentage change	How much it went up or down, as a percentage of the start.		
Compound interest	Interest on your money AND on the interest already earned.		
Index notation	A short way to write times sums. $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2$ to the power 3.		
Prime factor decomposition	Splitting a number into primes that multiply to make it. $12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$.		
Surface area	The area of all the faces added up. Like wrapping paper.		
Cross-section	The flat shape you get if you slice through a solid. Like a slice of bread.		

Y9 Physical Education

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 Joints	These bones cannot move at all and are found in the skull (cranium).		
Slightly Moveable 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 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.		
Synovial Joints	These joints have a number of parts, including the synovial membrane, synovial fluid, joint capsule, cartilage, ligament and tendon.		
Ligament	The strong, elastic fibres that hold the bones together and keep them in place.		

Performing Arts

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Tonality	The organisation of music around a key or tonal centre, for example major or minor .		
Dynamics	The volume of music and changes in volume, including pp (very quiet), p (quiet), f (loud) and ff (very loud).		
Crescendo	Gradually becoming louder.		
Diminuendo	Gradually becoming quieter.		
Articulation	The way notes are played or sung, including how they are joined, separated or emphasised.		
Legato	Notes played or sung smoothly and connected.		
Staccato	Notes played or sung shortly and detached.		
Leitmotif	A recurring musical idea linked to a character, place, object or idea.		

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Body Modifications	The deliberate alteration of the human body		
Distraction	Anything that has the ability to interrupt focus		
Endorphins	Natural hormones produced by the brain that enhance mood		
Healthy Coping strategies	Intentional techniques that are used to manage stress positively		
Resilience	The ability to recover from bad or difficult situations		
Self-Expression	Expression of feelings, thoughts or ideas		
Unhealthy Coping Strategies	Coping strategies that initially relieve stress but end up causing more harm		
Wellbeing	The state of being happy and healthy physically and mentally		

Science

Key Word	Definition	Dual Coding	Context/Sentence
Respiration	The chemical reactions in cells that break down nutrient molecules and release energy for metabolism.		
Cell membrane	The cell membrane is a thin layer around the cell that controls what enters and leaves.		
Cell wall	The cell wall is a strong outer layer found only in plant, fungi and bacterial cells. It supports and protects the cell.		
Acceleration	Acceleration is change in velocity per unit time.		
Density	Density is mass per unit volume.		
Momentum	Momentum is mass x velocity.		
Kinetic energy	Kinetic energy is the energy an object has because it is moving.		
Compound	A compound is a substance made when two or more different elements are chemically joined together.		

Spanish

Key vocabulary

1	¿Qué te gusta hacer con tu móvil? <i>What do you like to do with your mobile?</i>	6	Todos los días – <i>everyday</i>
2	¿Qué aplicaciones usas? Uso... <i>What apps do you use? I use...</i>	7	A veces – <i>sometimes</i>
3	¿Cuál es tu app favorita? Mi app favorita es... <i>Which is your favourite app?</i>	8	De vez en cuando – <i>from time to time</i>
4	¿Qué tipo de música escuchas? <i>What type of music do you listen?</i>	9	Dos o tres veces a la semana – <i>2 or 3 times a week</i>
5	¿Te gusta la música de...? <i>Do you like the music of...?</i>	10	siempre / nunca - <i>always / never</i>

Key infinitives (Regular and Irregular verbs)

11	Chatear con mis amigos – <i>to chat with my friends</i>	16	sacar fotos – <i>to take pictures</i>
12	Descargar canciones – <i>to download songs</i>	17	leer – <i>to read</i>
13	Escuchar música – <i>to listen to music</i>	18	ver – <i>to watch / to see</i>
14	Hablar por skype – <i>to talk on Skype</i>	19	compartir – <i>to share</i>
15	Mandar SMS / correos – <i>to send SMS / emails</i>	20	escribir – <i>to write</i>