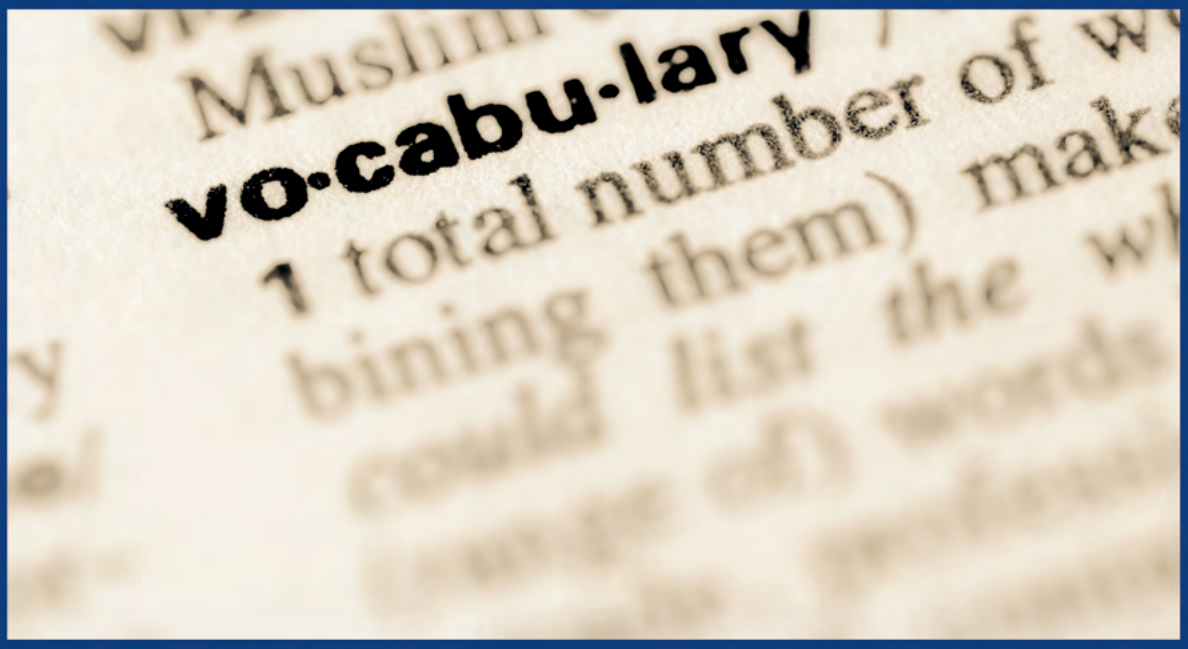
Ysgol Uwchradd
Llanishen
High School

Cross-curricular Dictionary



Year 7

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Introduction

For parents and teachers

Welcome to the Llanishen High School Year 7 Dictionary!

We are delighted that Year 7 are joining us, and are sure that they will settle in quickly to life at high school.

We know that starting high school is exciting, but it can be daunting to study a range of different subjects (some of them brand new) with different teachers.

The purpose of this dictionary is to help year 7 to understand and use some of the key new vocabulary they will encounter in their lessons.

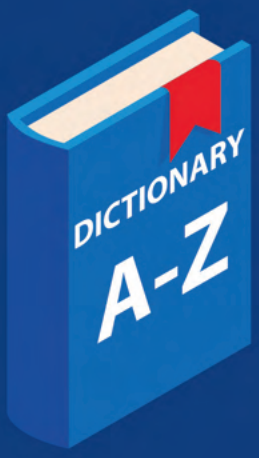
I**t is not expected that pupils learn all the words at once**, but they (and teaching and support staff) should use the dictionary as they encounter those words in their lessons or to help with homework tasks.

The importance of vocabulary

Children learn a huge amount of vocabulary in their lives and that does not stop at the end of primary education. As the Education Endowment Foundation tells us '*one of the significant challenges of secondary school is that all students must develop secure knowledge of the specialised and technical vocabulary needed to access the curriculum'*. Students also need to use a word in a several different contexts before it is fully embedded.

The aim of this dictionary is to support pupils' learning of essential vocabulary by giving them definitions of the key terms with examples of how the words are used in different subjects across the curriculum.

How to use this dictionary



For Year 7 Pupils

Welcome to Llanishen High School!

Keep this dictionary in your planner throughout year 7

This dictionary is designed to help you learn key vocabulary (words) that you will need in your different lessons in year 7.



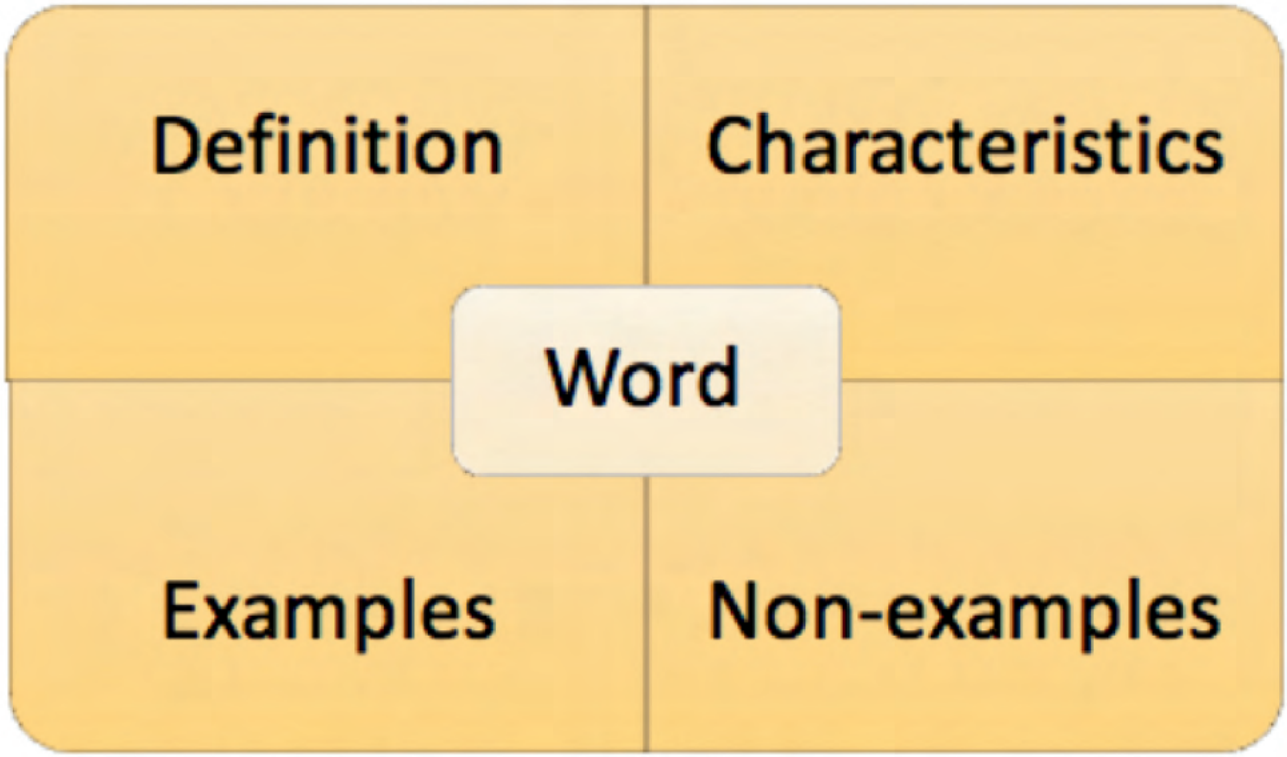
You will not be expected to learn everything in here at once!

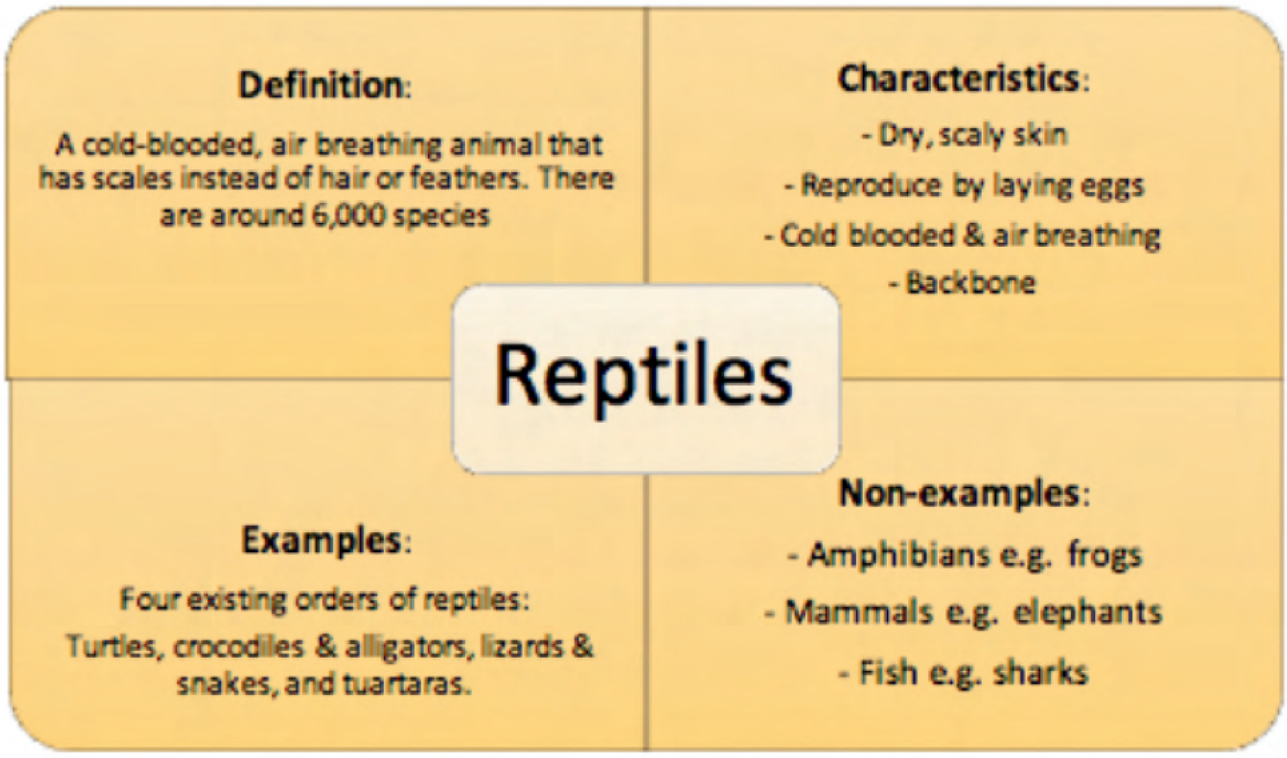
Your teachers will point out the words and their definitions as needed in lessons.

You can also use the dictionary when you are completing homework or if you see a word in your lessons that you are not sure of.

Helpful strategies to learn vocabulary

Create a Frayer model like the one below





Helpful strategies to learn vocabulary

Use the Reading Reconsidered vocabulary strategy that the English Department uses.

Word	Definition	Related parts of speech	Situations using the word in context	Image
Dystopia *Noun*	an imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice, typically one that is highly controlled or set after an end-of-the-world event.	**Dystopian** (adjective) **Dystopias** (plural)	Environmental disaster is the backdrop to this modern **dystopia.** Set in a **dystopia**, the novel depicted the struggle of the characters.	

Write your own sentence(s) using the noun ***dystopia*** correctly:
How might someone living in a ***dystopian*** society feel?

Break the word down into common root words/prefixes and suffixes

Root words can help you to break down large, new words into smaller units to discover their meanings.

Learning just one root word can help you understand several words in English. So, by learning just 20 or 30 root words, you can expand your English vocabulary to include hundreds of new words.

A root can be any part of a word that carries meaning: the beginning, middle or end. Prefixes, bases, and suffixes are types of roots. The prefix appears at the beginning of a word, the base in the middle and the suffix at the end.

Most English root words came from the Greek and Latin languages.

Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Example
pre-	before	preschool
over-	too much, excessive	overexcited
re-	again	replay
mis-	wrong	mistake
dis-	not, no	dislike
un-	not	unhappy
non-	no, not	nonsense
bi-	two	bicycle
ex-	out of	export
com-	with, together	composition
in-	no, not, non	incorrect
im-	no, not, non	impatient
con-	with, together	conform
pro-	in support of, acting for	pronoun
ir-	not	irregular
il-	not	illegible
sub-	below, under	submarine
inter-	between	intergalactic
auto-	self	autograph
anti-	against	anticlockwise
super-	above, beyond	superhuman

Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ment	the action of	movement
-able	can be	adorable
-ion	the result of	creation
-ly	in a certain manner	lovely
-less	without	flawless
-ful	full of	painful
-ed	past tense	jumped
-ing	present tense	jumping
-s	plural	flowers
-es	plural	boxes
-ous	full of	nervous
-er	comparative 'more than'	lower
-est	comparative 'most'	lowest
-ness	state or quality	sadness
-ist	involved in	cyclist
-ic	describing a trait	magnetic
-en	to become, made of	woollen
-tion	make an abstract noun	pollution
-sion	make an abstract noun	division

Common root words/prefixes and suffixes

Common Greek Roots

Greek Root	Definition	Example
anthropo	man; human; humanity	anthropologist, philanthropy
auto	self	autobiography, automobile
bio	life	biology, biography
chron	time	chronological, chronic
dyna	power	dynamic, dynamite
dys	bad; hard; unlucky	dysfunctional, dyslexic
gram	thing written	epigram, telegram
graph	writing	graphic, phonograph
hetero	different	heteronym, heterogeneous
homo	same	homonym, homogenous
hydr	water	hydration, dehydrate
hyper	over; above; beyond	hyperactive, hyperbole
hypo	below; beneath	hypothermia, hypothetical
logy	study of	biology, psychology
meter/metr	measure	thermometer, perimeter
micro	small	microbe, microscope
mis/miso	hate	misanthrope, misogyny
mono	one	monologue, monotonous
morph	form; shape	morphology, morphing
nym	name	antonym, synonym
phil	love	philanthropist, philosophy
phobia	fear	claustrophobia, phobic
photo/phos	light	photograph, phosphorous
pseudo	false	pseudonym, pseudoscience
psycho	soul; spirit	psychology, psychic
scope	viewing instrument	microscope, telescope
techno	art; science; skill	technique, technological
tele	far off	television, telephone
therm	heat	thermal, thermometer

Common root words/prefixes and suffixes

Common Latin Roots

Latin Root	Definition	Example
ambi	both	ambiguous, ambidextrous
aqua	water	aquarium, aquamarine
aud	to hear	audience, audition
bene	good	benefactor, benevolent
cent	one hundred	century, percent
circum	around	circumference, circumstance
contra/counter	against	contradict, encounter
dict	to say	dictation, dictator
duc/duct	to lead	conduct, induce
fac	to do; to make	factory, manufacture
form	shape	conform, reform
fort	strength	fortitude, fortress
fract	break	fracture, fraction
ject	throw	projection, rejection
jud	judge	judicial, prejudice
mal	bad	malevolent, malefactor
mater	mother	maternal, maternity
mit	to send	transmit, admit
mort	death	mortal, mortician
multi	many	multimedia, multiple
pater	father	paternal, paternity
port	to carry	portable, transportation
rupt	to break	bankrupt, disruption
scrib/script	to write	inscription, prescribe
sect/sec	to cut	bisect, section
sent	to feel; to send	consent, resent
spect	to look	inspection, spectator
struct	to build	destruction, restructure
vid/vis	to see	televise, video

Useful assessment command words

Analyse	examine in detail to show meaning, and identify elements and the relationship between them
Assess	make an informed judgement
Calculate	work out from given facts, figures or information
Comment	give an informed opinion
Compare	identify/comment on similarities and/or differences
Consider	review and respond to given information
Contrast	identify/comment on differences
Define	give a precise meaning
Describe	state the points of a topic / give characteristics and main features
Develop	take forward to a more advanced stage or build upon given information
Discuss	write about issue(s) or topic(s) in depth in a structured way
Evaluate	judge or calculate the quality, importance, amount or value of something
Explain	set out purposes or reasons / make the relationships between things clear / say why and/or how and support with relevant evidence
Give	produce an answer from a given source or recall/memory
Identify	name/select/recognise
Justify	support a case with evidence/argument
Outline	set out the main points
Predict	suggest what may happen based on available information
Sketch	make a simple freehand drawing showing the key features, taking care over proportions
State	express in clear terms
Suggest	apply knowledge and understanding to situations where there are a range of valid responses to make proposals/put forward considerations
Summarise	choose and present the main points, without detail

Languages, Literacy and Communication

English

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Every term	**Metaphor**	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase meaning one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a similarity between them.	*'The kids are wild animals when they are hungry'* is a **metaphor** which suggests the children are like wild animals.
	Simile	A figure of speech in which things different in kind or quality are compared by the use of the word *like* or *as*.	*'The child's eyes twinkled like stars'* is a **simile**.
	analyse	To study and examine in close detail.	In class we **analysed** an extract from the myth of Cerberus.
	convey	To show something.	How does the writer **convey** panic in this extract?
	Impression	An idea or opinion of what something or someone is like.	What **impression** does the writer give of Frankenstein's monster in this extract.
	Hero **Heroine**	The male main character of a story. The female main character of a story.	The **hero** in Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief is Percy. The **heroine** in The Infinite is Elle.
	Genre	The type of story/film etc. For example Science Fiction.	Frankenstein is a novel written in the Gothic **genre**.
	Inference/infer	A guess that you make or an opinion that you form based on the information that you have.	What can you **infer** about the character based on the writer's description?

Languages, Literacy and Communication

English

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Autumn	**Mythology**	Ancient stories, which often feature strange creatures or explain history or natural events.	We are studying Greek **mythology** in English this term.
	Evolution	A gradual process of change and development.	Our ideas about monsters have **evolved** over time. They have undergone an **evolution.**
	Connotation	A feeling or idea that is suggested by a word.	The colour red has **connotations** of danger.
	Deity	A god or goddess.	Zeus is a **deity.**
	Protagonist	The main character of a story.	Elle is the protagonist in *The Infinite.*
	Context	The situation within which something exists or happens, and that can help explain it.	The historical and scientific context of *Frankenstein* can help explain the novel.
	Tropes	Something such as an idea, phrase, or image that is often used in stories/films/art.	The character of the wicked stepmother is a **trope** in fairy tales.
	Subvert	To challenge or undermine an accepted idea or system.	Roald Dahl **subverts** traditional fairy tale characters such as Little Red Riding Hood in *Revolting Rhymes.*
	Symbolism	When something (a symbol) is used to represent an idea.	A white dove is often used a symbol to represent peace. The writer uses **symbolism** to show the death of a character.

Languages, Literacy and Communication

English

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Spring	**Courageous**	Not put off by danger or pain.	Percy Jackson is **courageous** when he fights.
	Antagonist	A character who opposes (goes against) the protagonist (main character) in a story.	Percy Jackson's **antagonist** is Luke, the son of Hermes.
	Impulsive	To act without thinking or planning.	Percy Jackson is often **impulsive**.
	Neurodivergent	Describes people whose brain differences affect how their brain works.	Percy Jackson is a character who represents **neurodivergent** readers as he has ADHD and dyslexia.
	Conflict	A strong disagreement between people.	Percy Jackson has **conflict** with Luke in the novel.
	Resonate	To continue to have a powerful effect.	The character of Percy Jackson may **resonate** with neurodivergent readers.
	Empathise	To be able to understand how someone else feels.	We can **empathise** with how a character feels in a sad situation.
Summer	**Alienate**	To make someone feel isolated or alone.	Ellie can feel **alienated** in school.
	Isolation	Being alone or apart from others	The house was **isolated** from the village.
	Activism	Using campaigning to bring about political or social change.	Greta Thunberg is an environmental **activist**. She is involved in climate **activism.**
	Etymology	The study of the origin of words.	Learning the **etymology** of my first name was interesting!
	Empowerment	The authority or power given to someone to do something.	We should feel **empowered** to make our own decisions. I feel a sense of **empowerment** when I stand up for what I believe in.
	Infinite	Something that has no end.	I wish I had an infinite amount of chocolate!

Languages, Literacy and Communication Welsh

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Whole year	**Dw i'n byw**	I live	**Dw i'n byw** yn Llanisien – I live in Llanishen
	Dw i'n hoffi	I like	**Dw i'n hoffi** nofio – I like swimming
	Penblwydd	birthday	Mae fy **mhenblwydd i** ym mis Mai – My birthday is in May
	Ysgol Gynradd	Primary school	Es i i **Ysgol Gynradd** Coed Glas – I went to Coed Glas Primary School
	Mwynhau	Enjoy	Dw i ddim yn **mwynhau** chwarae hoci – I don't enjoy playing hockey
	Dwli ar	Love	Dydy Rhys ddim yn **dwli ar** Saesneg – Rhys doesn't love English
	Fy hoff	My favourite	**Fy hoff** beth ydy darllen – My favourite thing is reading
	Mae ____ gyda fi	I have/ Got _____	**Mae** gwallt brown **gyda fi** – I have brown hair
	Mae John yn _____	John is _____	**Mae John yn** hapus – John is happy
	Dydy John ddim yn _____	John is not _____	**Dydy John ddim yn** dwp – John is not stupid
	Roedd hi'n	It was	**Roedd hi'n** ddiflas – It was boring
	Yn fy marn i	In my opinion	**Yn fy marn i** mae siopa yn hwyl – In my opinion shopping is fun
	A bod yn onest	To be honest	**A bod yn onest** mae'n gas gyda fi seiclo – To be honest I hate cycling

Languages, Literacy and Communication

French

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Autumn	**J'ai**	I have	**J'ai** deux chiens – I have two dogs
	Je suis	I am	**Je suis** sportif/sportive - I am sporty
	J'habite	I live	**J'habite** à Cardiff – I live in Cardiff
	Tu	You	Quel âge as-**tu**? – How old are you?
Spring	**Mon, Ma, Mes**	My (masculine, feminine, plural)	**Ma** famille – my family **Mon** frère – my brother **Mes** copains – my friends
	Et	And	J'ai un chat **et** un hamster - I have a cat and a hamster
	Aussi	Also / too	Je suis bavard **aussi! –** I am also chatty!
	Ne...pas	Makes a sentence negative	Je **ne** suis **pas** anglais – I am not English Je **n'**ai **pas** d'animal – I do not have a pet
Summer	**Il**	He	**Il** a onze ans – he is eleven
	Elle	She	**Elle** s'appelle Stephanie – She is called Stephanie
	J'aime	I like	**J'aime** le football et la natation – I like football and swimming
	Mais	But	J'aime le cricket **mais** je n'aime pas le golf – I like cricket but I don't like golf
	C'est	It is / It's	**C'est** amusant! – it's fun

Humanities History

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Autumn	**Census**	A survey of the population.	The 1881 **census** gives us fascinating information about the inhabitants of this street.
	Clergy	The priesthood, or a member of the priesthood.	Medieval **clergy** enforced laws concerning behaviour in the village.
	Famine	When the food supply is so short that many people fall ill or die from starvation.	The bad harvests of 1556 and 1557 led to **famine** in England and Wales.
	Heresy	The crime of disagreeing with the official religion.	Rawlins White refused to recant his **heresy** and so was burned at the stake in Cardiff in 1555 or 1556.
	Immigration	Coming to live in this country having left a different country.	Cardiff experienced **immigration** from Arabia and the horn of east Africa.
	Medieval	From or belonging to the Middle Ages (c.500-1500).	**Medieval** Cardiff was a small network of streets built outside the walls of the castle.
	Peasant	An ordinary worker on the land.	In 1388 the **peasants** revolted and marched towards London.
	Primary source	An eyewitness to an historical event	It is not easy to find genuine **primary sources** in the years after the Romans retreated from Wales.
	Rebellion	A violent uprising against the government.	Owain Glyndwr's attack on Ruthin in 1401 was the start of **rebellion**.
	Silures	Iron Age tribe resident in South Wales when the Romans arrived here.	Roman sources give us sketchy details about the lifestyle of the **Silures.**
	Urbanisation	The spread and growth of towns and cities.	**Urbanisation** was an important consequence of population growth after 1750.

Humanities History

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Spring	**Battle**	A confrontation between two or more groups of soldiers.	We won the **battle**, but lost the war.
	Baron	A lord who controlled land on behalf of the King.	Unhappy with King John, in 1215 the **barons** forced him to sign Magna Carta.
	Castle	A fortified military base.	Most of the towns in South Wales were built outside **castles.**
	Cavalry	Soldiers mounted on horses.	The **cavalry** charged across the battlefield.
	Conquest	When a country is defeated and taken over by foreigners.	The Norman Kings of England completed the **conquest** of Wales in 1282-4.
	Court	Either a place where legal decisions are made, or the people who live in the King's palace.	Richard II moved his royal **court** to Chester.
	Feint	When an army tries to deceive its enemies with a faked or feigned move in battle.	William's retreat was a **feint** designed to disrupt Harold's shield wall.
	Fyrd	Ordinary villagers mustered to fight in an Anglo-Saxon army.	The **fyrd** were armed mostly with farming tools.
	Huscarl	Trained royal bodyguard of the Anglo-Saxon army.	The **huscarls** dismounted to fight with long-handled Dane axes.
	Infantry	Soldiers on foot	The *infantry* locked their shields together to make a wall.
	Invasion	When a country is entered by foreign forces.	England was **invaded** in 1066, and again in 1688.
	Keep	Tall tower within a castle.	The Normans had a commanding view of the surrounding land from the **keep**.
	Knight	Trained mounted soldier given land (a manor) to look after in exchange for his service.	The Normans were the first invaders to deploy mounted **knights** in battle in England.

Humanities History

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
	Marches	The Anglo-Saxon term for the borderlands between England and Wales.	The Normans built many castles in the Welsh **marches.**
	Statute	A law passed by Parliament.	The **Statute** of Rhuddlan in 1284 imposed legal penalties on the Welsh.
	Treaty	An agreement between two or more governments.	Henry III of England recognised Llywelyn ap Gruffydd as Prince of Wales in the 1267 **Treaty** of Montgomery.
Summer	**Acts of Union**	Statutes that caused England to be joined with Wales (1536 and 1542), Scotland (1707) and Ireland (1801).	Many Scots were unhappy with the **Act of Union** and rebelled in 1715 and 1745.
	Civil War	War between people within the same country.	Of the many **Civil Wars** in England's history, the most important was 1642-53.
	Catholic	A Christian who supports the Pope and the traditions of the Church of Rome.	Mary Tudor was determined to restore the **Catholic** religion in England and Wales.
	Chartist	Supporter of extending the right to vote to all men aged 21+ (1838-57).	**Chartist** demonstrations led to riots in Wales in 1839 at Newport and Llanidloes.
	Democracy	A political system where the people choose their government.	The United Kingdom became a full **democracy** only in 1928, when all women could vote on the same basis as men.
	Franchise	The right to vote.	The Chartists were disappointed by the extension of the **franchise** to only middle-class property owners in 1832.
	"Glorious Revolution"	Event of 1688 when Parliament invited an invasion by Dutch Protestants to depose King James II.	Calling the overthrow of James II "the **Glorious Revolution**" is a clear case of history being written by the winners.
	Government	The people with the authority to rule.	Laws of 1536 and 1542 set up similar systems of administration and **government** in Wales as existed in England.
	Monarchy	A political system controlled by a monarch (King, Queen or Emperor).	Having been deposed in 1649, the Stuart **monarchy** was restored in 1660.

Humanities History

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
	Musket	A smooth-bored firearm with a long barrel (17th to 19th centuries).	**Muskets** were slow to load and notoriously inaccurate.
	Parliament	Originally an assembly of taxpayers and landowners in England, this gradually took control of Great Britain from the monarchy and became democratically elected.	**Parliament** rejected the Chartist petition in 1839, which caused unrest.
	Parliamentarian	A supporter of Parliament in the Civil War of 1642-53.	The **Parliamentarians** were often called 'roundheads'.
	Pike	A long spear.	The heads of executed traitors would be displayed on **pikes** on London Bridge.
	Protestant	A Christian who believes the Bible is more important than the traditions of the Church of Rome and rejects the authority of the Pope.	The first **Protestant** King of England was Edward VI, who reigned 1547-53.
	Puritan	An extreme Protestant in the 16th or 17th century.	**Puritans** in Parliament believed Charles I was too sympathetic to Catholic beliefs.
	Reform	To change or improve something.	In 1832 the so-called Great **Reform** Act extended the right to vote to thousands of middle-class property owners.
	Royalist	A supporter of the King in the Civil war of 1642-53.	The **Royalists** were often called 'cavaliers'.
	Suffragette	A supporter of the right to vote for women in the early 20th century.	By 1912 many **suffragettes** had turned to violence.

Humanities

Geography

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Diversity – <u>Cardiff, our diverse city</u>	**Cynefin**	the place where we feel we belong, where the people and landscape around us are familiar, and the sights and sounds are reassuringly recognisable.	The food, culture, buildings and community all combined to form their sense of **Cynefin**
	Community	a group of people who are similar in some way.	The festival was a great way for the local **community** to get together.
	Questionnaire	a written list of questions which are answered by a lot of people in order to provide information for an investigation	We asked 40 people in our year group a **questionnaire** to find out about their culture.
	Migrate	If people migrate, they move from one place to another, especially in order to find work or to live somewhere for a short time.	People **migrate** to cities like Jakarta in search of work.
	Census	an official survey of the population of a country that is carried out in order to find out how many people live there and to obtain details of such things as people's ages and jobs.	Every 10 years in the UK, everyone has to fill out the **census** to help the government to make decisions about the future of our country.
	Redevelopment	When an area is redeveloped, existing buildings and roads are improved or removed and new ones are built in their place.	Parts of Cardiff, including the Tax Office, have undergone significant **redevelopment** in the last few years.

Humanities Geography

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Conflict – <u>Resource conflict</u>	**Renewable energy**	energy produced by wind, sun, and other sources that will never run out.	Clean **renewable energy** is critical if we are to tackle global warming.
	Fossil Fuels	Fossil fuel is fuel such as coal or oil that is formed from the decayed remains of plants or animals.	Burning **fossil fuels** uses oxygen and produces carbon dioxide.
	Irrigation	Taking water from rivers or lakes and putting it onto the land to assist in the production of crops.	The Soviet Union used **irrigation** to grow large amounts of cotton however this led to less water reaching the Aral Sea
	Pollution	poisonous or dirty substances that are polluting the water, air, or land somewhere.	The level of **pollution** in the river was falling.
	Sustainable	the use of natural resources when this use is kept at a steady level that is not likely to damage the environment.	We should not use too much water in drier months to make sure that our water supplies are **sustainable.**
H&WB – <u>Health and Disease</u>	**Development**	Development is any improvement in the standard of living of people in a specific country.	The level of **development** in China has improved a lot in the last 50 years, particularly in urban areas.
	Distribution	How spread out something is across an area.	There is an uneven **distribution** of wealth around the world,
	Inequality	the difference in social status, wealth, or opportunity between people or groups.	There are big **inequalities** in standards of living and incomes around the world.
	Government	the group of people who officially control a country:	The **Government** have some difficult choices to make as they decide how best to tackle the spread of the virus.

Humanities Geography

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
	HIC	High income countries - these are countries with a GNI per capita above US$12,696, e.g. Germany and the USA	There are lower rates of communicable diseases as Italy is a **HIC** and has good levels of healthcare
	LIC	**Low-income countries** - these are countries with a GNI per capita of $1,045 or less, e.g. Chad and Ethiopia	There is no national vaccine programme as the country is a **LIC** and the government is not able to afford it.
Environment – Local actions, global effects	**Globalisation**	the process by which countries and people are becoming more connected on a global scale.	The benefits of **globalisation** have not come without a price.
	Consumerism	the belief that it is good to buy and use a lot of goods.	They have clearly embraced Western **consumerism**. Many people are becoming increasingly conscious of the environmental impact of **consumerism**
	MNC	Multi-national corporation – a company that has branches or owns companies in many different countries.	Apple is a large **MNC** which uses global production chains to make large amounts of profit.
	E-waste	waste material consisting of unwanted electronic products	Recycling of out-of-date electronic goods - also known as **e-waste** - is now a booming industry in this country.
	Circular economy	an economic system based on using renewable resources, eliminating waste, and reusing and recycling material goods	One possible solution to the issue of waste is to develop a more **circular economy.**

Humanities

PRE

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Autumn *Diversity*	**Community**	A group of people who have something in common. An idea that represents a community.	A group of Christians went to the Church, they were a lovely **community.**
	Diversity	Having a range of different aspects within your community.	In Cardiff, there is a range of religions, races and languages. We have **diversity.**
	Symbol	An idea that represents a community. Sometimes called a logo.	The **symbol** of Christianity is a Cross.
	Unique	Being the only one of its kind. Being different to others.	Prophet Muhammad was a very **unique** individual.
Spring *Health and Wellbeing*	**Miracle**	An event that does not have a rational explanation.	Jesus has risen from the dead! It is a **miracle**.
	Resurrection	A dead person has risen from death.	The **resurrection** took place 3 days after Jesus was killed.
	Afterlife	A place where your spiritual body goes when your physical body has died.	When my physical body dies, I think I will go to Heaven. I believe there is an **afterlife.**
	Plagues	A disease that infected people. God sent these after Pharaoh refused to let the Israelites leave Egypt.	**Plague** is a disease that affects humans and other mammals. Humans usually become infected through the bite of an infected rodent.
Summer			
Conflict	**Hindu**	A follower of Hinduism.	I am a believer in the multiple **Hindu** Gods.
	Ahimsa	Belief in non-violence.	All Hindu's practice **Ahimsa**.
	Protest	A demonstration where people campaign against something that is unjust.	There is a **protest** to gain equality for the oppressed.
	Violence	Behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.	There was a lot of **violence** towards those in India.

Health and Wellbeing

Food

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Every term	**Sensory**	Relating to the senses we use in food appearance, smell, taste, texture/mouthfeel)	I am going to prepare a **sensory** analysis of the pizza I cooked
Every term	**Texture**	How the food feels in the mouth, or looks like in appearance	The **texture** of the shortbread was crumbly. The **texture** of the soup looked creamy.
Every term	**Appearance**	How the food looks/appears	The **appearance** of the chicken was golden brown and crispy
Every term	**Aroma**	Another word for the smell of the food we have cooked	The **aroma** of the bolognaise was meaty and herby
Every term	**Taste**	The way we describe the flavour that we can taste in the mouth when tasting food	The **taste** of the lemon cheesecake was sharp, tangy and acidic

Health and Wellbeing

Emotional Health

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Every term	**Emotional Health**	How we think and feel. It is about our sense of wellbeing, our ability to cope with life events and how we acknowledge our own emotions as well as those of others.	I feel great today. However, _____ feels sad as they have been told off. This is affecting their **emotional health**
Every term	**Mutual respect**	Treating other people with dignity and recognising their value. It's a feeling of deep admiration for other people and their unique qualities. Being tolerant or behaving with tolerance means to accept other people's differences.	I will show **mutual respect** by avoiding treating others in a rude and disrespectful way e.g., I will not engage in name calling.
Every term	**Resilience**	The process and outcome of successfully adapting to difficult or challenging life experiences, especially through mental, emotional, and behavioural flexibility and adjustment to external and internal demands.	Trying to take a positive perspective on situations will build my **resilience**.
Autumn 1	**Equality**	Providing equal opportunities to everyone and protecting people from being discriminated against.	Male and female workers doing the same job and receiving the same pay. This is **equality.**
Autumn 1	**Rights**	Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education,	**Rights** are everyone's entitlement, without discrimination.

Health and Wellbeing RSE

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Autumn 1	**Sex**	a set of biological attributes in humans and animals. It is primarily associated with physical and physiological features including chromosomes, gene expression, hormone levels and function, and reproductive/sexual anatomy.	**Sex** is being born male or female.
Autumn 1	**Gender**	The characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time.	Some people think girls should not climb trees because of their **gender**.
Every term	**Prejudice**	An unfair feeling of dislike for a person or group because of race, sex, religion, etc.	**Prejudice** is thinking in a stereotypical way.
Every term	**Discrimination**	Treating some people differently from others.	**Discrimination** is when people are paid different wages (because of their gender) for doing the same job.
Summer 1 & 2	**Fidelity**	State of being faithful or loyal	My parents are in a committed relationship-showing **fidelity.**

Health and Wellbeing PE

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Health		Having full physical, social and mental wellbeing and being free from disease	I consider myself to be **healthy** as I take part in regular exercise, eat the right foods and have the correct amount of sleep.
Energy balance		This is the relationship between food going into the body and the amount of energy used during exercise.	I have good **energy balance** as I do not over eat and use the energy up that I consume.
Cardio-vascular endurance		The ability of the body to exercise continuously for a period of time	I have good **cardio vascular endurance** as I can keep going in cross country, on the games pitch and on the dance floor.
Agility		The ability to change direction quickly and efficiently	I have good **agility** as I can dodge well in games to lose my opponent
Warm-up		Preparing the body physically and mentally for a training session or competition	I always **warm up** correctly by completing a pulse raising activity such as light jogging, followed by stretching and then an activity specific drill.
Mental health		This includes emotional, psychological and social wellbeing	Taking part in regular physical activity can improve **mental health** and make you happier.

Science and Technology

Sciences

Term Word Definition Sentence/image

Beginning to be a scientist	**Hazard**	A chemical or piece of apparatus that could cause harm.	The Bunsen burner flame is a **hazard**.
	Risk	An action involving a hazard that might result in danger.	The **risks** of using a Bunsen burner include setting fire to your hair and burning yourself.
	Control measure	Something that can be done to reduce or prevent a risk while allowing you to carry out the experiment.	**Control measures** to prevent the risk include tying your hair back and keeping away from the flame.
	Independent variable	The variable that is **being changed** during the experiment	In our investigation, the **independent variable** that we are changing is the temperature.
	Dependent variable	The variable **being tested or measured** during the experiment	In our investigation, the **dependent variable** we are measuring is the time taken for the water to boil.
	Control Variable	A variable which may affect the outcome of the investigation and therefore should be kept **constant**.	Our **control variable** is that we are keeping constant is the volume of water we use.

Science and Technology

Sciences

Term Word Definition Sentence/image

Technology for survival	**Renewable resource**	An energy resource that will never run out.	**Renewable** energy **resources** are plentiful and all around us.
	Non-renewable	Resource that will eventually run out.	Fossil fuels are **non-renewable** energy resources that take hundreds of millions of years to form.
	Kinetic energy	The kind of energy stored in moving things.	The faster an object moves, the more **kinetic energy** it has.
	Elements	An element is a pure substance that cannot be broken down into any other substances.	An **element** is made from just one type of atom, and examples include oxygen, hydrogen and iron.
	Compounds	A compound is a substance that is made from more than one element chemically bonded together.	Water is a **compound** of hydrogen and oxygen, chemically joined together.
	Mixtures	A mixture is formed when two or more elements or compounds are present without being chemically bonded together.	Air is a **mixture** of gases.

Science and Technology

Sciences

Term Word Definition Sentence/image

Moving	**Force**	A push or a pull.	When you push open a door you must apply a **force** to the door.
	Speed	How fast something is moving.	If the **speed** of a car is 30 miles per hour you know it will travel 30 miles in an hour.
	Streamlined	Having a smooth shape which reduces air or water resistance.	Formula 1 motor racing teams design cars which are **streamlined** so that the car can travel as quickly as possible.
	Friction	A force that tries to slow things down when two things rub against each other.	**Friction** always acts to stop an object from starting to move or to slow down a moving object. It can be a help or a hinderance.
	Air resistance	A force that tries to slow down things that are moving through the air.	Bikes, cars and other moving objects experience **air resistance** as they move through the air.
	Reactants	Chemicals that form new substances during a chemical reaction.	**Reactants** are consumed when a chemical reaction takes place

Science and Technology

Sciences

Term Word Definition Sentence/image

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Understanding Ourselves	**Cells**	Smallest unit of life.	**Cells** are the basic building blocks of life, e.g., muscle cell.
	Tissue	A group of similar cells performing a specific function.	A group of muscle cells working together form muscle **tissue**.
	Organ	Different tissues working together for a specific function.	The heart is an **organ** made of a number of muscle tissues working together to pump blood.
	System	Organs working together.	Our circulatory **system** is made of a group of organs with related functions working together.
	Organism	A living thing.	**Organisms** may be made up of one or more organ systems.
	Skeleton	All the bones in the body of a vertebrate.	The **skeleton** allows movement of the body as a whole and its individual parts.
	Respiration	The process which occurs in all living cells to release energy from food.	**Respiration** is a chemical reaction that happens in all living cells, including plant cells and animal cells.
	Stem Cells	Stem cells are undifferentiated cells that can differentiate into any other type of cell.	**Stem cells** have the potential to be transplanted into patients to treat medical conditions and disease.

Science and Technology

Design Technology

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Autumn	**Hazards.**	The noise, debris, dust and moving parts of this machine could potentially cause harm.	Sara has long hair and Tim has short hair – are there different **hazards**?
	Risk	The likelihood that a person may be harmed or suffers adverse health effects if exposed to a hazard.	There is a **risk** of Tim getting his hair in the machine, or Sara getting wood dust in her eyes. Some risks are low some medium and some high.
	Control	Control measures include actions that can be taken to reduce the potential of exposure to the hazard	Tim and Sara must be trained to use the machine, Tim must tie his hair back and both Tim and Sara wear safety glasses. These are **control** measures.
	Measurement /Dimensions	Measure a Tea Light Candle, a pen, other things.	The tealight candle is 40mm Diameter. What **dimensions** does your pen have? How big does your shoe need to be?
	Safety	Working a way which minimises risk. Using PPA where needed. Being trained to use machinery and tools.	Have you been training **safely** to use that? What PPA (Personal Protective Equipment) must you wear when doing that? Have you completed your own risk assessment?

Science and Technology

Design Technology

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Spring	**Tools**	Using the correct names of tools	It's not called a thingy. Getting pupils to ask when they can't recall the correct name of a **tool**.
	Machinery /machine	Using the correct names of Machines. Making sure you know the safety rule and have completed training and your own Risk Assessment.	It's not called a thingy that **machine** is called a Belt Sander. You should ask when you can't recall the correct name of a **machine,** you can check in your booklet on the risk assessment page what PPA you must be using.
	Design	You need to design something which ..... (holds/stores/looks/fits etc)	**Design** and make a candle holder which fits somewhere in your home and holds 1 tea light candle. It should look good to the Target Market group.
Summer	**Target Market Group**	Who a product is designed for.	My **Target Market Group** is going to be mums who need to relax at the end of a busy day.
	Evaluate	To be able to criticise ideas and products constructively	I showed my ideas to my target market group, and this helped me **evaluate** my ideas before I made the final product.

Science and Technology

IT/Computer Science

Term Word Definition Sentence/image

Cyber Security	How we protect computer systems from theft or damage.	Today we learnt about the different type of **cyber security** threats such as hackers and viruses.
Network	More than one device (e.g., laptop, computer, smartphone) connected together.	LHS has a large **network** of devices which include desktop computers, laptops, Chromebooks and iPads. The printers are also connected to the network.
Internet	A massive network that connects smaller networks, computers and their facilities all around the world.	I used the **Internet** today to play a game against someone who lives in Canada.
E-Safety	The safe and responsible use of technology (staying safe online).	There are many ways we stay safe online such as not speaking to people we don't know and avoiding suspicious websites. These are all parts of **E-Safety**.
Software/Application (App)	A computer program that performs a function e.g. a game, presentation software (PowerPoint).	I downloaded the new CandyCrush **app** today.

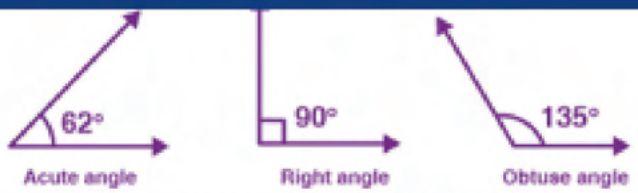
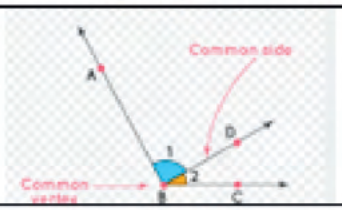
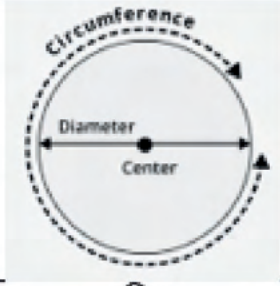
Science and Technology

IT/Computer Science

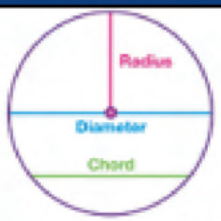
Term Word Definition Sentence/image

Cloud Storage	Storing data online (via data centres).	I backup all my work using **Cloud Storage**. This keeps it safe in case something goes wrong with my computer.
Email	Sending messages electronically via a network.	I sent an **email** to my Aunty who lives in Australia, she got it straight away.
Sequence	Sequence is the order in which the statements are executed.	The **sequence** of the video will determine the order in which it plays
Selection	Selection is the process of making a decision. The result of the decision decides which path the *program will take next.*	We use a different **selection** of software within out subject.
Iteration	There are times when a program needs to repeat certain steps until told otherwise	The program **iterates** through the list of numbers to find the largest one.

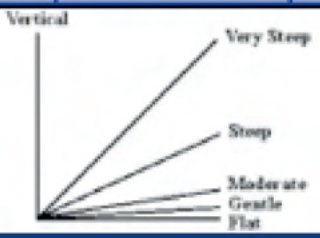
Maths and Numeracy

Term Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Acute Angle	An angle less than 90°	
Adjacent	Adjacent sides are next to each other and joined by a common vertex	
Approximate	A value close to the actual value of a number	E.g. an **approximate** value of 2,496 would be 2,500
Area	The amount of space	
Average	A value to best represent data. There are three types: mean, median and mode.	See mean, median and mode for examples
BIDMAS	A way of remembering the order in which operations are carried out	It stands for **Brackets – Indices – Division – Multiplication – Addition - Subtraction**
Circumference	The distance around the outside of a circle	
Cross section	The end section created when you slice a 3D object along its length	 Right-angled triangle cross-section
Decrease	To make an amount smaller	e.g. **Decreasing** 28 by 5 makes 23
Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction	$\frac{3}{5}$ ← numerator ← denominator

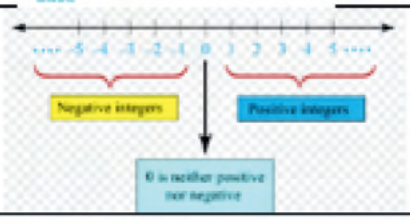
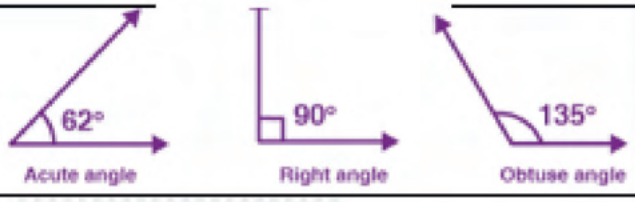
Maths and Numeracy

Diameter	The distance across a circle that passes through the centre	
Difference	Subtract the smaller value from the larger value	The **difference** between 20 and 8 is 12
Equation	Two expressions which have the same value, separated by an equals sign	e.g. Solve the **equation** $2x + 4 = 10$
Expression	A collection of terms which can contain letters and numbers (does not have an equals sign!)	Simplify the **expression** $4x + 3 + 2y - 7$
Factor	A number that divides another number exactly	e.g. 4 is a **factor** of 12
Factorise	To put an expression into brackets by taking out the highest common factor/factors	e.g. $20x^2 + 8x = 4x(5x + 2)$
Formula	An equation used to describe a relationship between two or more variables	e.g. the **formula** for area of trapezium Area = ½ (a + b) h
Frequency	How many times something happens. Another word for total.	
Gradient	How steep a line is.	

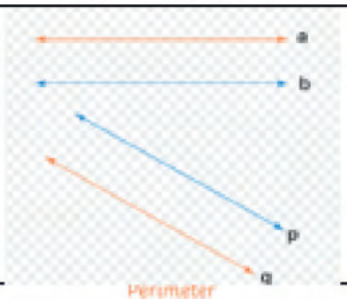
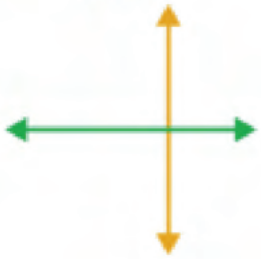
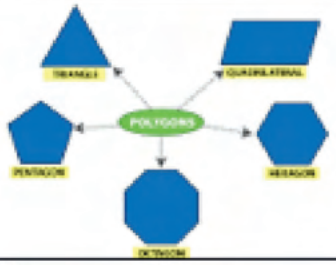
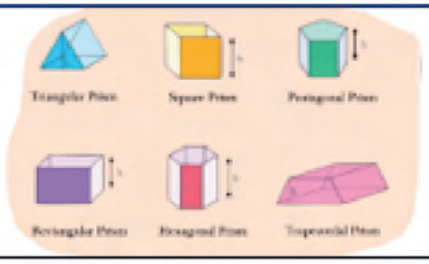
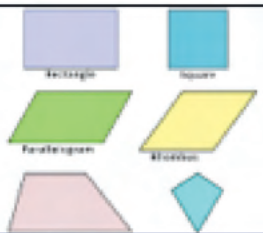
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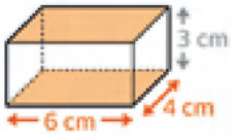
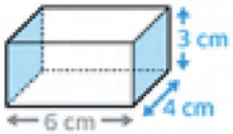
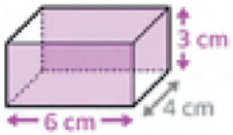
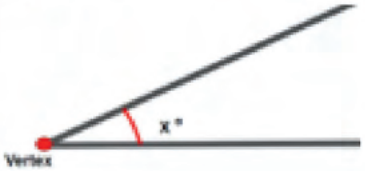
Maths and Numeracy

HCF	Stands for highest common factor. The largest factor common to a set of numbers	The **HCF** of 16 and 24 is 8
Indices	Another word for powers such as ^{2} or ^{3}	
Integer	A whole number	
LCM	Stands for lowest common multiple. The smallest multiple common to a set of numbers	The **LCM** of 3 and 4 is 12
Mean	A type of average calculated by adding up a list of numbers and dividing by how many numbers there are.	Add up all the data points and then divide by the total number of numbers. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15 15 ÷ 5 = 3
Median	The middle value when a list of numbers is put in order from smallest to largest. A type of average	The middle value, the midpoint of the data when arranged in order. 5, 3, 4, 2, 1 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 = 3
Modal or Mode	The most common value in a list of numbers. A type of average	The value that appears the most often. 5, 1, 3, 4, 2, 1 = 1
Multiple	A number which is part of another number's times table.	The first 4 **multiples** of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20...
Numerator	The top part of a fraction	
Obtuse Angle	An angle between 90° and 180°	

Maths and Numeracy

Parallel	Two or more lines which are always the same distance apart	
Perimeter	Distance around a shape	
Perpendicular	Two or more lines that meet at right angles	 Perpendicular Lines
Polygon	A shape made from straight lines	
Prime number	A number which has exactly 2 factors. The number one and itself	The first 10 **prime numbers** are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29...
Prism	A 3D shape with the same cross section along its length	
Product	The answer when two values are multiplied together	The **product** of 4 and 5 is 20
Quadrilateral	A 4-sided shape	

Maths and Numeracy

Term Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Reflex angle	An angle greater than 180°	 **REFLEX ANGLE** greater than 180° less than 360°
Range	The largest number takeaway the smallest number in a set of data	The difference between the largest and smallest value. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 = 4
Square number	The product when an integer is multiplied by itself	The first 10 **square numbers** are 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100
Sum	The answer when 2 or more values are added together	The **sum** of 5 and 6 is 11
Surface area	The total area of all sides of a 3D shape	 6 × 4 × 2 = 48 top and base = 48 cm²  4 × 3 × 2 = 24 right and left = 24 cm²  6 × 3 × 2 = 36 front and back = 36 cm²
Vertex	A point where 2 straight lines meet	

Expressive Arts Drama

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Autumn	**Devising**	Creating a piece of theatre	Today we will be **devising** a performance about……
	Character	Pretending to be a person different from yourself	In scene 1, I will play the **character**……
	Still image	Creating a frozen picture	We will create a **still image** to communicate……
	Narration	Telling the audience details of the story	**Narration** can be used in this scene to inform the audience about……
Spring	**Facial expression**	Using facial features to communicate feelings or emotions	How can we use **facial expressions** to communicate how this character feels?
	Vocal tone	Expressing feelings or emotions through the voice	What sort of **vocal tone** can you use to……
	Voice projection	Speaking loudly so that you can be heard on stage	A performance is more successful when you use **voice projection**.
	Proxemics	Using the distance between two characters to communicate their relationship	We used **proxemics** in this scene to communicate that……did not like……

Expressive Arts Drama

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Summer	**Stage directions**	Suggestions for movement or action in a script	When reading a script, we can use **stage directions** to help us create movement.
	Direct address	Speaking directly to the audience	We can use **direct address** to speak to the audience
	Mime	Performing without the use of speech	Using **mime** in performance means that we must consider the use of facial expression and body language, as we cannot rely on voice
	Theatre in Education	Creating a performance that is informative	The performance we will be working on today is in the style of **Theatre in Education**
	Empathy	Trying to put yourself in someone else's position and imagine what they might be feeling	We can use our **empathy** skills to imagine what it might feel like to.....
	Mise-en-scene	The use of set, scenery and props in a performance	Thinking about the **mise-en-scene** for this play is important because.....

Expressive Arts Music

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Autumn	**Pitch**	How high the notes are	The music is very high **pitched**.
	Dynamics	How loud the music is	The **dynamics** started quiet, and then got louder.
	Texture	How many instruments are playing	The **texture** of the music was thick, with a variety of instruments playing.
	Duration	How long the notes are	The **duration** of the notes were mainly short (e.g., semiquavers).
	Silence	No sound	There was a moment of **silence** in the middle of the music.
	Timbre	The different sounds of different instruments	There were a range of **timbres** in the music, including drums and piano.
	Structure	How the song is built	The **structure** of the song included verses and choruses.
	Tempo	How fast the music is	The **tempo** of the music was fast throughout.

Expressive Arts Music

Term	Word	Definition	Sentence/image
	Rhythm	A combination of different notes or rests to create a pattern	The drum kit is playing an interesting **rhythm.**
	Pulse	The regular beat of the music	Try and keep a steady **pulse** when rehearsing.
	Semibreve	4 beat note	
	Minim	2 beat note	
	Crotchet	1 beat note	
	Quaver	½ beat note	
	Semiquaver	¼ beat note	

Expressive Arts

Art

Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Abstract	An image or artwork which does not show recognisable objects, symbols or shapes	The painting shows **abstract** swirling colours and shapes.
Collage	An artwork made with paper/card/wood/fabric by cutting out shapes and re-arranging them on a page	'The Snail' by Matisse is a very simplistic **collage** made from tissue paper.
Composition	The position or 'layout' of objects within the frame of your picture	The **composition** of the picture is unbalanced, with more objects on the right than the left
Distorted/Distortion	The twisting, warping or breaking-up of the shape of an image or object	'The Weeping Woman' by Picasso depicts a woman torn by grief, her face **distorted** with angular shapes and lines.
Form	The shape or outline of something	The **form** of the melon was oval and wide
Hue	The 'warmth' or 'coolness' of a colour (how much red or blue the colour contains)	Bridget Riley used a wide variety of purples in this painting, with **hues** ranging from magenta to lilac.
Landscape	A representation of the land (outdoors) in paint, drawing materials, photography	My painting shows how man-made industry has changed the **landscape** of Wales.
Line	A continuous mark made by drawing materials	Cross-hatching is a way of drawing different shades and textures using a series of closely-spaced **lines**.

Expressive Arts

Art

Word	Definition	Sentence/image
Perspective	The angle from which you view an object or scene	I looked at the building from a low **perspective**.
Portrait	A representation of someone's face in paint, drawing materials, photography or sculpture	In my **portrait**, I have tried to show sadness, as she is crying
Proportion	The scale, or size, of something in relation to another thing.	The **proportions** of the legs are approximately the same as the arms.
Realism	Showing something in an artwork as it is in real life	The **realism** of Richard Estes' paintings makes them seem more like photographs than painted artworks.
Still-Life	An artwork which shows inanimate (lifeless) objects in a composition, ie: a bowl of fruit	Cezanne's paintings of oranges were colourful **still-life** artworks with textured oil paints.
Texture	The surface or 'feel' of an object.	The brick had a rough **texture**
Tone/tonal	The lightness or darkness of a colour or shade	Van Gogh used very contrasting **tones** in 'The Potato Eaters' to represent candlelight in the dark, damp room.