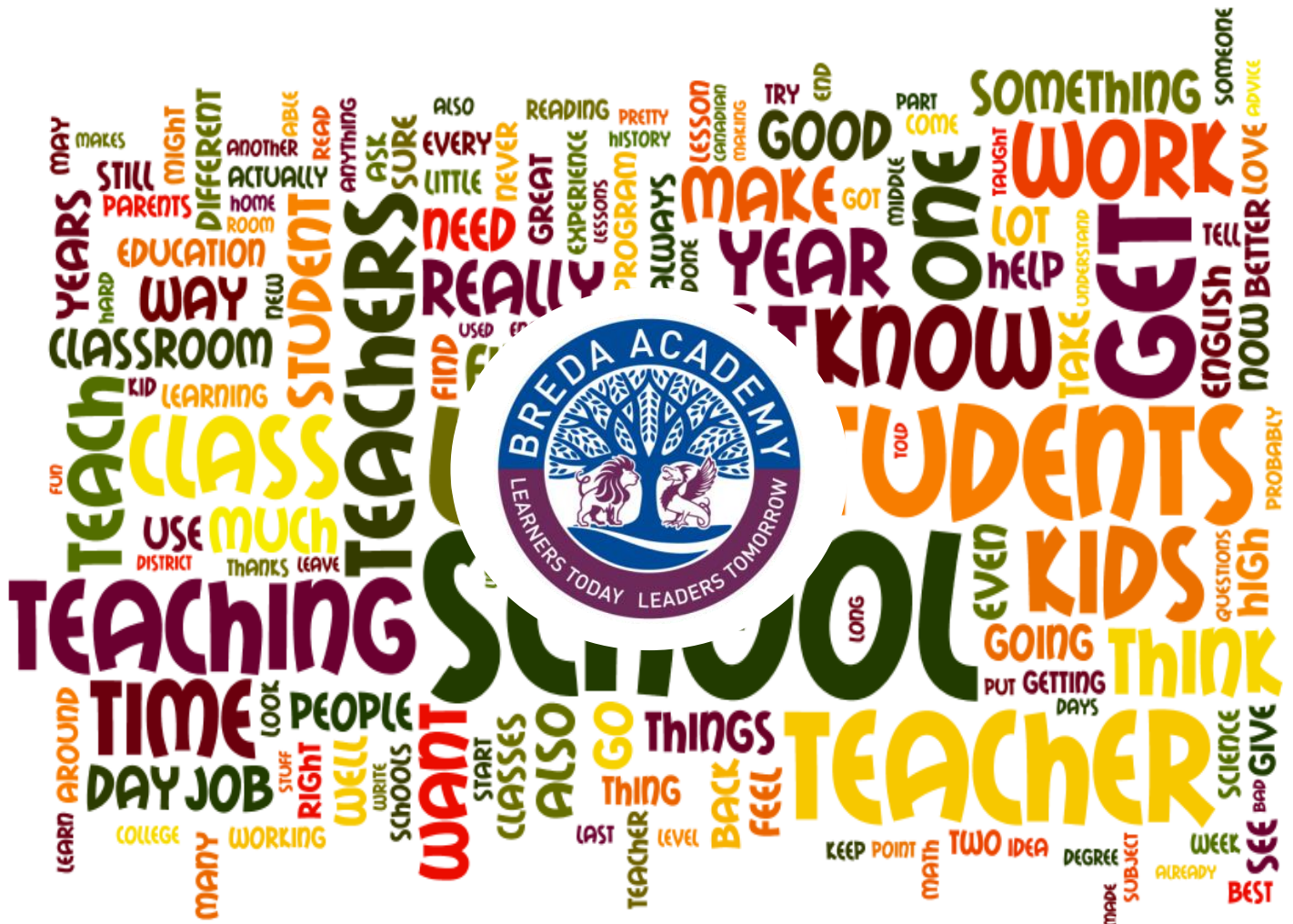

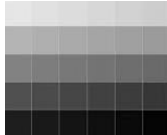


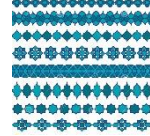


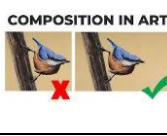




LITERACY SUPPORT













KEY WORDS











ART			
KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Colour	Colour in art includes all aspects like hues, tones, tints, shades, value, saturation, temperature, the colour wheel, and various colour.	
2.	Tone	In art and design, tone refers to how light or dark something is.	
3.	Shape	Shape is the property of a two-dimensional form, usually defined by a line around it or by a change in colour. There are two main types of shapes, geometric and organic.	
4.	Line	Lines often define the edges of a form. Lines can be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal, straight or curved, thick or thin.	
5.	Pattern	A design that repeats and can be found anywhere. They can be made by repeating shape, line, or colour.	
6.	Form	Can refer to the overall form taken by the work – its physical nature; or within a work of art it can refer to the various shapes among the many elements that make up a piece of artwork.	
7.	Texture	The perceived surface quality of a work of art. It may be perceived physically, through the sense of touch, or visually, or both.	
8.	Composition	Composition is the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.	
9.	Abstract	Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms etc. to achieve its effect.	
10.	Realistic	Art that generally attempts to represent subject matter truthfully or as it really is.	

ENGLISH



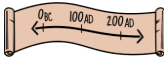







KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Noun	A word used to identify a person, place or thing; <i>e.g. girl, Belfast, table etc.</i>	 <p>noun A person, place, or thing</p>
2.	Adjective	A word used to describe people, places or things; <i>e.g. beautiful, enormous, perfect etc.</i>	
3.	Verb	An action or doing word; <i>e.g. running, walk, jump etc.</i>	
4.	Adverb	A word used to describe an action or doing word; <i>e.g. quickly, stupidly, lazily etc.</i>	
5.	Simile	Comparing two things using the words like, as or than; <i>e.g. faster <u>than</u> a rocket, room is <u>like</u> a pigsty, as <u>slow as</u> a tortoise etc.</i>	 <p>we're like 2 Peas in a pod</p>
6.	Metaphor	A phrase that states that one thing actually is another; <i>e.g. the car <u>was a</u> rocket, the room <u>is a</u> pigsty, <u>you are an</u> angel etc.</i>	 <p>In a nutshell</p>
7.	Alliteration	Using the same consonant letter at the start of words in a sentence; <i>e.g. <u>P</u>eter <u>P</u>iper <u>p</u>icked a <u>p</u>eck of <u>p</u>ickled <u>p</u>eppers.</i>	 <p>Laura's lizard likes leaping leopards.</p>
8.	Onomatopoeia	Sound words, words that sound like the noise they are describing. <i>e.g. splash, bang, boom, pitter patter etc.</i>	
9.	Homophone	Words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have a different meaning. <i>e.g. there, their, they're</i>	
10.	Fiction	Stories and information that is not true or did not happen in real life. <i>e.g. Harry Potter, The BFG, The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe etc.</i>	

FRENCH			
KEY WORD/ PHRASE		MEANING	
1.	Français	French	
2.	Bonjour	Hello	
3.	Salut	Hi	
4.	Au revoir	Goodbye	
5.	Merci	Thank you	
6.	Comment ça va ?	How are you?	
7.	Ça va bien	I'm fine	
8.	Je m'appelle	I'm called	
9.	Je suis	I am	
10.	Tu es	You are	

GEOGRAPHY

KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Earth	The planet on which we live; the world.	
2.	People	Human beings	
3.	Map	A diagram/ pictogram of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.	
4.	Country	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.	
5.	County	An area/ division of some countries, each forming the chief unit of local administration.	
6.	Continent	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).	
7.	Ocean	A very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically. (Atlantic, Indian, Pacific etc.)	
8.	Urban	A town or city, an area with lots of buildings, roads and high population of people.	
9.	Rural	The countryside, an area with fewer buildings, roads and lower population of people. Lots of fields, trees and open spaces.	
10.	Landmark	An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen/ recognised; enables someone to establish where they are.	






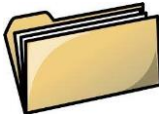




HISTORY

KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Normans	The Normans invaded England in 1066. They came from Normandy in Northern France.	
2.	Invasion	Invading a country or region with an armed force.	
3.	Chronological	To record events in the order in which they occurred.	
4.	Impact	To have a marked effect or influence on people, events, history etc.	
5.	Evidence	Documents, testimony, artifacts etc. used to prove if something is true or not true.	
6.	Bias	Bias is a disproportionate weight in favour of or against an idea or thing, usually in a way that is closed-minded, prejudicial, or unfair.	
7.	Doomsday Book	A record of a survey of English lands and landholdings made by order of William the Conqueror about 1086.	
8.	Anglo Saxon	The Anglo-Saxons were a group that inhabited much of what is now England in the Early Middle Ages, and who spoke Old English.	
9.	Villeins	Villein was a term used in the feudal system to describe a peasant (tenant farmer) who was legally tied to a lord of the manor.	
10.	Feudalism	A social system that existed in Europe during the Middle Ages in which people worked and fought for nobles who in turn gave them protection and the use of land.	

HOME ECONOMICS (H.E.)

KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Diet	The kinds of food that a person, animal, or community eats.	
2.	Consumer	A person who purchases goods and services for personal use.	
3.	Energy	Energy is the ability to do work. The amount of energy the body needs depends on a variety of factors, including : age, size & body weight, gender etc.	
4.	Equipment	The tools, devices or appliances that can be used to prepare a meal.	
5.	Family	A family is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together.	
6.	Hygiene	The degree to which people keep themselves or their environment clean, especially to prevent illness or disease.	
7.	Ingredients	Any of the foods or substances that are combined to make a particular dish.	
8.	Nutrition	The taking in and use of food and other nourishing material by the body.	
9.	Preparation	The actions undertaken to ensure food is safe to be eaten or has the required flavour during the cooking process.	
10.	Safety	Being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.	


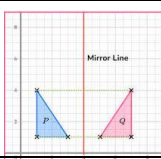




INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Computer	An electronic device for storing and processing data.	
2.	Keyboard	A keyboard is for putting information including letters, words, and numbers into your computer.	
3.	Mouse	The mouse is a small, movable device that lets you control a range of things on a computer.	
4.	Hard drive	A hard drive or hard disk drive (HDD) is a type of data storage device that is used in laptops and desktop computers.	
5.	Password	A password is used to prove one's identity, or authorise access to a resource.	
6.	File	A file is a container in a computer for storing information.	
7.	Software	Software is a set of instructions, data or programs used to operate computers and do specific tasks.	
8.	Hardware	Hardware refers to the external and internal devices and equipment that enable you to perform major functions such as input, output, storage, communication, processing, and more.	
9.	Networking	Computer networking refers to interconnected computing devices that can exchange data and share resources with each other.	
10.	Data	In computing, data is information that has been translated into a form that is efficient for movement or processing.	





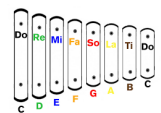




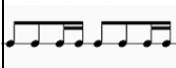
LEARNING FOR LIFE AND WORK (L.L.W.)

KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Citizenship	The position or status of being a citizen of a particular country.	
2.	Human Rights	A right which is believed to belong to every person.	
3.	Rights & Responsibilities	A right is a choice to make your own opinion and entitlement to things such as education, religion, and freedom of speech. Responsibilities are duties or something an individual should do such as following the law and rules.	
4.	Political	Relating to the government or public affairs of a country.	
5.	Legal	Applies to what is sanctioned by law or in line with the law, especially as it is written or administered by the courts.	
6.	Education	The process of learning, receiving, or giving instruction, especially at a school or university.	
7.	Abuses	To use (something) to bad effect or for a bad purpose; misuse. Treat with cruelty or violence, especially regularly or repeatedly.	
8.	Entitlements	Having a right to something.	
9.	Human Rights Act	The Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to.	 Human Rights Act 1998
10.	Universal Declaration	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a historic document which outlined the rights and freedoms everyone is entitled to.	 UNITED NATIONS


MATHS

KEY WORD/ COMMAND		MEANING	
1.	Calculate	You will need to do a sum either with or without a calculator.	
2.	Describe fully	Usually with transformations: Translation: vector Enlargement: scale factor and centre of enlargement Reflection: mirror line Rotation: angle, centre of rotation and direction	
3.	Construct: using ruler and compasses	Use your ruler and pair of compasses to make an accurate drawing.	
4.	Diagram NOT drawn accurately	Don't measure angles or sides	
5.	Estimate	Don't work out exactly! Round the numbers to one significant figure first.	Estimate: 4.7×6.2 Answer: $5 \times 6 = 30$
6.	Expand	Multiply out the brackets.	Expand: $4(3x - 2)$ Answer: $12x - 8$
7.	Explain	You must state why.	
8.	Factorise fully	To put ALL common factors outside the bracket.	Factorise: $6a + 10a^2$ Answer: $2a(3 + 5a)$
9.	Give your answer in its simplest form	Cancelling of a fraction or ratio is needed.	$12 : 15$ simplified is $4 : 5$
10.	Show that	Prove that you know how to get there!	 7cm Show that the area = 49cm^2 $7\text{cm} \times 7\text{cm}$ $= 49\text{cm}^2$









MUSIC

KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Compose	To write or create a work of art, especially music or poetry.	
2.	Perform	To present a form of entertainment to an audience.	
3.	Tempo	The speed at which a passage of music is or should be played.	
4.	Dynamics	Dynamics means how quietly or loudly a piece of music should be played.	
5.	Pitch	How high or low a note sounds.	
6.	Duration	An amount of time or how long or short a note, phrase, section, or composition lasts.	
7.	Programme Music	Music that tells a story without words.	
8.	Graphic Score	The representation of music through the use of visual symbols that are not used in traditional music notation.	
9.	Ukulele	A small four-stringed guitar of Hawaiian origin.	
10.	Ostinato	A repeated pattern where both the rhythm and the melody form the basis for the repeated pattern.	







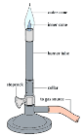



PHYSICAL EDUCATION (P.E.)











KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Technique	Techniques are the basic movements of any sport or event, e.g. a block start in a 100 metres race.	
2.	Spatial awareness	The knowledge of how much space the body occupies and how to use the body in space.	
3.	Regulations	Regulation the upholding and maintaining standards, which in sport can be said to encompass fair play, fair competition, and sportsperson-like conduct.	
4.	Flexibility	The capacity of a joint or muscle to move through its full range of motion.	
5.	Teamwork	All members of a sports team having a shared and deeply imbedded understanding of team identity, team philosophy, individual roles, and performance outcome goals.	
6.	Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, movement, body language etc in sport.	
7.	Equipment	The tools, materials, apparel, and gear used to compete in a sport	
8.	Sportsmanship	When people who are playing or watching a sport treat each other with respect.	
9.	Warm-up	'Warming up' is a part of stretching and preparation for physical activity or a performance by exercising or practicing gently beforehand.	
10.	Movement	Movement skills are actions in sport, e.g. kicking a soccer ball, throwing punches, or dancing a pirouette.	





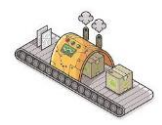




RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (R.E.)

KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Religion	The belief in and worship of a superhuman power or powers, especially a God or gods.	
2.	Christianity	The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ, or its beliefs and practices.	
3.	Islam	The religion of Muslims, a faith revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.	
4.	Judaism	The religion of the Jewish people.	
5.	Hinduism	A major religious and cultural tradition of South Asia.	
6.	Sikhism	Sikhism, also known as Sikhi, is an Indian/Dharmic religion and philosophy that originated in the Punjab region.	
7.	Buddhism	An Asian religion or philosophical tradition based on teachings attributed to the Buddha.	
8.	Belief	Something that is accepted, considered to be true, or held as an opinion.	
9.	Image of God	The idea that humans are created morally, spiritually, and intellectually in the image of God.	
10.	Sin	An immoral act considered to be a transgression against divine law.	

SCIENCE

KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Science	The pursuit and application of knowledge and understanding of the natural and social world based on evidence.	
2.	Equipment	Tools and equipment used by scientists who work in a laboratory.	
3.	Experiment	An experiment is a test of an idea or a method. It is often used by scientists and engineers. An experiment is used to see how well the idea matches the real world.	
4.	Results	A scientific experiment has a beginning and an end. The results are simply the end of the scientific experiment: What you found in your study.	
5.	Measurement	Measurement is the action of measuring something. We can measure time, weight, height, temperature, length, speed, and more.	
6.	Safety goggles	Protective eyewear that surrounds the eye to stop particulates, water or chemicals going into the eyes.	
7.	Bunsen Burner	A Bunsen burner is a device for combining a flammable gas with controlled amounts of air before ignition.	
8.	Thermometer	A thermometer is an instrument that measures temperature.	
9.	Hazard	Something that could potentially cause harm.	
10.	Toxic	A toxic substance is any chemical or mixture that may be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.	

SPANISH			
KEY WORD/ PHRASE		MEANING	
1.	Español	Spanish	
2.	Ingles	English	
3.	¡Hola !	Hello, hi	
4.	Adiós	Goodbye	
5.	Gracias	Thank you	
6.	¿Cómo estás ?	How are you?	
7.	estoy bien	I'm fine	
8.	Me llamo	I'm called	
9.	(Yo) soy	I am	
10.	eres	You are	

TECHNOLOGY			
KEY WORD		MEANING	
1.	Acrylic	Acrylic is a kind of plastic. When heated, it becomes soft and easy to mould into various shapes, forms, and sizes.	
2.	Design	A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.	
3.	Emergency	A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.	
4.	Filing	To remove rough edges, smooth or finish a piece of wood, plastic or metal using a file.	
5.	Machine	An apparatus using mechanical power and having several parts, each with a definite function and together performing a particular task.	
6.	Technology	A school subject that explores designing and making products that solve problems, and then evaluating how successful the results are.	
7.	Thermoplastic	A thermoplastic, or thermosoft plastic, is any plastic that becomes pliable or mouldable at a certain high temperature and becomes solid when cooled.	
8.	Safety	Being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.	
9.	Vacuum	A space with nothing in it, not even air.	
10.	Vice	A device with two parallel jaws for holding a workpiece; one of the jaws is fixed and the other movable by a screw or a lever.	