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IAK/JHC/Targetvocabulary

Dear Parents/Carers

## Year 7 - Term 2 Target Vocabulary

A key part of every school subject is new vocabulary. Your child's ability to understand difficult concepts depends on their knowledge of words. We can help students to make progress and grow in confidence by helping them to learn the vocabulary they need to speak and write about each subject.

Last term, I sent a sheet with all the words that your child needs to learn for each subject. Teachers introduce these words in class and make sure that they are revisited several times. We believe that this is having a significant impact on students' confidence and ability to talk and write about each subject.

This term, there are new words for English, Maths and Science. I am therefore sending an updated sheet with the complete list of words for term 2.

You can help your child by continuing to focus on these target words at home. Please use the Term 2 Target Vocabulary Sheet to check the target words with your child on a regular basis. You could discuss their understanding of the words or do a quick test to see if they can remember the definition of each one.

Thank you for your support in developing your child's vocabulary.

Yours faithfully

*I Kemp*

Iain Kemp  
Whole-school Literacy Lead

## Year 7 Target Vocabulary List – TERM 2

<b>A R T</b>	<b>create (vb)</b>	When someone <b>creates</b> something, they invent or design something new.			
	<b>evaluate (vb)</b>	If you <b>evaluate</b> something, you consider it in order to make a judgement, for example about how good or bad it is.			
	<b>refine (vb)</b>	If you <b>refine</b> something, you improve it by making a small change.			
<b>M &amp; D</b>	<b>demonstrate (vb)</b>	If you demonstrate something, you show people how it works or explain how to do it.			
	<b>communicate (vb)</b>	If one person <b>communicates with</b> another, they successfully make each other aware of their thoughts, feelings and ideas.			
<b>C O M P U T I N G</b>	<b>thumbnail (n)</b>	A <b>thumbnail</b> is a short summary or description of something.	<b>D &amp; T  F O O D</b>	<b>nutrient (n)</b>	A <b>nutrient</b> is a general term for a substance necessary for growth and maintenance of life, e.g. protein, carbohydrate, fat, etc.
	<b>aspect (n)</b>	An <b>aspect</b> is one of the characteristics of something.		<b>recipe (n)</b>	A <b>recipe</b> is a set of instructions that describes how to prepare or make something, especially a dish of prepared food.
	<b>layout (n)</b>	The <b>layout</b> of something is the way in which it is arranged.		<b>healthy (adj)</b>	Something that is <b>healthy</b> is good for your physical and emotional well-being.
	<b>orientation (n)</b>	The <b>orientation</b> of something is the direction in which it faces.		<b>sensory (adj)</b>	<b>Sensory</b> means using the 5 receptors: taste, sight, smell, sound, touch, to analyse food
	<b>dimensions (n)</b>	The <b>dimensions</b> of an object are its size and proportions.		<b>blend (vb)</b>	If you <b>blend</b> two or more food ingredients, you create a mixture.
<b>D &amp; T  R M</b>	<b>accuracy (n)</b>	If someone or something performs a task with <b>accuracy</b> , they do it in an exact way without making a mistake.	<b>D &amp; T  T E X T I L E S</b>	<b>weave (vb)</b>	If you <b>weave</b> something, you make fabric using two sets of yarns at right angles.
	<b>saw (vb)</b>	If you <b>saw</b> something, you cut it using a saw.		<b>pattern (n)</b>	A <b>pattern</b> is a repeated decorative design or a template for cutting out fabric for making products.
	<b>scale (vb)</b>	If you <b>scale</b> something, you change its size without changing the proportions - a scale of 1:2 is half size.		<b>texture (n)</b>	The <b>texture</b> of a fabric is the way that it feels when you touch it, for example how smooth or rough it is.
	<b>specification (n)</b>	A <b>specification</b> is a detailed description of requirements.		<b>knit (vb)</b>	If you <b>knit</b> something, you make fabric using a set of needles by creating loops.
	<b>requirements (n)</b>	<b>Requirements</b> are ideas and plans showing something we would like to make.		<b>felt (vb)</b>	If you <b>felt</b> something, you make a fabric by gluing, pressing or tangling fibres.
<b>E N G L I S H</b>	<b>foreboding (n)</b>	<b>Foreboding</b> is a strong feeling that something terrible is going to happen.	<b>F R E N C H</b>	<b>mais</b>	<b>but</b>
	<b>pivotal (adj)</b>	A <b>pivotal</b> role, point, or figure is one that is very important and affects the success of something.		<b>très</b>	<b>very</b>
	<b>clarify (v)</b>	To <b>clarify</b> something means to make it easier to understand, e.g. by explaining in more detail.		<b>assez</b>	<b>quite, fairly</b>
	<b>optimistic (adj)</b>	Someone who is <b>optimistic</b> is hopeful about the future or the success of something in particular.		<b>aussi</b>	<b>as well, in addition, also</b>
	<b>pessimistic (adj)</b>	Someone who is <b>pessimistic</b> thinks that bad things are going to happen.		<b>puis</b>	<b>then</b>

G E O G R A P H Y	location (n)	A <b>location</b> is where something happens or is situated, such as a place of settlement or activity.	H I S T O R Y	chronology (n)	A <b>chronology</b> is an account or record of the times and the order in which a series of past events took place.
	direction (n)	A <b>direction</b> is the general line that someone or something is moving or pointing in.		monarchy (n)	A <b>monarchy</b> is a country which is governed by a King or Queen and their family
	orienteeing (n)	<b>Orienteering</b> is the use of map and compass to find a way through unfamiliar territory.		conquest (n)	<b>Conquest</b> is the act in which a leader takes over a country.
	latitude (n)	<b>Latitude</b> is a measurement on a globe of location north or south of the Equator.		feudalism (n)	<b>Feudalism</b> is a system in which people are given land and protection in return for offering their services to the leader.
	longitude (n)	<b>Longitude</b> is a measurement of location east or west of the prime meridian at Greenwich.		consequence (n)	A <b>consequence</b> is what happens as a result of effect of something.
M A T H S	round (vb)	To <b>round</b> means to make a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was.			
	power (n)	The <b>power</b> of a number states how many times to multiply the number by itself.			
	express (vb)	If you <b>express</b> something, you change an amount or quantity into a different form.			
	prime (adj)	A <b>prime</b> number that only has two factors: 1 and itself.			
	approximate (adj)	An <b>approximate</b> number, time or position is close but not exactly equal to another number, time or position. A number can be approximated by rounding.			
P E	agility (n)	<b>Agility</b> is the ability to change the direction or speed of the body at speed and with control.	P & R	explain (vb)	If you <b>explain</b> something, you give details about it or describe it so that it can be understood.
	balance (n)	<b>Balance</b> is the ability to remain steady (without wobbling or falling over) when standing or whilst moving.		evaluate (vb)	If you <b>evaluate</b> an issue, you consider different viewpoints in order to make a judgement, for example about which is the strongest.
	coordination (n)	<b>Coordination</b> is the ability to control the movement of the body with precision and control.		believe (vb)	If you say you <b>believe</b> something, you mean you accept that something is true, especially without proof.
	technique (n)	A <b>technique</b> is a particular way of performing a skill.		diversity (n)	If you say there is a <b>diversity</b> of religious beliefs and practices, you mean there any many differences between them.
	tactics (n)	<b>Tactics</b> are the particular method used to achieve something or overcome a problem.		benevolent (adj)	If something is <b>benevolent</b> , it is kind, loving and good. <b>Omnibenevolent</b> : meaning all good, all loving; to be kind to everyone.
S C I E N C E	collision (n)	A <b>collision</b> occurs when two or more objects come together.	W E L L B E I N G	transition (n)	A <b>transition</b> is the process or period of changing.
	(to) contract (v)	When something <b>contracts</b> it become shorter or smaller.		resilience (n)	Resilience is the ability to recover quickly from difficulties, or to bounce back.
	variation (n)	<b>Variation</b> is the differences between individuals within a species.		manage (vb)	If you <b>manage</b> something, you look after it, or are responsible for it. <i>e.g. I managed a difficult situation.</i>
	adaptation (n)	The act of changing something to improve it or make it fit a particular purpose.		health (n)	<b>Health</b> is the state of physical and emotional well-being.
	population (n)	The number of people, animals or objects in a particular area.		strategies (n)	<b>Strategies</b> are support tools or a plan of action to improve wellbeing.

**Word classes:** (adj) adjective – a word that describes a noun; (n) noun – a word that identifies a person, place or thing; (vb) verb – an action or a state of being