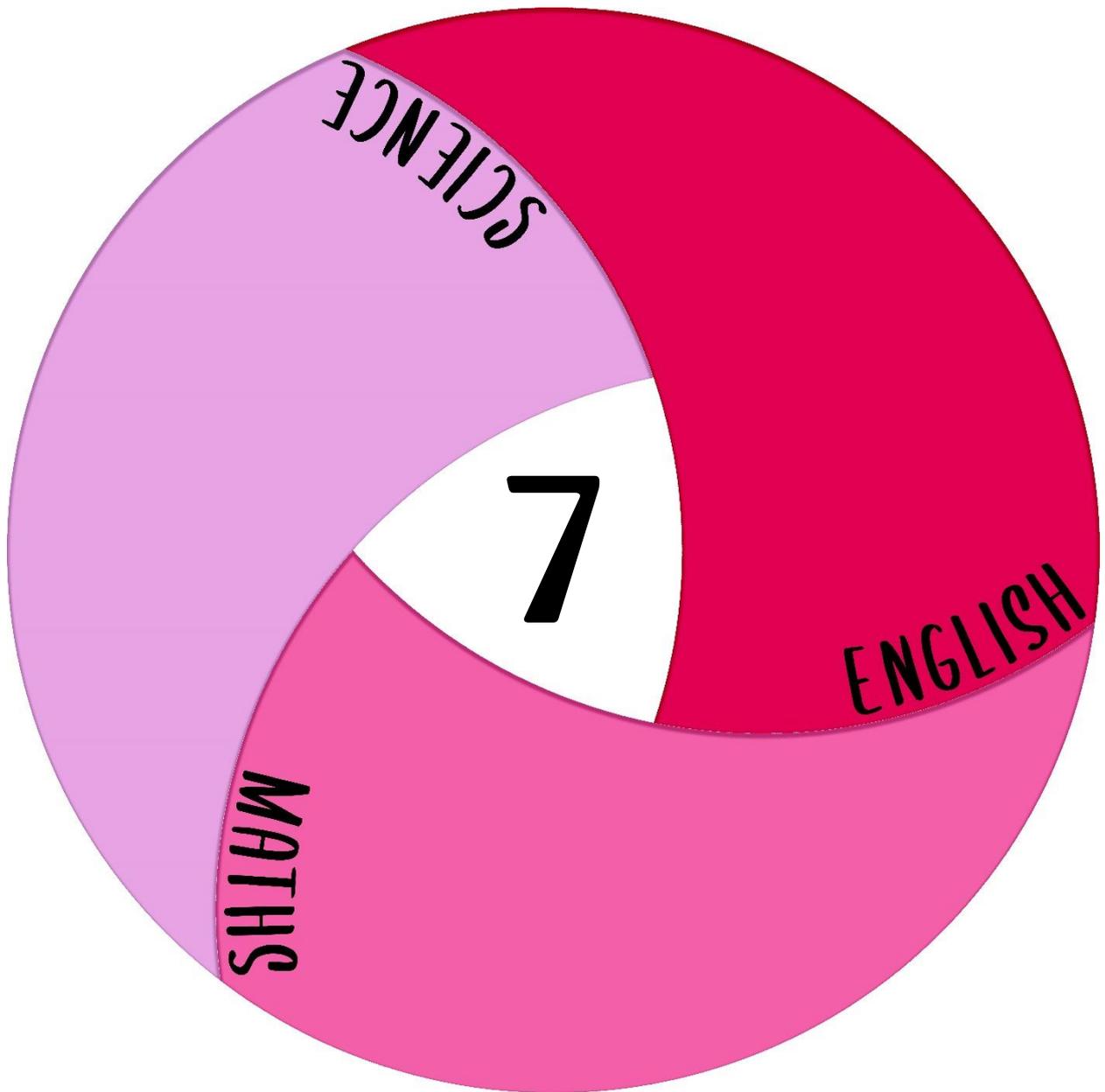


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Tutor: _____

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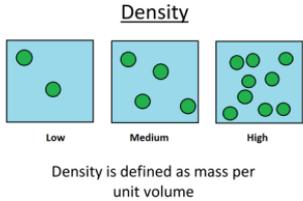
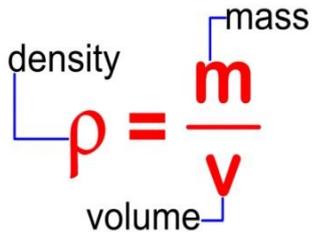
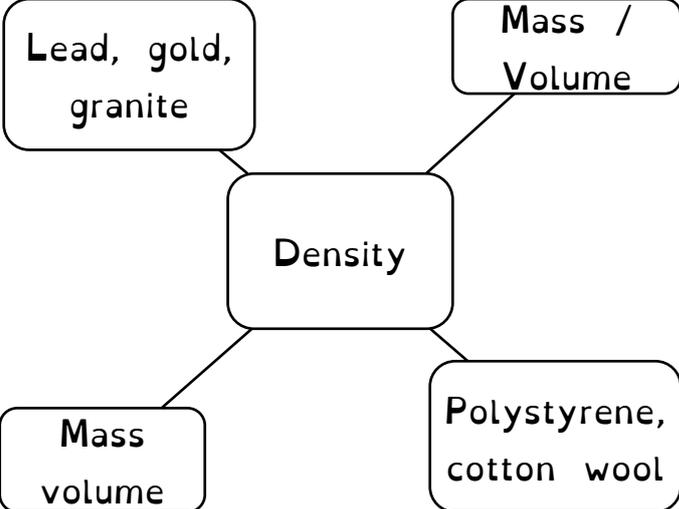
Guildford County School
SPECIALIST MUSIC COLLEGE

Year 7

Vocabulary Booklet

VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES

"Density"

Define	Draw	In a sentence	Symbol
Density - the mass of matter per unit volume		Iron has a higher density than wood.	
Antonyms	Synonyms	Etymology	Simile
Dispersion Lightness	Concentration Compactness Tightness	From the Latin word 'densus' meaning 'thick' or 'dense'	As dense as marble
Play:	Draw a Word Map	Gesture	
Ideas include: Pictionary Taboo Charades 20 questions			

ENGLISH

Key Word	Meaning or Example in a Sentence
Sentence Making	
Adjectives	
Noun	
Adverb	
Verb	
Pronoun	
Passive	
Active	
Clause	
Subordinate	
Complex	
Simple	
Compound	
Dialogue	
Speech	

ENGLISH

Key Word	Meaning or Example in a Sentence
Subject	
Object	
Exclamation	
Statement	
Paragraph	
Exclamation	
Comma	
Colon	
Semi-colon	
Question mark	

Language Techniques

Alliteration	
Imagery	
Simile	
Metaphor	
Onomatopoeia	

ENGLISH

Key Word	Meaning or Example in a Sentence
Personification	
Repetition	
Sibilance	
Language	
Superlative	
Hyperbole	
Comparison	
Comparative	

Connectives

Because	
Unless	
Even though	
Hence / so	
Consequently	
Therefore	
Similarly	

ENGLISH

Key Word	Meaning or Example in a Sentence
In contrast	
Nevertheless	
However	

ENGLISH

Persuasive Language	PEA Language	Language for Literature	Language for Non-Fiction and Media	Word Pairs and Better Choices - Some Ideas
Fact	Describe	Character	Article	Nice / amazing
Statistics	Description	Protagonist	Headline	Fast / rapid
Opinion	Descriptive	Antagonist	Reporter	Nasty / cruel
Argue	Concise	Stanza	Report	Big / enormous
Dispute	emotive	Chapter	Journalist	Small / minute
Persuade	Sense / senses	Plot	Journalism	Slow / dawdling
Indicate	Demonstrates	Timeline	Diary	Pretty / gorgeous
Illustrate	Conveys	Past	Quote	Ugly / unattractive
Percentage	Suggest (s)	Future	Subheading	Short / petite
Legal	Compare (s)	Perspective	Heading	Tall / lanky
Influence	Contrast (s)	1st person	Interview	Happy / ecstatic
Affect	Implies	3rd person	Example	Sad / miserable
Convince	Proves	2nd person	Opinion	Clever / academic

ENGLISH

Persuasive Language	PEA Language	Language for Literature	Language for Non-Fiction and Media	Word Pairs and Better Choices - Some Ideas
Prove	Indicates	Setting	Advertisement	Sporty / athletic
Disprove	Shows	Reader	The press	Gentle / sympathetic
Perspective	Influences	Narrator	Tabloid	Rough / abrasive
Emotive language	Compels	Theme	Broadsheet	Cruel / sadistic
Research	Directs	Poet	Feature	Kind / empathetic
Contradict	Instructs	Limerick	Glossy	Good at speaking / articulate
Support	Forces	Sonnet	Editor	Polite / respectful
Correct	Encourages	Haiku	Editorial	Loud / disruptive
Incorrect	Explore	Novella	Unbiased	
Accurate	Interpret	Novel	Caption	
Certain	Understand	Rhythm	Illustration	
Confident	Sympathetic	Rhyme	Photograph	
Absolutely	Empathise	Structure	Title	
Surely	Experience	Text		
Clearly	Share	Extract		
Strongly	Expand	Gothic		

ENGLISH

Persuasive Language	PEA Language	Language for Literature	Language for Non-Fiction and Media	Word Pairs and Better Choices - Some Ideas
Atrocious	Develop	Romance		
Confusing	Explain	Dystopia / Utopia		
Harmful	Order	Historical		
Inferior	Instruct (s)	Contemporary		
Debate	Infer	Poetic		
Outrageous	Hinders	Literary		
Shocking	Prevents	Adventure		
Shameful	Effective	Mystery		
Offensive		Horror		
Unstable		Science-fiction		
Severe		Fantasy		
		Mythology		
		Fairy-tale		
		Biography		
		Autobiography		

MATHS

Key Word	Definition
Topic 1	
Average	The average of a set of data gives a typical value for the data. The mode, median and mean are different ways of describing the average of a set of data.
Bar chart	A bar chart uses bars of equal width to show data. A bar-line graph is like a bar chart but uses lines instead of bars.
Data	Is a set of information. Each piece of information is called a value .
Frequency	The frequency of a value is the number of times it occurs.
Frequency table	A frequency table shows how many of each value there are in a set of data.
Grouped frequency table	A grouped frequency table gives the frequency for each group.
Groups or Classes	Data is sometimes organised into groups or classes, such as 1 – 5, 6 – 10, 11 – 15, ... The group 1 – 5 includes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Groups should not overlap.
Mean	The mean of a set of values is the total of the set of values divided by the number of values.
Median	The median is the middle value when the data is put in size order.
Modal class	The modal class is the class with the highest frequency.

MATHS

Key Word	Definition
Mode or Modal value	The mode is the most common value.
Pictogram	A pictogram uses pictures to show data. The key shows how many values each picture stands for.
Range	The range shows how spread out a set of data is. Range = largest value – smallest value
Tally chart	You can record data in a tally chart. Use a tally mark I for each value. Group tally marks in fives like this: 
Values	Values can be words, numbers, fractions, decimals, shapes, objects etc.

Topic 2

>	Greater than $5 > 2$
<	Less than $2 < 5$
Approximation \approx	An approximation is a number or result that is not exact but is close enough to the actual number for it to be useful. Use approximations to estimate the answers to calculations.
Doubling	Is the same as multiplying by 2
Halving	Is the same as dividing by 2
Inverse	Opposite or backwards. These are all inverses: Doubling ($\times 2$) and Halving ($\div 2$)

MATHS

Key Word	Definition																						
	<p>Multiplying (x) and Dividing (\div)</p> <p>Adding (+) and Subtracting (-)</p> <p>Squaring (x^2) and Square Rooting (\sqrt{x})</p>																						
Multiple	A multiple is a number that is in a times table.																						
Operations	Add, subtract, divide and multiply are all operations.																						
Place value	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>millions</td> <td>hundred thousands</td> <td>ten thousands</td> <td>thousands</td> <td>hundreds</td> <td>tens</td> <td>units</td> <td>decimal</td> <td>tenths</td> <td>hundredths</td> <td>thousandths</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>o</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	units	decimal	tenths	hundredths	thousandths								o			
millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	units	decimal	tenths	hundredths	thousandths													
							o																
Remainder	When you can't divide by a number exactly, there is a remainder.																						
Sequence	A number sequence is a set of numbers that follow a rule.																						
Square numbers	To find the square of a number you multiply it by itself.																						
Square root	<p>Square root is the inverse of Squaring.</p> <p>$3^2 = 9$ so the square root of 9 is 3. This is written as: $\sqrt{9} = 3$</p>																						
Sum	'Sum' means to add the values																						

Topic 3

Expression	<p>1 or more terms, no equals sign. For example:</p> <p>$4a$</p> <p>$5 - 8pw$</p>
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MATHS

Key Word	Definition
	$3(w - t) + 8w$ are all expressions
Formula	A formula shows the relationship between different variables, written as words or letters. A formula always has an '=' sign.
Function	A function is a relationship between two sets of numbers. The numbers that go into function machines are called the inputs . The numbers that come out are called the outputs .
Substitute	Substitute means to 'replace'

Topic 4

Axes	Is the plural of 'axis'.
Coordinate	Used to define the position of a point in 2D space relative to the origin (0,0). (4, -5) is a point 4 right and 5 down. x is the horizontal axis, y is the vertical axis.
Line graphs	A line graph shows how the quantities change over time. Time goes on the horizontal axis,
Maximum	The highest value.
Minimum	The lowest value.
Vertex and Vertices	1 vertex (corner) many vertices (corners). E.g. A square has 4 vertices.

MATHS

Key Word	Definition
Topic 5	
Ascending	Going up in value from smallest to largest.
Descending	Going down in value from largest to smallest.
Digit	A single number. The number 165 has 3 digits.
Even number	The last digit of an even number is 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.
Factor	A factor goes into another number with no remainder.
Factor	1, 3, 5, and 15 are all factors of 15.
Highest common factor (HCF)	The highest common factor of two numbers is the largest number that is a factor of both numbers.
Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The lowest common multiple of two numbers is the smallest number that is a multiple of both numbers.
Odd number	The last digit of an odd number is 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9
Order of Operations	You must use the priority of operations to do calculations. Use BIDMAS: B rackets I ndices (powers) D ivision and M ultiplication A ddition and S ubtraction
Prime	A prime number has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.

MATHS

Key Word	Definition
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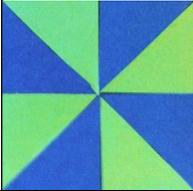
Topic 6

Capacity	Is the amount or volume that a container can hold. Measured in litres, ml, cm^3 $1\text{ l} = 1,000\text{ ml}$
d.p.	Decimal place
Height	Measures how tall an object is. Measured in metres, cm, mm
Length	$1\text{ m} = 100\text{ cm}$ $1\text{ cm} = 10\text{ mm}$ $1\text{ km} = 1,000\text{ m}$
Mass	Measures how much something weighs. Measured in grams (g) and kilograms (kg) $1\text{ kg} = 1,000\text{ g}$

Topic 7

Acute	An angle less than 90°
Angle	Angle measures a turn, we measure angles in degrees.
Obtuse	An angle between 90° and 180°
Parallel	Parallel lines are always the same distance apart and never meet.
Perpendicular	Perpendicular lines are at right angles to each other
Reflex	An angle between 180° and 360°

MATHS

Key Word	Definition
Right angle	90°
Area	Area is the space a 2D shape occupies. The units used for area are square units such as cm^2 which you read as 'square centimetres'.
Equilateral	A triangle with all sides and angles equal.
Isosceles	A triangle with 2 lengths and 2 angles the same.
Line of symmetry	If you fold a shape along a line of symmetry, both halves fit onto each other perfectly.
Order of rotational symmetry	When a shape is rotated through 360° , the order of rotational symmetry is the number of times it looks exactly the same as where it started from. This shape has 0 lines of symmetry. But it has rotational symmetry of order 4. 
Parallelogram	A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel sides.
Parallelogram	Rhombus, square and rectangle are all types of parallelogram.
Perimeter	The perimeter is the total distance around the edge of a closed shape.
Polygon	2D shapes with straight sides.
Quadrilateral	A polygon with 4 sides.

MATHS

Key Word	Definition
Quadrilateral	Square, rectangle, rhombus, kite, parallelogram, and trapezium are all types of quadrilateral.
Regular polygon	A regular polygon is a straight-sided closed shape with all sides and all angles equal
Scalene	A triangle where all sides are different lengths

Topic 8

Equivalent fractions	Equivalent fractions are fractions that have exactly the same value for example,
Fraction	A fraction is a part of a whole. The top number of a fraction is the numerator . The bottom number is the denominator .
Improper fraction	An improper fraction has a numerator that is bigger than its denominator, for example $\frac{7}{4}$
Mixed number	A mixed number has a whole number part and a fraction part, for example, $1\frac{3}{4}$
Percent	Per cent means 'out of 100 '. You can write a percentage as a fraction with denominator 100 .
Simplifying fractions	You can simplify fractions by cancelling common factors. A fraction is in its simplest form when it cannot be cancelled further. $\frac{12}{16}$ simplifies to $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ is in its simplest form.

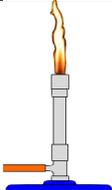
Topic 9

Congruent	Shapes are congruent if they are the same shape and size. For example, these shapes are congruent:
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MATHS

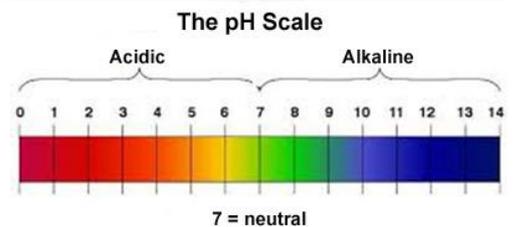
Key Word	Definition
	 <p data-bbox="424 450 1294 555">In congruent shapes, corresponding sides and corresponding angles are equal.</p>
Reflection	<p data-bbox="424 573 1474 678">A reflection is a type of transformation. You reflect shapes in a mirror line.</p> <p data-bbox="424 701 1449 806">Lines of reflection (or mirror lines) on a coordinate grid can be described by their equations.</p>
Rotation	<p data-bbox="424 831 1474 1122">A rotation (a turn) is a type of transformation. You rotate a shape by turning it around a point, called a centre of rotation. To describe a rotation, you also need to give the angle and direction (clockwise or anticlockwise)</p>
Translation	<p data-bbox="424 1144 1474 1366">A translation of a 2D shape is a slide across a flat surface. To describe a translation, you need to give the movement left or right, followed by the movement up or down.</p>

SCIENCE

Key Word	Definition
Topic 1: Introduction to Science	
Acid	substance that has a pH between 1 and 6 and are corrosive or irritants
Alkali	substance that has a pH between 8 and 14
Apparatus	the equipment in a science laboratory
Bunsen burner	a small gas burner used in a science laboratory 
Carbon Dioxide	the gas we breathe out. Turns limewater cloudy
Chemical reaction	when two or more substances join to make a new substance
Corrosive	Attacks and destroys living tissues, such as skin and eyes 
Flammable	catches fire easily
Hazard	something that can cause harm, e.g. electricity or working up a ladder
Hydrogen	a very light, explosive gas. Use the squeaky-pop test to detect it
Irritant	not corrosive but will make the skin red or blister
Neutralisation	when an acid and an alkali mix to produce a substance with pH 7

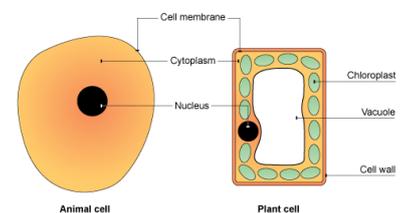
SCIENCE

Key Word	Definition
Physical Reaction	a reversible change in the properties of a substance, e.g. freezing water
Products	the substance that is made in a chemical reaction
Precaution	something done to prevent a dangerous thing from happening
Reactants	the substances that join together for a chemical reaction
Risk	the chance, high or low, that a hazard will actually cause harm
Toxic	can cause death if swallowed, breathed in or absorbed by skin
Universal Indicator	a liquid that changes colour to tell us how acidic or alkaline a substance is



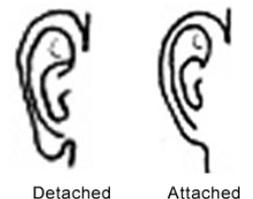
Topic 2: Who Am I?

Cell	cells form the basic "building blocks" for living things. Some cells have specialised functions, e.g. sperm
Cell Membrane	controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell
Characteristics	the features of a person, place or thing
Cytoplasm	jelly-like substance, where chemical reactions happen

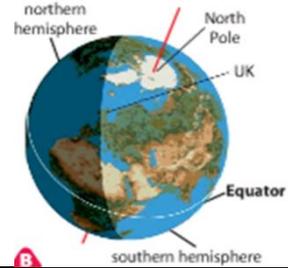


SCIENCE

Key Word	Definition
Excretion	getting rid of waste
Fertilisation	when an egg cell meets with a sperm cell and joins with it. The fertilised egg divides to form a ball of cells called an embryo
Gestation	the time it takes for a baby to develop in the uterus - about 40 weeks (or 9 months) for a human
Nucleus	carries genetic information and controls what happens inside the cell
Nutrition	taking in and using food
Organ	an object inside the body which is made from a group of different tissues which all work together to do a particular job, e.g. heart or lungs
Reproduction	making more living things of the same type
Respiration	chemical change that takes place inside living cells in order to produce energy.
Sensitivity	when something can detect changes in the surroundings.
Tissue	made from a group of cells with a similar structure and function, which all work together to do a particular job, e.g. a muscle
Variation	differences in characteristics between organisms



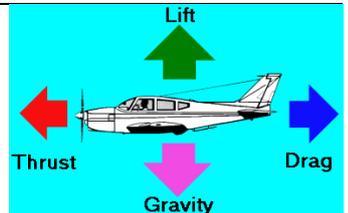
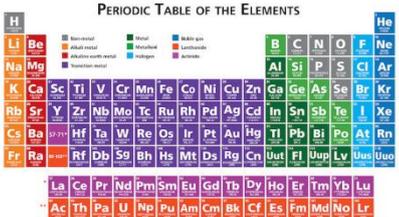
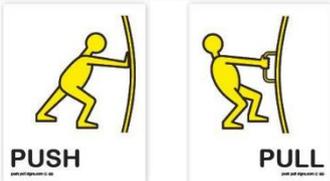
SCIENCE

Key Word	Definition
Topic 3: Our Universe	
Asteroid	a rock in outer space, can be large or as small as a grain of sand
Astronomy	the branch of science which deals with space and the Universe
Constellation	a group of stars 
Dwarf Planet	similar to a planet but smaller
Galaxy	a system of millions, or billions, of stars. Our Galaxy is called the Milky Way
Hemisphere	one half of the Earth, e.g. Northern and Southern hemisphere 
Leap Year	a year, occurring once every four years, which has 366 days as it includes 29 February
Light Year	the distance it takes light to travel in one year (9,500,000,000,000 km!)
Lunar Eclipse	when the moon passes through the shadow of the earth
Phases of the Moon	the shape of the moon as seen from Earth 

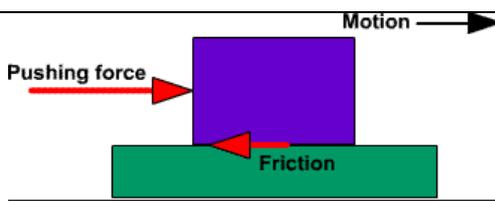
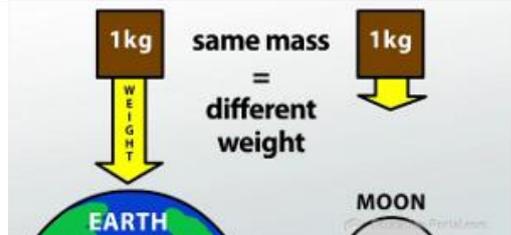
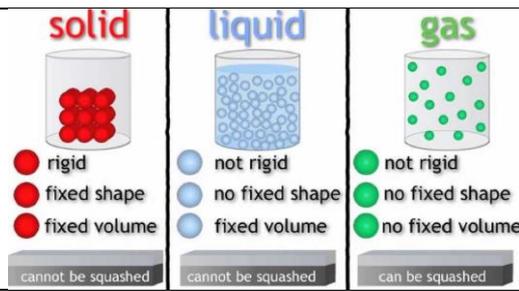
SCIENCE

Key Word	Definition
Planet	large natural object that orbits, or travels around, a star
Satellite	an object orbiting the Earth or another planet. Can be manmade or natural, like the moon
Solar Eclipse	when the moon passes in front of the Sun
Star	a very large ball of burning gas in space that is usually seen from the earth as a point of light
Telescope	piece of apparatus that makes distant objects look closer
Universe	Everything! All existing matter and space

Topic 4: Felix Baumgartner

Balanced Forces	forces that are equal in size but have opposite directions. They make the object stay still or continue moving in the same way	
Contact Force	a force that works by touching the object	
Diffusion	a process that makes particles spread out so only happens when they are free to move	
Element	one type of atom. The periodic table is made up of all the elements	
Force	a push or a pull that can change the shape of an object and/or change the way it is moving	

SCIENCE

Key Word	Definition
Friction	a force that acts in the opposite direction to the movement. It makes it harder for things to move 
Mass	a measure of how big an object is, measured in kilograms (kg) 
Non-Contact Force	a force that does not need to touch the object for it to work, e.g. magnetism
States of Matter	the 3 forms that particles can be in, which are solid, liquid or gas 
Unbalanced Forces	forces that are acting on an object but are different sizes. They make an object accelerate (get faster/slower)
Weight	the force between an object and the ground, measured in Newtons

Topic 5: Green Living

Conduction	a way heat can be transferred through a material
Ecological Survey	identify habitats, animals and plants that live in a particular area
Ecologist	a scientist who studies organisms and the areas where they live
Environment	conditions in a habitat

SCIENCE

Key Word	Definition
Habitat	place where an organism lives
Insulation	a covering to stop heat escaping
Organism	any animal or plant
Photosynthesis	a process where plants use carbon dioxide, water and sunlight to make their food (glucose)
Quadrat	a moveable frame which marks out the area to be surveyed
Quarrying	dig into the ground to get out materials, e.g. stone or metal
Recycle	convert waste into reusable material, e.g. We must recycle the old cardboard box in the paper bin.
Reduce	less, e.g. We must reduce the amount of pollution we are creating
Reuse	use again, e.g. We must reuse bottles rather than throwing them away
Sustainable	development can be designed so that organisms can still live there

Topic 6: Rock Star

grains	What rocks are made up of
erosion	When pieces of rock are washed or fall away
transported	Rock pieces moved away by water, ice or wind
sediments	Fragments of rock

SCIENCE

Key Word	Definition
deposited	When the pieces of rock are set down
crystals	Piece of mineral with a sharp edge
cements	Crystals glue rock pieces together to form this
compaction	The squashing of pieces of rock together
magma	Molton rock inside the earth
Igneous rock	A rock formed from cooled lava or magma
Metamorphic rock	A rock formed from changing igneous or sedimentary rock
Sedimentary rock	Rock formed from the compaction and cementation of sediments
lava	Molten rock on the earth's surface
basalt	Magma that has cooled quickly often
granite	Magma that has cooled slowly often forms this
quartz	A mineral found in sandstone
quartzite	What happens if sandstone is heated and squeezed
Rock cycle	The linked processes that make igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rock

