



Literacy - Vocabulary Handbook

Stage Four – A

Student name: _____

COMMON WORDS

convenient	fitting in well with a person's needs, activities, and plans
cordial	warm and friendly
official	a person holding public office or having official duties
absence	the state of being away from a place or person/ relating to an authority or public body and its activities and responsibilities:
accident	an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury
decision	making a final choice between 2 or more possibilities
statement	a definite or clear expression of something in speech or writing:
application	a formal request to an authority:
disappoint	to fail to fulfil the expectations or wishes
distinguish	to set apart as different
immediate	occurring or accomplished without delay; instant
improvement	a bringing into a more valuable or desirable condition
argument	a discussion involving differing points of view; debate
arrangement	the manner or way in which things are arranged
association	friendship; companionship
judgment	the ability to judge, make a decision, or form an opinion wisely
preliminary	leading up to the main part
emergency	a sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action.
especially	particularly; exceptionally; markedly
tomorrow	the day after today
beginning	starting, from the start
examination	test
receive	to gain something
unfortunate	sad, regrettable
business	an occupation, profession, or trade or very busy
marriage	an act of legal agreement between two people who love each other
respectfully	showing politeness
fourth	the number four meaning the one after the third
weather	the state of the atmosphere with respect to wind, temperature, cloudiness, moisture, pressure, etc
committee	a collection of people with a set task to complete
gentleman	a man with good manners
neighbour	person who lives in the same street
neither	not either one or the other
sincerely	genuine; real
persuasion	to convince someone
jeopardy	in danger
similar	almost the same
MacKillop	the surname of Australia's first saint
forfeit	to lose
deafening	extremely loud

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION


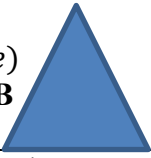
canonisation	the process used by the Catholic Church to declare a person is worthy of being a saint, after having lived an extraordinary Christian life
Catholic	a denomination/Church group within Christianity. This group have a particular way of practicing their Christian faith. The Greek origin of the word translates into ‘universal’
Christian	Someone who has faith in Jesus as the Son of God, and chooses to live as a disciple through their loving words and actions
gospels	The first four books of the New Testament; Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. These books are about the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.
creed	A statement of religious belief. The key creeds that Catholics proclaim are the Nicene Creed and the Apostles Creed.
monotheism	a belief in the existence of only one God. For Catholics, this is the Trinity: God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit..
covenant	a sacred agreement between yourself and God, forming a relationship and commitment to God. God made the first Covenant with the Jewish people.
patriarch	A patriarch is a male leader. The Patriarchs were originally the leaders of the Jewish people. . In the Catholic Church, the Pope is our Patriarch.
apostle	One of the twelve specially chosen followers of Jesus Christ.
liturgy	The Greek origin of this word translates into ‘public worship’. For Catholics, liturgy refers to the actions, songs and words that make up the prayers and ceremonies of Eucharistic worship and that of the other Sacraments.
incarnation	when God the Son shared our humanity in the person of Jesus
Annunciation	when the angel Gabriel told the virgin Mary that she had been chosen to bear God’s son, Jesus.
scriptures	are the sacred writings of Christianity contained in the Bible. It is made up of the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament) and the New Testament.
disciple/discipleship	to be a follower of Jesus, and carry out His teachings and actions in our everyday lives.
saint	means ‘holy’. A saint is a person who has been honoured after their death as being someone who lived a holy life with God. They never stopped trying to make a difference and be a better person. Mary MacKillop is a saint.
Assumption	in Latin, assumption means ‘to take up’. This is used to refer to the time when Mary was taken (assumed), body and soul, into Heaven.
Josephite	a term used to describe a religious sister or the religious Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Sacred Heart. Our college is a Josephite school, and Sister Marea is a Josephite sister.
Easter	refers to a season in the Church’s liturgical year, which celebrates the resurrection (raising) of Jesus Christ from the dead. In celebrating the resurrection of Christ, it is a time of renewal and new life.
faith	is a gift from God that allows people to believe and trust in the love and protection of God. .
sacrament	a visible sign of God’s invisible grace. There are seven of these that help believers develop a stronger relationship with God and the community, the Church. These sacraments are Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Reconciliation, Marriage, Holy Orders and Anointing of the Sick

ENGLISH

adjective	provide more detailed information and are more descriptive. They give greater precision to nouns and the images we are trying to convey e.g., a massive_rock; happier than
adverb	give us more explicit information about how/ when/ where/ why something is done e.g., he read voraciously; she looked above
alliteration	repetition of a consonant sound in words with close connection e.g., the mild mannered man minced carefully across the courtyard
antagonist	traditionally defined as an opponent or “bad guy” who is usually pitted against the protagonist e.g., in ‘Superman’ the antagonist is Lex Luthor
argument	a series of points with supporting evidence that attempts to persuade or convince another of a statement , idea or opinion
assonance	repetition of vowel sounds in words with close connection e.g., the sound of the hound in the pound upset me; he threw the shoe
autobiography	a life story written by the person themselves Auto= self Bio= life Graphy= record or writing
caricature	an exaggeration of some feature or quality of a character’s description, done for humour, but also to highlight the flaw the composer wants us to recognise
character	a fictional persona created by a composer of a novel, film , poem or play; can play a major or a minor role in the story
cliché	a phrase or expressions which was once new and exciting but has been used so often that it lacks any real meaning e.g., deep and meaningful; since I was knee-high to a grasshopper; believe it or not; pretty as a picture
colloquial	words and phrases that belong to everyday speech and conversation; informal language, including the use of contractions (I’m, can’t) e.g., “How’s things with you?”
dialogue	a conversation or exchange between two or more people/ characters; can also refer to a general discussion about an issue or concept
metaphor	A comparison between UNLIKE things stating that one thing IS another; a strong and powerful comparison to create more vivid images
mise-en-scene	how a scene is physically constructed, including lighting, props, costumes, placement of characters, camera techniques and placement
onomatopoeia	where the sound of a word is the same as its meaning e.g., moan, clatter, bubble, splash, buzz, woof, meow
protagonist	central character, and generally the one with whom we sympathise/ empathise as they exhibit admirable qualities e.g., the protagonist in “Coraline” is Coraline; the protagonist in The Hunger Games is Katnip
scene	a complete unit of action within the act of a play, or a series of shots in one location in a film that makes up a complete unit of action
simile	compares two UNLIKE things using signal words “like” or “as” so we make connections between the two things being compared e.g., the child crept like a mouse; he was as happy as a pig in mud
soliloquy	a speech made by a character in a play, where he/she relates their innermost thoughts to the audience, but is not spoken directly to the audience; if other characters are on stage it is always assumed that they are not able to ‘hear’ the character’s soliloquy
stereotype	a standardised idea or concept, especially about people or groups of people; stereotypes can be limiting e.g., all blondes are dumb; all Englishmen and women are whingers
theme	the central idea or argument; most themes relate to the human condition e.g., Man’s role in the world; good and evil; class, wealth, ethnicity, gender, religion etc

tragedy:	a story which does not have a happy ending and is not funny; these stories use suspense, high emotion, protagonists and antagonists and show us how people react to adverse situations e.g., Macbeth is a tragedy as the protagonist, Macbeth, suffers as a result of his ambition and greed, and is ultimately killed for these character flaws
vernacular	the native language of a place or area; the language common to the people of a place e.g., Australians tend to use a more “ocker” version of English such as “you bewdy”, “struth

MATHEMATICS

approximate	to obtain a value to a particular accuracy
ascending order	order from smallest to largest e.g., -2, 0, 3, 10...
descending order	order from largest to smallest
evaluate	to calculate or find the value of e.g., evaluate $8 + 20 = 28$
give reasons	to support the value you have calculated by the theory which allows you to determine the value x <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>e.g., 80 30 $x = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$ Reason= angle sum of a triangle</p> </div> </div>
pronumerals	letters used to represent unknown numbers in algebraic expressions and equations e.g., $3x + 5$ the pronumeral is x
simplify	to write the given expression in its simplest form by carrying out any possible operations and collecting like terms e.g., $3x + 2 + 5x + 7 = 8x + 9$
prove	to use a set of formal logical steps to reach a conclusion <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>e.g., (<i>L sum of triangle</i>)</p> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Prove $\angle ABC = 80^\circ$ $x = 180 - 80 - 20$ $C = 80^\circ$</p> </div> </div>
expression	numbers or pronumerals separated by operation signs (+ , - , x , ÷) e.g., $x^2 + 2x + 3$
formula	an equation used to find a value e.g., the formula for the area of a rectangle is $A = LB$
equation	an alternative name for a formula e.g., $y = 2x + 3$
quotient	the result of a division or to carry out a division e.g., the quotient of 28 and 4 is $28 \div 4 = 7$
product	the result from multiplication e.g., the product of 3 and 5 is $3 \times 5 = 15$
difference	the amount by which one quantity is more or less than another; found by subtracting the smaller number from the larger e.g., the difference between 8 and 20 is $20 - 8 = 12$
sum	the total using addition e.g., the sum of 7 and 8 is $7 + 8 = 15$

mean	the result of dividing the sum of a set of numbers by the count of the numbers e.g., the mean of 1, 3, 6, 8, 2 is $1 + 3 + 6 + 8 + 2 = 4$
pattern	a repeated design using numbers, letters, objects or shapes e.g., 1, 4, 7, 10, ... is a number pattern
graph	to draw an accurate graph with a pencil and ruler e.g., $y = x + 3$
substitution	replacement of a variable in an equation or formula e.g., if $x = 3$; $y = 2x + 3$ $y = 2 \times 3 + 3$ $y = 9$
depreciate	a percentage deducted from the value of an item due to use and age e.g., A car depreciates at 5% per year. The car originally cost \$ 25 000. After one year it depreciates by: 5% of \$ 25 000 $= 5 / 10 \times 25\ 000 = \$ 1\ 250.00$

SCIENCE

alloy	A mixture of a metal with a non-metal or another metal.
buoyancy	The upward push of a fluid on a submerged object.
centrifuging	Separating a mixture by spinning the container quickly.
diffusion	The spreading of one substance through another.
environment	The surrounds of a living thing.
friction	A force that acts against the movement of an object.
geologist	A scientist who studies the structure of the Earth, especially its rocks.
hypothesis	A suggested explanation for past observations that is tested in an experiment.
invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
lustre	Describes how a mineral reflects light from its cut surface.
meniscus	The curved upper surface of a column of liquid.
multicellular	Made of more than one cell.
nucleus	The control centre inside a cell that contains DNA.
observation	Information gained by using our senses or measuring instruments.
photosynthesis	The food-making process in plants that takes place in the chloroplasts.
properties	Characteristics or features of an object or substance.
qualitative	Type of observation that describes what is seen.
separate	To divide into parts.
temperature	A measure of how hot or cold a substance is.
variable	Quantity or condition in an experiment that can change.

HSIE

WORD	DEFINITION
evidence	The information contained within a source that tends to support an historical argument or provides information for a specific historical inquiry.
colonisation	A process by which a different system of government is established by one nation over another group of peoples. It involves the colonial power asserting and enforcing its sovereignty according to its own law, rather than by the laws of the colonised.
armistice	An agreement between warring nations to stop fighting
longitude	Imaginary lines drawn around the Earth that run north to south.
erosion	The wearing away of soil and rock by natural elements, such as water and wind.
archaeologist	A person who studies human activity in the past, primarily through the recovery and analysis of the material culture and environmental data that they have left behind, which includes artefacts and architecture.
censorship	Government control over what the public can read, view or hear
latitude	Imaginary lines drawn around the Earth that run east to west.
chronological	Placing events and dates in order of the time they occurred.
isobar	A line drawn on a map connecting all points experiencing the same barometric pressure.
historian	An expert in or student of history, esp. that of a particular period, region, or social phenomenon.
indigenous	Refers to the first peoples of a land. The term Indigenous Australians is used when speaking about both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples within Australia.
ecosystem	A system formed by the interactions of the living organisms (plants, animals and humans) and physical elements of an environment.
globalisation	The breakdown of traditional barriers between nations and a trend towards faster and cheaper movement around the world of people, goods, money and information.
heritage	That which belongs to an individual, group, community or nation as a result of birth, inheritance or membership. It can also be applied to significant examples of the built or natural environment.
conservation	The process of protection and preservation of the natural and heritage features of the environment.
sustainability	The ongoing capacity of the Earth to maintain life, including the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
artefact	A man-made object taken as a whole.
contour line	A line drawn on a map joining places of equal height above sea level.
biodiversity	The rich variety of all life forms on Earth, including plants and animals.

MUSIC:

texture	The effect produced by the combination of voices and/or instruments in music; the 'thickness' or density of sound
dynamics	Volume of sound in music, including its relative loudness or softness, changes in volume, and an emphasis or accent on particular sounds
structure	The design or form in music; the way a piece of music has been put together
duration	The lengths of sounds and silences in music
tone colour	Also known as timbre is the quality of a sound, or the 'colour' of a sound. Tone colour enables us to distinguish the sound of one instrument or voice from another
pitch	The relative highness or lowness of sound
tempo	The speed of the beat or pulse in music
orchestra	A large group of musicians who play together on various instruments, usually including strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion instruments
woodwind	The large family of instruments which produce sound by the vibration of reeds in the mouthpiece, as in a bassoon, clarinet, oboe, or saxophone, or by the passing of air across the mouthpiece, as in a flute
brass	The large family of wind instruments including the trumpet, trombone, French horn, etc., each consisting of a brass tube blown directly by means of a bell-shaped mouthpiece
strings	The large family of instruments including violin, viola, cello and double bass. Sound is produced by means of vibrating strings (plucking or using a bow)
percussion	A percussion instrument is any object which produces a sound when hit with an implement, shaken, rubbed, scraped, or by any other action which sets the object into vibration
guitar	The guitar is a plucked stringed instrument, usually played with fingers or a pick. The guitar consists of a body with a rigid neck to which the strings, generally six in number but sometimes more, are attached
semibreve	A semibreve is a note represented by a hollow oval note head. Its length is equal to four beats
minim	A minim is a note with a hollow oval note head and a straight note stem. Its length is equal to two beats
crotchet	A crotchet is notated with a filled-in oval note head and a straight note stem. Its length is equal to one beat
quaver	A quaver is notated with an oval, filled-in note head and a straight note stem with a flag. Its length is equal to half a beat
semiquaver	A semiquaver is notated with an oval, filled-in note head and a straight note stem with two flags. Its length is equal to a quarter of a beat
composition	A composition is an original piece of music
conductor	A conductor is a person who leads a musical ensemble by way of visible gestures known as conducting

ART:

colour	Also referred to as hue, colour is the appearance of an object created by the quality of light it reflects.
form	A three-dimensional object or, in an artwork, the representation of a three-dimensional object, defined by contour, height, depth, and width
line	A mark on a surface, usually created by a pen, pencil, or brush.
shape	A two-dimensional form created by connecting actual or implied lines that enclose an area of space.
space	The open or empty area round, above, between, within, or below objects.
value	The lightness or darkness of a colour For example, pink is a light value of red, while navy is a dark value of blue
balance	The arrangement of the parts of an artwork to give an overall sense of equality in visual weight.
emphasis	The visual accent, stress, or sense of importance created in an artwork by the colour, size, shape, and placement of an object or area; the area or object to which the viewer's attention is drawn.
rhythm	A sense of movement achieved by the repetition of one or more elements of art, such as colours, lines, shapes, or forms in an artwork
unity	The quality that occurs when all parts of an artwork combine to create a sense of wholeness and completion.
variety	The use of different elements of art to add interest to an artwork.
design	The creative, organized and methodical arrangement of lines, spaces,
hue	Another word for colour
intensity	The brightness or dullness of a colour.

PDHPE

access	way, means, or opportunity of approach or entry: the act of coming: approach
balanced	a state of equilibrium; equal distribution of weight.
consumer	someone or something that consumes: someone who uses a commodity or service
lifestyle	a mode of life chosen by a person or group
maintain	to keep in existence or continuance
obese	excessively fat, a person or animal
reputable	held in good repute; honourable ; respected
barrier	an obstacle or difficulty
goal	a purpose, objective or aim to achieve something
strategy	an approach or plan of action.
bullying	mistreating, harassing or discrimination against someone or something
approach	to move towards or come up to someone or something
external influence	an influence that is outside of us
personal	relating to a person or person's private life
blended	to mix smoothly and inseparably together
category	any general or comprehensive division; a class
detrimental	causing detriment; injurious; prejudicial
improve	to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition
neglect	to pay no attention to; disregard
significant	importance; meaning

TECHNOLOGY

design brief	the aim of the Design Process. What you are being asked to do
research	Investigation undertaken in order to produce the design.
prototype	making a model of a design to help you visualise and create it
idea	Thoughts you have sketched and written about that you have at the start of designing.
final design	the actual design you propose.
evaluation	Where you evaluate your performance and design at the end of the Design Process.
material	medium you are using to create your design eg, timber, fabric, food, plastic.
process	steps undertaken throughout the design process
technique	way in which we work with materials and tools. The correct ways of doing things.
product	the actual item you have designed and made
system	combinations of elements that work together to achieve specified outcomes. Televisions, sewing machines, work schedules or rosters, catalogues, computers and recipes are all examples of systems
environment	Everything around us including natural and built environment
equipment	resources such as tools and materials.
function	how a designed item works.
aesthetic	how a designed item looks
testing	checking if something is working and how well it works according to the brief.
photoshop	A computer program used to enhance and manipulate photos
multimedia	a range of files or formats used to integrate a presentation, which could include text, sound, video
aerodynamics	the study of the flow of air around and through a vehicle, primarily if it is in motion.
technology	various areas studied within technology eg. Timber technologies, food technologies.