



Literacy - Vocabulary Handbook

Stage Four - B

COMMON WORDS:

absolutely	without exception; completely; wholly; entirely: You are absolutely right.
achieve	to get or attain by effort; gain; obtain: to achieve victory.
behaviour	on one's best behaviour behaving with careful good manners
knowledge	awareness, as of a fact or circumstance:
conscientious	controlled by or done according to one's inner sense of what is right;
hygiene	the science that deals with the maintaining of health.; cleanliness
definition	the formal statement of the meaning or significance of a word, phrase, idiom, etc., as found in dictionaries.
manageable	able to be managed or controlled
receive	to take into one's possession
loose	free from anything that binds or restrains;
possession	ownership.
dissatisfied	not satisfied or pleased; discontented.
embarrass	to cause confusion and shame to; make uncomfortably self-conscious;
exercise	something done or performed as a means of practice or training:
prejudice	unreasonable feelings, opinions, or attitudes, especially of a hostile nature, regarding a racial, religious, or national group.
jewellery	articles of gold, silver, precious stones, etc., for personal decoration
restaurant	a place you pay to eat
completely	finished; ended; concluded:
weight	the amount or quantity of heaviness or mass; amount a thing weighs.
surprise	to come upon or discover suddenly and unexpectedly:
millennium	a period of 1000 years.
laboratory	a building, part of a building, or other place equipped to conduct scientific experiments, tests, investigations, etc., or to manufacture chemicals, medicines, or the like.

accommodation	a place to live
humorous	funny or comical
preferred	to like better or value more highly:
conscious	alert and awake; not sleeping
privilege	a special right,
questionnaire	a survey of opinions
atheist	a person who denies or disbelieves the existence of a supreme being or beings or God
guarantee	a promise made in writing or by word

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Christian	A person who believes in Jesus Christ as the Incarnate Word of God.
Catholic	The Greek origin of the word translates to 'universal'. A term to describe Roman Catholics; a Christian denomination. Catholics recognise the Pope as the successor of St Peter.
denomination	A grouping of Christian believers who practice their faith in God in a particular way. Groups such as Catholic, Anglican, Baptist, and Uniting are all denominations of Christianity.
Incarnation	The central mystery of Christianity. That God took on human nature and became a man in the person of Jesus.
scriptures	The sacred writings of a religious group. The Christian Bible which is made up of the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament) and the New Testament was written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.
gospels	The first four books of the New Testament, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. These books describe the good news of Jesus' rule of love.
creed	A statement of belief in the Church's core teaching. The key creeds that Catholics proclaim are the Apostles and the Nicene Creed.
monotheism	A belief in the existence of only one God. The three major monotheistic religions are Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
covenant	A sacred agreement between a person and God, forming a mutual relationship and commitment. God made the first covenant with the Jewish people. Jesus established the New Covenant, celebrated through Baptism.
liturgy	The Greek origin of this word translates into 'public worship'. For Catholics, liturgy refers to the actions and words that make up Eucharistic worship and that of other six sacraments.
Josephite	A term used to describe a person belonging to the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Sacred Heart. MacKillop College is a Josephite school, and Sister Maria is a Josephite sister.
diocese	The people and district under the authority of a Bishop. MacKillop Catholic College is a part of the Diocese of Broken Bay.
reconciliation	The act of restoring or healing a broken relationship; this can be with ourselves, others and God. The Sacrament of Reconciliation is one of the seven sacraments.

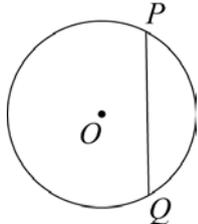
Eucharist	The Greek origin of this word means ‘thanksgiving’. This sacrament celebrates the death and resurrection of Christ in the Mass, and is the main act of worship for Catholic communities. Eucharist refers to both the celebration of Mass and receiving the Body and Blood of Christ at Communion.
marginalised	Refers to people who are not accepted by others. Another word for this is ‘outcast’.
Sacraments of Initiation	Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist are Sacraments of Initiation. These sacraments mark a person’s entry and initiation into the Catholic Church.
Holy Week	The week before Easter Sunday. It is the last week of Lent, and recalls the suffering of Jesus Christ. It begins on Palm Sunday, and ends with the beginning of the Easter Triduum (Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday), culminating in the Easter Vigil that night, which celebrates the raising of Jesus by God.
Pentecost	This feast marks the coming of the Holy Spirit to Jesus’ followers, enabling them to spread the Good News bravely and in languages of the people, to all of the land.
Lent	This is a period of forty days from Ash Wednesday to Holy Week. It is a time to reflect on how we are living. We are asked to fast, give alms (money and material goods) to those in need, and pray to prepare ourselves for the celebration of Easter.
Advent	A period of prayer in preparation for the coming of Christ at Christmas. There are four Sundays in Advent, which begins the Church’s liturgical year.

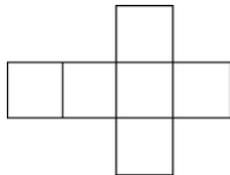
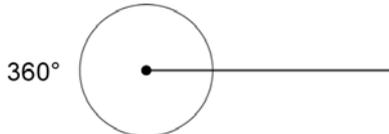
ENGLISH

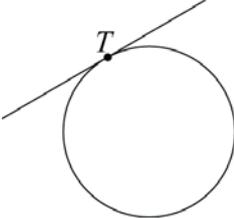
audience	the receivers of a text- may be a single person or a group
aural	to hear
caricature	an exaggeration of some feature or quality of a character’s description, used for humorous purposes and to point out what the composer is trying to highlight
cinematographer:	the person responsible for filming the images the director wants, and involves the understanding of light and shadows, distance and how a scene will photograph
connotation:	the feelings, emotions and subtleties suggested by a word or phrase; the extra meanings that we, as readers or receivers, apply to the text
contraction:	shortened forms of words, although not abbreviations, which require an apostrophe to signify a missing letter; used in colloquial language
denouement:	the ‘wrapping up’ of the story after the climax, or the moment of ‘enlightenment’ where the characters themselves become aware of the events or moments which lead to the climax
dialect:	the language of a geographical area or region, and includes aspects of pronunciation, vocabulary and phrasing

empathy:	the state of being able to feel the emotions of another; being able to connect with the spirit of another individual or group
enjambment:	the run on in lines of poetry until the punctuation creates a pause or break
epilogue:	a concluding part of a literary text or the final speech in a play which addresses the themes or key issues raised; it provides a more complete sense of closure to a narrative
euphemism	n alternative expression used to avoid directly saying something distasteful, unpleasant or confronting
foreshadowing:	to give us (the reader/ viewer) a hint of what is to come
genre:	a type, kind or group; usually applied to novels or films with a similar style, theme, setting, structure, costume or design
jargon:	language particular to a group in society e.g., subject jargon; medical jargon; police jargon
omniscient narrator:	the 'fly on the wall' narrator who can see and hear everything and be in more than one place at a time; all knowing
personification:	giving inanimate things or animals human characteristic and qualities
rhyme:	the repetition of sounds at the ends of words; can be 'end' or 'internal' rhyme
syllables:	the basic units of pronunciation made up of vowels and consonants
syntax:	the manner in which sentences are constructed; the order and placement of parts of speech

MATHEMATICS

chord	<p>A chord is a line segment (interval) joining two points on a circle.</p> 
complementary angles	Two angles that add to 90° .

distributive	<p>Multiply two numbers by expressing one (or both) as a sum and then multiplying each part of the sum by the other number (or each part of its sum).</p> <p>For example, $8 \times 17 = 8 \times (10 + 7) = 8 \times 10 + 8 \times 7 = 80 + 56 = 136$.</p>
element	<p>An element is a particular number in a group of specific numbers.</p> <p>2 is an element of the group $\{2, 4, 6, 8\}$</p>
event	<p>In probability, an event is all possible outcomes wanted from the total number of outcomes.</p> <p>E.g. getting an even number when rolling a die.</p>
function	<p>Functions are usually defined by a formula in terms of x.</p>
index	<p>The index of a number is the power to which the latter is to be raised.</p>
interval	<p>An interval is a certain type of subset of the number line.</p>
net	<p>A net is a plane figure that can be folded to form a polyhedron.</p> 
operation	<p>The process of combining numbers or expressions using addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.</p>
population	<p>A population is the complete set of individuals, objects, places, etc, that we want information about.</p>
range (statistics)	<p>The range is the difference between the largest and smallest observations in a data set.</p>
revolution	<p>A revolution is the amount of turning required to rotate a ray about its endpoint until it falls back onto itself. The size of 1 revolution is 360°.</p> 

rounding	The decimal is rounded when it is approximated to a certain number of decimal places.
sample	A sample is part of a population.
similarity	Similar figures thus have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size.
transformation	When a shape or object has enlargements, reflections, rotations and translations applied to it.
translation	Shifting a figure in the plane without turning it.
tree diagram	A tree diagram is a diagram to show the outcomes of a multistep probability experiment.
tangent	A tangent to a circle is a line that intersects a circle at just one point. 
volume	The measure of the amount of material in a solid.

SCIENCE

Independent Variable	The one feature of a scientific investigation that is deliberately changed, and what we want to test.
Hypothesis	A suggested explanation for past observations that is tested in an experiment.
Characteristics	Features or properties of an object or substance.
Controlled variables	All the aspects of a scientific investigation that are deliberately kept the same.

Dependent Variable	The dependent variable is the factor that is measured during a scientific investigation.
Observation	Information gathered during an investigation using our senses or measuring instruments.
Equipment	The instruments used in a scientific investigation.
Method	The steps taken to perform a scientific investigation.
Laboratory	An area that contains specific equipment suitable for performing scientific investigations.
Temperature	A measurement of how hot or cold an object is.
Particles	All matter is made up of particles.
Conclusion	The conclusion to an investigation should always answer the aim.
Risk assessment	A risk assessment should always be carried out before an investigation to identify the possible risks to student safety.
Hazardous	An object or substance that is dangerous and needs to be handled in the appropriate manner.
Inference	An explanation for observations made during a scientific experiment.
Properties	The features of an object or substance.
Matter	All material is made up of matter.
Measure	To take a reading using a specific measuring instrument in a scientific investigation.
Tabulate	To record observations in a table.
Graph	A way to present information gathered in a scientific investigation.
Independent Variable	The one feature of a scientific investigation that is deliberately changed, and what we want to test.
Hypothesis	A suggested explanation for past observations that is tested in an experiment.
Characteristics	Features or properties of an object or substance.

HSIE

anachronism	a practice, event, object or person that is placed outside the original time period
persecute	to constantly treat a person or group of people unfairly or cruelly

dynasty	a family of rulers; the period of time a family remained in power
papyrus	a plant growing along the Nile River, made into flattened strips on which to write
chivalry	rules for the proper behaviour of a knight
feudalism	the system for organising land use and control of society in medieval times
siege	surrounding a castle or town in the attempt to starve the inhabitants into submission
assimilate	make part of another group by giving up original identity
segregate	to enforce the separation of different racial groups
genocide	deliberate destruction of a race of people
pacifist	person who opposes participation in any war
constitution	rules according to which a state is governed
feminist	supporter of the view that women should have the same rights as men
conscription	government requirement that people join the armed forces
topography	the geographical features of landforms of an area
elevation	the height of a point or place above mean sea level
gradient	a measure of the steepness of a slope
plateau	an elevated area of land without a pronounced peak or summit
leaching	the removal of nutrients from the topsoil by the downward movement of water
tsunami	a huge sea wave caused by an earthquake

MUSIC:

ostinato	A constantly repeated musical phrase in the same instrument or voice, can be rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic.
register	The high, middle, or low section of the vocal or instrumental range.
crescendo	Gradually getting louder.
pentatonic	A type of scale that has five notes.
melody	A succession of musical tones.

accidental	The name used to refer to sharps, flats and naturals.
composer	A person who creates musical works.
syncopation	An emphasis on the weak or off beats. Composers use syncopation through accents, rests and ties.
contrast	Anything in music that is new or different, changing or interesting; heard in a way a composer changes musical aspects throughout a piece of music to make it interesting or entertaining.
harmony	Two or more pitches sounding together.
diminuendo	Gradually getting softer in volume.
tonality	The pitch arrangement chosen by the composer, usually based on a scale or mode.
unison	Two or more performers playing or singing at the same pitch.
staccato	Notes are played short and detached.
legato	Notes are played smooth or well connected.
ensemble	A group of musicians performing with various instruments and/or voices.
improvisation	The act of performing music spontaneously and without planning - that is, playing freely rather than following a composed score.
key signature	Designation of sharps and flats at the beginning of a composition to indicate its tonality.
time signature	The reference at the beginning of a musical score that tells us the number and type of beats per bar.
notation	The written representation of music; can be traditional notation or graphic notation.

ART:

texture	an element of design that refers to how a surface feels to touch
pattern	the regular repetition of colours, lines, shapes or forms in an artwork
proportion	A comparison of elements in relationship to size, quantity and emphasis
composition	the arrangement of parts in a work of art usually according with the principles of design
perspective	the creation of illusion of depth (3D effect) or space on a flat surface (2D)
abstract	a term applied to artworks in which the subject matter is not recognisably based on anything figurative or representational
aesthetic	the pleasurable and beautiful elements of an artwork. What is pretty to the eye .
figurative	in painting, sculptures or other forms where the subject matter is of human or animal form
kaleidoscope	constantly changing groups of bright or interesting colours

expressionism	applies to any style of art in which the artist tries to communicate strong personal and emotional feelings
sgraffito	a scratching technique used on unfired clay objects to add designs or texture to the surface
chiaroscuro	means 'light and dark' it is the use of light and dark tone to create contrast between forms
tactile	it is the sense of touch of in an artwork.
monochrome	an artwork that uses the tones of only one colour
palette	the board on which an artist mixes paint on and it can also mean the artist choice of colour
papier-mache	a technique which uses torn paper, soaked in glue or water to create a sculptural shape
assemblage	a construction of various three-dimensional objects to create an artwork
caricature	an image of a selected person involving the exaggeration and distortion of particular physical and or personality trait to create a humorous imitation of a person.
curvilinear	curved lines are emphasised in the shape, form and composition of an artwork
technique	refers to the procedure, method, process or technology used during art making

PDHPE

genetics	having to do with origin; determined by genes not environment
concentration:	total attention to one thing; the amount of a particular substance in a given space
consumer	someone who buys and uses goods and services
source	the place or thing from which something comes
alternative	one of two or more choices
reputable	able to be trusted
access	to gain admittance to someone or something
development	growth or expansion
bullying	to hurt or frighten someone in person or via social media, gossip, words or actions
strategy	a clever scheme; the planning or tactics used
achievement	to have brought something about through effort
cope	to manage or get on
overwhelmed	to be so strong as to have crushed or buried; to defeat
goal	the area or basket in which you aim the ball; the score made by doing this; something you aim towards

barrier	anything which bars or blocks the way
belonging	to have a rightful place; something you own
dispel	to drive off or scatter
embarrassed	to be made to feel uncomfortable
imagine	to form a picture in your mind; to think or believe
responsibility	a duty or care

TECHNOLOGY

Bauhaus	was a school in Germany that combined crafts and the fine arts following specific principles of design.
textiles	a fabric cloth made from various sources.
machinery	Larger equipment you use in the Technology rooms.
acrylic	A form of plastic used to create objects that can be easily bent and manipulated.
specifications	a detailed description of the design and materials used to make something including size requirements.
applique	a technique used to decorate by putting one fabric on another to create designs.
dimensions	Sizes of your product using measurements of length, height and depth.
sustainable	Using resources without compromising the future generations using the same resources. E.g. being environmentally responsible.
construction	The action of building something.
animation	the technique of photographing successive drawings or positions of puppets or models to create an illusion of movement when the film is shown as a sequence.
digitising	convert (pictures or sound) into a digital form that can be processed by a computer.
inspiration	something that makes someone want to do something or that gives someone an idea about what to do or create.
modelling	A small object, usually built to scale, that represents in detail another, often larger object.
architect	A person who designs buildings.
structural	Something made up of a number of parts that are held or put together in a particular way.

designers	a person who plans the look or workings of something prior to it being made, by preparing drawings or plans.
constraints	Guidelines a designer must follow
nutrition	the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
survey	when a person collects opinions and statistics to draw conclusions about the overall situation.
industrial design	to design products to be made for the general population and are mass produced.

LIBRARY

catalogue	a list of the contents of a library or a group of libraries
bibliography	a list of source materials that are used or consulted in the preparation of a work or that are referred to in the text.
fiction	imaginative narration, especially in prose form.
non-fiction	writing that is about facts or real events : all writing that is not fiction
reference	a book containing useful facts or specially organized information, as an encyclopedia, dictionary, atlas, yearbook, etc.
database	a collection of pieces of information that is organized and used on a computer
encyclopedia	a reference work (such as a book, series of books, Web site, or CD-ROM) that contains information about many different subjects or a lot of information about a particular subject
dictionary	a reference book that contains words listed in alphabetical order and that gives information about the words' meanings, forms, pronunciations, etc.
author	a person who has written something; especially : a person who has written a book or who writes many books
illustrator	a person who decorates a story, book, etc., with pictures
publisher	a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc.
information	A collection of facts or data
knowledge	Familiarity, awareness, or understanding gained through experience or study.
communication	The art and technique of using words effectively to impart information or ideas.
technology	Electronic or digital products and systems
librarian	A person who is a specialist in library work.

magazine	A periodical containing a collection of articles, stories, pictures, or other features.
glossary	A list of often difficult or specialised words with their definitions, often placed at the back of a book.
thesaurus	A book of synonyms, often including related and contrasting words and antonyms.
collaborate	To work together, especially in a joint intellectual effort.