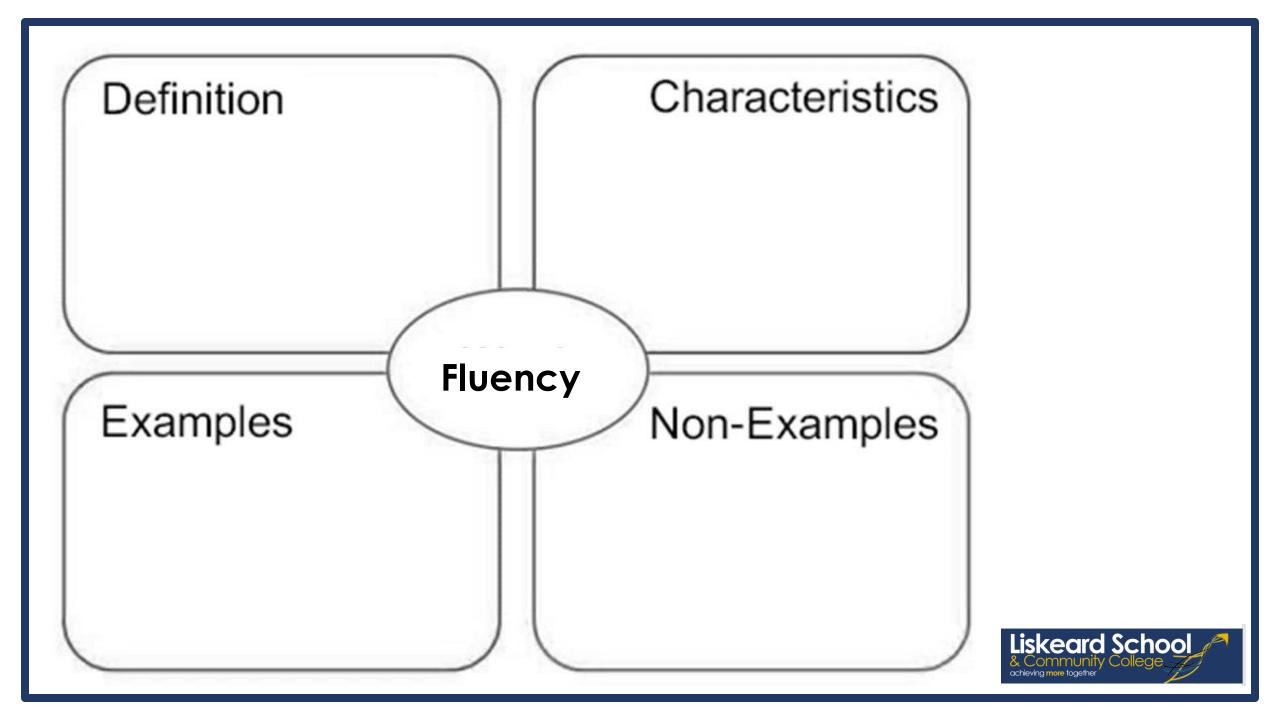
Tier 2 and 3 language

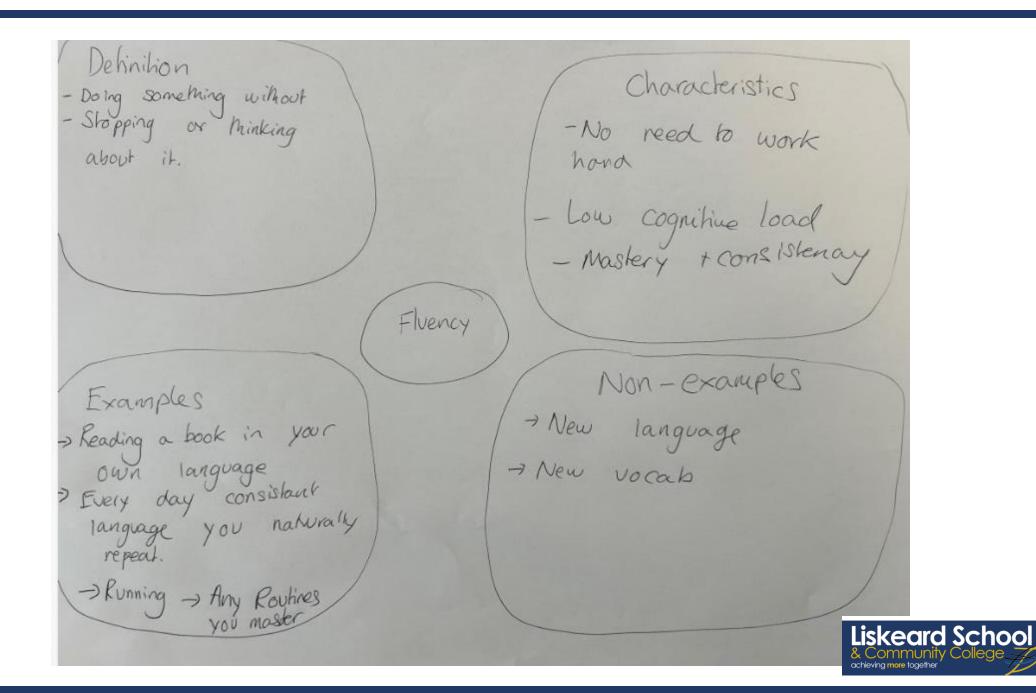
Please sit at a table with paper on it.





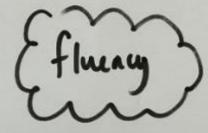
Characteristics Deprition Being able to articulate an idea with clarity and concrete. Having no No barries Smooth Uniconsciais competeice barriers. Effortless. Fluency Non-examples Examples
Driving a car
Gliding through a sinimming
pool. Snagged sewing machine. Thimbling over words. Traffic jam - stop/start.





Definition

Lapid recall
taccurak
autonomous
to do Something without
having to think



Examples times tables languages Driving outopilot. Charackashics
effortless
confident
outovoucus
enpidrecull.
decreaced cog nitive los

Non-examples
disjointed
finger counting
using resorrass to support



Sephition Characteristics full suterces bling able to no gaps in speech express yourself with clarity Confidence and without - Spontaneity hesitation. - using appropriate language ley possissimal terms) Muercy non-examples franks ansvery questions - one was answers Confidently and spartmensly non-appropriate language saying what you mean - Struggling Liskeard School dearly

Practise FLUENCY



Teachers in every subject should provide explicit vocabulary instruction to help students access and use academic language.

Effective approaches, including those related to etymology and morphology, will help students remember new words and make connections between words.

Teachers should prioritise teaching Tier 2 and 3 vocabulary, which students are unlikely to encounter in everyday speech.

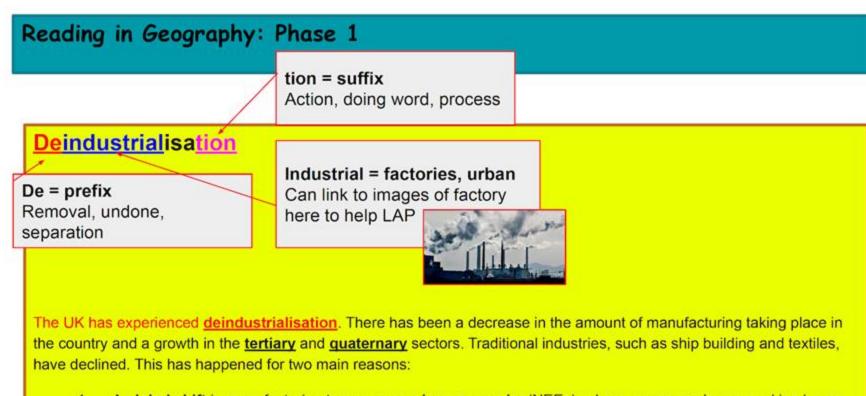
Teachers and subject leaders should consider which words and phrases to teach as part of curriculum planning.

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Etymology: using Tier 2 and 3 vocabulary

- Main aim to break down Tier 2 and 3 words.
- Expand the use of spoken and written vocabulary
- Comprehension and confidence with GCSE terminology.
- To build understanding of key processes, terms and concepts





- A <u>global shift</u> in manufacturing to <u>new emerging economies</u>(NEEs), where wages are lower, working hours are longer and trade unions are sometimes banned.
- An increase in the number of machines used to carry out work. This is called <u>mechanisation</u>.

