

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

FRAYER MODELS AND LINEAR ARRAYS

INTRODUCTION

Underdeveloped vocabulary and reading skills are a key reason for loss of marks in BTEC Tech Award Health and Social Care across internal and external assessment. This skills deficit can relate to either limited general vocabulary (Tier 2 language) and / or limited understanding of and confidence in using health and social care specific terminology (Tier 3 language). If students cannot accurately read and correctly interpret the questions and/or the case studies, and follow this up with appropriately worded answers, they will find it challenging to reach higher marks.

There are many techniques available to help students develop their vocabulary skills. In this resource we focus on two techniques that can be used for both Tier 2 and Tier 3 language.



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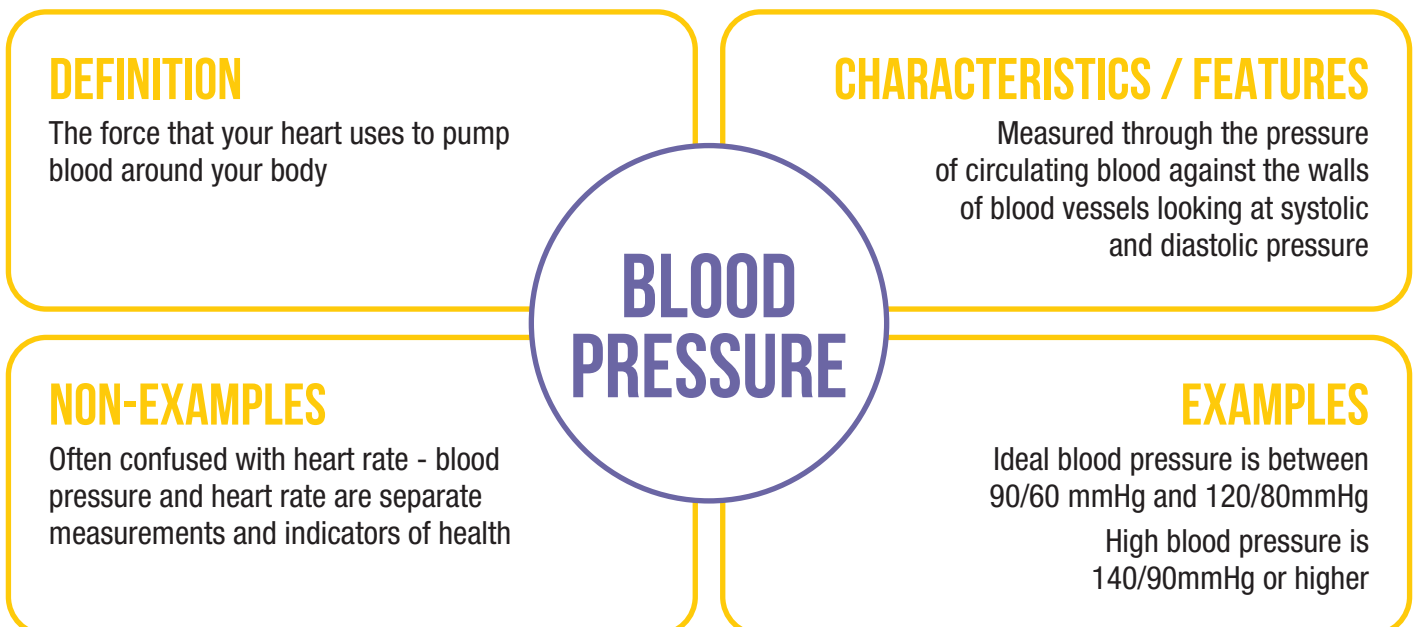
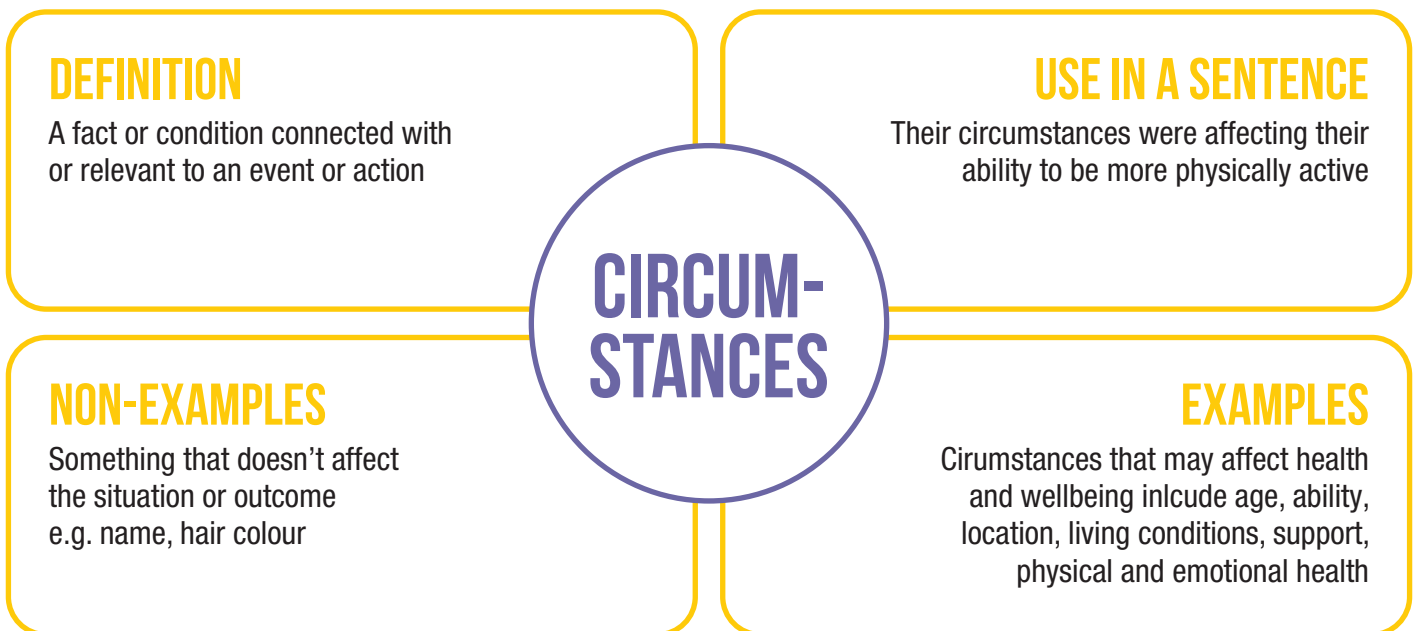
Frayer Models

A Frayer model is a well-used method for helping to develop both Tier 2 and Tier 3 language, although perhaps with more emphasis on Tier 3. It asks students to use a graphic organiser to collate their ideas on definitions, characteristics, examples and non-examples.

You can, if you like, alter the model to include other aspects, such as 'using the word appropriately in a sentence', or giving antonyms / opposites, or synonyms, or even application of the word to a specific health and social care concept or real-world example, all of which can be helpful.

Some examples are given below for both Tier 2 and Tier 3 language and a blank graphic organiser is available as part of this resource.

Completed Frayer models for key concepts can be used to create a classroom wall display.



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Linear Arrays

This is another graphic organiser approach. You may find it to be more useful for Tier 2 rather than Tier 3 language (although this depends on the choice of words).

This technique includes two rectangles (one on the left side of the page and one on the right), connected by three circular shapes. The standard technique is for the teacher to write a word in the left-hand rectangle, and then ask students to think of an opposite word, which can go in the right-hand rectangle. Students then work to add words into the circular shapes that become progressively less like the word on the left and more like the word on the right. You can scaffold this task as much as is necessary for your group or individual students. It can be useful to do this exercise before reading through exam extracts, to ensure that students have a strong grasp of the words in the case studies.

Some examples are given below for both Tier 2 and Tier 3 language and a blank graphic organiser is available as part of this resource.



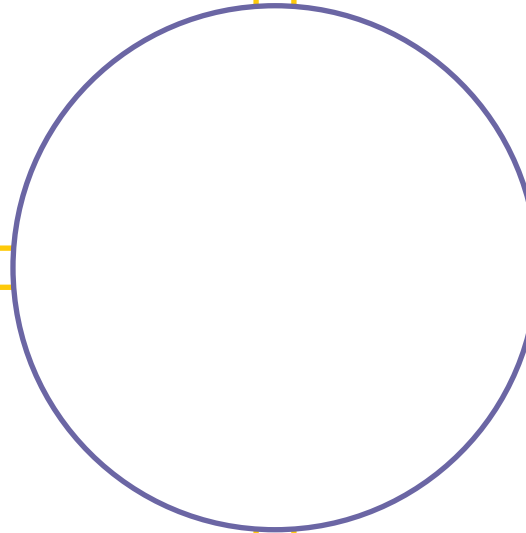
FRAYER MODEL TEMPLATE

DEFINITION

**CHARACTERISTICS / FEATURES /
USE IN A SENTENCE**

NON-EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES



LINEAR ARRAY TEMPLATE

The image displays a linear array template for a BTEC Tech Award in Health & Social Care. It features three identical rows. Each row is composed of four elements connected by small triangular tabs pointing to the right. The first element in each row is a blue rounded rectangle. This is followed by three yellow circles. The final element in each row is another blue rounded rectangle. The entire template is set against a white background with a dotted line at the top and a solid light blue bar at the bottom.