

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

AUTUMN
TERM 2



YEAR 8

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

English: *Animal Farm*

Key Word	Definition
<i>Equality</i>	The state of being equal.
<i>Proletariat</i>	Working class people regarded collectively.
<i>Communism</i>	A theory of social organisation all property is owned by the community as a whole.
<i>Dictator</i>	A ruler with absolute power.
<i>Dictatorship</i>	Governed by a dictator.
<i>Revolution</i>	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order in favour of a new one.
<i>Propaganda</i>	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
<i>Tyrant</i>	A ruler who uses their power unjustly and unfairly.
<i>Authoritarian</i>	A system of politics which demands total obedience from the power and total power for the rulers.
<i>Utopia</i>	An ideal, perfect place.
<i>Credulous</i>	Gullible, too easily fooled.
<i>Inference</i>	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
<i>Characterisation</i>	The way characters are created and developed.
<i>Allegory</i>	A story which has deeper meaning.
<i>Authorial intention</i>	An author's intention is their reason for or motivation for writing.
<i>Social context</i>	What was influencing the writer when the novel was written.
<i>Historical context</i>	What was happening at the time the novel was set.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Maths:

Enlargements and Bearings

Key Word	Definition
Enlargement	The process of increasing or decreasing the size of shapes
Scale factor	The number of times a shape has been enlarged
Centre of enlargement	The point from which you enlarge a shape
Positive scale factor	Increases a shape in size
Fractional scale factor	Reduces the size of a shape
Plan view	The view of an object from above (birds eye view)
Elevation	The front or side view of a 3D object
Bearing	A way of describing the movement of a point with an angle from North in a clockwise direction

Probabilities

Key Word	Definition
Probability	The chance of an event happening
Event	A situation with multiple outcomes, the chance of which can be calculated
Impossible	The outcome cannot happen, $P=0$
Certain	The outcome will happen, $P=1$

Converting Fractions, Decimals & Percentages

Key Word	Definition
Terminating	A number that has a finite number of decimal places (it doesn't go on forever)
Recurring	A number that has an infinite number of decimal places (it goes on forever)
Numerator	The number at the top of a fraction
Denominator	The number at the bottom of a fraction
Equivalent	Fractions, decimals and percentages that represent the same value but look different
Simplify	Reducing a fraction to its simplest form by cancelling common factors

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Science:

8B1 Biology Topic 1 – Respiration, Gas Exchange and Biomechanics

Topic Keywords SHORTLIST: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 8B1 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
RESPIRATION	A chemical reaction that releases energy from the breakdown of food molecules.
AEROBIC	Respiration with oxygen.
ANAEROBIC	Respiration without oxygen, also known as fermentation in plants and yeast.
BREATHING	A physical process that uses muscular contraction to move air in and out of the lungs, also known as ventilation.
RIBCAGE	Rounded pairs of bones that protect the lungs and heart.
DIAPHRAGM	A muscular dome-shaped sheet of tissue separating the thorax from the abdomen.
TRACHEA	An organ allowing air to pass from our mouth or nose towards our lungs, also known as the windpipe.
ALVEOLI	Microscopic air sacs found at the end of the bronchioles where gas exchange takes place.
ASTHMA	A common lung condition affecting the bronchioles, including muscle constriction and airway inflammation.
NICOTINE	An addictive drug that increases blood pressure and makes red blood cells more sticky, so the risk of blood clots and heart attacks is higher.
TAR	A sticky brown substance containing chemicals that cause cancer (carcinogens) and damage lung cilia.
CARBON MONOXIDE	A colourless, odourless gas that binds to red blood cells and stops them carrying oxygen.
JOINTS	Where two or more bones meet.
SKELETAL MUSCLES	Tissues that contract and relax to pull on bones through tendons to cause movement.
OXYGEN	A colourless, odourless gas that is required as a reactant during aerobic respiration.
CARBON DIOXIDE	A colourless, odourless gas that is produced as a waste product during aerobic respiration.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Science:

8C1 Chemistry Topic 1 - Energetics, The Periodic Table & Materials

Topic Keywords SHORTLIST: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 8C1 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
EXOTHERMIC	A chemical reaction that releases energy, warming the surroundings.
ELEMENT	A substance made up of only one type of atom.
COMPOUND	Two or more elements chemically bonded together.
ATOMIC NUMBER	The number of protons in an atom of a particular element.
PERIODS	The horizontal rows in the periodic table of elements.
GROUPS	The vertical columns in the periodic table of elements.
STATE	The physical condition of matter.
DENSITY	A measure of how much mass there is in a certain volume (how closely packed the particles are).
MALLEABLE	Can be bent or shaped without breaking.
CONDUCTOR	Allows electricity / heat to flow through it.
METAL OXIDE	A compound of oxygen and a metal element. Normally solids at room temperature, and alkaline (pH 8-14) when dissolved in water.
DISPLACEMENT REACTION	When a more reactive element replaces a less reactive element in a compound.
CERAMICS	A material made by baking a starting material (e.g. moulded clay) in a very hot oven called a kiln. Typically hard, durable, strong, waterproof and heat-resistant, but brittle.
POLYMER	Very long chain molecules made from joining together many small repeating units called monomers. Typically solids, chemically unreactive, easily mouldable, strong, hard-wearing and electrical insulators.
COMPOSITE	Synthetic material made by joining two or more different types of material together.
CORROSIVE	Chemical destruction of living tissue.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Science:

8P1 Physics Topic 1 – Electricity and Magnetism

Topic Keywords SHORTLIST: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 8P1 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
CHARGE	The physical property of matter that causes it to experience a force when placed in an electric and magnetic field.
ATTRACTION	A non-contact force between two or more objects surrounded by electric fields of opposing charge.
REPULSION	A non-contact force between two or more objects surrounded by electric fields of the same charge.
CONDUCTORS	Materials that allow heat/electricity to flow through easily as they have electrons that are free to move.
INSULATORS	Materials that do not allow heat/electricity to flow through easily as their electrons are not free to move.
ELECTRIC CURRENT	The rate of flow of electrical charge (how much charge is flowing every second). Measured in Amperes / Amps (A) using an ammeter.
POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE	The difference in energy of electrical charge between two points (how much “push” the charges have). Measured in Volts (V) using a voltmeter.
SERIES CIRCUIT	A circuit that contains a single loop with no breaks. The current is the same at all points in the circuit.
PARALLEL CIRCUIT	A circuit where components are connected on separate branches. The current is shared between different branches of the circuit. The more components in one branch, the slower the current.
AMMETER	Measures electrical current in a circuit. Always connected in series.
VOLTMETER	Measures potential difference across a circuit component. Always connected in parallel.
CELL	Component used to power a circuit, providing energy for the current to flow. Many cells make a battery.
RESISTANCE	Opposition to the flow of electric current caused by electrons colliding with positive ions in conductors. Measured in Ohms (Ω) using an ohmmeter.
PERMANENT MAGNET	A material or object that produces a magnetic field that is stronger at the north and south poles. Opposite poles attract. The same poles repel.
COMPASS	An instrument used for navigation. Contains a magnet surrounded by a magnetic field that lines up with the Earth’s magnetic field to point north.
ELECTROMAGNET	A temporary magnet made from a wire with a current flowing through it.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Geography: Ecosystems and Biomes

Key Word	Definition
Ecosystem	An ecosystem consists of all the organisms and the physical environment with which they interact.
Biome	A large scale ecosystem
Producer	A plant or photosynthesising organism that fixes sunlight into usable energy
Consumer	An animal that eats either a plant or animal and therefore gains energy
Predator	The animal hunting and eating another
Prey	The animal that is eaten
Nutrient Cycle	The movement of elements through an ecosystem, e.g. carbon, nitrogen
Carbon Sink	Where carbon is stored e.g. in a rainforest, within the trees.
Deforestation	The process of removing trees (chopping them down)
Afforestation	The process of planting trees (planting new ones)
Desert	A place that has consistently low rain/snow levels (less than 50mm per year)
Tundra	
Polar	Environments found near to the North or South poles (Arctic/Antarctica)
Shifting Cultivation	The movement of farming from one place to another, usually to avoid exhausting the soils
Mining	Taking elements out of the ground e.g. gold
Cattle Ranching	Large scale cow-farming, often results in trees being deforested (see above)
Hydro-electric Power	The damming of a river, so that electricity can be generated using water power to move a turbine
Canopy	The 3 rd layer of the rainforest, where leaves are found, where photosynthesis is concentrated and where most animals live.
Emergent	The tallest trees that are competing for sunlight
Under-canopy	The area beneath the leaves, much darker.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

History: The Slave Trade

Key Word	Definition
<i>abolition</i>	Putting an end to something, often related to slavery
<i>Middle Passage</i>	The dangerous and difficult journey enslaved people were forced to make between Africa and America
<i>emancipation</i>	Giving enslaved people their freedom
<i>plantation</i>	A large farm; often associated with farms that used enslaved people as workers
<i>prejudice</i>	when people unfairly judge or mistreat others because of their race, religion, or where they come from
<i>dehumanise</i>	Treating someone badly and not acknowledging they are a human being with feelings and rights
<i>shackles</i>	Strong, heavy chains or cuffs used to around the wrists or ankles of enslaved people to prevent them escaping
<i>slave economy</i>	A system where all the money made depends on the work of enslaved people who don't get paid
<i>commodities</i>	Things that are bought, sold or traded
<i>imperialism</i>	When one country tries to take control of another country, often by force, for power or resources

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Religious Education: The Big Story

Agape	Unconditional or selfless love (Greek word)
Atonement/ Atone	To make amends/to make up for something. e.g. Christians believe Jesus atoned for sin (bringing humans close to God again)
Bible	The Christian Holy Book
Christian	A person who believes in Jesus as a saviour and messiah
David	First King of Israel
Euangelion	Greek for 'Good News', refers to the gospels (see gospel below).
Gospels	The record of Jesus' life and teachings in the first four books of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
Incarinate	In flesh, Christians believe that Jesus was God in human form.
Injustice	Lack of fairness
Jesus	Christians believe Jesus was God on earth (God incarnate) – A Jewish religious teacher whose life and death is recorded in the Bible.
Judgement	The belief that humans will be judged in the afterlife.
Messiah	A saviour / chosen one. Believed by Christians to be Jesus.
Messianic Prophecy	A prediction that a chosen one / saviour who would come to save the Jewish nation.
Miracle	A surprising and welcome event that is not explicable by natural or scientific laws and is therefore considered to be the work of God.
Omnibenevolent	All loving (theists believe God to be omnibenevolent)
Omnipotent	All powerful and almighty (theists believe God to be omnipotent)
Omniscient	All knowing (theists believe God to be omniscient)
Original sin	The first human sin, committed by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.
Prophet	A messenger from God
Prophecy	A prediction about something that will happen in the future.
Resurrection	The belief that Jesus was reborn, three days after death on Easter Sunday.
Salvation	To save (or deliver) someone from harm. Christians believe Jesus saved people from original sin, so they can have eternal life with God in heaven.
Saviour	A person who saves someone from difficulty.
Sin	The desire to do something wrong or unwise.
Temptation	The desire to do something wrong
Trinity	The Christian belief in the three persons of God: the father, the son (Jesus) and the Holy Spirit.
The Word	Christians believe this refers to God/Jesus. Genesis says "The Word became flesh and made His dwelling among us."

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Art: Pattern & Print

<i>Analysis</i>	Looking deeper into a piece of art, beyond the surface, and making judgements about what you find out.
<i>Asymmetry</i>	When one side of a composition does not reflect the design of the other. The type of balance in which the parts of a design are organised so that one side is different from the other without destroying the compositions overall harmony.
<i>Balance</i>	The ways in which the elements (lines, shapes, colours, textures, etc.) of a piece of art are arranged. When balanced there is a feeling of equality in weight, attention or attraction of the various elements creating a sense of unity.
<i>Burnishing</i>	Involves layering and blending until no paper tooth shows through the coloured pencil layers.
<i>Cultural Influence</i>	A cultural event which had an impact on an artwork or design. For example, the Impressionist movement had an impact on the Post-Impressionists.
<i>Motif</i>	A decorative image or design, especially a repeated one forming a pattern or the dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
<i>Negative Space</i>	The empty space around and between the subject(s) of an image.
<i>Pattern</i>	A design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif. Patterns can be regular or irregular.
<i>Relief Printing</i>	Printmaking techniques in which the printing surface is cut away so that the image alone appears raised on the surface. Relief prints include woodcut, linoleum cut, letterpress, and rubber or metal stamping.
<i>Repetition</i>	A recurrence of a particular line, pattern, shape, or other visual elements in a single or part of the series.
<i>Rotate</i>	To circle around a centre point.
<i>Scumbling</i>	A less controlled drawing technique using a pen or pencil to make random, scribble marks to build up areas of tone.
<i>Stippling</i>	To draw or paint something using small dots or marks.
<i>Symmetry</i>	A balanced and proportionate similarity found in two halves of an object. It means one-half is the mirror image of the other half.
<i>Tessellation</i>	An arrangement of shapes closely fitted together, in a repeated pattern without gaps or overlapping.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Design Technology: Textiles

<i>Applique</i>	In ceramics and textiles an appliqué is a separate piece of clay or fabric added to the primary work, generally for the purpose of decoration.
<i>Disassemble</i>	To take (something) to pieces.
<i>Felt</i>	A bonded fabric made from wool matted together by heat, moisture and pressure.
<i>Interfacing</i>	An extra layer of material that is sewn or ironed onto fabric to give it more structure and body.
<i>Quilting</i>	The process of sewing two or more layers of fabric together to make a thicker, padded material.
<i>Seam Allowance</i>	The area between the fabric edge and the stitching line on two (or more) pieces of material being sewn together.
<i>Synthetic</i>	Fabrics manufactured using chemical synthesis. They are also known as artificial or man-made fabrics and include materials such as nylon and polyester.
<i>Unpick</i>	Using a seam ripper to undo sewing mistakes. This tool has a sharp point and small blade and runs along stitches to cut them.
<i>Whipstitch</i>	A simple stitch used in both sewing and crocheting. It is used to close gaps in toys and cushions.
<i>Yarn</i>	Thread made of natural or synthetic fibres and used for knitting, sewing and weaving.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Design Technology: Product Design

Adhesive	Glue. Adhesives are used to bond or glue materials together.
Aesthetics	Attractive - How a product looks.
CAD	Computer Aided Design - Work created using Corel Draw CAD.
CAM	Computer Aided Manufacture - Computers control the machines manufacturing of the product such as the laser cutter, 3D printers and CNC router.
Chisel	A tool used to remove waste wood when cutting joints.
Coping Saw	A framed saw with a narrow blade. The blade makes it possible to saw around curves.
Lever	A simple machine made of a rigid beam and a pivot.
Quality	How well made and effective the product is. Quality assurance during manufacture is essential and is carried out by regular testing against specification criteria.
Vacuum Forming	The process of forming (reshaping) a thermoplastic over a former or mould. Heat is used to soften the polymer and then a vacuum is used to draw the polymer (plastic) down onto the former.
Vector	Vector graphics are recorded as points and lines. Most CAD programs record the drawings by a form of vector graphics.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Design Technology: Food

<i>Calcium</i>	A mineral found in foods, specifically dairy, and stored in bones and teeth in our body.
<i>Carbohydrate</i>	A macro-nutrient group, multiples of glucose which the body uses for energy.
<i>Consistency</i>	Thickness or viscosity.
<i>Dietary Fibre</i>	Contained in food from plants.
<i>Hydration</i>	The process of replacing water in the body. To hydrate is to add or absorb water.
<i>Minerals</i>	Chemical substances found in a wide variety of foods.
<i>Protein</i>	A macro-nutrient group made up of smaller units called amino acids, attached together in long chains, which the body uses for the formation and repair of cells.
<i>Saturated Fat</i>	A type of fat thought to be bad for health that is found in foods such as meat, eggs and cheese.
<i>Unsaturated Fats</i>	Fats that contain a high ratio of fatty acid molecules with at least one double bond. Unsaturated fats are normally liquid oil.
<i>Vitamins</i>	Needed in small amounts for normal growth and activity of the body. Vitamins are either water-soluble or fat-soluble.





Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Design Technology: Ceramics

<i>Annotation</i>	Adding words, phrases and notes to your work, especially in your sketchbook, that explain your thoughts, ideas and intentions.
<i>Applique</i>	In ceramics and textiles an appliqué is a separate piece of clay or fabric added to the primary work, generally for the purpose of decoration.
<i>Coil</i>	A piece of clay rolled like a rope, used in making pottery.
<i>Fettling Knife</i>	A tool used for trimming rough edges of pottery before firing, used to cut away rough edges and incise textures or design.
<i>Firing</i>	The process by which ceramic ware is heated in a kiln to bring glaze or clay to maturity.
<i>Form</i>	An element of art that is three-dimensional and encloses volume; includes height, width AND depth (as in a cube, a sphere, a cone, or a cylinder).
<i>Incise</i>	Decorations carved into the surface of clay creating low relief textures and designs.
<i>Maquette</i>	A small, scale 3D model of a work intended to be refined or enlarged.
<i>Pinch Pot</i>	A building technique used to create small bowl-like shapes using a pinching motion.
<i>Plasticity</i>	The quality of clay which allows it to be manipulated into different shapes without cracking or breaking.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Music: Pitch

Key Word	Definition
Rhythm	Patterns of sounds in time
Tempo	The speed of music
Notation	How we read and write music on paper
Crotchet (♩)	A note lasting for 1 beat or count
Dynamics	How loudly or quietly an instrument is playing
Rest 	A symbol that tells us to play nothing for a specific beat
Treble clef 	A symbol that tells us the range of notes that we're playing. The treble clef tells us the range will be middle-high pitch.
Sharp 	This means we play one note higher, including black notes. So for example, if we were playing a C and instead saw C#, this would tell us to play the black note directly next to C.
Flat 	Similar to a sharp, but tells us to play one note lower including black notes. For example, if we saw an Eb, we would play the black note directly to the left of E.
Accidental	When we see a sharp or a flat written into the music (it doesn't mean there's an accident or a mistake, it's just the name we use)
Accuracy	How well we can play music without making mistakes
Bar	A very small section of music, usually 4 beats long

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Drama: *Brecht and his techniques*

Key Word	Definition
<i>Non-naturalism</i>	An experimental and creative style of Drama that does NOT present real life realistically (should not be confused with sci-fi and aliens!)
<i>Bertolt Brecht</i>	Name of the influential practitioner who introduced non-naturalism
<i>Breaking the fourth wall</i>	Crossing the imaginary boundary between audience and actor to immerse the actors in what is going on
<i>Placards</i>	A sign on either paper/card/prop that gives additional information to the audience such as their thoughts, a change in location, a character or a passing of time
<i>Episodes</i>	Scenes that do not necessarily follow a linear structure but can be standalone scenes that achieve a specific aim (that is usually explained before the scene starts by an actor or a placard)
<i>Ensemble</i>	A group of actors working together with equal responsibility
<i>Political theatre</i>	A performance that focuses on current events in society
<i>Epic Theatre</i>	The style most associated with Brecht that ensures the audience are engaged and questioning what is happening, rather than emotionally connecting to the characters and story.
<i>Multi-roling</i>	Playing more than one character in a scene or play
<i>Non-linear</i>	Not in order
<i>Alienation effect</i>	The way of 'alienating' the audience and not allowing them to feel comfortable or at ease. The alienation effect encourages thinking rather than feeling
<i>Narration</i>	Narrating the story to the audience (telling them what is going to happen or stopping the action to say what is coming)
<i>Thought tracking</i>	Providing the audience with more information about how the character is feeling and what they are thinking
<i>Direct address</i>	Stepping out of character and addressing the audience as yourself, commenting on your character and the scene. Can also be used to ask questions to the audience.
<i>Third person address</i>	Within a scene, talking about what your character is doing as they do it. NOT to be confused with thought tracking or narration!

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Physical Education: Gymnastics

Key Word	Definition
Control	Continuous small adjustments to the body allowing the smooth performance of set moves.
Body Tension	The tightening of your muscles and keeping the body in a straight line.
Extension	Pointing toes and fingers, keeping the head up and making the limbs long.
Flexion	Bending at a joint e.g. bringing your toes towards the body.
Fluency	Linking actions together in a way that flows easily.
Precision	Performing moves with accuracy and control e.g. to 'stick' a landing.
Canon	Pupils in a group to perform the same movement one after the other.
Unison	Pupils in a group perform the same movement at exactly the same time as each other.
Mirroring	Pupils perform in pairs with the same balance or movement in a <i>mirror</i> image of each other.
Matching	Pupils perform in pairs with the same balance or movement facing the same way.
Counter tension	when gymnasts perform a balance which involves two or more of them pulling away from each other.
Counter balance	<i>A partner/group balance using a pushing force against each other to remain still.</i>
Centre of gravity	The centre of gravity is a point in an object where the distribution of weight is equal in all directions.