

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

SPRING
TERM 3



YEAR 8

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

English: *Creative Writing*

Word	Definition
Creative Writing	Writing, typically fiction or poetry, which displays imagination or invention.
Narrative arc	A term that describes a story's full progression.
Perspectives	Point of view.
Paragraphing	Organisation of writing.
First person narrative perspective	Point of view using 'I'.
Second person narrative perspective	Point of view using 'you'.
Third person narrative perspective	Point of view using 'they/he/she'.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Maths:

Key Word	Definition
Ratio	The relationship in quantity, amount or size between 2 or more amounts (2:1 read two to one)
Unit price	The price of a single quantity
Multiplier	The value by which another value is multiplied
Term to term rule	The rule linking one number to the next in a sequence
Position to term rule	The rule linking the position of a term in the sequence to the value of the term in the sequence
Nth term	The rule used to calculate certain terms in a sequence or identify if a given value appears in a sequence
Alternate angles	Two equivalent angles in parallel lines either side of a transversal line
Corresponding angles	The angles which occupy the same relative position at each intersection where a transversal crosses 2 parallel lines
Polygons	A 2D shapes with at least 3 straight edges

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Science: Physics 1- **Electricity and Magnetism**

Atom	Particles that make up everything. Contains protons and neutrons in the nucleus at the centre. Electrons orbit around the nucleus.
Charge	The physical property of matter that causes it to experience a force when placed in an electric and magnetic field.
Neutron	Sub-atomic particle found in the nucleus of an atom that has no charge – it is neutral.
Proton	Sub-atomic particle found in the nucleus of an atom that has a positive charge.
Electron	Sub-atomic particle found orbiting the nucleus of an atom that has a negative charge.
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.
Electric field	The area around a positive or negative charge, causing it to experience a non-contact force when another charge enters it. Stronger nearer the 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.
Static electricity	The imbalance of positive and negative charges in, on or between materials, caused by friction.
Electricity	The presence or flow of charged particles, used to supply energy to power devices.
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.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Voltmeter	Measures potential difference across a circuit component. Always connected in parallel.
Switch	Component used to turn a circuit on and off.
Cell	Component used to power a circuit, providing energy for the current to flow. Many cells make a battery.
Resistor	Component that limits the flow of electrical current. Can be fixed or variable and affected by light or temperature.
Lamp	Component that gives out light.
Diode	Component that allows electrical current to flow in one direction only.
Fuse	A safety device that protects other circuit components by breaking if the current is too high.
Resistance	Opposition to the flow of electric current caused by electrons colliding with positive ions in conductors. Measured in Ohms (Ω) using an ohmmeter.
Directly proportional	The relationship between two variables where they increase at the same rate and go through the origin.
Ohm's law	The current flowing in an electric circuit is directly proportional to the potential difference and indirectly proportional to the resistance. $V = I \times R$
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.
Magnetic field	The area around a permanent magnet, causing it to experience a non-contact force when a magnetic material enters it. Magnetic field lines go from north to south and are closer together at the poles.
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.
Solenoid	A coil of wire with many turns.
Soft iron core	A magnetic metal that is easily magnetised and demagnetised when surrounded by a solenoid.
Motor	Component used in a circuit to convert electrical energy into mechanical energy to produce motion, usually rotational movement.
Motor effect	When a current-carrying wire in a magnetic field experiences a force.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Geography: Earthquakes

Key Word	Definition
Tectonic Plate:	A large section of the earth's crust. We are currently standing on the Eurasian plate. The plates are not fixed and move around dependent on the convection currents in the mantle (see below). Where the plates meet is called a plate boundary and it is here that we get earthquakes.
S-Wave:	Sheer Wave - these vertical and horizontal waves cause most damage in an earthquake. The S wave shake buildings to the ground, and they travel at a slower pace than the P wave - consequently they arrive at the surface a short time after the P Wave
P-Wave:	Pressure Wave - these are the vertical waves that travel through the ground from the focus. The P waves do not cause much damage and they travel at quicker speeds than the S-Wave. The P Wave often serves as a warning of a much more dangerous wave on it's way.
Mantle:	The layer of earth immediately below the crust. This layer has superheated magma in it (the stuff that comes out of volcanoes).
Convection Current:	The movements of magma in the mantle help to push the plates which sit above. The magma is heated by the core of the earth, it rises through the mantle, then starts to sink back towards the core as it becomes relatively cool. This movements creates volcanoes and earthquakes on the surface.
Focus:	Where an earthquake begins, deep underground, as two plates move past one another.
Seismograph:	The graph that is produced by a seismometer. The Seismograph is used to work out the magnitude of an earthquake.
Epicentre:	The point at the surface immediately above the focus. The epicentre will experience the strongest waves as energy hasn't had a chance to dissipate.
Seismometer:	The machine we use to create a seismograph - used to determine the magnitude of a quake. The seismometer used to be a glorified pen on a string, with some paper revolving underneath it. Now, they are computerised and far more reliable.
Magnitude:	How we measure the size of an earthquake. It used to be referred to as the Richter Scale, but we now call it magnitude.
Liquefaction:	When apparently solid ground starts to become unstable due to an earthquake. Buildings will sink into the ground, and they will displace lots of liquid, which then comes to the surface.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

History: Civil War

Key Word	Definition
Terrorism	Unlawful use of violence to promote a political viewpoint or cause
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that kings get their authority from God
Civil war	War or conflict between two sides within the same country
Royalist	A supporter of the King during the English Civil War
Government	The group of people who have the power and authority to lead and run a country
Parliamentarian	A supporter of Parliament during the English Civil War
Roundhead	A nickname for someone who supported Parliament during the Civil War
Cavalier	A nickname for someone who supported the King during the Civil War
New Model Army	The army formed by the Parliamentarians during the Civil War
Protectorate	Referring to England during the rule of Oliver Cromwell
Lord Protector	The term for the Head of State during the rule of Oliver Cromwell
Republic	A country without a king or queen
Puritan	Someone who follows a strict form of Protestantism
Restoration	When England became a monarchy once more, after being a republic
Renaissance	The period between the 14 th and 17 th centuries which saw huge changes in literature, the arts and science

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Religious Education: Buddhism

Key Word	Definition
Buddha	a title given to Siddhartha Gautama, the founder of Buddhism
Ascetic	a person who lives without any worldly comforts
Bhikkhu	a Buddhist monk
Bodh Gaya	a religious site and place of pilgrimage, considered the holiest site in Buddhism
Brahmins	the priest class, the highest caste of all
Karma/Kamma	literally meaning 'action' or 'doing', it is the belief that actions will affect future outcomes
Middle Way/Eightfold Path	a Buddhist belief in the way to live a moral life. It provides them with the ideal way to live
Nirvana	release from the cycle of rebirth
Pali Canon	important Buddhist writings (scriptures)
Samsara	the cycle of rebirth
Sangha	the monks and nuns that follow teachings of Buddha
Four Sights	four things that Siddhartha Gautama saw in his life before he became Buddha
Mahayana	one of the two main traditions of Buddhism
Theravada	one of the two main traditions of Buddhism
Wesak	the most important Buddhist festival, celebrated on the full moon in May

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Art: Pattern & Print

Analysis	Looking deeper into a piece of art, beyond the surface, and making judgements about what you find out.
Asymmetry	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.
Balance	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.
Burnishing	Involves layering and blending until no paper tooth shows through the coloured pencil layers.
Cultural Influence	A cultural event which had an impact on an artwork or design. For example, the Impressionist movement had an impact on the Post-Impressionists.
Motif	A decorative image or design, especially a repeated one forming a pattern or the dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
Negative Space	The empty space around and between the subject(s) of an image.
Pattern	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.
Relief Printing	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.
Repetition	A recurrence of a particular line, pattern, shape, or other visual elements in a single or part of the series.
Rotate	To circle around a centre point.
Scumbling	A less controlled drawing technique using a pen or pencil to make random, scribble marks to build up areas of tone.
Stippling	To draw or paint something using small dots or marks.
Symmetry	A balanced and proportionate similarity found in two halves of an object. It means one-half is the mirror image of the other half.
Tessellation	An arrangement of shapes closely fitted together, in a repeated pattern without gaps or overlapping.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Design Technology: Textiles

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

Calcium	A mineral found in foods, specifically dairy, and stored in bones and teeth in our body.
Carbohydrate	A macro-nutrient group, multiples of glucose which the body uses for energy.
Consistency	Thickness or viscosity.
Dietary Fibre	Contained in food from plants.
Hydration	The process of replacing water in the body. To hydrate is to add or absorb water.
Minerals	Chemical substances found in a wide variety of foods.
Protein	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.
Saturated Fat	A type of fat thought to be bad for health that is found in foods such as meat, eggs and cheese.
Unsaturated Fats	Fats that contain a high ratio of fatty acid molecules with at least one double bond. Unsaturated fats are normally liquid oil.
Vitamins	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

Annotation	Adding words, phrases and notes to your work, especially in your sketchbook, that explain your thoughts, ideas and intentions.
Applique	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.
Coil	A piece of clay rolled like a rope, used in making pottery.
Fettling Knife	A tool used for trimming rough edges of pottery before firing, used to cut away rough edges and incise textures or design.
Firing	The process by which ceramic ware is heated in a kiln to bring glaze or clay to maturity.
Form	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).
Incise	Decorations carved into the surface of clay creating low relief textures and designs.
Maquette	A small, scale 3D model of a work intended to be refined or enlarged.
Pinch Pot	A building technique used to create small bowl-like shapes using a pinching motion.
Plasticity	The quality of clay which allows it to be manipulated into different shapes without cracking or breaking.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Music: Electronic Music

Key Word	Definition
Musical elements	The building blocks of music. Essential components in music.
Pitch	The difference between high and low notes
Family	A group of instruments that share certain features
Strings	Instruments that make their noise mainly using strings (Violin, cello etc)
Woodwind	Instruments that are blown into and are made from wood, used to be made from wood, or use a reed
Brass	Metal instruments that are blown into
Percussion	Instruments that are played by being struck
Timbre / Sonority	How we describe the quality of a sound, e.g. “rounded”, “mellow”, “bright”
Texture	Used to describe how many layers are in a piece of music (e.g. if lots of instruments are playing different things at the same time we could describe the texture as “thick”. If only one or two are playing at once we would describe it as “thin”
VSTi	We use this to refer to “virtual instruments” (e.g. if we’re making music on a computer, the sounds from the computer will usually be called VSTi’s)
MIDI	How a keyboard communicates with a computer
Active Listening	Listening to music in a way that uses our knowledge of musical elements and /or instruments etc
Synthesizer	An instrument that produces a sound using electronic signals, usually controlled by a keyboard. Often shortened to “synth”
Pad	A type of synthesized sound that is usually used to produce chords and to create a thicker texture
Drum machine	A collection of individual drum noises that can be programmed to play at certain times (often existing inside a computer programme)
Filter	This is an effect that can be applied to a sound that reduces or boosts certain frequencies. A high pass filter, for example, would reduce bass frequencies.
Piano roll	A way to input notes by using a virtual piano
Loop	A small, repeated section of music, usually 1, 2, 4 or 8 bars long
Sequence	A collection of loops to create a song / piece of music
Quantize	Having recorded music into a computer, you can tell the computer to make it more rhythmically “correct” by moving the notes you’ve played to the nearest beat.
Vocoder / autotune / pitch correction	A digital way to “correct” certain notes by moving them to the nearest accurate pitch. Similar to quantizing but for pitch instead of rhythm.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Drama:

Key Word	Definition
Body language	Body language includes posture and stance and can convey a character's feelings or personality.
Facial expression	They can convey emotions, develop the story and communicate the feelings and thoughts of the characters to the audience.
Freeze frame	a frame of a motion-picture film that is repeated so as to give the illusion of a static picture.
Flashback	an interjected scene that takes the narrative back in time from the current point in the story.
Flashforward	a scene that temporarily takes the narrative forward in time from the current point of the story in literature, film, television and other media.
Split scene	In drama and theatre the term is used to describe two or more scenes which are performed on stage at the same time.
Soundscape	A soundscape is the use of sounds which are combined to create mood and atmosphere.
Audience	the assembled spectators or listeners at a public event such as a play, film, concert, or meeting.
Script	the written text of a play, film, or broadcast.
Characterisation	How a character is presented and developed.
Improvisation	A piece of music or drama that is created spontaneously or without preparation.