

# KEYWORD GLOSSARY

AUTUMN  
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YEAR 7

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## English: Persuasive Writing

Key Word	Definition
<b><i>Non-fiction</i></b>	A piece of writing that is based on facts and real life rather than a made up or fictional story.
<b><i>Describing</i></b>	Give a detailed account in words.
<b><i>Informing</i></b>	Give someone facts or information; to tell.
<b><i>Persuading</i></b>	Induce someone to do something through reasoning or argument.
<b><i>Persuasive techniques</i></b>	Techniques used to induce the reader to agree with your point of view.
<b><i>Rhetorical questions</i></b>	a question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.
<b><i>Repetition</i></b>	The repeating of a word, phrase or idea.
<b><i>Hyperbole</i></b>	Exaggeration.
<b><i>Emotive language</i></b>	Language meant to create a specific emotion.
<b><i>Tripling</i></b>	The use of a word, phrase or idea 3 times.
<b><i>Direct address</i></b>	Directing the speech at the reader.
<b><i>Personal pronouns</i></b>	Used in place of the noun e.g. 'you' or 'me'.
<b><i>Statistics</i></b>	Evidence based on numbers.
<b><i>Facts</i></b>	A statement of truth.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Maths: Toolkit Lessons

<b>Integers</b>	Whole numbers with no decimal places eg: 72
<b>Decimals</b>	Numbers that include tenths, hundredths and thousandths etc. eg. 7.324
<b>Column multiplication</b>	A written method for multiplying 2 integers
<b>Short division</b>	Commonly known as bus stop division. Used to divide 2 numbers
<b>Square numbers</b>	The result of multiplying a number by itself eg $3^2 = 9$
<b>Square root</b>	The inverse of a square number. The number that needs to be multiplied by itself to make a given value. Eg: $\sqrt{9} = 3$
<b>Cube numbers</b>	The result of multiplying a number by itself twice eg. $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
<b>Cube root</b>	The inverse to a cube number. The number that needs to be multiplied by itself 3 times to make a given value. Eg: $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$
<b>Negative numbers</b>	Numbers that are less than zero, these can be integers, fractions or decimals.
<b>Order of operations</b>	The method needed to carry out multi-operational calculations. Eg: $8 + 2 \div 5 = 2$
<b>Rounding</b>	Making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was. Eg: $72.8 \approx 73$
<b>Estimation</b>	The resulting value when you used rounded numbers in calculations. Eg: $31 + 68 \approx 30 + 70$

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Science:

### 7B1 Biology Topic 1 – Cells, Organisation and Reproduction

<b>Organ</b>	A group of tissues in the same place with the same function.
<b>Tissue</b>	A group of similar specialised cells in the same place with the same function.
<b>Nucleus</b>	Organelle that contains DNA, controls the reactions inside the cell and involved in cell reproduction.
<b>Cell membrane</b>	Surrounds and controls what moves into and out of the cell.
<b>Cytoplasm</b>	Jelly-like material where the chemical reactions of the cell happen.
<b>Cell wall</b>	Gives the cell shape and strength.
<b>Chloroplast</b>	Contains a green pigment called chlorophyll, this absorbs light to let a plant make glucose in a chemical process called photosynthesis.
<b>Vacuole</b>	A bubble full of liquid that stores water, sugars, nutrients and salts.
<b>Sperm cell</b>	Specialised cell that carries male DNA and fertilises the egg cell.
<b>Anther</b>	Produces pollen grains, the plant male gametes.
<b>Stigma</b>	Collects pollen grains.
<b>Plant ovary</b>	Contains ovules that produce ova (egg cells), the plant female sex cells (gametes).
<b>Fertilisation</b>	When the nucleus of a male gamete fuses with the nucleus of a female gamete.
<b>Testis</b>	Where sperm and sex hormones are produced.
<b>Ovary</b>	Where egg cells and sex hormones are produced.
<b>Oviduct</b>	A muscular tube that carries the ovum from the ovary to the uterus. Also called the fallopian tube.
<b>Uterus</b>	Where the embryo grows. Also called the womb.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Science: **Working Scientifically:** The Lab Licence

<b>Hazard</b>	Something that can cause harm.
<b>Risk</b>	What harm can happen.
<b>Precaution</b>	How to lower the chance of harm.
<b>Measurement</b>	The amount or quantity of something.
<b>Accurate</b>	Close to the true value.
<b>Hypothesis</b>	A proposal intended to explain certain facts or observations.
<b>Independent variable</b>	What is changed in a scientific investigation.
<b>Dependent variable</b>	What is measured in a scientific investigation.
<b>Control variables</b>	What is kept the same in a scientific investigation.
<b>Prediction</b>	A statement suggesting what will happen in the future, based on observation, experience or a hypothesis.
<b>Anomaly</b>	A result that does not fit the pattern.
<b>Mean</b>	The sum of the set of results, divided by the number of results there are, excluding anomalies.
<b>Linear</b>	When a variable changes by the same quantity each time.
<b>Correlation</b>	A relationship or link between two or more variables.
<b>Conclusion</b>	A statement summarising what the results from an experiment show and if they support the hypothesis.
<b>Evaluation</b>	An assessment of whether the method successfully controlled the variables, gave repeatable results, and produced a valid conclusion.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## 7C1 Chemistry Topic 1 – Matter, Particles and Physical Changes

<b>Solid</b>	State of matter that keeps the same shape and volume. It does not flow, stays in one place, and can be held, cut or shaped.
<b>Liquid</b>	State of matter that changes shape but keeps the same volume. It can flow, does not stay in one place, and is hard to hold.
<b>Gas</b>	State of matter that changes shape, volume and can be compressed. It can flow, does not stay in one place, and is hard to hold.
<b>Melting</b>	When a solid turns into a liquid.
<b>Freezing</b>	When a liquid turns into a solid.
<b>Evaporation</b>	When a liquid turns into a gas.
<b>Condensation</b>	When a gas turns into a liquid.
<b>Sublimation</b>	When a solid turns directly into a gas.
<b>Particle</b>	A single piece of matter from an element or a compound, which is too small to be seen.
<b>Density</b>	A measure of how much mass there is in a certain volume (how closely packed the particles are).
<b>Gas pressure</b>	When gas particles randomly collide with the walls of a container.
<b>Melting point</b>	The temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid.
<b>Boiling point</b>	The temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas.
<b>Physical change</b>	When a substance changes in form without becoming a new substance. Usually reversible and temporary.
<b>Chemical change</b>	When a substance changes to form a new substance. Usually irreversible and permanent.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Geography: What is My Place in the United Kingdom?

Key Word	Definition
<b>Population</b>	The number of people who live in a place/country.
<b>Sparsely</b>	Not many people found in a small area
<b>Densely</b>	Lots of people found in a small area
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Our country – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
<b>Climate</b>	The overall average conditions of the weather
<b>Weather</b>	The conditions found outside on a certain day of the year
<b>Migrant</b>	Someone who moves from 1 country to another
<b>Refugee</b>	Someone escaping a war, or lack of food
<b>Asylum Seeker</b>	Someone seeking help because there is a threat to their life
<b>Relief Rainfall</b>	Rain that falls because air is forced to rise over hills and mountains
<b>Ocean</b>	A large body of salt water
<b>Continent</b>	A large land mass, usually divided into smaller areas (countries)
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	How long (on average) people should live
<b>GIS – Geographical Information System</b>	A digital map, that can have many layers of information added to it – for example, Google Earth can have traffic information, weather information, street labels, photographs added.
<b>Choropleth Map</b>	A type of map that uses colour to show information
<b>Trend</b>	A pattern that can be seen in data
<b>Anomaly</b>	A result that does not fit the pattern.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## History: What is History?

Key Word	Definition
<b><i>chronology</i></b>	The order in which events happen
<b><i>CE</i></b>	Common Era – a way to label dates after the birth of Jesus Christ
<b><i>BCE</i></b>	Before Common Era – A way to label dates before the birth of Jesus Christ
<b><i>century</i></b>	A period of 100 years
<b><i>millennium</i></b>	A period of 1,000 years
<b><i>decade</i></b>	A period of 10 years
<b><i>artefact</i></b>	An object made or used by people in the past
<b><i>primary source</i></b>	An original document or object created during the time being studied
<b><i>secondary source</i></b>	A document or account based on primary sources, created after the event or time period being studied
<b><i>interpretation</i></b>	Understanding and explaining something based on available information



## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

### Religious Education: *Is there a god? What and why do we believe?*

<b>Atheist (atheism)</b>	A person who does not believe in God (atheism = the belief that God does not exist)
<b>Agnostic (agnosticism)</b>	A person who is unsure about the existence of God (agnosticism = the belief that God might or might not exist)
<b>Allah</b>	Arabic for God
<b>Empirical</b>	Verifiable by observation or experience rather than theory
<b>Eternal</b>	Unlimited boundless and endless
<b>Humanism</b>	A belief in science and don't believe in a supernatural being, use reason to make moral decisions. A humanist is a follower of humanism.
<b>Incarnate</b>	Means 'in flesh' or 'in human form'. Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate.
<b>Monotheist (monotheism)</b>	A person who believes in one God (monotheism = the belief in one God)
<b>Objective Statements</b>	Statements based on facts or truths without bias or feelings.
<b>Omnipotent</b>	All powerful (believers think God is omnipotent)
<b>Omnibenevolent</b>	All loving (believers think God is omnibenevolent)
<b>Omniscient</b>	All knowing (believers think God is omniscient)
<b>Polytheist (polytheism)</b>	A person who believes in many gods (polytheism = the belief in many Gods)
<b>Reason</b>	An explanation for an action or event
<b>Transcendent</b>	Above and beyond, outside of time and space. Theists believe God is transcendent.
<b>Subjective statements</b>	Statements based on personal opinion and emotion.
<b>Tawhid</b>	The Muslim belief in the oneness of God –has no parts or children (unlike Christianity).
<b>Theist</b>	Someone who believes in God/ Gods
<b>Trinity</b>	The Christians belief in the 3 persons of 1 God, father, son and holy spirit
<b>Verifiable</b>	The ability to make sure or show that something is true.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

### Art: Musical Mark Making

Key Word	Definition
<b>Texture</b>	The way artists use their chosen medium to create a physical or tactile surface in their art. This could mean either creating a three-dimensional aspect to the painting or drawing surface with their paint medium or creating the appearance of texture.
<b>Rhythm</b>	The movement within a piece of art that helps the eye travel through it to a point of focus. Like in music, rhythm in art can vary in its speed. Some works are calmer and more relaxed while others are more energetic and active.
<b>Surface</b>	The area of paper or other material upon which one works to create an image. The surface of the material used may be smooth, glossy, hard, rough, or soft.
<b>Overlap</b>	When shape or motif are in front of other shapes. If one shape overlaps another it communicates an illusion of depth.
<b>Opacity</b>	A term used to describe how much light can pass through an object ranging from transparent through translucent to opaque.
<b>Expressionism</b>	Refers to art in which the image of reality is distorted in order to make it expressive of the artist's inner feelings or ideas.
<b>Narrative Art</b>	Art that tells a story.
<b>Movement</b>	The principle of art used to create the impression of action in a work of art. Movement can apply to a single component in a composition or to the whole composition at once.
<b>Composition</b>	The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined. In general, this refers to the key subjects of the artwork and how they are arranged in relation to each other.
<b>Density</b>	Density describes how compact or concentrated something is. This could be marks placed close together or further apart to create dark and lighter tones in a drawing.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Design Technology: Textiles

Key Word	<i>Definition</i>
<b>Applique</b>	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.
<b>Cotton</b>	A woven fabric made of cotton yarns.
<b>Embellish</b>	To make (something) more attractive by the addition of decorative details or features.
<b>Embroidery</b>	Using a needle and thread to hand sew patterns, pictures or words with decorative stitches.
<b>Fabric</b>	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres.
<b>Hem</b>	The edge of a piece of fabric that has been neatened and stitched to prevent fraying and unravelling.
<b>Needle</b>	A long thin tool with a pointed tip at one end and a hole or eye at the other, used for hand sewing.
<b>Stencil</b>	A piece of material that has lettering or a design cut out and is used as a guide or overlay.
<b>Sublimation Print</b>	A method of printing that transfers a design into a material or fabric using ink and heat.
<b>Thread</b>	Used to sew with, typically made from cotton or polyester.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Design Technology: Product Design

<b>Abrasive</b>	Used to make surfaces smooth. They are usually paper backed such as glass paper. Start with a coarse grade and then work through the grades to finish with a fine or smooth grade.
<b>Annotation</b>	Adding words, phrases and notes to your work, especially in your booklet or sketchbook, that explain your thoughts, ideas and intentions.
<b>Circuit</b>	A circuit in electronics contains components joined by connecting wires; there is usually a switch to turn on the power supply to make the circuit function.
<b>Design</b>	A creative process. Producing a final solution through a problem solving creative process of developing ideas within set constraints.
<b>Isometric</b>	A method of representing three-dimensional objects on a flat surface by means of a drawing that shows three planes of the object.
<b>LED</b>	Light -Emitting Diode - A semiconductor diode which glows when voltage is applied.
<b>Pewter</b>	An alloy of lead and tin which has a very low melting point. Used for casting small items of jewellery.
<b>Pillar Drill</b>	Used for drilling holes through materials including a range of woods, plastics and metals.
<b>Render</b>	The process of adding shading, colour and texture to a 2D or 3D form in order to create a realistic image with volume and weight.
<b>Tenon Saw</b>	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Design Technology: Food

<b>Bacteria</b>	Small organisms, or living things, that can be found in all natural environments. They are made of a single cell. Most bacteria can be seen only with a microscope.
<b>Bind</b>	Adding a liquid, such as beaten egg or melted fat, to a dry mixture to hold it together.
<b>Bridge Hold</b>	A knife skill, where you hold the food to be cut between the fingers and thumb creating a bridge. The knife should go through the bridge to cut the food.
<b>Claw Grip</b>	A knife skill where you hold the food to be cut by creating a claw by partly curling your fingers together into a claw shape.
<b>Cross-Contamination</b>	The process by which bacteria or other microorganisms are unintentionally transferred from one substance or object to another, with harmful effect.
<b>Food Group</b>	A way of classifying types of food according to their main nutrients.
<b>Hygienic</b>	Hygiene is any practice or activity that you do to keep things healthy and clean.
<b>Ingredients</b>	The individual parts of a recipe of food.
<b>Nutrients</b>	Chemicals found in food that perform a particular function in the body.
<b>Recipe</b>	A set of instructions for preparing a particular dish, including a list of the ingredients required.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Design Technology: Ceramics

<b>Architecture</b>	The design and construction of buildings. The style in which a building is designed and constructed, especially with regard to a specific period, place, or culture.
<b>Applique</b>	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.
<b>Bisque</b>	Pottery that has been fired, but not glazed.
<b>Ceramic</b>	Pots and other objects made from clay and hardened by heat.
<b>Clay</b>	Moist sticky earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.
<b>Frottage</b>	The technique or process of taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form the basis of a work of art.
<b>Leather hard</b>	Clay which is dried and hardened enough to be decorated or trimmed with slip but not enough to be fired.
<b>Organic Shapes</b>	Shapes, often curved in appearance, that are like those found in nature, such as plants, animals, and rocks.
<b>Slab Building</b>	A construction technique in which clay is rolled into thin sheets and manipulated into shapes.
<b>Texture</b>	The surface quality of a piece of work. In three-dimensional artwork, the term refers to how the piece feels when it's touched.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Music: What are the Musical Element?

Key Word	Definition
<b><i>Musical elements</i></b>	The building blocks of music. Essential components in music.
<b><i>Pitch</i></b>	The difference between high and low notes
<b><i>Melody</i></b>	A collection of pitches arranged one after another
<b><i>Rhythm</i></b>	Patterns of sounds in time, not necessarily needing pitch
<b><i>Tempo</i></b>	The speed of music
<b><i>Dynamics</i></b>	How loudly or quietly an instrument is being played
<b><i>Timbre</i></b>	The tone of an instrument or voice (e.g., you might describe a piano as mellow – this would be the timbre of the instrument)
<b><i>Texture</i></b>	How many parts / layers there are in a piece of music
<b><i>Pulse</i></b>	A constant beat or count underpinning a piece of music
<b><i>Genre</i></b>	The style of a piece of music (e.g., pop, rock, jazz, classical)
<b><i>Harmony</i></b>	Two or more different pitches being played or sung at the same time to complement one another
<b><i>Percussion</i></b>	Instruments that are struck
<b><i>Active Listening</i></b>	Listening to music in a way that uses our knowledge of musical elements and /or instruments etc

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Drama: “The Basics”

Key Word/phrase	Definition
<b><i>Facial expression</i></b>	Expressing emotion using your face
<b><i>Body language</i></b>	Expressing emotion using your body
<b><i>Reacting to the acting</i></b>	Responding to what other actors are doing on stage
<b><i>Facing the audience</i></b>	Either being face on or side on to the audience at all times
<b><i>Performance focus</i></b>	Not breaking character when performing (eg laughing)
<b><i>Levels</i></b>	Using different heights in your work to make it more visually engaging (standing, kneeling, lying down etc)
<b><i>Still image</i></b>	An image that does not move
<b><i>Mime</i></b>	Acting without talking
<b><i>Thought tracking</i></b>	Speaking your thoughts to the audience that the other actors cannot hear
<b><i>Evaluation</i></b>	Identifying strengths in your work and areas for improvement