

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

AUTUMN
TERM



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: Properties of number, calculations and algebra

Key Word	Definition
Prime number	A number that is only divisible by 1 and itself and must have two factors
Prime factor	The factors of a number that are also prime
Product	The result of multiplying values together
Venn diagram	The method for sorting items into similar attributes
Highest common factor	The greatest value that is divisible by two or more values
Lowest common multiple	The smallest value that is in 2 or more times tables.
Standard form	An alternative way of writing numbers using powers of 10
Significant figure	The digits within a number. The first significant figure is the first non-zero
Negative number	A value that is less than zero
Operation	The action within a calculation (+ - x /)
Indices	The power of a value
Variable	The letter used to represent a value within an expression or equation
Expand	The removal of brackets in expressions by multiplying
Factorise	Removing the HCF of an expression in introducing brackets

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

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

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: 8P1 Physics Topic 1 – Electricity and Magnetism

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.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Science: 8C1 Chemistry Topic 1 - Energetics, The Periodic Table and Materials

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

Geography: My Place in Europe

Key Word	Definition
Trade Bloc	A group of countries that agree to trade with each other.
Migrant	Someone who moves from 1 country to another on a permanent basis
Common Currency	A shared money, that is used by many different countries.
Schengen Agreement	An agreement from countries in Europe, that anyone can move freely between nations without restriction.
Brexit	The name given to the UK's withdrawal from the European Union
Life Expectancy	How long (on average) people should live
Continent	A large land mass, usually divided into smaller areas (countries)
Climate	The overall average conditions of the weather
Weather	The conditions found outside on a certain day of the year
Union	When people agree to work together
Choropleth Map	A type of map that uses colour to show information
GIS – Geographical Information System	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.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

History: The English Civil War

Key Word	Definition
<i>Divine Right of Kings</i>	The belief that kings and queens have the right to rule because they are chosen by God
<i>government</i>	A group of people who make decisions and rules for a country or community to keep things running smoothly
<i>Royalist</i>	Someone who supports the king or queen and believes in their authority
<i>Parliamentarian</i>	Someone who supports the parliament, a group of representatives who make laws and decisions
<i>Roundhead</i>	A supporter of the parliament during the English Civil War, named after their short haircuts
<i>Cavalier</i>	A supporter of the king during the English Civil War, known for their fancy clothing and long hair
<i>republic</i>	A type of government where the people elect leaders to represent them and make decisions
<i>Leveller</i>	A person who believed in equal rights for all and wanted to level social inequalities
<i>Digger</i>	A group of Protestants who wanted to share and work the land collectively, advocating for a simpler way of life
<i>Puritan</i>	A person who followed strict religious beliefs and wanted to purify the Church of England from what they saw as corruption

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: Musical Elements

Key Word	Definition
<i>Rhythm</i>	Patterns of sounds in time
<i>Tempo</i>	The speed of music
<i>Percussion</i>	Instruments that are struck
<i>Notation</i>	How we read and write music on paper
<i>Crotchet</i> (♩)	A note lasting for 1 beat or count
<i>Texture</i>	How many parts / layers there are in a piece of music
<i>Unison</i>	More than one person playing together, all playing the same thing
<i>Polyrhythm</i>	More than one person playing together, but all playing different rhythms
<i>Structure</i>	The different sections in a piece of music
<i>Dynamics</i>	How loudly or quietly an instrument is playing
<i>Bar</i>	A very small section of music, usually 4 beats long
<i>Composition</i>	A piece of music that you make

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Drama: Non-naturalism

Key Word	Definition
<i>Naturalism</i>	The presentation of real life on stage in a realistic way
<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