

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

SUMMER
TERM 5



YEAR 8

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

English:

Word	Definition
Disillusionment	A feeling of disappointment resulting from the discovery that something is not as good as one believed it to be.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Poetry	Literature that evokes a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.
Stanza	A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse.
Form	Form, in poetry, can be understood as the physical structure of the poem: the length of the lines, their rhythms, their system of rhymes and repetition.
Poet	The person who wrote the poem.
Speaker/narrator	The voice of the poem.
Poetic device	Techniques used in poetry to create imagery e.g., metaphors and similes.
Rhythm	A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.
Rhyme scheme	A rhyme scheme is the pattern of sounds that repeats at the end of a line or stanza. Rhyme schemes can change line by line, stanza by stanza, or can continue throughout a poem.

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Maths:

Key Word	Definition
Circumference	The perimeter of a circle
Diameter	The length from one edge of a circle to the other passing through the centre
Radius	The length from the edge of a circle to the centre
Arc	A section of the circumference
Chord	A length from one edge to another edge in a circle not passing the centre
Tangent	A length outside the circle that touches the circle at one point
Sector	The area made by 2 radii in a circle
Segment	The area made by a chord in a circle
Y Axis	The axis running vertically
X Axis	The axis running horizontally
Y-intercept	The point at which a line segment crosses the y-axis
Gradient	A number used to describe the steepness of a line segment

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Science: **8B2 Biology Topic 2 – Genetics and Evolution SHORTLIST**

Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 8B2 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
DNA	A chemical found in the nucleus of every cell. A long molecule in a double helix shape made from four bases (ATCG) and a sugar-phosphate backbone. Contains instructions that code for proteins.
GENE	A section of DNA that codes for a particular characteristic or protein.
CHROMOSOME	A coiled structure of DNA containing many genes.
HEREDITY	The passing of characteristics, determined by genes, from parents to offspring.
X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	A technique where crystals are exposed to x-rays to determine the structure of a molecule.
HUMAN GENOME PROJECT	11-year project started in 1990 to find out the order of all the 3 billion bases in human DNA.
VARIATION	Differences between organisms.
INTERSPECIFIC VARIATION	Differences between organisms from different species.
INTRASPECIFIC VARIATION	Differences between organisms within the same species.
GENETIC VARIATION	Differences between organisms caused by the genes we inherit from our parents.
ENVIRONMENTAL VARIATION	Differences between organisms caused by the environment we experience from fertilisation onwards.
CONTINUOUS VARIATION	Variation that changes gradually over a wide range and can be any value in that range. Represented using scatter graphs or histograms.
DISCONTINUOUS VARIATION	Variation where values can only be put into different groups. Represented using bar graphs.
EVOLUTION	The process by which small changes in organisms occur over long periods of time and new species are formed.
SPECIES	A group of organisms that can breed to produce fertile offspring.
NATURAL SELECTION	When organisms that are more adapted to their environment, due to genetic variation, are more likely to survive and reproduce, passing on their genes to the next generation. Over many generations, species change and evolve.
EXTINCTION	When there are no remaining individuals of a species alive.
BIODIVERSITY	The variety of different species of organisms on Earth.
GENE BANK	A place where scientists store cells and seeds from different species of organisms.
CRYO BANK	A gene bank that stores embryos and gametes.

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Geography: Development

Continent:	A large land mass containing many separate, self-governing countries.
Development:	How wealthy a country is and how they have used this money to improve the lives of the people who live there.
Desert:	A dry area of land, a large biome, where there is typically less than 25mm of rain/year. The deserts cover approximately 20% of the surface of the earth.
Gross Domestic Product:	is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. Though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis, it can be calculated on a quarterly basis as well.
Gross National Product:	is a broad measure of a nation's total economic activity. GNP is the value of all finished goods and services produced in a country in one year by its nationals.
Mortality:	being dead. Typically, African nations have higher mortality rates than in the UK - due to a combination of infectious diseases, lack of nutrition and poverty.
Human Development Index:	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
Interdependence	The global community, countries working together as one and depending on each other.
Exports	Where goods are taken out of your country and moved abroad usually to generate income.
Imports	When goods are brought into a country from abroad.
Fairtrade	A more sustainable method of generating an income, by creating fair partnerships between companies and their suppliers.
Development	Can be measured in many ways using a variety of indicators including HDI, Life Expectancy, Birth Rate/Death Rate, % of population who are literate and happiness!
Sweatshops	Large TNCs who have production lines in LEDCs e.g. Nike, Apple, conditions are often poor and difficult to work in.
Exploitation	Where wealthy companies take advantage of their workforce, who cannot help themselves.

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Transnational Company	A company that operates in more than one country, with headquarters often in an MEDC and production often in an LEDC
Trade	The importing and exporting of goods from/to a country for monetary gain.

History: The Transatlantic Slave Trade

Key Word	Definition
abolition	When something is banned, removed or cancelled
abolitionist	Someone who wanted the slave trade abolished
Chattel slavery	A type of slavery where the enslaved person is the legal property of a slaveholder
commodities	A raw material or product that can be bought or sold, such as copper or coffee
Crown Colony	A colony of the British Empire ruled directly from Britain
dehumanise	To deny that someone is a fellow human being
emancipate	To free someone from the power or control of someone else
imperialism	The policy or idea of expanding empires
Middle Passage	The journey where enslaved people were taken from West Africa to the Americas
plantation	A large farm on which crops such as sugar and tobacco are grown
prejudice	An opinion not based on experience or understanding
scapegoat	Someone unfairly blamed for something
shackles	A metal chain used to connect the wrists or ankles
slave economy	The network of merchants and workers who were involved in the slave trade
tyranny	A cruel and mean government or rule

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Religious Education: Sikhism

<i>Key Word</i>	<i>Definition</i>
The Five Ks	Five physical symbols worn by Khalsa Sikhs
Gurdwara	A Sikh temple. It means 'Gateway to the Guru'
Guru	Means 'teacher'
Khalsa	Means 'pure'.
Langar	A free community kitchen found in all Gurdwaras
Waheguru	Means 'wonderful Lord'
Karma	The reward or punishment of any action given by Gods
Sewa	Selfless service
Atma	The soul, which is considered immortal

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Art: World Cultures

Key Word	Definition
Culture	The customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group.
Curator	A person whose job it is to research and manage a collection and organize exhibitions.
Appropriation	An artistic strategy, the intentional borrowing, copying, and alteration of pre-existing images, objects, and ideas.
Artefact	A man-made object, such as pieces of art or tools, that is of particular cultural, historical or archaeological interest.
Narrative Art	A spoken, written, or visual account of an event or a series of connected events. Art that tells a story.
Medium	The materials used to create a work of art, and the categorisation of art based on the materials used (for example, painting [or more specifically, watercolour], drawing, sculpture).
Ornamentation	Accessories, decoration, adornment, or details that have been applied to an object or structure to beautify its appearance.
Primitive Art	A term initially used to refer to the arts of various historical European periods and of non-Western societies. By the late 20th century, the term, with its derogatory connotations, fell out of favour.
Replica	A copy or reproduction.
Low-Relief	A sculptural relief in which forms extend only slightly from the background.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Physical Education

<i>Key Word</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Coordination</i>	The ability to use two or more body parts together
<i>Speed</i>	The ability to put body parts into motion quickly
<i>Power</i>	The ability to perform strength performances quickly
<i>Balance</i>	The ability to maintain the body's centre of mass above the base of support
<i>Agility</i>	The ability to change the position of the body quickly and control the movement
<i>Muscular Endurance</i>	The ability to use voluntary muscles repeatedly without tiring
<i>Cardiovascular Endurance</i>	The ability of the heart, lungs and blood to transport oxygen.
<i>Flexibility</i>	The range of motion (ROM) at a joint
<i>Reaction Time</i>	The time taken to respond to a stimulus
<i>Fitness</i>	Fitness can be defined as 'the ability to meet the demands of the environment' and relates to how physically demanding life is.
<i>Health</i>	Health can be defined as 'complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not only the absence of illness or infirmity'.

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Music: Music for Theatre

<i>Key Word</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Colla Voce	An instruction for musicians to follow someone singing on stage
Overture	A piece of music at the very beginning of a musical that introduces the audience to the key musical themes that will be used in the show
“Number”	A term used to refer to a song or piece of music. Linked to the fact that each piece of music in a show has a specific number.
Prologue	A piece of music at the start of a show that often includes speech over the top. It is designed to set the scene.
Acts	The two halves of a show, referred to as Act 1 and Act 2, separated by an intermission (a short break)
Quodlibet	A piece of music, often at the end of act 1, that summarises the key musical themes and narrative developments up to that point (e.g. “One Day More” from Les Misérables)
Motif	A short musical idea that is associated with a place, person or feeling
Leitmotif	A motif that is used in reference to a character (sometimes called a “theme”)
Entr’acte	A piece of music that is usually played at the start of act 2. It helps to remind the audience of key musical ideas and themes.
Melismatic	Singing more than one note per syllable
Syllabic	Singing just one note per syllable
“Eleven o’clock” number	A big song towards the middle / end of act 2 in a musical. It’s often the climax of the story.

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Drama:

<i>Key Word</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Musical theatre</i>	A form of theatrical performance that combines songs, spoken dialogue, music and dance.
<i>Actor</i>	A person who performs in a show/play.
<i>Playwright</i>	A person who writes the play.
<i>Performance</i>	The act of presenting the play.
<i>Chorus</i>	A group of performers in a play whose song and dance routines enhance and reflect the rest of the play.
<i>Ensemble</i>	A group of actors who performer or sing together.