

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

SPRING
TERM 4



YEAR 7

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

English:

Key Word	Definition
Identity	The fact of being who or what a person or thing is.
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.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Maths:

Word	Definition
Term	Parts of an expression or equation that are separated by plus, minus or equals symbols.
Expression	A set of algebraic terms eg $3x + 4y - 3a + 9b$
Equation	A set of algebraic terms that are linked by an equals sign eg. $3x + 8 = 24$
Variable	An unknown quantity in a term, often represented by a letter.
Simplify	To collect the like terms of an expression or equation to reduce the number of terms
Expand	To multiply all the terms of an expression by a given quantity
Substitute	To replace a variable (letter) with a given value in order to calculate a quantity.
Length units	The metric units used to measure lengths (mm, cm, m, Km)
Mass units	The metric units used to measure mass (mg, g, kg)
Capacity units	The metric units used to measure capacity (ml, cl, l)

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Science:

Atom	A single, neutral particle from an element or compound, which is too small to be seen. Made from smaller particles called protons, neutrons and electrons.
Element	A substance made of only one type of atom.
Molecule	Two or more atoms chemically bonded together.
Compound	Two or more elements chemically bonded together.
Reactants	Substances that react in a chemical reaction.
Products	Substances that are produced in a chemical reaction.
Conservation of mass	When mass is kept the same in a physical change or a chemical change, so the mass of the reactants is equal to the mass of the products.
Mixture	Two or more elements or compounds that are not chemically bonded together.
Dissolving	The process when a solute is mixed with a solvent and the solute breaks into much smaller particles and spreads out to form a solution.
Solute	The solid (or gas) which is dissolved into a solvent to make a solution.
Solvent	The liquid in a solution which dissolves the solute.
Solution	A mixture made when a solute dissolves into a solvent.
Filtration	A technique used to separate an insoluble solid from a pure liquid or mixture.
Residue	The solid left on the filter paper after filtration.
Filtrate	The liquid which passes through the filter paper during filtration.
Evaporation	A technique used to separate a solid solute from a solvent in a solution.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Geography: Sustainability at High School Leckhampton

Key Word	Definition
Sustainable Development	<i>“Meeting the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”</i>
Recycling	Taking a product and reducing it to its smaller parts, before creating a new product (e.g. a plastic bottle turned into a football shirt)
Reduction	Not using as much of something to prevent waste being generated.
Reuse	Finding a different use for a product to the original use. E.g. a boot used as a plant pot.
Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	The trapping of heat near to the Earth, due to our atmosphere being filled with more CO ₂ , nitrogen, methane and water vapour than would naturally occur.
Landfill	Digging a very large hole in the ground and disposing of waste into this – leaving it to decompose and be dealt with by a future generation.
Energy Capture	Releasing the energy from waste, by burning it and generating electricity.
Waste Hierarchy	The order applied to how waste is dealt with, with reduce, re-use, recycle, at the top and landfill at the bottom.
Food Waste	The disposal of food that could have been eaten.
Solar Energy	Power that is generated by chemical reactions in a solar panel, enabling the production of electricity through solar insolation.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

History: Politics and Power 1199-1307

Key Word	Definition
Government	A group of people who have the authority to run a country or state
Parliament	A formal organisation which meets to discuss things related to the running of a country
Magna carta	A document signed in 1215 which guaranteed rights and freedoms
Charter	A written document
Constitution	The basic rules by which a country is governed
Taxes	A percentage of income paid to the government
Absolute power	When a government or individual has no limits to their power
Freeman	Someone who has their full rights
Soldier	Someone who is in the army
Legislation	Laws
Excommunication	Being thrown out of or banned from an organisation
Rebellion	An uprising, often violent, against the people in power
Baron	A nobleman, someone of high rank in a country
State	A country

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Religious Education: *Philosophy and Ethics*

Key Word	Definition
Religious	relating to, or believing in, a religion
Belief	something someone accepts as true or real; a firmly held opinion
Atheist	a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods
Theist	a person who believes in the existence of a god or gods, specifically of a creator who intervenes in the universe
Agnostic	a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God
Christian	a person has been baptised or is a believer in Christianity
Design	a plan or drawing which shows the look of something and/or how it works
Soul	the spiritual part of a human being

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Art:

Key Word	Definition
Abstract	A term used to describe art that is not representational or based on reality or nature.
Analysis	Looking deeper into a piece of art, beyond the surface, and making judgements about what you find out.
Chroma	The intensity or brilliance of a colour. This refers to the strength and vividness of the colour. For example, we may describe the colour blue as "royal" (bright, rich, vibrant) or "dull" (greyed).
Composition	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.
Concentric	Two objects with well-defined centres (for example, circles, ellipses or regular polygons) are said to be concentric if they share the same centre.
Fauvism	Fauvism is the name applied to the work produced by a group of artists (which included henri matisse and andré derain) from around 1905 to 1910, which is characterised by strong colours and fierce brushwork.
Orphism	Orphism was an abstract, cubist influenced painting style developed by robert and sonia delaunay around 1912. The name comes from the legendary ancient greek poet and musician orpheus.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

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

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Product Design

Abrasive	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.
Annotation	Adding words, phrases and notes to your work, especially in your booklet or sketchbook, that explain your thoughts, ideas and intentions.
Circuit	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.
Design	A creative process. Producing a final solution through a problem solving creative process of developing ideas within set constraints.
Isometric	A method of representing three-dimensional objects on a flat surface by means of a drawing that shows three planes of the object.
LED	Light -Emitting Diode - A semiconductor diode which glows when voltage is applied.
Pewter	An alloy of lead and tin which has a very low melting point. Used for casting small items of jewellery.
Pillar Drill	Used for drilling holes through materials including a range of woods, plastics and metals.
Render	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.
Tenon Saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Food

Bacteria	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.
Bind	Adding a liquid, such as beaten egg or melted fat, to a dry mixture to hold it together.
Bridge Hold	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.
Claw Grip	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.
Cross-Contamination	The process by which bacteria or other microorganisms are unintentionally transferred from one substance or object to another, with harmful effect.
Food Group	A way of classifying types of food according to their main nutrients.
Hygienic	Hygiene is any practice or activity that you do to keep things healthy and clean.
Ingredients	The individual parts of a recipe of food.
Nutrients	Chemicals found in food that perform a particular function in the body.
Recipe	A set of instructions for preparing a particular dish, including a list of the ingredients required.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Ceramics

Architecture	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.
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.
Bisque	Pottery that has been fired, but not glazed.
Ceramic	Pots and other objects made from clay and hardened by heat.
Clay	Moist sticky earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.
Frottage	The technique or process of taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form the basis of a work of art.
Leather hard	Clay which is dried and hardened enough to be decorated or trimmed with slip but not enough to be fired.
Organic Shapes	Shapes, often curved in appearance, that are like those found in nature, such as plants, animals, and rocks.
Slab Building	A construction technique in which clay is rolled into thin sheets and manipulated into shapes.
Texture	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:

Key Word	Definition
Texture	The number of layers in a piece of music (thick texture being lots of layers, thin texture being not very many)
Dynamics	How loudly or softly an instrument/singer is playing/singing
Tempo	The speed of the music (how fast or slow the music is)
Percussion	Instruments that make noise from being hit
Strum	Playing a few strings on a guitar, or similar instrument, at the same time in one motion
Flamenco	A style of music originating from Spain, relying heavily on the use of rhythmic guitar playing
Ensemble	A group of musicians playing together
Call and response	A musical phrase followed by a similar phrase in response (e.g. "Marco!" (call) "Polo" (response))
Syllabic / melismatic	The difference between singing one syllable per note ("twin-kle, twin-kle, li-ttle star" is syllabic) compared to singing more than one note per syllable ("and I _____ will al-ways love you _____" from "I Will Always Love You" by Whitney Houston is melismatic)

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

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.
William Shakespeare	William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet and actor. He is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon".