

# KEYWORD GLOSSARY

SPRING  
TERM 4



YEAR 8

# Topic Glossaries – Year 8

## English:

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

# Topic Glossaries – Year 8

## Maths:

Word	Definition
<b>Multiplier</b>	A number used to find the percentage of an amount, percentage increase or percentage decrease.
<b>Percentage Change</b>	The difference of two values expressed as a percentage
<b>Solve</b>	Find the value of the unknown value (usually a letter)
<b>Variable</b>	An unknown quantity that is to be found when solving equations
<b>Constant</b>	The term in an equation that does not have a variable component
<b>Inverse</b>	Operations that are opposites of each other
<b>Equation</b>	A set of algebraic terms that are linked by an equals sign.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 8

## Science:

<b>Core</b>	The layer in the middle of the earth made of iron and some nickel.
<b>Mantle</b>	The thickest layer of the earth surrounding the core and underneath the crust. Made of semi-solid rock that moves slowly due to heat from the earth's core
<b>Crust</b>	The thinnest, outer solid layer of the earth made from rock containing minerals. Separated into tectonic plates that move with the earth's mantle.
<b>Sedimentary rock</b>	A type of rock formed from sediment deposition, layering, compaction, and cementation. Rocks are usually layered, porous and contain fossils.
<b>Igneous rock</b>	A type of rock formed when molten rock cools and solidifies. Usually hard, non-porous and contain crystals depending on cooling time.
<b>Metamorphic rock</b>	A type of rock formed when other rocks change under high pressures and due to high temperatures. Shares its properties with the rock it came from.
<b>Atmosphere</b>	A layer of gases surrounding the earth's crust, consisting of 78% nitrogen and 21% oxygen.
<b>Combustion reaction</b>	When a fuel reacts with oxygen and releases useful energy. Also known as burning.
<b>Oxidation reaction</b>	When substances usually combine with oxygen to produce oxides.
<b>Rusting</b>	Slow oxidation of iron metal to produce iron oxide.
<b>Thermal decomposition</b>	When a compound breaks down when heated.
<b>Acids</b>	Chemicals with ph 1-6 that are corrosive when concentrated. Weak acids are found in some foods and have a sour taste.
<b>Bases</b>	Chemicals with ph 8-14 that are corrosive when concentrated. Can react with and neutralise acids.
<b>Ph</b>	A measure of how acidic, neutral or alkaline an aqueous solution is. Can be tested by using a ph meter, litmus paper and universal indicator.
<b>Neutralisation reaction</b>	When an acid neutralises an alkali to make a salt and water.
<b>Catalyst</b>	A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being used up or chemically changed.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 8

## Geography: Development

<b>Continent:</b>	A large land mass containing many separate, self-governing countries.
<b>Development:</b>	How wealthy a country is and how they have used this money to improve the lives of the people who live there.
<b>Desert:</b>	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.
<b>Gross Domestic Product:</b>	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.
<b>Gross National Product:</b>	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.
<b>Mortality:</b>	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.
<b>Human Development Index:</b>	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.
<b>Interdependence</b>	The global community, countries working together as one and depending on each other.
<b>Exports</b>	Where goods are taken out of your country and moved abroad usually to generate income.
<b>Imports</b>	When goods are brought into a country from abroad.
<b>Fairtrade</b>	A more sustainable method of generating an income, by creating fair partnerships between companies and their suppliers.
<b>Development</b>	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!

## Topic Glossaries – Year 8

<b>Sweatshops</b>	Large TNCs who have production lines in LEDCs e.g. Nike, Apple, conditions are often poor and difficult to work in.
<b>Exploitation</b>	Where wealthy companies take advantage of their workforce, who cannot help themselves.
<b>Transnational Company</b>	A company that operates in more than one country, with headquarters often in an MEDC and production often in an LEDC
<b>Trade</b>	The importing and exporting of goods from/to a country for monetary gain.

### History: Revolution: 1688-1838

<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Revolution</b>	A sudden, extreme or complete change; a basic change in government
<b>Significance</b>	The quality of being important
<b>Democracy</b>	Government by the people
<b>Colony</b>	An area over which a foreign state has control
<b>Legislation</b>	Laws that have been passed by a parliament
<b>Independence</b>	When something is not controlled by others it has this
<b>Republic</b>	A country or state without a monarchy (king or queen)
<b>Abolition</b>	When something is officially stopped or ended
<b>Nobles</b>	People of high birth, such as aristocrats
<b>The bastille</b>	A famous, extremely secure, prison in Paris
<b>Massacre</b>	The cruel killing of a group of usually innocent and vulnerable people
<b>Chartism</b>	A political movement that wanted to gain more rights and influence for the working classes
<b>Reform</b>	change
<b>Constitution</b>	The basic rules and structures that say how a country will be run and the powers of the government and parliament

## Topic Glossaries – Year 8

### Religious Education: *Buddhism*

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

## Topic Glossaries – Year 8

### Art:

Key Word	Definition
<b>Balance</b>	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.
<b>Colourway</b>	The different combinations of colours in which a given pattern is printed onto fabrics, wallpapers, etc.
<b>Incise</b>	To mark or decorate (an object or surface) with a cut or cuts to create a low relief design or image.
<b>Positive space</b>	Refers to the subject or areas of interest in an artwork, such as a person's face or figure in a portrait, the objects in a still life painting, or the trees in a landscape painting.
<b>Motif</b>	A decorative image, design or symbol, especially one which is dominant or repeated to form a pattern.
<b>Negative space</b>	The background or the area that surrounds the subject of the work.
<b>Relief printing</b>	A general term for printmaking techniques in which the printing surface is cut away so that the image alone appears raised on the surface. Relief prints include woodcut, lino cut, letterpress, and rubber or metal stamping.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 8

## Design Technology: Textiles

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

# Topic Glossaries – Year 8

## Design Technology: Product Design

<b>Adhesive</b>	Glue. Adhesives are used to bond or glue materials together.
<b>Aesthetics</b>	Attractive - How a product looks.
<b>CAD</b>	Computer Aided Design - Work created using Corel Draw CAD.
<b>CAM</b>	Computer Aided Manufacture - Computers control the machines manufacturing of the product such as the laser cutter, 3D printers and CNC router.
<b>Chisel</b>	A tool used to remove waste wood when cutting joints.
<b>Coping Saw</b>	A framed saw with a narrow blade. The blade makes it possible to saw around curves.
<b>Lever</b>	A simple machine made of a rigid beam and a pivot.
<b>Quality</b>	How well made and effective the product is. Quality assurance during manufacture is essential and is carried out by regular testing against specification criteria.
<b>Vacuum Forming</b>	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.
<b>Vector</b>	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

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

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

# Topic Glossaries – Year 8

## Physical Education

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

## Topic Glossaries – Year 8

### Music:

Word	Definition
<b><i>texture</i></b>	The number of layers in a piece of music (thick texture being lots of layers, thin texture being not very many)
<b><i>dynamics</i></b>	How loudly or softly an instrument/singer is playing/singing
<b><i>tempo</i></b>	The speed of the music (how fast or slow the music is)
<b><i>percussion</i></b>	Instruments that make noise from being hit
<b><i>strum</i></b>	Playing a few strings on a guitar, or similar instrument, at the same time in one motion
<b><i>flamenco</i></b>	A style of music originating from Spain, relying heavily on the use of rhythmic guitar playing
<b><i>gamelan</i></b>	A style of music from Indonesia that mainly uses percussion
<b><i>reggae</i></b>	A style of music from Jamaica often associated with Bob Marley. A strong bass and the emphasis of beats 2 and 4 in a bar give this style a unique sound
<b><i>folk</i></b>	A broad term that originally meant music “of the people”, but now is used to describe many different genres of music often with a sense of identity linked strongly to their place of origin
<b><i>ensemble</i></b>	A group of musicians playing together
<b><i>call and response</i></b>	A musical phrase followed by a similar phrase in response (e.g. “Marco!” (call) “Polo” (response))
<b><i>syllabic / melismatic</i></b>	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 8

### Drama:

Key Word	Definition
<b><i>Body language</i></b>	Body language includes posture and stance and can convey a character's feelings or personality.
<b><i>Facial expression</i></b>	They can convey emotions, develop the story and communicate the feelings and thoughts of the characters to the audience.
<b><i>Freeze frame</i></b>	a frame of a motion-picture film that is repeated so as to give the illusion of a static picture.
<b><i>Flashback</i></b>	an interjected scene that takes the narrative back in time from the current point in the story.
<b><i>Flashforward</i></b>	a scene that temporarily takes the narrative forward in time from the current point of the story in literature, film, television and other media.
<b><i>Split scene</i></b>	In drama and theatre the term is used to describe two or more scenes which are performed on stage at the same time.
<b><i>Soundscape</i></b>	A soundscape is the use of sounds which are combined to create mood and atmosphere.
<b><i>Audience</i></b>	he assembled spectators or listeners at a public event such as a play, film, concert, or meeting.
<b><i>Script</i></b>	the written text of a play, film, or broadcast.
<b><i>Characterisation</i></b>	How a character is presented and developed.
<b><i>Melodrama</i></b>	A sensational dramatic piece with exaggerated characters and exciting events intended to appeal to the emotions.
<b><i>Stock characters</i></b>	Common characters found in most melodrama, including: the mean villain, the sensitive hero, the persecuted heroine, the faithful friend and the villain's sidekick.