

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

AUTUMN
TERM



YEAR 7

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

English: Persuasive Writing

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

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Maths: Toolkit Lessons

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

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

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Science: Working Scientifically: The Lab Licence

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

Solid	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.
Liquid	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.
Gas	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.
Melting	When a solid turns into a liquid.
Freezing	When a liquid turns into a solid.
Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.
Condensation	When a gas turns into a liquid.
Sublimation	When a solid turns directly into a gas.
Particle	A single piece of matter from an element or a compound, which is too small to be seen.
Density	A measure of how much mass there is in a certain volume (how closely packed the particles are).
Gas pressure	When gas particles randomly collide with the walls of a container.
Melting point	The temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid.
Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas.
Physical change	When a substance changes in form without becoming a new substance. Usually reversible and temporary.
Chemical change	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
Population	The number of people who live in a place/country.
Sparsely	Not many people found in a small area
Densely	Lots of people found in a small area
United Kingdom	Our country – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
Climate	The overall average conditions of the weather
Weather	The conditions found outside on a certain day of the year
Migrant	Someone who moves from 1 country to another
Refugee	Someone escaping a war, or lack of food
Asylum Seeker	Someone seeking help because there is a threat to their life
Relief Rainfall	Rain that falls because air is forced to rise over hills and mountains
Ocean	A large body of salt water
Continent	A large land mass, usually divided into smaller areas (countries)
Life Expectancy	How long (on average) people should live
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.
Choropleth Map	A type of map that uses colour to show information
Trend	A pattern that can be seen in data
Anomaly	A result that does not fit the pattern.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

History: What is History?

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

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

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

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

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Art: Musical Mark Making

Key Word	Definition
Texture	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.
Rhythm	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.
Surface	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.
Overlap	When shape or motif are in front of other shapes. If one shape overlaps another it communicates an illusion of depth.
Opacity	A term used to describe how much light can pass through an object ranging from transparent through translucent to opaque.
Expressionism	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.
Narrative Art	Art that tells a story.
Movement	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.
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.
Density	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>
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: What are the Musical Element?

Key Word	Definition
<i>Musical elements</i>	The building blocks of music. Essential components in music.
<i>Pitch</i>	The difference between high and low notes
<i>Melody</i>	A collection of pitches arranged one after another
<i>Rhythm</i>	Patterns of sounds in time, not necessarily needing pitch
<i>Tempo</i>	The speed of music
<i>Dynamics</i>	How loudly or quietly an instrument is being played
<i>Timbre</i>	The tone of an instrument or voice (e.g., you might describe a piano as mellow – this would be the timbre of the instrument)
<i>Texture</i>	How many parts / layers there are in a piece of music
<i>Pulse</i>	A constant beat or count underpinning a piece of music
<i>Genre</i>	The style of a piece of music (e.g., pop, rock, jazz, classical)
<i>Harmony</i>	Two or more different pitches being played or sung at the same time to complement one another
<i>Percussion</i>	Instruments that are struck
<i>Active Listening</i>	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
<i>Facial expression</i>	Expressing emotion using your face
<i>Body language</i>	Expressing emotion using your body
<i>Reacting to the acting</i>	Responding to what other actors are doing on stage
<i>Facing the audience</i>	Either being face on or side on to the audience at all times
<i>Performance focus</i>	Not breaking character when performing (eg laughing)
<i>Levels</i>	Using different heights in your work to make it more visually engaging (standing, kneeling, lying down etc)
<i>Still image</i>	An image that does not move
<i>Mime</i>	Acting without talking
<i>Thought tracking</i>	Speaking your thoughts to the audience that the other actors cannot hear
<i>Evaluation</i>	Identifying strengths in your work and areas for improvement