

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

SUMMER
TERM 6



YEAR 8

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

English:

Key Word	Definition
Perspective	Point of view
Transgressive	Characters or people who feel confined by the norms and expectations of society and who break free of those confines in unusual or illicit ways; going against the 'norm'.
Monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire; a ruler who has total power.
Activist	A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.
Justice of Supreme Court	The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest-ranking judicial body in the United States. A justice is a member of that judicial body.
Abolitionist	A person who favours the abolition of a practice or institution, especially capital punishment or (formerly) slavery.
First Lady	Wife of the President of the United States.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Maths:

Key Word	Definition
Mean	An average of a set of data. Add all the values and divide by the number of values you have.
Median	An average of a set of data. Put your data in ascending order and find the middle number.
Mode	An average of a set of data. List the data and find the value that appears the most.
Range	A measure of spread of a set of data. The largest value minus the smallest value
Frequency Table	A table used to record the number of pieces of data you have collected.
Quantitative Data	Numerical data ie age, heigh, number of family members
Qualitative Data	Worded data ie favourite colours, previous lesson
Primary Data	Data an individual has collected and used themself
Secondary Data	Data collected by another individual

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Science:

Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 8P2 Topic Page.

Chemical energy	Energy stored in the bonds of molecules such as fuel, food and batteries.
Thermal energy	Energy stored in moving particles.
Gravitational potential energy	Energy stored in raised objects.
Elastic potential energy	Energy stored in stretched or squashed objects.
Kinetic energy	Energy stored in moving objects.
Nuclear energy	Energy stored in the nucleus of atoms.
Heat	The thermal energy in moving particles.
Temperature	A measure of the average kinetic energy of particles.
Insulation	Reducing thermal energy transfer by limiting conduction, convection and radiation of heat.
Work	The energy transferred in joules (j) when a force acts over a distance.
Levers	Rigid bodies that rotate about a pivot or fulcrum. Reduce the effort force needed to move an object or lift a load by increasing the distance it acts over.
Pulley	A wheel on a fixed axel, with a groove along the edge to fit a rope or cable. Reduces the effort force needed to move an object or lift a load by increasing the distance the effort force acts over.
Hydroelectric	A renewable energy resource using falling water to turn a turbine, which turns a generator, which generates electricity.
Geothermal	A renewable energy resource using steam caused by hot fluid in the earth's crust. The steam turns a turbine, which turns a generator, which generate electricity.
Fossil fuels	A non-renewable energy resource including coal, oil and natural gas which is burned to generate electricity.
Power	The energy transferred every second, measured in watts (w).

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

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

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 8

Geography: Coastal Landscapes

Key Word	Definition
Constructive Wave	A wave that has low height and energy that builds sediment on a beach
Destructive Wave	A wave with high energy and height, that removes sediment from a beach
Fetch	The distance a wave has travelled across an open stretch of ocean/sea
Hydraulic Action/Power	The power of the water to erode
Abrasion	Where small rocks are dragged/scraped across the landscape, to erode the ground
Attrition	Where two rocks smash together and break apart
Solution	Where minerals/salts are dissolved in water, this weakens the rocks
Swash	A wave breaking up a beach
Backwash	A wave returning to the ocean/sea
Headland	An outcrop of land that sticks out into the sea along a coastline. Usually made of more resistant rock than the surrounding land.
Stack	A column of rock that is left over when an arch collapses
Wave Cut Platform	A flat expanse, which remains after cliffs have collapsed repeatedly.
Coastal Management	The act of controlling how the sea/ocean erodes the coastline, usually involving hard/soft engineering.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

History: Britain 1750 - 1900

Key Word	Definition
Industrial Revolution	A period of rapid change in which new inventions and technologies transformed traditional manual labour into mechanised production
capitalism	An economic system in which private individuals or businesses own and control the means of production and operate for profit
manufacturing	Making goods on a large scale by using machines, often in a factory setting
factory	A large building where goods are produced using machines and typically involving mass production
agriculture	Cultivating land, growing crops, and rearing animals for food and other products
mechanisation	The process of introducing machinery to replace human labour
colonisation	The act of establishing colonies or settlements by a country or group of people in a new territory
imperialism	The policy or practice of extending a nation's power and influence over other countries or territories, often through colonisation
colonialism	Acquiring, controlling, and exploiting territories or regions outside of one's own country for economic, political, or strategic purposes
infrastructure	Basic physical structures and systems, such as roads, bridges, railways, and utilities
exploitation	The act of unfairly taking advantage of someone or something for personal gain
empire	A group of territories or nations ruled by a single supreme authority
indigenous population	The original inhabitants or native people of a particular region or country who have a distinct cultural and historical connection to the land
trade	The exchange of goods, services, or resources between individuals, communities, or countries
indirect rule	Where a colonial power lets local leaders or authorities continue to govern their own people, while still keeping overall control and making important decisions

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Religious Education:

Key Word	Definition
Sikh	A follower of the religion of Sikhi, literally 'disciple'
Guru	Teacher
Guru Granth Sahib	The sacred text of Sikhi
Kesh	Uncut hair
Kangha	Wooden comb
Kara	Steel bracelet
Kirpan-	Sword
Kachera	Baggy cotton underwear
Egalitarian	A group or society that believes in equal treatment for all
Waheguru	The Sikh word for God

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Art: World Culture

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.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

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.

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

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.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

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.

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

Music: Song Writing

Key Word	Definition
Song	A piece of music that specifically has singing in it.
Composing	Creating a piece of music.
Genre	A style of music e.g. rock, jazz, pop etc.
Singer-songwriter	Someone who composes a song and then performs it themselves. Also refers to a specific genre of music, typically with fewer instruments (sometimes just a singer and a guitar or piano).
Lyrics	The words to a song.
Syllabic	One note is sung to every syllable.
Melismatic	More than note is sung to every syllable.
Word painting	Using music to reflect the lyrics of a song. For example, “I jumped up high” being sung to notes that ascend.
Verse	A section of a song that will usually repeat the same notes across several repetitions but will change the lyrics.
Chorus	A “catchy” part of a song, which usually returns several times and keeps both the notes and the lyrics the same each time.
Rhyming scheme	Making specific parts of a verse or chorus rhyme (usually the last word of each line). For example, AABB would mean that the last words of the first two lines rhyme (A) as well as the last words of the second two lines (B).
Monorhyme	A type of rhyming scheme where the last words of each line rhyme across the whole verse or chorus.
Chords	Two or more notes played simultaneously, often on a piano or guitar. Chords can sound major or minor (happy or sad respectively).

Topic Glossaries – Year 8

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.