

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

AUTUMN
TERM 2



YEAR 7

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

English: *Ghost Boys*

Key word	Definition
<i>Equality</i>	The state of being equal.
<i>Segregation</i>	The action or state of setting someone or something apart from others
<i>Civil Rights Movement</i>	A political movement and campaign from 1954 to 1968 in the United States to abolish institutional racial segregation and discrimination.
<i>Unconscious bias</i>	Stereotypes about certain groups of people that individuals form outside own conscious awareness.
<i>Anti-racist</i>	An active and conscious effort to work against multidimensional aspects of racism.
<i>Privilege</i>	Inherent advantages possessed by a white person on the basis of their race in a society characterised by racial inequality and injustice.
<i>Novel</i>	A piece of fiction.
<i>Flashbacks</i>	In literature and drama, a scene that takes the narrative back in time.
<i>Non-linear structure</i>	Where events are portrayed out of chronological order.
<i>Characterisation</i>	How a character is presented and developed.
<i>Imagery</i>	Vivid or figurative language to represent ideas, objects or actions.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Maths:

Factors and Multiples

Key Word	Definition
Factor	A number that divides exactly into a given number
Highest common factor	The largest factor common to 2 or more values
Multiple	The result of multiplying a given value by another number
Prime	A number that is only divisible by 1 and itself and must have 2 factors
Square number	The result of multiplying a number by itself i.e. 9 because $3 \times 3 = 9$
Square root	The number needing to be multiplied by itself to make a given value i.e. $\sqrt{9} = 3$ because $3 \times 3 = 9$
Cube number	The result of multiplying a number by itself twice i.e. 8 because $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
Cube root	The number needing to be multiplied by itself twice to make a given value i.e. $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ because $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

Comparing Values

Key Word	Definition
Decimal place	The first decimal place is the value in the tenths column, the second decimal place is the value in the hundredths column and the third is in the thousandths column.
Fraction	A part of a whole, represented with the fraction line
Mixed number	A combination of wholes and fractions of wholes i.e. $2\frac{2}{3}$
Improper fraction	A fraction where the numerator is greater than the denominator
Numerator	The value at the top of the fraction
Denominator	The value at the bottom of the fraction
Equivalent	Values that are the same as each other i.e. $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$
Simplify fractions	The process of cancelling common factors to find equivalent fractions.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Multiplying and dividing decimals

Key Word	Definition
Divisor	The value you are dividing by ie the 3 is this calculation: $6 \div 3 = 2$
Dividend	The value that you are dividing ie the 6 in the calculation $6 \div 3 = 2$
Quotient	The result of a division calculation ie the 2 in the calculation $6 \div 3 = 2$
Place value	The value of the digits within a number. Represented by TH H T U . t h th

Constructing and Labelling

Key Word	Definition
Acute	An angle that is between 0 and 90 degrees
Obtuse	An angle that is between 90 and 180 degrees
Parallel	Line segments that are at the same angle and so will never meet (train tracks)
Perpendicular	Line segments that are at 90 degrees to each other and make a right angle

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Science:

7B1 Biology Topic 1 – Cells, Organisation and Reproduction

Topic Keywords SHORTLIST: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 7B1 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
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:

7C1 Chemistry Topic 1 – Matter, Particles and Physical Changes

Key Word	Definition
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

Science:

7P1 Physics Topic 1 – Waves and Space

Topic Keywords SHORTLIST: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 7P1 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
LONGITUDINAL WAVES	Vibrations that are parallel to the direction of energy transfer. Examples include sound waves and seismic P waves.
TRANSVERSE WAVES	Vibrations that are perpendicular to the direction of energy transfer. Examples include seismic S waves, water waves, radio waves, microwaves, infrared waves, light waves, ultraviolet waves, x-rays and gamma rays.
AMPLITUDE (a)	The distance in metres from a crest or trough, to the equilibrium.
FREQUENCY (f)	The number of complete waves passing a point each second, measured in Hertz (Hz).
PITCH	How high or low a sound is due to an increase or decrease in frequency and wavelength. Measured in Hertz (Hz).
LIGHT WAVES	Transverse vibrations that transfer energy through matter. Travel in straight lines at 300,000,000 m/s. Can pass through a vacuum, transparent and translucent materials, but not opaque materials.
REFLECTION	When a light incident ray hits a plane (flat), shiny object and bounces off. The angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection.
REFRACTION	When light changes speed and direction as it is transmitted through an object at an angle with change in density. When light passes from air into glass, the angle of incidence is greater than the angle of refraction.
DISPERSION	When white light is refracted and spread out into the separate colours of the visible spectrum.
DAY	The time it takes for a planet to rotate once on its axis. On Earth, a day is 24 hours long.
YEAR	The time it takes for a planet to make one complete orbit around the Sun. On Earth, a year is usually 365 days long.
AXIS	The imaginary line running through the Earth from the North to the South pole on which the Earth rotates. Earth's axis is tilted at 23.5°.
SUMMER	A season on Earth caused when it is tilted towards the Sun.
GRAVITY	Attracts objects towards each other. Increases as the mass of an object increases and as the distance between objects decreases.
STAR	An enormous ball of gases which produces large amounts of heat and light, due to nuclear fusion reactions in its core. Our nearest star is the Sun.
SOLAR SYSTEM	The Sun and the objects that orbit around it, including eight planets, many moons, five dwarf planets, asteroids, comets, gas and dust.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Geography: Geographical Skills

Key Word	Definition
Northings	The name given to the horizontal blue lines on an OS map, used for place on a map.
Easting	The name given to the vertical blue lines on an OS map, used for place on a map.
Ordnance Survey	Historic organisation based in the UK that creates extremely detailed maps for people to use for navigational purposes.
Satellite Navigation	A system that uses digital maps and location monitoring satellites to help people to find their way from place 1 to place 2.
Compass	A device used to assess someone's place relative to North/South/East/West
Distance	How far from one place to another
Relief	The height of the land above sea level (measured in metres)
Gradient	The angle of a slope
Grid Reference	A 4- or 6-digit number that can be used to find a location on an OS map
Photo Analysis	To be able to look at a photograph and pick out key information
Orientation	the action of orienting someone or something relative to the points of a compass or other specified positions.
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: 1066 and the Norman Conquest

Key Word	Definition
<i>monarchy</i>	A system of government where a king or queen is in charge.
<i>succession</i>	The way leaders or rulers are replaced when one dies, often with a family member taking over.
<i>heir</i>	A person who is supposed to take over a title or property when someone else in their family can't.
<i>Domesday Book</i>	A record of who owned what land in England, ordered by King William I.
<i>rebellion</i>	When people fight against the leaders in charge because they're unhappy with them.
<i>feudal system</i>	A way of organising society where people exchange land and loyalty for protection and services.
<i>baron</i>	A high-ranking noble who gets land from the king in exchange for loyalty and help in battles.
<i>villein</i>	A person who had to work on a noble's land and follow their rules in exchange for a place to live.
<i>knight</i>	A heavily armoured warrior on horseback who fought for the monarch in exchange for land.
<i>peasant</i>	A person who worked the land and didn't have much power or wealth.

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 belief 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: Colour: Painting

<i>Composition</i>	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.
<i>Contrast</i>	The juxtaposition of difference, used to intensify the properties within the work; eg. light vs dark.
<i>Expressionism</i>	A style of painting, music, or drama in which the artist or writer seeks to express the inner world of emotion rather than external reality.
<i>Fauvism</i>	A style of painting with vivid expressionistic and non-naturalistic use of colour.
<i>Harmonious</i>	These colours sit beside each other on the colour wheel. They work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye. Harmonious colours may also be referred to as analogous colours.
<i>Monochrome</i>	A photograph or picture developed only in black and white or in varying tones of only one colour.
<i>Neutral</i>	Muted shades that appear to lack colour but often have underlying hues that change with different lighting. Examples of neutral colours include beige, grey, cream, and brown.
<i>Orphism</i>	An abstract, cubist influenced painting style developed by Robert and Sonia Delaunay around 1912 which emphasised the lyrical use of colour.
<i>Shade</i>	A hue or mixture of pure colours to which only black is added.
<i>Tint</i>	Where white is added to a colour to create a lighter version of it. An example of a tint is pink.
<i>Tone</i>	The lightness or darkness of something – this could be a shade, or how dark or light a colour appears.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Textiles

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

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Product Design

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

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Food

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

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Ceramics

<i>Architecture</i>	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.
<i>Applique</i>	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.
<i>Bisque</i>	Pottery that has been fired, but not glazed.
<i>Ceramic</i>	Pots and other objects made from clay and hardened by heat.
<i>Clay</i>	Moist sticky earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.
<i>Frottage</i>	The technique or process of taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form the basis of a work of art.
<i>Leather hard</i>	Clay which is dried and hardened enough to be decorated or trimmed with slip but not enough to be fired.
<i>Organic Shapes</i>	Shapes, often curved in appearance, that are like those found in nature, such as plants, animals, and rocks.
<i>Slab Building</i>	A construction technique in which clay is rolled into thin sheets and manipulated into shapes.
<i>Texture</i>	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
Musical elements	The building blocks of music. Essential components in music.
Pitch	The difference between high and low notes
Family	A group of instruments that share certain features
Strings	Instruments that make their noise mainly using strings (Violin, cello etc)
Woodwind	Instruments that are blown into and are made from wood, used to be made from wood, or use a reed
Brass	Metal instruments that are blown into
Percussion	Instruments that are played by being struck
Larynx	Part of your throat that is sometimes called your “voice box”. It’s an important part of how our voices make sound.
Diaphragm	A muscle below the lungs that is very important when we sing
Soprano	A high pitch female voice
Alto	A medium to low pitch female voice
Tenor	A medium to high pitch male voice
Bass	A low pitch male voice
Timbre / Sonority	How we describe the quality of a sound, e.g. “rounded”, “mellow”, “bright”
Texture	Used to describe how many layers are in a piece of music (e.g. if lots of instruments are playing different things at the same time we could describe the texture as “thick”. If only one or two are playing at once we would describe it as “thin”
Gamelan music	Music that originally comes from Indonesia
VSTi	We use this to refer to “virtual instruments” (e.g. if we’re making music on a computer, the sounds from the computer will usually be called VSTi’s)
MIDI	How a keyboard communicates with a computer
Active Listening	Listening to music in a way that uses our knowledge of musical elements and /or instruments etc

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Drama: *Vocal skills*

Key Word	Definition
<i>Pitch</i>	How loud or quiet you speak on stage
<i>Emphasis</i>	The way you speak to someone (aggressive, quiet, angry, excited for example)
<i>Pause</i>	The varied pronunciation of words depending on where you are from (northern accent, Liverpudlian, Welsh for example)
<i>Projection</i>	How high or low your voice is
<i>Accent</i>	Leaving a short gap in between words or sentences
<i>Volume</i>	The stress put on a certain word in a sentence for effect
<i>Intonation</i>	How clearly you pronounce your words
<i>Tone</i>	Speaking loudly for an audience to hear – not shouting!
<i>Articulation</i>	The rise and fall of your voice