

# NEWMAN RC COLLEGE

## Curriculum Vocabulary



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# ART

Identity	Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that make them different from others:
Portraiture	A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
Self-portrait	A portrait that an artist produces of themselves.
Observation	The action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone.
Proportion	A part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole
Symmetry	The quality of being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other
Composition	The placement or arrangement of the visual elements, such as figures, trees, and so on in a work of art.
Narrative art	<i>Art</i> that tells a story, either as a moment in an ongoing story or as a sequence of events unfolding over time.
Collage	A piece of art that incorporates a variety of materials. It often involves gluing things like paper, cloth, or found objects onto a canvas or board and incorporating that into a painting or composition.
Construction	Art work that is actually assembled or built.
Culture	the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
Symbol	a mark or character used as a conventional representation of an object, function, or process.
Pattern	a repeated decorative design.
Indigenous	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
Traditions	the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation, or the fact of being passed on in this way.
Engravings	the process or art of engraving a design on a hard surface, especially to make a print.
Sculpture	the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.
Carvings	an object or design carved from a hard material as an artistic work.
Weaving	the craft or action of forming fabric by interlacing threads.
Natural	Existing in or derived from nature; not made or caused by humankind.
Man-made	Made or caused by human beings (as opposed to occurring or being made naturally).
Architecture	The art and practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Industrial	Relating to or characterized by industry.
Urban	Relating to, or characteristic of a town or city.
Traditions	The transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation.
Characteristics	A feature or quality belonging typically, to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them.
Reflective	Providing a reflection; capable of reflecting light or other radiation.
Composition	The placement or arrangement of the visual elements, such as figures, trees, and so on in a work of art.
construction	Art work that is actually assembled or built.
Natural	existing in or derived from nature; not made or caused by humankind.

Man-made	made or caused by human beings (as opposed to occurring or being made naturally).
Confectionery	sweets and chocolates considered collectively.
Photorealism	a style of art and sculpture characterized by the highly detailed depiction of ordinary life with the impersonality of a photograph.
Pop Art	art based on modern popular culture and the mass media, especially as a critical or ironic comment on traditional fine art values.
Still - Life	a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as bowls and glassware.
Reflective	providing a reflection; capable of reflecting light or other radiation.
Composition	is the placement or arrangement of the visual elements, such as figures, trees, and so on in a work of art.
construction	art work that is actually assembled or built.
Culture	the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
Symbol	a mark or character used as a conventional representation of an object, function, or process.
Pattern	a repeated decorative design.
Aboriginal	inhabiting or existing in a land from the earliest times or from before the arrival of colonists; indigenous.
Traditions	the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation, or the fact of being passed on in this way.
Engravings	the process or art of engraving a design on a hard surface, especially to make a print.
Traditions	the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation, or the fact of being passed on in this way.
Engravings	the process or art of engraving a design on a hard surface, especially to make a print.
Sculpture	the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.
Carvings	an object or design carved from a hard material as an artistic work.
Weaving	the craft or action of forming fabric by interlacing threads.
Weaving	the craft or action of forming fabric by interlacing threads.

# DRAMA

## YEAR 7

UNIT OF WORK	SPELLINGS
Using Stimulus in Drama	Stimulus Devising Expression Rehearsal Character
Design and Production	Costume Scenery Lighting Design Advertising
Using Script in Drama	Vocal Pitch Pace Volume Direction
Classical Horror	Atmosphere Tension Effect Affect Characterisation
Titanic	Historical Theme Movement Physical Chorus
Thematic Drama	Topical Issue Create Intention Audience

# YEAR 9

YEAR 9	
UNIT OF WORK	SPELLINGS
Creating Issue Based Theatre	Proxemics Improvisation Symbolism Thematic Spatial
War Poetry	Poetry Physicality Creativity Vocabulary Reflection
Surrealist Theatre	Surrealism Practitioner Grotowski Juxtaposition Absurd
Physical Theatre	Gesture Movement Expressive Connection Participation
Music in Drama	Sound scape Collage Tableau Interpret Spontaneous
Scripted Performance	Consideration Control Staging Fluid Continuity

# GCSE

## GCSE DRAMA

1. Naturalistic
2. Realism
3. Episodic
4. Brechtian
5. Stanislavskian
6. Narrative
7. Monologue
8. Duologue
9. Dialogue
10. Transition
11. Montage
12. Empathy
13. Traverse
14. Proscenium Arch
15. Mannerism
16. Evaluation
17. Analysis
18. Intention
19. Inspiration
20. Technical
21. Practitioner
22. Technique
23. Collaboration
24. Abstract
25. Accent
26. Political

# ENGLISH

## YEAR 7

### LOVE POETRY

#### MOTHER ANY DISTANCE - SIMON ARMITAGE

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Metaphor	
Connection	
Appreciation	
Hyperbole	
Enjambment	
Ellipsis	
Fear	
Excitement	
Independence	
Breaking away	
Distance	
Sonnet	
Optimistic	

#### WALKING AWAY - CECIL DAY LEWIS

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Enjambment	
Simile	
Protectiveness	
Loss	
Reflection	
Natural imagery	
Pain	
First person	
Sadness	
Parental love	
Separation	
Growing up	
Independence	
Connection	
Metaphor	

## CLIMBING MY GRANDFATHE - ANDREW WATERHOUSE

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Enjambment	
Inquisitive	
Close	
Extended metaphor	
Exploration	
Oxymoron	
Climbing	
Simile	
Prepositions	
Free verse	
Caesura	
Monosyllabic	

## EDEN ROCK - CHARLES CAUSLEY

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Present tense	
Caesura	
Enjambment	
Nostalgia	
Peace	
Monosyllabic	
Childhood memory	
Light	
Heaven	
Simple	
Bond	
Idyllic	
Alliteration	

## FOLLOWER - SEAMUS HEANEY

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Nautical imagery	
Caesura	
Enjambement	
Simile	
Admiration	
Bond	
Failure	
Identity	
Paternal	
Relationship	
Physical	
Rhythm	
Assonance	
Onomatopoeia	
Nostalgia	

## BEFORE YOU WERE MINE - CAROL ANN DUFFY

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Possessive language	
Admiration	
Simile	
Repetition	
Nostalgia	
Glamorous	
Exciting	
Conversational tone	
Intimate	
Present tense	
Synaesthesia	
Caesura	
Alliteration	

## INTRODUCTION TO NARRATIVE

Key Vocabulary	Definition
plot	The sequence of events in the text
exposition	The introduction to the setting and character
climax	A key moment of tension in the story
resolution	The final part of the story where everything comes together.
Narrative hook	A way of engaging the reader's attention at the beginning.
flashback	A section of the text which takes place at a previous time.
character	The person featuring in the story with specific personality
Hero/heroine	The main character to empathise with in the text.
stereotype	A widely held but oversimplified idea of a particular type of person or thing.
caricature	An exaggeration of a specific attribute or idea
motivation	A reason for acting or behaving in a particular way.
setting	The surroundings where the events take place.
contemporary	Belonging to or occurring in the present.
historical	Belonging to or occurring in the past.
atmosphere	The pervading tone or mood of the text.
viewpoint	The opinion or point of view of the speaker/writer.
Narrative voice	The perspective the story is told from.
Omniscient narrator	The person who tells the story and knows everything.
protagonist	The main character in the story who drives the action.

## FAIRY TALES

Key Vocabulary	Definition
ology	Suffix: The study of...
Origin	Noun: the point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived.
Idiom	Noun: words or phrases that aren't meant to be taken literally.
Motif	Noun: a dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
Hypothesise	Verb: To make a suggestion based on evidence.
Allegory	Noun: a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
Archaic	Adjective: very old fashioned; ancient.
Parody	Noun: a work created to imitate, make fun of, or comment on an original by means of satiric or ironic imitation.
Fracture	Verb: To break.
Satire	Noun: the use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule.
Convention	Noun: A way in which something is usually done.
Stereotype	Noun: A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

## BEOWULF

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Agriculture	the science/practice of farming
Anglo-Saxon	a cultural group who inhabited England from the 5th century
Antagonist	a character in a story who is presented as the chief foe of the protagonist
Characterisation	the creation or construction of a fictional character
Climax	Its point of highest tension and drama
Dénouement	the final part of a narrative in which matters are explained or resolved
Description	a written account of a person, object, or event focusing on details
Epic	a long narrative poem in elevated style recounting the deeds of a legendary or historical hero
Foe	An enemy
Hamartia	a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero
Hero	a person who is admired for their outstanding achievements, or noble qualities
Hubris	excessive pride or self-confidence
Mead	an alcoholic drink of fermented honey and water
Monologue	a speech presented by a single character, most often to express their mental thoughts aloud
Ordeal	an ancient test or unpleasant experience that a hero must overcome
Protagonist	the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc.
Trait	a distinguishing quality or characteristic
Treasure	a quantity of precious metals, gems, or other valuable objects.
Trial	a test of the performance, qualities, or suitability of someone or something

## POETRY OF THE HEART

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Poem	writing in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity.
Structure	The arrangement of parts that make up something.
Heartfelt	Feeling something deeply and strongly .
Stanza	A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse.
Connotation	An idea or feeling which a word invokes for a person
Inference	When you're able to understand something that isn't specific.
Cliché	An obvious and overused word or phrase
Juxtaposition	Two things together with contrasting effect
Syllable	A particular beat in a word or phrase
Comparison	Consideration of similarities and differences.
Love	An intense feeling of deep affection.
Poetic Form	The type of poem being written eg. Sonnet.
Draft	The first version of a piece of writing
Analysis.	examine something in detail
Context	the circumstances that form the setting for an event

## **YOUNG VOICES - SUBJECT TERMINOLOGY/INTERESTING LANGUAGE FEATURES/ NON-FICTION TECHNIQUES**

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Direct Address	Referring to the reader directly using the pronouns 'we' or 'you'.
Alliteration	A group of words beginning with the same letter or sound.
Facts	Something which can be proven to be true.
Opinions	A belief which cannot be proven to be true – someone's own ideas.
Rhetorical Questions	Any question in a piece of writing which does not require an answer.
Emotive Language	Words which elicit a powerful response.
Statistics	Numerical facts and data used to support a point.
Three (rule of)	Lists of three things in a sentence.

# YEAR 8

## THE WOMAN IN BLACK

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Supernatural	Something beyond scientific explanation.
Sinister	The impression that something harmful or evil will happen.
Internal Landscape	When a landscape is similar to a character's thoughts, feelings or personality.
Desolate	An uninhabited and empty place.
Bleak	(of an area of land) lacking vegetation and exposed.
Uninhabited	Without people living there.
Isolation	Alone; far away from buildings or people.
Abandon	To leave a place or person.
Barren	Too poor to produce vegetation.
Dreary	Depressingly dull and bleak.
Architecture	The style in which buildings are made.
Romanticise	To make something seem better than it is.
Terrain	A stretch of land.
Apparition	A ghost or ghostlike image of a person.
Immoral	Something outside society's standards of acceptable behaviour.

## SHAKESPEARE'S WOMEN

Characterisation	The creation or construction of a fictional character
Subservient	Prepared to obey others without question
Stereotypes	A widely held view, image or idea about a particular type of person or group of people
Conform	Follow the rules, standards or laws
Rebel	To go against the rules, standards or laws
Damsel in distress	A young woman in danger who is usually rescued by a male hero
Comparison	Thinking about the similarities or differences between two things or two people
Metaphor	Comparing one thing to another.
Connotation	The idea or feeling created by a particular word.
Empathy	To be able to understand and share the feelings of someone else
Portrayal	A depiction of someone or something in a piece of literature
Genre	A style or category of art, music or literature
Anti-semitic	Hostile or prejudiced against Jews.

## POWER & INFLUENCE

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Oratory	The art or practice of form public speaking. Usually aimed at persuading an audience.
Emotive	language which makes you feel a strong emotion
analyse	to be able to dissect a speech and write about the effectiveness of its language
Climate change	A change in the atmosphere of the planet (weather and temperature) largely due to the increase of CO2 produced by humans.
Compare	To examine the similarities and differences between two or more things
Debate	A formal argument where two sides are put forward and discussed.
Perspective	A view or attitude on a topic
Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights or opportunities
Apartheid	A policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race
Solidarity	Unity or agreement, a feeling of action.
Influential	Having great influence on someone or something
United Nations	Inter-governmental organisation that aims to maintain international peace, develop relationships and achieve international co-operation.
Articulation	The formation of clear and distinct sounds in speech.
Thesis Statement	a short statement, usually one sentence, that summarizes the main point or claim of a piece of writing.
Crafting	paying attention to the detail of our writing and picking words, sentences types and punctuation for deliberate effect
Unity	The state of being united or joined as a whole.
Change	An act or process through which something becomes different

# YEAR 9

## ANIMAL FARM

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Allegory	A piece of writing that contains a hidden moral or political meaning.
Capitalism	An economic free market system motivated by profit.
Communism	A classless political system where all property and wealth is owned by everyone and controlled by the State.
Cyclical Narrative	A story that ends in the same/similar place to where it began
Dictatorship	A State run by a person with absolute authority and force
Hypocrite	A person who behaves a way that suggests one has higher standards or more noble beliefs than is the case.
Ideology	A set of beliefs about how a country should be run or how peoples' lives should be lived.
Mutiny	A rebellion against a legal authority.
Ostracised	To exclude or banish from society.
Proletariat	Labourers or working-class people who hold a small amount of wealth in relation to their labour-power
Scapegoat	A person who is blamed for wrongdoings, often to create a shared villain to bring people together.
Socialism	A political system where the government redistributes wealth to create economic equality.
Totalitarianism	A system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.

## DYSTOPIA

Definition	
Allegory	A story which can be interpreted to reveal a hidden moral or meaning
Dictator	An authority that has control over the freedom, will or thought of others
Dystopia	An imagined state of society where there is great suffering or injustice
Divergent	A tendency to be different or develop in different directions
Futuristic	A scene or situation which is set in the future
Freedom	The ability to live and act as you choose, without being subject to restrictions
Limitations	A restriction or limited circumstance
Manifesto	A public declaration of policy and aims, especially one issued before an election by a political party
Panopticon	a disciplinary concept brought to life in the form of a central observation tower placed within a circle of prison cells. Prisoners will never know whether or not they are being watched
Political	Relating to the government or public affairs of a country
Post-apocalyptic	A scene or scenario after a destructive or disastrous event
Propaganda	Information of a biased or misleading nature used to promote a political cause or point of view
Oppression	Cruel or unjust control over a long period of time
Restriction	Limiting or reducing someone's freedom
Totalitarianism	A government that does not tolerate different opinions and dictates how certain aspects of life should be lived
Utopia	An ideal or perfect state

## ROMEO AND JULIET

Keywords	Definition
Archaic	Very old or old-fashioned
Feud	A prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute
Prologue	A separate introductory section of a literary, dramatic or musical form
Patriarchy	A system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it
Stalwart	Loyal and reliable
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument
Analyse	Examining something in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it
Melancholic	A feeling of depression, sadness or sorrow
Ardent	Very enthusiastic or passionate
Submissive	An act of conformity, meekly being obedient, compliant and passive
Uncouth	Lacking manners or grace. The act of being uncivilised and uncultured
Ingenuous	The act of being innocent and naïve
Precocious	Someone who shows off their intelligence arrogantly
Contemporary	Something that is belonging to or occurring in the present

## INTRO TO AN INSPECTOR CALLS

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Alderman	A member of the council.
Anguish	Severe pain and suffering.
Assertive	Showing confidence.
Briskly	Fast and impatient.
Disconcerting	Feeling uncomfortable.
Gallant	Brave and honourable.
Impertinent	Rude, lack of respect.
Kaiser	German Emperor.
Magistrate	A judge for small cases.
Notorious	Very well known for the wrong reason.
Obliged	To be grateful.
Officious	Somebody who interferes.
Perturbed	Feeling anxiety or worry.
Pitiable	Small and deserving pity.
Portentous	Self-important and arrogant.
Provincial	Unsophisticated and small minded.
Sardonically	Sarcastic and mocking.
Suburban	Outside of the city.
Vindictive	Being revengeful.

## LOVE POETRY

### MOTHER ANY DISTANCE – SIMON ARMITAGE

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Metaphor	
Connection	
Appreciation	
Hyperbole	
Enjambment	
Ellipsis	
Fear	
Excitement	
Independence	
Breaking away	
Distance	
Sonnet	
Optimistic	

### WALKING AWAY – CECIL DAY LEWIS

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Enjambment	
Simile	
Protectiveness	
Loss	
Reflection	
Natural imagery	
Pain	
First person	
Sadness	
Parental love	
Separation	
Growing up	
Independence	
Connection	
Metaphor	

### CLIMBING MY GRANDFATHER – ANDREW WATERHOUSE

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Enjambment	
Inquisitive	
Close	
Extended metaphor	
Exploration	
Oxymoron	
Climbing	
Simile	
Prepositions	
Free verse	
Caesura	
Monosyllabic	

**EDEN ROCK – CHARLES CAUSLEY**

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Present tense	
Caesura	
Enjambment	
Nostalgia	
Peace	
Monosyllabic	
Childhood memory	
Light	
Heaven	
Simple	
Bond	
Idyllic	
Alliteration	

**FOLLOWER – SEAMUS HEANEY**

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Nautical imagery	
Caesura	
Enjambement	
Simile	
Admiration	
Bond	
Failure	
Identity	
Paternal	
Relationship	
Physical	
Rhythm	
Assonance	
Onomatopoeia	
Nostalgia	

**BEFORE YOU WERE MINE – CAROL ANN DUFFY**

<u>Key Vocabulary:</u>	
Possessive language	
Admiration	
Simile	
Repetition	
Nostalgia	
Glamorous	
Exciting	
Conversational tone	
Intimate	
Present tense	
Synaesthesia	
Caesura	
Alliteration	

# **GEOGRAPHY**

## **KS3**

### **ALL YEAR GROUPS**

#### **GENERIC**

Social  
Economic  
Environmental  
Distribution  
Sustainable  
Cause  
Effect  
Response

#### **FIELDWORK**

Quantitative data  
Qualitative data  
Random sampling  
Systematic sampling  
Stratified Sampling  
Data collection  
Data presentation  
Reliability  
Validity  
Risk Assessment

#### **YEAR 7**

##### **WHERE DO I LIVE?**

Human  
Physical  
Compass  
Great Britain  
United Kingdom  
British Isles  
England  
Scotland  
Wales  
Northern Ireland  
Republic of Ireland  
Greater Manchester  
Borough  
Grid Reference  
Latitude  
Longitude  
Scale  
Relief  
Symbols  
Ordnance Survey Map

## **WEATHER AND CLIMATE**

Weather  
Climate  
Evaporation  
Transpiration  
Condensation  
Precipitation  
Percolation  
Infiltration  
Groundwater Flow  
Surface runoff  
Temperature  
Thermometer  
Convictional rainfall  
Relief rainfall  
Frontal rainfall  
Depression  
Anticyclone

## **BIOMES OF AFRICA**

Ecosystem  
Biome  
Climate  
Vegetation  
Mediterranean  
Adaptation  
Soil horizon  
Nomadic  
Interdependent  
Desertification  
Savannah  
Sahel  
Drought  
Overgrazing  
Overcultivation

## **YEAR 8**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Environmental Issues  
Climate change  
Eon, Era, Period and Epoch  
Quaternary  
Industrial Revolution  
Global Warming  
Enhanced Greenhouse Effect  
Fossil Fuels  
Greenhouse gases  
Albedo effect  
Permafrost  
Mitigation  
Adaptation  
Sustainable

## **POPULATION**

Migration  
Birth rate  
Death rate  
Infant mortality  
Natural increase  
Natural decrease  
Population density  
Population distribution  
Population Pyramid  
Demographics  
Life expectancy  
Push factor  
Pull factor

## **DEVELOPMENT**

Low Income Country (LIC)  
Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)  
High Income Country (HIC)  
Employment structure  
Primary industry  
Secondary industry  
Tertiary industry  
Quaternary industry  
Trans National Corporation (TNC)  
Economic  
Government  
Colonialism

## **ICE, RIVERS, COASTS**

Erosion  
Transportation  
Deposition

## **RIVERS AND COASTS**

Hydraulic Action  
Abrasion  
Attrition  
Solution  
Traction  
Saltation  
Suspension  
Solution

## **ICE**

Glacier  
Accumulation  
Ablation  
Line of equilibrium  
Freeze thaw weathering  
Plucking  
Corrie  
Truncated Spur  
Terminal moraine  
Lateral moraine  
Medial moraine  
Drumlin  
Erratic  
Pyramidal Peak

## **RIVERS**

Fluvial  
Hydrological cycle  
Drainage basin  
Watershed  
Source  
Mouth  
Tributary  
Confluence  
Waterfall  
Gorge  
Interlocking spur  
V-shaped valley  
Meander  
Ox-bow lake  
Floodplain  
Levees

## **COASTS**

Constructive waves  
Destructive waves  
Fetch  
Prevailing winds  
Longshore drift  
Swash  
Backwash  
Sediment  
Hard engineering  
Soft engineering  
Headlands  
Bays  
Beach nourishment

## **YEAR 9**

### **WATER AS A RESOURCE**

Surplus  
Deficit  
Consumption  
Social  
Economic  
Environmental  
Water stress  
Drought  
Reservoir  
Agriculture  
Conservation  
Controversial  
Resources

### **MIDDLE EAST**

Plate boundary  
Adaptation  
Physical Geography  
Fold mountains  
Climate  
Population pyramid  
Desalination  
Sustainable  
Conflict  
Migration  
Refugee  
Asylum Seeker

## **URBAN ISSUES**

Brownfield site  
Dereliction  
Economic opportunities  
Greenfield site  
Inequalities  
Integrated transport systems  
Mega-cities  
Migration  
Natural increase  
Pollution  
Rural  
Rural-urban fringe  
Sanitation  
Social deprivation  
Social opportunities  
Squatter settlement  
Sustainable urban living  
Traffic congestion  
Urban  
Urban greening  
Urbanisation  
Urban regeneration  
Urban sprawl  
Waste recycling

## **TECTONIC HAZARDS**

Hazard risk  
Natural hazard  
Conservative plate margin  
Constructive plate margin  
Destructive plate margin  
Earthquake  
Immediate responses  
Long-term responses  
Monitoring  
Plate margin  
Planning  
Prediction  
Primary effects  
Protection  
Secondary effects  
Subduction  
Tectonic hazard  
Tectonic plate  
Volcano

# KS4

## **TECTONIC HAZARDS**

Hazard risk  
Natural hazard  
Conservative plate margin  
Constructive plate margin  
Destructive plate margin  
Earthquake  
Immediate responses  
Long-term responses  
Monitoring  
Plate margin  
Planning  
Prediction  
Primary effects  
Protection  
Secondary effects  
Subduction  
Tectonic hazard  
Tectonic plate  
Volcano

## **WEATHER HAZARDS**

Hazard risk  
Natural hazard  
Economic impact  
Environmental impact  
Extreme weather  
Global atmospheric circulation  
Immediate responses  
Long-term responses  
Management strategies  
Monitoring  
Planning  
Prediction  
Primary effects  
Protection  
Secondary effects  
Social impact  
Tropical storm (hurricane, cyclone, typhoon)

## **CLIMATE CHANGE**

Adaptation  
Carbon capture  
Climate change  
Greenhouse gases  
Mitigation  
Orbital change  
Quaternary period

## **ECOSYSTEM**

- Abiotic
- Biotic
- Consumer
- Decomposer
- Ecosystem
- Food chain
- Food web
- Nutrient cycling
- Global ecosystem
- Producer

## **TROPICAL RAINFORESTS**

- Biodiversity
- Commercial farming
- Debt reduction
- Deforestation
- Ecotourism
- Logging
- Mineral extraction
- Selective logging
- Soil erosion
- Subsistence farming
- Sustainability

## **COLD ENVIRONMENTS**

- Biodiversity
- Fragile environment
- Infrastructure
- Mineral extraction
- Permafrost
- Polar
- Tundra
- Wilderness area

## **RIVERS**

Abrasion  
Attrition  
Cross profile  
Dam and reservoir  
Discharge  
Embankments  
Estuary  
Flood  
Flood plain  
Flood plain zoning  
Flood relief channels  
Flood risk  
Flood warning  
Fluvial processes  
Gorge  
Hard engineering  
Hydraulic action  
Hydrograph  
Interlocking spurs  
Lateral erosion  
Levees  
Long profile  
Meander  
Ox-bow lake  
Precipitation  
Saltation  
Soft engineering  
Solution  
Channel straightening  
Suspension  
Traction  
Vertical erosion  
Waterfall

## **COAST**

Arch  
Attrition  
Bar  
Beach  
Beach nourishment  
Beach reprofiling  
Cave  
Chemical weathering  
Cliff  
Deposition  
Dune regeneration  
Erosion  
Gabion  
Groyne  
Hard engineering  
Headlands and bays  
Hydraulic power  
Longshore drift  
Managed retreat  
Mass movement  
Mechanical weathering  
Rock armour  
Sand dune  
Sea wall  
Sliding  
Slumping  
Soft engineering  
Spit  
Stack  
Transportation  
Wave cut platform  
Waves

## **URBAN**

Brownfield site  
Dereliction  
Economic opportunities  
Greenfield site  
Inequalities  
Integrated transport systems  
Mega-cities  
Migration  
Natural increase  
Pollution  
Rural  
Rural-urban fringe  
Sanitation  
Social deprivation  
Social opportunities  
Squatter settlement  
Sustainable urban living  
Traffic congestion  
Urban  
Urban greening  
Urbanisation  
Urban regeneration  
Urban sprawl  
Waste recycling

## **ECONOMIC**

Birth rate  
Commonwealth  
Death rate  
De-industrialisation  
Demographic transition model  
Development  
Development gap  
European Union  
Fair Trade  
Globalisation  
Gross national income (GNI)  
Human Development Index (HDI)  
Industrial structure  
Infant mortality  
Information technologies  
Intermediate technology  
International aid  
Life expectancy  
Literacy rate  
Microfinance loans  
North-South divide (UK)  
Post-industrial economy  
Science and business parks  
Service industries (tertiary industries)  
Trade  
Transnational Corporation  
Uneven development

## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Agribusiness  
Carbon footprint  
Energy mix  
Food miles  
Fossil fuel  
Local food sourcing  
Organic produce  
Resource management  
Sustainable  
Aeroponics  
Biotechnology  
Famine  
Food insecurity  
Food security  
Hydroponics  
Irrigation  
Permaculture  
Sustainable development  
Sustainable food supply  
The new green revolution  
Undernutrition  
Urban farming

# HISTORY

## YEAR 7 & 8

### HISTORICAL SKILL & HEALTHCARE THROUGH THE AGES

**Cause** – A person or thing that gives rise to an action.

**Change** – When something has become different, is no longer the same.

**Chronological Order** – When events are put in the order they happened

**Consequence** – A result or effect of an action.

**Continuity** – when something does not change as time passes.

**Evidence** – Information proving whether something is fact or not.

**Interpretation** – The action of explaining the meaning of something.

**Herbs:** any plant with leaves, seeds, or flowers used for flavouring, food, medicine, or perfume.

**Natural:** existing in or derived from nature; not made or caused by humankind

**Prevention:** the action of stopping something from happening

**Public health:** the health of the population as a whole, especially as the subject of government regulation and support

**Purging:** self-induced vomiting. use of laxatives or medications

**Surgery:** the branch of medical practice that treats injuries, diseases, and deformities by the physical removal, repair, or readjustment of organs and tissues, often involving cutting into the body.

**Supernatural:** (of a manifestation or event) attributed to some force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature.

**Treatment:** medical care given to a patient for an illness or injury.

### MIDDLE AGES

**A.D.:** Anno Domini (After the birth of Jesus Christ)

**Archers:** A person who shoots with a bow and arrow.

**Baron:** A person who is of the lowest rank of nobility.

**Bayeux tapestry:** An embroidered cloth showing the events leading up to the Norman Conquest.

**B.C.:** Before Christ

**Cause:** A person or thing that gives rise to an action.

**Cathedral:** A cathedral is a Christian church that is the home church of a bishop.

**Census:** An official count or survey of the population.

**Century:** One hundred years

**Change:** When something has become different, is no longer the same.

**Chronological Order:** When events are put in the order they happened

**Conquest:** Taking control of a place or people using military force.

**Consequence:** A result or effect of an action.

**Continuity:** The unbroken and constant existence or operation of something over time.

**Decade:** Ten years

**Domesday Book:** A record of who owned which land in the country.

**Evidence:** Information proving whether something is fact or not.

**Foot soldiers:** A soldier who fought on foot with battle axes.

**Fyrd:** A non-professional soldier that is part of the army through volunteering.

**Feudal system:** This was a system that William I put into place to make sure that he was in control of the country after he conquered it.

**Garrison:** Knights who defended a castle.

**Hastings:** Town in Southern England where William the Conqueror defeated Harold Godwinson.

**Holy land:** An area of land in the Middle East that is important to Christians, Jews and Muslims

**Housecarl:** Professional soldiers who fought with a battle axe.

**Knight:** These were well trained soldiers who fought on horseback.

**Martyr:** A person who dies for their faith.

**Millennium:** One thousand years

**Motte and Bailey castles:** These were a type of castle that William introduced to keep control. It was usually on a mound of earth surrounded by a moat.

**Normans:** People who came from Normandy, France.

**Peasants:** A poor person who worked on the land farming for the Baron.

**Rebellion:** A fight or resistance against the king or person in charge.

**Stamford Bridge:** This is in Yorkshire and was the location where Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada.

## **ELIZABETH I**

**Act of Supremacy:** It was this act that gave Elizabeth ultimate control of the Church of England.

**Admiral:** Senior commander of a fleet or navy.

**Armada:** A fleet of warships.

**Catholic:** A member of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Crown:** With a capital C, the Crown refers to the monarch and their government.

**Divine Right:** Belief that the monarch's right to rule came from God.

**Executed:** When someone is sentenced to death by the Crown.

**Galleon:** A sailing ship in use (especially by Spain) from the 15th to the 18th centuries, originally as a warship.

**Gentry:** People of good social position, specifically the class of people next below the nobility in position and birth.

**Heir:** A person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.

**Heretics:** A person who believes something different to what the Church wants them to believe.

**Illegitimate:** A child born of parents not lawfully married to each other.

**Justices of the Peace:** These were part of the local councils and made sure that policies were carried out.

**Martyr:** Someone who is killed for his or her beliefs, especially religious beliefs.

**Monarch:** King or Queen.

**Nobility:** the group of people who are members of the highest social class in some countries.

**Papacy:** The system of Church government ruled by the pope.

**Parliament:** The government who make laws in Great Britain

**Pope:** Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Privy Council:** Advisors to the monarch, responsible for making sure that monarch's final decisions are carried out.

**Protestant:** A person who protested against the Catholic Church.

**Puritan:** Member of a group of English Protestants of the late 16th and 17th centuries who regarded the Reformation of the Church under Elizabeth I as incomplete and wanted to simplify and regulate forms of worship.

**Reign:** The period of rule of a monarch.

**Reformation:** The change from Catholic to Protestant.

**Succession:** The act of getting a title or right after the person who had that title or right before you has died or is no longer able or allowed to have it.

**Treason:** The crime of betraying your country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the monarch or government.

## REFORMATION

**Beggar:** Someone who asks for money.

**Behead:** To cut someone's head off.

**Catholic:** Someone who believes the Pope is Head of the Church.

**Celibate:** Without sex.

**Civil War:** A war between people from the same country.

**The Church:** The institution and all the people who work for it.

**Descendant:** Person who comes afterwards, such as a grandchild.

**Dissolution:** When the monasteries were closed down.

**Divorce:** The legal ending of a marriage.

**Grievance:** A complaint you have about something.

**Heir:** Person who will become the next monarch.

**Heretic:** A person who believes something different to what the Church wants them to believe.

**Indulgence:** Money that the Catholic Church asked for. In exchange they would forgive your sins.

**Martyr:** Someone who dies for their beliefs.

**Monarch:** A king or queen.

**Monastery:** A place where monks live.

**Parliament:** The government who make laws in Great Britain.

**Pope:** Head of the Catholic Church.

**Protestant:** A person who protested against the Catholic Church.

**Purgatory:** A place where a person's soul goes to be cleansed

**Reformation:** The change from Catholic to Protestant.

**Tenant:** A person who rents a house or land

**Tudor:** The surname of the royal family who ruled England from 1485-1603.

**Vagrant:** A person who wanders and has no job or home.

**Yeoman:** A type of farmer who owns his land

## MONARCHY & EMPIRE IN CRISIS

**Catholic** – A member of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Civil War** – A war between members of the same country.

**Colony** – An area established in another country under your own country's name.

**Divine Right of Kings** – A doctrine that kings gain their authority from God.

**Empire** – The overseas territory ruled over by your country.

**Execution** – The carrying out of a sentence of death on a condemned person

**Gunpowder** – An explosive used to blow things up.

**Irrigation** – Supplying water to dry areas of land so that they can be farmed.

**Lord Protector** – A title used in British law for heads of state.

**Monarch** – A king or queen.

**Parliament** – Makes laws, made up of House of Commons and Lords.

**Parliamentarians** – A supporter of Parliament (also known as Roundheads).

**Pirate** – Seamen that make a living by stealing and committing crimes.

**Plague** - A contagious bacterial disease

**Protestants** – A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church.

**Puritans** - A group of English Protestants who sought to simplify and regulate forms of worship.

**Raj** – An Indian word meaning ruler.

**Rebellion** – To fight against rule.

**Royalists** – A person who supports the monarchy (also known as Cavaliers).

**Stuarts** – A member of the Stuart royal family.

**Tariff**- A tax paid on goods that are imported (brought into the country)

## **BRITISH EMPIRE & SLAVERY IN AMERICA**

**Empire:** An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.

**Civil War :** A war between citizens of the same country.

**Segregated:** To be set apart from the rest or from each other; to be isolated or divided.

**Prejudice:** A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.

**Colony:** A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.

**Racism :** The belief that all members of each race possess characteristics, abilities, or qualities specific to that race, especially so as to distinguish it as inferior or superior to another race or races.

**Port:** A town or city with a harbour or access to navigable water where ships load or unload.

**Middle Passage :** The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies.

**Slavery:** The state of being a slave.

**Abolishment:** To end or get rid of.

**Trade Triangle:** A system in which slaves, crops, and manufactured goods were traded between Africa, the Caribbean, and the American colonies.

**Cotton:** A soft white fibrous substance which surrounds the seeds of the cotton plant and is made into textile fibre and thread for sewing.

**Sugar:** A sweet crystalline substance obtained from various plants, especially sugar cane and sugar beet, consisting essentially of sucrose, and used as a sweetener in food and drink.

**Auction:** A public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.

**Domestic Slave** – A slave who works in the house.

**President**– The elected leader of the USA.

**Plantation** - An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.

## **THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

**Empire:** A group of countries ruled over by another.

**Colony:** A country ruled over by an Empire.

**Merchant:** A person who trades goods.

**Natural resources:** Materials occurring in nature which can be used for economic gain .

**Missionaries:** People sent to a foreign land to spread their religion.

**Civilising:** To make something/someone more advance.

**Legacy:** Something handed down from the past.

**Canal:** A manmade waterway to transport goods.

**Rural:** An area in the countryside.

**Colonisation:** To make something a colony.

**Imperialism:** The act of building and empire.

**Partition:** To divide something into smaller sections.

**Commonwealth:** Countries which were formally part of the British Empire.

**Colonialism:** The practice of taking control over another country.

**Rivalry:** Competition with someone or something.

**Decline:** When something gets smaller e.g. power.

**Emperor:** The ruler of an Empire.

**Civil war:** A war within the same country.

## **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

**Apprentice house:** Accommodation built next to factories, where pauper apprentices lived.

**Back-to-back housing:** Rows of houses, built very close together without room for a garden.

**Carding:** Combing or untangling wool/ cotton before spinning.

**Census:** Official count of the population, done every ten years in Britain.

**Cholera:** A disease carried in water supplies contaminated by sewage.

**Clothier:** A person who buys and sells wool/ cloth.

**Domestic system:** The system where people worked in their homes or small workshops rather than in factories.

**Entrepreneur:** A business person who takes risks, often with their own money, in order to make a profit.

**Epidemic:** Rapid spread of a disease.

**Factory system:** The system where people worked in factories to produce goods in large numbers which replaced the domestic system.

**Flying shuttle:** A 1733 invention in the cloth industry, this machine sped up weaving.

**Industrial Revolution:** A complete change in the way things were made. A time when factories replaced farming as the main form of business in Britain.

**Industry:** The work and methods involved in making things in factories.

**Manufacturer:** A factory owner, or someone who produces goods.

**Overseer:** A person in charge of a group of workers.

**Patent:** A document granting a person the sole right to make, use or sell a new invention.

**Pauper:** Someone who is extremely poor.

**Pauper apprentices:** Orphans who were sent to work in mills by the authorities who looked after them.

**Population:** The number of people in a particular place at a particular time.

**Raw materials:** Natural substances, such as coal, iron, gold, oil and so on.

**Spinning Jenny:** A 1764 invention. This machine made the production of thread quicker by spinning more threads at the same time.

**Workhouse:** A place where poor people were forced to live if they wanted to be given food, clothing and shelter.

## **CRIME & PUNISHMENT**

**Bobbies:** The nickname given to policeman created by Robert Peel in 1829, also known as Peeler's.

**Constable:** A police officer.

**Crime wave:** A sudden rise in crime and criminal activity.

**Criminal:** Someone who commits a crime and breaks the law.

**Deterrent:** Something to stop people from committing crime.

**Disembowelled:** The removal of organs (the bowels).

**Garrotter:** Somebody who half strangles their victim making them easier to rob.

**Habitual criminal:** Someone who is repeatedly arrested.

**Illustrations:** Drawings and pictures.

**Inhumane:** Not human, lacking humanity, kindness and passion.

**Jack the Ripper:** Famous serial killer who committed the Whitechapel murders in 1888.

**Pentonville:** A prison in London opened in 1882.

**Petty theft:** A minor crime such as stealing or pickpocketing.

**Pick pocket:** A thief who steals money, wallets etc from the pockets of people in crowded public places.

**Prison:** A building for the confinement of prisoners.

**Public execution:** A form of capital punishment, usually hanging.

**Punishment:** A penalty for committing a crime.

**Press:** Newspapers.

**Modus operandi:** A murders method of killing.

**Moral panic:** A state of worry amongst the public.

**Murder:** The unlawful killer of another human.

**Reform:** To change or improve.

**Rehabilitate:** To change a criminal's attitude through education and therapy rather than punish them.

**Separate system:** A form of prison in which prisoners were kept away from each other in solitary confinement.

**Sensationalism:** Newspapers exaggerating or making up stories.

**Silent system:** Forbidding conversation between prisoners.

**Victim:** A person who suffers harm, death etc, from another.

**Whitechapel:** The district area of East End London where Jack the Ripper committed his murders.

## FIRST WORLD WAR

**Alliance:** An agreement or promise to defend and help another country.

**Artillery:** Large guns used in warfare on land.

**Assassination:** The murder of an important person for political or religious reasons.

**Conscientious objector:** Someone who refuses to fight because of their moral or religious beliefs.

**Conscription:** The requirement that all men (and sometimes women) of a certain age group must join the armed forces.

**Front line:** The area of fighting in which opposing troops are in direct conflict with each other; the trench closest to enemy troops.

**Home front:** The support given and work performed by the civilian population during wartime.

**Imperialism:** Trying to build up an empire.

**Militarism:** Building up armed forces, getting ready for war.

**Mobilisation:** Preparing and organising people or resources for war.

**Morale:** The confidence, enthusiasm and sense of purpose of a group of people at a particular time.

**Munitions:** Weapons, ammunition and shells.

**Nationalism:** Having pride in your country, willing to defend it.

**No-Man's-Land:** Space between the Allied and German trenches. The distance between the trenches varied.

**Pal's battalion:** Friends, brothers, cousins and workmates from the same town or village enlisted to fight together.

**Propaganda:** One-sided information used to persuade people to support certain ideas or beliefs.

**Rationing:** The setting of a fixed allowance of food and provisions to prevent shortages.

**Recruitment:** The way in which armies were raised, usually through volunteering or conscription.

**Reserved occupations:** Jobs considered so important to the war effort that people doing them were excluded from conscription into military service.

**Schlieffen Plan:** Germany's plan to quickly defeat France with a knock-out blow before moving soldiers east to face Russia.

**Stalemate:** A situation in war in which neither side can land a decisive victory.

**Trench:** A long, narrow ditch dug by troops to provide a place of shelter from enemy fire.

## WWII AND THE HOLOCAUST

**Abyssinian Crisis:** Italy invaded Abyssinia.

**Allied Powers:** An alliance during World War II made up of the countries that opposed the aggression of Nazi Germany. Britain, France, the United States.

**Anschluss:** Chancellor Adolf Hitler's doctrine of German political union with Austria, which effectively enabled Germany to annex that nation in March 1938.

**Appeasement:** The British and French policy of agreeing to Adolf Hitler's territorial demands prior to the outbreak of World War II.

**Axis Powers:** The collective term for Germany, Italy, and Japan's military alliance in opposition to the Allied Powers. Several smaller countries in Eastern Europe also became members of the Axis Powers temporarily.

**Concentration Camps:** a place in which large numbers of people, especially political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, are deliberately imprisoned in a relatively small area with inadequate facilities, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution

**Discrimination** - The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex

**Eugenics** - the science of improving a population by controlled breeding to increase the occurrence of desirable heritable characteristics.

**Fascism:** A system of government dominated by far-right-wing forces and generally commanded by a single dictator

**Foreign Policy:** This is a country's aims which will allow them to attain whatever they think is best for their country.

**Genocide:** the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group

**Holocaust:** destruction or slaughter on a mass scale, especially caused by fire or nuclear war.

**Lebensraum:** A German word meaning 'living space'.

**League of Nations:** A group of countries whose job was to ensure that war never broke out again after the First World War.

**Liberation:** Setting someone free from someone who is ruling them cruelly or from people who have been oppressed.

**Luftwaffe:** Name given to the German air force.

**Munich Agreement:** An agreement among Germany, Britain, Italy, and France that allowed Germany to annex the region of western Czechoslovakia called the Sudetenland.

**Manchurian Crisis:** The invasion of Manchuria in China by Japan.

**Morale:** How a group or people or country feel, particularly during hard times.

**Nazi-Soviet Pact:** Hitler made the Nazi-Soviet Pact with Stalin - a promise not to go to war with each other and (secretly) a promise to invade Poland and split it between them.

**Persecution** - Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression

**Ports:** Towns or cities where ships can dock so that import and export of goods and products can take place.

**RAF:** Britain's Royal Air Force.

**Re-militarisation:** Placing armed forces in an area.

**Rhineland:** An area of Germany that borders France.

**Sudetenland:** An area in Czechoslovakia where the population was mostly Germans.

# YEAR 9

## WWI AT HOME

**BAME:** Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities

**Censorship:** When information is deliberately missed out.

**Communism:** A political ideology where the government owns land, property and wealth and distributes it amongst society.

**Conscription:** The requirement that all men (and sometimes women) of a certain age group must join the armed forces.

**DORA:** Defence of the Realm Act – When government took control of industry to help with the war.

**Home front:** The support given and work performed by the civilian population during wartime.

**Land Army:** The women that took over as farmers in the war.

**Malnutrition:** When a person's body has too few nutrients.

**Morale:** The confidence, enthusiasm and sense of purpose of a group of people at a particular time.

**Munitions:** Weapons, ammunition and shells.

**Propaganda:** One-sided information used to persuade people to support certain ideas or beliefs.

**Rationing:** The setting of a fixed allowance of food and provisions to prevent shortages.

**Recruitment:** The way in which armies were raised, usually through volunteering or conscription.

**Refugee:** A person fleeing a country in search of safety.

**Representation of the People Act:** The law saying all men over 20 and all women over 30 can vote.

**Reserved occupations:** Jobs considered so important that people doing them were excluded from conscription into the military.

**Shellshock:** A form of PTSD associated with WWI soldiers.

**Spanish Flu:** An influenza pandemic between 1918-1920.

**Suffrage:** The right to vote.

**Truce:** A pause in warfare.

**U-boat:** A German submarine.

**Zeppelin:** A German airship filled with hydrogen.

## **WWII AT HOME**

**Blitzkrieg:** Lightning War – “Blitz” was the shortened name of the bombing by the Nazi’s from 1940-1941.

**Civilian:** A person not in the armed services or the police force.

**Disease:** To be sick/ill.

**Economy:** The system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used.

**Enigma:** Someone or something that is mysterious and impossible to understand.

**Evacuate:** Remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place.

**Idleness:** Lazy/Workshy

**Ignorance:** Uneducated/Unaware

**Kindertransport:** Children Transport (the operation carried out to evacuate Jewish children from Nazi-occupied Europe before WWII)

**Morale:** The amount of confidence felt by a person or group of people, especially when in a dangerous or difficult situation.

**NHS:** National Health Service

**POW:** Prisoner of War

**Ration:** A food allowance for one day

**Recession:** A period when the economy of a country is not successful and conditions for business are bad.

**Reform:** Change.

**Refugee:** A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

**Squalor:** Filth/Unclean

**Urban:** Towns and Cities

**Want:** To live in poverty (having no money or possessions).

**Welfare:** Help given to people who need it, especially because they do not have enough money.

## GERMAN REVOLUTION

**Alliances:** An agreement or promise to defend and help another country.

**Militarism:** Building up armed forces, getting ready for war.

**Alliances:** An agreement or promise to defend and help another country.

**Imperialism:** Trying to build up an empire.

**Nationalism:** Having pride in your country, willing to defend it.

**Dynasty:** A sequence of rulers from the same family. E.g The Russian Dynasty.

**Monarch:** a head of state, e.g a king, queen, or emperor.

**Blockade:** an act of blocking off a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving.

**Abdicate:** to officially give up a position of power or a right.

**Autocratic:** all power lies with one person. E.g the Kaiser.

**Crisis:** a time of intense difficulty or danger.

**Hyperinflation:** When too much money is printed so it becomes worthless.

**Treaty of Versailles:** The demands set out by the Allied leaders that were harsh and significantly weakened Germany after the war.

**Culture:** The way of life for a society made up of many things. E.g Arts, beliefs, clothing, music.

**Expressionism:** the art movement in Weimar that showed the thoughts and feelings of the artist rather than just showing things how they really look.

**Decadent** –a decline in moral standards.

**Traditionalist:** People who oppose change and want to continue with old traditions.

**'New Women':** Women in Weimar who enjoyed more social freedoms.

## MODERN DAY BRITAIN

**Al-Qaeda:** A radical Islamic terrorist organisation.

**Brexit:** A combination of 'Britain' and 'Exit' used to describe the UK's decision to leave the European Union.

**Broadsheets:** Large traditional newspapers which were seen to publish serious news stories.

**Colony:** A country which is ruled over by another.

**Commonwealth:** An international association consisting of the UK and former colonies.

**Consensus:** A general agreement.

**Decolonisation:** The action of a state withdrawing from a former colony leaving it independent.

**Economics:** Relating to managing a country's money.

**Empire:** A country which rules over others.

**Immigration:** The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

**Imperialism:** A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation.

**Independence:** The state of being self-governed.

**Irish Republican Army (IRA):** A Guerrilla army who fought for an independent Ireland.

**New Labour:** The rebranding of the Labour Party between the Mid-1990s and 2010.

**Political ideology:** Beliefs about how the country should be run.

**Public opinion:** The views prevalent amongst the population.

**Referendum:** To vote on a specific issue.

**Riot:** A violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd.

**Strike:** An organised refusal of employees to work for their employer.

**Swinging Sixties:** A cultural revolution which took place in Britain during the 1960's promoting a change in morals, modernity, music and sexual liberation.

**Tabloid Journalism:** Refers to newspapers with an emphasis on such topics as sensational crime stories, celebrity gossip and television.

**Terrorism:** The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

**Windrush Generation:** The people who came to Britain from the Commonwealth between 1948-1970.

**Youth Culture:** The societal norms of children, adolescents, and young adults.

## ELIZABETHAN KEY WORDS

**Courtiers:** Were usually members of the nobility. Courtiers spent much of their lives with Elizabeth I.

**Extraordinary taxation:** Occasional, additional taxation to pay for unexpected expenses, especially war.

**Militia:** A military force of ordinary people, rather than soldiers, usually raised in an emergency.

**Monarch:** A king or queen.

**Divine Right:** Belief that the monarch's right to rule came from God.

**Patron:** Someone who gives encouragement or financial support to an individual or cause.

**Crown:** With a capital 'C', the Crown refers to the monarch and their government.

**Succession:** The issue of who was going to take over the throne after the existing monarch died.

**Roman Catholic:** The form of Christianity followed throughout the whole of Western Europe until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A feature of Roman Catholicism includes allegiance to the pope, the head of the Catholic Church.

**The Reformation:** A challenge to the teachings and power of the Roman Catholic Church. This movement is said to have begun in Europe in 1517.

**Intermediary:** Someone who acts as a go-between when direct communication is not possible.

**Sacraments:** Special Church ceremonies.

**Clergy:** Religious leaders, such as bishops and priests.

**Diocese:** An area looked after by a bishop.

**Ecclesiastical:** An adjectives used to describe things to do with the Church.

**Royal Supremacy:** This when the monarch is head of the Church.

**Pilgrimage:** A journey to an important religious monument, shrine or place.

**Recusants:** Catholics who were unwilling to attend church services laid down by the Elizabeth religious settlement.

**Papacy:** The system of Church government rules by the pope.

**Heretics:** People who have controversial opinions and beliefs at odds with those held by the rest of society, but especially those who deny the teachings of the Catholic Church.

**Martyr:** Someone who is killed for this or her beliefs (especially religious).

**Trade embargo:** When governments band trade with another country.

**Excommunicated:** A very severe punishment, imposed by the pope, expelling people from the Catholic Church.

**Spanish Inquisition:** A political and religious body set up in Spain in 1478 which publically tortured and burned alive anyone who was not Catholic.

**Abdicate:** A king or queen giving up their throne.

**Civil War:** A war between people of the same country.

**Conspiracy:** A secret plan with the aim of doing something against the law.

**Papal bull:** A written order issued by the pope.

**Agent provocateurs:** Agents who become part of groups suspected of wrongdoing, and encouraging other members to break the law so that potential threats can be identified and arrested.

**Privateer:** Individuals (merchants or explorers) with their own armed ships that capture other ships for their cargoes, often with the authorisation or support of their government.

**Circumnavigate:** To travel all the way around the world.

**Autonomy:** The right to self-government, so people of one country can manage its own affairs.

**Sacking:** To rob a town or city using violence, causing a lot of damage, usually in wartime.

**Expeditionary force:** An armed force sent to a foreign country to achieve a specific function or objective.

**Mercenary:** A soldier who fights for money rather than a nation or cause

**Propaganda:** Biased information used to promote a point-of-view.

**Social mobility:** Being able to change your position in society.

**Rural depopulation:** When the population of the countryside falls as people move away in search of a better life.

**Arable farming:** Growing crops on farm land.

**Subsistence farming:** Growing just enough to feed the family but not to sell.

**Vagabonds:** Homeless people without jobs, who roamed the countryside begging for money, perhaps stealing or committing other crimes in order to survive.

**Economic recession:** When a fall in demand leads to falling prices and businesses losing money. This can lead to businesses failing and unemployment going up.

**Colonies:** Lands under the control of influence of another country, occupied by settlers from that country.

**Monopoly:** When one person, or company, controls the supply of something. This means they can charge whatever price they like for it.

**Barter:** Exchanging goods for other goods, instead of paying for something outright.

## **WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY, 1918-1939 - KEY WORDS**

**Abdication:** A leader, like a king, queen or emperor, giving up their throne or position.

**Anti-Semitism:** Negative and Anti-Jewish views.

**Censorship:** This involves banning information or ideas. It involves newspapers, pictures, radio or film. It therefore controls attitudes by forbidding certain information or opinions.

**Communist:** Communism is an extreme form of government, in which representatives of the workers set up a government which takes ownership of all land, property and resources in a country.

**Constitution:** The rules which set out how a country is run.

**Civil servant:** Somebody who works for the government in some way.

**Democracy:** A form of government where people either directly or indirectly take part in governing.

**Dictatorship:** Where there is one single ruling party, led one by one leader who rules singularly.

**Electorate:** People who are allowed to vote in an election.

**Nationalism:** A political outlook in which policies are organised to make the nation stronger and more independent.

**Opposition:** People against an idea or group of people.

**Parliamentary force:** A private group run like a military force.

**Propaganda:** A way of controlling public attitudes. Propaganda uses things like newspapers, posters, radio and film, to put ideas into people's minds and therefore shape attitudes.

**Putsch:** A violent uprising intended to overthrow existing leaders.

**Socialism:** A political outlook which stresses that a country's land, industries and wealth should all belong to the workers of that country.

**Trade Unions:** Group of workers formed to protect the rights and interests of workers in various occupations.

## **AMERICAN WEST C1845-1890.**

**Cattle Drover** – a cowboy who herded cattle along the trails.

**Claim:** an amount of land registered by a homesteader or miner for his own use.

**Claim-jumping:** stealing another person's claim to prospect for gold in a specific place.

**Counting coup:** the act of touching an enemy.

**Danites:** Mormon secret police.

**Dry farming:** a technique whereby farmers ploughed their land whenever it rained or snowed, thus creating a layer of dust that trapped the moisture underneath.

**Federal:** relating to a government that makes laws for all the United States.

**Ghost Dance:** an Indian dance that was believed to bring all the dead Indians to life in order to have a final battle with the white man.

**Homesteader:** a person who settled on the Great Plains to farm the land.

**Indian Agent:** An Indian appointed by the government to help run the reservations.

**Jerky:** strips of dried buffalo meat.

**Manifest Destiny:** the belief that white Americans should populate the United States from east to west coast.

**Marshal:** Man appointed by the US President to be responsible for law and order in a state or territory.

**Medicine man:** Indian holy man.

**Mountain man:** a man who was a hunter, trapper and tracker in the Rocky Mountains.

**Nomadic:** moving around from place to place.

**Pemmican:** Buffalo meat that has been pounded to a pulp, mixed with berries, poured into a skin container and sealed with fat.

**Polygamy:** having more than one wife at the same time.

**Primary settlement:** the first, most basic settlement.

**Road agent:** highwayman

**Rustling:** stealing.

**Sacred land:** holy land.

**Scalping:** cutting away the hair and scalp of a defeated enemy as a trophy of battle.

**Sheriff:** a lawman appointed, usually for two years, to be responsible for law and order in a county.

**Sod house:** houses built from sods of earth by homesteaders.

**Speculator:** person who bought land intending to sell it on at a higher price.

**Sweat lodge:** a tipi where air is heated inside and people go to sweat as part of a purification ritual.

**Tipi:** the tent-like home of an Indian family.

**Trading station:** the place where mountain men, Indians, and traders met to buy and sell furs, skins and other goods.

**Total war:** war in which everyone is involved-civilians as well as combatants.

**Travois:** framework harnessed to a horse on which Plain Indians transported their belongings.

**Vigilante:** a member of a community that took the law into their own hands.

**Vision:** a person or object seen in a dream or trance.

## **THE BRITISH SECTOR OF THE WESTERN FRONT, 1914- 1918: INJURIES, TREATMENT AND THE TRENCHES. MEDICINE - KEY WORDS**

**Amputation:** The cutting off of a limb – for example, an arm or a leg – from the body.

**Anaesthetic:** A substance that affects your nervous system so that you are less aware of sensation and don't feel pain.

**Antiseptic:** Something that fights against sepsis and the microbes that create infection.

**Artery:** A blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

**Aseptic:** Sterile; free from the microbes that cause infection.

**Bacteria:** Micro-organisms that live in soil, water, plants and animals and that can cause disease.

**Cautery:** The use of heat to seal blood vessels and stop bleeding.

**Epidemic:** A severe outbreak of an infectious disease.

**Gangrene:** Occurs when body tissue dies, which can be caused by infection or bad circulation.

**Hygiene:** Conditions or practices, especially cleanliness, that maintain health and prevent disease.

**Ligature:** A thread tied around a blood vessel to stop bleeding.

**Microbes:** Micro-organisms, especially bacteria causing disease.

**Opium:** An addictive drug prepared from the juice of the poppy, which can be used to ease pain.

**Plastic surgery:** Surgery carried out in order to change the appearance of the patient.

**Prosthetic limb:** Artificial arm or leg, often made from metal and plastic.

**Sepsis:** A condition in which harmful bacteria affect the flesh, normally leading to infection and decaying flesh.

**Surgeon:** Someone who deals with wounds or with treatment that involves cutting the body.

**Tourniquet:** Something that is tied around a part of the body to put pressure on a blood vessel and stop the loss of blood.

**Vein:** A blood vessel that carries blood from all parts of the body towards the heart.

## **MEDICINE THROUGH TIME C1250-PRESENT**

**Antibiotics:** Drugs that stop infection caused by bacteria.

**Antibodies:** Special cells created by the body to fight infection and disease.

**Bacteria:** Micro-organisms that live in soil, water, plants and animals and that can cause diseases.

**Bile:** A thick, bitter fluid produced by the liver; a liquid once thought to be one of the Four Humours.

**Black Death:** Highly infectious disease that spread throughout Europe in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century.

**Bloodletting:** The drawing of blood from a patient by a doctor.

**Chromosomes:** Thread-like structures found in most living cells that carry genetic information.

**Crystallography:** Using radiation to take high power X-ray photograph.

**DNA:** The abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid, which contains the genetic instructions for every cell in your body.

**Flagellants:** People who whip themselves as a punishment and to show God that they are sorry.

**Folk remedies:** Traditional remedies practised by ordinary people, not doctors, and passed down through history, often by word of mouth.

**Four Humours:** A theory developed in Ancient Greece to explain illnesses.

**Immunisation:** Making immune to infection, usually by vaccination.

**Inoculation:** A way of giving a patient a mild dose of an illness so that the body can build up an immunity.

**Laissez-faire:** The idea that government should not interfere too much with industry and private business.

**Magic bullet:** A chemical drug that kills the microbes causing a specific disease without harming the rest of the body.

**Miasma:** The theory that disease was caused by poisonous vapours in the air.

**National Health Service (NHS):** An organisation set up by the government in 1948 to give free health care to all.

**Patent medicine:** A mixture that has been created by one person or company and is sold under a particular brand name.

**Pharmaceutical industry:** The business of manufacturing medicinal drugs, prescribed by a doctor or sold to a chemist.

**Public health:** The standard of living conditions and general health of the people.

**Purging:** Getting rid of bad or excess humours by making someone sick or by making them have diarrhoea.

**Radiotherapy:** The use of radiation in medicine, often to attack cancer.

**Spontaneous generation:** The idea that rubbish or decaying material creates microbes.

**Vaccination:** A safe way of stimulating the body's immune system against a particular disease.

**Welfare State:** The coordination and provision by the government of all matters affecting the health of the people.

# ICT

## YEAR 7

### **HT2 - EMAIL AND WORD PROCESSING.**

- Alignment
- Word Process
- Justification
- Centred
- Embolden
- Netiquette
- Recipient
- Forwarding
- Attachments
- Protocol

### **HT3 - GRAPHIC DESIGN**

- PNG
- Image
- Resolution
- Audience
- White Space
- Desktop Publishing
- Graphics
- Text
- Font

### **HT4 - DATA HANDLING**

- Spreadsheet
- Cells
- Formulae
- Rows
- Columns
- Functions
- Charts
- Cell Reference

### **HT5 - PROGRAMMING AND ALGORITHMS**

- Loop/Iteration
- Variable
- Code
- Sequence
- Motion
- Coordinates
- Random
- Program
- Debug
- Abstraction
- Decomposition
- Algorithmic thinking

## **HT6 - PROJECT**

Research  
Data  
Primary  
Secondary  
Banner  
Layout  
Hyperlinks  
Colour Scheme  
Navigation  
Script  
Story board

## **YEAR 8**

### **HT1 - EMAIL AND WORD PROCESSING.**

Alignment  
Word Process  
Justification  
Centred  
Embolden  
Netiquette  
Recipient  
Forwarding  
Attachments  
Protocol

### **HT2 - GRAPHIC DESIGN**

Graphics  
Text  
Desktop Publishing  
White Space  
Layout  
Composition  
Visual  
Rule of thirds  
Icon  
Images  
Purpose  
Client Brief  
Properties  
Resolution  
Assets

### **HT3 - DATA REPRESENTATION**

Binary  
Denary  
Addition  
Hexadecimal  
Resolution  
ASCII  
Bit depth  
Bit Rate  
Colour Depth  
Bitmap  
Analogue  
Digital  
Sample rate

### **HT4 - WEB DESIGN**

URL  
HTML  
Hyperlinks  
WWW  
Browser  
Tags  
Dreamweaver  
Web site's purpose  
Fitness for purpose  
Target audience  
Graphical User Interface (GUI)  
Navigation  
Web site structure –  
Ease of use

### **HT5 - CODING IN SCRATCH**

Sprite  
Stage  
Coordinates  
Variable  
Sequencing  
Iteration  
Looping  
Selection  
Debugging  
Executing  
Coding  
Horizontal  
Vertical  
Evaluation

## **HT6 - CODING IN PYTHON**

Inputs  
Outputs  
Iteration  
Looping  
Casting  
Syntax error  
Sequencing  
Debugging  
Integrated Development Environment  
While Loops  
For Loops  
Addition  
Subtraction  
Division  
Multiplication  
Constants  
Subroutines  
Assignment

## **YEAR 9**

### **HT1 - CODING IN SCRATCH**

Sprite  
Stage  
Coordinates  
Variable  
Sequencing  
Iteration  
Looping  
Selection  
Debugging  
Executing  
Coding  
Horizontal  
Vertical  
Evaluation

### **HT2 - WEB DESIGN**

URL  
HTML  
Hyperlinks  
WWW  
Browser  
Tags  
Dreamweaver  
Web site's purpose  
Fitness for purpose  
Target audience  
Graphical User Interface (GUI)  
Navigation  
Web site structure  
Ease of use

### **HT3 - AI AND ETHICS**

Ethical responsibility  
Ethics  
Artificial Intelligence  
The Turing Test  
Singularity  
Robotics  
Machine Learning  
Big Data  
Autonomous  
Digital Divide  
Communications  
Ransomware  
Cyber security

### **HT4 - PHOTOSHOP PROJECT**

Graphics  
Text  
Desktop Publishing  
White Space  
Layout  
Composition  
Visual  
Rule of thirds  
Icon  
Images  
Purpose  
Client Brief  
Properties  
Resolution  
Assets  
DPI  
Layers  
File Formats  
Hue  
Contrast  
Colour Balance  
Adjustment Layers

## **HT5 - PYTHON CODING**

Inputs

Outputs

Iteration

Looping

Casting

Syntax error

Sequencing

Debugging

Integrated Development Environment

While Loops

For Loops

Addition

Subtraction

Division

Multiplication

Constants

Subroutines

Assignment

# MUSIC

## YEAR 7

PITCH	How high or low a sound is.
DYNAMICS	The volume of the music.
TEMPO	The speed of the music.
TEXTURE	How ideas are layered (thick/thin).
TONALITY	The type of key the music is written in (major/minor).
INSTRUMENTATION	The instruments used in the music.
TRIAD	A special type of chord with 3 notes (PMPMP).
CHORD SEQUENCE	The order that chords (triads) are played in a piece of music.
ENSEMBLE	A group.
MELODY	The tune.
ACCOMPANIMENT	The parts that support / accompany the melody.
ROOT NOTE	The lowest note in a triad. The triad is named after the root note.

## YEAR 9

PITCH	How high or low a sound is.
DYNAMICS	The volume of the music.
TEMPO	The speed of the music.
TEXTURE	How ideas are layered (thick/thin).
TONALITY	The type of key the music is written in.
INSTRUMENTATION	The instruments used in the music.
ROMANTIC PERIOD	Music written between roughly 1820 – 1910.
EDVARD GRIEG	A Norwegian Romantic Period composer.
STAVE	The 5 lines that music is written on.
SHARP / #	Play the note that is one small step higher (black).
FLAT / b	Play the note that is one small step lower (black).
DYNAMICS	The volume of the music

# PE

## YEAR 7

### FITNESS

**Fitness:** The ability to fulfil a particular role or task. The condition of being physically fit and healthy.

**Antagonistic muscles:** A pair of muscles that work together when exercising.

**Heart Rate:** Heart rate is the number of times the heart beats per minute.

**Breathing Rate:** Breathing rate is the number of times you breath per minute

**Recovery Rate** The time it takes for the body to recover and return back to its resting state.

**PARQ** Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire completed to see if a person is ready to take part in Physical Activity and to assess the level they are able to train at.

## YEAR 8

### NETBALL OAA & BOYS HANDBALL & RUGBY

Traversing

Transferred

Bouldering

Teamwork

Orienteering

Consistency

Technique

Possession

Dodging

Communication

## YEAR 9

### T3 SPELLING OPTIONS

Traversing

Bouldering.

Opposition

Communication.

Consistency

Technique

Transferred

Accuracy

Pressurised

Defensive

Tactical

### ATHLETICS

Pacing

Drive

Explosive

React

Power

Intensity

Slow twitch Fibres

Fast twitch Fibres

## **BADMINTON**

**Forecourt, midcourt, rearcourt:** The front, middle, back third of the court.

**Serving Forehand:** Non dominant foot forward. Swing racket arm back when releasing the shuttle and transfer body weight from back to front when making contact with the shuttle around knee height.

**Backhand:** Racket foot in front. Hold racket out in front of you at a downward angle. Shuttle held at waist height, and hit with a gentle push over the net to start a rally.

**Clear:** A shot hit deep into the opponent's court

**Drop Shot:** A shot that just drops over the net

**Smash:** A powerful overhead shot

**Net Shot:** A shot hit from the forecourt that just drops over the net

## **OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES**

Bouldering

Bouldering

Footholds

Handholds

Egyptian

Cross Through

Foot swap

Jug

Edge

Traversing

Foot hold

Hand hold

Route

## **ORIENTEERING**

Navigation

Decision making

Control marker

Communication

Cardiovascular fitness

Speed

Co-operation

Orientation

Map reading

Teamwork

Safety

## **TEAM BUILDING**

Communication

Listening

Speaking

Non verbal

Creative thinking

Leadership

Trust

Team work

## **TRAMPOLINING**

Body tension

Coaching

Combine

Control

Create

Creative

Feedback

Flight

Fluency

Improve

Landing

Performance

Precision

Pointing

Replicate

Rotating

Routine

Safety

Skills

Spotters

Straight

Stopping

Technique

Trampoline

# PHOTOGRAPHY GCSE

Critical	Expressing or involving an analysis of the merits and faults of a work of literature, music, or art.
Investigate	Carry out research or study into a topic or subject.
Annotate	Add notes to give an explanation or comment on your work.
Contextual	Depending on or relating to circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement or idea.
Research	The systematic investigation into the study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
Explore	Travel through an unfamiliar topic to learn more about it.

Appropriate	Suitable or proper in the circumstances.
Refine	Remove unwanted elements.
Select	Carefully choose as being the best or most suitable.
Experiment	A process or procedure undertaken to make a discovery.
Technique	A way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work.
Explore	Travel through an unfamiliar area or topic to learn about it.
Skill	The ability to do something well.
Process	A series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end.

Record	To set down in writing or some other permanent form for later reference.
Observation	The action or process of closely or monitoring something or someone.
Insights	The capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something.
Intentions	A thing intended; an aim or plan.
Planning	The process of making plans for something.
Primary research	Research that you collect yourself.

<b>Relevant</b>	Closely connected or appropriate to what is being done or considered.
<b>Personal</b>	Belonging to or affecting a particular person rather than anyone else.
<b>Meaningful</b>	Having meaning.
<b>Response</b>	A verbal, written or other answer to a question.
<b>Visual Language</b>	A diagram, a map, a painting are all examples of uses of visual language.
<b>Demonstrate</b>	Give a practical exhibition and explanation of how a machine, skill is performed.
<b>Make connections</b>	To understand that there is a relationship between two or more things.
<b>Conclusion</b>	The end or finish of an event, process, or text.

<b>Macro</b>	A setting on the camera that lets you focus on subjects which are very close to the camera lens
<b>Aperture</b>	This is a hole or opening that controls the amount of light that comes through the camera and onto the sensor
<b>Shutter speed</b>	This is the length of time that the camera's sensor is exposed to light
<b>Self timer</b>	A feature on a camera which counts down then takes a photo
<b>Flash</b>	A flash is a device used on a camera to artificially light up a scene
<b>Photojournal</b>	A series of photographs typically arranged chronologically to tell a story, can be accompanied by text to support the narrative
<b>Composition</b>	How the visual elements in the image have been arranged or framed. The composition can be changed by moving the camera about, zooming in or out, changing a lens or changing the height of the camera e.g. crouching down.
<b>Depth of field</b>	The distance between the nearest and furthest objects giving a focussed image
<b>Foreground</b>	The part of the image that is at the front and nearest to the viewer.
<b>Background</b>	The part of the image that is at the back and furthest from the viewer.
<b>Middle Ground</b>	The part of the image that is in the middle between the foreground and the background
<b>Viewpoint</b>	Refers to the position the camera is in when viewing a scene e.g. birds eye view is from above.
<b>Cropping</b>	Is the removal of unwanted areas of the image, usually the outer areas

<b>Focus</b>	How clear the elements in the image have been displayed e.g. blurry/sharp
<b>Blurred</b>	Whether the image/part of image is indistinct or hazy (often when the image is out of focus)
<b>Saturation</b>	The intensity of colour the image holds, saturated images usually have overly bright colours
<b>ISO</b>	This relates to the sensitivity of the sensor to light and is a setting that will brighten or darken a photo.

# RE

## KS3

### YEAR 7

#### HT1

#### WHAT MAKES US A COMMUNITY?

Unique	Something that is one of a kind and unlike anything else
Values	Standards or judgements of what someone believes is important in life
Characteristics	A feature of quality of a person, place or thing that can help identify them.
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument
Stereotype	An oversimplifies idea of a particular type of person which can be harmful or wrong

#### WHY DO PROMISES MATTER?

Key Word	Definition
Promise	An assurance that someone will do something or that something will happen.
Covenant	An agreement between God and his people.
Salvation	The deliverance from sin and its consequences, thought to be brought by faith in God/Jesus.
Hebrews	The ancient people who lived in Israel and whose scripture and traditions form the basis of the Jewish religion.
Commitment	The quality of being dedicated to a person, cause or activity.
Sin	An act against the will of God.
Ten Commandments	The list of laws given to Moses on Mount Sinai.
Unconditional Love	A love which is not dependent on the worthiness of the one who is loved.
Faithfulness	A long term devoted commitment and loyalty to a person, thing or cause.
Prophet	A person chosen to speak for God and guide the people of Israel.

#### WHO IS GOD?

Omnipotent	The belief that God is all powerful.
Omnibenevolent	The belief that God is all loving.
Omniscient	The belief that God is all knowing, He knows an individuals past, present and future.
Transcendent	Something, like God, which is above and beyond human experience.

## HOW IS JESUS THE NEW COVENANT?

Scripture	The term used to refer to any collection of inspired or holy writings.
Ten Commandments	The ten laws given to Moses by God, on Mount Sinai.
Saviour	A person who saves someone or something from danger/difficulty.
Beatitudes	Eight blessings listed by Jesus, on the Sermon on the Mount.
Redemption	The forgiveness of sins through Jesus' sacrifice.
Covenant	A promise made between God and His people.
Bible	The Holy book for Christians, containing the Old and New Testament
Lamb of God	A title for Jesus showing that he is The Son of God.
Grace	A blessing from God.

## HT2

### THE LIFE OF JESUS

Messiah	The promised deliverer of the Jewish nation
Incarnation	To become flesh, the belief that The Son of God became human in Jesus.
Resurrection	The rising of Christ from the dead, Jesus rose on the 3rd day
Disciple	A personal follower of Christ during his life, Jesus had 12

## HT3

### WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OF CATHOLIC IDENTITY?

Catholic	Meaning the 'whole world' or 'universal', to include all.
Sacrament	A rite of passage, giving grace to those who receive it.
Eucharist	Also known as Holy Communion. This is the bread and wine, Jesus' body and blood.
Ordination	The action of a person being ordained (becoming a Priest).
Consecrated	The process where the bread and wine are blessed by the Priest to become the actual body and blood of Christ.
Sacramental imagination	This is how God is seen in the world today, in our everyday lives.
Scripture	The term used to refer to any collection of holy writings.
Church/church	With a capital C means the Christian community, with a lower case C means the church building.
Catechism	A book that explains the beliefs and teachings of Catholicism, for modern day Catholics.
Pope	The leader of the Catholic Church, throughout the whole world.

## HT4

### THE KINGDOM OF GOD

Saint	Someone who has placed their hope in Christ and belong to him through Baptism.
Communion of Saints	A fellowship between Christians living and dead.
Joy	A feeling of great pleasure and happiness.
Challenge	A call to someone to participate in a difficult situation.

### WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE CATHOLIC?

Schism	A split or division caused by differences in opinion or belief.
Catechism	A single authoritative book containing the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church concerning faith and morals.
Infallible	Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong.
Catholic	Means 'whole world' or 'universal'.
Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions and enforce obedience.
Creed	Statement of Christian belief.
Salvation	The process of being saved from sin and returning to God through his grace.
Denomination	Different groups or churches within Christianity.
Church	The community of Christians (with all a small c it means the Christian place of worship)

## HT5

### JOYS & CHALLENGES

Martyr	A person who has been killed for their faith, or commitment to Charity.
Prayer	An attempt to contact God, usually through words.
Joy	A feeling of great pleasure or happiness
Challenge	A call to someone to participate in a difficult situation.

## HT6

### INTRODUCTION TO ISLAM

Allah	The title for God in the Islamic Faith
Mosque	The Muslim place of worship
Qur'an	The holy book for Muslims
Prophet Muhammad	The most important person in the Islamic faith, founder of Islam

## HOW DO WE LIVE JUSTLY?

Fresco	A painting done straight onto a plastered wall (not a canvas).
Tabernacle	A place of honour behind the altar, where the Blessed Sacrament is kept.
Cruciform	In the shape of a cross (as many churches are when viewed from above).
Consecration	The actions leading to the bread and wine becoming Body and Blood of Christ.
Architecture	The way in which a structure is planned and designed.
Passion play	A play that
Culture	A way of life and sense of identity of a particular group in society.

## YEAR 9

### HT1

#### SANCTITY OF LIFE

Sanctity of Life	Life is holy and a gift from God.
Quality of Life	The idea that life must have some benefits for it to be worth living.
Sacred	Connected with God or dedicated to a religious person.
Euthanasia	The painless killing of someone living with a painful disease.
Voluntary Euthanasia	Ending life painlessly when someone in great pain asks for death
Abortion	The removal of a foetus from the womb before it can survive.
Dominion	When you are in charge of something or rule it.
Conception	The act of becoming pregnant.

### HT2

#### EVIL AND SUFFERING

Natural Evil	This is a type of evil which is caused by nature.
Moral Evil	This is the type of evil caused by human choice.
Suffering	The state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship.
Agnostic	A person who is unsure about whether or not they believe in God.
Atheist	A person who does not believe that God exists.
Theist	A person who does believe that God exists.
Free Will	The ability to choose, think and act voluntarily.
Original Sin	When Adam and Eve disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden.

## HT3

### MORAL DECISIONS

Bible	The holy book for Christians sent by God. Containing the Old and New Testament.
Church	The community of Christians. (not church as in the building.)
Conscience	An inner feeling of the rightness or wrongness of an action.
Situation Ethics	The idea that we should base decisions on what is the most loving thing to do.
Stewardship	Looking after the environment for the future generations.
Authority	The power or right to give orders; make decisions; and enforce obedience.
Free Will	The ability to choose, think and act voluntarily.
Morals	The extent to which we believe something is right or wrong.

## HT4

### WHY DO PEOPLE BELIEVE IN GOD?

Revelation	The ways in which God makes himself known to all humans.
Vision	Something seen in a dream, trance or religious ecstasy, which gives a religious message.
Miracle	Something which cannot be explained by science so makes you think God has done it.
Theist	The belief that God exists.
Agnosticism	Being unsure whether God exists or not.
Transcendent	Something going beyond human experience and existing outside the material world.
Numinous	The feeling of a presence of something greater than you.
Omniscient	The belief that God is all knowing.

## HT5

### WHAT DO CATHOLICS THINK ABOUT FAMILY LIFE.

Nuclear family	A married couple and their own children.
Situation ethics	Where right and wrong depend on the circumstances of the situations.
faithfulness	Staying with your marriage partner and having sex only with them.
Marriage	The legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship.
Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
Pro creation	Making a new life.
Equality	Being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
Interfaith marriage	A marriage in which the husband and wife are from different religions

### WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A MUSLIM?

Allah	The title for God in the Islamic faith.
Hajj	Muslim pilgrimage (A journey of special religious and spiritual importance) to Mecca.
Prophet Muhammed (pbuh)	The most important prophet in The Islamic faith and founder of Islam. Pbih means peace be upon him, which shows respect.
Qur'an	The Holy book for Muslims, in the Islamic faith.
Zakat	One of the five pillars of Islam, the practice of giving to the poor (charity).
Salah	One of the five pillars of Islam, the practice of Muslim ritual prayer.
Sawm	One of the five pillars of Islam, the practice of fasting during Ramadan.
Shahadah	One of the five pillars of Islam, also the Muslim declaration of faith.

## INTRO TO JUDAISM

Shabbat	Holy day of the week beginning sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday. Saturday is the Jewish Holy day.
Torah	Part of the Tenakh, the five books of Moses.
Synagogue	Jewish place of worship.
Judaism	An ancient monotheistic* religion. The Torah is the main Holy book of Judaism.
Bar Mitzvah	Literally means 'Son of the Commandment' and celebrates a boy's coming of age at 13 years old.
Bat Mitzvah	Literally means 'daughter of the Commandment' and celebrates a girl's coming of age at 12 years old.
Orthodox Judaism	Members of the wider Jewish community who live strictly according to Jewish laws and tradition.
Reform Judaism	Members of the wider Jewish community who live less strictly (more relaxed) according to Jewish laws and tradition.

## JUDAISM: BELIEFS & TEACHING

Torah	The law of G-d, revealed to Moses in the first 5 books of Jewish Scripture.
Shekhinah	G-d's divine presence in the world today.
Messianic Age	A time when all nations will live at peace and there will be justice in the world.
Promised Land	Land promised to Abraham and descendants.
Pikuach Nefesh	The Jewish belief in the sanctity of life.
Talmud	Writings explaining the Torah.
Mitzvot	613 commandments.

## JEWISH PRACTICES

Tenakh	The Jewish holy book.
Talmud	Commentaries on the Mitzvot from Rabbis.
Kosher	Jewish food laws.
Shema	The major prayer affirming belief in one God.
Amidah	The standing prayer with 19 blessings.
Bar/Bat Mitzvah	

## RPE: RELATIONSHIPS AND FAMILIES

Cohabitation	Living together without being married.
Procreation	The creation of a new life.
Pre-marital Sex	Having sexual relationships before marriage.
Faithfulness	Staying with your marriage partner and only having sex with them.
Parish	One church and a community led by a Priest.
Natural contraception	Planning sexual relations around a woman's most fertile time of the month.
Artificial contraception	Something which allows a couple to have sex without conception occurring.
Annulment	A declaration by the Church that a marriage was never a true marriage.
Prejudice	Believing that someone is superior to another.
Discrimination	Treating someone differently because of their gender, age, race etc.

## RPE: EXISTENCE OF GOD

Revelation	God unveiling himself to humanity.
Auditory Vision	A vision with voices only, no images.
Apparition Vision	A physical vision where you see something/someone to receive a message.
Miracle	Something which breaks the law of science, which only God could have done it.
Religious Experience	An event that people feel gives them direct contact with God.
Design	When things are complex and have a specific purpose.
Cosmological	Arguing from the nature of the universe to God's existence.
Contingency	The fact that something doesn't have to exist, it could either be or not.
Righteous	Morally right or just.
Agnosticism	Someone who is unsure on whether God exists.

## CATHOLIC: BELIEFS & TEACHING

Trinity	God is three persons in one.
Nicene Creed	Statement of Catholic belief.
Incarnation	God in flesh form through Jesus.
Paschal Mystery	Last days of Jesus' life including passion, death, resurrection and ascension.
Salvation	Deliverance from sin and its consequences.
Grace	God's blessing and mercy.
Eschatology	Religious beliefs about death, judgement and life after death.
Heaven	A place of infinite peace in the presence of God.
Hell	A place of eternal separation from God.
Purgatory	A preparation for heaven, a place of purification and healing.
Creation ex nihilo	Creation from nothing.

## **CATHOLIC: FORMS OF EXPRESSION**

Architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Redemption	Being saved from sin, through the sacrifice of Jesus.
Sarcophagi	A stone container for bones.
Transubstantiation	The belief that the bread and wine change into the body and blood of Jesus.
Fresco	A painting painted on freshly laid plaster.
Sculpture	Artist three dimensional figures, usually made of expensive materials.
Statue	A cast figure of a religious person, usually life sized.
Evangelists	Author of a Gospel.
Mystery Play	Plays which explain Biblical stories.
Passion Play	Plays which explain Jesus' last days.

# KS4

## CATHOLIC

### BELIEFS & TEACHING

Trinity	God is three persons in one.
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### PRACTICES

Sacramental Nature of Reality	The way God can be seen in the world today e.g. through His Creation.
Sacrament	An outward sign of an inward gift, instituted by Christ.
Prayer	Communicating with God, usually through words.
Popular Piety	Worship, respect and devotion shown to God and the Saints.
Pilgrimage	A religious journey with God.
Catholic Social Teaching	Teachings of the Catholic Church which respond to social issues.
Mission	Living the Gospel 'Good News'.
Evangelism	Spreading the Gospel 'Good News'.

## WISDOM & AUTHORITY

Bible	Holy book for Christians.
Magisterium	The living, teaching office of the Church.
Catechism	A book containing the explanations of Catholic beliefs and teachings.
Pontifex	Another name for the Pope.
Apostolic	The apostles, earliest followers of Jesus.
Catholic	Universal or world wide.
Conscience	An inner feeling of the rightness or wrongness of an action.
Discipleship	A dedicated follower of God and Jesus.

## JUDAISM:

### BELIEFS & TEACHING

Torah	The law of G-d, revealed to Moses in the first 5 books of Jewish Scripture.
Shekhinah	G-d's divine presence in the world today.
Messianic Age	A time when all nations will live at peace and there will be justice in the world.
Decalogue	The Ten Commandments.
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Contingency	The fact that something doesn't have to exist, it could either be or not.
Righteous	Morally right or just.
Agnosticism	Someone who is unsure on whether God exists.

# SCIENCE

## YEAR 7

### CELLS

Organism	A living thing (e.g. plant, animal)
Unicellular	A single-celled organism
Multicellular	An organism made of many cells
Cell	Basic building blocks of living things
Organelle	Parts that make up cells
Tissue	Several cells of the same type
Organ	A group of different tissues that work together to perform a function
Organ System	Several organs working together
Magnification	Making an object appear bigger than its actual size
Diffusion	Particles moving from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration

### ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

Element	A substance made of only one type of particle
Compound	A substance made of two or more types of particle chemically joined together
Mixture	A substance made of two or more types of particle mixed together
Malleable	Can be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking
Ductile	Can be drawn into a wire
Sonorous	"Rings" like a bell when hit
Brittle	Breaks easily

## FORCES

Forces	A push, pull or twist which changes the shape, speed or direction of an object.
Newton	The unit a force is measured in. The size of forces are measured using a Newton meter.
Contact Forces	Act between objects that are physically touching.
Friction	The force between two surfaces that are moving against each other.
Air Resistance	The Forces that acts in the opposite direction to an object moving through air.
Reaction or Normal	The force that supports an object on a solid surface.
Tension	The force transmitted through an object pulled at each end. E.g. a rope or wire.
Upthrust	The upward force exerted by a fluid on an object floating on it.
Non-contact Forces	Act between objects without them physically touching each other.
Magnetic Force	The force exerted by a magnetic field on a magnetic material.
Electrostatic Force	The force that acts between two charged objects.
Gravity	A phenomenon which causes objects to be attracted to the centre of the Earth.
Mass	The amount of matter an object is made up of. Measured in Kilograms, Kg.
Weight	The force acting on an object due to gravity. Weight is measured in Newtons (N).

## HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Puberty	Time during which sexual maturity happens.
Gamete	Sex cell (sperm in males and ova/eggs in females).
Gestation	The time during which a fertilised egg develops into a baby ready to be born.
Fetus (foetus)	An unborn baby. Usually eight weeks after conception.
Hormone	Chemical messenger produced in glands and carried by the blood to specific organs in the body.
Placenta	The organ in the uterus of pregnant mammals that allows the transfer of nutrients and waste products between the mother and the fetus through the umbilical cord.
Reproductive system	The organs and tissues involved in producing offspring.

## SEPARATING MIXTURES

Element	Contains only one type of atom.
Compound	Different types of atoms bonded together.
Mixture	Different elements or compounds not bonded together.
Solute	The substance which is dissolved.
Solvent	The liquid a solute is dissolved in.
Solution	Mixture of solvent and solute.
Filtration	Used to separate solids and liquids.
Distillation	Used to separate a mixture of liquids based on boiling point.
Chromatography	Used to separate mixtures such as inks based on how well they dissolve.

## ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS

Resistance	A property of a component, making it difficult for charge to pass through, in ohms ( $\Omega$ ).
Electrical conductor	A material that allows current to flow through it easily, and has a low resistance.
Electrical insulator	A material that does not allow current to flow easily, and has a high resistance.
Potential difference (voltage)	The amount of energy shifted from the battery to the moving charge, or from the charge to circuit components, in volts (V).
Current	The Flow of electrons in a circuit, in Amps (A).
Electron	Particle which carries charge in a circuit.

## WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY

Apparatus	The equipment used to carry out an experiment.
Method	Instructions for how to carry out an experiment.
Hypothesis	A theory or idea which can be tested by an experiment.
Independent Variable	The factor that you change in an investigation.
Dependent Variable	The factor that you measure in an investigation.
Control Variables	The factors that are kept the same in an investigation.
Units	Follow a measurement to tell us what the number means. E.g. the length of the book was 20 <u>cm</u> . cm is the <u>unit</u> .
Table	Used to record and display data collected.
Bar chart	Displays the values of categories.
Line graph	Shows the relationship between two continuous variables.
Anomalous result Anomaly	A result that doesn't fit in with the pattern of the other results.
Line of best fit	A straight or curved line drawn to show the pattern of data points.
Mean (Average)	Add the values together and divide the total by the number of values. E.g. $3 + 5 + 4 = 12$ $12 \div 3 = 4$

## ENERGY

Kinetic energy	The energy an object has because it is moving
Gravitational potential energy (GPE)	The energy an object has because of its position
Elastic potential energy	The energy stored in a springy object when you stretch or squash it
Thermal energy	The energy a substance has because of its temperature
Chemical energy	The energy stored in fuels, food and batteries
Conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred
Useful energy	Energy in the place it is wanted in the form that it is needed in
Wasted energy	Energy that is not usefully transferred, usually as thermal
Joules	The unit of energy

## PARTICLES

Solid	Packed in a regular structure. Strong forces hold in place so cannot move.
Liquid	Close together, forces keep contact but can move about.
Gas	Separated by large distances. Weak forces so constantly randomly moving.
Freezing	Liquid turns to a solid. Internal energy decreases.
Melting	Solid turns to a liquid. Internal energy increases.
Boiling / Evaporating	Liquid turns to a gas. Internal energy increases.
Condensation	Gas turns to a liquid. Internal energy decreases.
Sublimation	Solid turns directly into a gas. Internal energy increases.
Conservation of mass	When substances change state, mass is conserved.
Physical change	No new substance is made, process can be reversed.
Diffusion	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration. It can occur in liquids and gases.

## VARIATION

Species	A group of living things that have more in common with each other than with other groups.
Variation	The differences within and between species.
Continuous variation	Where differences between living things can have any numerical value. E.g. Height, mass hand span.
Discontinuous variation	Where differences between living things can only be grouped into categories. E.g. hair colour, eye colour, shoe size.
Genetic Variation	Differences caused by genes inherited from parents. E.g. Eye colour, natural hair colour, freckles.
Environmental Variation	Differences caused by the conditions of an individual's life. E.g. piercings, mass, language spoken.

## INHERITANCE

Inherited characteristics	Features that are passed from parents to their offspring.
DNA	A molecule found in the nucleus of cells that contains genetic information.
Chromosomes	Thread-like structures containing tightly coiled DNA.
Gene	A section of DNA that determines an inherited characteristic.
Nucleus	Where the genetic information (genes) are stored in a cell.
Gamete	Sex cell carrying genetic information. Sperm produced by males and eggs by females.
Fertilisation	The joining of two gametes (egg and sperm).

## INTERDEPENDENCE

Food chain	Show the feeding relationships and energy flow in a habitat – always starts with a producer
Food web	A system of interlocking and interdependent food chains
Herbivore	An animal that feeds on plants
Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals
Prey	The animals that predators feed on
Predator	Kill for food. They are either secondary or tertiary consumers
Producer	Green plants and algae. They make food by photosynthesis
Primary consumer	Green plants and algae. They make food by photosynthesis
Secondary (tertiary etc) consumer	Usually eat animal material – they are carnivores, For examples cats, dogs and lions.
Scavenger	Feed on dead animals. For example crows, vultures and hyenas are scavengers
Habitat	The place where an organism lives
Adaptation	Characteristic of an organism that improves its chances of surviving and/or reproducing
Omnivore	An animal that eats plants or other animals
Population	All the members of a single species that live in a habitat
Environment	All the conditions that surround a living organism
Ecosystem	A habitat and all the organisms living in it
Decomposer	Feed on dead and decaying organisms and on the undigested parts of plant and animal matter in faeces.

## UNIVERSE

Universe	Everything that exists including galaxies and solar systems.
Galaxy	Collection of stars held together by gravity.
Milky Way	The galaxy containing our Sun, Solar System and billions of other stars and planets.
Solar Systems	The Sun and the planets and other bodies in orbit around it.
Star	Bodies that give out light and that may have a Solar System of planets.
Sun	The star at the centre of our Solar System.
Planet	Any large body that orbits a star in the Solar System.
Natural Satellite	A moon in orbit around a planet.
Moon	A rocky body orbiting Earth, it its Earth's only natural satellite.
Orbit	Path taken by one object moving around another larger object, such as a satellite around the Earth.
Year	Time taken for Earth to complete one orbit of the Sun. 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.
Day	Time taken for Earth to rotate once on it's axis. 24 hours.
Phases of the Moon	Phases of the Moon Shape of the Moon as we see it from Earth because it reflects light from the Sun.
Season	Season Changes in the temperature during the year caused by the Earth movement around it's orbit.
Light Year	Light year The distance light travels in a year (over 9 million, million kilometres).

# YEAR 8

## RESPIRATION

Respiration	Chemical reaction that uses glucose and releases energy
Aerobic	Respiration <b>with</b> oxygen
Anaerobic	Respiration <b>without</b> oxygen
Fermentation	Anaerobic respiration that takes place in plant and yeast cells. Used to make beer and bread
Circulatory system	The system that transports blood around the body
Heart	Organ made of muscle that pumps blood to the lungs and to the body cells
Red blood cells	Cells that transport oxygen round the body
Blood vessels	Tubes that carry blood
Vein	Blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart
Artery	Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart
Capillary	Very small blood vessels that allow substances to diffuse into and out of cells

## PERIODIC TABLE

Element	Made of one type of atom
Compound	Different elements chemically joined
Physical property	Things you can observe and measure e.g density
Chemical property	How they behave in chemical reactions
Alkali metal	Any of the group 1 elements such as lithium, sodium and potassium.
Halogen	Elements found in group 7
Nobel gases	Un reactive elements found in group 0 e.g neon, helium and argon.
Periodic table	A table of all the elements arranged in increasing atomic number
Group	Vertical column on the periodic table
Period	Horizontal row on the periodic table

## WAVES

Waves	Vibrations that transport energy from place to place without transporting matter.
Longitudinal wave	Where the direction of vibration is the same as that of the wave.
Transverse wave	Where the direction of vibration is perpendicular to that of the wave.
Transmission	Where waves travel through a medium rather than be absorbed or reflected.
Amplitude	The maximum amount of vibration, measured from the middle position of the wave, in metres (m)
Frequency	The number of waves produced in one second, in hertz (Hz)
Wavelength	Distance between two corresponding points on a wave, in metres (m)

## ACIDS AND ALKALIS

Indicator	A substance that changes colour when it is added to acidic or alkaline solutions.
Acidic	We get an acidic solution when an acid is dissolved in water.
Alkaline	We get an alkaline solution when an alkali is dissolved in water.
Neutral	Solutions that are neither acidic nor alkaline are neutral.
Neutralisation	A chemical reaction that happens if you mix together an acid and a base.
Base	A substance that can react with acids and neutralise them. They do not dissolve in water (insoluble). If they do dissolve in water, we also call them an alkali.

## MAGNETISM

Magnet	An objects that attracts iron, cobalt and nickel
Attract	To move towards something
Repel	To move away from something
Magnetic force	The force exerted between magnets or a magnetic and a magnetic material
Magnetic pole	Magnets have a north and south pole. Like poles repel but opposite poles attract
Magnetic field	A region around a magnetic material or a moving electric charge within which the force of magnetism acts.
Core	The piece of iron, buldle of iron wires forming the central or inner portion in an electromagnet
Permanent magnet	A magnet that retains its magnetic properties by the passage of electric current through a coil surrounding
Solenoid	Cylindrical coil of wire acting as a magnet when carrying electric current

## **SPEED**

Speed	How fast an object is travelling. Measured in m/s or km/h.
Distance	How far an object has travelled. Measured in m or km.
Time	How long an object has taken to travel a distance. Measured in seconds, minutes or hours.
Acceleration	Increasing speed. The object is travelling faster and faster.
Deceleration	Decreasing speed. The object is travelling slower and slower.
Constant Speed	No change in speed. The object does not travel faster or slower.

## **TYPES OF REACTIONS**

Atom	The smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist.
Element	A substance that is made entirely from one type of atom.
Mixture	Contains different substances that are not chemically joined to each other.
Compound	A substance formed when two or more chemical elements are chemically bonded together.
Molecule	Two or more atoms of the same element or different element that are bound together.
Neutralisation	The reaction between an acid and a base.
Thermal decomposition	When a compound is broken down by heating it, forming two or more products from only one reactant.
Solute	The substance dissolved in a solution.
Combustion	Where a substance reacts with oxygen from the air and transfers energy to the surroundings as light and heat.

## SOUND

Vibration	A back and forth motion that repeats.
Longitudinal wave	Where the direction of vibration is the same as that of the wave. Eg. Sound.
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is, in decibels (dB).
Pitch	How low or high a sound is. A low (high) pitch sound has a low (high) frequency.
Amplitude	The maximum amount of vibration, measured from the middle position of the wave, in metres.
Wavelength	Distance between two corresponding points on a wave, in metres.
Frequency	The number of waves produced in one second, in hertz. Vacuum: A space with no particles of matter in it.
Oscilloscope	Device able to view patterns of sound waves that have been turned into electrical signals.
Absorption	When energy is transferred from sound to a material.
Auditory range	The lowest and highest frequencies that a type of animal can hear.
Echo	Reflection of sound waves from a surface back to the listener.

## LIGHT

Incident ray	The incoming ray
Reflected ray	The outgoing ray
Normal line	From which angles are measured, at right angles to the surface.
Angle of reflection	Between the normal and reflected ray.
Angle of incidence	Between the normal and incident ray.
Refraction	Change in the direction of light going from one material into another.
Absorption	When energy is transferred from light to a material.
Scattering	When light bounces off an object in all directions.
Transparent	A material that allows all light to pass through it.
Translucent	A material that allows some light to pass through it.
Opaque	A material that allows no light to pass through it.
Convex lens	A lens that is thicker in the middle which bends light rays towards each other.
Concave lens	A lens that is thinner in the middle which spreads out light rays.
Retina	Layer at the back of the eye with light detecting cells and where an image is formed.

## BREATHING

Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs where gas exchange takes place.
Asthma	A breathing conditions where the bronchioles constrict.
Exhalation	The process of breathing out.
Glucose	A type of sugar that the body releases energy from during respiration.
Inhalation	The process of breathing in.
Respiration Breathing	The process that the body uses to release energy from digested food. The movement of your lungs that brings in the oxygen for respiration and gets rid of the carbon dioxide produced.

## CLIMATE

Global warming	The gradual increase in surface temperature of the Earth.
Fossil fuels	Remains of dead organisms that are burned as fuels, releasing carbon dioxide.
carbon cycle	The movement of carbon and carbon compounds through the atmosphere and ecosystem.
Greenhouse effects	When energy from the sun is transferred to the thermal energy store of gases in Earth's atmosphere.

## EVOLUTION

Mutation	Mutations are changes in DNA molecules that may affect genes.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid. The material inside the nucleus of cells, carrying the genetic information of a living being.
Variation	Difference between individuals, distance from the norm.
Evolution	The change of inherited characteristics within a population over time through natural selection, which may result in the formation of a new species.
Natural selection	The natural process whereby the best-adapted individuals survive longer, have more offspring and thereby spread their characteristics. Sometimes referred to as 'survival of the fittest'.
Species	A type of organism that is the basic unit of classification. Individuals of different species are not able to interbreed successfully.

## ENERGY COSTS

Power	How quickly energy is transferred by a device (measured in watts). 1000W = 1kW
Energy resource	Something with stored energy that can be released in a useful way
Non-renewable	An energy resource that cannot be replaced and will be used up.
Renewable	An energy resource that can be replaced and will not run out. Examples are solar, wind, waves, geothermal and biomass.
Fossil Fuels	Non-renewable energy resources formed from the remains of ancient plants or animals. Examples are coal, crude oil and natural gas.

## WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY

Apparatus	The equipment used to carry out an experiment.
Method	Instructions for how to carry out an experiment.
Hypothesis	A theory or idea which can be tested by an experiment.
Independent Variable	The factor that you change in an investigation.
Dependent Variable	The factor that you measure in an investigation.
Control Variables	The factors that are kept the same in an investigation.
Units	Follow a measurement to tell us what the number means. E.g. the length of the book was 20 <u>cm</u> . cm is the <u>unit</u> .
Table	Used to record and display data collected.
Bar chart	Displays the values of categories.
Line graph	Shows the relationship between two continuous variables.
Anomalous result Anomaly	A result that doesn't fit in with the pattern of the other results.
Line of best fit	A straight or curved line drawn to show the pattern of data points.
Mean (Average)	Add the values together and divide the total by the number of values. E.g. $3 + 5 + 4 = 12$ $12 \div 3 = 4$

# YEAR 9

## ATOMS

Atom	These make up matter and are made up of three sub-atomic particles – electrons, protons and neutrons.
Electron	A negatively charged sub-atomic particle, these are found in shells. Their atomic mass is negligible.
Electron shells	Where the electrons are found, they are arranged around the nucleus
Electronic structure	This shows us how electrons are arranged. There can be a maximum of two in the first shell and 8 in the second and third
Isotopes	Different forms of an element. They have the same number of protons but different number of neutrons.
Model	A diagram that shows key information. These may change over time based on new knowledge.
Nuclear model	A later model of the atom – positive protons in the centre with electrons orbiting the nucleus.
Nucleus	The centre of the atom. It contains protons and neutrons.
Neutron	A neutral sub-atomic particle (no charge) that has an atomic mass of 1.
Plum pudding model	One of the earlier models of the atom a ball of positive charge with electrons embedded in it.
Proton	A positively charged sub-atomic particle, they are found in the nucleus and have an atomic mass of 1.

## LA

Healthy diet	A healthy diet is having balanced meals. The meals should have the correct nutritional content for our bodies needs. Bodies use nutrients for energy and growth.
Digestion	The breakdown of large, insoluble food molecules into smaller, soluble food molecules.
Soluble	Can be dissolved.
Insoluble	Cannot be dissolved.
Enzyme	A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction (e.g. digestion).
Diffusion	Where particles move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
Osmosis	The diffusion of water molecules, from a region where the water molecules are in higher concentration, to a region where they are in lower concentration, through a partially permeable membrane.
Obesity	A condition where someone is very overweight, with a lot of body fat.
Osteoporosis	A condition that affects the bones, causing them to become weak and fragile and more likely to break (fracture).
Scurvy	A rare condition that occurs when a person doesn't have enough vitamin C in their diet.
Rickets	A condition that affects bone development in children. It causes the bones to become soft and deformed.

## EARTH'S RESOURCES

Ore	A rock contains a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted profitably. E.g. iron oxide.
Native	An unreactive metals which is not found as part of a compound. E.g. gold.
Impurity	Chemical substances which differ from the chemical structure of the material or compound.
Displacement	Reaction where a more reactive metal takes the place of a less reactive metal in a compound.
Recycling	The action or process of converting waste into reusable material.
Electrolysis	Extraction of metals by passing an electric current through a liquid or solution containing ions.
Electrolyte	A substance which, when molten or in solution, will conduct an electric current.
Electrode	Used in electrolysis to connect power source to electrolyte.

## ELECTRICITY

Voltage	The strength of the push supplied by the battery.
Current	The flow of charge around a circuit
Resistance	Measure of how easy it is for current to flow.
Independent variable	The variable that you change
Dependent variable	The variable that you measure
Control variable	The variable that is kept the same.

## HEATING AND COOLING

Thermal conductor	A material that will let heat flow through it
Thermal insulator	A material that will not let heat flow through it
Conduction	The movement of heat (or electricity) through a substance. Heat is conducted due to particles vibrating and hitting each other
Convection	The transfer of heat through a liquid or gas(fluid). Convections occurs when particles with a lot of heat energy in a liquid or gas move and take the place of particles with less heat energy.
Radiation	Heat can be transferred by infrared radiation, this is an electromagnetic wave and doesn't use particles
Temperature	Temperature is a measure of how hot something is
Heat	Heat is a measure of the thermal energy contained in an object
Thermal energy	Energy that is due to particles moving and results in an object having a temperature. It is transferred as heat.

## WORK

Scalar Quantity	Has a size but no direction
Vector Quantity	Has a size and a direction. And are shown using an arrow.
Levers	Made of a bar and a pivot. Used to make lifting or applying pressure easier
Work Done	The energy transferred when a force moves an object.
Directly Proportional	Where an increase in one quantity causes a corresponding increase in the other quantity
Contact Forces	Act between objects that are physically touching.
Non-contact Forces	Act between objects without them physically touching each other.
Force Diagram	Diagram to show the forces acting on an object.
Newton	The unit a force is measured in. The size of forces are measured suing a Newton meter.
Force	A push, pull or twist which changes the shape, speed or direction of an object.
Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy is transferred from one store to another
Resultant force	The overall force acting on an object.

## PLANTS AND PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Transpiration	The evaporation of water through the stomata
Xylem	Transports water and minerals up the stem from the roots
Phloem	Transports sugars produced in the leaf
Osmosis	The movement of water from a high water concentration to a low water concentration across a partially permeable membrane

# YEAR 10

## RESPIRATION, GAS EXCHANGE AND CIRCULATION

Respiration	Respiration releases energy for movement, keeping warm and building larger molecules
Aerobic respiration	(releases lots of energy): Glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water
Anaerobic respiration	(releases little energy): Glucose → lactic acid
Oxygen Debt	The amount of extra oxygen the body needs after exercise to react with the accumulated lactic acid and remove it from cells.

## PLANTS AND PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Meristem tissue	Tissue can differentiate into any tissue the plant needs
Transpiration	The evaporation of water through the stomata
Translocation	Phloem cells transport sugars produced in the leaves up and down the stem to growing and storage tissues
Xylem	Transports water and minerals up the stem from the roots
Phloem	Transports sugars produced in the leaf
Pathogen	Micro-organisms that cause infectious disease (eg bacteria, protists, fungi and viruses)
Communicable diseases	A disease which can be spread to others
Osmosis	The movement of water from a high water concentration to a low water concentration across a partially permeable membrane

## LIFESTYLE AND HEALTH

Health	A state of physical, mental and social well-being
Disease	A condition that prevents part of the body from working properly
Risk Factor	Aspect's of a person's lifestyle that increase their chance of getting a disease
Cardiovascular Disease	A disease of the heart and/or blood vessels
Carcinogen	A cancer causing chemical
Stent	A treatment for coronary heart disease
Statin	A medicine used for coronary heart disease
Homeostasis	The maintenance of constant optimum conditions inside the organism in response to internal and external changes.
Insulin	A hormone that regulated blood glucose inside the body
Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)	A hormone involved in the menstrual cycle that causes an egg to mature in an ovary
Luteinising hormone (LH)	A hormone involved in the menstrual cycle that causes an egg to be released
Ovulation	Where an egg is released from an ovary
In vitro fertilisation (IVF)	A type of fertility treatment

## RADIATION AND RISK

Absorption and Emission of radiation	Atoms gain energy by heating, from electricity or by absorbing EM radiation. This causes electrons to jump to higher energy levels. When the electron jump back to lower levels, EM radiation is given out (emitted).
Radioactive decay	There are 4 types of radiation emitted from an unstable nucleus: alpha, beta, gamma and a neutron
Half Life	Half-life is the time taken for the number of nuclei of the isotope to halve, OR the time taken for the count rate to halve.
Radioactive Contamination	Unwanted presence of a source of radiation inside, or on the surface of, other materials. It is difficult to remove, and continues emitting radiation.
Irradiation	Exposing an object to radiation from an outside source. The object <b>does not become radioactive</b> .

## PREVENTING, TREATING AND CURING DISEASE

Communicable (infectious) disease	A disease which can be spread to others.
Pathogen	Micro-organisms that cause infectious disease (eg. Bacteria, protists, fungi and viruses)
Bacteria	Prokaryotic cells. Some can cause disease by making toxins
Protists	Eukaryotic cells. Some can cause disease.
Fungi	Class of organisms that include mushrooms. Some can cause disease.
Virus	The smallest organisms. Much smaller than bacteria. They reproduce inside host cells damaging them and causing disease.
Droplet inhalation	When a disease is spread through coughs and sneezes.
Direct contact	When a disease is only spread from physical contact
Antibiotics	A group of chemicals which can kill bacteria (eg. Penicillin)
Antiviral drugs	A group of chemicals which can prevent viruses reproducing. Hard to develop safe ones.
Fungicides	A group of chemicals which kill fungi.
Painkillers	A type of drug that treats pain symptoms but does not kill pathogens
Lymphocyte	White blood cell

## EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE

Potable water	Water that is safe to drink
Pure water	Water without anything added to it. E.G. 100% H <sub>2</sub> O
Desalination	Removing salt by distillation or reverse osmosis
Sterilisation	Killing bacteria and microbes (using chlorine, ozone or UV)
Distillation	Evaporation followed by condensation, uses a lot of energy
Final treatment	Bacteria allowed to settle out. Water is sterilised and ready to drink.
Primary treatment	Sediments are allowed to settle from the mixture
Reverse osmosis	A process using membranes to remove the salt
Effluent	Liquid waste sewage discharged into rivers and seas.
Screening	Solid waste and grit removed by a metal grid
Secondary treatment	Bacteria feed on the remaining organic waste. The tank has air bubbled through it so aerobic respiration can occur.
Sludge	Solid sewage waste. Dried and used as fertiliser or burned to generate electricity
Green house gases	Gases which increase the temperature of the atmosphere. E.g. carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour.
Greenhouse effect	When excess greenhouse gases absorb and radiate IR radiation back to the earth, warming it.
Man-made climate change	The leading theory that human activities are causes an increase in the global temperature.
Carbon footprint	Total amount of carbon dioxide emitted over the life of a product, service or event.
Global dimming	Particulates block the light from the sun slightly, reducing global temperature.
Acid rain	Gases dissolve in rain causing damage to buildings, statues, lakes and trees.

## ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

Ecosystem	All the living organisms in a particular environment together with all the non-living components.
Habitat	Where a particular organism lives in an ecosystem.
Population	Made up of all the individuals of the same species in a habitat.
Community	Made up of all the populations of different organisms that live in the same habitat.
Food chain	Represents the feeding relationships within a community. All food chains begin with a producer that synthesises molecules.
Food web	Can be used to understand the interdependence of species within an ecosystem in terms of food sources.
Interdependence	Different species rely on each other for survival within an ecosystem.
Competition	The process by which organisms try to gain raw materials over each other. Plants compete for space, light, water and mineral ions. Animals compete for food, shelter, mates and water.
Abiotic	Non-living factors.
Biotic	Living factors.
Biodiversity	The variety of all the living organisms within the Earth or ecosystem.

## INHERITANCE

Genotype	The set of alleles that contributes to a certain characteristic e.g. height.
Phenotype	The characteristics or 'features' of an organism.
Variation	The differences between organism.
Allele	An alternative form of a gene.
<b>Dominant</b>	A dominant allele will be expressed even if there is only one copy present.
<b>Recessive</b>	A recessive allele is only expressed if two copies are present .
<b>Homozygous</b>	Two of the same allele are present.
<b>Heterozygous</b>	Two different alleles are present.

## VARIATION AND EVOLUTION

Mutation	Mutations are changes in DNA molecules that may affect genes.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid. The material inside the nucleus of cells, carrying the genetic information of a living being.
Variation	Difference between individuals, distance from the norm.
Phenotype	The visible characteristics of an organism which occur as a result of its genes.
Genome	The complete set of DNA found in an organism.
Inheritance	The gaining of traits genetically transmitted from parents to offspring.
Evolution	The change of inherited characteristics within a population over time through natural selection, which may result in the formation of a new species.
Natural selection	The natural process whereby the best-adapted individuals survive longer, have more offspring and thereby spread their characteristics. Sometimes referred to as 'survival of the fittest'.
Species	A type of organism that is the basic unit of classification. Individuals of different species are not able to interbreed successfully.
Speciation	New species formed when one species becomes isolated geographically or environmentally they may evolve in different ways to suit different conditions.
Selective breeding	An artificial process in which organisms with desired characteristics are chosen as parents for the next generation.
Genetic engineering	Process which involves the artificial transfer of genetic information from one donor cell or organism to another.

# YEAR 11

## FORCES AND ENERGY CHANGES

Force	Something that makes a change happen
Magnitude	The value of a force in newtons
Scalar	Things that have magnitude but not direct
Vector	Things that have a magnitude and a direction.
Contact force	Can only act when two things touch
Non-contact force	Can act on things not touching
Balanced (forces)	When forces are equal and opposite each other also called equilibrium
Unbalanced (forces)	When opposing forces are not equal to each other
Resultant (force)	The overall force once all the forces are considered
Newton (N)	Unit force is measured in
Newtonmeter	A spring calibrated so it has a scale to measure force
Force arrows	Show direction and size of a force
Centre of mass	A point in the middle of an object where all its mass acts
Deformation	A change in shape due to the application of a force
Elastic	A material that returns to its original shape after being deformed
Inelastic (Plastic)	A material that does NOT return to its original shape after being deformed

## STRUCTURE AND BONDING

Ionic Bond	When a metal donates electrons to a non-metal forming opposite charged ions that are attracted to each other
Covalent Bond	A shared pair of electrons between two non-metal
Metallic Bond	Positive metal ions in a 'sea' of delocalised electrons
Ions	Charged atoms which have either gained or lost electrons
Electrons	Negative particles found in the shells of atoms
Group 0	The unreactive 'noble gases' all elements aim to get to group 0 electron configuration when they react
Dot and cross diagrams	The simplest way we show the bonding in atoms
Polymer	A long chain molecule made up of repeating monomers
Monomer	The small molecules that join together to make polymers
Delocalised	Electrons which are free to move anywhere
Alloy	A mixture of a metal and another element to change its properties

## MAGNETISM

Permanent magnet	A material which is always magnetic
Poles	The place where the magnetic force is strongest, many fields lines i.e. north and south
Magnetic field lines	The lines that show the direction of magnetic force. The closer, the stronger the force is. Arrows go from north to south poles.
Induced magnet	A material that becomes a magnet when placed in a magnetic field
Magnetic material	A material that can be attracted to a magnet (iron, nickel and cobalt)
Electromagnet	A magnet which works when an electric current flows. A solenoid with an iron core.
Solenoid	A coil of wire that can becomes an electromagnet.
Compass	Shows the direction of a magnetic field. Used to plot a magnetic field.
Current	Flow of charge. Conventional current runs from + to -
Magnetic flux density (B) (HT ONLY)	The strength of the magnet lines per $m^2$ (measured in T (tesla))

## FORCES IN MOTION

Speed	Distance $\div$ time. Scalar quantity
Velocity	Distance (in a certain direction) $\div$ time.
Distance	How far and object moves. Scalar quantity
Displacement	The straight line distance from the start point to the end point. Vector quantity.
Terminal velocity	The maximum speed reached when the forces are balanced.

## ACIDS AND ALKALIS

Metal oxide	A compound formed when a metal ionically bonds to oxygen
Reactivity series	The order of elements in terms of their reactivity
Acid	A substance that releases H <sup>+</sup> ions and has a pH below 7
Base	A substance that neutralises an Acid and has a pH above 7
Alkali	A type of soluble base. A metal hydroxide. Releases OH <sup>-</sup> ions
Neutralisation	When an acid reacts with a base to produce a salt and water
Carbonates	Ionic compounds containing carbon and oxygen
Salt	Ionic compound formed when acid and base react
Soluble	A substance that dissolves
Insoluble	A substance that does not dissolve
Indicator	A substance that changes colour when pH changes
Electrolysis	Splitting up an ionic substance using electricity
Molten	Turned to a liquid
Solution	Dissolved in water

## RATE AND EXTENT OF CHEMICAL CHANGE

Rate of reaction	The speed at which a reaction occurs
Exothermic	Giving out energy, usually in the form of heat
Endothermic	Taking in energy, usually in the form of heat
Reversible reaction	A reaction which can easily be reversed
Activation energy	The energy required for a reaction to occur
Overall energy changes	Energy required to break the bonds (activation energy) – energy released when bonds are formed
Catalyst	A substance which speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy
Enzyme	A biological catalyst
Equilibrium	The point where a reversible reaction in a closed system has equal rates for both forward and reverse reactions

## CARBON CHEMISTRY

Hydrocarbon	A chemical made of only carbon and hydrogen
Crude oil	A mixture of hydrocarbons found in rock
Alkanes	Saturated hydrocarbons (without double bond)
Alkene	Unsaturated hydrocarbon (with double bond). They turn bromine water from brown to colourless
Fractional distillation	A process of separating crude oil using the different boiling points of fractions
Viscosity	How thick a liquid is
Flammability	How easily catches fire
Boiling point	The temperature at which a substance turns from a liquid to a gas
Combustion	A reaction where a fuel is oxidised releasing heat energy
Cracking	Breaking less useful long-chain alkanes into useful short-chain alkanes and alkenes

## RESOURCES OF MATERIALS

Ore	A rock that contains enough metal compound that is it economically viable to extract.
Oxidation	When an element chemically combines with oxygen. (HT Loses electrons)
Reduction	When an element loses oxygen (HT Gains electrons)
Reactivity Series	The reactivity series shows metals in order of reactivity, from most to least.
Native Metal	Unreactive metals that are found as pure metal in the ground e.g gold & silver
Electrolysis	Electrolysis is the process by which ionic substances are decomposed (broken down) into simpler substances when an electric current is passed through them.
HT Bioleaching	Bacteria is used to break down low-grade ores to produce an acidic solution containing copper ions. The solution is then electrolysed
HT Phytomining	Plants absorb copper ions and then are burnt. The copper containing ash is reacted with acid and then electrolysed
Displacement	In a displacement reaction: a more reactive metal will displace (take the place of) a less reactive metal from its compounds.
Chemical	Energy stored as chemicals waiting to react.
Kinetic	Energy in objects that move.
Gravitational Potential	Energy stored in objects raised up against the force of gravity.
Elastic Potential	Energy stored in an object that have been stretched.
Nuclear	Energy stored in the nuclei of atoms that can fuse (nuclear fusion) or split (nuclear fission).
Sound	Energy transferred by vibrating particles
Light	Visible energy transferred by electromagnetic waves
Thermal	Energy stored in magnets that are attracting or repelling.
Electrical	Energy stored in electric charges that are attracting or repelling.
Internal	Energy stored in the movement of particles. It is a combination of the kinetic energy of the particles and the potential energy of particles that are apart from each other. Can be modified by heating or cooling.
Mechanical transfer	Energy transferred when a force moves through a distance.
Electrical transfer	Energy transferred when a charge moves.
Radiation transfer	Energy transferred by electromagnetic radiation.
Heat transfer	Energy transferred when an object is heated.
Dissipation	Energy becoming spread out instead of in a concentrated store. "Wasted" energy.
Lubrication	A method of reducing unwanted energy transfers by application of a lubricant (e.g. oil) to reduce friction. Occurs in machines.
Insulation	A method of reducing energy transfers by the use of insulators (non-conductive material). Occurs in buildings.
Conservation of energy	The law that states that energy cannot be created or destroyed.
Efficiency	$\text{efficiency} = \text{useful output energy transfer} \div \text{total input energy transfer}$

# TECHNOLOGY

## YEAR 8

Manufacture  
Production  
Planning  
Accuracy  
Costings  
Waste  
Culture  
Pattern  
Embroidery  
Seam  
Toile

## YEAR 9

Process  
Hazard  
Adhesive  
Sustainability  
Assessment  
Demographic  
Abbreviation  
Environment  
Visualisation  
Elevations