

Autumn 1 Keywords Year 8

Subject	Keywords and Definitions
Art	Observation: Looking closely and drawing what is really there not what you think is there. Proportion: How big one part is compared to another (e.g. the apple is smaller than the jug). Detail: Small features like scratches, folds, or patterns. Highlight: The brightest spot where light hits the object. Shadow: The darker areas where light is blocked. Tone: Lightness or darkness of a colour or pencil mark. Hue: The basic colour (red, blue, yellow). Shape: Flat outline (circle, square, triangle). Form: 3D shape (sphere, cube, cylinder). Composition: How objects are arranged in the artwork.
Computing	Algorithm: A step-by-step set of instructions to solve a problem, often represented using flowcharts or pseudocode before being programmed. Selection: A programming construct where a decision is made and a path is chosen based on a condition (e.g., using IF...ELSE statements). Iteration: A programming construct where a group of instructions is repeated either a set number of times or until a condition is met (loops). Variable: A named container in a program that stores data which can be updated or changed as the program executes. CPU (Central Processing Unit): The "brain" of the computer that fetches, decodes, and executes program instructions. RAM (Random Access Memory): The computer's temporary, volatile working memory where data and programs currently in use are stored. Binary: The base-2 number system (0 and 1) that computers use to represent all data at a hardware level, including text, numbers, and images. Data Packet: A small chunk of data into which a larger file or message is broken down before being sent across a network. Protocol: A set of rules that governs how data is transmitted and formatted across a network (e.g., HTTP, HTTPS). Cybersecurity: The practice of protecting systems, networks, and data from digital attacks, theft, or damage.
Drama	Conflict: A disagreement, struggle, or fight between people, groups, or countries. In World War I, conflict took place between opposing nations

	Monologue (Dear Diary): An extended speech delivered by one character, expressing their thoughts, feelings, or experiences. Conscription: The compulsory recruitment of people into the armed forces. During World War I, many men were required by law to join the army. The Home Front: The civilians and communities at home who supported the war effort while soldiers fought overseas. Verbatim: A style of performance that uses the exact words from real interviews, speeches, or recordings. Trench Warfare: A type of fighting where soldiers lived and fought from long, narrow ditches called trenches. Trench Foot: A painful medical condition caused by standing in cold, wet trenches for long periods of time. Over-the-top: The moment when soldiers climbed out of the trenches and charged towards the enemy during an attack. Armistice Day: The day that marks the end of fighting in World War I. The armistice (agreement to stop fighting) came into effect at 11 a.m. on 11 November 1918. Characterisation: The way an actor creates and develops a character using voice, movement, facial expressions, and emotions
English	Interpretation: An explanation of what you think a text means. Different readers may have different interpretations Inference: A conclusion you reach using clues from the text and your own thinking, rather than something stated directly Narrative: The story of the poem, including any protagonists, events or plot Onomatopoeia: A word that sounds like the noise it describes, such as <i>bang</i>, <i>buzz</i>, or <i>crash</i> Ballad: A poem or song that tells a story, often involving adventure, romance, or tragedy Enjambment: When a sentence continues onto the next line of a poem without a pause or full stop Simile: A comparison using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> Metaphor: A comparison where something is described as <i>being</i> something else to create meaning or effect Tone: The feelings, mood, or attitude expressed by the writer or speaker Symbolism: When an object, person, colour, or action represents a deeper meaning or idea Connotations: The ideas, feelings, or associations that a word makes a reader think about beyond its literal meaning

Food Technology	<u>Nutrition & Health</u> Nutrients: Substances in food that the body needs to stay healthy. Balanced diet: Eating the correct proportions of different foods for good health. Carbohydrates: Nutrients that provide energy (e.g. bread, pasta, rice). Protein: Nutrient needed for growth and repair of the body. Fats: Provide energy and help keep the body warm. Vitamins: Help the body function properly and stay healthy. Minerals: Nutrients that help bones, teeth, and body systems. Fibre: Helps digestion and keeps the gut healthy. Hydration: Keeping the body supplied with water.
Geography	Tectonic Plate: These are huge pieces of flat rock located beneath the earth's surface that move very slowly. Epicentre: This is the specific area on the earth's surface located directly above the point where an earthquake originates. Hypocentre (Focus): This refers to the area below the surface where an earthquake starts. Richter Scale: The primary scale used to measure the strength of an earthquake. Seismometer: This is a specialized instrument used by scientists to measure earthquake impact waves. Ring of Fire: This is a region around the Pacific Ocean where the majority of the world's earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanoes occur Tsunami: Large, powerful ocean waves typically triggered by the displacement of water from underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Magma: This is molten rock located beneath the earth's surface that rises because it is lighter than the surrounding rock. Lava: When magma erupts through openings and flows onto the earth's surface. Stratovolcano: These are large mountains with steep slopes formed from layers of volcanic rock.
History	Agriculture: Growing crops and raising livestock - to do with farming Industry: using raw materials to make goods in factories to sell on a mass scale Revolution: rapid change Agricultural Revolution: a time when farming technology improved, people could grow more crops and breed better quality livestock Selective Breeding: the process by which humans use animal and plant breeding to selectively develop characteristics eg larger animals. Enclosure: separating common land into private farms

	Crop rotation: growing a series of different types of crops in the same area in sequenced seasons Domestic system: goods produced in the home eg wool spun into woollen thread and then woven into cloth. Factory system: production of manufactured goods on a large-scale using machines in factories, introduced in Britain in the late 18th century.
Maths	<u>Ratio</u> Ratio: comparison of two or more values. Proportion: relationship between two or more quantities in which the ratio of one quantity to another is the same. Equal parts: parts of a whole with the same value. Bar model: visual representation used to show a mathematical relationship. <u>Forming algebraic expressions</u> Term: number or variable or any combination of number and variable combined by multiplication or division. Expression: collection of terms involving variables and numbers. Substitute: replace letters with numerical values. Simplify: write an expression in a simpler equivalent form. Coefficient: number in front of a variable indicating the multiple of the variable.
Music	Monophonic: a single melody line BPM: beats per minute Texture: quantity of layered sound
PD	Courtesy: Polite behaviour Manners: Treating other people respectfully Respect: Admiration for good ideas or good people Stigma: A strong feeling of disapproval that most people in a society have about something, especially when this is unfair Guilty: Feeling worried because you've done something wrong Trivialise: To make something seem less important than it really is Stereotype: A set idea that people have about a group of people Gender: A group of qualities society associates with being male or female Frustration: The feeling of being annoyed Nausea: The feeling that you are going to be sick
PE	<u>Boys:</u> <u>Basketball</u> Triple Threat: A position where a player can pass, shoot, or dribble.

	Body Positioning: Using your body correctly for balance, control, and protection of the ball. Ball Familiarisation: Becoming comfortable and confident with handling the ball. Marking (Zonal & Man-to-Man): Zonal = defending an area; Man-to-man = defending a specific player. Fast Break: Quickly attacking before the defence is set Handball Three Step Rule: Players can take a maximum of 3 steps without dribbling. Marking (Zonal & Man-to-Man): Zonal = defending an area; Man-to-man = defending a specific player. Fast Break: Rapid transition from defence to attack. Attacking & Defending: Strategies to score or prevent scoring Girls: Cheer Shapes: Strong body positions (e.g. T, V, Pike). Tumbling: Gymnastic movements such as rolls and cartwheels. Stunting: Lifting or supporting teammates safely. Jumps: Explosive movements into the air with control. Dance: Choreographed movement to music. Netball Footwork: Rules about stepping and landing when receiving the ball. Positions: Specific roles on court (e.g. GS, WA, GK). Thirds: The court is divided into three sections. Obstruction: Defending too close (within 0.9m). Contact: Physical interference with another player. Advantage: Play continues if stopping it would disadvantage a team. Offside: Players entering restricted areas. 3 Second Rule: Players must pass within 3 seconds.
Religious Education	Ethics: Thinking about what's right and wrong. Consciousness: Being aware of yourself and your surroundings. Omniscient: Knowing and having awareness of everything Sanctity of Life: The idea that all life comes from God and is therefore holy Soul: A religious idea of a person's inner, spiritual self that lives beyond the body. Humanist: A person who believes in the importance of human values and that humans should solve problems by being sensible and kind

	Genetic engineering: Manipulation of genetic materials Moral agent: Someone (or something) that can make moral choices and be held responsible. Redemption: the action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil Parable: A short story with a moral or religious message
Science	<u>Waves</u> Longitudinal: A wave where the movement goes back and forth in the same direction as the wave travels (like sound). Transverse: A wave where the movement goes up and down, while the wave travels forward (like water waves or light). Wavelength: The distance between two repeating points on a wave (like from one peak to the next). Amplitude: The height of a wave. Bigger amplitude means more energy Echo: A sound that bounces back and is heard again. Reflection: When a wave hits a surface and bounces off. Frequency: How many waves pass a point each second. Period: The time it takes for one wave to pass. Electromagnetic spectrum: All types of light waves, from radio waves to gamma rays. Lens (eye): A clear part of the eye that bends light to help you see clearly. <u>Digestion:</u> Nutrients: Substances in food that your body needs to stay healthy and work properly Deficiency: When your body does not get enough of an important nutrient. Balanced Diet: Eating the right amounts of different foods so your body gets all the nutrients it needs to stay healthy and work well. Carbohydrates: Foods that give your body energy (e.g. bread, rice, pasta). Proteins: Nutrients that help your body grow and repair itself. Lipids: Fats that store energy and help keep your body warm. Intestine: A long tube in your body where food is broken down and nutrients are absorbed. Bile: A liquid made by the liver that helps break down fats in food Enzymes: Special proteins that speed up digestion and help break food into smaller pieces Shape specific (complementary) :Enzymes only work with one type of molecule because their shape must match perfectly, like a key in a lock.

Spanish	En mi familia hay: In my family, there are Personas: people mis padres: my parents mi madre: my mother mi padre: my father mi abuelo: my grandfather mi Abuela: my grandmother mi bisabuela: my great-grandmother mi tío: my uncle mi tía: my aunt
Technology – Textiles	Embellishment: Adding decorative details to make something look more attractive (e.g. buttons, sequins and beads). Mark Making :Creating lines, dots, shapes, or textures on a surface using tools such as pencils, pens, brushes, or by hand and machine stitching. Surface Printing: Applying patterns, images, or designs onto the surface of fabric Woven Fabric: Fabric made by interlacing two sets of threads at right angles on a loom Composition: How elements are arranged in a picture or a piece of textiles
Technology – Product Design	Two point perspective: a drawing technique that uses two vanishing points on a horizon line the create the illusion of depth, showing objects from an angled or corner view. Deciduous: Trees that lose their leaves in winter Evergreen: Trees that keep their leaves all the year round. Polymer: Synthetic plastic made from crude oil Thermoplastic: Polymer that softens when heated and can be reshaped. Thermoset: Polymer that burns when heated and cannot be reshaped.
Technology – Food	Nutrients: Substances in food that the body needs to stay healthy. Balanced diet: Eating the correct proportions of different foods for good health. Carbohydrates: Nutrients that provide energy (e.g. bread, pasta, rice). Protein:– Nutrient needed for growth and repair of the body. Fats: Provide energy and help keep the body warm. Vitamins : Help the body function properly and stay healthy. Minerals: Nutrients that help bones, teeth, and body systems. Fibre: Helps digestion and keeps the gut healthy. Hydration: Keeping the body supplied with water.