

Autumn 1 Keywords Year 9

Subject	Keywords and Definitions
Art	Expression: The mood shown on the face; helps them describe what the person might be feeling. Mood: The overall feeling of the portrait (calm, intense, joyful). Warm colours: Reds, oranges, yellows that feel energetic or friendly. Cool colours: Blues, greens, purples that feel calm or distant. Contrast: Light vs dark areas that make the face stand out. Texture: How rough or smooth the paint looks. Layering: Building up paint to create depth. Proportion: How big each facial feature is compared to the others. Contour: The outline or edge of the face and features. Composition: How the person is placed in the frame.
Computing	Abstraction: The process of removing unnecessary details from a problem to focus only on the essential characteristics needed to solve it. Selection: A logic construct that uses boolean conditions (True/False) to determine which block of code to execute. Iteration: The repetition of a block of code, categorised as count-controlled (e.g. FOR loops) or condition-controlled (e.g., WHILE loops). Boolean Logic: A form of algebra centred around three main logical operators (AND, OR, NOT) that result in a True or False value. Data Type: A classification that specifies what type of value a variable can hold (e.g. <i>Integer</i>, <i>String</i>, <i>Float/Real</i>, <i>Boolean</i>). Von Neumann Architecture: The traditional design of a computer system where both data and program instructions are stored together in the same memory. Secondary Storage: Non-volatile storage used to permanently save data and software when the computer is turned off (e.g., SSDs, HDDs). IP Address (Internet Protocol Address): A unique numerical label assigned to each device connected to a network, used for identification and routing. Encryption: The process of scrambling data into an unreadable format using a key, ensuring it can only be read by authorized parties. Computational Thinking: A problem-solving mindset involving decomposition, pattern recognition, abstraction, and algorithmic thinking.
Drama	Acting: The art of performing a character in a play or drama. Naturalism: A style of acting and theatre that aims to make characters and events look as realistic as possible.

	Non-naturalism: A style of theatre that does not try to copy real life and may use exaggerated characters, movement, or storytelling techniques in a stylised performance. Drama Technique: A method used in drama to help tell a story or create meaning, such as freeze frames, thought tracks or narration. Performance Skill: A skill used by an actor to create a character, such as voice, movement, facial expressions, or gestures. Breaking the Fourth Wall: When a performer speaks directly to or acknowledges the audience. Dialogue: A conversation spoken between two or more characters in a play Physicality: How an actor uses their body, movement, posture, and gestures to create a character. Ensemble: A group of performers working together to create a performance; there is no obvious lead role in an ensemble and parts are more equal between performers. Multi-roling: When one actor plays more than one character in a performance.
English	Association: the connection or relation of relevant ideas or concepts between two or more things – example: the noun “crown” can be associated with royalty Connotation: something suggested or implied by a word or thing – not a literal definition Denotation: the literal definition and meaning of a word Juxtaposition: the act or an instance of placing two or more things side by side often to compare or contrast or to create an interesting effect Pathetic Fallacy: the giving of human traits or feelings to inanimate nature Analysis: the process of examining something in detail to understand it Summarise: select and present the main points, without detail Figurative Language: non-literal language including simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, and symbolism Oxymoron: a phrase combining contradictory terms e.g. “deafening silence” Symbol / symbolism: one thing (object, person, place) used to represent something else
Geography	Tsunami: Large, powerful ocean waves typically triggered by the displacement of water from underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions Wave Train: A sequence of tsunami waves that strike the coast DART: An acronym for Deep Ocean Assessment and Recording of Tsunamis, a detection system Mega Disaster: A catastrophic tectonic event classified by specific criteria e.g. leaving 200,000 or more people homeless Prevention: A disaster management strategy focused on stopping a disaster from occurring

	Mitigation: Measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact, or effects of a disaster Initiation Zone: The specific area on a mountain slope where an avalanche develops and is released. Powder Avalanche: A highly rapid and destructive type of avalanche Rapid Intensification: A meteorological term describing a sudden increase in the maximum sustained wind speeds of a tropical storm over a very short period. Climate Change: A long-term shift in global or regional climate patterns
History	Economic Boom: When the majority of businesses are doing well, sales are high, wages increase and unemployment is low Consumer society: a society where the buying and selling of goods is the most important activity Stock Market: Where shares in companies are bought and sold Talkies: Movies which had sound Jazz: A type of music from the Southern states typified by its fast tempo, lively rhythms Flappers: Young Independent women who wore make up, short dresses and socialised without chaperones Prohibition: 18th Amendment: banned the sale, production or transport of any alcoholic drink Bootlegger: person who smuggled illegal alcohol from abroad Speakeasy: Illegal/hidden bars which sold alcohol during prohibition Racketeering: Gangsters or organised crime groups demanded money from businesses.
Maths	<u>Equations, inequalities and formulae</u> Equation: statement to show that two expressions are equal. Inequality: statement that shows the relationship between two expressions where one is greater than, less than or not equal to the other. Solution: value of an unknown that satisfies an equation or inequality. Unknown: value not yet known, indicated with a letter and used in an equation or inequality. Inverse operation: "opposite" of a given mathematical operation that reverses the effect of the first operation <u>Algebraic Manipulation</u> Expand: multiply each term inside the bracket by the expression outside the bracket. Simplify: write an expression in a simpler equivalent form. Expression: collection of terms involving variables and numbers. Unlike terms: terms with different variable(s) or power(s). Like terms: terms with the same variable(s) and power(s)

Music	Duet: two musicians playing together Harmony: the accompaniment to a lead melody line Call and response: a question and answer pattern in music Rhythm: a collection of short and long sounds repeated throughout a song Sonority: the way an instrument produces it's sound
PD	Specialist: someone who has a lot of knowledge, experience or skill in a subject Choreographer: A professional dance teacher Technician: A worker trained with special skills in science or engineering Optimism: A belief that something good will happen Vocational: An educational course which prepares you for a particular job Sector: How trade and industry is divided Internship - A period of training within an institution Inequality: Some people have more opportunities to earn money than other people Assumption: Something you accept as true without question or proof Society: A large group of people who live together in an organised way.
PE	Balance: Staying stable and controlled. Agility: Changing direction quickly. Speed: Moving quickly. Power: Strength applied quickly. Flexibility: Range of movement at a joint. Muscular Endurance: Muscles working over time without tiring. Cardiovascular Endurance: Ability to exercise for long periods. Reaction Time: How quickly you respond to a stimulus. Aerobic Endurance: Sustained exercise using oxygen. Body Composition: Ratio of fat to muscle in the body.
Religious Education	Stewardship: The idea that believers have a duty to look after the environment on behalf of God Dominion: Domination over something; being in charge of something and over it. Pacifism: The belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence. Discrimination: Behaviour or opinions that result from prejudice. Supernatural: Something that exists beyond the normal laws of nature, such as God, spirits or miracles. Religious experience: An experience where someone believes they have connected with God or a higher power. World views: The way a person understands life, reality and their place in the world. Temporal lobe: The part of the brain linked to memory, emotions, language and some religious experiences.

	Nature: The characteristics people are born with, including genes and biology. Nurture: The influence of family, culture and environment on a person's beliefs and behaviour.
Science	<u>Fundamentals of Biology:</u> Magnification: How much bigger an image is compared to the real object. Resolution: How clearly you can see small details in an image. Stain: A chemical used to add colour to cells so their parts are easier to see under a microscope. Enzymes: Proteins that speed up chemical reactions in living things. Optimum: The best condition (such as temperature or pH) for something to work most effectively. Denature: When an enzyme loses its shape and stops working, usually because of high temperature or extreme pH. Active site: The part of an enzyme with a specific shape where the reaction happens. Diffusion: The movement of particles from an area of high concentration to low concentration. Osmosis: The movement of water across a partially permeable membrane from a dilute solution to a concentrated solution. Active transport: The movement of particles from low concentration to high concentration, using energy from the cell. <u>Mixtures and separation techniques:</u> Pure: A substance made of only one element or compound, with no other substances mixed in. Has a single boiling point e.g 100°C Impure: A substance that has more than one material mixed together. Has a range of boiling points 98 -102 °C Chromatography: A method used to separate dissolved substances in a mixture by moving them across paper using a liquid (solvent). Distillation: A way to separate a dissolved substance by their boiling point, the solution is heated and then condensed. Fractional distillation: A method used to separate mixtures of liquids with different boiling points by heating them and collecting them at different temperatures. Filtration: A process used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid using a filter. Crystallisation: A method used to form solid crystals from a solution as the liquid evaporates. Potable (water): Water that is safe to drink. Sedimentation: When solid particles in a liquid sink to the bottom

	Chlorination: Adding chlorine to water to kill harmful microorganisms and make it safe to drink.
Spanish	Chateo con mis amigos: I chat with my friends online. Comparto mis vídeos favoritos: I share my favourite videos. Descargo melodías o aplicaciones: I download ringtones or apps. Hablo por Skype: I talk on Skype. Juego: I play. Leo mis SMS: I read my texts. Mando SMS: I send texts. Saco fotos: I take photos. Veo vídeos o películas: I watch videos or films
Technology – Textiles	Resist Dyeing: A dyeing method where parts of a fabric are protected so they do not absorb the dye, creating patterns. Couching: An embroidery technique where a thread or yarn is laid on the fabric surface and stitched down with small machine or hand stitches. Construction: The way of sewing a product together in textiles Motif: A repeated design, pattern, symbol, or image used in artwork or textiles Repeat pattern: A design that is repeated over and over in a regular way to cover a surface without gaps.
Technology – Product Design	Acrylic: A type of thermoplastic that softens when heated and can be reshaped. Engraving: Carving a design into a hard surface. Isometric: A type of technical drawing used to represent 3D objects by preserving the true proportions of the object. LED: Light emitting diode, a low powered component that emits light. Soldering: The process of joining two or more metal components by melting a filler metal called solder to create a strong bond.
Technology – Food	Dovetailing: A cooking technique where ingredients are prepared and timed so everything is ready at the same moment Food Intolerance: Difficulty in digesting certain foods that can cause discomfort Function: The role a nutrient or ingredient plays in the body or a recipe Moderation: Eating a balanced amount - not too much or too little - to have good health Nutritional Needs: The amount and type of nutrients your body requires to stay healthy and grow Sedentary: Spending lots of time sitting or not moving Source: The food or ingredient where a nutrient comes from Time Management: How you plan and use your time effectively to complete tasks