# Year 8 Autumn 2 Keywords

| Subject | Keywords and Definitions |
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| **Art** | **Exaggeration:** Making features larger, longer, or more dramatic than they are in real life to create character and emotion.<br>**Distortion:** Deliberately changing the shape or proportions of a subject for artistic effect.<br>**Caricature:** A drawing style that exaggerates distinctive features of a person or character.<br>**Elongation:** Stretching parts of the body, such as limbs, necks, or fingers, to create unusual and expressive figures.<br>**Silhouette:** The dark outline or shape of a figure, often used by Burton to create strong visual impact.<br>**Contrast:** The difference between light and dark areas, helping to create a dramatic Gothic atmosphere.<br>**Cross-Hatching:** Layers of intersecting lines used to create shadow, depth, and texture.<br>**Tone:** The range of light and dark values used to create mood and form.<br>**Contour Line:** A line that defines the edges and shape of a figure or object.<br>Expression: The emotions or feelings shown through facial features, posture, and gesture. |
| **Computing** | **Algorithm**: A step-by-step set of instructions to solve a problem, often represented using flowcharts or pseudocode before being programmed.<br>**Selection**: A programming construct where a decision is made and a path is chosen based on a condition (e.g., using IF...ELSE statements).<br>**Iteration**: A programming construct where a group of instructions is repeated either a set number of times or until a condition is met (loops).<br>**Variable**: A named container in a program that stores data which can be updated or changed as the program executes.<br>**CPU (Central Processing Unit)**: The "brain" of the computer that fetches, decodes, and executes program instructions.<br>**RAM (Random Access Memory)**: The computer's temporary, volatile working memory where data and programs currently in use are stored.<br>**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.<br>**Data Packet**: A small chunk of data into which a larger file or message is broken down before being sent across a network.<br>**Protocol**: A set of rules that governs how data is transmitted and formatted across a network (e.g., HTTP, HTTPS).<br>**Cybersecurity**: The practice of protecting systems, networks, and data from digital attacks, theft, or damage. |
| **Drama** | **Pantomime and Fairy Tales** |

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| | **Pantomime:** A theatrical performance that uses exaggerated characters, comedy, music, and audience participation to tell a familiar story.<br>**Physical Theatre:** A style of performance that uses movement and body language as the main way of communicating a story, character, or idea.<br>**Mime:** Acting without words, using only facial expressions, gestures, and movement to communicate meaning.<br>**Slapstick:** A type of comedy that relies on exaggerated physical actions, accidents, and silly behaviour to make an audience laugh.<br>**Audience Interaction:** When performers involve the audience directly, encouraging them to respond, join in, or influence the action on stage.<br>**Storytelling:** The process of communicating a narrative through performance using voice, movement, character, and action.<br>**Target Audience:** The specific group of people a performance is designed to entertain, inform, or engage.<br>**Fairy Tales:** Traditional stories that often include magical elements, clear heroes and villains, and a moral lesson.<br>**Learning Lines:** The process of memorising a character's dialogue so it can be performed confidently and accurately.<br>**Melodramatic Acting:** An exaggerated style of acting that uses strong emotions, larger-than-life characters, and obvious reactions to entertain the audience. |
| **English** | **<u>Blood Brothers</u>**<br>**Class:** A person's position in society based on factors such as money, education, and job opportunities<br>**Inequality:** An unfair difference in opportunities, treatment, or wealth between people<br>**Dramatic Irony:** When the audience knows something that the characters do not<br>**Monologue:** A long speech delivered by one character<br>**Dialogue:** The words spoken by the characters in a play<br>**Foreshadowing:** Clues that hint at something that happens later in the play<br>**Motif:** A recurring image, idea, phrase, or symbol that appears throughout a play<br>**Characterisation:** The methods a writer uses to create and develop a character's personality<br>**Audience:** The people watching the play<br>**Stage Directions:** Instructions written by the playwright to tell actors how to move, speak, or behave on stage |
| **Food Technology** | **<u>Nutrition & Health</u>**<br>**Nutrients:** Substances in food that the body needs to stay healthy.<br>**Balanced diet:** Eating the correct proportions of different foods for good health.<br>**Carbohydrates:** Nutrients that provide energy (e.g. bread, pasta, rice).<br>**Protein:** Nutrient needed for growth and repair of the body.<br>**Fats:** Provide energy and help keep the body warm. |

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| | **Vitamins:** Help the body function properly and stay healthy.<br>**Minerals:** Nutrients that help bones, teeth, and body systems.<br>**Fibre:** Helps digestion and keeps the gut healthy.<br>**Hydration:** Keeping the body supplied with water. |
| **Geography** | **Monsoon Season:** The period, primarily during the summer, when the main wind direction shifts across India, bringing heavy seasonal rains and dramatic weather changes.<br>**Displaced:** Being forced to leave one's home, which frequently occurs when severe environmental hazards like annual summer monsoon floods submerge local settlements.<br>**Reuters:** A major international news agency, similar to the BBC, that reports on global news, major environmental hazards, and human displacement events.<br>**Relief Rainfall: R**ain formed when warm, moist air from the ocean (such as the Arabian Sea) is forced to rise over high land (such as the Western Ghats), causing the air to cool, condense into clouds, and fall as rain.<br>**Rain Shadow:** A dry area on the sheltered, leeward side of a mountain range where descending air warms up and becomes drier, resulting in significantly reduced precipitation.<br>**Precipitation:** Rainfall or rainwater measured over time, which is displayed on a climate graph using a bar graph and read from the left-hand axis.<br>**Tropic of Cancer:** The major line of latitude that runs directly through the middle of India, marking its geographical position in the Northern Hemisphere.<br>**Palk Strait:** The narrow stretch of sea that separates the southern coast of India from the island nation of Sri Lanka.<br>**Himalayas:** A vast mountain range located in northern India, characterised by high altitudes and dry, very cold climatic conditions. |
| **History** | **Empire:** Group of countries ruled by another more powerful country<br>**Patriots:** Americans who fought for independence from the British Empire.<br>**Loyalists:** Americans who fought to remain in the British Empire – for King and Country.<br>**Taxation:** when a country/Empire makes its people pay money to its ruler<br>**Textiles:** a type of cloth<br>**Economic:** to do with money<br>**Political:** to do with power<br>**Social:** to do with people<br>**Citizens:** legal member of a country<br>**Raw materials:** basic material used to produce goods e.g. cotton<br>**Migration:** the movement of people<br>**Emigration:** people moving from one country – leaving<br>**Immigration:** people entering a country – coming. |
| **Maths** | **<u>Ratio and Proportion</u>**<br>**Direct proportion:** Relationship between two quantities where they increase or decrease at the same rate |

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| | **Scaling:** Multiplication of each value by a constant to proportionally increase or decrease the size<br>**Rate:** Amount or measure that indicates a multiplicative change<br>**Unit price:** Cost of a single unit of a product, found by dividing the total price by the number of units<br>**Non-linear relationship:** Relationship between variables that is not represented by a straight-line graph<br>**Asymptote:** Line that the graph approaches but never touches<br>**Constant:** Fixed value that does not change<br>**Variable:** Symbol, usually a letter, that can represent any value in mathematical expressions, identities and formulae<br>**Ratio:** Comparison of two or more values<br>**Share:** Divide a quantity into equal-sized groups or parts<br>**Part:** Piece of a whole<br>**Whole:** Total or complete amount<br>**Equivalent ratio:** Ratios that simplify to the same ratio<br>**Expression:** Collection of terms involving variables (letters) and numbers<br>**Equation:** Statement to show that two expressions are equal<br>**Expand:** Multiply each term inside the bracket by the expression outside the bracket<br>**Manipulate:** Rearrange terms to obtain an expression or equation in a required form<br>**Conversion:** Process of changing a quantity from one unit or form to another<br>**Origin:** Where the axes of a graph intersect, at coordinates (0, 0)<br>**Linear:** Where a relationship or pattern changes at a constant rate, forming a straight line when graphed<br>**Inverse proportion:** Relationship between two quantities where, as one quantity increases at a rate, the other quantity decreases at the same rate<br>**Assumption:** Something accepted as true without proof<br><br>**<u>Area, Volume and Density</u>**<br>**2-D shape:** Object that has only length and width, existing on a flat plane without any depth<br>**3-D shape:** Object that has length, width and height, giving it depth that occupies space<br>**Polygon:** Closed 2-D shape made of straight lines<br>**Edge:** Straight line between two vertices or faces of a shape<br>**Vertex:** Point at which two or more edges (3-D) or sides (2-D) meet<br>Face: Flat surface on a 3-D shape<br>**Formula:** Mathematical rule or equation that shows the relationship between different variables or quantities<br>**Area:** Amount of space taken up by a shape or surface, measured in square units<br>**Dimensions:** Measurements, such as length, width and height, that describe the size and extent of an object |

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| | **Perpendicular height:** Height of a shape, measured at a right angle from the base to a vertex<br>**Unit:** Standard measurement used to express a quantity<br>**Compound shape:** 2-D or 3-D shape that is made up of two or more shapes<br>Prism: 3-D shape with a constant polygon cross-section<br>**Constant cross-section:** Identical 2-D shape seen when a 3-D object is cut parallel anywhere between a pair of congruent faces<br>**Volume:** Amount of space a 3-D object takes up, measured in cubic units<br>**Cube:** 3-D shape with six equal square faces, twelve edges and eight vertices<br>**Cuboid:** 3-D shape with six rectangular faces, twelve edges and eight vertices, where opposite faces are equal<br>**Depth:** Distance from the front to the back of a 3-D object<br>**Capacity:** Maximum amount of space that an object can contain<br>**Mass:** Measure of the amount of matter in a substance or an object<br>**Metric system:** System of measurement based on units such as metres, grams and litres, used to quantify length, mass and volume<br>**Convert:** Change a quantity from one unit or form to another<br>**Per:** Used to express a ratio or rate, meaning "for each" or "for every"<br>**Compound measure:** Measure that includes two different units to indicate a rate, for example km/h<br>**Density:** Amount of mass per unit of a certain volume |
| **Music** | **Blues:** The genre of music originating from Folk, Spirituals and Work Songs, often written by Ex Slaves and Field workers in the early 19th Century.<br>**Delta:** The region of the Southern states America, often cited as the home of Blues music.<br>**12 Bar:** 12 equal bar-lengths of 4 beats each, arranged using the First, Fourth and Fifth chord of a Scale. This is often considered the template for all Blues songs.<br>**Structure:** How music is built in arrangement of Choruses, Verses, Middles and Bridges.<br>**Form:** How the music sections are arranged. These can include Binary (AB) Ternary (ABA) and Rondo (ABACA).<br>**Back-Beat:** In which the emphasis is not on 1 and 3, but 2 and 4. Often used in Reggae and Ska music.<br>**BB King:** A famous Blues musician, known for his emotionally charged playing, his melancholic singing and his virtuoso guitar solos. |
| **PE** | **<u>Basketball</u>**<br>**Triple Threat:** A position where a player can pass, shoot, or dribble.<br>**Body Positioning:** Using your body correctly for balance, control, and protection of the ball.<br>**Ball Familiarisation:** Becoming comfortable and confident with handling the ball.<br>**Marking (Zonal & Man-to-Man):** Zonal = defending an area; Man-to-man = defending a specific player.<br>**Fast Break:** Quickly attacking before the defence is set. |

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| | **HRF**<br>**Balance:** Staying stable and controlled.<br>**Agility:** Changing direction quickly.<br>**Speed:** Moving quickly.<br>**Power:** Strength applied quickly.<br>**Flexibility:** Range of movement at a joint.<br>**Muscular Endurance:** Muscles working over time without tiring.<br>**Cardiovascular Endurance:** Ability to exercise for long periods.<br>**Reaction Time:** How quickly you respond to a stimulus.<br>**Aerobic Endurance:** Sustained exercise using oxygen.<br>**Fitness method:** Exercise used to improve fitness.<br>**Fitness testing:** Measuring fitness levels and progress.<br>**Body Composition:** Ratio of fat to muscle in the body.<br><br>**Football**<br>**Short passing:** Moving the ball accurately over a short distance.<br>**Long passing:** Passing the ball over a greater distance to change play.<br>**Crossing:** Delivering the ball into the attacking area to create chances.<br>**Dribbling:** Moving with the ball while keeping close control.<br>**Decision making:** Choosing the best action during a game.<br>**Possession:** Keeping control of the ball as a team.<br>**Receiving:** Controlling the ball after a pass.<br>**Shooting:** Striking the ball towards goal to score.<br><br>**Netball**<br>**Footwork:** Rules about stepping and landing when receiving the ball.<br>**Positions:** Specific roles on court (e.g. GS, WA, GK).<br>**Thirds:** The court is divided into three sections.<br>**Obstruction:** Defending too close (within 0.9m).<br>**Contact:** Physical interference with another player.<br>**Advantage:** Play continues if stopping it would disadvantage a team.<br>**Offside:** Players entering restricted areas.<br>**3 Second Rule:** Players must pass within 3 seconds. |
| **Personal Development (PD)** | **Courtesy:** Polite behaviour<br>**Manners:** Treating other people respectfully<br>**Respect:** Admiration for good ideas or good people<br>**Stigma:** A strong feeling of disapproval that most people in a society have about something, especially when this is unfair<br>**Guilty:** Feeling worried because you've done something wrong<br>**Trivialise:** To make something seem less important than it really is<br>**Stereotype:** A set idea that people have about a group of people<br>**Gender:** A group of qualities society associates with being male or female<br>**Frustration:** The feeling of being annoyed<br>**Nausea:** The feeling that you are going to be sick |

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| **Religious Education** | **<u>What can philosophy teach us about freedom, morality, reality and the way we should live?</u>**<br>**Hard Determinism:** The belief that all our choices are caused by things outside our control, so we are not truly free.<br>**Soft Determinism:** The belief that our choices are influenced by other things, but we still have some freedom.<br>**Libertarianism:** The belief that humans have genuine free will and can make their own choices.<br>**Morality:** Ideas and principles about what is right and wrong.<br>**Moral Evil:** Suffering caused by human choices and actions.<br>**Dilemma:** A situation involving a difficult choice between different possibilities.<br>**Euthyphro Dilemma:** The question of whether something is good because God commands it, or God commands it because it is already good.<br>**Allegory:** A story that has a deeper or hidden meaning.<br>**Illusion:** Something that appears to be real but is not.<br>**State Atheism:** When a government officially promotes atheism and may restrict religious belief or practice. |
| **Science** | **Protons:** Tiny particles in the centre of an atom. They have a positive charge.<br>**Neutrons:** Particles in the centre of an atom with no charge (neutral).<br>**Electrons:** Very small particles that move around the atom. They have a negative charge.<br>**Shells:** Layers (or energy levels) around the nucleus where electrons move.<br>**Neutralisation:** When an acid and an alkali mix and cancel each other out to make a neutral solution (and usually water and a salt).<br>**Ions:** Atoms that have gained or lost electrons, so they are no longer neutral.<br>**Reactivity:** How easily a substance takes part in a chemical reaction.<br>**Conservation of mass:** The idea that mass stays the same in a reaction—the total mass of the reactants equals the total mass of the products.<br>**Displacement:** When a more reactive element pushes out a less reactive element from a compound. |
| **Spanish** | **¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia?**: How many people are there in your family?<br>**En mi familia hay… personas:** In my family, there are… people.<br>**mis padres:** my parents<br>**mi madre:** my mother<br>**mi padre:** my father<br>**mi abuelo:** my grandfather<br>**mi Abuela:** my grandmother<br>**mi bisabuela:** my great-grandmother<br>**mi tío:** my uncle<br>**mi tía:** my aunt |
| **Technology – Textiles** | **Embellishment:** Adding decorative details to make something look more attractive (e.g. buttons, sequins and beads). |

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| | **Mark Making:** Creating lines, dots, shapes, or textures on a surface using tools such as pencils, pens, brushes, or by hand and machine stitching.<br>**Surface Printing:** Applying patterns, images, or designs onto the surface of fabric<br>**Woven Fabric:** Fabric made by interlacing two sets of threads at right angles on a loom<br>**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.<br>**Deciduous:** Trees that lose their leaves in winter<br>**Evergreen:** Trees that keep their leaves all the year round.<br>**Polymer:** Synthetic plastic made from crude oil<br>**Thermoplastic:** Polymer that softens when heated and can be reshaped.<br>**Thermoset:** Polymer that burns when heated and cannot be reshaped. |
| **Technology – Food** | **Nutrients:** Substances in food that the body needs to stay healthy.<br>**Balanced diet:** Eating the correct proportions of different foods for good health.<br>**Carbohydrates:** Nutrients that provide energy (e.g. bread, pasta, rice).<br>**Protein:**– Nutrient needed for growth and repair of the body.<br>**Fats:** Provide energy and help keep the body warm.<br>**Vitamins** : Help the body function properly and stay healthy.<br>**Minerals:** Nutrients that help bones, teeth, and body systems.<br>**Fibre:** Helps digestion and keeps the gut healthy.<br>**Hydration:** Keeping the body supplied with water. |