

KEYWORD
GLOSSARY

AUTUMN
TERM 1



YEAR 9

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

English:

Key Word	Definition
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
Detention centre	An institution for the short-term detention of unauthorised immigrants, refugees, people awaiting trial or sentence.
Immigration	The international movement of people to a destination country of which they are not natives or where they do not possess citizenship in order to settle as permanent residents or naturalized citizens.
Freedom	The power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants.
Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation or political beliefs.
Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority.
Agency	The feeling of control over own actions and consequences
Independence	Freedom from the control, influence, support, aid, or the like, of others.

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Maths:

Key Word	Definition
Error Intervals	The largest and smallest possible values that could round to a given amount. Eg $7.35 \leq x < 7.45$
Negative indices	Equivalent to the reciprocal of the power. Eg $4^{-2} = \frac{1}{4^2}$
Fractional indices	Equivalent to the root of the base number. Eg. $27^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{27}}$
Index laws	The rules needed to simplify with indices Eg: $a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$ $a^n \div a^m = a^{n-m}$
Standard form	Writing large or small numbers as an value between 1 and 9.9 multiplied by an appropriate power of 10. Eg $73,000 = 7.3 \times 10^4$
Constructions	Using a ruler and compass to accurately represent a set of rules and criteria.
Perpendicular bisector	Using a pair of compasses to draw a line segment that crosses another line segment exactly in half at 90°
Angle bisector	Using a pair of compasses to split an angle exactly in half.
Locus	Using a pair of compasses to identify the specific points satisfying a set of criteria.
Expanding double brackets	The use of multiplication to remove brackets from an expression or equation. All terms must be multiplied by each other eg. $(x + 2)(x + 3) = x^2 + 5x + 6$
Factorising double brackets	The inverse of expanding brackets.

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Science: Working Scientifically keywords

Keyword	Definition
Hypothesis	A proposal intended to explain certain facts or observations.
Independent variable	What is changed in a scientific investigation.
Dependent variable	What is measured in a scientific investigation.
Control variable	What is kept the same in a scientific investigation.
Hazard	Something that can cause harm.
Accurate	Close to the true value.
Prediction	A statement suggesting what will happen in the future, based on observation, experience or a hypothesis.
Anomaly	A result that does not fit the pattern.
Conclusion	A statement summarising what the results from an Experiment show and if they support the Hypothesis.
Evaluation	An assessment of whether the method successfully controlled the variables, gave repeatable results, and produced a valid conclusion.

Science: Biology keywords

Organism	A living thing.
Cell	The basic unit (building block) of life.
Species	A group of organisms that can breed to produce fertile offspring.
Photosynthesis	A chemical reaction that makes glucose and oxygen from carbon dioxide and water, using light energy.
Respiration	A chemical reaction that releases energy from the breakdown of food molecules.
Pollination	The transfer of pollen grains from a male anther to a female stigma.
Fertilisation	When the nucleus of a male gamete fuses with the nucleus of a female gamete.
Interdependence	When all the organisms connected in a food web depend on each other to survive.
Biomagnification	The build up of substances along a food chain, usually affecting organisms at higher trophic levels.
Digestion	The breakdown of large insoluble food molecules into small soluble food molecules, which can be absorbed into the blood.
Variation	Differences between organisms.

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Evolution	The process by which small changes in organisms occur over long periods of time and new species are formed.
Biodiversity	The variety of different species of organisms on earth.

Science: Chemistry keywords

Particle	A single piece of matter from an element or a compound, which is too small to be seen.
Density	A measure of how much mass there is in a certain volume (how closely packed the particles are).
Atom	A single, neutral particle from an element or compound, which is too small to be seen. Made from smaller particles called protons, neutrons and electrons.
Element	A substance made of only one type of atom.
Molecule	Two or more atoms chemically bonded together.
Compound	Two or more elements chemically bonded together.
Mixture	Two or more elements or compounds that are not chemically bonded together.
Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
Exothermic	A chemical reaction that releases energy, warming the surroundings.
Endothermic	A chemical reaction that absorbs energy, cooling the surroundings.
Erosion	The movement, by wind or water, of the small pieces of rock formed by weathering.
Renewable resources	Resources that can be used repeatedly, replaced quickly and/or are in plentiful supply.

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Geography: Our Global System

Key Word	Definition
Globalisation	The metaphorical shrinking of the Earth, as countries become more connected together through flows of people, goods, services, money and information
Services	A job that someone does for us, for which they are paid. This might include being our lawyer, our doctor, our accountant. Some jobs like this can now be completed in other countries and this can make it cheaper for us to get foreign labour to do it.
Goods	The 'things' that we need, that have been manufactured. These goods are valuable, generate money and can physically held e.g. clothes, food, oil.
Containerisation	The movement of goods around the world is enabled by the use of containers, which can move seamlessly between large ships and the back of lorries. They are standardised in size, meaning 1 container can be used thousands of times and this lowers the cost of moving goods.
Food Miles	The distance that food travels around the world to reach our plate – as we import a lot of food from other climates.
Outsourcing Production	The use of workers in poorer countries, so that we can have items made for us more cheaply than could be achieved in Europe = the reason our 'things' being made in China.
Migration	The movement of people around the world, typically for economic benefit, or potentially to avoid conflict or natural disasters.
Information flows	The movement of information around the world, enabled by the internet which connects devices around the world.
Capital	An alternative word for money
Labour	A synonym for workers – people doing a job.

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History: The Impact of the First World War

Key Word	Definition
suffrage	The right to vote in elections
franchise	The right to vote
alliance	A partnership or agreement between countries or groups to help and support each other
recruitment	The process of finding and encouraging people to join a group, organisation, or the military
conscription	A system where people are required by law to join the military
trench	A long, narrow ditch dug into the ground, often used by soldiers for protection in war
artillery	Large, powerful weapons, like cannons, that fire heavy shells over long distances
armistice	An agreement between opposing sides to stop fighting, usually to negotiate peace
treaty	A formal agreement between countries, usually to end a conflict or make arrangements for peace
revolution	A major change, often involving people overthrowing a government or system to create something new

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Religious Education: Good, Bad, Right, Wrong; How do I decide?

Agape	Selfless love (a Christian belief based on the actions of Jesus)
Absolute morality	The idea that there are rules which are always right or always wrong in ALL situations.
Altruism	The belief that you should act in a way that benefits others before yourself.
Aquinas	A Christian who argued that we have an absolute duty to always do good and avoid evil - follow the 5 primary precepts. (Natural Law)
Conscience	Inner voice which acts as a guide to right or wrong behaviour
Consequentialism	The belief that you should act based upon the consequences of your actions.
Commandments	Rules, for example the 10 Commandments given to Moses.
Deontological	Deontology = duty. The idea that we have an absolute duty to act in a certain way.
Ethics	Rules on what is the right thing to do in a situation
Egoism	The belief that you should act in a way that benefits yourself
Hedone	Pleasure
Humanism	Humanism doesn't believe in any supernatural power or God. They believe you use reason and experience to make moral decisions
Morality	Deciding between right/ wrong or good/bad.
Precepts	Rules to regular behaviour
Parable	A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson
Relative morality	The belief that an action can be right/wrong depending on the situation – an action is not wrong always.
Right	Something that is good/correct
Righteousness	Fairness/ justice
Sermon	A talk on a religious or moral subject, especially one given during a church service and based on a passage from the Bible.
Situation Ethics	The belief that you should act in a way that is the most loving. A relative ethical theory – an action is right if motivated by love, wrong if not. Christian theory based on agape.
Utilitarianism	The belief you should act in a way that brings about the greatest good for the greatest number. A relative ethical theory – an action is right if it brings this about, wrong if it doesn't.
Wrong	Something that is bad/not correct or suitable

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Art: Baseline – Me, Myself and I

ALLEGORY	Allegory in art is when the subject of the artwork, or the various elements that form the composition, is used to symbolize a deeper moral or spiritual meaning such as life, death, love, virtue, justice etc.
ANALYSIS	Looking deeper into a piece of art, beyond the surface, and making judgements about what you find out.
CARICATURE	A portrait in which a person is mocked or ridiculed by the distortion or exaggeration of their characteristic features. Political caricature as we know it today was made popular by artists such as Gillray and Rowlandson at the end of the eighteenth century when it was used as a political weapon.
CONTEXT	Aspects of the artwork that might have influenced the artwork or the maker (artist) but which are not actually part of the artwork. Contextual information can deepen and/or improve our understanding of an artwork. For example, where or when it was made and what may have happened politically or socially at the time.
DEPTH	The perceived distance between the background and the foreground of a composition.
DIPTYCH	An artwork consisting of two panels.
EXPRESSION	A look on someone's face that conveys a particular emotion.
FIGURATIVE ART	Any form of modern art that retains strong references to the real world and particularly to the human figure.
GENRE	A category in expressive art that relates to subject matter. Examples include still life, portraiture, figure composition, fantasy and imagination, landscape, the build environment.
IDENTITY	A person's sense of self, established by their unique characteristics, affiliations, and social roles.
INTERPRETATION	A stylistic representation of a creative work or dramatic role.
PORTRAIT	A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
PROFILE	a human head or face represented or seen in a side view” or “an outline seen or represented in sharp relief.” To profile someone, similarly, can mean to give account of a person's life and character.
PROPORTION	The relationship between the dimensions of different elements and an overall composition.
RENDER	The technique of producing the effects of the light, shadow, and source of light in drawings to produce contrast. Line drawings are improved by rendering. Crosshatching, hatching, scumpling, and stippling are the four primary rendering methods.
SILHOUETTE	Profile or shadow portrait filled in with black or a dark colour. A common pictorial technique in Europe in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, it was named after Etienne de Silhouette (1709–1767), a French finance minister who made paper cut-outs as a hobby.
SITTER	The person posing in a portrait.

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SUBJECT	In general, subject may be thought of as the “what” in a piece of art: the topic, focus, or image. The most common subjects of art include people (portraiture), arrangements of objects (still-life), the natural world (landscape), and abstractions (non-objective).
SYMBOLISM	The representation of subjects or ideas by use of a device or motif to create underlying meaning. A literary and artistic movement that originated in France and spread through much of Europe in the late nineteenth century.
TRIPTYCH	An artwork consisting of three panels.

Design Technology: Textiles – Zipper Pouch

BACKSTITCH	A sewing technique where stitches are made in reverse to secure the beginning and end of a seam, preventing unravelling.
BATTING	The layer of material used to add loft or thickness in quilting.
BOBBIN	A small spool that holds the lower thread in a sewing machine.
BIAS BINDING	Fabric strips cut diagonally across the grain of the fabric, folded in half, and used to encase raw edges for a clean finish, adding flexibility and stretch.
FASTENING	Devices or closures used to securely join or close fabric, such as zippers, buttons, hooks, or snaps, enhancing functionality and wearability.
HEM	The edge of a piece of fabric that has been neatened and stitched to prevent fraying and unravelling.
LINING	A layer of fabric sewn to the inside of a garment or textile project for added durability, comfort, or to conceal construction details.
OVERLOCKER	A specialised sewing machine that trims, stitches, and finishes fabric edges simultaneously, creating a neat and professional seam.
PATCHWORK	A technique where small fabric pieces are sewn together to create a larger design or pattern, often using scraps or recycled fabric.
PRESSER FOOT	The attachment on a sewing machine that holds the fabric in place while sewing.
QUILTING	The process of sewing together layers of fabric with batting in between to create a padded textile, often using decorative stitching to hold the layers together.
RECYCLED	Materials or products that have been processed or transformed from their original form for reuse or repurposing, reducing waste and conserving resources.
ROTARY CUTTER	A tool for cutting fabric neatly and easily, useful for cutting multiple straight edges. They are very sharp and need to be used with a cutting mat.
SCRAPS	Small leftover pieces of materials remaining after cutting or manufacturing processes, which can be saved and reused in new products or projects to minimize waste.
SEAM ALLOWANCE	The area between the fabric edge and the stitched line on two (or more) pieces of material being sewn together.
TENSION	The force exerted on materials or components, often in response to external or internal factors, such as weight, pressure, or stretching, affecting stability and performance.

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TOPSTITCHING	A visible line of stitching with a thicker thread, often in a contrast colour.
UPCYCLING	The process of transforming discarded or unused materials, products, or objects into new items of higher value or quality through creative redesign or enhancement, promoting sustainability and innovation.
ZIPPER	A closure device consisting of interlocking teeth or coils that can be opened or closed by sliding a slider along its length, commonly used in garments and bags.
ZIPPER FOOT	A sewing machine presser foot specially designed for stitching close to zippers, allowing for precise and even stitching along the zipper tape.

Design Technology: Product Design – Accessory Holder

ADHESIVES	Used to bond or glue materials together. Roughening the surface or keying helps all adhesives to work.
AESTHETICS	A set of principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty. The way something looks or appears.
CAD	Computer-Aided Design is the use of computer-based software to aid in design processes. CAD software is frequently used by different types of engineers and designers. CAD software can be used to create two-dimensional (2-D) drawings or three-dimensional (3-D) models. CorelDraw is an example of CAD software.
CAM	Computer-Aided Manufacturing usually works together with CAD (computer-aided design) to enable machines to create objects directly from computer designs and software rather than humans having to set up machines and processes manually. The CNC router is an example of CAD.
CONSUMER	A person who buys or uses products and services.
COST	How much does the product cost to buy and to make?
DEVELOPMENT	Refining ideas to produce a final solution; taking into account all the constraints of costs, materials, function, manufacturing, aesthetics etc.
DIMENSION	The size of the object. Adding dimensions to a drawing means to add the measurements.
DOWEL	A wooden peg used for holding together components of a structure or joint.
ENVIRONMENT	What impact does a product have on the environment? The world we live in. Where will the product be used.
ERGONOMICS	What impact does a product have on the environment? The world we live in. Where will the product be used.
FUNCTION	What the product is for; how it operates. What it does! Does the product work how it was meant too?
HARDWOOD	Hardwood comes from deciduous trees with broad leaves. Hardwood trees take a long time to grow, around 60 years (sometimes up to 100). This means that they are rarely planted and can be very expensive.
MANUFACTURED BOARDS	Man-made material comprises of a range of sheet materials produced by pressing and bonding together wood particles, fibres or veneers to achieve a particular characteristic

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MATERIAL	What material is the product made from?
SAFETY	Is the product safe to use?
SIZE	How big is the product? What sizes does it need to be?
SOFTWOOD	Softwoods come from coniferous trees. These often have pines or needles, and they stay evergreen all year round - they do not lose leaves in the autumn. They are faster growing than hardwoods, making them cheaper to buy, and are considered a sustainable material.
SPECIFICATION	A design specification is a list of criteria your product needs to address

Design Technology: Product Design – Set Design

ANALYSE	To look closely at the problem. To break down into basic parts so that the problem can be understood. Analysis is used in the early stages of the design process.
AESTHETICS	A set of principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty. The way something looks or appears.
BRIEF	A short and clear statement of what is to be designed and made. The design task.
CAD MODELLING	Computer-aided design (CAD) modelling revolutionises the way products are designed and engineered by employing software to create precise digital representations. CAD enables designers to conceptualise, visualize, and analyse complex designs before production, streamlining the entire development process.
CONSUMER	A person who buys or uses products and services.
CORRUGATED CARDBOARD	Corrugated cardboard typically refers to a type of cardboard which is a thick paper stock or heavy paper-pulp. This then creates a thick arrangement of card which, in turn, develops into a strong box – perfect for packaging.
CRITERIA	A list of requirements that the design must meet.
DIMENSION	The size of the object. Adding dimensions to a drawing means to add the measurements.
EVALUATE	Critically consider how effective or successful a design is.
GSM	Stands for 'grams per square metre' and refers to the weight of the paper. The heavier the paper, the higher the number of grams per square metre – and, generally, the higher the perceived quality of the stock.
ISOMETRIC	A method of representing three-dimensional objects on a flat surface by means of a drawing that shows three planes of the object.
ITERATIVE DESIGN	Iterative design is a circular design process that models, evaluates and improves designs based on the results of testing.
MODELLING	Modelling involves making a representation of something.
PAPER	a thin sheet made usually from rags, wood, straw, or bark and used to write or print on, to wrap things in, or to cover walls.
PROTOTYPING	Prototypes can be full-size, working models of a product, and are the next stage of development after modelling. They are often made from the same material as the product and often have fully functioning parts. Prototyping is expensive, so a product needs to have already been modelled and tested.
RATIO	A ratio is the comparison of two quantities of the same kind, or the relationship of one similar quantity to another.
SCALE	The ratio of the length in a drawing (or model) to the length on the actual object.

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SPECIFICATION	A design specification is a list of criteria your product needs to address
SUSTANABILITY	It refers to anything and everything to do with reducing the damage we are causing the environment. This includes how we design things, how we make things, the materials we use, how much material we use and how we dispose of our waste.

Design Technology: Food – Bake Off

AERATE	Incorporating air into a mixture
BIOLOGICAL RAISING AGENT	An organic raising agent, e.g. yeast. Using yeast to produce CO ₂ gas.
CARAMELISATION	A change in the food's molecular structure due to the removal of water resulting in a nutty flavour and brown colour.
CHEMICAL RAISING AGENT	Raising agents that are chemicals, e.g. baking powder or bicarbonate of soda to produce CO ₂ gas.
COAGULATION	An irreversible change to proteins from a liquid or semi-liquid state to a solid state due to heating or change in PH level. E.g. Eggs harden and coagulate when cooked.
DENATURATION	The process of altering protein's molecular characteristics or properties by heat, enzyme action, or chemicals
DEXTRINISATION	The browning that occurs when foods containing starch are cooked, or exposed to an alkali, acid or enzyme, e.g. toast
ENDOSPERM	The main part of the grain, a starch and protein supply. White bread is made from the endosperm only.
FERMENTATION	The chemical breakdown of sugar to acid, gas or alcohol by bacteria, yeast or other microorganism. When yeast ferments it produces CO ₂ .
GLUTEN FORMATION	Formed from the two wheat proteins gliadin and glutenin, in presence of water. Gluten is developed by kneading. Gluten gives dough and bread elasticity and an open structure.
LAMINATION	A method of making pastry where alternate layers of dough and butter are pressed together.
LEAVENED	Breads with a raising agent, e.g. yeast
MAILLARD REACTION	A chemical reaction between protein and a carbohydrate in the presence of dry heat. Food's colour and flavour become deeper and stronger. (Golden Brown and Delicious)
MECHANICAL RAISING AGENT	Whisking, beating, sieving, creaming, rubbing in or folding to trap air into the mixture
PHYSICAL RAISING AGENT	Steam aerates food such as in choux pastry and Yorkshire puddings. Water or liquids added to a mixture turn to steam when heated to high temperatures.
RAISING AGENT	A substance added to a food product that makes it rise when cooked.

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SHORTENING	Butter, lard or other fat that remain solid at room temperature, used for making pastry or bread. Also, the ability for fat to shorten the length of the gluten molecules in pastry or shortbread.
STRONG FLOUR	Flour with a higher level of gluten, used in bread or pasta making. E.g. Durum wheat flour
WHISKING METHOD	A method of making cakes. Eggs and sugar are beaten to create a foam before the other ingredients are added.
YEAST	A microorganism belonging to the fungi family. Yeast can ferment sugar into alcohol and CO ₂ and is also used as a raising agent when making bread

Music: Score Reading

Key Word	Definition
Sheet Music	A page that contains written music notation for a musician to play
Notation	Symbols that can be interpreted as different note lengths and pitches
Score	Another term for sheet music, although this often refers to music that has multiple instruments
Transcribe	The act of listening to a piece of music and then writing down a notated version
Transcription	Once someone has “transcribed” something, they will have created a “transcription”
Arrangement	Another word for a transcription, but often refers to listening to a piece of music and creating a version for a different group of instruments than on the original
Arranger	The person who creates the transcription / arrangement
Orchestration	The way that an arranger chooses to divide notes amongst instruments
Word painting	Reflecting lyrics in the use of notation. For example, if a singer sings the words “falling down” and the notes descend, this would be word painting
Cadence	Two or more chords at the end of a phrase of music to act as musical punctuation. They could, for example, show that the phrase has finished like a full stop. Alternatively, they could show that there is still more to come like a musical comma.
Bar	A section of music that will last for however many beats there are in the time signature. For example, if a piece is in 3/4 we would say that there are 3 beats in every bar.
Phrase	A small section of music. Often a singer would sing a phrase in one breath.
Time signature	An indication of how many beats there are in every bar and the length of each beat. 3/4 would imply there are 3 beats in every bar and each beat is the length of a crotchet.



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Drama: Scriptwork & multi-roling

Key Word	Definition
Multi-role	One actor playing more than one role by changing small things
Exaggeration	Over the top
PEPPAVITA	Pitch, emphasis, pause and pace, projection, accent, volume, intonation, tone & articulation
Characterisation	The process of becoming a character and considering their qualities
Comedy	The art of making an audience laugh!