

# KEYWORD GLOSSARY

AUTUMN  
TERM



YEAR 7

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## English: Persuasive Writing

Key Word	Definition
Non-fiction	A piece of writing that is based on facts and real life rather than a made up or fictional story.
Describing	Give a detailed account in words.
Informing	Give someone facts or information; to tell.
Persuading	Induce someone to do something through reasoning or argument.
Persuasive techniques	Techniques used to induce the reader to agree with your point of view.
Rhetorical questions	a question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.
Repetition	The repeating of a word, phrase or idea.
Hyperbole	Exaggeration.
Emotive language	Language meant to create a specific emotion.
Tripling	The use of a word, phrase or idea 3 times.
Direct address	Directing the speech at the reader.
Personal pronouns	Used in place of the noun e.g. 'you' or 'me'.
Statistics	Evidence based on numbers.
Facts	A statement of truth.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Maths: Toolkit Lessons

Integers	Whole numbers with no decimal places eg: 72 or -3
Decimals	Numbers that include tenths, hundredths and thousandths etc. eg. 7.324
Column multiplication	A written method for multiplying 2 integers
Short division	Commonly known as bus stop division. Used to divide 2 numbers
Square numbers	The result of multiplying a number by itself eg $3^2 = 9$
Square root	The inverse of a square number. The number that needs to be multiplied by itself to make a given value. Eg: $\sqrt{9} = 3$
Cube numbers	The result of multiplying a number by itself twice eg. $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
Cube root	The inverse to a cube number. The number that needs to be multiplied by itself 3 times to make a given value. Eg: $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$
Negative numbers	Numbers that are less than zero, these can be integers, fractions or decimals.
Order of operations	The method needed to carry out multi-operational calculations, also referred to as BIDMAS Eg: $8 + 2 \div 5 = 2$
Rounding	Making a number simpler but keeping its value close to the original amount. Eg: $72.8 \approx 73$
Estimation	The resulting value when you used rounded numbers in calculations. Eg: $31 + 68 \approx 30 + 70$

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Science:

## 7B1 Biology Topic 1 – Cells, Organisation and Reproduction

Organ	A group of tissues in the same place with the same function.
Tissue	A group of similar specialised cells in the same place with the same function.
Nucleus	Organelle that contains DNA, controls the reactions inside the cell and involved in cell reproduction.
Cell membrane	Surrounds and controls what moves into and out of the cell.
Cytoplasm	Jelly-like material where the chemical reactions of the cell happen.
Cell wall	Gives the cell shape and strength.
Chloroplast	Contains a green pigment called chlorophyll, this absorbs light to let a plant make glucose in a chemical process called photosynthesis.
Vacuole	A bubble full of liquid that stores water, sugars, nutrients and salts.
Sperm cell	Specialised cell that carries male DNA and fertilises the egg cell.
Anther	Produces pollen grains, the plant male gametes.
Stigma	Collects pollen grains.
Plant ovary	Contains ovules that produce ova (egg cells), the plant female sex cells (gametes).
Fertilisation	When the nucleus of a male gamete fuses with the nucleus of a female gamete.
Testis	Where sperm and sex hormones are produced.
Ovary	Where egg cells and sex hormones are produced.
Oviduct	A muscular tube that carries the ovum from the ovary to the uterus. Also called the fallopian tube.
Uterus	Where the embryo grows. Also called the womb.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

### Science: Working Scientifically: The Lab Licence

<b>Hazard</b>	Something that can cause harm.
<b>Risk</b>	What harm can happen.
<b>Precaution</b>	How to lower the chance of harm.
<b>Measurement</b>	The amount or quantity of something.
<b>Accurate</b>	Close to the true value.
<b>Hypothesis</b>	A proposal intended to explain certain facts or observations.
<b>Independent variable</b>	What is changed in a scientific investigation.
<b>Dependent variable</b>	What is measured in a scientific investigation.
<b>Control variables</b>	What is kept the same in a scientific investigation.
<b>Prediction</b>	A statement suggesting what will happen in the future, based on observation, experience or a hypothesis.
<b>Anomaly</b>	A result that does not fit the pattern.
<b>Mean</b>	The sum of the set of results, divided by the number of results there are, excluding anomalies.
<b>Linear</b>	When a variable changes by the same quantity each time.
<b>Correlation</b>	A relationship or link between two or more variables.
<b>Conclusion</b>	A statement summarising what the results from an experiment show and if they support the hypothesis.
<b>Evaluation</b>	An assessment of whether the method successfully controlled the variables, gave repeatable results, and produced a valid conclusion.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## 7C1 Chemistry Topic 1 – Matter, Particles and Physical Changes

Solid	State of matter that keeps the same shape and volume. It does not flow, stays in one place, and can be held, cut or shaped.
Liquid	State of matter that changes shape but keeps the same volume. It can flow, does not stay in one place, and is hard to hold.
Gas	State of matter that changes shape, volume and can be compressed. It can flow, does not stay in one place, and is hard to hold.
Melting	When a solid turns into a liquid.
Freezing	When a liquid turns into a solid.
Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.
Condensation	When a gas turns into a liquid.
Sublimation	When a solid turns directly into a gas.
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).
Gas pressure	When gas particles randomly collide with the walls of a container.
Melting point	The temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid.
Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas.
Physical change	When a substance changes in form without becoming a new substance. Usually reversible and temporary.
Chemical change	When a substance changes to form a new substance. Usually irreversible and permanent.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Geography: What is My Place in the United Kingdom?

Key Word	Definition
Population	The number of people who live in a place/country.
Sparsely	Not many people found in a small area
Densely	Lots of people found in a small area
United Kingdom	Our country – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
Climate	The overall average conditions of the weather
Weather	The conditions found outside on a certain day of the year
Migrant	Someone who moves from 1 country to another
Refugee	Someone escaping a war, or lack of food
Asylum Seeker	Someone seeking help because there is a threat to their life
Relief Rainfall	Rain that falls because air is forced to rise over hills and mountains
Ocean	A large body of salt water
Continent	A large land mass, usually divided into smaller areas (countries)
Life Expectancy	How long (on average) people should live
Choropleth Map	A type of map that uses colour to show information
Trend	A pattern that can be seen in data
Anomaly	A result that does not fit the pattern.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## History: What is History?

Key Word	Definition
chronology	The order in which events happen
CE	Common Era – a way to label dates after the birth of Jesus Christ
BCE	Before Common Era – A way to label dates before the birth of Jesus Christ
century	A period of 100 years
millennium	A period of 1,000 years
decade	A period of 10 years
artefact	An object made or used by people in the past
primary source	An original document or object created during the time being studied
secondary source	A document or account based on primary sources, created after the event or time period being studied
interpretation	Understanding and explaining something based on available information



## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

### Religious Education: Is there a god? What and why do we believe?

Atheist (atheism)	A person who does not believe in God (atheism = the belief that God does not exist)
Agnostic (agnosticism)	A person who is unsure about the existence of God (agnosticism = the believe that God might or might not exist)
Allah	Arabic for God
Empirical	Verifiable by observation or experience rather than theory
Eternal	Unlimited boundless and endless
Humanism	A belief in science and don't believe in a supernatural being, use reason to make moral decisions. A humanist is a follower of humanism.
Incarnate	Means 'in flesh' or 'in human form'. Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate.
Monotheist (monotheism)	A person who believes in one God (monotheism = the belief in one God)
Objective Statements	Statements based on facts or truths without bias or feelings.
Omnipotent	All powerful (believers think God is omnipotent)
Omnibenevolent	All loving (believers think God is omnibenevolent)
Omniscient	All knowing (believers think God is omniscient)
Polytheist (polytheism)	A person who believes in many gods (polytheism = the belief in many Gods)
Reason	An explanation for an action or event
Transcendent	Above and beyond, outside of time and space. Theists believe God is transcendent.
Subjective statements	Statements based on personal opinion and emotion.
Tawhid	The Muslim belief in the oneness of God –has no parts or children (unlike Christianity).
Theist	Someone who believes in God/ Gods
Trinity	The Christians belief in the 3 persons of 1 God, father, son and holy spirit
Verifiable	The ability to make sure or show that something is true.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Art: Baseline: Elements & Principles

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
CHIAROSCURO	This is an Italian term which literally means "light-dark." In paintings and photography, it refers to strong tonal contrasts which are often used to suggest and emphasise the volume of the objects depicted.
COMPOSITION	The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined. In general, this refers to the key subjects of the artwork and how they are arranged in relation to each other.
CONTOUR	An outline representing or bounding the shape or form of something.
CONTRAST	The juxtaposition of difference, used to intensify the properties within the work; eg. light vs dark.
ELLIPSE	A geometric shape that results from viewing a circular shape in perspective, or from a different vantage point. In simple terms, an ellipse is an oval.
FORM	Refers to objects that are three-dimensional, or have length, width, and height. Geometric forms have specific names associated with them and are typically man-made.
GRADIENT	The technique of gradually transitioning from one hue to another, or from one shade to another, or one texture to another.
HATCHING	The technique of creating shadow with small, thin lines, oriented in a consistent direction. These lines are often straight but can also be curved.
HIGHLIGHT	The lightest part or one of the lightest parts of a painting, drawing, etc. The areas of the subject receiving the greatest amount of illumination.
MIDTONE	The tones that lie between the shadow values and the light values.
OUTLINE	Draw, trace, or define the outer edge or shape of.
PHOTOREALISM	A style of art and sculpture characterised by the highly detailed depiction of ordinary life with the impersonality of a photograph.
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, scumbling, and stippling are the four primary rendering methods.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

SCALE	Refers to the overall physical size of an artwork or object in the artwork.
SHADOW	The darkest tones in an image. In a painting or drawing, shadows are usually depicted as darker than the surrounding areas. This is because they receive less light than other parts of the composition.
SHAPE	A shape is created when a line is enclosed. Shape can also be defined as a two-dimensional area that is defined by a change in value or some other form of contrast. Shapes are either geometric or organic.
SYMBOL	A thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract.
VALUE	The lightness or darkness of a colour. Tone and value mean the same thing and can be used interchangeably. Sometimes it is referred to as the tonal value of a colour.
VANITAS	A still- life painting of a 17th century Dutch genre containing symbols of death or change as a reminder of their inevitability.

### Design Technology: Ceramics – Fantasy Buildings

ANNOTATION	Adding words, phrases and notes to your work, especially in your sketchbook, that explain your thoughts, ideas and intentions.
APPLIQUÉ	In ceramics and textiles an appliqué is a separate piece of clay or fabric added to the primary work, generally for the purpose of decoration.
ARCHITECTURE	The design and construction of buildings. The style in which a building is designed and constructed, especially with regard to a specific period, place, or culture.
BACKGROUND	The part of a picture or scene that appears to be farthest away from the viewer, usually nearest the horizon. This is the opposite of the foreground.
BISQUE	Pottery that has been fired, but not glazed.
CERAMIC	Pots and other objects made from clay and hardened by heat.
CLAY	Moist sticky earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.
FETTLING	Trim or clean the rough edges of a metal casting or a piece of pottery before firing.
FOREGROUND	The part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph. This sits in front of the mid and background.
FROTTAGE	The technique or process of taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form the basis of a work of art.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

INCISING	To engrave a design by cutting or scraping into the clay surface at any stage of drying, from soft to bone dry.
KILN	A type of oven used at higher temperatures to fire pottery at temperatures over 1000 degrees Celsius.
LEATHER HARD	A stage in the drying of clay, when it is stiff enough to be moved without damaging, but soft enough for engraving, scratching and other techniques, fettled and is flexible enough for the shape to be corrected.
LOW RELIEF	A sculptural relief in which forms extend only slightly from the background.
ORGANIC	Shapes which are irregular and imperfect. Naturally, these shapes will all be slightly different from one another. They are often curved and flowing and can seem unpredictable.
OUTLINE	Draw, trace, or define the outer edge or shape of something.
SGRAFFITO	An Italian word meaning to 'scratch'. It is a decorating pottery technique produced by applying layers of colour (underglazes or coloured slips) to leather-hard pottery and then scratching off parts of the layer to create contrasting images, patterns and texture and reveal the clay colour underneath.
SLAB BUILDING	A clay slab is a portion of clay that has been flattened into a sheet. Clay slabs are most often made by using a rolling pin. Usually, the slab will have an even thickness throughout, and it can be used for hand-building pottery, known as slab pottery.
SLIP	Clay mixed with water to become a thick, smooth liquid. This is used as a glue to join pieces of dry clay that are broken and to attach parts such as handles and knobs that have to be leather hard before being joined. Also called slurry.
TEXTURE	The way artists use their chosen medium to create a physical or tactile surface in their art. This could also mean creating either a three-dimensional aspect to the painting or drawing surface with their paint medium or creating the appearance of texture.

## Design Technology: Textiles – Identity Bunting

APPLIQUE	In textiles an appliqué is a separate piece of fabric added to the primary work, generally for the purpose of decoration.
BLANKET STITCH	A strong, can be used as decorative stitch, used to finish and reinforce the edges of blankets etc.
COTTON	A woven fabric of cotton yarns
EMBROIDERY	Using a needle and thread to hand sew patterns, pictures or words with decorative stitches
EMBELLISH	To make (something) more attractive by the addition of decorative stitches

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

FABRIC	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibre
HEAT PRESS	A heat press machine is a specialized device used for applying heat transfers onto various materials, such as t-shirts, garments, caps
HEM	The edge of a piece of fabric that has been neatened and stitched to prevent fraying and unravelling
IDENTITY	the distinguishing character or personality of an individual.
NEEDLE	A needle for hand sewing is a long thin tool with a pointed tip at one end and a hole (eye) at the other
POLYCOTTON	A cheaper and lightweight alternative to cotton fabrics as it is a blend of both cotton and polyester, natural and synthetic fabrics. It usually consist of 65% polyester and 35% cotton, but the blend can vary. It combines the breathability of cotton with the durability of polyester.
RUNNING STICH	A simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping
SEAM	A line of stitching that joins two pieces of fabric together.
SEAM ALLOWANCE	The area between the fabric edge and the stitched line on two (or more) pieces of material being sewn together.
STENCIL	A piece of material that has lettering or a design cut out and is used as a guide or overlay or to add decorative patterns or an image
STITCH	A single movement of a threaded needle through fabric.
SUBLIMATION PRINTING	A digital print is made using sublimations ink. The process involves transferring the image using heat and pressure to transfer dye onto different materials.
SYMBOLIC	When colour, signs or images have a meaning
THREAD	Long fibres used to sew, typically made from cotton or polyester.
TIE DYE	A process that produces patterns in (a garment or piece of cloth) by tying parts of it to shield it from the dye.
RUNNING STICH	A simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping
SEAM	A line of stitching that joins two pieces of fabric together.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

BELT SANDER	a Belt Sander that uses a moving abrasive belt to smooth surfaces.
BENCH HOOK	A bench hook is a workbench appliance used in woodworking to hold a workpiece in place while crosscutting with a hand saw. A bench hook is a simple method used to improve accuracy and safety.
CUBE	A Solid Three-Dimensional figure, which has 6 square faces, 8 vertices and 12 edges.
DOWEL	A wooden peg used for holding together components of a structure or joint.
EPOXY RESIN	Epoxy resin is a two-part synthetic polymer material that, when mixed together, undergoes a chemical reaction resulting in a durable, high-strength, and adhesive substance.
G-CLAMP	G-clamp, is a type of clamp device typically used to hold a wood or metal workpiece, and often used in, but are not limited to, carpentry and welding.
ISOMETRIC	A method of representing three-dimensional objects on a flat surface means of a drawing that shows three planes of the object
LASER	Light Amplification by stimulated Emission of Radiation – Lasers are used in drilling, cutting, alignment, guidance and even in surgery. The optical properties can be used for reading barcodes or playing CDs.
LED	Light- Emitting Diode – A semiconductor diode which glows when a voltage is applied.
PCB	Printed Circuit Board – A non-conductive material with conductive lines printed or etched on to it. Electronic components are mounted on the board and the traces connect the components together to form a working circuit.
PILLER DRILL	Pillar drills are free standing machine tools used by engineers that use high powered motors to rotate drill bits at varying speed. These bits are then used to accurately machine, drill or tap holes in a variety of materials such as metal and wood
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, scumbling, and stippling are the four primary rendering methods.
RESISTOR	A resistor is a passive two-terminal electrical component that implements electrical resistance as a circuit element. In electronic circuits, resistors are used to reduce current flow.
SANDPAPER	Sandpaper is produced in a range of grit sizes and is used to remove material from surfaces, whether to make them smoother (for example, in painting and wood finishing).

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

SCALE	The ratio of the length in a drawing (or model) to the length on the real thing.
SHADING	The slight and gradual darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram from light to dark to render form.
SOLDER	Solder is a metal alloy used to create strong permanent bonds
SOLDERING IRON	A soldering iron uses high temperatures, usually generated by electricity, to heat metal alloys to their melting point, allowing the operator to join two pieces of metal to each other.
TENON SAW	A Tenon Saw is a large backsaw used for making deep, accurate cuts in furniture joinery. It should make straight, fast cuts without binding.
STONE/TONE	Value (or tone) refers to the various degrees of light and shadow in a drawing, which allow us to perceive the three-dimensionality of objects.

### Design Technology: Product Design – Keyring

ABRASIVE	Used to make surfaces smooth. They are usually paper backed but can be cloth backed. Always start with a coarse grade and then work through the grades to finish with a fine or smooth grade.
ANNOTATION	Adding words, phrases and detailed notes to your work that explain your thoughts, ideas and intentions.
CAD	Computer-Aided Design is the use of computer-based software to aid in design processes. 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. The CNC router is an example of CAM.
CASTING	Molten metals are poured into a mould to form the product. Pewter is easily cast using MDF, acrylic or neocuron moulds.
CNC ROUTER	A computer numerical control (CNC) router is a computer-controlled cutting machine which typically mounts a hand-held router as a spindle which is used for cutting various materials, such as wood, composites, metals, plastics, glass, and foams.
EUROSLOT	Euro slot hangers are cardboard hangers with standardized punched holes. The recess in the form of a slot is used to hang a packaging for product. They fit exactly on the standardized Euro hooks, which are widely used in European retail.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

FERROUS METAL	Ferrous metals contain iron and are magnetic . They are prone to rust , except for stainless steel and wrought iron.
GLYPH	From a Greek word meaning carving a glyph is a graphic symbol that provides the appearance or form for a character. It can be an alphabetic or numeric character, or a symbol.
HAND FILE	A hand file is a hardened steel tool used for cutting and shaping materials like metal, wood, plastic, and more. Their surfaces are covered with ridges or teeth, which cut when the file is moved over a surface.
JUNIOR HACKSAW	The junior hacksaw is used to cut and shape metals, tube and some plastics.
MOULD	A hollow container used to give shape to <u>molten</u> or hot liquid material when it <u>cools</u> and <u>hardens</u> .
NECURON	A polyurethane material that is used for various applications of industry. It is a type of board perfect for modelling, prototyping and tooling applications.
NON-FERROUS METAL	Non-ferrous metals do not contain iron and are not magnetic. They do not rust.
PEWTER	A bluish-grey metal that is a mixture (alloy) of tin and lead.
POLISHING	Polishing is the process of creating a smooth and shiny surface by rubbing it or by applying a chemical treatment,
SANDING	To make something smooth by rubbing it with something rough, especially sandpaper.
SIZE	How big is the product? What sizes does it need to be?

### Design Technology: Food – Introduction to Food

ALL IN ONE	When all ingredients are mixed together at the same time, e.g. when making muffins.
BRIDGE HOLD	Use thumb and forefinger and grip either side of the ingredient, use knife under the bridge to cut.
CARBOHYDRATE	A macronutrient, carbohydrates are the main energy source for the body. Sugar and starch are carbohydrates.
CLAW GRIP	Tips of fingers and thumb tucked under to hold the ingredient before chopping.



## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

CROSS CONTAMINATION	The transfer of bacteria from one food to another, from human, animals, other food or equipment.
DANGER ZONE	The temperature range ( 5°C to 63°C) within which bacteria multiply rapidly.
DEXTRINISATION	The browning that occurs when foods containing starch are cooked, or exposed to an alkali, acid or enzyme, e.g. toast
DIETARY FIBRE	Complex carbohydrate that is not digested in the small intestines otherwise known as non-starch polysaccharide, found in whole grain cereals, fruit and vegetables and is important in maintaining the health of the colon.
EATWELL GUIDE	Guideline that informs individuals of the variety of food groups required for a healthy balanced diet.
ENZYMATIC BROWNING	A chemical process where oxygen and enzymes in the food react to cause the surface to become brown. This process cannot be reversed.
FOOD MILES	The distance the food travels from field to plate.
GELATINISATION	The thickening of a mixture, in the presence of heat, due to swelling of starch grains.
HYGIENIC	Commonly used to mean clean and sanitary. It can also mean promoting good health or related to or involving hygiene.
NUTRIENTS	The properties found in food and drinks that give nourishment – vital for growth and the maintenance of life. The main nutrients are carbohydrates, proteins, fats (known as MACRONUTRIENTS), vitamins and minerals (known as MICRONUTRIENTS).
MINERALS	Chemical substances found in a wide variety of foods. Different minerals have different functions, but generally the body needs them to turn food into energy, build strong bones and teeth and control body fluids.
PATHOGENIC BACTERIA	Bacteria that causes disease, unlike many bacteria which are harmless and often even beneficial to health/ Common foodborne bacteria include salmonella and campylobacter
PROTEIN	A macronutrient that is essential for the growth and repair of the body (muscles) and maintenance of good health, production of body chemicals (enzymes and hormones).
RUBBING IN	Fat rubbed into the flour, sugar and other dry ingredients using fingers tips. To aerate and coat the ingredients in fat which helps create a 'short' texture.
SEASONAL FOODS	Foods that are at the stage of their natural life cycle when they are ready for harvest or to be caught.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 7

VITAMIN	Vitamins are micronutrients, they help the body healthy and prevents some diseases, regulate function and repairs cells.
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### Music: What are the Musical Element?

Key Word	Definition
Musical elements	The building blocks of music. Essential components in music.
Pitch	The difference between high and low notes
Melody	A collection of pitches arranged one after another
Rhythm	Patterns of sounds in time, not necessarily needing pitch
Tempo	The speed of music
Dynamics	How loudly or quietly an instrument is being played
Timbre	The tone of an instrument or voice (e.g., you might describe a piano as mellow – this would be the timbre of the instrument)
Texture	How many parts / layers there are in a piece of music
Pulse	A constant beat or count underpinning a piece of music
Genre	The style of a piece of music (e.g., pop, rock, jazz, classical)
Harmony	Two or more different pitches being played or sung at the same time to complement one another
Percussion	Instruments that are struck
Active Listening	Listening to music in a way that uses our knowledge of musical elements and /or instruments etc

# Topic Glossaries – Year 7

## Drama: “The Basics”

Key Word/phrase	Definition
Facial expression	Expressing emotion using your face
Body language	Expressing emotion using your body
Reacting to the acting	Responding to what other actors are doing on stage
Facing the audience	Either being face on or side on to the audience at all times
Performance focus	Not breaking character when performing (eg laughing)
Levels	Using different heights in your work to make it more visually engaging (standing, kneeling, lying down etc)
Still image	An image that does not move
Mime	Acting without talking
Thought tracking	Speaking your thoughts to the audience that the other actors cannot hear
Evaluation	Identifying strengths in your work and areas for improvement