

KEYWORD  
GLOSSARY

AUTUMN  
TERM 1



YEAR 9

# Topic Glossaries – Year 9

## English:

Word	Definition
<b>Bear witness</b>	To acknowledge someone's experience; to listen to someone.
<b>Activist</b>	A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.
<b>Poetry</b>	Literature that evokes a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.
<b>Stanza</b>	A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse.
<b>Form</b>	Form, in poetry, can be understood as the physical structure of the poem: the length of the lines, their rhythms, their system of rhymes and repetition.
<b>Poet</b>	The person who wrote the poem.
<b>Speaker/narrator</b>	The voice of the poem.
<b>Poetic device</b>	Techniques used in poetry to create imagery e.g., metaphors and similes.
<b>Rhythm</b>	A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.
<b>Rhyme scheme</b>	A rhyme scheme is the pattern of sounds that repeats at the end of a line or stanza. Rhyme schemes can change line by line, stanza by stanza, or can continue throughout a poem.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 9

## Maths:

<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b><i>Similar shapes</i></b>	Shapes are mathematically similar if one can become the other following an enlargement (positive or fractional), rotation, reflection or translation.
<b><i>Congruent shapes</i></b>	Shapes are congruent if one shape can become the other following a rotation, reflection or translation (must not be an enlargement)
<b><i>Congruent triangles</i></b>	<p>Congruent triangles (identical shapes) can be identified if they satisfy the following rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SSS – both shapes have 3 sides the same length</li> <li>2. SAS – both shapes have 2 corresponding sides and 1 angle the same</li> <li>3. ASA – both shapes have 2 corresponding angles and 1 side the same</li> <li>4. RHS – both triangles must have a right angle and the same hypotenuse and 1 side.</li> </ol>
<b><i>Equation of a straight line</i></b>	All straight lines can be written with the equation $y = mx + c$ . Where $m$ stands for the gradient (Change in $y \div$ Change in $x$ ) and $c$ stands for the $y$ -intercept.
<b><i>Parallel lines</i></b>	Parallel lines will have the same gradient
<b><i>Perpendicular lines</i></b>	Perpendicular lines will have gradients that are the negative reciprocal of each other.
<b><i>Quadratic Graphs</i></b>	Quadratic graphs will have a U or $\cap$ shape and follow the quadratic form or $ax^2 + bx + c = y$ where $c$ is the $y$ -intercept.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 9

### Science: 9B2 Biology Topic 2 – Infectious Diseases, Defence Systems and Medicines

Topic Keywords for Lessons 1-3: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 9B2 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
<b>MICROORGANISM</b>	A living thing so small that it is only visible with a microscope.
<b>PATHOGEN</b>	Microorganisms that cause infectious disease.
<b>VIRUS</b>	A type of pathogen that reproduces rapidly inside body cells, causing cell damage. Causes measles, HIV and TMV.
<b>BACTERIUM</b>	A unicellular microorganism that can be a pathogen. Reproduces asexually and rapidly inside the body and may produce toxins that damage tissues and make us feel ill. Causes salmonella, cholera, typhoid and gonorrhoea.
<b>PROTIST</b>	A unicellular microorganism that can be a pathogen. Can reproduce sexually and asexually. Causes malaria and sleeping sickness.
<b>FUNGUS</b>	A microorganism that can be a pathogen. Reproduce asexually by forming spores. Causes athlete's foot and rose black spot which tend to affect the surface of an organism.
<b>TRANSMISSION</b>	How communicable diseases can be passed between organisms: by air, direct contact (including vectors), food and/or water.
<b>TOXIN</b>	A poisonous substance produced by bacteria, animals, or plants that damage tissues.
<b>COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</b>	Infectious diseases that can be passed from one individual to another.
<b>VECTOR</b>	An organism that transmits a pathogen from one organism or source to another.
<b>MEASLES</b>	A viral disease showing symptoms of fever and a red skin rash. Spread by inhalation of droplets from sneezes and coughs. Prevented by vaccination of children when young.
<b>HIV</b>	A viral disease that initially causes a flu-like illness and later attacks the body's immune cells. Spread by sexual contact or exchange of body fluids such as blood.
<b>AIDS</b>	Late-stage HIV infection that occurs when the body's immune system becomes so badly damaged it can no longer deal with other infections or cancers.
<b>TOBACCO MOSAIC VIRUS</b>	A viral disease affecting plants, causing a distinctive 'mosaic' pattern of discolouration on leaves, causing a lack of photosynthesis and consequently affects plant growth.
<b>SALMONELLA</b>	A bacterial disease producing toxins that cause fever, abdominal cramps, vomiting and diarrhoea. Spread by bacteria ingested in food, or on food prepared in unhygienic conditions.
<b>GONORRHOEA</b>	A bacterial disease causing thick yellow or green discharge from the vagina or penis and pain on urinating. Spread by sexual contact. Controlled by treatment with antibiotics or using a barrier method of contraception such as a condom.
<b>ROSE BLACK SPOT</b>	A fungal disease where purple or black spots develop on leaves, which often turn yellow and drop early, reducing photosynthesis and consequently plant growth. Spread by water or wind. Treated by using fungicides and/or removing and destroying the affected leaves.
<b>MALARIA</b>	A protist disease causing destruction of red blood cells, fever and uncontrollable shaking. Prevented by killing the mosquito vectors which spread it and using mosquito nets to avoid bites.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 9

### Science: 9C2 Chemistry Topic 2 – The Earth’s Atmosphere and Using Earth’s Resources

Topic Keywords **SHORTLIST**: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 9C2 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
<b>FOSSIL FUELS</b>	Natural fuels such as coal and gas, formed in the past from the remains of living organisms.
<b>GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	A long-term shift in global climate patterns.
<b>GLOBAL DIMMING</b>	A gradual reduction in the amount of light reaching the Earth’s surface. This can be caused by carbon particulates.
<b>GREENHOUSE EFFECT</b>	The increase in the temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere due to the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere trapping infra-red radiation from the surface.
<b>GREENHOUSE GASES</b>	Greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide and methane. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere maintain temperatures on Earth high enough to support life.
<b>PARTICULATES</b>	Particulates cause global dimming and health problems for humans. Carbon particulates (soot) are a product of incomplete combustion.
<b>PHOTOSYNTHESIS</b>	Oxygen was produced in the early atmosphere by photosynthesis of plants and algae. This simultaneously decreased the amount of carbon dioxide in the early atmosphere. Equation for photosynthesis: $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$
<b>POLLUTANTS</b>	A substance introduced into the environment that has undesired effects.
<b>BIOLEACHING</b>	Bioleaching uses bacteria to produce leachate solutions that contain metal compounds.
<b>DESALINATION</b>	The process of removing salt from seawater.
<b>DISPLACEMENT</b>	A chemical reaction in which a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound.
<b>ELECTROLYSIS</b>	The splitting up of an ionic compound using electricity. The electric current is passed through a substance causing chemical reactions at the electrodes and the decomposition of the materials.
<b>FINITE RESOURCES</b>	A non-renewable resource that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a quick enough pace to keep up with consumption.
<b>GROUND WATER</b>	Water held underground in the soil and crevices in rock.
<b>LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT</b>	Life cycle assessments are carried out to assess the environmental impact of products in each of these stages: extracting and processing raw materials, manufacturing and packaging, use and operation during its lifetime, disposal at the end of its useful life.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 9

## Science: 9P1 Physics Topic 1 – Particles, Internal Energy and Energy Transfers

**Topic Keywords SHORTLIST:** Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 9P1 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
<b>MASS (m)</b>	The amount of matter an object contains. The unit for mass is kilograms (kg) or grams (g).
<b>VOLUME (v)</b>	A measure of the amount of space an object occupies. The unit for volume is m <sup>3</sup> or cm <sup>3</sup> .
<b>DENSITY (p)</b>	A measure of how much mass there is in a certain volume (how closely packed the particles are). The unit for density is kg/m <sup>3</sup> or g/cm <sup>3</sup> .
<b>PARTICLE THEORY</b>	The scientific theory used to explain the properties of solids, liquids and gases.
<b>ENERGY</b>	The capacity for doing work.
<b>INTERNAL ENERGY</b>	The total kinetic energy and potential energy of the particles in an object.
<b>KINETIC ENERGY</b>	Energy which an object possesses by being in motion.
<b>CHEMICAL POTENTIAL ENERGY</b>	A type of energy store. It is taken in when chemical bonds break, and given out when chemical bonds are made.
<b>TEMPERATURE</b>	A measure of the average kinetic energy of particles in a substance.
<b>CONSERVATION OF ENERGY</b>	The principle that the total energy of a system stays the same, that energy cannot be created or destroyed (only stored or transferred).
<b>SYSTEM</b>	An object or group of objects.
<b>SPECIFIC HEAT CAPACITY</b>	The amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of 1 kg of substance by 1°C.
<b>THERMAL ENERGY</b>	Energy stored in moving particles. A more formal term for heat energy.
<b>SPECIFIC LATENT HEAT</b>	The amount of energy needed to melt or vaporise 1 kg at its melting or boiling point.
<b>GAS PRESSURE</b>	When gas particles randomly collide with the walls of a container.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 9

## Geography:

<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b><i>Cyclone, Typhoon, Hurricane</i></b>	All names used to describe a tropical revolving storm, Hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean, Typhoons in the Pacific, Cyclones in the Indian Ocean
<b><i>Blizzard</i></b>	A strong fall of snow, coupled with strong winds
<b><i>Wildfire</i></b>	A fire that is usually burning out of control, caused by dry conditions. A small spark can set light to tinder and wildfires can be deadly for both animals and humans around the world.
<b><i>Climate Change</i></b>	The enhanced greenhouse effect causes higher temperatures and leads to more extreme weather events
<b><i>Storm Surge</i></b>	A large wave (not a tsunami), that is generated by strong winds/storms. This can lead to coastal flooding.
<b><i>Weather</i></b>	The day-to-day conditions found outside
<b><i>Temperate</i></b>	The climate of the UK, where temperatures are warm (not cold/hot), and rainfall is consistent (not heavy/dry)
<b><i>Climate</i></b>	The longer-term average conditions that are found in a place
<b><i>Extreme Weather</i></b>	Weather that lies outside of the normal range for a place.
<b><i>Tornado</i></b>	A land-based swirling wind system, found under very low-pressure conditions. In the USA they are referred to as Twisters.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 9

## History: The Impact of the First World War

<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b><i>alliance</i></b>	A formal agreement between two or more groups, like countries or organisations, working together for common goals
<b><i>recruitment</i></b>	The process of finding and attracting people to fill job openings or roles in the military
<b><i>trench</i></b>	A long, narrow ditch in the ground, often used for defence in military situations
<b><i>artillery</i></b>	Large guns like cannons used for long-range military attacks to support ground forces
<b><i>total war</i></b>	When a nation uses all its resources, including civilians and industries, to fight a war
<b><i>Remembrance</i></b>	The act of honouring people who died in war
<b><i>Armistice</i></b>	A formal agreement to temporarily stop fighting, usually to negotiate a more permanent peace
<b><i>treaty</i></b>	A formal agreement between countries often to do with peace, trade, or alliances
<b><i>revolution</i></b>	A sudden and significant change in a society's political, social, or economic structures
<b><i>conscription</i></b>	Making it the law to join the army in times of war



# Topic Glossaries – Year 9

## Religious Education: Key terms: Whose body is it anyway?

<b>Abortion</b>	The intentional termination (ending) of a pregnancy
<b>Agape</b>	Selfless love (a Christian belief based on Jesus' actions). Love as action, no expectation of repayment. Love thy neighbour AND thy enemy.
<b>Aquinas</b>	A 13 <sup>th</sup> century Christian who argued that we have an absolute duty to follow the 5 primary precepts which include a duty to reproduce and preserve innocent life.
<b>Bentham</b>	Jeremy Bentham (atheist) proposed utilitarianism which said we should always act in a way that brings about the greatest good for the greatest number. Died 1832.
<b>Capital Punishment</b>	The death penalty – the legalised killing of someone as a form of punishment. Not legal in the UK
<b>Conception</b>	The moment the sperm and egg meet to create a pregnancy
<b>Conjoined twins</b>	Twins that are physically joined at birth, sometimes sharing organs
<b>Death Penalty</b>	Capital Punishment – the legalised killing of someone as a form of punishment. Not legal in the UK
<b>Double effect</b>	The principle of double effect explains when we are allowed to accept what some consider a morally bad effect (eg an abortion) as a consequence of trying to bring about a morally good outcome (eg saving a life). A belief held by the Roman Catholic Church
<b>Egoism</b>	The theory that says we should act in our own self interest
<b>Euthanasia</b>	'Eu' (good) 'thanatos' (death). Euthanasia is the practice of ending the life of a patient to limit the patient's suffering. The patient in question would typically be terminally ill or experiencing great pain and suffering. There are different forms of euthanasia such as active (administering drugs to end life) and passive (withdrawing life support).
<b>Fertility</b>	The ability to conceive children
<b>Fletcher</b>	A Christian philosopher (died 1991) who proposed Situation Ethics, a theory that argues we should always act in the most loving way – based on Jesus' actions showing agape.
<b>Humanism</b>	Humanism doesn't believe in any supernatural power or God- you use reason/ experience to make moral decisions
<b>IVF</b>	In vitro fertilisation (in glass fertilisation). Fertilising an egg with sperm in a glass dish.
<b>PGD</b>	Pre genetic diagnosis – where the fertilised egg is scanned to identify conditions and diseases.
<b>Pro life</b>	The belief that life is important and shouldn't be ended, should be protected
<b>Pro choice</b>	The belief that a person should have the right to choose what happens to their body
<b>Quality of life</b>	The extent to which life is meaningful and pleasurable. Some people such as humanists reject the sanctity of life and look at the quality of life instead.
<b>Reformation</b>	One of the purposes of punishment – to teach the criminal the error of their action. To make them a better person. The death penalty removes the possibility of reformation.
<b>Retribution</b>	One of the purposes of punishment - punishment inflicted on someone as pay back for a wrong act.
<b>Sacred</b>	Holy, connected with God. Christians, Muslims and Jews believe all life is sacred.
<b>Sanctity of life</b>	The religious belief that all life is a God given gift – that should be treasured and respected.
<b>Situation Ethics</b>	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. Proposed by Fletcher (died 1991)
<b>Termination</b>	To end. An abortion is the termination of a pregnancy.
<b>Utilitarianism</b>	The belief you should act in a way that brings about the greatest good for the greatest number (proposed by Bentham – died 1832)

## Topic Glossaries – Year 9

### Art:

Key Word	Definition
Abstract	A term generally used to describe art that is not representational or based on reality or nature.
Analysis	Looking deeper into a piece of art, beyond the surface, and making judgements about what you find out.
Identity	A person's sense of self, established by their unique characteristics, affiliations, and social roles.
Expression	A look on someone's face that conveys a particular emotion.
Medium	The materials used to create a work of art, and the categorisation of art based on the materials used (for example, painting [or more specifically, watercolour], drawing, sculpture).
Replica	A copy or reproduction.
Cubism	A revolutionary approach to portraying reality, combining abstraction and fragmentation to create cube-like figures and landscapes. This technique was originated by Georges Braques and Pablo Picasso.
Figurative Art	Any form of modern art that retains strong references to the real world and particularly to the human figure.
Triptych	An artwork consisting of three panels.
Collage	A piece of art made by sticking various materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.
Iconography	The visual images and symbols used in a work of art or the study or interpretation of these.
Sitter	The person posing in a portrait.
Interpretation	A stylistic representation of a creative work or dramatic role.
Maquette	The initial sketch or basic model a sculptor makes before beginning a final piece.
Mixed Media	A term used to describe artworks composed from a combination of different media or materials.
Assemblage	A three-dimensional composition made from a variety of traditionally non-artistic materials and objects.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 9

## Design Technology:

<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b><i>Aesthetics</i></b>	A set of principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty. The way something looks or appears.
<b><i>Consumer</i></b>	A person who buys or uses products and services.
<b><i>Cost</i></b>	How much does the product cost to buy and to make?
<b><i>Environment</i></b>	What impact does a product have on the environment? The world we live in. Where will the product be used.
<b><i>Safety</i></b>	Is the product safe to use?
<b><i>Size</i></b>	How big is the product? What sizes does it need to be?
<b><i>Function</i></b>	How well does the product function? Does the product work how it was meant too?
<b><i>Material</i></b>	What material is the product made from?
<b><i>CAM</i></b>	Computer Aided Manufacture
<b><i>CAD</i></b>	Computer Aided Design
<b><i>Specification</i></b>	A design specification is a list of criteria your product needs to address
<b><i>Manufactured boards</i></b>	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
<b><i>Softwood</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Hardwood</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Dowel</i></b>	A wooden peg used for holding together components of a structure or joint.

# Topic Glossaries – Year 9

## Music: *Around the World III*

<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b><i>texture</i></b>	The number of layers in a piece of music (thick texture being lots of layers, thin texture being not very many)
<b><i>dynamics</i></b>	How loudly or softly an instrument/singer is playing/singing
<b><i>tempo</i></b>	The speed of the music (how fast or slow the music is)
<b><i>percussion</i></b>	Instruments that make noise from being hit
<b><i>strum</i></b>	Playing a few strings on a guitar, or similar instrument, at the same time in one motion
<b><i>flamenco</i></b>	A style of music originating from Spain, relying heavily on the use of rhythmic guitar playing
<b><i>gamelan</i></b>	A style of music from Indonesia that mainly uses percussion
<b><i>reggae</i></b>	A style of music from Jamaica often associated with Bob Marley. A strong bass and the emphasis of beats 2 and 4 in a bar give this style a unique sound
<b><i>folk</i></b>	A broad term that originally meant music “of the people”, but now is used to describe many different genres of music often with a sense of identity linked strongly to their place of origin
<b><i>ensemble</i></b>	A group of musicians playing together
<b><i>call and response</i></b>	A musical phrase followed by a similar phrase in response (e.g. “Marco!” (call) “Polo” (response))
<b><i>syllabic / melismatic</i></b>	The difference between singing one syllable per note (“twin-kle, twin-kle, little star” is syllabic) compared to singing more than one note per syllable (“and I _____ will al-ways love you _____” from “I Will Always Love You” by Whitney Houston is melismatic)
<b><i>bhangra</i></b>	A style of non-traditional pop music of Punjab but originating in Britain.
<b><i>bollywood</i></b>	A popular name for Hindi cinema, referring to the film industry based in Mumbai. Bollywood films are often associated with the music used in them.
<b><i>taiko</i></b>	A family of Japanese percussion instruments. Also often used to refer to the style of music that is played on these instruments.

## Topic Glossaries – Year 9

### **Drama: Scripts and Comedy**

<b>Key Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b><i>Comedy</i></b>	entertainment consisting of jokes and sketches, intended to make an audience laugh
<b><i>Comic timing</i></b>	Timing and pace to deliver the punchline or comedic moment
<b><i>Exaggeration</i></b>	Over the top performance
<b><i>Parody</i></b>	an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect.
<b><i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i></b>	Famous Shakespeare play that is a comedy