

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

AUTUMN
TERM 1



YEAR 9

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

English:

Key Word	Definition
<i>Dystopia</i>	An imaginary place where everything is as bad as it can be.
<i>Utopia</i>	An imaginary place where everything is perfect and everyone is happy, but which you feel is not possible.
<i>Authoritarian</i>	If you describe a person or an organisation as authoritarian, you are critical of them controlling everything rather than letting people decide things for themselves.
<i>Equality</i>	When society is equal for everyone.
<i>Inequality</i>	When society or a situation is unequal; when some people have more than others.
<i>Democracy</i>	A system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections.
<i>Dictatorship</i>	A country which is ruled by a dictator or by a very strict and harsh government.
<i>Totalitarian</i>	A political system is one in which there is only one political party which controls everything and does not allow any opposition parties.
<i>Repression</i>	The use of force to restrict and control a society or another group of people.
<i>Surveillance</i>	The careful watching of someone, especially by an organisation such as the police or the army.
<i>Paranoia</i>	If you say that someone suffers from paranoia, you think that they are too suspicious and afraid of other people.
<i>Manipulation</i>	If you say that someone manipulates people, you disapprove of them because they skilfully force or persuade people to do what they want.
<i>Propaganda</i>	Information, often inaccurate information, which a political organisation publishes or broadcasts in order to influence people.
<i>Censorship</i>	The censoring or restriction of books, plays, films, or reports, especially by government officials, because they are considered immoral or secret in some way.
<i>Distrust</i>	If you distrust someone or something, you think they are not honest, reliable, or safe.
<i>Ideology</i>	An ideology is a set of beliefs, especially the political beliefs on which people, parties, or countries base their actions.
<i>Allegory</i>	An allegory is a story, poem, or painting in which the characters and events are symbols of something else. Allegories are often moral, religious, or political.

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

Maths:

Key Word	Definition																								
Hypotenuse	The longest side in a right angled triangle																								
Pythagoras	Pythagoras was a Greek philosopher who made important developments in mathematics, astronomy, and the theory of music.																								
Pythagoras' Theorem	Pythagoras discovered that the square of the 2 shorter sides in a right angled triangle add to make the square of the hypotenuse $a^2 + b^2 = h^2$																								
Adjacent	The side in a right-angled triangle that is between the given angle and right angle.																								
Opposite	The side in a right-angled triangle that is opposite the given angles and connected to the hypotenuse.																								
Sin θ	The ratio of the sides of a right-angled triangle $\sin\theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$																								
Cos θ	The ratio of the sides of a right-angled triangle $\cos\theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$																								
Tan θ	The ratio of the sides of a right-angled triangle $\tan\theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$																								
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Topic Glossaries – Year 9

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

Topic Keywords **SHORTLIST**: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 9B2 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
pathogen	Microorganisms that cause infectious disease.
virus	Type of pathogen that reproduces rapidly inside body cells, causing cell damage.
bacterium	Unicellular microorganism that can be a pathogen.
toxin	Poisonous substance produced by bacteria, animals, or plants that damage tissues.
measles	Viral disease showing symptoms of fever and a red skin rash.
HIV	Viral disease that initially causes a flu-like illness and later attacks the body's immune cells.
salmonella	Bacterial disease producing toxins that cause fever, abdominal cramps, vomiting and diarrhoea.
gonorrhoea	Bacterial disease causing thick yellow or green discharge from the vagina or penis and pain on urinating.
malaria	Protist disease causing destruction of red blood cells, fever, and uncontrollable shaking.
white blood cells	Specialised cell that defends against pathogens by phagocytosis, antibody production and antitoxin production.
antibodies	Protein produced by lymphocytes that are specific to the antigens of a pathogen and either cause pathogens to stick together ready for destruction by phagocytosis or destroy the pathogen directly by lysis.
vaccination	Introducing small quantities of dead or inactive forms of a pathogen into the body to stimulate the white blood cells to produce antibodies. If the same pathogen re-enters the body the white blood cells respond quickly to produce the correct antibodies, preventing infection.
antibiotic	Substance that controls the spread of bacteria in the body by killing them or stopping them reproducing.
preclinical testing	The testing of new drugs using computer models, human cells grown in the laboratory, and animal cells for efficacy and toxicity.
clinical trials	Phase One: The testing of new drugs (that have passed preclinical testing) on a small number of healthy humans for toxicity and dosage. Phase Two: The testing of new drugs (that have passed phase one) on a small number of humans infected with the disease for efficacy. Phase Three: The testing of new drugs (that have passed phase two) on a large group of humans infected with the disease in blind or double-blind trials for efficacy, dosage, and reliability.
double-blind trial	Type of comparative clinical trial for testing new drugs where neither the humans infected with the disease nor their doctors know who is being given the new drug or a placebo.
placebo	Inactive substance made to look like the new drug being tested for researchers to use as a control.

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
fossil fuels	Natural fuels such as coal and gas, formed in the past from the remains of living organisms.
global climate change	A long-term shift in global climate patterns.
global dimming	A gradual reduction in the amount of light reaching the Earth’s surface. This can be caused by carbon particulates.
greenhouse effect	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.
greenhouse gases	Greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide and methane. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere maintain temperatures on Earth high enough to support life.
particulates	Particulates cause global dimming and health problems for humans. Carbon particulates (soot) are a product of incomplete combustion.
photosynthesis	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: $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$
pollutants	A substance introduced into the environment that has undesired effects.
bioleaching	Bioleaching uses bacteria to produce leachate solutions that contain metal compounds.
desalination	The process of removing salt from seawater.
displacement	A chemical reaction in which a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound.
electrolysis	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.
finite resources	A non-renewable resource that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a quick enough pace to keep up with consumption.
ground water	Water held underground in the soil and crevices in rock.
life cycle assessment	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: 9P2 Physics Topic 2 – Motion, Forces and Elasticity

Topic Keywords SHORTLIST: Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 9P2 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
speed	How far an object can travel per unit of time. Calculated as distance/time, with units m/s.
velocity	The distance travelled per second in a given direction. Calculated as displacement/time, with units m/s.
acceleration	The change in velocity per second (measured in metres per second squared, m/s^2)
force	A push or a pull. Measured in Newtons.
scalar	A quantity that only has magnitude*. E.g. Time, distance, mass, speed.
vector	A quantity that has magnitude (size) <u>and</u> direction. E.g. Velocity, acceleration, force, weight.
mass	How much matter something is made from (measured in kg)
weight	The downwards force of gravity acting on mass (measured in Newtons)
displacement	How far something is from its starting position, along with its direction (measured in metres).
resultant force	The (vector) sum of all forces on an object.
action at a distance force	An action at a distance force will act whether the objects are touching, or not.
air resistance	The force of air particles opposing the motion of an object.
balanced force	When the resultant force is zero, forces are balanced.
contact force	A contact force will act only if objects are touching.
equilibrium	An object in equilibrium, has balanced forces acting on it.
friction	A force that opposes slipping between touching solids.
Joule	The unit that energy is measured in, (J).
Newton	The unit that force is measured in, (N).
pressure	The force acting divided by the area where it acts.
sliding	When objects in contact move past each other.
streamlined	A shape reducing the amount of air resistance on an object.
tension	A pull force acting inside a stretched object (e.g. a stretched string or a spring).
unbalanced force	When the resultant force is not zero, forces are unbalanced.
upthrust	The up force caused by an object being in immersed in a fluid (like water).

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

Geography:

Key Word	Definition
<i>Glacier</i>	A large mass of ice that has been created under freezing conditions on the side of a mountain – this ice then begins to slide downhill due to gravity.
<i>Cwm/Corrie/Cirque</i>	A circular hollow that is found on the side of a mountain, created by processes of abrasion and plucking.
<i>Arete</i>	A sharp divide between 2 corries
<i>Pyramidal Peak</i>	A peak of a mountain created by 3 or more corries forming on various faces of the mountain
<i>Moraine</i>	The general term used to describe material that has been dumped by a glacier. The rocks/mud deposits are carried by the ice and left where the ice melts.
<i>Terminal Moraine</i>	Moraines that are left at the end of the glacier
<i>Recessional Moraine</i>	As a glacier retreats uphill due to climate warming, terminal moraines are left at the end of the ice. With a retreating glacier, several banks of terminal moraines show the previous end point of the glacier
<i>Lateral Moraine</i>	Material deposited on the side of the valley by the glacier
<i>Pro-Glacial Lake</i>	A lake that forms at the snout of the glacier, as meltwater gets trapped by previous terminal moraines.
<i>Valley Glacier</i>	A glacier flowing through the valley between 2 glaciers.
<i>Ice Sheet</i>	A very large expanse of ice that can cover a whole continent (e.g. Antarctica), or a country (e.g. Greenland)
<i>Freeze-Thaw weathering</i>	The act of water eroded rocks, by entering a crack, cooling, freezing, expanding. This repeated action causes rocks to disintegrate.

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

History: The Holocaust

Key Word	Definition
genocide	an act committed with the intention of destroying a national, ethnic or religious group
Holocaust	the systematic, state-sponsored murder of six million European Jews by the Nazi German regime and its allies and collaborators
persecution	being treated badly, usually because of 'race' or religious or political beliefs
antisemitism	hostility to or prejudice against Jews
scapegoat	someone who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes or faults of others
Nazi Germany	the German state between 1933 and 1945, when Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party controlled the country
dictator	a person who rules with total authority
concentration camp	places where large numbers of prisoners were kept under armed guard
death camp	killing centres established by the Nazis in Europe during the Second World War
the Final Solution	the Nazi policy to murder European Jews
ghetto	an area in a town or city where Jews were forced to live
Einsatzgruppen	special units of the Nazi German security police, who conducted mass shootings in the USSR
deportation	forcibly removing someone from one country to another
collaborator	a person, organisation or government that helped the Nazis persecute and murder the Jews
liberation	setting someone free

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

Religious Education: The Problem of Evil

Key Word	Definition
Augustine	A Christian Saint who died in 130 AD
Augustinian Theodicy	Augustine' solution to the problem of evil is found in his theodicy. He says that God allows us to suffer because we deserve punishment (due to The Fall)
Evil	Something immoral and wicked
Free Will	The ability to make choices voluntarily and independently. The belief that nothing is pre-determined.
Inconsistent Triad	The problem of evil is an 'inconsistent triad' – in other words, three ideas but only two of them can be true. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God is all loving - God is all powerful - Evil exists
Irenaeus	A Christian Saint who died in 130 AD
Irenaean Theodicy	Irenaeus' solution to the problem of evil is found in his theodicy. He says that God allows us to suffer as it helps us develop as humans.
Omnibenevolent	The state of being all-loving and infinitely good - a characteristic often attributed to God
Omnipotent	The all-powerful, almighty and unlimited nature of God
Original Sin	The inclination to do evil found in all human beings- Christians believe to be inherited from Adam in consequence of the Fall. We are guilty and deserve punishment.
Punishment	A penalty given to someone for a wrong they have done
Sin	Deliberate immoral action, breaking a religious or moral law
Suffering	Pain or distress caused by injury, illness or loss. Suffering can be physical, emotional/psychological or spiritual.
The Fall	The event in the Bible when Adam and Eve are forced to leave the Garden of Eden because they have sinned against God (in the book of Genesis)
Theodicy	An argument that attempts to resolve the problem of evil.
The Problem of Evil	The challenge to faith that theists have when faced with evil in the world – how can an all loving and powerful God let it happen? Does God exist?

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

Music: Piano Skills II

Key Word	Definition
Sharp	This tells a musician to play one semitone higher (for example, a C sharp would mean they need to play one semitone higher than a C)
Flat	This tells a musician to play one semitone lower (for example, an A flat would mean they need to play one semitone lower than an A)
Natural	This resets any sharps or flats, so it tells us to play a normal C instead of a C sharp, for example.
Semitone	This is the space between every single note on a keyboard, including black notes
Tone	This is the equivalent of two semitones
Chord	Two or more notes played simultaneously (usually three or more notes)
Tonality	Whether something is major or minor
Major / minor	Major tends to be associated with positive emotions (a song might sound happy, or uplifting if it's major), whilst minor tends to be associated with negative emotions (a song might sound sad, or angry if its minor).
Scale	A series of conjunct notes played one after another.
Conjunct	Notes that are next to each other.
Disjunct	Notes that require a jump to reach.
Arpeggio	A series of notes that are spaced further apart than a scale and based on a chord, played one after another.
Metronome	A clicking noise that helps musicians keep time when they're practicing.
BPM	How many beats per minute there are in a tempo (a metronome will play faster if the BPM is higher, and slower if the BPM is lower)

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

Physical Education: Tennis. Striking and Fielding

Key Word	Definition
Ace	A serve that lands in the service box and is not touched by the receiver.
Volley	A shot hit before the ball bounces, usually played at the net.
Forehand	A shot hit on the dominant side of the body, usually with one hand.
Backhand	A shot hit on the non-dominant side of the body, usually with one hand.
Scoring in Tennis	0 (Love), 15, 30, 40, Game. If both players reach 40, it is called 'deuce'. You have to win two further points from deuce to win the game – advantage, game.
Long barrier	A safe fielding technique in cricket and rounders to control a ball that is travelling along the ground. Using your legs, hands and twisting your body to create a barrier to stop the ball getting past.
Short barrier	A quick way of stopping a ball travelling along the floor in cricket and rounders.
Scoring in Rounders	1 rounder – if the batter hits the ball and runs all the way around the pitch without stopping. ½ rounder – two consecutive no balls to the same person. ½ rounder – if the batter hits the ball and runs to 2 nd base without stopping. ½ rounder – if the batter misses the ball, but all the way around the pitch to 4 th base.
Over in cricket	An over consists of six legal deliveries bowled from one end of a cricket pitch to the player batting at the other end.

Topic Glossaries – Year 9

Drama: Analysing and creating comedy

Key Word	Definition
William Shakespeare	Famous playwright
A Midsummer Night's Dream	A comedy play written by William Shakespeare
The Mechanicals	The group of workers in the play who put on a play (badly!) for the royal wedding.
Comedy	Work that encourages laughter from the audience
Analyse	To break down and understand how something works or what it communicates
In the round	Audience are sat in a circle around the performance space