



LIONHEART
EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Year 9 Vocabulary

English

Maths

Science

History

Geography

Computer Studies

Drama

Music

Art

Design

Personal
Development

Religious Studies

English - Year 9 Vocabulary



Superstitious	Believing in things like luck, magic, or omens.
Inequality	When people are treated unfairly or not equally.
Authentic	Real or genuine.
Prestigious	Respected and admired.
Persistent	Not giving up, even when it's hard.
Intimidation	Making someone feel scared or nervous on purpose.
Depiction	A description or picture of something.
Poignant	Touching or emotional in a powerful way.
Disadvantaged	Lacking things that others have, like money or opportunities.
Concealment	The act of hiding something.
Ascertained	Found out or discovered something for sure.
Instinctive	Done naturally, without thinking.
Urban	Related to cities or towns.
Incorporeal	Not having a physical body; like a ghost.
Unnerving	Making someone feel uneasy or nervous.
Malevolent	Wanting to do harm or evil.
Influential	Having the power to affect or change things.
Naive	Too trusting or not experienced.
Insinuate	To suggest something in an indirect way.
Perpetuates	Keeps something going, especially something bad.
Exploitation	Taking advantage of someone unfairly.
Exclusion	Leaving someone out on purpose.
Impulsive	Acting without thinking.
Accountability	Being responsible for your actions.
Basti	A poor or crowded area in a city (often used in South Asia).
Possession	Being controlled by a spirit or owning something.
Inglorious	Shameful or not honourable.
Foreboding	A feeling that something bad is going to happen.

Dickensian	Like the world in Charles Dickens' books: poor, crowded, and unfair.
Minority	A smaller group within a larger population.
Inevitable	Sure to happen; unavoidable.
Culpability	Being to blame for something.
Dislocated	Moved from the usual place or position.
Intuition	Knowing something without needing proof; a gut feeling.
Powerlessness	Not having control or the ability to act.
Pessimistic	Expecting the worst to happen.
Hubris	Too much pride or confidence that leads to trouble.
Fate	A power that controls what happens in the future.
Hostility	Anger or hatred toward someone.
Misjudgements	Wrong decisions or opinions about someone or something.
Catastrophe	A terrible disaster or event.
Isolation	Being alone or separated from others.
Calamity	A serious problem or disaster.
Catharsis	Releasing strong emotions, often through art or drama.
Masculinity	Qualities traditionally linked to being male.
Femininity	Qualities traditionally linked to being female.
Monologue	A long speech by one character.
Soliloquy	A speech where a character talks to themselves, sharing thoughts.
Exposition	The part of a story that gives background information.
Magnitude	Great size or importance.
Protagonist	The main character in a story.
Finality	The feeling that something is finished or cannot be changed.
Vengeance	Getting back at someone for something they did.
Conflict	A struggle or fight between people or ideas.
Superstition	A belief not based on reason or science, often about luck.
Heinous	Shockingly bad or evil.
Valiant	Brave and courageous.
Denouement	The ending of a story where everything is explained.
Juxtaposition	Putting two things side by side to show contrast.

Allusion	A reference to another story, event, or person.
Cursed	Under a spell or doomed to suffer.
Superior	Better than others in some way.
Judgement	The ability to make good decisions.
Resolution	The part of the story where problems are solved.
Irony	When the opposite of what is expected happens.
Morality	Knowing what is right and wrong.
Destructive	Causing damage or harm.
Stature	A person's importance or reputation.
Authority	The power to give orders or make decisions.
Misfortune	Bad luck or an unlucky event.
Civilian	A person who is not in the military.
Terrain	The land and its physical features.
Ceremonial	Related to formal events or rituals.
Honourable	Deserving respect or praise.
Futile	Useless or pointless.
Brutal	Very cruel or violent.
Patriotic	Showing love and support for your country.
Sacrifice	Giving up something important for a greater cause.
Grim	Gloomy, serious, or unpleasant.
Accusation	A claim that someone has done something wrong.
Victorious	Having won a battle or competition.
Triumph	A great win or success.
Introspective	Thinking deeply about your own thoughts and feelings.
Coward	Someone who is too afraid to do something brave.
Participated	Took part in something.
Aftermath	The result or effects after something bad happens.
Dispute	A disagreement or argument.
Discharged	Released from duty, especially in the military.
Commemorate	To remember and honour someone or something.
Scepticism	Doubting or not easily believing something.

State	A country or government; also a condition or situation.
Wounded	Hurt or injured.
Sacred	Very special or holy.
Virtue	A good quality or behaviour.
Poignant	Emotionally touching or moving.
Glorious	Wonderful and full of praise.
Propaganda	Information used to influence people's opinions.
Trudge	To walk slowly and with effort.
Dialect	A way of speaking that is specific to a region or group.
Fallen	Soldiers who have died in battle.
Pride	A feeling of self-respect or satisfaction.
Trauma	Deep emotional or physical pain caused by a bad experience.
Dugout	A shelter dug into the ground, often used in war.
Atrocity	A very cruel or violent act.
Enlist	To join the military.
Noble	Showing high moral qualities or being honourable.

Maths - Year 9 Vocabulary




Coefficient	The multiplier in a term.
Gradient	A measure of the steepness of a line or the constant in a proportional relationship.
Intercept	When lines, curves or surfaces meet.
Line	A geometrical object that has no thickness and extends in both directions without end (infinitely).
Line segment	Part of a line that connects two points.
Parallel	Always the same distance apart and never meet.
Perpendicular	Two lines or surfaces that meet at a right angle (90 degrees).
Y-axis Intercept	The position where a graph cuts the y axis.
Outcome/Event	A possible result of an experiment.
Probability	How likely something is to happen.
Biased	A systematic (built-in) error.
Experimental probability	The theoretical probability of an event calculated from an experiment.
Outcome/Event	A possible result of an experiment.
Probability	How likely something is to happen.
Relative Frequency	How often an outcome happens out of the total number of outcomes.
Theoretical Probability	The probability of an event occurring assuming all outcomes are equally likely.
Coefficient	The multiplier in a term.
Expression	An algebraic form consisting of one or more terms.
Term	A single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together, separated by an operator (usually + or -) or in brackets.
Formulae	Formulae is the plural of formula.
Rearrange	To manipulate an equation/identity/formula by performing the same operations to both sides of the equals sign.
Substitute	To replace a letter or symbol with a number in a mathematical expression or formula.
Term	A single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together, separated by an operator (usually + or -) or in brackets.
Irregular Polygon	A polygon that is not regular.
Kite	Quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent sides equal in length.




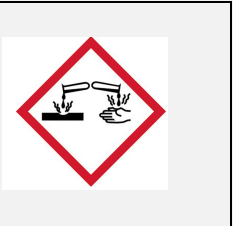

Parallelogram	A quadrilateral where both pairs of opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal in length.
Polygon	A flat (2D), closed shape made of straight sides.
Quadrilateral	A polygon that has four sides and four angles.
Rectangle	A quadrilateral with four right angles.
Regular Polygon	A polygon with all equal sides and all equal angles.
Rhombus	A quadrilateral with all sides equal in length and opposite sides parallel.
Square	Quadrilateral with all sides equal length and all angles right-angles (90 degrees).
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one exactly pair of parallel sides.
Triangle	A polygon with three edges and three vertices.
Bisect	Cut into two equal sized parts.
Construct	To draw a shape accurately using mathematical tools.
Equidistant	Equally distanced from two locations.
Loci	Plural of locus.
Locus	The set of all points that satisfy a particular condition or rule.
Perpendicular	Two lines or surfaces that meet at a right angle (90 degrees).
Hypotenuse	The longest side in a right-angled triangle, located opposite the right-angle.
Included angle	The angle between two sides.
Equation	A mathematical statement stating that two expressions are equal in value. The equals sign '=' is used to show an equation.
Intercept	When lines, curves or surfaces meet.
Intersect	To meet or cross at a point or points.
Intersection	The point where two objects meet or cross.
Line	A geometrical object that has no thickness and extends in both directions without end (infinitely).
Line segment	Part of a line that connects two points.
Linear	Anything involving a straight-line relationship, with constant change.
Parallel	Always the same distance apart and never meet.
Perpendicular	Two lines or surfaces that meet at a right angle (90 degrees).
Simultaneous	To happen at the same time.
Co-prime	Two numbers are coprime if their highest common factor is 1.
Mathematical proof	A logical argument that shows a mathematical statement is always true based on accepted facts, definitions, and previously proven results

Primitive Pythagorean triples	Pythagorean triples where the numbers are co-prime to each other.
Pythagorean triple	A set of three integers that fit the Pythagorean theorem.
Theorem	A statement that has been proved or can be proved.
The adjacent side	The side adjacent (next to) the angle of interest.
Complementary angles	Two angles which sum to 90 degrees. Each is the 'complement' of the other.
Hypotenuse	The longest side of a right-angled triangle. The side opposite the right-angle.
Opposite side	The side opposite the angle of interest.

Science - Year 9 Vocabulary



Accurate	A value that is close to the true or accepted value.
Anomalies	Those measurements that fall outside the normal or expected range of measured values.
Control variable	A variable that must be kept constant or the investigation will not be valid.
Correlation	A relationship between two variables
Dependent variable	The variable that is being measured or observed in an experiment
Hypothesis	An idea about how something works that can be tested using experiments
Independent variable	The variable that a scientist changes in an experiment to see its effect on something else.
Interval	Related to the smallest scale division on the measuring instrument.
Precise	Values that are very close to each other when repeated, regardless of whether they are close to the true value.
Range	Difference between the highest and lowest value of a variable.
Lab rules	A list of instructions that must be followed in the lab to keep everyone safe.
Hazard symbols	An agreed set of symbols which allow everyone to understand how a substance may be hazardous.
Bunsen Burner	A piece of equipment that allows us to heat substances in the lab.
Heatproof mat	Protects the bench from hot objects.
Gauze	A thin metal mesh that allows equipment placed on a tripod to allow substances to be heated.
Pipette	A piece of equipment used to add small volumes of liquid, sometime drop-by-drop
Flammable	Easily set on fire.
Toxic	Poisonous.
Eye wash	A remedial measure to use if a substance gets into eyes.
Gas tap	Safe source of methane gas in the lab, which can be switched on or off.
Irritant	A substance that causes slight inflammation or discomfort to skin.
Test tube rack	A safe way to hold several test tubes on a lab bench.
Beaker	 <p>A straight-sided piece of glassware used to hold volumes of liquid during experiments, can be heated on a Bunsen burner.</p>

<p>Test tube</p> 	<p>A straight-sided piece of glassware, with a round bottom, used for holding small volumes of liquid. Would need to be held with tongs to heat.</p>
<p>Measuring cylinder</p> 	<p>A straight-sided piece of equipment used to accurately measure the volume of a liquid.</p>
<p>Thermometer</p>	<p>Use to accurately measure the temperature of a substance in °C</p>
<p>Corrosive</p>	<p>Causes damage to skin and surfaces by reacting with them.</p>
<p>Conical flask</p> 	<p>A flat-bottomed flask with a narrow neck used to mix and heat liquids.</p>
<p>Hazard</p>	<p>A danger or risk</p>
	<p>Corrosive</p>
	<p>Toxic</p>
<p>Magnetic</p>	<p>A material which experiences a force of attraction when placed in a magnetic field.</p>
<p>Magnetic field</p>	<p>The region around a magnet where a magnetic material will experience a force.</p>
<p>Magnetic field lines</p>	<p>Drawn lines to help identify the direction of the magnetic field.</p>
<p>Magnetic poles</p>	<p>Regions where a magnetic field around a magnet is strongest.</p>

Electromagnet	A temporary magnet produced when a current flows through a wire.
Solenoid	Formed by a coil of wire often with an iron core.
Plotting compass	A small magnetic needle that is used to detect and map magnetic fields.

From the year 8 photosynthesis topic

Photosynthesis	A chemical reaction which uses light energy to produce carbohydrates.
Starch	A storage molecule for glucose found in plant cells.
Glucose	A product of photosynthesis and used in respiration.
Chlorophyll	A green pigment containing magnesium, used to absorb light energy.
Chloroplast	Cell organelle which contains chlorophyll.
Palisade layer	A tissue of the leaf which acts as the main site for photosynthesis.
Spongy layer	A tissue of the leaf which includes air spaces for gases to diffuse through.
Stomata	Tiny holes in the underside of the leaf.
Guard cells	Specialised cells which can open and close tiny holes in the underside of the leaf.
Transpiration	The evaporation of water from the leaf.
Potometer	A piece of equipment which can be used to measure the rate of transpiration.
Producer	An organism at the start of the food chain which can produce glucose through photosynthesis.
Consumer	An organism that must eat another organism lower in the food chain to gain energy and nutrition.
Deforestation	The large-scale removal of trees from an area of land.
Root hair cell	A specialised plant cell which is adapted to absorb water and minerals from the soil.
Palisade cell	A specialised plant cell that is adapted to maximise photosynthesis in the tissue of leaves.

From the Year 8 Earth topic

Crust	The solid out layer of the planet, a think shell of rock that lies above the mantle.
Mantle	A layer of semi-solid rock which behaves like a fluid, located between the crust and the outer core.
Outer core	A liquid layer of the planet located between the mantle and inner core.
Inner core	The inner-most solid layer of the planet, made mostly of iron and responsible for generating the Earth's magnetic field.
Ore	A naturally occurring mineral in the Earth that contains enough metal to make it economically work extracting.
Bauxite	Aluminium ore.

Reactivity series	A list of metals in order of their reactivity.
Electrolysis	Separating molten or dissolved ions by passing an electric current through.
Blast furnace	A large container where iron is extracted from iron ore through reduction with carbon.
Alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metallic elements to give greater strength.
Recycle	To convert waste materials back into reusable material.
Finite resource	A natural resource that cannot be readily replaced as quickly as it is being used, there is a limited supply.
Renewable resource	A naturally replenishing resource that can be replaced as quickly as it is used.
Non- renewable resource	A natural resource that exists in a finite quantity and cannot be replaced within a human life span once it has been used.
Greenhouse effect	A natural process where certain gases in the atmosphere trap heat, which keeps the Earth's surface warm enough for life.
Global warming	The long-term gradual increase in the Earth average surface temperature.
Climate change	A long-term shift in the Earth's average temperature and weather patterns.
Pollution	When harmful substances are introduced into the environment, making it unclean or dangerous for humans, animals, and plants

From the Advanced Forces topic Yr9

Friction	A contact force of resistance that arises when one object moves over another.
Drag	A type of frictional force that acts on an object moving through a fluid (like air or water)
Resultant force	The overall force acting on an object when multiple forces are applied.
Newton meter	A piece of equipment used to measure the size of a force in Newtons.
Extension	The distance between the stretched spring and its original length.
Hooke's Law	A law which describes that the extension of a spring is directly proportional to the force applied to it, if the elastic limit of the material isn't exceeded
Directly proportional	When two variables change at the same rate, producing a graph with a straight line through the origin.
Moment	the turning effect of a force around a fixed point, the pivot
Pivot	the fixed point around which an object can rotate.
Equilibrium	When opposing forces are balanced and there is no resultant force in any direction.
Upthrust	An upwards force exerted by a liquid or gas on an object floating in a liquid.
Submerged	Below the surface of water.

Pressure	The force applied to a surface over a given area.
Exert	To apply a force.
Surface area	The area of a surface of an object in contact with another surface.
From the Genetics and Evolution topic Yr9	
Inheritance	The process by which characteristics are passed on through generations.
Nucleus	Contains the genetic information and controls the activities of the cell.
DNA	The chemical which carries the genetic code.
Deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA
Double helix	The structure of the DNA molecule.
Chromosome	Thread-like structures made from molecules of DNA found in the nucleus.
Genetic code	the instructions contained in a gene that tell a cell how to make a specific protein
Gene	A section of DNA that codes for a particular protein.
Gamete	A sex-cell which contains half of the genetic information of the parent organism. Fertilised during in sexual reproduction.
Haploid	A cell which has a single set of unpaired chromosomes.
Diploid	A cell which has pairs of chromosomes.
Complementary base pairs	The specific pairing of bases in DNA A-T C-G.
Adenine	A nitrogenous base of DNA, making up the genetic code.
Thymine	A nitrogenous base of DNA, making up the genetic code.
Cytosine	A nitrogenous base of DNA, making up the genetic code.
Guanine	A nitrogenous base of DNA, making up the genetic code.
Allele	Different versions of the same gene.
Dominant	A version of a gene that will be expressed in an individual's phenotype (observable traits) even if only one copy is present.
Recessive	A version of a gene that will only be expressed (show its trait) if an individual has two copies of that allele, one from each parent.
Punnett square	A diagram used in genetics to predict the probability of offspring inheriting specific traits from their parents.
Genetic modification	Changing an organism's DNA to change its characteristics.
Genetic engineering	The process of changing an organism's DNA to achieve desired characteristics.
Selective breeding	When humans choose which organisms with desired characteristics are allowed to reproduce, leading to offspring with a greater frequency of those traits.
Desired characteristic	The characteristic of an organism which is wanted by humans.

Natural selection	When a natural selection pressure determines which organisms survive in their environment and reproduce to pass on desired characteristics.
Evolution	The change in the inherited characteristics of populations over several generations.
Adaptation	A change in the inherited traits or characteristics of an organism that enhance its survival and reproductive success in a particular environment.
Selection advantage	An adaptation which gives an organism an increased chance of surviving and reproducing in a given environment.
Selection disadvantage	When an organism is selected against in its environment and often does not survive to reproduce.
Fossil	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved.
Extinct	No living examples of the organism left on planet earth.
Endangered species	A species of animal or plant that is at serious risk of extinction.
Biodiversity	The number/variety of different organisms in an ecosystem
Gene bank	A collection of genetic information from organisms which is stored for future research and use.
Seed bank	A collection of seed in long-term storage for potential use in the future.

From the Advanced reactions topic Yr9

Atom	The smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist.
Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.
Compound	A substance containing more than one type of atom chemically bonded.
Conservation of mass	A law that states in a chemical reaction or physical change, the total mass of the substances involved remains constant, no atoms are created or destroyed only rearranged to form new substances.
Reactant	A substance that takes part in and undergoes change during a chemical reaction.
Product	A new substance formed because of a chemical reaction.
Fuel	A substance that releases energy, usually heat, when it's burned.
Fossil Fuel	A group of energy resources formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals that lived millions of years ago, including coal, oil, and natural gas.
Pollution	When harmful substances are introduced into the environment, making it unclean or dangerous for humans, animals, and plants
Thermal decomposition	A chemical reaction where a compound breaks down into two or more simpler substances when heated.
Exothermic	A chemical reaction that releases energy into its surroundings, usually in the form of heat.
Endothermic	A chemical reaction that absorbs energy from its surroundings, usually in the form of heat.
Bond energy	The energy required to make or break chemical bonds.

History - Year 9 Vocabulary



Militarism	Belief that a country needs a strong army and weapons, and should be ready to use them
Alliances	Agreements between countries to help and protect each other if there's a war
Imperialism	A desire to of one country to take control of land or people in other places, in order to build an empire
Nationalism	Wanting your country to be strong and successful by making its own decisions and taking care of its own people first but often at the expense of other nations' interests
Short-term cause	An event that happens just before something big, like a war, and helps to start it
Long-term cause	Something that builds up slowly over time and helps cause a major event
Triple Entente	A group of countries who had made alliances before World War I, which opposed the Triple Alliance; Britain, France, and Russia
Triple Alliance	A group of countries who made alliances before WWI which opposed the Triple Entente; Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
Assassination	When someone is targeted and killed on purpose
Trench warfare	Fighting in deep ditches, where soldiers stayed to remain safe from enemy attacks
Total War	When a whole country—not just the soldiers—gets involved in the war effort
Artillery	Big, powerful guns used in war, often fired from far away
Western Front	The main area of fighting in France and Belgium during World War I
Morale	When people feel strong and positive about achieving their aims e.g. soldiers may feel positive about their country's chances to win a war
Censorship	When the government blocks certain news or messages so people don't see them
Conscription	People must join the army, even if they don't want to – it is illegal to refuse unless you have specific reasons, which must be evaluated by the army
Rationing	Controlling how much food or supplies people can have, so nothing runs out
Propaganda	Information used to make people think or feel a certain way, often to support a war
Conscientious objector	Someone who refuses to fight in a war because it goes against their beliefs or religion
Stalemate	When both sides in a war cannot make progress or win and nothing changes for a long time
Munitions	Weapons, bullets, bombs, and other things used in war
Politics	The work done by a government or leader to run a country or area
Election	A vote where people choose who will lead or make decisions in their country
Dictatorship	A country ruled by one person who has all the power, often without letting people vote

Communism	A system where the government owns everything and shares it so everyone is equal
Capitalism	A system where people and businesses own things and try to make money, often with little government control and economic inequality
Republic	A kind of democracy where people vote for leaders who then make laws, usually there is no royal family
Democracy	A system where people vote to choose their leaders and have a say in how things are run
Overthrow	To remove a leader or government, sometimes using force
Autocracy	A system where one person has total power and doesn't need permission to make big decisions
Electorate	The group of people in a country who are allowed to vote
Uprising/revolt/rebellion	When people fight back against the government or rules they think are unfair
Manifesto	A list of ideas and promises a political party or leader shares before an election
Abdicate	When a king, queen, or leader gives up their power and steps down
Socialism	A system where the government helps control or run things like schools or hospitals to make sure everyone gets what they need
Bolshevik	A member of a group in Russia that started a revolution in 1917 and helped form the Soviet Union
Soviet	A council or group of workers in Russia that helped run parts of the country, especially during the time of the Soviet Union
Fascism	A system with one powerful leader, no free speech, and strong control over people's lives
Nationalism	A strong pride in your country, often based on a belief that it is better than others
Government	A group of people who run a country and make important decisions
Political party	A group of people who share beliefs about how to run a country and try to get voted into power
Protest	When people gather to demonstrate that they don't agree with something and want change
Dictator	A person who rules with total power and usually doesn't let others have a say

Geography - Year 9 Vocabulary



Climate change	Significant changes in global temperature, precipitation (rainfall) and winds.
Glacials	Periods of 100 000 years when the Earth was much colder than it is today, and much of the Earth was covered in ice.
Global warming	An increase in the temperature of the Earth due to more heat being trapped by greenhouse gases.
Greenhouse Effect	The trapping of the Sun's energy by the layer of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
Greenhouse Gases	Gases such as carbon dioxide and methane that are able to trap the Sun's energy.
Interglacials	Periods of 10 000 years when the Earth's temperature was similar to that of today.
Precipitation	rain, sleet, snow, hail
Erosion	wearing away of rocks by the force of water
Landform	a natural feature of the Earth's surface eg. a waterfall
Flooding	when the river bursts its banks
Adaptation	Measures to adjust to the potential impacts of climate change, e.g. building flood defences to protect against sea level rise.
Biosphere	The parts of the Earth that can support – all the living organisms on Earth, e.g. trees, plants and animals.
Economic Impact	Affects money and jobs, e.g. the cost of building new flood defences to protect again sea level rise.
Environmental Impact	Affects the natural features of the Earth, e.g. polar bears struggling to hunt due to a lack of ice.
Geo-engineering	The deliberate manipulation (changing) of the Earth's climate.
Glaciers	A huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land.
Gyres	Spiralling ocean currents that form a place for plastic to accumulate in the oceans.
Heatwave	An extended period of hot weather relative to the expected conditions for that time of year.
Human enhanced greenhouse effect	Human activity increasing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and trapping more heat.
Hydrosphere	The part of the Earth containing all of the water available, e.g. water in oceans, lakes, rivers, ice etc.
Mitigation	Efforts to reduce impacts of climate change, e.g. using renewable energy rather than burning fossil fuels.
Natural greenhouse effect	The natural occurrence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that make Earth warm enough to sustain life.

Overfishing	The process of depleting (significantly reducing) the amount of fish available by fishing too much.
Social Impact	Affect the lives of people, e.g. houses being flooded by sea level rise.
Sustainability	Using natural resources responsibly so that they meet the needs of the present generation, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Adaptation	The changes made by animals and plants to allow them to cope with certain conditions e.g. very low temperatures.
Arctic	A polar region located in the northernmost part of the Earth – it is a frozen ocean.
Biome	A large community of plants and animals found in a major habitat such as the tundra.
BRICS nations	Rapidly developing economies – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
Choropleth map	A type of mapping where a range of increasingly dark colours is used to represent data grouped by categories.
Climate graph	A graph showing the average monthly temperature and precipitation (rainfall) through the year.
Cold War	A period of tension between the USSR and USA which occurred between 1945 and 1990.
Commercial farming	A type of farming in which food is grown for profit and farming takes place on a large scale.
Coniferous trees	Trees that do not lose their leaves in winter – this is the main vegetation type in the taiga biome.
Continental climate	A type of climate that has two distinct seasons – a long, dark cold winter and a short, often warm summer.
Densely populated	Areas of high population density – large number of people living in a kilometre squared.
Elevation	Refers to the height above sea level.
Energy superpower	A country that supplies a large amount of energy to other countries.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.
Natural resources	Materials from the Earth that are used to support people, e.g. oil and gas.
Permafrost	This is permanently frozen ground which is found in polar and tundra regions.
Plain	A flat area of land which has a low elevation, e.g. the West Siberian Plain.
Population density	The number of people who live in a given area – normally a kilometre squared.
Population distribution	Refers to the way in which population is spread across the country, e.g. Russia has many more people living in the west.
Soviet Union	A former group of countries which included Russia and 14 other countries that had a common style of government.
Sparsely populated	Areas that have a low population density – fewer people per kilometre squared.
Subsistence farming	A type of small-scale farming in which people grow enough food to feed their family.

Taiga	A natural forest ecosystem found in cold climates of Northern Europe and America.
Tundra	Flat, treeless Arctic regions of Europe, Asia and North America where ground is permanently frozen.
Tectonic	The process that controls the structure and properties of the Earth's crust
Climatic	Generally prevailing weather conditions of a region
Earthquake	An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth.
Volcano	The definition of a volcano is a rupture in the Earth's crust where molten lava, hot ash, and gases from below the Earth's crust escape into the air.
Richter scale	A logarithmic scale used to rate the strength or total energy of earthquakes.
Mercalli scale	A scale of earthquake intensity based on observed effects and ranging from I (detectable only with instruments) to XII (causing almost total destruction)
Conservative boundary	Occur when plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or the same direction at differing speeds, but without creating or destroying lithosphere. Only earthquakes occur here.
Collision boundary	Where two continental plates collide and both are forced upwards creating fold mountains. Earthquakes occur here but no volcanic activity
Constructive boundary	Where two plates pull apart, magma forces its way through the gap to form shield volcanoes. Iceland was formed this way.
Destructive boundary	Where a continental and oceanic plate meet. The oceanic plate subducts beneath the continental plate and melts. Volcanoes and earthquakes occur here.
Focus of earthquake	The point on the earth's surface directly above the epicentre of an earthquake.
Seismometer	An instrument that measures the magnitude of an earthquake.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus.
Nepal	A landlocked country in South Asia, situated in the Himalayas. The capital is Kathmandu.
Preparedness	The state of being ready for something to happen, specifically a disaster.
Mitigation	Action taken to make something less severe.
Impact	The effect or influence that something has on a situation or person, usually looked at in terms of social, economic or environmental factors.
Tectonic plate	A large section of the Earth's crust which can be either continental or oceanic and moves very slowly.
Ridges vs trenches	Ocean ridges are boundaries where plates are being created, whereas trenches are boundaries where plates are being destroyed
Pyroclastic flow	A devastating primary impact of volcanic eruptions. The flows are fast currents of extremely hot gas, ash and rock, which travels down the side of the volcano.
Stratovolcano	Sometimes called "composite volcanoes" because of their composite stratified structure built up from sequential outpourings of erupted materials. They are among the most common types of volcanoes, in contrast to the less common shield volcanoes
Shield volcano	A shield volcano is a wide volcano with shallowly-sloping sides. Shield volcanoes are formed by lava flows of low viscosity - lava that flows easily.

Computer Studies - Year 9 Vocabulary



Desktop	The main screen area of a computer where icons, files, and folders are displayed. It acts like a digital workspace.
Icon	A small graphical symbol on a computer screen that represents an application, file, function, or idea.
Spreadsheets	
Spreadsheet	An electronic document in which data is arranged in the rows and columns of a grid and can be manipulated
Row	A horizontal line of cells within a spreadsheet
Column	A vertical line of cells within a spreadsheet
Cell reference	The specific location of a cell within a spreadsheet (e.g. D2)
Range	A cell reference which links to a group of connected cells (eg. A1: A4)
Formula	An expression used in a spreadsheet to perform a calculation
Sort	To organise data or information into order.
Conditional formatting	A tool that allows you to apply formatting to a cell or range of cells and have that formatting change depending on the value of the cell or the value of a formula
Cyber Security	
Brute Force attack	A form of attack that makes multiple attempts to discover something (such as a password).
The Computer Misuse Act	A UK Law makes accessing a computer system without permission illegal.
The Data Protection Act	A UK Law that gives you the right to access the data an organisation stores on you.
DDoS attack	When multiple computers flood a network server with internet traffic in order to disrupt a service.
Hacking	Gaining unauthorised access to or control of a computer system.
Malware	Software that is designed to gain access to your computer with malicious intent.
Penetration testers	People who are paid legally to hack into computer systems with the sole purpose of helping a company identify weaknesses in their system.
Personal Information	Information that is used to describe or recognise a person (e.g. name, date of birth, address etc.)
Social Engineering	Methods used by cybercriminals to deceive individuals into handing over information.
Firewalls	Checks incoming and outgoing network traffic.

Anti Malware	Software that scans any file that is able to execute code. If something is at risk it is quarantined.
Auto updates	Auto updates refers to software that automatically checks for available updates for the software you have on your computer.
User authentication	Measures taken to keeping your data and information safe: passwords, biometrics, CAPTCHA, two factor authentication etc.
User permissions	Ensuring information is only available to people that need it.
Viruses	Malicious software that self replicates.
Worms	Worms replicate themselves but do not attach themselves to files as a virus would.
Ransomware	Locks a computer, encrypts files, and therefore prevents the user from being able to access the data. The attacker demands that a ransom is paid.
Trojans	Software that appears to perform a useful function but unbeknown to the user it also performs malicious actions.
Spyware	Unwanted software that monitors and gathers information on a person and how they use their computer.
Adware	Can be a worm, virus, or Trojan. It infects a computer and causes it to download or display malicious adverts or pop ups when the victim is online.
Shouldering	Involves the attacker watching the victim while they provide
Name generator attacks	The victim could be asked to provide a few pieces of information in an app to complete a short quiz or produce a name. Attackers do this to find out key information that can help answer security questions.
Phishing	The victim receives an email disguised to look as if it has come from a reputable source in order to trick them into giving up valuable data.
Blagging An	An attack in which the perpetrator invents a scenario in order to convince the victim to give them data or money.
Data Representation (images & sound)	
Bit	Small unit of data within a computer system (e.g. 0 or 1)
Binary digit	A base 2 number system made up of bits.
Machine code	A language that a CPU is able to process.
Pixels	A picture element filled with colour.
Resolution	The number of pixels in a digital image.
Colour depth	The number of binary digits used to represent each pixel's colour.
Raster graphics	An image made up of pixels.
RGB Colour	The quantity of red, green and blue used to create a colour.
Representation size	resolution x colour depth

Sample	Taking a regular measurement from sound so you can digitise it.
Sampling rate	The number of samples taken per second.
Sample size	The number of bits recorded per sample.
Representation size	Sampling rate x sample size x duration x channel

Living in a Digital Society

Data	Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis
Information	Facts provided or learned about something or someone
Password	A string of characters that allows access to a computer system or service
Encryption	The process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorised access
Privacy	a state in which one is not observed or disturbed by other people.
Surveillance	close observation of somebodies actions
Government Censorship	The suppression of speech, public communication or other information
Filtering	To screen and/or restrict access to information
Global Positioning System (GPS)	A system that provides users with positioning, navigation and timing services
Automation	The use of technology to perform tasks with where human input is minimised
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	applications that can perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence
Net Neutrality	An open, equal internet for everyone, regardless of device, application or platform

Python Programming

Algorithm	Step-by-step instructions to solve a problem.
Program	A set of instructions a computer can run.
Python Interpreter	Software that runs Python code.
Syntax	Rules for writing code correctly.
Syntax Error	Mistake in code that breaks syntax rules.
Variable	A name for a value that can change.
Assignment Statement	Code that gives a value to a variable.
String	Text data, usually in quotation marks.
Integer	Whole number data type.
Print Function	Displays messages or values on screen.
Input Function	Gets user input from the keyboard.

Arithmetic Expression	Maths calculations in code.
Arithmetic Operator	Symbols like +, -, *, / used in maths.
Relational Operator	Symbols to compare values (==, !=, <, >).
Logical Expression	A statement that is either True or False.
Boolean	Data type with only True or False values.
Sequence	Code that runs in order.
Selection	Code that chooses what to do based on a condition.
Iteration	Code that repeats actions.
If Statement	Runs code if a condition is True.
Elif Statement	Checks another condition if the first is False.
Else Statement	Runs if all other conditions are False.
While Loop	Repeats while a condition is True.
For Loop	Repeats for each item in a list or string.
List	A collection of items in order.
Index	Position of an item in a list (starts at 0).
Zero-based Numbering	First item is at position 0.
List Operations	Actions like add, remove, or count items.
len() Function	Counts items in a list or characters in a string.
in Operator	Checks if something is in a list or string.
Subroutine	A named block of code.
Function	A subroutine that returns a result.
Procedure	A subroutine that doesn't return a result.
Decomposition	Breaking tasks into smaller parts.
Debugging	Finding and fixing errors in code.
Type Casting	Changing data from one type to another.
Module	File with extra Python code.
Pair Programming	Two people coding together.
Count-controlled Iteration	Loop that runs a set number of times.
Condition-controlled Iteration	Loop that runs until a condition changes.

Drama - Year 9 Vocabulary



Plot	The sequence of events in a play or performance.
Sub plot	A secondary storyline that runs parallel to the main plot.
Thrust staging	A type of stage that extends into the audience on three sides.
Characterisation	The process of creating and developing a character physically and vocally.
Artistic intention	The purpose or message the artist wants to convey through their work.
Semiotics	How parts of a performance communicate meaning to the audience through signs and symbols.
Structure	The order of the plot e.g. linear, episodic, cyclical
Traverse staging	A type of stage where the audience is seated on two sides, facing each other.
Time period	The historical era in which a play or performance is set.
Understudy	An actor who learns the part of another actor in order to be able to act as a replacement.
Sound designer	The person responsible for creating the sound plan for a performance.
Technician	A person who operates technical equipment in a theatre.
Stage manager	The person responsible for the overall organisation of a performance.
Costume designer	The person responsible for creating the clothing and costumes for a performance.
Lighting designer	The person responsible for creating the lighting plan for a performance.
Director	The person responsible for the overall artistic vision of a play or performance.
Playwright	A person who writes plays.
Performer	A person who performs in plays, movies, or television shows.
Set designer	The person responsible for designing the physical surroundings in which the action of a play takes place.
Cue sheet	A list of cues for lighting, sound, and other technical elements in a performance.
Collaboration	The process of working together to create a performance.
Devising	The process of creating a performance collaboratively without a script.
Stimulus	Something that inspires or prompts a creative response.
Vocal skills	Vocal skills are linked to the ways an actor uses their voice to communicate their character.
Physical skills	Physical skills are linked to the ways an actor uses their body language to communicate their character. They are all non verbal communication skills.
Proxemics	The use of space and distance between actors on stage to convey meaning.

Style	The distinctive way in which a play or performance is presented.
Genre	The type of category a play falls under (think Netflix!)
Transition	The process of changing from one scene or part of a performance to another.
Target audience	The specific group of people a performance or piece of work is aimed at.
Status	A character's perceived power or authority in relation to others, influencing their interactions and dynamics on stage
Backstage	The area behind the stage where actors and crew prepare for the performance.
Soundscape	The use of sound to create an environment or atmosphere in a performance.
Colour gel	A transparent coloured material used to alter the colour of stage lighting.
Prop	An object used on stage by actors during a performance.
Gobo	A stencil or template placed inside or in front of a light source to control the shape of the emitted light.
Lantern	A type of stage lighting instrument.
Fade	A gradual increase or decrease in the intensity of light or sound.
Backdrop	A painted cloth hung at the back of a stage to create the setting.
Fabric	Material used for costumes, backdrops, and other stage elements.

Music - Year 9 Vocabulary



Duration	The <u>length</u> of a note.
Rhythm	The <u>pattern of notes and silences</u> in music.
Whole Note/Semibreve	A note that lasts for <u>four beats</u> .
Half Note/Minim	A note that lasts for <u>two beats</u> .
Quarter Note/Crotchet	A note that lasts for <u>one beat</u> .
Eighth Note/Quaver	A note that lasts for <u>half a beat</u> .
Timing	Playing <u>in time</u> with the music.
Beat	A <u>unit of time</u> in music.
Bar	A unit of time used to <u>measure the length of music</u> .
Rest	<u>Silence</u> .
Pulse	The <u>steady beat</u> in music.
Tempo	<u>Speed</u> of the music.
Dynamics	The ' <u>feel</u> ' of <u>timing</u> (or drumbeat).
Texture	Instruments that you <u>hit with a beater, stick or hand</u> .
Style	The <u>volume</u> of the music.
Brass	Instruments <u>made of brass</u> .
Strings	Instruments <u>with strings</u> .
Woodwind	Instruments that you <u>blow air into</u> (but not brass).
Percussion	Instruments that you <u>hit with a beater, stick or hand</u> .
Ensemble	A <u>group of musicians</u> who perform together.
Intro	The <u>start or beginning</u> of music.
Verse	A section of a song that <u>tells a story</u> .
Chorus	A <u>repeated section</u> of a song.
Outro	The <u>ending</u> of a piece of music.
Bridge/Middle Eight	A <u>contrasting section</u> in a song.
Arrangement	How the <u>sections of music</u> are organised.
Cover Version	A <u>copy</u> of a song by a <u>different artist</u> .
Key	The <u>group of chords and scales</u> that form the basis of a piece.

Ostinato	A short and <u>frequently repeated</u> melody or rhythm.
Looping	When a short <u>section of music is repeated</u> or 'looped' in a music app.
Quantize	When the <u>timing of music is 'corrected'</u> in a music app.
Multitrack	Combining <u>multiple layers of sound</u> in a music app.
Reverb	The <u>sound of acoustic spaces</u> (room, hall, church etc) in a music app.
Timbre	The <u>unique sound of an instrument</u> (or electronic sound).
Chord Progression	A <u>sequence of chords</u> played in a piece of music.
Major	" <u>Happy</u> " sounding chord, key or scale.
Minor	" <u>Sad</u> " sounding chord, key or scale.
Diatonic	The group of chords and notes that <u>belong to a particular key</u> .
Fade Out	A gradual decrease in volume at the end of a song.
Riff	Another word for <u>ostinato</u> .

Art - Year 9 Vocabulary



Critique	A detailed analysis and evaluation of an artwork.
Still Life	A composition featuring inanimate objects, often including food items.
Composition	The arrangement of visual elements in an artwork.
Texture	The surface quality of objects, real or implied, often emphasized in food art.
Form	A three-dimensional object or the illusion of three dimensions.
Colour Theory	The study of how colours interact and affect visual perception.
Contrast	The difference between elements such as colour, texture, and shape.
Balance	The distribution of visual weight in a composition.
Scale	The relative size of objects in a composition.
Proportion	The relationship in size between different parts of an artwork.
Symmetry	Balanced proportions in a composition or object.
Modelling	Shaping a material to create a three-dimensional form.
Relief	A sculptural technique where the sculpted elements remain attached to a solid background.
Installation	Three-dimensional works designed to transform a space.
Maquette	A small-scale model used to plan a larger sculpture or installation.
Armature	A framework used to support a sculpture.
Additive Sculpture	Creating a form by adding material.
Subtractive Sculpture	Creating a form by removing material.
Clay	A malleable material used in sculpting and modelling.
Expression	Facial or body gestures used to convey emotion in characters.
Pose	The position of a character's body to suggest action or emotion.
Silhouette	The outline of a character used to make them easily recognizable.
Narrative	The story or sequence of events illustrated in a book.
Setting	The environment or background where the story takes place.
Colour Palette	A selection of colours used to convey mood or theme.
Style	The distinctive appearance or technique used in illustration.
Medium	The materials used to create illustrations, such as watercolour or digital tools.

Layout	The arrangement of text and images on a page.
Typography	The style and arrangement of text in a book.
Composition	The placement of elements within an illustration.
Scale	The size relationship between characters and objects in a scene.
Perspective	A technique used to create depth and space in illustrations.
Illustrative Style	The unique visual approach used by an illustrator.
Whimsical	Playful and imaginative style often used in children's books.
Fantasy	A genre involving magical or imaginary elements.
Realism	A style that aims to depict subjects accurately and truthfully.
Flat Colour	Areas of solid colour without shading or texture.
Texture	The visual or tactile surface quality in illustrations.
Line Work	The use of lines to define shapes and details in illustrations.
Mood	The emotional tone conveyed through visual elements.
Theme	The central idea or message of a story.
Audience	The group of readers the book is intended for.
Visual Narrative	Telling a story through images rather than words.
Felting	A process of matting fibres together to create fabric.
Weaving	Interlacing threads to form fabric on a loom.
Warp	The vertical threads held in tension on a loom.
Weft	The horizontal threads woven through the warp.
Drape	How fabric hangs or flows on a form or surface.
Grain	The direction of threads in woven fabric.
Pattern piece	A template used to cut fabric for sewing projects.
Overlocking	A stitch that prevents fabric edges from fraying.
Quilting	A sewing method that joins layers of fabric together with padding.
Bias	A diagonal direction on fabric that offers more stretch.
Interfacing	Material used to provide structure or support to fabric.
Notch	A small cut in fabric used for alignment during sewing.
Selvage	The tightly woven edge of fabric that prevents fraying.

Design - Year 9 Vocabulary



Design Brief	Designers use a brief to give them guidance and focus. A brief helps define the design problem and gives details on important considerations and constraints.
Analysis	detailed examination of the elements or structure of an existing product or designer's work
Aesthetics	The visual appeal or attractiveness of a product or design.
Analyse	To examine something in detail in order to understand it better or draw conclusions.
Annotate	To add notes or comments to a design or piece of work to explain or clarify.
Communicate	To share or exchange information, ideas, or feelings effectively.
Design	A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function of a product before it is made.
Develop	To improve or expand a design or idea through iterative changes.
Mood board	A collage of images, text, and samples used to convey a particular style or concept.
Research	The process of gathering information to inform and support design decisions.
Alloy	A mixture of two or more metals, or a metal and another element, to improve properties.
CAD	Computer-Aided Design; the use of software to create precision drawings or technical illustrations.
CAM	Using computers to control machines in manufacturing.
Anthropometric data	Using physical data from the human body to inform designing
Prototype	The 'first' trial run of a physical product. Used to test aspects of the design.
Pewter Casting	Pouring molten pewter into a pre-manufactured mould
Ferrous	Metals that contain iron and are typically magnetic and prone to rust.
Non-ferrous	Metals that do not contain iron, are usually non-magnetic and resistant to corrosion.
Material properties	Characteristics of a material, such as strength, flexibility, and durability, that affect its performance.
Biomimicry	The practice of learning from and mimicking strategies found in nature to solve human design challenges.
Vitamins	Organic compounds required in small amounts for essential bodily functions.
Minerals	Inorganic nutrients that help the body grow, develop, and stay healthy.
Protein	Nutrient needed for growth, repair, and maintenance of body tissues.
Carbohydrates	Main source of energy for the body, found in foods like bread and pasta.

Fats	Nutrient that provides energy and supports cell function.
Cross contamination	Transfer of harmful bacteria from one food or surface to another.
Bacteria	Microorganisms that can cause food spoilage or illness.
Combine	To mix ingredients together.
Form	To shape or structure food items.
Shape	To mold or configure food into a specific appearance.
Balance	Maintaining the right proportions of nutrients in a diet.
Nutritional	Related to the nutrients and health benefits of food.
Allergen	A substance that can cause an allergic reaction.
Pathogen	A microorganism that can cause disease.
Intolerance	Difficulty digesting certain foods, causing discomfort.
Special dietary needs	Specific nutritional requirements due to health or lifestyle.
Malnutrition (deficiency and excess)	Poor nutrition caused by lack or excess of nutrients.
Osteoporosis	A condition where bones become weak and brittle due to lack of calcium.
Diabetes	A disease affecting blood sugar regulation.
Coeliac	An autoimmune disorder where gluten damages the small intestine.
Kwashiorkor	A severe protein deficiency disease common in malnourished children.
Dental caries	Tooth decay caused by bacteria and poor diet.
Coronary heart disease	A condition caused by blocked arteries reducing blood flow to the heart.
Obesity	Excessive body fat that may impair health.

Personal Development (PDC) - Year 9 Vocabulary



LIONHEART
EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Fundamental British Values	The key values that everyone in Modern Britain is expected to understand and respect
Democracy	A system where people have a say in decisions, often by voting
Individual Liberty	The right to make your own choices and express your views, as long as they don't harm others
Mutual Respect and Tolerance	Treating others kindly and accepting people who are different from you
Rule of Law	Everyone must follow the law, and the law protects all people equally
Protected Characteristics	Personal features that are protected by law. These include age, race, religion, gender reassignment, sex, sexual orientation, disability, marriage and civil partnership, maternity and pregnancy.
Equality Act	A law that protects people from being treated unfairly because of who they are
Social Skills	The ways we interact politely and effectively with others
Moral Skills	Knowing what is right and wrong, making good choices
Spiritual Skills	Understanding your own beliefs and values, and respecting the values and beliefs of others
Cultural Skills	Learning about and valuing different cultures and ways of life
Filler Words	Words that are used when someone is struggling to converse
Conversational Threading	Using open ended questions to keep a conversation flowing and interesting
Risk	A situation involving exposure to danger
Consequence	A result of a series of actions that are typically negative
Influence	Affecting someone in either a positive or negative way, to either change their thoughts or actions
Vaping	Inhaling vaporised liquid, usually containing nicotine from an electric device
Gangs	An organised group of criminals
Knife Crime	Committing a crime with a knife, including carrying a knife, trying to buy one under the age of 18, or using a knife with intent to harm
Personal Qualities	The characteristics, way of feeling, thinking and behaving that makes someone different and unique.
Personal Skills	The ability to do something well
Enterprise	A project or undertaking that is particularly bold or complex. Businesses are sometimes referred to as an 'enterprise'
Enterprise Skills	Skills demonstrated by an enterprising person
Work Skills	Skills needed in the workplace e.g. communication, interpersonal skills

Aspirations	A hope or ambition of achieving something
SMART Goals	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-Related goals
Full Time Employments	Work 30-40 hours a week, get paid leave and an annual salary but must give notice to leave
Apprenticeships	Receive training as they work, with less than minimum wage pay but with a full contract on completion
Family	A group of people, usually related who choose to live together as a unit
Marriage	A traditionally legally recognised union between a couple
Civil Partnership	A legally recognised partnership
Conflict	Disagreement where there is tension
Resolution	Finding a solution to conflict that both sides can accept
Conflict Management	Being able to stop arguments getting out of hand, diffusing them and taking steps to resolve it
Single Parent Families	Families where one adult provides and cares for the family
Nuclear Families	The traditional family structure, with heterosexual parents, and biological children
Extended Families	The parental role is from a relative rather than a parent (e.g. grandparents or aunts)
Adopted Families	Parents are not biologically related to the children. It is permanent and official
Foster Families	Adults who are not relatives that are paid to look after them. It is not permanent.
Bereavement	Someone close to you passing away
Mental Health	Our emotional, psychological and social well-being, which affects how we think, feel and act.
Physical Health	The condition of your body, taking into consideration everything from the absence of disease to fitness level
Stress	Emotional or physical tension that can come from events or thoughts that make you feel frustrated, angry or nervous
Wellbeing	Judging yourself positively and feeling good
Work/Life Balance	The balance between personal and professional work, and prioritising activities between the two
Body Image	The combination of thoughts and feelings you have about your body, and these range between positive and negative experiences
Holistic Health	An approach to live that considers both the physical and mental health, as well as other aspects of health
Consent	An agreement by choice made by someone with the freedom and capacity to consent
STI	A sexually transmitted infection
Abstinence	Not having sex
Contraception	The artificial control of fertility

Condom	A barrier method of contraception that stops the exchange of bodily fluids and the spread of STIs
“The Pill”	A contraceptive method that uses hormones such as oestrogen and progesterone to stop the release of an egg
Groomer	Someone who tries to build a relationship with a child, with the intent to exploit them in some way
Financial Activities	A wide variety of different activities such as investments, transactions that involve money
ISA	A savings account you never pay any tax on
Money Laundering	The concealment of the origins of illegally obtained money, typically by transferring through foreign banks or businesses
Embezzlement	Taking funds you have responsibility for from your employer
Fraud	Wrongful criminal deception intended to result in personal gain
Insider Trading	Trading on the stock exchange when you have confidential information
Cyber Crime	Criminal activities carried out online
Cryptocurrency	Digital currency that can be bought like a share
Lending	Giving money to someone with the understanding they will pay it back later
Gambling	Betting money to try and get more
Rent	A fixed amount of money you pay for a house that someone else owns
Mortgage	An agreement to borrow money from a bank in order to buy a house
Investment	Putting money into something like stocks or property with the aim to make more money
Pension	Money saved during your working life to use when you retire
Tax	Money paid to the government for public services

Religious Studies - Year 9 Vocabulary



Sanctity of life	The idea that all HUMAN life has value as it is God given and so therefore, we need to care for all.
Quality of life	The extent to which life is meaningful or pleasurable
IVF	In Vitro Fertilisation: when an egg is fertilised by sperm in a laboratory then then embryo is inserted into the woman's womb
Conception	The point at which the sperm fuses with the egg and the baby is conceived
Abortion	When a pregnancy is deliberately ended so that it does not result in the birth of a child
Embryo	Unborn baby inside the womb (from conception up to 9 weeks or pregnancy)
Foetus	Unborn baby inside the womb (from 9 weeks up to birth)
Viability	The point at which a baby could be born and survive independently of the mother (usually considered to be 24 weeks)
Pro-life	The belief that abortion is morally wrong and should be made illegal
Pro-choice	The belief that women should have the choice of whether to have an abortion
Euthanasia	The act of killing or permitting the death of a person suffering from a serious illness
Assisted suicide	Providing a seriously ill person with the means to commit suicide
Active euthanasia	Taking specific steps to end a person's life (e.g. by poison, suffocation, overdose)
Passive euthanasia	Withdrawing or withholding treatment that is keeping a person alive, resulting in a sooner death
Voluntary euthanasia	Ending a life painlessly when someone in great pain asks for death
Non-voluntary euthanasia	Ending a person's life painlessly when they are unable to ask, but you have good reason for thinking they would want you to do so
Dignitas	Clinic in Switzerland where people can go through assisted suicide
Palliative care	End of life care for the terminally ill; for example, in a hospice
Stewardship	To care for something for someone else; to care for God's creation for him
Agape	Self-sacrificial, unconditional love
Utilitarianism	An ethical system that seeks to find the greatest good for the greatest number
Ethics	The principles of right and wrong that guide an individual's behaviour
Absolutism	Morality is the same for everyone, every time and in every situation
Relativism	There is no set morality and that we decide what right and wrong are.
Virtue	A good character trait that we cultivate (grow) over time

Decalogue	The Ten Commandments given to Moses by God in the Book of Exodus
Atheist	A person who believes that God does not exist.
Agnostic	A person who has not made up their mind about whether God exists or not.
Cosmological Argument	An argument for the existence of God based on the idea that everything has a cause and that cause must be God
Teleological Argument	An argument for the existence of God based on the idea that the world is so complex it must have been designed by God.
General Revelation	The belief that God reveals himself and this is available to everyone. E.g. The Bible
Special Revelation	This type of revelation is directly experienced by an individual or sometimes a group. E.g. a vision
Problem of Evil	This is the question of how to reconcile the existence of evil with an omnipotent, omnibenevolent, and omniscient God.
Natural Evil	Suffering resulting from natural disasters, e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis.
Moral Evil	Suffering caused by humans, sometimes called moral evil, such as terrorism, war, murder or violent crime.
Sikhi	The word 'Sikh' comes from the Punjabi verb 'Sikhana', meaning 'to learn'. Thus a 'Sikh' is one who learns
Guru	A spiritual teacher in Sikhism
Khalsa	The community of initiated Sikhs.
Gurdwara	The Sikhi place of worship
Langar	The kitchen where (the langar) vegetarian food is prepared and served.
Guru Granth Sahib	The Sikh holy book
Sewa	Selfless service
Kangha	The comb is used to keep the uncut hair tidy. It represents cleaning one's heart.
Kirpan	This means 'sword of compassion'. It reminds Sikhs to choose between right and wrong and defend those in need of it.
Kara	The steel bangle represents a strong bond with God; he has no beginning and no end (eternal).
Kesh	The uncut hair, a gift from God.
Kachera	A pair of loose shorts to remind Sikhs of their duty to others. They are also a reminder of the need for self-control in all that they do.