



LIONHEART
EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Year 7 Vocabulary

English

Maths

Science

History

Geography

Computer Studies

Drama

Music

Art

Design

Personal
Development

Religious Studies

English - Year 7 Vocabulary



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Covetous	Wanting something that someone else has.
Villain	A bad or evil character in a story.
Henchman	A helper of a villain who does their dirty work.
Timid	Shy or easily scared.
Outsider	Someone who doesn't feel like they belong in a group.
Hypocritical	Saying one thing but doing the opposite.
Malevolent	Wanting to hurt or harm others.
Addiction	Not being able to stop doing something harmful.
Reclusive	Someone who stays away from other people.
Mutiny	When people rebel against their leader.
Naive	Believing things too easily or not being experienced.
Etiquette	Polite behaviour or good manners.
Inherit	To receive something from someone after they die.
Empire	A group of countries or areas ruled by one leader.
Cunning	Clever in a sneaky or tricky way.
Entrepreneur	A person who starts and runs a business.
Sinister	Something that seems evil or scary.
Reckless	Not caring about danger or consequences.
Belligerent	Angry and ready to fight.
Resourceful	Good at solving problems and finding solutions.
Predatory	Trying to take advantage of others.
Vigilante	Someone who takes the law into their own hands.
Clue	A hint that helps solve a mystery.
Orphaned	A child whose parents have died.
Slum	A very poor and crowded area in a city.
Protagonist	The main character in a story.
Charismatic	Charming and able to attract others easily.
Courageousness	Being brave and facing fears.
Bohemian	Living in an artistic and free-spirited way.

Victoriana	Things related to the time of Queen Victoria.
Poverty	Being very poor.
Perilous	Very dangerous.
Victim	Someone who is hurt or treated badly.
Nightmarish	Like a scary or bad dream.
Cutthroat	Very competitive and ruthless.
Neglected	Not cared for or looked after.
Wily	Clever in a sneaky or tricky way.
Pursuit	The act of chasing or trying to catch something.
Prophetic	Predicting what will happen in the future.
Hubris	Too much pride or confidence.
Roams	Wanders around without a clear direction.
Brutal	Very cruel or violent.
Irresistible	Too tempting or strong to say no to.
Mercy	Kindness shown to someone who is in trouble.
Petrify	To scare someone so much they can't move.
Realm	A kingdom or area ruled by someone.
Wisdom	Knowledge and good judgment.
Consequence	What happens because of an action.
Magnificence	Great beauty or splendour.
Pity	Feeling sorry for someone's suffering.
Sacrifice	Giving up something important for a greater good.
Taunt	To tease or mock someone in a mean way.
Subdue	To bring under control.
Heir	A person who will receive something (like a title or property) after someone dies.
Wondrous	Amazing or full of wonder.
Eternal	Lasting forever.
Labyrinth	A maze or a confusing network of paths.
Nymphs	Mythical nature spirits, often shown as beautiful young women.
Sacred	Very special or holy.
Toiled	Worked very hard.

Noble	Showing high moral qualities or belonging to a royal family.
Dismal	Very gloomy or depressing.
Insatiable	Never satisfied; always wanting more.
Loathsome	Very unpleasant or disgusting.
Feats	Impressive acts or achievements.
Metamorphosis	A big change in form or nature.
Pride	A feeling of self-respect or being proud.
Recoiled	Moved back in fear or shock.
Boisterous	Noisy, energetic, and cheerful.
Radiant	Shining brightly or full of happiness.
Accomplished	Skilled or successful at something.
Grim	Serious, gloomy, or frightening.
Dramatic irony	When the audience knows something the characters don't.
Stage direction	Instructions in a script that tell actors what to do.
Informal	Casual or relaxed in style or tone.
Charade	Pretending or acting something out, often to hide the truth.
Conspirator	Someone who secretly plans with others to do something.
Unity	When everything works together as one.
Stately	Grand, dignified, or impressive.
Disorder	A lack of order or organisation resulting in chaos.
Misrule	Poor or bad leadership.
Green-world	A magical or natural place where normal rules don't apply.
Asides	Short comments a character says to the audience, not heard by others on stage.
Trickery	The act of deceiving or fooling someone.
Bawdy	Rude or funny in a way that's about body (often used in Shakespearean comedy).
Vices	Bad habits or immoral behaviour.
Soliloquys	Speeches where a character speaks their thoughts out loud, alone on stage.
Premeditate	To plan something before doing it.
Slapstick	Silly and exaggerated physical comedy.
Parody	A funny imitation of something serious.
Prose	Ordinary written or spoken language, not poetry.

Convention	A traditional way of doing something in theatre or literature.
Courtly	Polite and elegant, like behaviour in a royal court.
Fantasy	A story with magical or imaginary elements.
Verse	Writing arranged with rhythm and sometimes rhyme; poetry.
Misconception	A wrong idea or belief.
Exotic	Unusual or from a faraway place.
Chaos	Complete confusion and lack of order.
Speech	A character's spoken words in a play.
Deceive	To trick or lie to someone.
Mocking	Making fun of someone in a mean way.
Resolution	The part of the story where problems are solved.
Entrances	When characters come onto the stage.
Farcical	Very silly and exaggerated.
Benign	Kind and gentle.
Exits	When characters leave the stage.
Props	Objects used by actors during a play.
Folly	A foolish action or idea.

Maths - Year 7 Vocabulary



Additive Inverse	The number with the same absolute value but opposite sign.
Adjacent	Next to something else.
Amount	A physical quantity of something (e.g. kilograms, litres).
Angle	The measure of turn between two lines around their common point (the vertex).
Angle	The amount of turn between two lines, line segments or rays around their common point (the vertex).
Anti-clockwise	Movement in the opposite direction than the hands of a clock.
Approximate	Not exact, but close enough to be used for the intended purpose.
Arc	Part of the circumference of a circle.
Arithmetic sequence	A sequence with a common difference.
Ascending	Arranged from smallest to largest. Increasing.
Associative Law	The law of arithmetic that states it does not matter how we group numbers to carry out the calculation.
Associative property of multiplication	The value is the same however the terms are grouped. In general: $a \times (b \times c) \equiv (a \times b) \times c$.
Base	The number or term that is raised to an index.
Billion	A thousand millions (1,000,000,000).
Centre of rotation	The centre of rotation is a point about which a shape rotates.
Clockwise	Movement in the direction of the hands of a clock.
Coefficient	The multiplier in a term.
Common difference	The constant difference between terms in a sequence.
Common ratio	The constant multiple between terms in a sequence.
Commutative law	The law of arithmetic that states you can swap numbers around and still get the same answer.
Commutative property of multiplication	The value is the same whatever order the terms are in. In general: $a \times b \equiv b \times a$.
Congruent	The exact same shape and size.
Construct	To draw a shape accurately using mathematical tools.
Cubing	The process of multiplying three copies of a number.

Decimal	A decimal is a fraction where the denominator is a power of 10.
Decimal number system	Our base 10 number system is called the decimal system.
Decimal point	A point (small dot) used to separate the whole number part from the fractional part of a number.
Decreasing	Each number is smaller than the previous one.
Degrees	The unit of measure for angles.
Denominator	The bottom number of a fraction which represents how many equal parts of the whole are being considered.
Descending	Arranged from largest to smallest. Decreasing.
Difference	The size of the gap between two numbers on the number line.
Digit	A single symbol used to make a numeral. Digits can also be called figures.
Distributive property of multiplication	The law of arithmetic that states that multiplying a term by a group of terms added together is the same as multiplying each separately. In general: $a(b + c) \equiv ab + ac$.
Dividend	The number that is divided in a division calculation.
Division	The inverse of multiplication.
Divisor	The number that is doing the dividing in a division calculation.
Domain	Set of allowed inputs into a function.
Double	To multiply by two.
Equal	Exactly the same amount or value. The symbol is =. $A = B$ says 'A is equal to B'.
Equal division	Dividing into parts that are an equal size.
Equality	Two quantities have the same amount or value. This is shown mathematically with the equals sign '='.
Equation	A mathematical statement stating that two expressions are equal in value. The equals sign '=' is used to show an equation.
Equivalent fractions	Fractions with different numerals but the same value.
Estimate	To find a value that is close enough to the right answer for the required purpose, usually with some thought or calculation involved.
Expression	An algebraic form consisting of one or more terms.
Factor	Factor \times factor = product.
Factorise	Writing an expression as a product of its factors.
Figure	A single symbol used to make a numeral. Figures can also be called digits.
Finite	A sequence that has a certain number of terms and then ends.
Fraction	A way of representing part of a whole unit.
Full turn	A full rotation of 360 degrees.

Fully factorise	Writing an expression as the product of its highest common factor and another expression.
Function	A rule or relationship that links each input to exactly one output.
Function Machine	A way of writing a function using a flow diagram.
Gap	The distance between 2 points on a number line.
Geometric sequence	A sequence with a common ratio.
Greater than	A number or expression has a bigger value than another number or expression.
Greatest	The highest or largest value in any set of data.
Half	To divide by two.
Half turn	A rotation of 180 degrees.
Hundredth	One part in one hundred equal parts. The hundredths place is the second decimal place, the second digit after the decimal point.
Identity	An equation where both sides are exactly equal for all values of the variable(s).
Improper fraction	A fraction where the numerator is greater than or equivalent to the denominator.
Increasing	Each number is larger than the previous one.
Inequality	A statement that compares two values and shows that they are not necessarily equal.
Infinite	Goes on forever and has no end.
Input	What is taken in and operated on by a function.
Integer	A whole number (positive, negative, or zero) that has no fractional part.
Interval	What is between two values or points. This might or might not include the end values.
Inverse	The operation that reverses the effect of another operation.
Irregular Polygon	A polygon that is not regular.
Kite	Quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent sides equal in length.
Leading digit	The first digit of a number that is not zero.
Least	The lowest or smallest value in any set of data.
Leg or arm	Line segments that meet to form an angle.
Length	The measured distance between two points.
Less than	A number or expression has a smaller value than another number or expression.
Minus sign	This symbol “ – ” meaning addition of the additive inverse.
Mixed Number	A number made up of a whole number and a proper fraction.
Multiple	A multiple of a number is the result of multiplying that number by an integer.

Multiplication	A mathematical operation used to find the product of two numbers, often interpreted as repeated addition, scaling, or the area of a rectangle.
Natural Number	Positive integers.
Negative	The inverse (opposite) of positive.
Negative number	A number less than zero.
Not Equal	Is not the same amount or value. The symbol is \neq .
Numeral	A name that stands for a number.
Numerator	The top number in a fraction, showing how many parts of the whole or group are being used or counted.
One-to-many	A single input has more than one possible output.
One-to-one	A single input has one and only one possible output.
Ordering	Putting things into their correct place following a rule.
Origin	The origin is the starting point on a number line or coordinate grid. Its value is zero (0 on a number line, (0, 0) on a grid).
Output	What is produced after a function has been applied to an input.
Overestimate	Where the estimated answer is greater than the actual answer.
Parallel lines	Lines that are always the same distance apart and never meet.
Parallelogram	A quadrilateral where both pairs of opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal in length.
Perimeter	The total distance around the boundary of a two-dimensional shape.
Perpendicular lines	Lines that meet at a right angle (90 degrees).
Place value	How much a digit is worth, depending on where it is in the number.
Placeholder	A zero that is used in a number to keep the other digits in the correct column.
Polygon	A flat (2D), closed shape made of straight sides.
Power	The whole expression that consists of a base and index.
Powers of ten	Any of the integer powers of the number ten.
Product	The result of multiplying two or more numbers together.
Proportion	When two ratios or fractions are equal. It shows that two amounts are in the same relationship.
Quadrilateral	A polygon that has four sides and four angles.
Quarter turn	A rotation of 90 degrees.
Quotient	The answer when we divide one number by another.
Range	The difference between the biggest and smallest numbers in a set. It shows how spread out the data is.
Range (of a function)	Set of possible outcomes of a function.

Reciprocal	The multiplicative inverse of a number. What you multiply a number by to get one.
Rectangle	A quadrilateral with four right angles.
Reflection	A transformation where each point in a shape appears at an equal distance on the opposite side of a given line - the line of reflection.
Regular Polygon	A polygon with all equal sides and all equal angles.
Regular shape	A shape with all equal sides and equal angles. Usually refers to a regular polygon.
Rhombus	A quadrilateral with all sides equal in length and opposite sides parallel.
Rotate	To turn a shape around a fixed point without changing its size or shape.
Rotation	A type of transformation where a shape is turned around a fixed point by a certain angle and direction.
Round	To adjust a number to a nearby, simpler value that's easier to work with
Scale (number line or measurement)	The spacing of the numbers or marks on a number line, ruler, or measuring tool, showing how much each interval is worth.
Scale factor	A multiplier or ratio used to make a term or shape bigger or smaller. This is often written as a coefficient.
Sequence	A list of numbers (or objects) that follow a specific pattern or rule.
Significant figure	A digit that gives important information about the size or accuracy of a number.
Similar shapes	The same shape but a different size. All corresponding lengths are in the same ratio and all corresponding angles are equal.
Spaces	The part (interval) between the points on a number line. These are the parts that we count.
Square	Quadrilateral with all sides equal length and all angles right-angles (90 degrees).
Square number (perfect square)	The result of multiplying two copies of an integer. Often just called 'square number'.
Squaring	The process of multiplying two copies of a number, term or expression.
Substitute	To replace a letter or symbol with a number in a mathematical expression or formula.
Subtract	The inverse of add.
Subtraction	The mathematical operation of taking one number away from another to find the difference between them. The inverse of addition.
Sum / Total	The result of adding two or more numbers.
Tenth	One part in ten equal parts. The tenths place is the first decimal place, the first digit after the decimal point.
Term	A single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together, separated by an operator (usually + or -) or in brackets.
Thousandth	One part in one thousand equal parts. The thousandth place is the third decimal place, the third digit after the decimal point.
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one exactly pair of parallel sides.




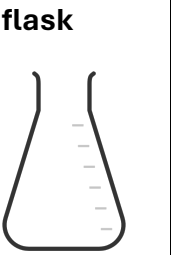


Triangle	A polygon with three edges and three vertices.
Turn	A rotation around a point or axis.
Underestimate	Where the estimated answer is smaller than the actual answer.
Unit fraction	A fraction where the numerator is one and the denominator is a positive integer.
Unknown (or specific unknown)	A placeholder for a specific number we don't know yet.
Variable	A symbol (usually a letter) used to represent a number that can change.
Vertex (plural: vertices)	A point where two or more lines, edges, or rays meet.

Science - Year 7 Vocabulary



WORDS FOR THE NOVEMBER VOCABULARY CHECK

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 	A straight-sided piece of glassware used to hold volumes of liquid during experiments, can be heated on a Bunsen burner.
Test tube 	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.
Measuring cylinder 	A straight-sided piece of equipment used to accurately measure the volume of a liquid.
Thermometer	Use to accurately measure the temperature of a substance in °C
Corrosive	Causes damage to skin and surfaces by reacting with them.
Conical flask 	A flat-bottomed flask with a narrow neck used to mix and heat liquids.
Hazard	A danger or risk
	Corrosive
	Toxic
From the Forces topic	
Weight	The force due to gravity acting on mass, measured in Newtons.

Mass	A measure of the amount of matter (particles) in an object.
Resultant Force	The overall force acting on an object when multiple forces are applied.
Friction	A contact force of resistance that arises when one object moves over another.
Speed	The distance an object travels in a certain amount of time.
Gravitational Field Strength	The force due to gravity experienced by 1kg of mass.
From the Cells and Movement topic	
Cell	Smallest unit of life.
Microscope	Piece of equipment used to produce magnified images of object too small to see with the naked eye.
Eyepiece lens	Part of a microscope used to create a magnified image, we put our eye to it.
Objective lens	Part of a microscope used to create a magnified image, found above the stage and over the object.
Coarse adjustment knob	Moves the microscope stage large amounts to focus the image.
Fine adjustment Knob	Moves the microscope stage small amounts to generate a sharp image.
Nucleus	Contains the genetic material and controls the activities of the cell.
Cell wall	Provides support and structure to the cell.
Vacuole	Contains cell sap.
Cell membrane	Controls what enters and leaves the cell.
Chloroplast	Contains chlorophyll.
Cytoplasm	A jelly-like substance where most of the chemical reactions happen
Mitochondria	The site of aerobic respiration in eukaryotic cells,
Eukaryotic	Cells with a true nucleus and membrane-bound organelles.
Prokaryotic	Cells that do not have a nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
Adaptation	Changes that help to increase chances of survival in each environment.
Specialised cell	Cells which have changed to perform a particular function.
Stem cell	Undifferentiated cells which have the potential to specialise into other types of cell.
Red blood cell	Biconcave disc shaped cells which have no nucleus and contain haemoglobin.
White blood cell	Specialised cells which form part of the immune system.
Palisade cell	Plant cells found in the upper surface of a leaf, adapted for photosynthesis.
Sperm cell	Male gamete containing half of the male DNA.

Egg cell	Female gamete containing half of the female DNA
Nerve cell	Specialised cell adapted to transmit nervous impulses around the body.
Guard cell	Specialised cells which open and close small holes in the underside of the leaf.
Root hair cell	Specialised plant cell which absorbs water and nutrients from the soil.
Diffusion	The passive movement of particles in a gas or liquid from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration.
Osmosis	The passive movement of water from a region of its higher concentration to a region of its lower concentration across a partially permeable membrane.
Uni-cellular	A single celled organism
Tissue	A group of cells working together to perform a particular function.
Organ	A group of tissues working together to perform a particular function.
Organ system	A group of organs working together to perform a particular function.
Organism	A group of organ systems working together to perform a particular function.
Endo-skeleton	An internal structure that supports the movement of an organism.
Exo-skeleton	An external structure that supports the movement of an organism.
Antagonistic muscle pair	When one muscle contracts the other relaxes, working in pairs to move a bone.
Ligament	Connective tissue that attaches bones to muscles.
From the Particulate nature of matter topic	
Matter	A physical substance that occupies space and contains mass.
Atom	The smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist.
Physical property	The basic features of a material that affects how it behaves in different situations.
Chemical property	The properties of elements that allow them to react and undergo chemical change.
Particle model	A model used to describe the arrangement and movement of particles in matter.
States of matter	The three different forms in which matter can exist.
Periodic table	An agreed way of arranging all the known elements by atomic number.
Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.
Mixture	A substance containing one or more types of atom not chemically bonded.
Compound	A substance containing more than one type of atom chemically bonded.

Pure substance	A single substance made of only one type of particle.
Impure substance	Contains a mixture of elements, a mixture of compounds, or a mixture of both elements and compounds.
Brownian motion	The random movement of small particles suspended in a fluid. The movement is caused by the particles colliding with the smaller faster-moving particles of the fluid.
Melting	Change of state from solid to liquid as particles gain energy.
Freezing	Change of state from liquid to solid as particles lose energy.
Condensation	Change of state from gas to liquid as particles lose energy.
Evaporation	A change of state from a liquid to a vapour without reaching boiling point.
Sublimation	A change of state directly from solid to gas, without passing through the liquid state.

WORDS FOR THE MAY VOCABULARY CHECK

From the Earth – Universe topic

Light Year	A unit used to measure distances in space, it is how far light travels through space in one Earth year.
Natural Satellite	A naturally existing object which is orbiting around a larger object in space e.g. Earth's moon
Mass	The amount of matter (particles) in an object.
Weight	The force of gravity acting on mass, measured in Newtons.
Galaxy	A vast collection of stars, gas, and dust, all held together by gravity.
Solar system	A star like our Sun and all the objects that orbit it, held in orbit by gravity.
Geocentric	A model of the solar system which puts the Earth at the centre.
Heliocentric	A model of the solar system which puts the Sun at the centre.
Orbit	The curved path that an object, like a planet or satellite, takes as it moves around another object in space.
Newton meter	A piece of equipment also called a force meter, used to measure force in Newtons.
Gravitational field strength	The force of gravity experienced per unit of mass at a given point in space.
Full Moon	Occurs when the side of the Moon facing Earth is fully illuminated by the sun, making it appear as a bright, circular disk in the night sky.
Star	A large, luminous ball of hot gas, like our Sun, that emits light and heat due to nuclear fusion in its core
Non-Luminous	Something that does not produce its own light.
Luminous	AN object that gives out or emits its own light.

From the Energy transfer and Work topic

Energy store	A place where the amount of energy contained can be measured.
Energy Transfer	A method for moving energy between stores.
Kinetic store	The energy possessed by an object due to its motion.
Chemical Store	The potential energy stored within the chemical bonds of substances like food, fuels, and batteries.
Gravitational Potential Store	The energy stored in an object due to its position in a gravitational field, specifically its height above the ground.
Thermal Store	The amount of energy contained within an object due to its temperature.
Nuclear store	The energy held within the nucleus of an atom.
Elastic Potential Store	The energy stored in an object when it is stretched or compressed, like a spring or rubber band.
Mechanical transfer	The movement of energy when a force causes an object to move or change position.
Electrical transfer	How electrical energy moves from one place to another, often through a circuit.
Heating	The energy transfer process which moves thermal energy from a hotter object to a cooler object.
Radiation	The transfer of energy as electromagnetic waves, like infrared radiation, without needing a medium (like air or water) to travel through.
Dissipation	When energy is transferred and spreads out to the surroundings in a way that is not useful.
Law of conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred between different stores.
Efficiency	$(\text{Useful Energy Output} \div \text{Total Energy Input}) \times 100\%$
Work done	A measure of energy transferred. $W = f \times d$
Pivot	The fixed point around which an object rotates or turns, like a hinge on a door or the centre point of a seesaw.

From the Reproduction topic

Organ System	A group of tissues working together to perform a particular function.
Sexual reproduction	Reproduction which results in variation in the offspring due to the fertilisation of gametes.
Asexual reproduction	Reproduction which involves one parent organism and results in no genetic variation in the offspring.
Puberty	The time in a person's life when their sexual organs mature so that they can produce offspring. This can happen at different ages for different people.
Adolescence	A period of time that can last longer than puberty and refers to both the physical and emotional changes of maturing.
Oviduct	A tube leading from ovary to uterus through which egg cells travel.

Ovary	The organ of the body where egg cells are made and hormones are released.
Uterus	A muscular organ of the body where the foetus develops for 40 weeks.
Gamete	A haploid sex cell such as sperm cells, egg cells and pollen.
Sperm cell	The male gamete containing half of the man's DNA.
Egg cell	The female gamete containing half of the woman's DNA.
Testes	An organ of the male body where sperm cells are made and testosterone is released.
Fertilisation	The moment when two gametes come together and the nuclei fuse.
Implantation	The moment when a fertilised embryo embeds into the lining of the womb.
Embryo	A ball of identical cells developed from the fertilised egg.
Hormone	A chemical messenger carries to target organs in the blood stream.
Zygote	A fertilized egg cell.
Gestation	The period of time between conception and birth during which a foetus develops inside the mother's womb.
Umbilical cord	The cord of blood vessels that connects the placenta to the foetus.
Amniotic fluid	The protective fluid that surrounds the developing foetus in the womb.
Foetus	The unborn baby as it develops from an embryo.
Placenta	An organ which develops and grows during pregnancy and allows the foetus and woman to exchange gases, waste and nutrients.
Menstrual cycle	A 28-day cycle controlled by hormonal changes that causes changes to the lining of the womb and ovulation.
Menstruation	When the lining of the womb is lost through the vagina starting on day 1 of the menstrual cycle.
Ovulation	The release of an egg cell from the ovary on day 14 of the menstrual cycle.
Pollen	Gamete of a flowering plant.
Pollination	The transfer of pollen onto the stigma of the flower.
Anther	The part of the flower where pollen is made.
Filament	The part of the flower which supports the anther.
Stamen	The male part of the flowering plant made up of the filament and anther.
Stigma	The part of a flowering plant where the pollen is transferred to.
Style	The tube connecting the ovary of a flowering plant to the stigma.
Germination	The process where a seed develops into a new plant.

Clone	Genetically identical organism.
From the variation topic	
Variation	The differences between organisms and groups of organisms.
Continuous data	Data that can take any value within a given range, often involving measurement rather than just counting. Examples include height, weight, temperature, and time
Discontinuous data	Data that can only take specific, separate values, often involving categories or counts. It is also known as discrete data. Examples include blood type (A, B, AB, or O).
Adaptation	The features or characteristics of living organisms that help them survive and reproduce in their environment.
From the Matter –separating substances topic	
Pure substance	A substance made up of only one type of particle, it consists of either a single element or a single compound.
Element	Made up of only one type of atom, that cannot be broken down into simpler substances by chemical methods.
Mixture	A substance containing two or more different types of atom that are not chemically joined together.
Compound	A substance made of two or more different elements that are chemically bonded together in a specific ratio.
Filtration	A separation method used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid or solution.
Evaporation	A separation method that uses the process of a liquid changing into a gas.
Distillation	A separation method used to separate a liquid from a solution or a mixture of liquids by heating it to boiling point, then condensing the resulting vapor back into a liquid.
Solution	A mixture formed when a substance (the solute) dissolves evenly in another substance (the solvent).
Solvent	A liquid, that can dissolve another substance called a solute, creating a solution.
Solute	A substance that dissolves in a liquid (the solvent) to form a solution.
Concentrated	A solution containing a relatively large amount of dissolved solute in a given volume of solvent.
Dilute	A dilute solution containing a relatively small amount of dissolved solute in a given volume of solvent.
Dissolved	The process where a solute (a substance like sugar or salt) mixes with a solvent (a liquid like water) to form a solution,
Solubility	How easy it is for a solute to dissolve into a solvent to make a solution.
Pestle and Mortar	A piece of equipment used to grind a solid into small pieces or a paste.
Chromatography	A separation method used to separate mixtures of coloured inks or dyes by using paper.

From the Acids and Alkalis topic

Chemical reaction	When reactant atoms are rearranged to form products.
Reversible reaction	A chemical reaction where the products can react to reform the original reactants.
Irreversible reaction	A chemical change where the reactants are transformed into products, and these products cannot be converted back into the original reactants.
Reactant	The substances involved in a chemical reaction and are changes by it.
Product	The chemicals that are formed during a chemical reaction.
Physical change	A change where a substance's appearance or state is altered, but its chemical composition remains the same.
Chemical change	A process where substances are transformed into new substances with different chemical properties, atoms have been rearranged.
Chemical Indicator	A substance that changes colour to tell us about the pH of a chemical.
Litmus	An indicator that can be red or blue and used to tell us about the acidity or alkalinity of a substance.
Universal Indicator	Made up of a mixture of indicators to give a range of colours across the pH scale.
pH scale	A scale running from 1 to 14 to give information about the acidity or alkalinity of a substance.
Strong acid	An acid which completely ionises in water.
Weak acid	An acid which only partially ionises in water.
Neutralisation	A reaction between an acid and an alkali producing a salt and water.
Acid rain	When acid gases dissolve in water vapour in clouds and lowers the pH of rain, can cause damage to statues and buildings.

History - Year 7 Vocabulary



History	The study of the past
Chronological	When events are stated in the order in which they occurred
Primary source	Information or artefacts produced first-hand by those who experienced the time-period, or topic
Secondary source (interpretation)	Information about a time period or topic that is created later. It analyses, interprets, or summarizes information from primary sources, offering a second-hand account.
Inference	A conclusion which is drawn using reasoning or evidence rather than explicit information
Decade	A period of 10 years
Century	A period of 100 years
Millennium	A period of 1000 years
Historian	A person who studies and writes about the past and is regarded as an authority on it
Archaeologist	A person who studies artefacts and physical remains from the past
Anglo-Saxon	An inhabitant of England between the 5th century and the Norman Conquest, originally from Germanic area of Europe
Medieval	Relating to the Middle Ages (c.5 th -15 th centuries)
Early Modern	The time from roughly the 15th to 18th centuries
Modern	Relating to the present or recent times
Normans	The inhabitants of England from 1066, originally from Normandy, in France
Archers	A soldier who shoots with bows and arrows
Cavalry	A soldier on horseback
Domesday book	A record of the land ownership and wealth in England, made in 1086 by order of William I.
Conquer	To take control of a place by force
Feigned retreat	Tactic used by William I's army at the Battle of Hastings (1066) where they pretended to run away then circled round the pursuing Anglo-Saxons and cut them down
Feudal System	The social, political, and economic structure of medieval Europe. It showed land ownership and responsibility for duties
Heir	A person who is due to inherit something
Knight	In medieval Europe, a man who served his sovereign or lord as a mounted soldier in armour
Monarch	The king or queen

Pope	The head of the Roman Catholic Church
Shield Wall	Norman battle tactic in which soldiers stand tightly together, interlocking their shields to create a protective wall
Coronation	Ceremony during which a new monarch is crowned
Witan	Group of noblemen who advised the monarch in Anglo-Saxon England
Regent	A person who may make decisions on behalf of the monarch (e.g. if the monarch is too young or absent from the country)
Rebellion	An act of armed resistance to an established government or leader
Barons	Wealthy noblemen who controlled large areas of land in medieval England
Noblemen	Wealthy landowners of high status in medieval England
Taxation	Money paid by the people of a nation to its authority in order to pay for government spending
Motte and bailey	A type of castle introduced by the Normans consisting of a man-made hill and wooden or stone keep
Knights	A man who served his sovereign or lord as a mounted soldier in armour.
Monarch	The king or queen of a country

Geography - Year 7 Vocabulary



Human geography	is the study of the relationships between places and people
Physical geography	is the study of Earth's natural features.
Rural	An area of countryside
Urban	An area of built up town or city
Continent	A physical landmass, e.g. Europe, Asia
Country	An area with it is own borders, culture, language, nation.
Economy	It describes how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has.
Relief	The shape of land
Migration	Movement of people from one place to another. It could be within a country or across other countries.
Equator	Zero line of latitude (splits the earth into Northern and southern hemisphere)
4 and 6 figure grid references	coordinates of latitude and longitude which pinpoint a location on an OS map
Scale: local, regional, national, international	town/city/village; East Midlands; UK; Europe
Employment	an economic activity which a person gets paid for
Rainfall	s the amount of water, in the form of rain, that falls to the ground over a specific area and period of time.
Uplands / lowlands	areas above / below 200m above the sea level
United Kingdom	A country which consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
Great Britain	A name of an island which England, Wales and Scotland lie on.
Longitude / latitude	distance from the Prime Meridian to the west/east; distance from the Equator to the north/south
Prime Meridian	Line of 0-degree longitude which goes through Greenwich London
Landscape	refers to the visible features of an area of land both physical and human, e.g. mountains, cities
Landmark	a distinctive part of a landscape, e.g. a waterfall on a river
Globalisation	process of the whole world interconnected
Pull factor	a reason why people are attracted to a place, e.g. better job opportunities
Push factor	a reason why people are pushed out of a place, e.g. less job opportunities

Weather	The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere in a specific place, including temperature, precipitation, wind, and humidity.
Climate	The average weather conditions in a region over a long period, typically 30 years or more.
Greenhouse Effect	The process by which certain gases in Earth's atmosphere trap heat, keeping the planet warm enough to support life.
Carbon Sink	A natural or artificial reservoir that absorbs more carbon dioxide than it releases, such as forests, oceans, and soil.
Global Circulation System	The large-scale movement of air around the Earth that distributes heat and moisture, driven by the sun's energy and Earth's rotation.
Ocean Circulation	The movement of ocean water in patterns such as currents, which help regulate global climate by distributing heat and nutrients.
Rainfall	The amount of water that falls from the atmosphere to the ground as rain, usually measured in millimetres or inches.
Water Cycle	The continuous movement of water through evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection in bodies of water.
Air Mass	A large body of air with uniform temperature and humidity characteristics, which can influence weather patterns.
Prevailing Wind	The most common wind direction in a particular area over a certain period, influenced by global wind patterns.
Biome	A large ecological area on Earth with distinct climate, plants, and animals, such as deserts, forests, or tundra.
Drought	A prolonged period of below-average rainfall, leading to water shortages and dry conditions.
Flooding	The overflow of water onto land that is normally dry, often caused by heavy rainfall, storms, or melting snow.
Water Scarcity	A situation where the demand for water exceeds the available supply in a region, often due to drought or overuse.
Wildfires	Uncontrolled fires that spread rapidly through vegetation, often fuelled by dry conditions, wind, and heat.
Tropical Storms	Intense storms originating over warm ocean waters, characterized by strong winds, heavy rain, and sometimes developing into hurricanes or cyclones.
Deforestation	The large-scale removal of forests, often for agriculture or development, which can lead to habitat loss and increased carbon emissions.
Extreme Weather	Severe or unusual weather conditions, such as hurricanes, heatwaves, blizzards, or tornadoes, that can cause significant damage.
Climate Change	Long-term changes in global or regional climate patterns, largely driven by human activities like burning fossil fuels and deforestation
Crude oil	Untreated oil used as a raw material for fuel and other products.
Diversifying	Expanding into different areas or sectors to reduce dependence on a single source. Eg not relying on oil by developing tourism (Dubai).
Forced migration	The movement of people due to conflict, natural disasters, or other external pressures.
Conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle between individuals, groups, or nations, often involving violence.
Mediterranean climate	A climate characterised by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters, typical of regions around the Mediterranean Sea.

Refugees	People who flee their country due to war, persecution, or disaster and seek safety elsewhere.
Region	A defined geographical area with common features such as climate, culture, or political boundaries.
Desert	A dry, barren area of land with little rainfall and sparse vegetation.
Climate graph	A visual representation showing average temperature and precipitation for a location over a year.
Irrigation	The artificial application of water to land or crops to aid in growth, especially in dry areas.
Water scarcity	A lack of sufficient water resources to meet the needs of a population.
Aquifer	An underground layer of water-bearing rock or materials from which groundwater can be extracted.
Desalination	The process of removing salt and other impurities from seawater to make it suitable for drinking or irrigation.
Islam	A monotheistic religion founded in the 7th century, based on the teachings of the prophet Muhammad.
Ethnic groups	Communities of people who share common cultural, linguistic, or ancestral traits.
Infrastructure	The basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society, such as roads, power supply, and water systems.
Border	A boundary separating two political or geographical areas, such as countries or regions.
The Arab Spring 2011	A series of anti-government protests and uprisings across the Arab world that began in 2011.
Protest	A public demonstration expressing objection or disapproval of policies or actions.
Intervention	The act of becoming involved in a situation, often by a government or organization, to influence the outcome.

Computer Studies - Year 7 Vocabulary



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Desktop	The main screen area of a computer where icons, files, and folders are displayed. It acts like a digital workspace.
File	A collection of data or information stored on a computer, such as a document, image, or video.
Folder	A digital container used to organise files on a computer. It helps keep things tidy.
Icon	A small graphical symbol on a computer screen that represents an application, file, function, or idea.
Hardware	The physical parts of a computer, like the keyboard, mouse, monitor, and hard drive.
Software	The programs and applications that run on a computer and tell it what to do.
Keyboard	A device with keys that you press to type letters, numbers, and symbols into a computer.
Mouse	A small device you move with your hand to control the pointer on the screen. It helps you click, drag, and select things.
Printer	A device that makes a paper copy of what is on your computer screen, like documents or pictures.
Username	A name you use to log in to a computer or website. It helps the system know who you are.
Algorithm	A list of instructions used to carry out a task.
Sequence	Running instructions in order, meaning each instruction is executed one after the other.
Program	A set of commands or instructions that a computer is given to execute.
Python	A programming language that is used to create programs.
Edublocks	A block-based programming platform where you can create your own code.
Variable	A name that refers to data being stored by the computer. Variables can temporarily store data while a program is running.
Selection	When your code makes a choice. This allows programs to make decisions based on specific conditions.
Operators	Symbols or keywords used in Python to perform various actions, such as comparing values or performing logical operations.
Comparison Operator	An operator used to compare the values of expressions. Examples include == (equal to), > (greater than), < (less than), >= (greater than or equal to), <= (less than or equal to), and != (not equal to).
Logic Operators	Operators that perform logical operations. Examples include AND, OR, and NOT.
Iteration	The process of repeatedly executing instructions, or doing the same thing more than once. (A loop)
Count-controlled Iteration	A type of iteration where commands will run a set number of times. For example, writing lines 100 times.

Condition-controlled Iteration	A type of iteration where commands will run until a set condition is no longer met.
Bug	Code in a computer system that causes your program to behave unexpectedly.
Debugging	The process of finding an error (bug) in your code and taking steps to fix the problem.
Network	A system where computers and devices are connected to share information and resources.
Server	A large computer system that keeps resources within a network centralised. Web pages are stored on servers all around the world.
Router	A device that connects two or more networks.
Switch	A device that connects two or more devices together.
Wireless Access Point (WAP)	A device that allows for wireless devices to connect to a network.
Ethernet Cable	A type of wired network cable that is used to connect devices within a local area network (LAN), such as computers, routers, and printers.
Fibre Optic Cables	Very fast cables used to connect networks to Wide Area Networks (WANs) or larger Local Area Networks (LANs), though they are more expensive.
Internet	A global interconnected network connecting millions of computers around the world.
World Wide Web (WWW)	A collection of web pages that allows communication with people across the internet.
IP Address	The address for a computer on a network, which is unique.
Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the address of a specific resource on the internet, such as a webpage or file. It's essentially the web address you type into your browser to access a particular page or resource.
Domain Name System (DNS)	A server used to convert URLs into IP addresses. It functions like a contact list, translating human-friendly names (URLs) into computer-friendly numbers (IP addresses).
Protocol	A set of rules which define how to establish communications.
Packet	Small units of data that networks use to send and receive messages.
Bus Topology	A network layout where all workstations, printers, and other devices are joined to one central cable, known as 'the bus', with terminators fitted at each end.
Ring Topology	A network layout where each device is connected in a ring to two other devices.
Star Topology	A network layout where each device is connected to a central switch or hub, and all data on the network goes through this central device before reaching its destination.
Malware	Malicious software, is any software designed to infiltrate, damage, or exploit computer systems, networks, or devices
Virus	A type of malware designed to copy itself and spread to other computers, often via email attachments.
Worm	A type of malware that spreads itself, frequently arriving as an attachment in spam emails or instant messages.

Adware	Malware that causes pop-up advertisements while browsing the web. Some types collect data for customised adverts or can direct users to malicious websites.
Trojan	Malware that pretends to be a trusted file, but gives unauthorised access to your computer when you run it. It can turn a device into a 'zombie computer'.
Zombie Computer	A device that a cybercriminal has gained remote control over, typically without the user's knowledge, often through a Trojan.
Botnet	A network of devices (often composed of zombie computers) that hackers can use to continue sharing Trojans or other malware across many devices.
Phishing	A deceptive practice involving emails that pretend to be from someone you know or a trusted company to trick you into giving away personal information, such as usernames and passwords, often by directing you to a fake website.
Trolling	Deliberately upsetting or provoking someone online by posting unkind or disruptive messages.
Cyberbullying	The bullying of another person using the internet, mobile phones, and other digital devices.
Anti-virus	Software that scans your computer for viruses and other harmful programs, and removes them.
Firewall	A security system that blocks unwanted access to or from a computer or network.
Vector Graphic	A vector graphic is a type of digital image that uses mathematical equations to represent lines, curves, and shapes.
Path	A line or many lines combined to create shapes, used to create vector graphics.
Fill	The colour that fills the inside of a shape in a vector graphic.
Stroke	The border colour of a shape in a vector graphic.
Node	Editable points on a path that can be manipulated to change the shape of a vector graphic. (Also referred to as path nodes).
Raster Graphic	A detailed digital image created with tiny individual squares of colour called pixels.
Pixel	A pixel, short for picture element is a tiny square of colour.
Scalable	The ability of an object or image to be made bigger or smaller.
SVG	Stands for Scalable Vector Graphic.
Logo	A symbol that is used to represent an organisation or product.
Illustration	A type of vector graphic, often a drawing or picture used to explain or decorate something.
Icon	A small graphical symbol on a computer screen that represents an application, file, function, or idea.
Union (operation)	An operation used to combine two or more paths or shapes to create a single, unified path.
Difference (operation)	An operation used to subtract one shape or path from another.
Intersection (operation)	An operation used to create a single path from only the overlapping portion of two existing paths or shapes.
Align	A function used to position multiple shapes or paths relative to a page or other objects, such as aligning left edges or centering on an axis.

Distribute	A function used to evenly space multiple shapes or paths either horizontally or vertically.
Passwords / Passphrase	Secret words or a phrase used to access a computer, account, or system.
Software	Programs or applications that tell a computer what to do.
Presentation Software	Software used to create slideshows and visual presentations (eg: Microsoft PowerPoint, Apple Keynote, Google Slides)
Word Processing Software	Software used to write, edit, and format text documents (eg: Microsoft Word, Apple Pages, Google Docs)
Spreadsheet Software	Software used to organise data in tables and perform calculations (eg Microsoft Excel, Apple Numbers, LibreOffice Calc)
Desktop Publishing Software	Software used to design printed materials like posters or leaflets (eg Canva, Microsoft Publisher).
File Organisation	The way files are arranged and stored on a computer to keep them easy to find.
Drag and Drop Files	Moving files by clicking and dragging them to a new location.
Purposeful Naming (for files)	Giving files clear, descriptive names so they are easy to identify.
Email Communication	Sending and receiving messages electronically using email services.
Trolling	Posting messages online to deliberately upset or provoke others.
Cyberbullying	Bullying someone using digital devices, like phones or computers, often through social media or messaging.
Computer Network	A group of connected computers that can share data and resources.
Malware	Malicious software designed to harm or disrupt computers.
Virus	A type of malware that spreads by attaching itself to files or programs.
Worm	Malware that spreads across networks without needing to attach to files.
Adware	Software that automatically displays or downloads advertising material.
Trojan	Malware disguised as a normal file or program to trick users into installing it.
Zombie Computer	A computer infected with malware and controlled remotely without the owner's knowledge.
Botnet	A network of zombie computers controlled by a hacker to perform tasks like sending spam or launching attacks.
Phishing	A scam where fake messages trick people into giving away personal information.
Online Identity & Privacy	Managing what personal information you share online and keeping it safe.
Tidying Social Media Profiles	Reviewing and updating your social media to remove inappropriate or outdated content.
Geotagging	Adding location data to photos or posts, often automatically by devices.

Anti-virus Software	Software that scans your computer for viruses and other harmful programs, and removes them.
Firewalls	A security system that blocks unwanted access to or from a computer or network.

Drama - Year 7 Vocabulary



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.
Posture	The way you hold your posture on stage shows your character's age, personality and mood.
Gestures	A gesture is shown using your arms and hands. They send messages to the audience about your character's mood and situation
Facial expressions	Shows your thoughts, feelings and emotions of the character you are playing by changing the shape and expression on your face.
Body language	The conscious and unconscious movements and postures by which attitudes and feelings are communicated.
Vocal skills	Vocal skills are linked to the ways an actor uses their voice to communicate their character.
Volume	How loud or quite you speak.
Tone	The mood and emotion you show in your voice.
Pace	How fast or slow you speak.
Character	Is the person created in a drama.
Monologue	Is an extended speech by one person. It is a speech given by a single character in a story.
Thought track	Allows the audience to learn what a character is thinking.
Still image	Is a moment when all the action on stage freezes - like a photograph.
Actor	Is the person who performs as a character.
Audience	Are the people who are watching the performance.
Performance	The act of presenting a play, concert, or other form of entertainment.
Script	The written text of a play, movie, or broadcast.
Playwright	A person who writes plays.
Scenes	Divisions of a play or performance, usually representing a specific location or time.
Dialogue	The conversation between characters in a play, movie, or book.
Theatre	A building or outdoor area where plays and other dramatic performances are given.
Director	The person responsible for the overall artistic vision of a play or performance.
Stage directions	Instructions in the script that tell actors how to move or speak.
Theatre in Education	A method of teaching that uses drama and performance to educate.
Target audience	The specific group of people a performance or piece of work is aimed at.
Cross cutting	A technique used to show two scenes happening at the same time.

Playwright intention	The purpose or message the playwright wants to convey through the play.
Theatre in the round	A type of stage where the audience surrounds the performance area.
Rehearsal	Practice sessions in which actors and directors work on the performance.
Feedback	Comments and suggestions given to improve a performance.
Costume designer	The person responsible for creating the clothing and costumes for a performance.
Set designer	The person responsible for designing the physical surroundings in which the action of a play takes place.
Prop	An object used on stage by actors during a performance.
Evaluate	To judge or determine the significance, worth, or quality of a performance.
Proscenium arch	The type of staging that allows everyone to see the show from one direction, all facing the stage.
Transition	The process of changing from one scene or part of a performance to another.
Hot seating	A technique where an actor answers questions in character.
Stimulus	Something that inspires or prompts a creative response.
Improvisation	The act of creating dialogue and action spontaneously without a script.
Duologue	A scene or performance with two actors.

Music - Year 7 Vocabulary



Duration	The <u>length</u> of a note.
Rhythm	The <u>pattern</u> of notes and silences 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</u> of music.
Rest	<u>Silence</u> .
Pulse	The <u>steady beat</u> in music.
Tempo	<u>Speed</u> of the music.
Groove	The ' <u>feel</u> ' of <u>timing</u> (or drumbeat).
Percussion	Instruments that you <u>hit with a beater, stick or hand</u> .
Dynamics	The <u>volume</u> of the music.
Texture	The <u>combination and layers</u> of sounds in music.
Style	E.G. Pop, Rock, Jazz, Classical etc.
Structure	How music is <u>organised</u> .
Coordination	Using your fingers/hands/feet <u>independently</u> .
Notation	<u>Written down</u> music.
Performance	<u>Playing or singing</u> music.
Treble Clef	The <u>fancy 'G'</u> at the <u>start</u> of the music (treble clef).
Stave	The <u>lines and spaces</u> .
Pitch	<u>C, D, E</u> etc, <u>low, middle or high</u> notes.
Octave	The distance from one C to the next C on a stave (or any pitch).
Scale	A <u>sequence of notes in order</u> e.g. C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.
Melody	The <u>tune</u> .
Ascending	Moving <u>upwards in pitch</u> .

Descending	Moving <u>downwards</u> in pitch.
Step	Moving from <u>one note</u> to the next note on the stave.
Leap	<u>Jumping between notes</u> (not next to each other) on the stave.
Sequence	Repeating a <u>pattern of notes</u> higher or lower.
Ledger Line	An <u>extension</u> above or below the stave.
Every Good Boy Deserves Football	The <u>line notes</u> on the treble clef, bottom to top (E,G,B,D,F).
FACE	The <u>space notes</u> on the treble clef, bottom to top (F,A,C,E).
Staccato	<u>Short, detached</u> notes.
Legato	<u>Smooth</u> .
Fluency	Playing or singing <u>accurately</u> .
Bass Clef	The <u>fancy 'F'</u> at the start of the music (bass clef)

Art - Year 7 Vocabulary



Composition	The arrangement of elements within an artwork.
Perspective	A technique used to represent three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional surface.
Proportion	The relationship in size between different parts of an artwork.
Contrast	The difference between elements such as colour, texture, and shape.
Hue	A particular shade or tint of a given colour.
Value	The lightness or darkness of a colour.
Texture	The surface quality of an object, either tactile or visual.
Form	A three-dimensional object or the illusion of three dimensions.
Shape	A two-dimensional area enclosed by lines.
Line	A mark with length and direction, used to define shapes or create texture.
Balance	The distribution of visual weight in an artwork.
Unity	The sense of harmony between all parts of the artwork.
Emphasis	Special attention or importance given to one part of an artwork.
Movement	The path the viewers eye takes through the artwork.
Rhythm	A visual tempo or beat created by repeating elements.
Space	The area around, between, or within objects.
Focal Point	The area in a composition that attracts the viewer's attention first.
Medium	The materials used to create an artwork.
Mixed Media	Art made using more than one medium.
Aesthetic	Concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty.
Primary Colour	Red, yellow, or blue, because these colours cannot be created by mixing other colours, but they can be mixed together to make all other colours.
Secondary Colour	A colour created by mixing two primary colours (red, yellow, and blue) in equal amounts
Tertiary	Third in order or level- a tertiary colour is made by mixing a primary with a secondary colour to create a new hue.
Canvas	Canvas is a heavy, coarse fabric artists paint on.
Applique	A technique where fabric shapes are sewn onto a base fabric to create designs.
Embroidery	Decorative stitching used to embellish fabric.

French Knot	A decorative stitch made by winding the thread one or more times around the needle and drawing the needle back through the material at the point where it came out.
Chain Stitch	A sewing and embroidery technique in which a series of looped stitches form a chain-like pattern
Seam	The line where two pieces of fabric are stitched together.
Hem	The edge of a piece of fabric that is folded and sewn to prevent fraying.
Textile	A flexible material made from natural or synthetic fibres.
Fibre	The basic thread-like structure used to make yarns and fabrics.
Synthetic fibre	Man-made fibres such as polyester or nylon.
Natural fibre	Fibres derived from plants or animals, like cotton or wool.
Sustainability	Designing and producing textiles with minimal environmental impact.
Upcycling	Reusing materials to create new textile products.
Typography	The art and technique of arranging type to make written language legible and visually appealing.
Serif	A typeface with small lines or strokes regularly attached to the end of a larger stroke in a letter.
Sans-serif	A typeface without the small projecting features called 'serifs' at the end of strokes.
Baseline	The line upon which most letters sit, and below which descenders extend.
X-height	The height of the lowercase 'x' in a typeface, representing the height of the body of lowercase letters.
Ascender	The part of a lowercase letter that extends above the x-height.
Descender	The part of a letter that extends below the baseline.
Font	A specific style and size of a typeface.
Weight	The thickness of the character outlines relative to their height.
Style	Variations of a typeface such as italic, bold, or condensed.
Hierarchy	The arrangement of text to guide the reader's attention and indicate importance.
Alignment	The positioning of text within a design, such as left, right, centre, or justified.
Contrast	The difference in visual properties that makes text stand out, such as size, weight, or colour.
Legibility	How easily individual characters can be distinguished.
Readability	How easily text can be read and understood as a whole.
Illustrated Type	Lettering that incorporates illustration or decorative elements into the letterforms.
Hand-lettering	Text that is drawn by hand rather than generated by a computer.
Calligraphy	Decorative handwriting or handwritten lettering.

Illustrative Typography	Text that is designed or drawn to be visually expressive.
Mood Board	A collage of images, materials, and text used to convey a visual style or concept.
Scamps	Small preliminary drawings used to plan a composition.
Perspective	A technique used to represent three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional surface.
Scale	The relative size of elements in a composition.
Contrast	The difference between elements such as colour, texture, and shape.
Silhouette	The outline or general shape of an object filled with a solid colour.
Rendering	The process of creating a detailed and finished illustration.
Observation	Careful study of objects to accurately depict them in art.

Design - Year 7 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
Hardwood	Wood from deciduous trees that lose their leaves annually, generally denser and more durable.
Softwood	Wood from coniferous trees that usually remain evergreen, typically faster growing and less dense.
Grain	The pattern and texture seen in wood, influenced by the tree's growth rings.
Knots	Hard spots in wood where branches were once connected, affecting strength and appearance.
Seasoning	The process of drying timber to reduce moisture content and prevent warping.
Warping	Distortion in wood caused by uneven drying or moisture content.
Durability	The ability of timber to withstand wear, pressure, or damage.
Workability	How easily timber can be cut, shaped, or joined.
Joinery	Techniques used to connect pieces of wood together.
Carpentry	The skilled trade of cutting, shaping, and installing timber.
Plywood	A manufactured board made from layers of wood veneer glued together.
MDF (Medium Density Fibreboard)	An engineered wood product made from wood fibres bonded with resin.
Chipboard	A type of engineered wood made from wood chips and resin.
Veneer	A thin layer of wood applied to the surface of another material for appearance.
Laminated Wood	Wood made by bonding layers together for strength and stability.
Sustainability	The ability the ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time. Using timber resources in a way that maintains ecological balance.
Deforestation	The removal of forests, often impacting timber supply and the environment.
Reforestation	Planting trees to replace those that have been cut down.
Preservative	Chemical treatment applied to timber to protect against decay and insects.
Coniferous	(of a tree) producing cones and having leaves that do not fall off in the winter.
Deciduous	(of a tree or shrub) shedding its leaves annually.

Nutrients	Substances that provide the essential materials for growth and maintenance of life.
Protein	A nutrient needed for growth and repair of body tissues.
Carbohydrates	Nutrients that provide energy, including sugars and starches.
Fats	Nutrients that provide energy and help absorb vitamins.
Vitamins	Organic compounds required in small quantities for essential bodily functions.
Minerals	Inorganic substances needed for various bodily functions like bone formation and fluid balance.
Hygiene	Practices to maintain health and prevent disease, especially through cleanliness.
Bacteria	Microorganisms that can be beneficial or harmful, especially in food safety.
Eatwell Guide	A visual representation of how to balance different food groups for a healthy diet.
Balanced diet	A diet that includes the right proportions of all nutrients.
Hazard	A potential source of harm or adverse health effect.
Risk	The likelihood that a hazard will cause harm.
Bridge hold	A safe way to hold food while cutting, forming a bridge with fingers.
Claw grip	A safe cutting technique where fingers are curled to protect them.
Yeast	A microorganism used in baking to make dough rise.
Fermentation	A process where microorganisms like yeast convert sugars into gases or alcohol.
Raising agent	Substances used in baking to produce gas and make dough rise.
Kneading	Working dough to develop gluten and improve texture.
Sensory analysis	Evaluating food based on taste, smell, texture, and appearance.

Personal Development (PDC) - Year 7 Vocabulary



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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
Genuine Friendships	Friendships based on respect for each other, that last for years, built on trust
Toxic Friendships	Friendships that are based on lies, manipulation, and exist for selfish reasons
Growth Mindset	Describes people who believe their qualities can change and they can improve
Fixed Mindset	Describes people who believe their qualities are fixed and cannot change them
Self Confidence	Having the belief in yourself that you can and will do whatever you set your mind to
Self-Awareness	Being aware of how you come across to other people, and how you view yourself
Hygiene	Keeping yourself clean and staying healthy
First Aid	Immediate help given to someone who is injured or unwell
Emotions	Strong feelings like happiness, anger or sadness
Personal Skills	Something you do well
Personal Qualities	The characteristics, thoughts and feelings you have that make you feel unique compared to others
Employers	A person or organisation that pays someone and gives them work
Employees	A person who works for another person or organisation

CEIAG	Careers Education Information and Guidance
Career	A part of your life that lasts around 45-50 years, and describes the jobs, learning and areas you work in
Aspirations	Long term hopes and ambitions for your future
Qualifications	Completing official exams or courses that can help you get to where you want to in the future
Empathy	Considering other people's feelings, knowing how they act and feel
Kindness	A quality, being a generous friend, and supporting others
Upstander	A person who acts or supports someone to act in the right way, stopping bullying and cyberbullying
Cyberbullying	Using the online world to pick on, or cause harm to someone repeatedly
Bullying	To pick on, or cause harm to someone repeatedly
Prejudice	An idea or thought about a group of people without research or knowing through experience
Stereotypes	A fixed idea about groups of people, that categorise them all as the same
Discrimination	The unjust treatment of other people
Equality	The state of being equal, especially in rights, status and opportunities
Diversity	Differences between people and their characteristics
Human Rights	The fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone should have access to
Identity	The memories, experiences, relationships and values that make you who you are
Sleep	A natural and regularly occurring state in humans and animals, helping us rest and recover
Sleep Debt	The amount of sleep you have missed out on
REM	Rapid eye movement – this is where we dream
Personal Hygiene	How you care for your body, keeping all parts of your body clean
Vaccination	A dead or weakened pathogen (causes disease) that is given to help someone build up their immune system
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation. The act of cutting some or all of a female's external genitals for non-medical reasons.
Self-Worth	A feeling that you are a good person who deserves to be treated with respect
Self Esteem	Confidence in one's own worth or abilities
Positive Relationship	A relationship between two people who support, encourage and help each other physically and emotionally
Sex	Biological aspects of an individual as determined by their anatomy
Gender	Social construct relating to behaviours and attributes determined to be "male" or "female"
Consent	An agreement that is by choice and is made by someone with the freedom and capacity to consent

LGBTQ+	An acronym that stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer that describes a person's sexual orientation or gender identity
Gender Identity	Personal perception of yourself that might not match with the sex assigned at birth
Citizenship	Learning about the community that we live in and how we can be actively involved
Government	A group of people with the authority to govern a state or country
Parliament	The highest power in the UK, consisting of the Monarch, House of Lords and the House of Commons
Citizen	A legally recognised national of a state
Law	The system of rules which a particular country or community follows
Constituency	A group of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to a legislative body
Constitutional Monarchy	The monarch works with parliament to make decisions
Budgeting	An estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time
Borrowing	Receiving money from someone with the intention of giving back
Income	Money received, especially on a regular basis for work
Expenses	Money spent, generally on bills and other necessities
Critical Thinking	Carefully thinking about something to understand it and make good decisions
Privacy	Keeping personal information safe and not sharing it with strangers
Role Model	A person who others look up to and try to be like because of their good qualities and actions
Bias	An unfair preference or dislike of something or someone

Religious Studies - Year 7 Vocabulary



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Worldview	A persons own philosophical belief or idea of how the world is
The Bible	The Christian Holy Book containing 66 books in the Old Testament and New Testament
Genesis 1	The first book of the Bible containing the Creation Story
Old Testament	The first 39 books of the Bible, these are all before Jesus was born
Ex nihilo	The idea that God created from the universe from nothing
Qur'an	The Islamic Holy Book
Khalifa	The Islamic Term for stewardship; to care for Allah's creation for him
Creationism	The belief that God created all things exactly as the Bible says
Literalist Approach	The belief that everything that the Bible says is true
Liberalist Approach	The belief that the Bible contains some truth but can be open to interpretation
Stewardship	To care for something for someone else e.g. to care for God's world for him
Brahman	The ultimate God and ultimate reality in Hinduism
Trimurti	Three deities (gods) in Hinduism who are responsible for Creation.
Brahma	The creator and source of all creation in the Trimurti
Vishnu	The preserver who keeps all things good on earth in the Trimurti
Shiva	The destroyer who brings about change in the Trimurti
Ahimsa	Non-injury or non-harm as all living things can feel.
Aum/Om	The symbol of Hindu Dharma; the loud humming sound that started at the start of the universe
The Parable of the Poisoned Arrow	A story the Buddha told to show that we should focus on stopping suffering and not asking unanswerable questions
Big Bang Theory	The Big Bang Theory states that the entire universe and everything in it was compressed into one and then gradually expanded into what it is today.
Adam	The first man according to Christian and Islam
Eve	The first woman who was made from Adam's rib in the Christian creation story
Hawa	The first woman in Islam who was created from Adam rib according to the Qur'an
The Theory of Evolution	The ideas that life has evolved gradually over a long period of time. This is the idea that species gradually change and adapt to their environment, otherwise they will die out
Compatible	Can work together to give a bigger picture

Mutually Exclusive	Are two different things
In conflict	See each other as wrong
Atheist	Someone who believes that God does not exist
Science	The study of the natural world
Monotheism	The belief in one God
Omnipotent	God is believed to be all powerful
Omniscient	God is believed to be all knowing
Omnibenevolent	God is believed to be all loving
Omnipresent	God is believed to be everywhere
The Fall	The event where Adam and Eve disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit from the Tree of Knowledge.
Incarnation	God being born of the flesh in Jesus
Nativity	The story of the incarnation
Holy Trinity	Christians believe that there is one God who can be seen in three different persons- The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit
Agape	Self-sacrificial, unconditional love for all people
Sin	An action that goes against God
Crucifixion	Jesus died on the cross to pay for human sin
Salvation	To be saved people from sin through Jesus
Atonement	To restore the relationship between man and God to make them one again.
Resurrection	On the third day, Jesus rose from the dead
Judgement Day	Jesus will return to judge all people
Judge	Jesus decides who will go to Heaven and who will go to Hell
Heaven	A place with God in the afterlife
Hell	A place without God in the afterlife
Parable	A story with a moral meaning
The Parable of the Sheep and Goats	Jesus told this story to explain that those who help his people (Sheep) will be in Heaven and those who do not (goats) will be cast away
Sanatan Dharma	The word for Hinduism; 'Eternal Truth'.
Atman	The Hindu word for self or soul; the true self
Karma	Actions and the consequences of these. If we do our dharma, we can be free from samsara.
Moksha	Liberation from the cycle of life and reincarnation in Hindu Dharma
Samsara	the cycle of life and reincarnation in Hindu Dharma

Atman	All people have a self or soul that is reincarnated
Varna	The dharma (duties) for specific stage in life
Dharma	Truth or duty
Brahmins	Priests in the Varna system
Kshatriyas	Warriors and rulers in the Varna system
Vaisyas	Merchants and workers in the Varna system
Shudras	The servants in the Varna system
Dalit	The Dalits are excluded from the varna system, and they have experienced persecution. It is illegal in India to discriminate against anyone in employment
Ahimsa	Non-injury or non-harm to all living things
Reincarnation	The atman (self) is transferred into another body when a person dies and remains in the Cycle of Samsara