



LIONHEART
EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Year 8 Vocabulary

English

Maths

Science

History

Geography

Computer Studies

Drama

Music

Art

Design

Personal
Development

Religious Studies

English - Year 8 Vocabulary



LIONHEART
EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Gothic	Dark, mysterious, and often spooky in style.
Untarnished	Clean, pure, or not damaged.
Napoleonic	Related to Napoleon or his time.
Agony	Extreme pain or suffering.
Lonesome	Feeling lonely or alone.
Obsequious	Too eager to please or obey someone important.
Rustic	Simple and related to the countryside.
Fulfilled	Feeling happy because something is complete or successful.
Gloomy	Dark, sad, or depressing.
Decrepit	Old and falling apart.
Mirthful	Full of laughter and joy.
Sanctity	The quality of being holy or very important.
Shudder	To shake because of fear or cold.
Speculative	Based on guesses or ideas, not facts.
Antiquity	Ancient times or something very old.
Incongruous	Not fitting in or seeming out of place.
Gesticulation	Movements made with hands while speaking.
Grave	Serious or important.
Venerable	Respected because of age or wisdom.
Formidable	Powerful or causing fear and respect.
Treacherous	Dangerous or not trustworthy.
Latent	Hidden or not yet visible.
Relic	An old object from the past.
Sublime	Beautiful or impressive in a way that inspires awe.
Fiendish	Very cruel or wicked.
Affliction	Something that causes pain or suffering.
Immoral	Not following good or right behaviour.
Repelled	Pushed away or made to feel disgusted.
Malignant	Harmful or evil.

Pride	Feeling good about yourself or your achievements.
Servility	Acting like a servant; too eager to obey.
Spectral	Like a ghost.
Celestial	Related to the sky or heavens.
Prophecy	To predict what will happen in the future.
Loathsome	Very unpleasant or disgusting.
Catastrophe	A terrible disaster or event.
Experimental	Trying out new ideas or methods.
Inflexible	Not willing to change or adapt.
Prime	Most important or best quality.
Improvisation	Making something up on the spot without planning.
Fragmented	Broken into pieces or not complete.
Vivid	Very clear, bright, or detailed.
Neuro-diverse	Describing people who think or learn in different ways, like autism or ADHD.
Didactic	Designed to teach, sometimes in a way that feels like a lecture.
Self-conscious	Worried about what others think of you.
Rhetoric	The art of speaking or writing in a persuasive way.
Vulnerable	Easily hurt or affected.
Pathos	A feeling of sadness or sympathy.
Mundane	Ordinary or boring.
Police-procedural	A story that focuses on how the police solve a crime.
Scuffle	A small, messy fight.
Articulate	Able to express thoughts clearly.
Idiomatic	Using natural expressions or phrases of a language.
Unorthodox	Different from what is usual or expected.
Spontaneous	Done without planning.
Deftly	Done skilfully and quickly.
Conflicted	Having mixed or opposite feelings.
Problematic	Causing problems or difficult to deal with.
Interlude	A short break or pause in something.
Ardently	Showing strong feelings or passion.

Revelation	A surprising or important discovery.
Perspective	A point of view or way of thinking about something.
Non-nuclear	A family that doesn't follow a traditional two-parent structure.
Impassively	Without showing any emotion.
Maternal	Related to being a mother.
Implicit	Suggested but not directly said.
Paradoxical	Something that seems to contradict itself but might be true.
Wearily	In a tired or exhausted way.
Marital	Related to marriage.
Intertwined	Twisted or connected closely together.
Authentic	Real or genuine.
Belligerently	In an aggressive or angry way.
Upheaval	A big change that causes trouble or confusion.
Influential	Having the power to change or affect things.
Ancestry	Family history or where your relatives come from.
Divisive	Causing people to disagree or split into groups.
Advocate	Someone who supports or speaks up for a cause.
Reaction	A response to something that has happened.
Uprising	A protest or fight against authority.
Threatening	Making someone feel scared or unsafe.
Intellectual	Related to thinking and learning.
Progress	Moving forward or improving.
Nationalist	A person who strongly supports their country.
Displacement	Being forced to leave your home.
Civil	Related to citizens or society.
Criticism	Saying what's wrong with something.
Treason	Betraying your country.
Referendum	A vote by the public on a specific issue.
Industrialism	A system based on factories and machines.
Desire	A strong wish for something.
Activist	Someone who works to bring about change.

Gratitude	Being thankful.
Campaign	A planned effort to achieve a goal, often political.
Corrupt	Dishonest or using power in a bad way.
Refrain	A repeated line or phrase in a poem or song.
Inequality	When people are treated unfairly or not equally.
Perceived	How something is seen or understood.
Consequence	The result of an action.
Fanatic	Someone with extreme and intense beliefs.
Escalate	To increase or grow quickly.
Revolution	A big change, often involving fighting or protest.
Intolerance	Not accepting others' differences.
Discrimination	Unfair treatment based on things like race or gender.
Adversity	Hard times or difficulties.
Marginalised	Pushed to the edge of society and ignored.
Affinity	A natural liking or connection to something.
Ensure	To make sure something happens.
Privileged	Having special advantages others don't.

Maths - Year 8 Vocabulary



Equal division	Dividing into parts that are an equal size.
Gap	The distance between 2 points on a number line.
Interval	What is between two values or points. This might or might not include the end values.
Scale (a fraction)	Multiplying or dividing to change the numbers while keeping their value the same.
Spaces	The part (interval) between the points on a number line. These are the parts that we count.
Convert	To change to a different representation whilst maintaining the same value.
Decimal	A decimal is a fraction where the denominator is a power of 10.
Decimal	A decimal is any number in our base-ten number system. The decimal point is used to separate the ones place from the tenths place in decimals. As we move to the right of the decimal point, each number place is divided by 10.
Equivalent	Exactly the same amount or value (see equal)
Fraction	A way of representing part of a whole unit.
Percentage	"Out of 100". It shows how many parts out of 100 something is.
Factor	Factor \times factor = product.
Multiply	To carry out multiplication.
Product	The result of multiplying two or more numbers together.
Scaling	To increase or decrease by a multiplier.
Area	The amount of space inside the boundary of a two-dimensional shape.
Common factor	A factor that is the same for two or more terms.
Common multiple	An integer that is a multiple of two or more other integers.
Composite number	A positive integer that is the product of two or more prime numbers.
Co-prime	Two numbers are coprime if their highest common factor is 1.
Cube number	The product of three copies of an integer.
Cubing	The process of multiplying three copies of a number.
Divisible	Can be divided by a number without a remainder.
Divisor	The number that is doing the dividing in a division calculation.
Even	An integer that ends in 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8.
Express	To write or represent something in a specific form.

Factor	Factor \times factor = product.
Factorise	The process of finding factors.
Factorising	The process of finding factors.
Highest common factor	The highest factor that is the same for two or more terms.
Index	How many copies of the base number are multiplied together in a power.
Intersection of sets	The intersection of two sets A and B, denoted by $A \cap B$, is the set containing all elements of A that also belong to B.
Lowest common denominator	The lowest of all common denominators.
Lowest Common Multiple	The smallest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.
Multiple	A multiple of a number is the result of multiplying that number by an integer.
Odd (number)	An integer that ends in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.
Positive integer	A whole number larger than 0 (also called a natural number).
Prime Factor	A factor that is a prime number.
Prime number	A number with exactly two integer factors.
Product	The result of multiplying two or more numbers together.
Set	A collection of objects or numbers, usually grouped because they have something in common.
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.
Venn diagram	A diagram made of overlapping circles used to show relationships between sets.
Cardinality of sets	The size of the set.
Element	A member of a set.
Set	A collection of objects or numbers, usually grouped because they have something in common.
Subset	A set within a set.
The universal set ξ "Xi"	The set that has all relevant elements.
Common denominator	A denominator that is the same in two different fractions.
Co-Prime	Two numbers are coprime if their highest common factor is 1.
Denominator	The bottom number of a fraction which represents how many equal parts of the whole are being considered.
Equivalence	Being exactly the same amount or value (see equal)

Improper Fraction	A fraction where the numerator is greater than or equivalent to the denominator.
Lowest Common Multiple	The smallest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.
Mixed Number	A number made up of a whole number and a proper fraction.
Numerator	The top number in a fraction, showing how many parts of the whole or group are being used or counted.
Simplest form	When the numerator and denominator have no common factors except one.
Solve	To find the value that makes a problem or equation correct.
Arithmetic sequence	A sequence with a common difference.
Common difference	The constant difference between terms in a sequence.
Decreasing	Each number is smaller than the previous one.
Finite	A sequence that has a certain number of terms and then ends.
Function	A rule or relationship that links each input to exactly one output.
Increasing	Each number is larger than the previous one.
Infinite	Goes on forever and has no end.
Nth term (rule)	A formula that lets you work out any term in a number sequence using the position number 'n'.
Position-to-term rule	A rule that tells you how to find the value of each term in a sequence based on its position.
Sequence	A list of numbers (or objects) that follow a specific pattern or rule.
Term-to-term rule	A rule that takes you from one term to the next.
Angle	The amount of turn between two lines, line segments or rays around their common point (the vertex).
Arc	Part of the circumference of a circle.
Chord	A straight-line segment joining two points on the circumference of a circle, but not passing through the centre.
Circle	A 2-dimensional shape with a constant radius from a centre.
Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
Construct	To draw a shape accurately using mathematical tools.
Degrees	The unit of measure for angles.
Diagonal	A line segment joining any two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon.
Diameter	A straight line between two points on the circumference of a circle that passes through the centre.
Included angle	The angle between two sides.
Included side	The side between two angles.

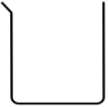
Kite	Quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent sides equal in length.
Pair of compasses	An instrument with two arms, one sharp and one with a pencil, that can be used to draw circles or arcs.
Parallelogram	A quadrilateral where both pairs of opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal in length.
Property	A character or quality that something has.
Protractor	An instrument used in measuring or drawing angles.
Quadrilateral	A polygon that has four sides and four angles.
Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to any point on the circumference.
Rhombus	A quadrilateral with all sides equal in length and opposite sides parallel.
Sector	An area enclosed by two radii and an arc.
Segment	The region bound by an arc and the chord joining its two end points.
Side	One of the line segments that make a flat (2D) shape.
Tangent	A straight line that touches a curve or circle at exactly one point, without crossing it.
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one exactly pair of parallel sides.
Unique triangle	A triangle that can only be constructed in one way.
Acute	An angle that is less than 90 degrees.
Adjacent angles	Two angles that have a common side and a common vertex (corner point), and don't overlap.
Adjacent sides	Any two sides of a polygon with a common vertex (corner point).
Alternate angles	The angles inside the parallel lines but on opposite sides of the transversal.
Angle	The amount of turn between two lines, line segments or rays around their common point (the vertex).
Co-interior angles in parallel lines	The pair of angles between two parallel lines and on the same side of a transversal sum to 180 degrees and so are supplementary.
Complementary angles	Two angles which sum to 90 degrees. Each is the 'complement' of the other.
Corresponding angles	Angles that are in a corresponding position on parallel lines.
Estimate	To find a value that is close enough to the right answer for the required purpose, usually with some thought or calculation involved.
Intersect	To meet or cross at a point or points.
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.
Obtuse	An obtuse angle is more than 90° but less than 180° . In other words, it is between a right angle and a straight angle.
Parallel	Always the same distance apart and never meet.





Perpendicular	Two lines or surfaces that meet at a right angle (90 degrees).
Point	An exact location that has no size, only position.
Ray	Part of a line with a start point but no end point (it goes to infinity).
Reflex	An angle that is more than 180° but less than 360° . In other words, more than a straight angle, but less than a full turn.
Right angle	An angle which is equal to 90 degrees, one quarter of a full turn.
Supplementary angles	Two angles which sum to 180 degrees.
Transversal line	A line that crosses at least two other lines.
Vertically opposite angles	The angles formed opposite each other when two straight lines intersect.
Approximate	Not exact, but close enough to be used for the intended purpose.
Centimetre	One hundredth of a metre.
Convert between units of measure	To change to a different unit of measure whilst maintaining the same value.
Feet (ft. or ')	A unit of length where 1 foot = 12 inches
Inches (in. or ")	An imperial unit of length where 40 inches \approx 1m and 1 inch \approx 2.5cm
Kilometre	One thousand metres.
Metre	The standard unit of length in the metric system.
Miles	An imperial unit of length where 5miles \approx 8km.
Millimetre	One thousandth of a metre (a tenth of a centimetre).
Multiple	A multiple of a number is the result of multiplying that number by an integer.
Proportion	When two ratios or fractions are equal. It shows that two amounts are in the same relationship.
Scale factor	A multiplier or ratio used to make a term or shape bigger or smaller. This is often written as a coefficient.
Unit of measurement	A standard quantity used to express and compare amounts of a physical quantity.
Yards (yd)	An imperial unit of length where 1 yard = 3 feet.
Congruent	The exact same shape and size.
Formula	A mathematical rule or relationship that uses letters to represent variables.
Formulae	Formulae is the plural of formula.
Irregular	Having has at least one side different to the other sides, or angle different to the other angles.
Perimeter	The total distance around the boundary of a two-dimensional shape.
Polygon	A flat (2D), closed shape made of straight sides.
Rectangle	A quadrilateral with four right angles.

Regular	All parts are equal in shape and size.
Substitute	To replace a letter or symbol with a number in a mathematical expression or formula.
Triangle	A polygon with three edges and three vertices.
Compound measures	Measures with two or more dimensions.
Proportional	Two amounts change together in a way that keeps their relationship the same. Two values are proportional when they form a proportion.
Speed	A compound measure of how the distance travelled by a moving object changes with time.
Scale factor	A multiplier or ratio used to make a term or shape bigger or smaller. This is often written as a coefficient.
Estimate	To find a value that is close enough to the right answer for the required purpose, usually with some thought or calculation involved.
Round	To adjust a number to a nearby, simpler value that's easier to work with
Arc	Part of the circumference of a circle.
Chord	A straight-line segment joining two points on the circumference of a circle, but not passing through the centre.
Circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
Diameter	A straight line between two points on the circumference of a circle that passes through the centre.
Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to any point on the circumference.
Sector	An area enclosed by two radii and an arc.
Segment	The region bound by an arc and the chord joining its two end points.
Tangent	A straight line that touches a curve or circle at exactly one point, without crossing it.
Apex	It is the vertex furthest from the base.
Curved Surface	Is a rounded surface that is not flat.
Edge	A line segment that joins vertices together.
Face	A flat surface on a 3-D solid.
Vertex (plural: vertices)	A point where two or more lines, edges, or rays meet.
Frequency	The number of times a something occurs.
Frequency Table	A table used to record frequencies of multiple items.
Hypothesis	An idea that can be tested through study and/or experimentation.
Pictogram	A chart that uses icons to represent frequencies.
Population	The whole group of people or things being studied or information is being collected about.
Sample	A small part of a group that is used to represent the whole group.

Tally	A way of keeping count by drawing marks. Every fifth mark is drawn across the previous 4 marks, so you can easily see groups of 5.
Continuous data	Data from measurements.
Discrete data	Data that can only take certain values.
Outlier	A piece of data that lies outside of where most of the results are clustered.
Primary data	Data that is collected by a researcher from first-hand sources.
Secondary data	Data gathered from studies, surveys, or experiments that have been run by other people or for other research.
Average	A measure of the central tendency of a set of data.
Estimate	To find a value that is close enough to the right answer for the required purpose, usually with some thought or calculation involved.
(Arithmetic) Mean	A type of measure of central tendency (average) used to represent the central value of a set of numbers.
Measure of central tendency	A single value that represents the centre or typical value of a set of data.
Median	A type of measure of central tendency (average) that is the middle value in a set of numbers when they are arranged in order.
Mid-point	The middle value of a group/class when working with grouped data.
Modal	Refers to the mode.
Mode	The value or values that occur most frequently in a data set.
Consistent data	When data values are close together, so the data has a relatively small range.
Range	The difference between the biggest and smallest numbers in a set. It shows how spread out the data is.

Science - Year 8 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>

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 yr7 potential difference and current topic	
Potential difference (voltage)	The amount of electrical energy transferred through a circuit, measured in volts.
Voltmeter	Piece of equipment connected in parallel to measure potential difference.
Current	The flow of electrical charge through a conductor.
Resistance	A measure of the opposition to the flow of electrical charge.
Parallel	Electrical components connected in separate branches of the circuit.

Series	Electrical components connected along a single electrical path, each component has the same current flowing through it.
Conductor	An object or material that has a low electrical resistance and allows the flow of electrical charge.
Insulator	An object or material with a high resistnace and does not allow current to flow.
Electron	A sub-atomic particle with a negative charge.
Ohm	Unit of resistance.
Incomplete circuit	A circuit that does not have a complete pathway for charge to flow.
Static electricity	A build-up of charge on a surface due to rubbing on or off of electrons.
Discharge	The sudden release of electrical energy, possibly causing a spark.
Force of attraction	A non-contact force which pulls objects together.
Repulsion force	A non-contact force which pushes objects apart.
From the year 7 Ecosystems topic	
Food chain	A diagram using arrows to show the flow of energy through a list of single organisms.
Food web	A diagram using arrows to show the flow of energy through the whole ecosystem.
Producer	An organism that makes its own food source, typically using photosynthesis.
Consumer	An organism that obtains its energy by feeding on other living organisms, either plants or animals.
Top consumer	An animal at the top of a food chain, meaning it is not preyed upon by any other animals in that specific food chain.
Herbivore	An animal that feeds only on plants.
Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals.
Omnivore	An animal that eats both plant and animals.
Predator	An animal that is hunts and kills other animals for food.
Prey	An animal that is hunted and killed for food.
Interdependence	The dependence of all organisms on each other within an ecosystem.
Bioaccumulation	When an organism absorbs a substance, such as a chemical contaminant, in its tissues and this builds up in the food chain over time.
Ecosystem	All the living and non-living parts of a particular area.
Niche	The position / role of an organism within the ecosystem.
Quadrat	A piece of equipment used to sample the environment, making it easier to count organisms.
Sampling the environment	Collecting data on a small area of the environment and then scaling it up to give an estimate for the whole environment.

Transect	Placing a series of quadrats along a straight line at regular intervals to sample the environment.
Competition	One organism trying to survive over another, caused by limited resources such as food, shelter and mates.
Population	A group of organisms of the same species in one area.
Community	A group of organisms made up of different species in the same area.

From the year 7 Metals and Non-Metals topic

Element	A substance containing only one type of atom.
Atom	The smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist.
Periodic table	An agreed way of arranging all the known elements by atomic number.
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.
Reactivity series	A list of metals in order of their reactivity.
Oxidation reaction	A chemical reaction which involves the addition of oxygen to make a new compound.
Displacement reaction	A chemical reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.

From the yr8 Waves topic

Transverse wave	A wave where the vibration of the wave is perpendicular (at right angles) to the direction the energy is transferred.
Longitudinal wave	A wave where the vibration of the wave occurs parallel to the direction in which the energy of the wave is transferred.
Compression	A region of a longitudinal wave where the particles of the medium are close together, creating areas of higher pressure.
Rarefaction	A region of a longitudinal wave where the particles of the medium are spread further apart.
Peak	The highest part of the wave.
Trough	The minimum part of a wave.
Amplitude	The maximum disturbance (vibration) of a wave from the resting position.
Frequency	The number of waves per second.
Wavelength	The length of one wave, from a peak to a peak or a trough to a trough.
Medium	The material through which a wave travels.
Pitch	The highness or lowness of a sound, related to the pressure of the frequency of its soundwave.
Loudness	The volume of a sound related to the amplitude of its soundwave.
Ear drum	Part of the ear which vibrates when interacting with soundwaves.

Opaque	A material which light cannot travel through.
Translucent	A material that allows some light to travel through it, but not enough to see clearly.
Transparent	A material which allows light to pass straight through it without scattering or blocking it.
Luminous	An object that emits its own light.
Non-luminous	An object which does not emit its own light.
Specular reflection	When light reflects off a smooth, flat surface like a mirror, causing all the light rays to reflect in the same direction.
Diffuse reflection	When light reflects off an uneven surface in many different directions.
Refraction	A change in direction of a wave as it travels from one medium to another of different density.
Iris	The coloured part of the eye, which contains muscles to dilate and constrict the pupil.
Pupil	The part of the eye light enters through.
Lens	The part of the eye which refracts light onto the retina, suspended behind the pupil.
Optic nerve	The nerve that carries impulses from photoreceptors in the retina to the brain.
Retina	The light-sensitive part of the eye, containing photoreceptors (light sensitive cells).
Diverging lens	A lens which causes parallel rays of light to spread out.
Converging lens	A lens which causes parallel rays of light to come together at a focal point.
Long sighted	A condition where a person can see distant objects clearly but has difficulty focusing on objects that are close-up.
Short sighted	A condition where distant objects appear blurry while near objects are seen clearly.

From the yr8 Nutrition and Digestion topic

Nutrient	A substance found in food or soil that an organism needs to grow, repair itself, and function properly.
Carbohydrate	A key food group which provides energy.
Protein	A key food group which the body needs for growth and repair.
Lipids	A key food group which the body needs for energy and insulation.
Benedict solution	A blue solution used to test for sugar. Changes to a brick red colour in the presence of sugar.
Biuret solution	A blue solution used to test for protein. Changes to a purple colour in the presence of proteins.
Iodine solution	An orange solution used to test for starch. Goes blue/black in the presence of starch.
Nutrient deficiency	A disease or illness caused by a lack of a particular nutrient in the diet.

Obesity	A medical condition characterised by accumulation of excessive body fat, typically measure by Body mass index (BMI).
Starvation	Suffering, illness or death cause by a lack of food.
Malnutrition	A lack of proper nutrition, caused by not having enough to eat, not eating enough of the right things.
Digestion	Chemically or physically breaking down large insoluble molecules into small soluble molecules.
Enzyme	A biological catalyst.
Amylase	An enzyme which speeds up the digestion of starch.
Digestive system	A group of organs working together to allow the digestion of food.
Oesophagus	A muscular tube connecting the mouth to the stomach.
Stomach	A muscular organ containing hydrochloric acid and digestive enzymes.
Small intestine	An organ of the digestive system where nutrients are absorbed into the blood stream.
Large intestine	An organ of the digestive system where water is absorbed into the blood stream, making waste more solid.
Indigestion	Discomfort during digestion caused by excess stomach acid.
Neutralisation	A chemical reaction between and acid and base.
Cellular respiration	A chemical reaction that takes place in all living cells, releasing energy from glucose.
From the yr 8 Matter topic	
Element	Matter containing one type of atom.
Mixture	Matter containing more than one type of atom, but not chemically bonded.
Compound	Matter made up of more than one type of atom chemically bonded.
Atom	The smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist.
Chemical reaction	The rearrangement of atoms when bonds are broken and made and reactants change into products.
Thermal decomposition	A chemical reaction where a compound breaks down into two or more simpler substances when heated.
Oxidation reaction	A chemical reaction where oxygen is added to a compound.
Combustion reaction	A chemical process where a substance, usually a fuel, reacts with oxygen, to produce heat and light, in the form of a flame.
Displacement reaction	A reaction that occurs when a more reactive element displaces, or pushes out, a less reactive element from a compound.
Polymer	A large molecule made up of repeating small molecules joined together.
Group	A vertical column of the periodic table.
Period	A horizontal row of the periodic table arranged by increasing atomic number.

From the yr8 Advance Energy Topic

Energy store	A place where the amount of energy contained can be measured.
Energy transfer	A method for moving energy between stores.
Chemical store	The potential energy stored within the chemical bonds of substances like food, fuels, and batteries.
Kinetic store	The energy possessed by an object due to its motion.
Electrostatic store	The energy stored when two charged objects interact, either attracting or repelling each other.
Gravitational Potential store	The energy stored in an object due to its position in a gravitational field, specifically its height above the ground.
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.
Law of Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred between different stores.
Thermal energy	The energy contained within an object due to its temperature, this energy is associated with the movement and vibration of the particles within the object.
Temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is, commonly measured in degrees Celsius (°C) using a thermometer.
Thermal conduction	The process where heat energy is transferred through a material by vibrating particles, without the movement of the material itself.
Convection	The transfer of heat energy through liquids or gases. .
Convection current	When a fluid is heated, it expands, becomes less dense, and rises. Cooler, denser fluid then moves in to replace it, creating a continuous cycle or current of heat transfer
Insulation	Materials that slow down or prevent the transfer of heat or electricity. They are poor conductors, examples include materials like plastic, wood, and rubber
National Grid	A network of power lines and pylons, that distribute electricity from power stations to homes across the UK.
Renewable resource	An energy resource that can be replenish itself in the time span of a human life.
Non-renewable resource	An energy resource that cannot be replenished within the lifespan of a human.
Fossil fuel	Fuels that are formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals (fossils) that lived millions of years ago.
Greenhouse effect	A natural process where certain gases in the Earth's atmosphere trap heat from the sun, warming the planet and making it habitable. Without this process Earth would be too cold for most life to exist.

Global Warming	The gradual increase in the Earth's average surface temperature, primarily caused by the release of greenhouse gases.
Power	The rate at which electrical energy is transferred or used.
kilowatt hour	The amount of energy consumed when a power of 1 kilowatt (1000 watts) is used for 1 hour.
Exothermic	A chemical reaction that releases energy into the surroundings, usually in the form of heat.
Endothermic	A chemical reaction where energy is absorbed from the surroundings, causing a decrease in temperature.

From the year 8 Respiration Topic

Gas exchange	The 'swapping' of gasses - absorbing oxygen into the blood and removing carbon dioxide from the blood.
Aerobic respiration	A living process in cells which releases energy from glucose using oxygen.
Anaerobic respiration	A type of cellular respiration that occurs without oxygen, releasing energy from glucose.
Multicellular	An organism made up of many cells working together to form tissues.
Diffusion	The movement of particles from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration.
Surface area to volume ratio	A comparison of the amount of surface in contact with the environment and the volume of an organism.
Organ system	A group of organs working together to perform a particular function.
Inhale	The act of breathing in or taking in gases.
Exhale	The act of breathing out or releasing gases.
Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs where gas exchange occurs.
Ventilation	The process of moving air into and out of the lungs, also known as breathing.
Mitochondria	A cell organelle where aerobic respiration occurs.
Trachea	Also called the windpipe, a tube that links the nose and mouth to the lungs.
Diaphragm	A muscular organ that domes up and flattens down during breathing.
Rib cage	A skeletal structure that forms the chest and is made up of the ribs and the sternum.
Intercostal muscles	The muscles located between the ribs. They play a crucial role in breathing by helping to lift and lower the ribcage.
Nicotine	A highly addictive substance found in tobacco products, including cigarettes and vaping devices.
Tar	The part of cigarettes linked to causing cancer (carcinogenic).
Mutation	A change in the DNA code of cells.
Ethanol	The chemical name for alcohol.

Reaction time	The time it takes between a stimulus being detected and a response.
Neurone	A specialised animal cell for transmitting impulses around the body, also known as a nerve cell.
Nerve cell	A specialised animal cell for transmitting impulses around the body, also known as a neurone.
Medicine	A drug that is used to help someone get better if they are unwell.
Illegal drug	A drug that it is against the law to use, have or sell.
Lactic acid	A waste product of anaerobic respiration, that builds up in muscles and makes them ache.
Muscle fatigue	The result of repeatedly using muscles to the point of them becoming tired and cramping.
Cramp	A sudden painful muscle contraction caused by the build-up of lactic acid.
Biotechnology	The use of living organisms to create products or processes that are helpful to humans, for example genetic engineering.
Fermentation	A process where microorganisms like yeast or bacteria, break down sugars anaerobically, producing products such as alcohol, acids, or gases.
Fermenter	Fermenters are containers used to grow bacteria in large amounts to produce products like antibiotics.

From the year 8 Periodic Table

Element	Made up of only one type of atom, that cannot be broken down into simpler substances by chemical methods.
Compound	A substance made of two or more different elements that are chemically bonded together in a specific ratio.
Mixture	A substance containing two or more different types of atom that are not chemically joined together.
Atom	The smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist.
John Newlands	An English chemist known for proposing a periodic table in 1865, where he arranged the elements in order of increasing atomic weight.
Dmitri Mendeleev	A Russian scientist who developed the first periodic table of the elements in 1869. He arranged the elements by atomic mass, leaving gaps for undiscovered elements.
Atomic number	The number of protons in an element.
Atomic mass	The total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus an atom.
Alkali metals	A group of metals, found in group 1 of the periodic table.
Electron	A tiny, negatively charged particle that part of an atom, orbiting the nucleus.
Proton	A positively charged particle found in the nucleus of an atom.
Neutron	A subatomic particle found in the nucleus of an atom, alongside protons.
Group 7	A group of the periodic table also known as the Halogens.

Halogens	Another name for the elements in group 7.
Transition metals	Elements located in the central block of the periodic table, between Groups 2 and 3.
Displacement reaction	A reaction which occurs when a more reactive element replaces a less reactive element in a compound.
Diatomic	Two atoms of the same or different elements that are chemically bonded together.

History - Year 8 Vocabulary



Elizabethan	Related to the time when Queen Elizabeth I ruled England (1558–1603).
Catholic	A branch of Christianity led by the Pope in Rome
Protestant	A Christian who is not Catholic; Protestants believe in different ideas about how the church should be run
Religious settlement	Laws made by Queen Elizabeth I which outlined how she wanted religion and religious practice to work in England
Act of Uniformity (1559)	A law that said everyone in England had to go to Protestant Church services and use the same prayer book, which was translated into English
Act of Supremacy (1559)	A law that made Elizabeth the Supreme Governor of the Church of England
Vestments	Special clothes worn by priests during church services. Elizabeth wanted all priests to dress the same way
Spanish Armada	A large fleet of ships sent by Spain in 1588 to try to invade England – they ultimately lost the battle
Vagabond/vagrant	A person with no home or job who moves around looking for work or help
Enclosure (of land)	When landowners fenced off open land to use for farming, which meant poorer people could no longer use the land to survive
Privy Council	A group of advisors who helped Queen Elizabeth I make decisions
Plot	A secret plan, usually to do something bad. There were several plots against Elizabeth which aimed to remove her from power
Mary Queen of Scots	Elizabeth’s cousin and rival for the throne. She was Catholic and some wanted her to be queen instead
Heresy	Saying or believing something that goes against the religious rules of the time
Treason	The crime of betraying your ruler or country
Circumnavigation	Sailing all the way around the world – Francis Drake was the first Englishman to achieve this
The New World	A name Europeans used for the Americas after they first discovered them in the 1400s and 1500s
Privateer	A pirate who had permission from their country’s ruler to attack enemy ships
Galleon	A large sailing ship used by countries like Spain for war and trade
Indigenous people	The original people who lived in a place before others arrived, e.g. Native Americans in the Americas
Jamestown	The first successful English colony in North America, started in 1607
The Stuarts	The royal family that ruled England, Scotland, and Ireland after the Tudors, from 1603 to 1714.
Puritan	A Protestant who followed their religion in a more extreme way and wanted the Church of England to do the same e.g. living a simple and modest life
Recusants	English Catholics who refused to attend Protestant church services

The Stuarts	The royal family that ruled England, Scotland, and Ireland after the Tudors, from 1603 to 1714.
King James I	The first Stuart king of England. He became king in 1603 after Queen Elizabeth I died
Parliament	A group of people who help make laws and decisions for the country. In England, it includes the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
Treason	A serious crime where someone tries to betray or harm their own country or ruler.
King Charles I	The son of King James I. He ruled England from 1625-49 but had many arguments with Parliament and was later executed
Tyrant	A ruler who uses power in a cruel or unfair way.
To dissolve Parliament	When a king or queen closes Parliament so it can't meet or make decisions anymore.
Civil War	A war between people in the same country. In England, it was between the king's side and Parliament's side.
Royalist (Cavalier)	A person who supported King Charles I during the English Civil War.
Parliamentarian (Roundhead)	A person who supported Parliament against the king during the English Civil War.
Oliver Cromwell	A leader of the Parliamentarian side in the Civil War. He later ruled England as Lord Protector from 1653-8.
New Model Army	A strong and well-trained army created by Parliament during the Civil War.
Regicide	The act of killing a king.
Witchcraft	The belief that some people have magical powers.
Republic	A country without a king or queen, where leaders are chosen by the people or a group.
Interregnum	The time between kings, when England was a republic and had no monarch (1649–1660).
Restoration	The time in 1660 when the monarchy was brought back and King Charles II became king.

Geography - Year 8 Vocabulary



Development	An improvement of living standards through better use of resources.
Advanced Countries (AC)	Countries that are wealthy, have a wide range of jobs and many services, e.g. UK, USA, Australia.
Emerging Developing Countries (EDC)	Countries that are in transition from being a LIDC to an AC, they are rapidly developing countries, e.g. China, India, and Brazil.
Low Income Developing Countries (LIDC)	Countries that are poor, rely heavily on agriculture and primary industries and have few service jobs.
Quality of life	General well-being of individuals and societies.
GNI per capita	Gross National Income divided by the population.
Choropleth map	A map in which areas are shaded in different colours depending on the value of that area.
Human Development Index (HDI)	An indicator that represents the wealth (GDP/capita), health (life expectancy) and education (literacy rate) of an area.
Life expectancy	The number of years that someone is expected to live for.
Gender inequality	The unequal treatment of individuals based on their gender.
Refugee	a person who is seeking safety in another country
Development	An improvement of living standards through better use of resources.
Extreme poverty	Severe deprivation (lack of) basic human needs, e.g. food, water, sanitation.
GNI	Gross National Income – all the money earned by the people living in that country.
Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Ecological footprint	The amount of land required to sustain a country's consumption (what it buys and sells)
Industrial Revolution	Changes in manufacturing and transportation that led to more goods being produced using machines. Began in the UK in the 18 th Century.
International aid	Money or resources given by one country to a different country.
Bilateral aid	Government in one country provides aid to the government of another country.
United Nations	International organisation formed in 1945 which aims to increase international co-operation between its members.
Sustainable Development Goals	17 global goals that are designed to provide a sustainable future for people all around the world.
Population distribution	The pattern of where people live across a region or the world.

Population density	The number of people living per unit of area, usually per square kilometer or mile.
Census	An official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals.
Exponential growth	A rapid increase in population where the growth rate becomes ever more rapid in proportion to the growing total number.
Sparsely populated	An area with a low number of people living per unit area.
Densely populated	An area with a high number of people living per unit area.
Birth rate	The number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year.
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given year.
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births in a given year.
Natural increase	The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a population.
Net (total) increase	The overall population growth, including natural increase and net migration.
Population structure (pyramid)	A graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population, typically that of a country or region.
Demographic Transition Model	A model that describes population change over time through five stages based on birth and death rates.
Overpopulation	A situation where the number of people exceeds the resources available in an area.
Underpopulation	A situation where there are too few people to use the resources available in an area efficiently.
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another, especially to find work or better living conditions.
Immigration	The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
Emigration	The act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another.
Push and pull factors	Reasons that drive people away from a place (push) and attract them to a new location (pull).
Refugees and asylum seekers	People who flee their country due to conflict or persecution and seek protection in another country.
Urbanisation	The increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas.
Internal migration and international migration	Internal migration is movement within a country; international migration is movement across country borders.
Slum	A densely populated urban area characterised by substandard housing and squalor.
Megacity	A city with a population of over 10 million people.
Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of better opportunities.

Coast (coastline)	The area where land meets the sea or ocean.
Geomorphic processes	Natural processes that shape the Earth's surface, including weathering, erosion, transportation, and deposition.
Weathering (3 types)	The breakdown of rocks in place: mechanical (physical), chemical, and biological weathering.
Erosion (4 types)	The wearing away of land by water, wind, or ice: hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, and solution.
Transportation (4 types)	Movement of sediment by water: traction, saltation, suspension, and solution.
Deposition	The laying down of sediment carried by wind, water, or ice.
Longshore drift	The movement of sediment along the coast by wave action.
Coastal landforms	Features formed by coastal processes, such as headlands, bays, and beaches.
Headland	A point of high land jutting into the sea, often with steep cliffs.
Cave, arch, stack, stump	Erosional coastal features formed in sequence from a headland.
Wave cut notch and wave cut platform	A notch at the base of a cliff formed by erosion, leading to a flat platform as the cliff retreats.
Beach	A landform of deposited sand or pebbles along the shoreline.
Bay	A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inward.
Spit	A narrow landform of sand or shingle projecting into the sea, formed by longshore drift.
Sediment (shingle, sand)	Material such as sand or gravel transported and deposited by water or wind.
Swash and backwash	Swash is the movement of water up the beach after a wave breaks; backwash is the water returning to the sea.
Prevailing wind direction	The most common direction from which the wind blows in a region.
Chalk	A soft white limestone rock often forming cliffs along coastlines.
Glacial till	Unsorted glacial sediment deposited directly by a glacier.
Fetch	The distance over water that wind blows to generate waves.
Waves (constructive and destructive)	Constructive waves build up beaches; destructive waves erode them.
Tide	The regular rise and fall of sea levels caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun.
Coastal erosion	The loss of coastal land due to wave action, currents, or human activity.
Sea level rise and flooding	An increase in the average level of the sea, leading to coastal flooding.
Mitigation	Actions taken to reduce the severity of coastal hazards.
Coastal managements	Man-made structures like sea walls and groynes used to protect the coast.

(hard engineering)	
Groyne	A barrier built at right angles to the coast to trap sediment and reduce longshore drift.
Gabion	Cages filled with rocks used to protect cliffs from erosion.
Sea wall	A solid wall built to protect the coast from wave erosion.
Holderness Coast	A rapidly eroding coastline in northeast England, known for its soft boulder clay cliffs.
Dorset Coast	A stretch of coastline in southern England known for its geological features and landforms.
Miami	A coastal city in Florida, USA, vulnerable to sea level rise and hurricanes.
Maldives	An island nation in the Indian Ocean threatened by rising sea levels.
Cause	The reason something happens, such as coastal erosion due to wave action.
Impact	The effect or consequence of a coastal process or event.
Response	The actions taken to address or manage coastal issues or hazards.

Computer Studies - Year 8 Vocabulary



Anti-Virus Software	A program that finds and removes harmful files from your computer.
Application Software	Programs users run to do specific jobs, like writing or browsing the internet.
Backup Software	Programs that make copies of your files so you can get them back if they are lost.
Bespoke Software	Software made specially for one company or group for a unique job.
Central Processing Unit (CPU)	The CPU processes data and instructions and controls the computer system.
Clock Speed (CPU)	How many instructions the CPU can handle each second, measured in billions per second (GHz).
Computer System	An electronic device made of physical parts and instructions that takes in data, works on it, and gives out results.
Cores (CPU)	Like mini-CPU's inside one processor, each capable of running a program.
Disk Defragmentation Tools	Programs that tidy up how files are stored on your hard drive to make them load faster.
Encryption Software	A program that scrambles files to protect them, so only people with a special key can read them.
File Compression Software	Programs that make files smaller, so they take up less space and are easier to send.
Firewall	A security tool that stops unwanted visitors from getting into your computer over a network.
Graphical User Interface (GUI)	A popular way to control a computer using pictures, menus, and a pointer.
Hardware	The physical parts of a computer that you can touch.
Heatsink	A part that sits on top of the CPU to keep it cool.
Input	The data and instructions a computer system takes in.
Menu Driven Interface	A way to control a computer that shows you lists of options to choose from.
Motherboard	The main circuit board that connects all the computer parts so they can talk to each other.
Non-Volatile Memory	Memory that remembers data even after the computer is switched off.
Off-the-shelf Software	Ready-made software that many different people can buy and use.
Operating System (OS)	A main program that manages everything on the computer, including other programs and hardware.
Output	The information or action a computer gives back after working on data, which you can see, hear, or print.
Power Supply	A part that gives electricity to the computer parts.

Process	The work a computer does with data, like calculating or sorting.
Random Access Memory (RAM)	A fast, temporary storage that holds programs and files currently in use, but loses data when the computer is turned off.
Secondary Storage	Long-term storage for software and files that keeps data even when the computer is off.
Software	The instructions that tell a computer what to do, which you cannot touch.
Sound Card	A part that allows the computer to make sounds.
System Clean Up Tools	Programs that find and remove files no longer needed on your computer.
ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)	A common character set that gives a number to each letter, number, and symbol.
Binary Digit (Bit)	The smallest piece of information a computer understands, either a 0 or a 1.
Binary Number System	The counting system computers use, only with 0s and 1s.
Byte	A group of 8 bits, which is a basic unit of computer information.
Character Set	A list that matches each character (like a letter or symbol) to a unique number for a computer.
Denary Number System	The normal counting system we use, based on 10 digits (0-9).
Gigabyte (GB)	About one thousand megabytes, often used for videos or computer memory (RAM).
Kilobyte (KB)	About one thousand bytes, often used for small text documents.
Megabyte (MB)	About one thousand kilobytes, often used for images.
Nibble	A small group of 4 bits, which is half a byte.
Petabyte (PB)	About one thousand terabytes, an extremely large amount of data storage.
Terabyte (TB)	About one thousand gigabytes, used for very large storage.
Algorithm	A step-by-step set of instructions to solve a problem.
Arithmetic Operators	Symbols like +, -, \, * used to do maths in your code.
Assignment Statement	An instruction to put a value into a variable.
Boolean Variable/Expression	A value or expression that can only be either True or False.
Command Driven Interface (CLI)	A user interface where you type text commands on a blank screen to control the computer.
Elif Statement	Short for "else if," it lets your program check another condition if the first 'if' condition was false.
Else Statement	A code block that runs if the 'if' condition (and any 'elif' conditions) is false.
Exponentiation (**)	A math operator that raises a number to a power.

If Statement	A code block that only runs if a certain condition is true.
Input Function	A command that makes your program wait for the user to type something.
Integer Division (//)	A math operator that divides numbers and gives you only the whole number part of the answer.
Iteration (Loop)	When a block of code is repeated multiple times.
Logical Operators	Words like NOT, AND, OR that combine true/false statements.
Program	A set of instructions written in a special language that a computer can follow.
Python Interpreter	A tool that reads and runs Python programs.
Relational Operators	Symbols like == (equals) or < (less than) used to compare values and get a True or False answer.
Remainder of Integer Division (%)	A math operator that gives you what is left over after dividing numbers.
Selection	When your program chooses different actions based on whether a condition is true or false.
Sequence (Control Structure)	When instructions in a program run one after another in order.
String (Data Type)	A piece of text in a program, usually shown inside quotation marks.
Syntax	The specific rules about how to write code in a programming language.
Syntax Error	A mistake in how you've written your code that breaks the language's rules.
Variable	A named spot in a program where you can store a value that might change.
While Loop	A type of loop that keeps repeating a block of code as long as a condition is true.
Anchor Tag (<a>)	An HTML tag used to create a clickable link.
AND operator (Search)	A search term that means all keywords must be present on a web page.
Background Colour (HTML)	A way to change the colour of the whole web page using HTML codes.
Bold Tag ()	An HTML tag that makes text appear thick or strong.
Break Tag (
)	An HTML tag that creates an empty space between lines of content.
Browser	A program used to display websites.
Center Tag (<center>)	An HTML tag that places text or an image in the middle of the page.
Crawler (or Spider)	A program used by search engines to find and record content on the World Wide Web.
CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)	Code that tells the web browser how text and images should look on the screen.
Domain Name	The name of a website, like 'google.com', that helps you find it on the internet.
Font Tag ()	An HTML tag used to change the style, size, or colour of text.

Heading Tags (<H1> to <H6>)	HTML tags used to create different sizes of headings on a web page.
Horizontal Line Tag (<hr>)	An HTML tag that adds a line across the page to separate content.
HTML (Hyper Text Mark-up Language)	A code that tells a web browser how to display text and images on a web page.
HTML Tags	Special words or letters in HTML code that tell the browser how to format content.
HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)	The rules for sending files like text and images across the web.
Href Attribute (href)	A part of the anchor tag that tells the browser the address of the page to go to when clicked.
Hyperlinks	Clickable text or images on a web page that take you to another page or file.
Image Tag ()	An HTML tag used to put a picture onto a web page.
Indexing	The process where a search engine stores information about web pages.
Internet	A huge group of connected computer networks all over the world.
Italic Tag (<i>)	An HTML tag that makes text appear slanted.
NOT operator (Search)	A search term that removes pages containing a specific word from your results.
OR operator (Search)	A search term that finds pages with at least one of the keywords you typed.
Paragraph Tag (<p>)	An HTML tag used to put a block of text into a paragraph.
Phrase Search (Search)	A search term that finds pages where words appear in a specific order.
Ranking Algorithms	Complex rules used by search engines to decide how important and useful web pages are.
Search Engine	A program that helps you find web pages by using keywords you type in.
Source Property (src)	A part of the image tag that tells the browser where to find the picture file.
Style Tags (<style>)	HTML tags where you write CSS code to change how parts of a web page look.
Title Tag (<Title>)	An HTML tag that puts text in the tab of your web browser.
Underline Tag (<u>)	An HTML tag that makes text appear with a line underneath it.
URL (Uniform Resource Locator)	A unique address for a web page or file on the internet.
World Wide Web (WWW)	A collection of web pages stored on computers globally, accessed using the Internet.

Drama - Year 8 Vocabulary



Genre	The type of category a play falls under (think Netflix!)
Style	The distinctive way in which a play or performance is presented.
Areas of a stage	Different parts of the stage used for performance, such as upstage, downstage, stage left, and stage right.
Proxemics	The use of space and distance between actors on stage to convey meaning.
Levels	The use of different heights on stage to create visual interest and convey meaning.
Status	A character's perceived power or authority in relation to others, influencing their interactions and dynamics on stage.
Role on the wall	A drama method that helps you to explore a character, their motivations, thoughts, feelings and facts about their life.
Blocking	The precise staging of actors to tell the story visually.
Confidence	The feeling or belief that one can rely on someone or something; firm trust.
Accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class.
Pitch	The highness or lowness of the voice.
Pause	A temporary stop in speech or action.
Comedy	A genre of play that is humorous and often has a happy ending.
Tragedy	A genre of play that deals with serious themes and often has a sad or disastrous ending.
Lighting designer	The person responsible for creating the lighting plan for a performance.
Themes	The central topics or ideas explored in a play or performance.
Social class	A division of society based on social and economic status.
Historical context	The time period and events surrounding the setting of a play or performance.
Physical Theatre	A genre of performance that emphasises the use of physical movement for storytelling.
Naturalistic	A style of performance that aims to create a realistic representation of life.
Abstract	A style of performance that uses non-realistic techniques to convey ideas and emotions.
Ensemble	A group of actors who work together to create a performance.
Canon	When actors complete the same action, movement or gesture one after another.
Round, By, Through	A technique in physical theatre where actors move around, by, or through each other.
Unison	When actors perform the same movement or speech at the same time.

Repetition	The repeated use of a word, phrase, or action in a performance.
Sequence	A series of scenes or actions that follow a specific order.
Dramatic irony	A situation in which the audience knows something that the characters do not.
Devising	The process of creating a performance collaboratively without a script.
Improvisation	The act of creating dialogue and action spontaneously without a script.
Choral speaking	A technique where a group of actors speak or chant in unison.
Sustained character	Maintaining a character consistently throughout a performance.
Scenario	An outline or synopsis of a play or performance.
Extract	A short passage taken from a play or performance.
Mood and atmosphere	The overall feeling or tone created in a performance.
Frantic Assembly	A theatre company known for its physical and collaborative approach to performance.
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.
Vocal skills	Vocal skills are linked to the ways an actor uses their voice to communicate their character.
Characterisation	The process of creating and developing a character physically and vocally.
Transition	The process of changing from one scene or part of a performance to another.

Music - Year 8 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.
Dynamics	The ' <u>feel</u> ' of <u>timing</u> (or drumbeat).
Texture	Instruments that you <u>hit</u> with a beater, stick or hand.
Style	The <u>volume</u> of the music.
Call & Response	One musical idea (call) is answered by another (response).
Blues	A <u>style of music</u> from the USA.
12 Bar Blues	The <u>chord progression</u> used in blues that uses three chords and is 12 bars long.
Chord	Three or more <u>notes</u> played together.
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.
Seventh Chord	A chord that includes the seventh note of the scale.
Walking Bass	A <u>bass line</u> that moves in a <u>steady rhythm</u> .
Improvisation	Creating music <u>spontaneously</u> or ' <u>on the spot</u> '.
Blues Scale	The common <u>scale</u> used in blues music.
Swing Rhythm	A ' <u>galloping</u> ' or ' <u>bouncy</u> ' rhythm.
Sharp (#)	A symbol that <u>raises</u> a note by a semitone.

Flat (b)	A symbol that <u>lowers</u> a note by a semitone.
Natural	A symbol that <u>cancel</u> s a sharp or flat.
Scale Degrees	The <u>position</u> of a note in a scale e.g. 1st, 3rd etc.
Root	The <u>fundamental note</u> of a chord (the letter name of the chord).
Third	The third <u>note</u> of a scale or chord.
Fifth	The fifth <u>note</u> of a scale or chord.
Seventh	The seventh <u>note</u> of a scale or chord.
Ascending	Moving <u>upwards</u> in pitch.
Descending	Moving <u>downwards</u> in pitch.
Syncopation	A <u>complex rhythm</u> that accents the 'in between' beats.
Pentatonic	A <u>scale with five notes</u> .
Triplet	A group of <u>three notes</u> played in the time of two.

Art - Year 8 Vocabulary



Abstract	Art that does not attempt to represent reality accurately.
Realism	Art that aims to represent subject matter truthfully.
Surrealism	Art that explores the unconscious mind and dream-like scenes.
Cubism	An art movement that uses geometric shapes and fragmented objects.
Impressionism	A style that captures the impression of a moment, often with visible brush strokes.
Expressionism	Art that expresses emotional experience rather than physical reality.
Symbolism	Using symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
Portraiture	Art that represents a person, capturing likeness, personality, and mood.
Self-portrait	A representation of the artist created by the artist.
Profile	A side view of a person's face in portraiture.
Three-quarter view	A portrait view showing three-quarters of the face.
Frontal view	A portrait view showing the full face directly.
Pose	The position of the subject's body and head in a portrait.
Expression	The facial appearance conveying emotion or mood.
Likeness	The accurate representation of a person's features.
Composition	The arrangement of visual elements in a portrait.
Background	The area behind the subject in a portrait.
Lighting	The use of light and shadow to define form and mood.
Chiaroscuro	The use of strong contrasts between light and dark to create volume.
Contour	The outline that defines the shape of the subject.
Proportion	The relationship in size between facial features.
Symmetry	Balanced proportions in the face or composition.
Tertiary	Third in order or level- a tertiary colour is made by mixing a primary with a secondary colour to create a new hue
Contour	An outline representing or bounding the shape or form of something
Gesture Drawing	Quick sketches capturing movement and posture.
Realism	A style aiming to depict subjects truthfully and accurately.
Stylization	Altering features for artistic effect or emphasis.
Caricature	Exaggerated portrayal of a person for comic or dramatic effect.

Identity	The representation of personal or cultural characteristics in portraiture.
Mood	The emotional tone conveyed through expression and composition.
Medium	The materials used to create the portrait, such as pencil or oil paint.
Texture	The surface quality of the portrait, real or implied.
Tone	The lightness or darkness of areas in the portrait.
Highlight	The brightest areas where light hits the subject.
Shadow	The darker areas created by blocking light.
Underpainting	Initial layer of paint used to define tones and composition.
Brushwork	The technique and style of applying paint with a brush.
Focal Point	The area in the portrait that draws the viewer's attention first.
Collage	An art technique where various materials are assembled to create a new whole.
Mixed Media	Artwork created using more than one medium or material.
Layering	Placing materials or images on top of each other to create depth or texture.
Composition	The arrangement of visual elements in an artwork.
Juxtaposition	Placing different elements side by side to create contrast or meaning.
Assemblage	A form of sculpture comprised of found objects and materials.
Texture	The surface quality of materials used in collage or illustration.
Cut-out	Shapes or images cut from paper or other materials used in collage.
Photomontage	A collage made primarily from photographs or photographic elements.
Batik	A method of dyeing fabric using wax to resist colour in specific areas.
Resist dyeing	Techniques that prevent dye from reaching certain areas of fabric.
Tie-dye	A resist dyeing technique where fabric is tied to create patterns.
Shibori	A Japanese resist dyeing technique involving folding, twisting, or bunching fabric.
Dip Dyeing	A technique where fabric is dipped into dye to create gradient effects.
Ombre	A dyeing effect where colours gradually blend from light to dark.
Natural Dyeing	Using dyes derived from plants, minerals, or insects.
Tjanting	A Javanese tool used in batik to apply melted wax to fabric in precise patterns
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

Split Stitch	An embroidery technique where the needle passes through the centre of the previous stitch, dividing or "splitting" the thread to create a unique, compact line that resembles a narrow, flatter chain stitch
Satin Stitch	An embroidery technique of closely placed parallel stitches that completely fill an area of fabric

Design - Year 8 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
Polymer	A substance made of long chains of repeating molecules, used in plastics.
Thermoplastic	A plastic that becomes soft when heated and hard when cooled and can be reshaped.
Thermosetting Plastic	A plastic that hardens permanently when heated and cannot be reshaped.
Acrylic	A clear thermoplastic often used for signs and displays.
Polyethylene	A common thermoplastic used in packaging and containers.
PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)	A versatile plastic used in pipes, cables, and clothing.
Finite	Resources that will run out.
Non-Finite	Resources that can be replaced at a rate not detrimental to the environment.
Carbon Footprint	Represents the total amount of greenhouse gasses produced by the action of transport and manufacturing new products.
Sustainability	The ability the ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time. Using timber resources in a way that maintains ecological balance.

Personal Development (PDC) - Year 8 Vocabulary



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
Drugs	A substance that chemically alters your body
Caffeine	A drug that occurs naturally in tea, coffee and cocoa. It can speed up parts of the nervous system.
Nicotine	The addictive, poisonous chemical found in tobacco
Tobacco	A preparation of the nicotine-rich leaves for smoking or chewing
Vaping	Inhaling vapour created from a liquid that contains nicotine by an electric device.
Medicinal Drugs	A substance that is intended to prevent disease or diagnose a condition
Recreational Drugs	A drug taken for enjoyment, typically illegally rather than for medicinal purposes
Social Norm	Standards of acceptable behaviours by groups of people
Stimulant	A substance that raises the levels of activity within the body
Depressant	A substance that lowers the levels of activity within the body
Work Life Balance	Splitting your time well between working, and family or leisure activities
Time Management	Being efficient with the time you have, and using it wisely rather than being distracted
Equal Pay	Men and women having the same wage for like hours, equivalent work or work of an equal value

Gender Pay Gap	An unfair difference between average amounts that men and women earn
Sector	A broad group of occupations and industries that are related by what they do
Goals	Something you want to achieve in the future
Aspirations	A hope or ambition of achieving something
Belief	Something that you accept is true without proof
Self Worth	The internal sense of being good enough and worth of love from others
Self Confidence	Trusting your own judgement, abilities and capacity
Growth Mindset	People who believe that their success depends on time and effort
Fixed Mindset	People who see their qualities as fixed traits that cannot change
Direct Discrimination	When someone is treated less favourably than others on the basis of the protected characteristics
Indirect Discrimination	When rules or policies put people from a particular group at a disadvantage
Racism	Discrimination based on someone's race
Sexism	Discrimination based on someone's sex
Homophobia	Discrimination based on someone's sexual orientation
Cisgender	A person whose sense of personal identity and gender corresponds with their birth sex
Transgender	A person whose sense of personal identity and gender does not correspond with their birth sex
Mental Health	A person's regard for their physiological and mental well-being
Mental Illness	A range of problems and symptoms that can only be diagnosed by a doctor, including abnormal thoughts, emotions and behaviours
Wellbeing	Where you judge yourself positively and feeling good
Resilience	Recovering quickly from difficulties
Coping Strategy	A tactic to manage or overcome distressing events and conditions a person may face
Emotional Literacy	The ability to understand and express feelings, and being self-aware
Positive Relationship	A relationship between two people who support, encourage and help each other practically and emotionally
"Red Flags"	A metaphor sign-posting a particular problem requiring attention in a relationship
Hormones	Your body's chemical messenger that tells your organs how to do certain things
Consent	Consent is an agreement by choice made by someone with the freedom and capacity to consent
Sexting	Sending, receiving or forwarding sexually explicit messages, photographs or images between digital devices
Nudes	Sexually explicit messages, photographs or images. It is illegal to possess these of someone who is under the age of 18

Upstander	Someone who intervenes on behalf of a person being attacked or bullied
Contraception	The artificial control of fertility
Barrier Methods of Contraception	Contraception that stops the sperm and egg from mixing
Hormonal Methods of Contraception	Contraception that stops the egg from being released
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
Online Grooming	Someone building a relationship with a young person, then pressuring them or tricking them into doing something sexual
Citizenship	Learning about your local, national and global communities and how we can be actively involved in them
Government	The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state
Parliament	The highest democratic power in the UK, including the monarch, House of Lords and House of Commons
Citizen	A legally recognised national of a state
House of Commons	Democratically elective house of UK parliament
House of Lords	The second chamber of UK parliament that questions and examines bills
Bank Account	A place to keep your money safe, offered by banks
Budget	A plan for how to spend and save your money
Credit	Money you borrow to pay for something that you have to pay back later, often with interest
Debit	Money taken directly from your bank account when you pay for something
Loan	Money you borrow that you usually have to pay back with interest

Stewardship	To care for something for someone else; to care for God's creation for him
Dominion	To rule over God's creation
Instrumental worth	Valuable as it is useful to use; the earth is valuable as it gives us things
Intrinsic worth	Valuable in itself; the earth is valuable in itself
Anthropocentrism	Human centred
Humanism	A philosophical stance that emphasises human values and happiness
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.
Ecological sin	Pope Francis has shown a care for the environment by stating that not caring for the world is sinful (sin = going against God).
Greenpeace	A charity and organisation who defend the natural world from destruction
Halal	Halal means to be 'permissible' under Islamic law
Sentience	Being able to feel pleasure and pain
Ahimsa	The concept of no harm and no injury to all living things in Hindu and Buddhist Dharma
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
Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
Prejudice	Believing someone is inferior or superior just because they belong to a particular group (e.g. sexuality, race, religion, gender)
Discrimination	The act of treating others differently because of their race, religion, gender, age or disability
The Parable of the Good Samaritan	Jesus' story that teaches that all people are seen as our neighbour and should be treated with love, not just those people we know
UDHR	A document from the United Nations signed to show what humans rights are
Sewa	A Sikhi concept meaning selfless service to all humans as the light of Waheguru is in everyone
Langar	The Langar Hall is where all Sikhs will sit on the floor and share food to show they are equal
Salvation	Being saved from sin, Christians believe this is by Jesus' sacrifice on the cross
Muslim	A Muslim is someone who submits to the will of Allah and they follow the religion of Islam which means submission to the will of Allah
Islam	Submission to the will of Allah
Monotheism	The belief in one God

Tawhid	The oneness of Allah
Qur'an	The Islamic Holy book, made up of 114 Surahs (Chapters)
Mosque	Islamic place of worship that faces Makkah
Al Fatiha	The first surah (chapter) of the Qur'an which means 'the opening'
Ummah	The Muslim community; often refers to the worldwide Muslim community
Greater Jihad	The internal struggle against ego
Lesser Jihad	Lesser Jihad is the struggle to build a good Muslim society; also, Holy War
Islamophobia	The fear or hatred of Islam or Muslims.
The Five Pillars of Islam	The Five Pillars of Islam are the five obligations that every Muslim must satisfy in order to live a good and responsible life according to Islam.
Sawm	Fasting during the month of Ramadan. The fast takes place from dawn until dusk
Shahadah	Sincerely reciting the Muslim profession of faith. This translates as "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad (pbuh) is his messenger."
Zakat	Paying an alms (or charity) tax to benefit the poor and the needy. This is 2.5% of a Muslims spare wealth and is distributed each lunar year
Hajj	Pilgrimage to Mecca that all Muslims try to do at least once in their lifetime.
Salat	Performing ritual prayers in the proper way five times each day.
Ethics	The philosophical study of right and wrong
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.
Decalogue	The Ten Commandments given to Moses by God in the Book of Exodus
Adultery	Cheating on your partner when you are married
Sabbath	The day of rest. This is Friday sunset until Saturday sunset in Judaism and Sunday in Christianity
Agape	Self-sacrificial, unconditional love
Virtue	A good character trait that we cultivate (grow) over time
Lionheart Educational Trust- The 4R's	The 4R's are a good example of Virtues. These are Resilience; Resourcefulness; Reflectiveness; Reciprocity
Utilitarianism	A non-religious relative theory that says it is most ethical to do things that produce the greatest good (happiness) for the greatest number of people.
Humanism	A non-religious belief that humans can use reason and learning to improve life and understand the world.
Natural Law	An ethical theory that states God has put patterns in nature so that people can identify our purpose and figure out how God wants people to behave
Moral Code	A list of rules that guide moral (ethical) behaviour
The Sermon on the Mount	This is considered to be Jesus' most important speech where he taught people that they needed to not only obey the law but understand it.