

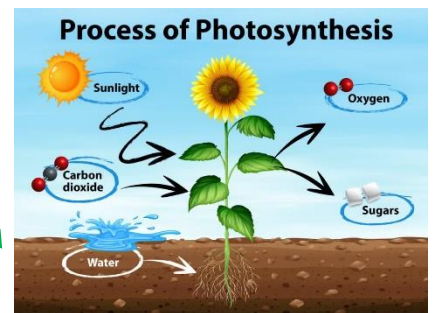


NUSA KS3 & KS4 Disciplinary Vocabulary Booklet

Every Word Has Many Links



Photography/English Poetry:
Photograph - capturing light with a camera to create an image

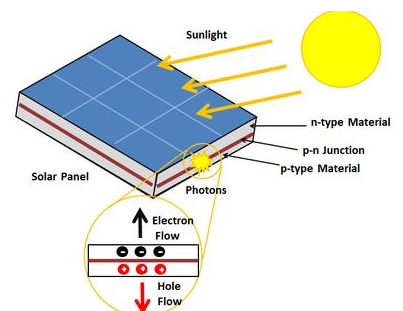


Biology:
Photosynthesis - when plants use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to create oxygen and energy in the form of sugar



Photogenic - looking attractive in photographs or on film
 Or in **Biology** an organism or tissue that produces or emits light

Photo = the prefix 'photo-' means light - light has the connotations of positivity, goodness, life or hope



Physics:
Photovoltaic Cell - a type of diode that converts visible light to direct current (DC)



Geography:
Photogeology - the identification and study of geologic features through the study of aerial photographs



English/Drama/Media Studies:
Photonovel - a story, usually based on a film or TV episode, made of chronological photographs with dialogue enclosed in balloons, like in the style of a comic book

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Geography

KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
Biodiversity	The variety of life in the world or in a particular ecosystem
Birth rate	The number of births per year per 1000 of the population
Death rate	The number of deaths per year per 1000 of the population
Deforestation	The cutting down and removal of trees
Deposition	Occurs when material being transported by a river or sea is dropped due to loss of energy.
Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth. The use of technology and human welfare.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that live and interact with each other and their physical environment.
Erosion	Wearing away and removal of material by a moving force, such as a wave.
Endogenous	Factors that affect the character of a place which have originated internally.
Exogenous	Factors that affect the character of a place which have originated externally.
Globalisation	Process of creating a more connected world, with increases in the global movement of goods (trade) and people (migration and tourism).
Infant mortality	Number of babies that die before their 1 st birthday, per 1000 live births.
Irrigation	Artificial application of water to land or to soil.
Landscape	An extensive area of land regarded as being visually and physically distinct.
Transportation	The movement of eroded material.

GEOGRAPHY

KEY STAGE 4



Word	Definition
Aeroponics	Growing plants in an air or mist environment without the use of soil.
Agribusiness	Large scale intensive farming. Application of business skills to farming. More input, for more output.
Conservative margin	Tectonic plate margin where plates are sliding alongside each other, in the same direction or different directions.
Constructive margin	Tectonic plate margin where plates are moving apart and magma rises to create new land.
Destructive margin	Tectonic plate margin where plates are moving apart and the oceanic plate is subducted.
Energy mix	Range of energy sources used by a country to meet demand for energy.
Extreme weather	When a weather event is significantly different from the average or unusual weather pattern, and is especially severe or unseasonal.
Floodplain	Relatively flat area forming the valley floor either side of a river channel that is sometimes flooded.
Fossil fuel	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
Megacities	An urban area with a total population of more than 10 million people.
Migration	When people move from one area to another.
Mitigation	Action taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards and climate change.
Organic produce	Food produced without the use of chemicals such as fertilisers or pesticides.
Primary effect	Initial impact of a natural event on people or property, caused directly.
Secondary effect	After-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer time-scale.
Squatter settlement	An area of (often illegal) poor quality housing, lacking in services like water supply, sewerage or electricity.
Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.
Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population live in towns or cities.



History

KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
population	Population refers to the inhabitants of a particular place.
monarchy	Monarchy means a form of government with a monarch at the head.
monastery	A monastery is the building where monks live.
monk	In Christianity, a monk is a man who dedicates his life to the worship of God.
convent	A convent is the building where nuns live.
nun	In Christianity, a nun is a woman who dedicates her life to the worship of God.
divorce	Divorce is the legal dissolution of a marriage.
execution	When the word execution is used in history, this normally means carrying out a sentence of death.
lord	The word lord means a man of noble rank or high office.
noble	Noble means a member of the aristocracy.
theatre	A theatre is a building or area where plays are performed.
poverty	Poverty is the state of being extremely poor.
court	In history, a court refers to a group of people who advise the monarch. It might also mean the place which determined the innocence or guilt of someone accused of a crime. It can even be given as a name for a building, such as Hampton Court.
heir	An heir is a person who inherits and continues the work of a predecessor.
illegitimate	Illegitimate is a historical term used to describe a child born to parents who were not married.

HISTORY

KEY STAGE 4

Word	Definition
propaganda	Propaganda is information of a biased nature used to promote a point of view.
dictatorship	A dictatorship is a state led by a dictator.
censorship	Censorship is the control and suppression of information which is deemed unacceptable or a potential threat.
ghetto	A ghetto is a densely populated area of a city, characterised by poverty, and most probably inhabited by a particular ethnic group.
republic	A republic is a state in which the government is carried out by the people or their elected representatives.
nationalism	Nationalism is the belief in, and support for, a national identity and sovereignty.
coalition	A coalition is a temporary alliance between political parties forming a government.
armistice	An armistice marks the end of hostilities in a war. It is most closely associated with the end of World War One.
Reichstag	The Reichstag is the German state parliament.
indoctrination	Indoctrination is the planned process of converting the ideas of people and their uncritical acceptance of these.
Holocaust	A holocaust means destruction or slaughter on a mass scale. Within this topic, the Holocaust means the mass murder of the Jewish people, as well as other members of persecuted minority groups.
abdication	Abdication is the act of renouncing the throne.
eugenics	Eugenics is the dated scientific programme advocating controlled breeding for the genetic improvement of the race.
alliance	An alliance is a relationship between two parties based upon a shared interest.
economic	The word economic refers to something relating to the economics or economy.
arsenal	An arsenal is a collection of military equipment and weapons.
disarmament	Disarmament is the reduction, or withdrawal of, military forces and weapons.
revolution	A revolution is the overthrow of the government or social order.
autocracy	Autocracy is a system where one person has absolute rule.
secular	Secular means not connected to religious or spiritual matters.

English



KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
genre	Genre is a style or category of writing. For example, romance is a genre.
personification	Personification is the giving of human characteristics or personality to something that is not human.
onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia is the use of words whose sound is similar to their pronunciation.
metaphor	A metaphor is the comparison of one thing to something else with which it is not literally applicable
alliteration	Alliteration is the repetition of similar sounds at the beginning of words that are positioned closely together.
simile	A simile is a comparison of the similarities of one thing with something else, using the words like or as.
emotive language	Emotive language is language that makes the reader feel particular emotions.
repetition	Repetition is the action of repeating something, doing or saying it more than once.
sensory language	Sensory language is language that describes different senses.
inference	An inference is a conclusion that is reached, based on the evidence available and reasoning.
emphasis	Emphasis means giving special importance to something, or placing stress on a specific word or phrase.
interpretation	An interpretation is a way of explaining or thinking about something.
implicit	Implicit describes something that is suggested but not shown openly.
explicit	Explicit describes something that is easy to see or understand.
persuasive	Persuasive is the quality of being convincing and therefore influencing the reader/listener.

KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
Protagonist	The main character through whom we experience the plot.
Novella	The correct term for a short novel or a long short story.
Supernatural	Ideas that relate to witchcraft and the devil, dark forces of power.
Commissioned	A contract that requests something be undertaken; in this case, the outline of a play that was requested to be written by Shakespeare.
Martyred	If you give your life for something you believe.
Betrothed	An old-fashioned way of explaining when someone is engaged to another.
Sanguine	Calm, peaceful, laid back and relaxed.
Choleric	Angry or volatile mood that is difficult to predict.
Chronological	A structure that follows the order in which things happened.
Coax	To encourage someone to do something, sometimes with the false promise of a reward for doing so.
Colloquial	Language that is informal in style, features slang words.
Temerity	Excessive confidence or boldness, sometimes thought of as arrogance.
Attribute	A characteristic that makes up your personality.
Hypocritical	When your words and actions don't align and you undermine your own ideas.
Courageous	The feeling of acting bravely and standing up against injustice.
Squalid	Poor, dirty or harmful conditions.



Word	Definition
perspective	A perspective is a point of view.
expression	Expression is the conveyance of emotions.
context	Context is the circumstance or setting for an event.
linguistic device	A linguistic device is a language technique used to create effects.
writer's methods	Writer's methods are any method or technique that is deliberately employed by the writer in the construction of their text.
oxymoron	An oxymoron is the use of two contradictory words placed together.
euphemism	A euphemism is a word or phrase used to replace a more harsh or direct one.
figurative language	Figurative language is any language that has non-literal meaning as well as literal.
speaker	A speaker is the narrator of a poem which is often a fictional character.
pathetic fallacy	Pathetic fallacy is the attribution of feelings to inanimate objects, the weather and animals.
anthropomorphism	Anthropomorphism is the attribution of human behaviour or characteristics to objects, animals and deities.
ode	An ode is a highly structured poem that glorifies an individual or an event.
ballad	A ballad is a poem that tells a story.
sonnet	A sonnet is a fourteen line poem, written in iambic pentameter, and is usually about the subject of love.
deduce	To deduce is to arrive at a reasonable conclusion, based on evidence.
bias	Bias is an unfair prejudice for or against something or someone.
tone	In English, tone is the attitude taken by the writer to the subject or audience.
juxtaposition	Juxtaposition is the act of positioning two contrasting things, images or ideas close together.
foreshadow	To foreshadow is to indicate or warn of a future event.
objective tone	An objective tone is a tone that is impersonal and does not include judgements or feelings from the writer.



Biology



KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
nucleus	The nucleus controls the cell, it contains DNA.
species	A species is a group of similar organisms which can breed and produce fertile offspring.
cell membrane	The cell membrane controls movement in and out of cells.
competition	Competition is the interaction between animal or plant species where they are attempting to share a resource.
environment	The word environment refers to the surroundings or conditions in which an organism lives.
variation	In biology, variation refers to the differences between organisms of the same species.
mitochondria	The mitochondria is where respiration occurs in a cell.
resource	A resource is something available in the environment which can be used by an individual.
photosynthesis	Photosynthesis is a chemical reaction which produces glucose.
stomata	Stomata are the holes in the surface of a leaf which are needed for gas exchange.
adaptation	An adaptation is a characteristic of an organism which makes it suited to its environment.
aerobic	Aerobic means with oxygen.
anaerobic	Anaerobic means without oxygen.
mean	The mean is the average, when all values are added and divided by how many values are present.
community	The word community refers to all the populations of different organisms in a habitat.



BIOLOGY

KEY STAGE 4

Word	Definition
magnify	The word magnify means to enlarge or make something larger.
transport	The word transport, in biology, means the movement of substances.
diffusion	The word diffusion means the movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
osmosis	The word osmosis means the diffusion of water from dilute solution to concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane.
active transport	Active transport happens when substances move from a more dilute solution to a more concentrated solution; this requires energy.
concentration gradient	A concentration gradient is the difference in concentration between two areas.
volume	The word volume means the amount of space that a substance or object occupies.
cell membrane	The cell membrane is a partially permeable thin layer around a cell controlling the substances passing in and out.
lamellae	Lamellae cover the many gill filaments of a fish and increase their surface area.
partially permeable	A membrane which is partially permeable allows some particles through and not others, depending on size.
eukaryotic	Eukaryotic cells contain a nucleus, enclosed within a membrane. Plant and animal cells are eukaryotic cells.
prokaryotic	Prokaryotic cells have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
chloroplasts	Chloroplasts are found in plant cells. They contain chlorophyll which absorbs light for photosynthesis.
mitochondria	The word mitochondria is plural for mitochondrion. This is where aerobic respiration happens in a cell.
ribosome	A ribosome is the site of protein synthesis in a cell.
synthesis	The word synthesis, in biology, means to make something.
stem cells	Stem cells are unspecialised cells in an animal.
unspecialised	The word unspecialised describes a cell which does not have a specific function.

Chemistry



KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
combustion	Combustion means burning in oxygen or air.
thermal decomposition	Thermal decomposition is a reaction in which a compound breaks down when heated.
displace	To displace means to take over the place or position of something.
oxidation	Oxidation occurs when a substance gains oxygen, or loses electrons, during a reaction.
displacement	Displacement is a reaction where a more reactive substance replaces a less reactive substance in a compound.
salt	A salt is a product formed from a neutralisation reaction between an acid and base.
irritant	An irritant is a substance which causes slight inflammation.
inflammation	Inflammation is when an area of the body becomes red, swollen, hot and often painful or itchy.
pH scale	The pH scale measures the acidity or alkalinity of a substance, it has values 0 to 14.
litmus paper	Litmus paper is an indicator, it turns red in acidic conditions and blue in alkaline conditions.
indicator	In science, an indicator is a substance which changes colour to show something is present, for example an acid.
acid	An acid is a substance with pH lower than 7.
base	A base is a substance which reacts with an acid to neutralise it, forming a salt.
greenhouse effect	The greenhouse effect is caused by greenhouse gases trapping infra-red radiation, keeping the Earth warm.
climate	The word climate refers to the weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period of time.



CHEMISTRY

KEY STAGE 4



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Word	Definition
state	In chemistry, the state of matter tells you if a substance is a solid, liquid or gas.
compound	A compound is a substance containing two or more types of atom.
ionic	An ionic substance contains bonds formed from the electrostatic attraction of oppositely charged ions.
electrolyte	An electrolyte is a molten or aqueous solution which conducts an electrical current.
electrode	An electrode is a conductor through which current enters an object or substance.
electrolysis	Electrolysis is the process of breaking down a compound using electrical current.
pure	The word pure, in science, means a single element or compound not mixed with any other substance.
discharged	In science, the word discharged means to remove or release a charge or substance.
condensing	Condensing is the change in state from a gas to a liquid.
allotrope	An allotrope is each of two or more physical forms in which an element can exist, e.g. graphite and diamond.
ion	An ion is a charged particle formed when an atom, or group of atoms, gains or loses an electron.
aqueous	Aqueous means a substance dissolved in water (aq).
delocalised	The word delocalised, in chemistry, means free to move around the whole structure.
ionic bond	An ionic bond is the electrostatic attraction between metallic and non-metallic ions.
covalent bond	A covalent bond happens when non-metallic atoms share electrons.
lattice	A lattice is a regular arrangement of atoms or ions.
metallic bonding	Metallic bonding is formed by free moving delocalised electrons in metals.
regular	The word regular, in science, means arranged in a specific pattern.



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Physics



KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
gravity	Gravity is the universal attraction between objects.
air resistance	Air resistance is the force of friction produced when an object moves through the air.
weight	Weight is a force caused by the effect of gravity on a mass.
balanced	When balanced, the forces pulling on an object in opposite directions are the same size.
unbalanced	When unbalanced, the forces pulling on an object in opposite directions are different sizes.
resultant force	A resultant force is a single force representing the sum of all the forces acting on an object.
mass	Mass is the amount of matter something contains.
field	In this subject, a field is an area around an object where it can affect other objects.
pole	A pole is the end of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest.
magnetic field	The magnetic field is the area of force around a magnet which affects other objects.
electric field	An electric field is an area of force around an electric charge which can affect other objects.
moment	A moment is the turning effect of a force.
dissipated	Dissipated energy has been transferred and stored in a less useful way.
compass	A compass is an object which detects magnetic fields and can be used to navigate or plot a field.
gravitational energy store	A gravitational energy store is the energy stored because of the position of the object above ground.



PHYSICS

KEY STAGE 4



Word	Definition
alpha particle	An alpha particle is a helium nucleus containing two protons and two neutrons.
atom	An atom is the smallest amount of an element that can exist.
activity	In physics, the word activity means the rate at which a source of unstable nuclei decays, the number of decays per second.
chain reaction	A chain reaction happens when neutrons, released during fission, cause fission in other nuclei which release more neutrons.
contamination	Contamination is the unwanted presence of materials containing radioactive atoms or other materials.
beta particle	A beta particle is a fast moving electron emitted from the nucleus.
frequency	The word frequency, in this topic, means the number of waves passing a set point per second.
gamma ray	A gamma ray is a penetrating electromagnetic radiation emitted from the radioactive decay of atomic nuclei.
Becquerel	The Becquerel is the unit of radioactivity.
irradiation	Irradiation is a process of exposing an object to nuclear radiation, the object does not become radioactive.
half-life	The half-life of a substance is the average time taken for the count-rate to fall to half its original level, or half of all the nuclei in a sample of a radioactive element to decay.
Geiger-Müller tube	A Geiger-Müller tube detects ionising radiation.
radioactive decay	Radioactive decay happens when a nucleus emits radiation to become more stable.
fission	Fission is a process of splitting something into two or more parts, e.g. a nucleus.
fusion	Fusion is a process of joining two or more things together, e.g. nuclei.
isotope	An isotope is an atom of an element with a different number of neutrons.
ionisation	Ionisation is the formation of ions.
medium	In this topic the word medium means a material through which the wave passes.



Design Technology



KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
construct	The word construct means to build or make something.
designing	Designing is a method of creating a plan or form of a prototype or product.
aesthetics	Aesthetics is the appreciation of the beauty of a product. It concerns what the product looks like, but it could also consider how something sounds, feels, tastes or smells.
assemble	The word assemble, in D&T, means to put together the parts of a machine, structure or product.
ergonomics	Ergonomics is the study of the relationship between people and the things they do, the objects they use and their environment.
development	The word development refers to the process involved in improving or refining a design solution.
context	A context is the setting/environment, a statement or an idea in its raw form of which it can be fully understood.
design brief	A design brief is a written statement which outlines the initial requirements of a client or customer.
orthographic drawing	An orthographic drawing is the most common method of producing working drawings. It can be produced by hand or using CAD.
iterative design	Iterative design is a design methodology which is based on a cyclical process of analysing, prototyping and testing to refine a product.
isometric drawing	Isometric drawing is a 3D drawing technique. In isometric drawing, all the vertical lines remain vertical while the horizontal lines are drawn at 30 degrees.
softwood	Softwood is a 'real' or natural timber that comes from coniferous (evergreen) trees that have needles instead of leaves.
prototype	A model of a product created either in a software package or physically, that can be used to test or check the design
rendering	The application of surface decoration and detail such as colour, shade, tone and texture.
sustainable	When something is used in a way that ensures that it does not run out.

Food Technology



KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
sensory evaluation	Judging food based on the aroma, appearance, taste and texture.
aroma	A distinctive, typical pleasant smell.
texture	Mouthfeel. How a food product feels in the mouth.
flavour	Taste, the distinctive taste of a food or drink.
al dente	Firm to the bite; a description of the texture of correctly cooked pasta.
bacteria	Microscopic living organism, which are single-celled and can be found living everywhere.
baking	Placing food in dry heat in a hot oven, which cooks the food through.
balanced diet	Contains all the nutrients in the correct amount.
binary fission	How each bacterium reproduces by splitting into two.
nutrient	The chemicals that make up food which provide what the body needs for growth, energy and maintenance of the body.
carbohydrate	A macronutrient. One of the five nutrients. There are two types of <i>carbohydrate</i> . <i>Sugars</i> - also known as simple <i>carbohydrates</i> . <i>Starches</i> - also known as complex <i>carbohydrates</i>
protein	A macronutrient. One of the five nutrients. It is made up of many amino acids joined together.
fat	A macronutrient. One of the five nutrients. There are two types of <i>fat</i> - saturated <i>fat</i> and unsaturated <i>fat</i> . Unsaturated <i>fat</i> can be either monounsaturated <i>fat</i> or polyunsaturated <i>fat</i> .
vitamins	A micronutrient. One of the five nutrients.
minerals	A micronutrient. One of the five nutrients.
contaminate	Transferring an unwanted substance from one item to another, such as bacteria from raw to cooked meat.
diet	The foods you choose to eat.
food miles	The distance food travels from farm to fork.
food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food.
roasting	Cooking in the oven using hot fat.
hob	The top part of a cooker, with hotplates or burners.
paring knife	A small knife mainly for slicing and dicing.
obesity	Being very overweight, carrying more body fat than is healthy.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY



KEY STAGE 4

Word	Definition
economic factors	Economic factors are concerned with how money is made and used.
finite	The word finite means limited in size or extent.
automation	The word automation means to convert a process or facility to be operated by largely automatic equipment.
board	In D&T, board is a material which is used by designers for a range of purposes. A weight of more than 170gsm is known as board rather than paper.
commercial	The word commercial means concerned with, or engaged in, commerce - for example trade, business.
social factors	Social factors are lifestyle factors that affect people within our society.
technology	The word technology can refer to the knowledge of techniques, processes and the like, or it can be embedded in machines to allow for operation.
thermoplastic	A thermoplastic is a polymer that becomes soft when heated and hardens on cooling; this can be repeated.
synthetic	Synthetic materials are materials that do not come from a natural source.
thermosetting	Thermosetting is a term that refers to a type of polymer that is set permanently when heated.
sustainability	Sustainability refers to the concept of meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
torque	A torque is a turning or twisting force.
user	The word user, in D&T, refers to a person who uses or operates something.
volume	Volume is the amount of space that an object occupies.
eco-materials	Eco-materials are environmentally friendly materials.
finishing	Finishing is done to improve the appearance, properties and quality of a product.
components	Parts or elements of a larger assembly.
plasticity	Plasticity is the quality of being easily shaped or moulded.
anthropometrics	The study of the measurements of the human body
demographics	Used to describe the numbers and characteristics of people who form a particular group
tolerance	the amount by which a measurement can vary without affecting the ability of the product to be manufactured accurately.



HOSPITALITY AND CATERING



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KEY STAGE 4

Word	Definition
hospitality	The friendly and generous treatments of guests and strangers. The Hospitality and Catering sector includes: pubs, bars and nightclubs; restaurants; self-catering accommodation, holiday centres, travel and tourist services; visitor attractions and hotels, hospitals, prisons, schools armed forces and social care.
residential	Catering establishments which provide accommodation for customers - B&Bs, hotels
non-residential	Catering establishments where no accommodation is provided - cafes, takeaways, restaurants
Contract caterers	Companies which provide food where it is not usually provided. May be hired for festivals, weddings or private events
hospitality	The friendly and generous treatments of guests and strangers. The Hospitality and Catering sector includes: pubs, bars and nightclubs; restaurants; self-catering accommodation, holiday centres, travel and tourist services; visitor attractions and hotels, hospitals, prisons, schools armed forces and social care.
compare	To identify similarity and differences
reasoning	Similar to - how/why/justify: give reasons or evidence to support your opinion or view
explain/explanation	Give reason or cause. Show understanding of how or why something has occurred
describe	Identify distinctive features and give description, factual details. Unless the word states "describe and explain", no explain explanation needed for just describe. Look at it as painting a picture with words.
a range	A set of similar things. A variety.
specific groups	This is to be linked to the brief choice. e.g. elderly or students.
dishes	Meals with accompaniments.
contingencies	What to do if things go wrong. For example, do not over rub fat in with the flour. If I do, start again as otherwise I will have tough pastry.
skills	Low, medium and high skills. How complex a dish is to make.
techniques	The way a particular task is executed, for example weighing, chopping, shaping.
precision	The quality, condition, being exact and accurate.



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Mathemaics



KEY STAGE 3

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
answer	An answer is a correct response to a question.
evidence	Calculations or data used to prove or disprove something, or support a statement, form evidence.
solution	A solution of an equation is a numerical value that satisfies it.
result	The result is the quantity, expression or outcome obtained by calculation or other mathematical procedure.
approximate	An approximate value is close to the exact value, either used to simplify a calculation or the result of a simplified calculation.
decimal	A decimal number uses 10 as its base. It may be divided into tenths, hundredths, etc.
factor	A factor is a number or expression which divides exactly into another.
convert	Convert means to change (a value or measurement) from one system of units to another, or from one equivalent form to another.
property	A property, in mathematics, is a distinctive feature of a number or shape.
square root	The square root of a number is another number which, when multiplied by itself, gives the original number.
divisibility	The capacity of a dividend to be exactly divided by a given number is the test for divisibility.
prime	A number with exactly two factors is called a prime number.
integer	A whole number is called an integer.
equivalent	If two terms are equivalent they have the same value, but may be written in different forms.
improper fraction	An improper fraction is a fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator.



MATHS

KEY STAGE 4



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Word	Definition
consecutive	Numbers that follow one another in order are consecutive.
cube number	A cube number is an integer raised to the power 3.
HCF	HCF is the highest number that divides exactly into two or more numbers. The abbreviation HCF stands for highest common factor.
LCM	LCM is the lowest number that is a multiple of two or more given integers. The abbreviation LCM stands for lowest common multiple.
natural number	The positive integers, sometimes referred to as counting numbers, are the natural numbers.
multiple	A multiple of a given number is the product of that number and another integer.
inequality	An inequality is an expression, which superficially looks like an equation, in which one side is greater than the other.
indices	Indices is the plural of the word index. The index is the power to which a base is raised.
product	The product of two numbers is the result of multiplying two or more numbers.
recurring	A recurring decimal is a fraction with an infinitely repeating digit or pattern of digits.
scale	A scale is a set of markings on a device (for example a ruler or a dial) used for reading measurements. In the context of a map or diagram, a scale factor identifies the ratio between a real object and its representation.
rational	A number which can be expressed as a fraction is called rational.
surd	A surd is an irrational square root, expressed in exact form, with the integer inside the square root kept as small as possible.
reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is the result of dividing 1 by that number.
sum	To calculate the sum of two numbers means to add them.
adjacent	Two sides of a shape are adjacent if they are next to each other.
arc	An arc is part of the circumference of a circle.
chord	A chord, in mathematics, is a straight line joining two points on the circumference of a circle.



NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY
SAMWORTH ACADEMY

Drama

KEY STAGE 3 & 4

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
actor	a person whose profession is acting on the stage, in films, or on television
accent	a distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class
dialect	a particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group
amphitheatre	an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events
diction	the style of enunciation in speaking or singing
semiotics	the study of signs and symbols and their use or interpretation
proxemics	the use of space/distance between characters on stage - this can represent the relationship between characters
strobe	a flashing light, used for special effects - it produces a jerky effect on the movements of actors when used on its own
chorus	a large organized group of singers, especially one which performs with an orchestra or opera company
blocking	working with performers to figure out the actors' movements, body positions, and body language in a scene
conflict	when a character cannot achieve an objective due to an obstacle - this obstacle could be physical, verbal or psychological
dialogue	a written or spoken conversational exchange between two or more people
gobo	a small stencilled circular disc used in lighting fixtures to create a projected image or pattern

DRAMA

KEY STAGE 3 & 4

Word	Definition
emphasis	when a performer stresses a particular word or phrase within a sentence to indicate importance - they may increase their volume or use intonation
gesture	a sign that communicates a character's action, state of mind and relationship with other characters to an audience
tension	a growing sense of expectation within the drama, a feeling that the story is building up towards something exciting happening
gestus	the embodiment of an attitude, expressible in words or actions
Fourth Wall	the space which separates a performer or performance from an audience
proscenium arch	an arch framing the opening between the stage and the auditorium in some theatres
cross-fade	when lighting levels are gradually altered from one setting to another
Fresnel	a soft-edged spotlight that offers more control over the angle of the beam than a flood light
melodrama	a sensational dramatic piece with exaggerated characters and exciting events intended to appeal to the emotions
pantomime	a theatrical entertainment, mainly for children, which involves music, topical jokes, and slapstick comedy and is based on a fairy tale or nursery story, usually produced around Christmas
forum theatre	a form of theatre that encourages audience interaction and explores different options for dealing with a problem or issue
ensemble	a group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together
hot-seating	a drama strategy in which a character or characters, played by the teacher or a student, are interviewed by the rest of the group
flashback	an interruption of the chronological order of the main narrative to take a reader back in time to the past events in a character's life
freeze frame	a form of still image that is achieved by simply freezing action, it provides a still image that is not pre-planned
monologue	an extended speech by one person
protagonist	the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc.

Art & Design

KEY STAGE 3 & 4

Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
Digital art	Refers to art made or presented using digital technology
Collage	Describes both the technique and the resulting work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other materials are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface
Embossing	The creation of a raised, three dimensional area on a printed sheet
Border	The decorative design or edge of a surface, line, or area that forms its outer boundary
Decorative	Art that is meant to be useful as well as beautiful, it is inclusive of different crafts such as ceramics, furniture, interior design, jewellery, and textiles
Contemporary	Used to refer to art of the present day and of the relatively recent past, of an innovatory or avant-garde nature
Bricolage	A construction or artwork using any found materials
Experience	Practical contact with and observation of facts or events. An event or occurrence which leaves an impression on someone.
Colour wash	The transparent layers of colour in a watercolour
Die cut	A die that cut shapes or holes in different materials to make the design stand out
Style	The visual appearance of a work of art that relates it to other works by artists from a particular genre, or "school", art movement or culture (for example, an impressionist style)
Context	The setting for an event, statement, or idea
Engraving	To print designs by cutting the surface of a metal plate
Brushwork	Refers to the way paint is applied in a painting, describing texture of the paint surface applied with a brush
Drypoint	A printmaking process in which a design is drawn on a plate with a sharp, pointed needle-like instrument

ART & DESIGN

KEY STAGE 3 & 4

Word	Definition
Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
Direct print	Refers to printmaking processes, where the ink is applied to the surface of the printing block before printing onto paper
Edition	A term used in printmaking to describe the number of copies made from the original printing plate or screen.
Abstract art	Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality, but instead uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect
Cartoon	Sequences of illustrations forming a story
Etching	A technique of printing in which the image is created using acid to bite lines and shapes into a metal plate that hold the ink used to print the image
Drawing	A technique in which images are created on a surface using lines and other marks
Conceptual	An art form in which the underlying idea or concept and the process by which it is achieved are more important than any tangible product
Exaggerated	Enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions. Exaggeration could be seen in overstating the features of a subject or in overemphasising the colour or surface of an image or artefact.
Bleeding	Describes the action of one colour running into another
Form	The overall form taken by the work (its physical nature), or the element of shape among the various elements that make up a work
Functional	Artwork that serves practical purposes
Carving	A technique used by sculptors using tools such as chisels and files to cut or scrape away from a solid material such as stone or wood
Horizon line	Refers to the eye level used in perspective
Golden section/Mean	The use of a mathematical proportion as the basis for important parts of a composition