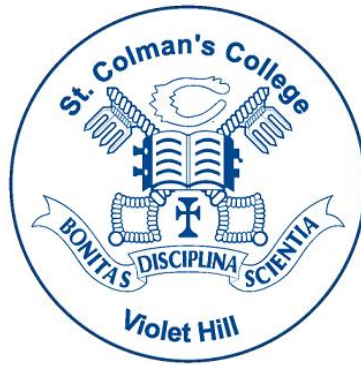


Saint Colman's College



Subject Specific Terminology

English:

advertise/advertisement
alliteration
apostrophe
atmosphere
chorus
clause
cliché
comma
comparison
conjunction
consonant
definite
definitely
dialogue
exclamation
expression
figurative
genre
grammar
imagery
metaphor
myth
narrative/narrator
onomatopoeia
pamphlet
paragraph
personification
playwright
plural
prefix
preposition
resolution
rhyme
scene
simile
soliloquy
subordinate
suffix
synonym
tabloid
vocabulary
vowel

Religion

Term 1

Lesson 1

Buffalo – A wild ox.

Cambodia – Country in Southeast Asia.

Cawing – Making bird sound.

Churning – Moving violently.

Daintily – Very carefully.

Gnawed – Bit (past tense of bite).

Heaving – Rising and falling.

Instinct – Natural response.

Lunged – Made a sudden move forward.

Post-primary – After primary.

Soared – Rose upward into the air.

Lesson 2

Chaplain – Person who helps school to look after religious needs of students.

Prefect – Person who is given a particular task in school.

Principal – Head or leader of school.

Lesson 5

Mission – Task or job given to a particular person.

Lesson 7

Bible – Collection of writings telling about God's people.

Inspiration – The energy or power behind something that makes it happen.

Revelation – Things made known to us.

Sacred Scripture – Another name for the Bible. Literally 'holy writing'.

Word of God – Another name for the Bible because God speaks through it.

Lesson 8

Dead Sea Scrolls – Old writings found near the Dead Sea in Israel between 1947 and 1952.

Hebrew – The Jewish language. A lot of the Bible is written in Hebrew.

Historical Books – The second major section of the Bible, telling about the early days of God's people in the Holy Land.

Jewish Scriptures – A name we call the Old Testament to show that it also belongs to the Jewish people.

Old Testament – First part of Bible, about God's people before the time of Jesus.

Papyrus – Reed plant that can be cut into strips and flattened to make paper.

Pentateuch – The name for the first five books of the Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy. Also called the Law of Moses.

Prophets – The prophets spoke for God, calling people back to right relationship with God and each other. Their story is the fourth major section of the Bible.

Psalms – The prayers of the Bible; part of the Wisdom Books. Jesus would have used these in his prayers.

Wisdom Books – The third major section of the Bible, which contains a lot of poetry and reflects on what life is all about.

Lesson 9

Acts – Tells the story of the friends of Jesus as they travelled from Jerusalem to Rome.

Apocalypse – The last book of the Bible, also known as Revelation.

Christian Scriptures – A name we call the New Testament to show that it belongs to all Christians.

God's people – A name used for those who are very aware of God with them.

Gospels – The four Gospels, which are found in the New Testament, present the story of the life, death and resurrection of Jesus.

Greek - Language used in many places outside the Holy Land around the time of Jesus. Used by many of the first followers of Jesus.

Letters – Written messages from one person to another person or group.

New Testament – Second part of the Bible, telling the story of God's people during and after the time of Jesus.

Revelation – The last book of the Bible, also known as the Apocalypse.

St Paul – Wrote many of the letters in the New Testament. He was a friend of the Risen Jesus. He travelled to many places to tell people about Jesus.

Lesson 10

Chapter – Each book of the Bible is divided into sections called Chapters.

Reference – A short way of describing where to find particular words in the Bible.

Verse – Each chapter of the Bible is divided into verses.

Lesson 11

Book of Kells – World-famous handwritten copy of the Gospels made by monks in the sixth century.

Johann Gutenberg – First person to make printed copies of the Bible.

Papyrus – Reed plant that can be cut into strips and flattened to make paper.

Parchment – Goat or sheep skin specially prepared to make a writing surface. Used by monks long ago to make copies of the Bible.

Printing press – Machine for making copies of pages which can be put together into a book.

Scriptorium – Place where monks did their writing. Literally 'writing place'.

Translate – Change words and sentences from one language into another.

Vellum – Calf skin specially prepared to make a writing surface. Used long ago to make copies of the Bible.

Lesson 12

Agreement – When two people or groups make promises to each other.

Covenant – Agreement between God and God's people: God promises to be with them and they promise to behave as God wants.

El Shaddai – A very old name for God, used in the time of Abraham and Sarah. Literally 'God Most High'.

Relationship – Connection or link between people. When people or groups have a relationship, they feel specially linked or connected with each other.

Lesson 13

Evangelists: People who tell the Good News about Jesus; refers especially to the four writers of the Gospels.

Historical: From the past.

Pentecost Day: Day on which the Holy Spirit came to the friends and apostles of Jesus.

Lesson 14

Ancestry: The family line going back into history.

Christian: A follower of Jesus.

Evangelist: Someone who tells the Good News about Jesus. Title for the writers of the four Gospels.

Eyewitness: Person who was present at events.

Gentile: Person who is not a Jew.

Persecuted: Badly treated and disliked.

Preface: Part of a book that introduces what follows.

Lesson 15

Apostle: One of the twelve friends specially chosen by Jesus.

Centurion: Officer in charge of a unit of one hundred Roman soldiers.

Secretary: A person who helps another person in their work.

Lesson 16

Ambo – Place in a church where the scripture readings are read aloud.

Anointed – Marked with oil.

Font – Holds water used for Baptism.

Godparent – Baptised person who promises to help someone who will be baptised to grow in faith.

Sacrament – A visible sign of an invisible gift from God.

Sponsor – Baptised and confirmed person chosen at Confirmation to continue helping another to grow in faith.

Lesson 17

Body of Christ – St Paul used this phrase to describe the connection between baptised persons.

Church of Ireland – Protestant faith community which is part of the worldwide Anglican Communion; its members are Christians.

Methodist – A Christian who is a member of the Methodist faith community.

Presbyterian – A Christian who is a member of the Presbyterian faith community.

Lesson 18

Chrism – Olive oil to which balsam (a perfumed oil) is added. It is made holy by the bishop's blessing at the Chrism Mass on Holy Thursday. It is set apart for the blessing after Baptism and for the anointing at Confirmation.

Oil of Catechumens – Olive oil blessed by the bishop and used at the blessing before Baptism.

Lesson 19

Bishop – Successor of the apostles and leader in the Church, who has charge of a diocese.

Promises – Things that people say they will do or be.

Reject – To turn away from something or to refuse something.

Reverence – To respect or value something or someone.

Right judgement – Ability to make the right decisions.

Sealed – Marked.

Self-control – Ability to make ourselves do or not do something.

Witness – Someone who shows the truth to others.

Wonder and awe – Feeling of amazement because of something marvellous.

Lesson 20

Decision/choice – Making our mind up about what to do.

Gossip – Talk about other people in a way that is often hurtful.

Morality – The basis for choosing between good and bad; it affects the kind of person we become.

Reputation – The way others think of us or describe our character.

Lesson 21

Commotion – Fuss.

Euro – Basic unit of the single European currency (money).

Pothole – Hole in road surface.

Lesson 22

Influence – Something that has an effect on how we behave.

Trócaire – Charitable organisation set up by the Catholic Bishops of Ireland to help Irish people to focus on and to help the poor people of the world.

Lesson 23

Blustery – Windy.

Leprosy – A skin disease.

Moral vision – Our way of seeing right and wrong and our basis for choosing between them.

Ravine – Deep valley.

Lesson 24

Advent – Church season that begins four Sundays before Christmas. Time of getting ready and waiting for the arrival of Christ.

Egypt – Country in North Africa where the Israelites became slaves.

Messiah – Leader from God, expected by the Jewish people to bring peace and freedom.

Moses – Person called by God to lead the Israelite slaves out of Egypt; his story is told in the Old Testament.

Remembering – Calling to mind events or people of the past.

Slavery – Life without freedom.

Stomped – Stamped one's feet on the ground.

Ten Commandments – The Old Testament tells how Moses received these ten special instructions from God for the Jewish people.

Lesson 25

Annunciation – The giving of a message.

Elizabeth – Cousin of Mary and mother of John the Baptist.

Visitation – Making a visit.

Zechariah – Husband of Elizabeth and father of John the Baptist.

Term 2

Lesson 1

Influences – Events and people that shape others.

Lesson 2

Conquered – Overcome by force.

Continents – Largest areas of land, e.g. Africa, Europe, America, Asia.

Direct rule – Leadership forced on a country from outside.

Freedom Fighter – Person who fights to get independence for their country or state.

Herod – King of Judaea, ruler of one of the areas of Palestine.

Israel – Another name for the land where Jesus grew up; still used today.

Mediterranean – Name of sea along the coast of Palestine/Israel.

Messiah – The leader from God expected by the Jewish people.

Pagan – Person who does not believe in God.

Palestine – Name for the country where Jesus grew up.

Pontius Pilate – Name of Roman Governor in Palestine at time of Jesus.

Rebel – Fighter against an authority.

Romans – People of the Roman Empire.

Zealot – Member of a group who used force against the Romans and against those who cooperated with them.

Lesson 3

Bethlehem – Bible says that Jesus was born here.

Capernaum – Important trading town near Sea of Galilee.

Dead Sea – Large lake in Judaea.

Galilee – Northern province or area of Palestine in the time of Jesus.

Jericho – Town in Judaea where Jesus healed a man who was blind.

Jerusalem – Capital city of Palestine; in Judaea.

Judaea – Southern area or province of Palestine in the time of Jesus.

Nazareth – Town in Galilee where Jesus grew up.

River Jordan – River which connects the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea.

Samaria – Central area or province of Palestine in the time of Jesus.

Sea of Galilee – Large lake in Galilee.

Lesson 4

Balcony – Upstairs area in synagogue, for women and children.

Bimah – Raised platform in centre of synagogue; reading stand kept here.

Holy Ark – Curtained-off area where scrolls of the Jewish law are stored.

President – The person who directs a public meeting in the synagogue.

Star of David – Six-pointed star, symbol of Judaism today.

Synagogue – Meeting place where Jews gathered to pray; also used as a school and law court.

Lesson 5

Court of Gentiles - Market area around the Temple where birds and animals were bought for Temple sacrifice.

Court of Israel – Second inner area of Temple complex, for Jewish men only.

Court of Priests – Third inner area of Temple, where Jewish priest sacrificed animals and birds.

Court of Women – First inner area of Temple complex.

Holy Place – Final innermost area of Temple, containing the Altar of Incense and the Holy of Holies, which was an area in the Holy Place separated off by a large curtain.

Sacrifice – Ritual killing of an animal, performed by Jewish priests.

Temple – Building for Jewish worship in Jerusalem.

Lesson 6

High Priest – Leader of the Sanhedrin.

Pharisees – Strict followers of God's law as laid out in the Torah and in the oral law written by the scribes. Challenged those who disagreed with them.

Sadducees – Priests in the Temple in Jerusalem. Wealthy and powerful. Believed only in the Torah.

Sanhedrin – Jerusalem-based religious and civil court for Jewish people. Included Pharisees, Sadducees and scribes. Led by the High Priest.

Scribes – Experts in the Torah. Wrote down and handed on the oral law. Closely linked to the Pharisees.

Torah – First five books of the Jewish scriptures. Also called the Law of Moses or the Pentateuch (Greek for Torah).

Lesson 7

Alcoves – Small spaces.

Mezuzah – Holder containing the *Shema* text.

Shema – The words of Deuteronomy 6:4-9.

Whitewashed – Painted white with a water-based lime mixture.

Wineskins – Animal skin stitched together to hold wine.

Lesson 8

Aramaic – Spoken language in Palestine at time of Jesus.

Bar Mitzvah – Literally 'Son of the Law'; ceremony marking the change for a Jewish boy from being a child to being a young adult.

Festival – Day or days set aside for special celebration.

Hebrew – Language in which much of the Jewish Scriptures is written.

Rabbi – Spiritual leader of a Jewish community.

Scripture – Sacred writings.

Lesson 9

Baptised – Specially washed with water as a sign of a new beginning.

Messiah – Leader whom the Israelites expected God to send to set them free.

Preaching – Speaking publicly to a group of others about God's ways.

River Jordan – Major river in Palestine.

Sins – Failure to live as God wants; ways in which God is rejected.

Lesson 10

Baptism – A special washing with water as a sign of a new beginning.

Call – Request (by God) to follow a particular way.

Chad Varah – Founder of the Samaritans.

Destitute – Poor and needing help from others.

Mother Teresa – Born 1910. Died 1997. Holy woman who worked in Calcutta, India to give dying people shelter and care; named *Blessed* by Pope John Paul II. Founder of an order of religious sisters.

Samaritans – Worldwide organisation offering telephone help to people in trouble.

Wilderness – Deserted place where nobody lives.

Lesson 11

Ash Wednesday – First day of Lent, when people have ashes put on their forehead. Day of fast (eating less) and abstinence (no meat).

Ashes – Burnt remains of palm branches blessed on previous Palm Sunday.

Holy Thursday – Thursday before Easter Sunday. Day recalling the Last Supper.

Lent – Church season directly before Easter. Begins on Ash Wednesday.

Penance – Going without something or doing something to show sorrow for sin.

Lesson 12

Good News – Phrase used by Jesus to describe his message.

Kingdom – Place or state where people respond to the leader and live according to the leader's ways.

Mission – Task or job given to a particular person.

St Vincent de Paul Society – Group that helps families or individuals who are in need.

Lesson 13

Antarctic – Continent at the South Pole.

Catastrophe – Event that results in great loss and misery.

Disciple – Follower.

Hazardous – Dangerous.

Ozone layer – Fragile layer of gas high above the ground that absorbs sun's most harmful rays.

Simon Community – Organisation offering shelter to people who are homeless.

Tax-collector – Person employed by those in authority to collect money from others to fund (pay for) state rule.

Traitor – Person who betrays a person or a country.

Lesson 14

Apostles – Group of twelve men chosen and sent out by Jesus.

Appointed – Given a task or role.

Role – The action and activity (duty) given to or expected from a person or group.

Lesson 15

Decreed – Gave a decision with legal authority.

Jamaica – Island in the West Indies, south of Cuba and west of Haiti.

King David – First king of Israel; lived about a thousand years before the birth of Jesus.

Nathan – Prophet at the time of King David.

Parables – Stories of a special kind which invite people to see things in a particular way or to act in a particular way.

Prophet – Person who speaks for God.

Unprofitable – Giving little or no gain.

Lesson 16

Corn – A particular kind of plant that produces food.

Parable – Story of a special kind which invites people to see things in a particular way or to act in a particular way.

Sower – Person who spreads seeds on the ground in order to grow them.

Lesson 18

Harvest – Gathering of a crop that is ripe.

Kingdom – Place or state where people respond to the leader and live according to the leader’s ways.

Sickle – Curved blade on a handle, used to cut a crop.

Stalk – Thin tube-like part of plant that supports a plant’s flower or seed.

Lesson 19

Forgiveness – Excusing an offence or mistake.

Reconciliation – To restore good relations between two people or groups.

Sacrament – A special celebration that is a visible sign of an invisible gift from God.

Lesson 20

Forgiving – Willing to forgive or excuse an offence or mistake.

Inheritance – Property or belongings that pass on to someone else when a person dies.

Loving – Feeling or showing love or affection.

Sorry – To feel sorrow or regret over something done or not done.

Unforgiving – Not willing to forgive or excuse an offence or mistake.

Lesson 21

Sense of what is right – Awareness of the right way to act.

Wrong behaviour – Actions that go against what is right.

Lesson 22

Absolution – Formal act of being forgiven (by God, through the priest).

Celebration – A joyful occasion marked with a special event.

Confession – Telling of sin.

Greeting – Words of welcome.

Penance – Going without something or doing something to show sorrow for sin.

Reconciliation – To restore good relations between two people or groups.

Sending out – Being asked to go and live as Jesus asked.

Sorrow – Expression of regret for what was done or not done.

Word of God – Scripture reading.

Lesson 23

Friendship – Being friends.

Sharing – Having something with others.

Special – More than what is normal or expected or usual.

Lesson 24

Charoset – Mixture of apples, almonds and raisins, ground to look like clay, as a reminder for the Israelites of being forced as slaves to make clay bricks for their Egyptian masters.

Egyptian – Person from Egypt.

Horseradish – Bitter root vegetable.

Israelites – People who traced their roots back to Abraham and Sarah; they were led by Moses from slavery to freedom.

Matzoth – Word in Jewish language for unleavened bread.

Moses – Leader called by God to bring the Israelites to freedom.

Passover – Escape by Israelites from slavery in Egypt to freedom.

Pharaoh – Egyptian king and ruler.

Unleavened – Without yeast.

Yeast – Raising agent that makes dough (bread mixture) rise when baked.

Lesson 25

Betrayed – Given into the hands of enemies.

Corinth – Important Greek city at the time of St Paul.

Covenant – Agreement between God and God's people: God promises to be with them and they promise to behave as God wants.

Freedom – Ability to choose freely.

Last Supper – Last meal Jesus had with his friends on the night before he died.

Remembrance – Recalling or making present.

Slavery – Life without freedom.

St Paul – Persecuted Christians at first; then changed completely after falling from his horse and being blind for a short time following his call by the Risen Jesus. Worked tirelessly to tell others about Jesus. Wrote many letters.

Lesson 26

Distressed – Upset.

Gethsemane – Name of garden where Jesus went after the Last Supper.

Lesson 27

Blasphemy – Abuse or disrespect of God or of holy things.

Condemned – Sentenced by a law court as punishment for doing wrong.

Messiah – Leader whom Israelites expected God to send to set them free.

Sanhedrin – Jerusalem-based religious and civil court for Jewish people. Included Pharisees, Sadducees and scribes. Led by the High Priest.

Testimony – Evidence.

Lesson 28

Barabbas – Name of criminal who was chosen by the crowds for release, instead of Jesus.

Crucify – Most cruel form of execution used by the Romans, in which someone is tied and/or nailed to a cross.

King of the Jews – Jewish leader or Messiah who was expected to free the Jews from their enemies (e.g. the Romans).

Pilate – Roman Governor who condemned Jesus to death.

Lesson 29

Centurion – Commander of one hundred Roman soldiers.

Crucified – Most cruel form of execution used by the Romans, in which someone is tied and/or nailed to a cross.

Elijah – One of the prophets from Old Testament times.

King of the Jews – Jewish leader or Messiah who was expected to free the Jews from their enemies (e.g. the Romans).

Term 3

Lesson 1

Agonising: Extremely painful.

Authorities: Those in charge; those with power to make decisions.

Centurion: Roman military officer in charge of a hundred soldiers.

Easter: Christian celebration of the resurrection of Jesus.
Gethsemane: Name of garden where Jesus was arrested.
Interrogated: Asked questions.
Passover: Festival recalling the Exodus (escape) of the Hebrews (Israelites) from slavery in Egypt.
Resurrection: Event in which Jesus rises, after death, to new life.
Sabbath: Special day of rest and prayer.
Sanhedrin: Jerusalem-based religious and civil court for Jewish people. Included Pharisees, Sadducees and scribes. Led by the High Priest.
Witnessed: Saw the evidence.

Lesson 2

Alleged: Said to be a fact.
Appearances (of Jesus): Events where Jesus is seen by his friends and apostles.
Good news: Positive information about recent event or something not known before.
Resurrection: Event in which Jesus rose, after death, to new life.

Lesson 3

Centurion: Roman military officer in charge of a hundred soldiers.
Committed: Willing to act for a cause.
Courageous: Able to deal with fear or danger without being put off.
Crucified: Fastened or fixed to a cross.
Spies: Secret agents, hired to get information.
Suspicious: Open to doubt; unwilling to trust.

Lesson 4

Confidence: Freedom from doubt; belief in self and in own abilities.
Holy Spirit: The Spirit of God, given to the friends of Jesus. Third Person of the Blessed Trinity.
Pentecost: Day on which the Holy Spirit came to the friends and apostles of Jesus.
Surge: A sudden, forceful increase.
Tongues: Long, thin, short-lived moving structures, branching out from a central place.

Lesson 5

Anointed: Marked with oil as a sign of special dignity.
Baptism: First sacrament of initiation or membership of the Church.
Comforter: One who reduces worry/anxiety and who brings peace/calm.
Confirmation: Sacrament of initiation. Celebrates the Holy Spirit.
Holy Spirit: The Spirit of God, given to the friends of Jesus. Third Person of the Blessed Trinity.
Mysterious: Beyond ordinary understanding.
Paraclete: Name for the Holy Spirit. Means 'Comforter'. (Based on Greek word.)

Lesson 6

Covenant – Agreement between God and God's people: God promises to be with them and they promise to behave as God wants.
Eucharist: From the Greek 'To give thanks'. Name used for Mass.
Remembrance: Act of remembering.

Sadducees: One of the Jewish religious groups. In charge of the Temple. Did not believe in a life after death. Opposed Jesus.

Sanhedrin: Council or court in charge of religious matters. Included Pharisees, Sadducees and scribes. Led by the High Priest.

The Breaking of the Bread: Early name for the celebration of Eucharist.

Lesson 7

Bible: From the Greek word for books. Name given to the collection of written stories, traditions, prayers and letters of the people of God.

Courage: Quality of a person who deals with fear or danger without being put off.

Inspiration: An influence that sharpens the mind or the emotions.

Liturgy of the Word: First major section of the Mass where God's Word is proclaimed.

New Testament: Part of the Bible that tells of Jesus and the early Church.

Proclaimed: Spoken aloud.

Lesson 8

Acclamation: Expression of agreement, praise or consent.

Anamnesis: Connecting again with the lasting power of past events.

Communion Rite: Part of the Mass when we receive Holy Communion.

Concluding Rite: Final part of the Mass, when we are sent out to 'love and serve the Lord'.

Consecration: To set apart for sacred/special use. At Mass the bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ.

Doxology: Word of praise, especially at the end of the Eucharistic Prayer: 'Through him, with him, in him....'

Epiclesis: Calling on the power of the Holy Spirit.

Eucharist: From the Greek 'To give thanks'. Name used for Mass.

Gathering Rite: Happens at the start of Mass. May include blessing of water.

Hosanna: A Hebrew word of praise.

Institution Narrative: Part of the Eucharistic Prayer, where the words Jesus used at the Last Supper are said.

Intercessions: Prayers to God on behalf of another or others.

Liturgy of the Eucharist: Part of the Mass when we bring the bread and wine and when we praise and thank God. Includes the Consecration.

Liturgy of the Word: Part of the Mass when we listen to the Word of God.

Penitential Rite: When we say we are sorry for our sins at the start of Mass.

Preface: First part of Eucharistic Prayer.

Saviour: One who rescues another from death or danger.

Lesson 9

Absence: Opposite of being present.

Consecration: When the Risen Jesus becomes present under the appearances of bread and wine.

Holy Communion: What we receive at Communion time.

Presence: The act of being present to someone, or in contact with someone, or near to someone.

The Bread of Life: Jesus described himself as the Bread of Life.

Lesson 10

Crucified: The way Jesus was executed by being put on a cross.

Good Friday: Day on which Jesus died on the cross.

Last Supper: Final meal Jesus shared with his apostles and friends on Holy Thursday.

Sacrifice: Giving oneself to achieve a goal or purpose.

Lesson 11

Catholic: Member of the Catholic Church.

Clothed: Dressed.

Congregation: Gathering of people at a Church celebration.

Refugee: Person forced to leave home to get away from persecution or natural disaster.

Lesson 12

Basilica: Name given as a special honour by the Pope to a particular church building.

Complicated: Difficult to understand immediately.

Consecration: When the Risen Jesus becomes present under the appearances of bread and wine.

Council of Trent: Major gathering of Church leaders with the Pope from 1545 until 1563 to deal with problems at that time.

Genuflection: Literally 'bending the knee'. Act of respect for the presence of the Blessed Sacrament in a Catholic church.

Incense: Sweet-smelling gum or resin, burned for its smell or scent.

Latin: Language spoken in the Roman Empire. Used but no longer spoken today.

Pentecost: When the Holy Spirit was given powerfully to the apostles and friends of Jesus.

Procession: A group of people moving in an orderly manner.

Roman Missal: Large book used at the altar during Mass.

Second Vatican Council: Major gathering of Church leaders with the Pope from 1963 until 1966 to update the Church.

Unleavened: Literally 'without leaven', i.e. without the yeast that causes bread to rise.

Vestments: Special clothes worn by the priest at Mass.

Lesson 13

Apostles – Group of twelve men chosen and sent out by Jesus.

Bishop – Successor of the apostles and leader in the Church, who has charge of a diocese.

Environment – The world of nature and living things.

Leadership – Those who lead others; the act of leading.

Pope – Leader of the Catholic Church; successor of Peter the Apostle.

Successor – One who takes on or receives a task or job after someone else.

Vatican – The world's smallest state; led by the Pope.

Lesson 14

Archbishop – Special title of bishop who leads and looks after the chief diocese in a particular province.

Auxiliary – Assistant or helper.

Cardinal – Special title given to a bishop chosen by the Pope to assist in leading the Church throughout the world.

Cathedral – The local church of the bishop.

Coadjutor – Bishop who has the right to take over after the bishop whom they assist or help.

Diocese – Area or territory that is led and looked after by a bishop.

Primate – Chief bishop.

Province – A particular group of dioceses.

Sistine Chapel – Church in the Vatican where cardinals gather to elect a new Pope; its ceiling was famously painted by Michelangelo.

Lesson 15

Bulletin – Form of news and information.

Parish – Area of a diocese given over by the bishop to the care of a parish priest.

Lesson 16

Body of Christ – Title or name used by St Paul to describe the Church.

Sacristy – Room in a church where priest prepares for Mass and where items used at Mass are stored.

J2:

Term 1

Lesson 1

Iraqi Kurdistan – north eastern part of Iraq

Kurd – one of the thirty million Kurdish people who live in southwest Asia in the mountain plateau regions of Iraq, Iran, Syria and Turkey. Kurds speak their own language (Kurdish) but they do not have their own country. They are not Arabs.

Permanent – fixed, final

Synagogue – meeting place where Jews gathered to pray; also used as a school and law court.

Lesson 2

traipsed – walked slowly without enthusiasm or energy

Lesson 3

Au revoir – French for ‘Goodbye’

Bonjour – French for ‘Hello’ or ‘Good day’

C’est la vie – French for ‘That’s life’

Lesson 4

Accurately – precisely, exactly

Attitude – frame of mind; way of seeing things; reaction to things

Bashing – hitting an object

Co-ordination – the ability to get things or people to work together

Fundamental – basic

Galaxy – collection of many star-and-planet systems

Milky Way – the galaxy (see above) containing our sun and planets

Planetarium – building with a large dome on which images of the planets and their positions can be shown.

Virtual – seems real

Lesson 5

Big Bang Theory – the most likely description at present of how the universe began

Domino – small rectangular wooden game piece (whose top surface is divided by a line, on either side of which are a number of dots between 0 and 6)

Experiment – a test to check if something is true

Theory – an attempt to explain facts, which has yet to be proved true or false

Universe – everything that exists (includes many galaxies, i.e., collections of stars and their planets)

Lesson 6

Algae – simple life-forms that can absorb energy from light

Asteroid – large piece of space rock (sometimes with metal), usually moving around a planet but sometimes moving independently through space

Atmosphere – the layer of gas that surrounds a planet

Bacteria – tiny very basic life-forms

Billion – a thousand million (1,000,000,000) [American definition]

Bombarded – frequently hit

Bombardment – constant attack involving many strikes over a wide area

Chemicals – things (substances) that cause changes in the basic building-blocks of materials

Complex – complicated, with different parts that connect

Condenses – turns from gas into a liquid

Dinosaurs – groups of different types of reptiles that were sometimes very large and that no longer exist today

Extinction – disappearance of a complete group through destruction and death

Flourishes – grows well and plentifully

Fungi – tiny plants that have no roots or leaves and that live off other things

Gigantic – enormous, very large

Gills – used by water-based life-forms (e.g., fish) to filter the air out of water

Helium – the next simplest independent gas; inert; does not react with anything

Hydrogen – the simplest independent gas that exists; very reactive; burns easily

Insects – air-breathing living things with a skeleton shell

Mammal – warm-blooded animal whose infants are born alive

Molten – in liquid form

Mosses – tiny plants with leafy stems but without flowers

Poisonous – causes illness or even death to living things

Pollen – tiny spores produced by flowers; when carried to other flowers can produce seeds

Reptiles – cold-blooded animals with skeleton

Subtropical – warm, strongly-growing

Telescope – device or instrument that enlarges details on distant objects and allows them to be seen

Torrential – very heavy

Trillion – a thousand, thousand million (1,000,000,000,000) [American definition]

Lesson 7

Big Bang Theory – the most likely description at present of how the universe began

Created – word to describe how God made with power, with no effort, without any previous materials on which to work

Genesis – first book of the Bible

Likeness – showing something of the same character or way of behaving

Mysterious – not understood straight away; needs further exploration

Theory – an attempt to explain facts, which has yet to be proved true or false

Universe – everything that exists (includes many galaxies, i.e., collections of stars and their planets)

Lesson 8

Created – word to describe how God made with power, with no effort, without any previous materials on which to work

Dinghy – a small boat

Distress flare – small device that produces a bright light as a signal for help

Genesis – first book of the Bible

Inferior – lower rank

Likeness – showing something of the same character or way of behaving

Rudder – vertical flat piece of material (usually wood or metal) attached by a hinge to the back of a boat, which is moved to change the direction in which the boat is going.

Lesson 9

Asteroid – large piece of space rock (sometimes with metal), usually moving around a planet but sometimes moving independently through space

Gadget – something that's useful for doing a particular job

Mammal – warm-blooded animal whose infants are born alive

Passive smoking – breathing in cigarette smoke produced by other people smoking

Scientific instrument – device or thing that is used to do science tests

Lesson 10

Responsibility – being trusted with something important

Lesson 11

Abandoned – left unattended; not looked after

Bangladesh – country north of Bay of Bengal, between India and Myanmar (Burma)

Carbon dioxide – gas produced by burning carbon-based fuels (e.g., oil, diesel, natural gas, wood, etc.)

Catalytic Converter – device that removes pollution from car-exhaust gasses

Chlorofluorocarbon – special coolant gas; used in fridges in the past

Disposal – getting rid of

Droplets – small drops

Drought – loss of water-supply due to lack of rainfall

Gadgets – things that are useful for doing particular jobs

Haiti & Dominican Republic – parts of the same island landmass; near to Cuba

Hazards – dangers

Hygiene – keeping clean and healthy

Landfill – area of ground that has been filled in, usually with waste

New South Wales – a state in the south east of Australia

Ozone – a colourless, odourless type of oxygen gas that is found high up in the atmosphere; protects the earth from destructive sun rays

Preoccupations – things that prevent people thinking of anything else

Prolonged – occurs over a long time

Sanitation – making something clean and healthy

Smog – air pollution that is a mixture of smoke and fog

Solomon Islands – nation made up of more than 990 islands in the South Pacific Ocean; east of Papua New Guinea

Tonne – weight equal to 1000 kilograms

Tornado – violent destructive windstorm that moves from one place to another

Torrential – extreme forceful

Ultra-violet rays – high-energy invisible sun rays

Wetlands – low area of ground (usually beside a lake, sea, or ocean) in which the soil is full of water; very important area for certain types of birds

Lesson 13

Devastate – to ruin; to lay waste

Disfigure – spoil the appearance

Resources – reserves or supplies of something valuable or useful

Respect – to think well of; to take care of; to treat properly

Lesson 14

Ecology – to do with the environment and all that lives in it

Tradition – way of doing or seeing or thinking about things that is handed on

Wilderness – a wild place where no one lives

Lesson 15

Agreement – where two people (or groups) exchange promises

Covenant – agreement between God and God's people: God promises to be with them and they promise to behave as God would want.

Dignity – importance; deserving respect

Lesson 16

Agreement – where two people (or groups) exchange promises

Exodus – name for the journey of the Israelites escaping from Egypt; also the name of a book of the Bible that describes this event

Horizon – where the sky appears to meet the earth or the sea

Israelite – a Jew; one of God's chosen people

Sacrifices – offerings

Slaughter – kill

Smear – make a mark

Lesson 17

Adultery – breaking the promises of marriage

Co-ordination – being able to balance and make things work together in harmony

Covet – to be jealous of

Faithfulness – being faithful, being true

In vain – disrespectfully

Lesson 18

Apartheid – abusing a person on the basis of natural skin colour

Campaigned – worked to persuade people to recognise and help a cause

Foundation – an organisation set up to collect money for a particular cause

Leprosy – a serious skin disease

Moral – to do with good and bad

Moral Vision – a person's sense of right and wrong

Morality – the basis for choosing between good and bad; affects the way people turn out

Scholarship – money that helps a student pay for a course of studies

Township – town

Truth and Reconciliation Commission – a group of people specially chosen to work to bring out the truth and restore good relationships

Lesson 19

Conscience – in-built ability to decide between right and wrong; guidance system for choosing between good and bad

Guilt – a feeling of deep regret caused by feeling responsible for a situation

Instinct – automatic, in-built response

Judgement – the process of working out your response to a situation

Lesson 20

Carving – using sharp instruments to cut into the surface of wood, stone, etc. to make a particular shape or item

Circumstances – things that happen in your life and surroundings

Conscience – in-built ability to decide between right and wrong; guidance system for choosing between good and bad

Flick – slang term for film or movie

Guidance – advice or support

Inspirational – inspiring

Tradition of the Church – the good advice and guidance that the Church hands on with the help of the Holy Spirit

Woodcutter – person who makes a living from cutting down trees

Lesson 21

Ashamed – feeling shame or embarrassment in front of a group or individual

Blissfully happy – completely happy

Conscience – in-built ability to decide between right and wrong; guidance system for choosing between good and bad

Consequences – results of a choice or action

Determine – decide

Purposefully – focused on a particular aim or action

Lesson 22

Ailments – sicknesses or complaints connected with physical health

Diagnosed – discovered

Homily – talk given after the Gospel at weekend Mass

Ideals – good qualities that people would like to have

Petty – minor, of little importance

Pious – solemn, earnest, very focused on religion

Reputation – the way in which others think of a person

Stipulation – condition

Synagogue – meeting place where Jews gathered to pray; also used as a school and law court

Unclean – not clean, not properly ready to take part in religious meetings or prayers

Lesson 23

Humanity – all human beings

Refugees – people who have to flee from their home and country to find safety

Universe – everything that exists

Lesson 24

Almsgiving – doing something about the needs of others by giving time, attention, talents or what we own

Easter Vigil – most important celebration of the Church Year; takes place during the hours of darkness before Easter Sunday morning

Equinoxes – the two days in the year when day and night are of equal length

Fasting – eating less food, giving up things we enjoy to help us more aware of God

Holy Days of Obligation – days, apart from Sunday, when Catholics are asked to go to Mass

Liturgical – to do with Church celebrations (especially sacraments)

Liturgical colour – colours associated with Church Seasons and celebrations (especially sacraments)

Liturgical Year – Church Year; includes Church Seasons (e.g., Advent) and Church's way of measuring time (e.g., Sunday as the week's holy day)

Magi – the people from the East who came to visit the child Jesus (see Matthew 2)

Ministry – working for God and for others

Mystery – a reality that people cannot fully grasp or define

Original Sin – the state of being born separated from God, which is ended by Baptism (see p.66 of Student Text for more detail)

Prayer – making time to become more aware of God's love and focusing on God

Public ministry – the time in the life of Jesus after he left his home and went around the Holy Land bringing people to God

Triumphant – joyful, delighted and taking pride in a particular activity or way of life

Lesson 25

Annunciation – comes from the Latin word for 'announcement', particularly the announcement by the Angel Gabriel to Mary about Jesus being born

Assured – when a person is made to feel sure

God-fearing – having respect and love for God; being aware of God's place in life

Messiah – leader from God, expected by the Jewish people to bring peace and freedom

Mysteries (of the Rosary) – moments in the life of Jesus and Mary, his mother, on which we focus when we pray the Rosary

Passover festival – special day of celebration in the Jewish calendar remembering the escape by the Israelites from slavery in Egypt to freedom

Temple – most important building in Jerusalem in the time of Jesus; place of worship for Jews

Visitation – visit

Term 2

Lesson 1

Conflict – clash, disagreement, dispute, quarrel

Effectively – doing something in a way that works well

Gobsmacked – speechless, totally amazed

Lesson 2

Capernaum – town beside the Sea of Galilee

Council of Nicaea – official meeting of bishops held in Nicaea in AD 325 to settle a dispute over whether Jesus was the Son of God

Donatists – fourth-century group of North African Christians who refused to accept back any Christians who had become pagan again in order to escape torture

Focusing – paying attention

Heretics – people who rejected Christian beliefs

Nicaea – town founded by the Romans in fourth century BC in an area that is now in Turkey

Passover – Jewish feast recalling the escape from Egypt

Persecution – abuse and torture

Lesson 3

Byzantium – city that Constantine made capital of Roman Empire in AD 325; now called Istanbul

Constantine – Roman Emperor who stopped the persecution of Christians

Constantinople – new name for Byzantium; literally ‘the city of Constantine’

Edict of Milan – legal announcement of the decision that made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire in AD 311

Emperor – ruler of an empire

Eternally begotten – forever the Son of God

Excommunicated – expelled from the Church community

Glorified – seen as splendid and wonderful

Great Schism – the great split between Eastern and Western Christians dated AD 1054.

In accordance with the Scriptures – as it says in the Bible

Incarnate – born, literally ‘to take on human flesh’

One holy catholic and apostolic Church – Church that is united, that reflects God in its way of living, and that comes from the Apostles

Patriarch – special title of honour, meaning ‘Father’, given to Christian bishops of some important places (e.g., Constantinople)

Proceeds from – comes from

Roman Empire – area around the Mediterranean Sea controlled by Rome

Salvation – being saved from sin and selfishness

Worshipped – treated with deep love and admiration

Lesson 4

Abundance – plenty

Apostles' Creed – our oldest summary of Christian beliefs; still used by all Christians today

Deliverance – rescue from danger

Ecumenical Councils – official meeting of bishops from all over the world

Emigrated – left their home country to live in another country

Great Schism – the great split between Eastern and Western Christians dated AD 1054

Gregory Nazienzen – important saint who was a Christian leader and eventually Bishop of Constantinople in late fourth century

Independent – free from outside control

John Chrysostom – important saint who became Bishop of Constantinople some years after Gregory Nazienzen. Famous for the quality of his preaching

Nicene Creed – third-century summary of Christian beliefs made by the Council of Nicaea

Orthodox – name for Eastern Christians; literally means 'right belief'

Patriarch – special title of honour, meaning 'Father'

Patriarchate – large area (containing several dioceses) of a national Church

Relic – something used by a saint; part of a saint's human remains (e.g., bones)

Seasonable weather – weather that is normal for the season

Lesson 5

Chrismation – name for Confirmation in the Orthodox Church

Holy Table – table used for Eucharist

Holy Unction – name for Sacrament of the Sick in the Orthodox Church

Iconostasis (Icon Screen) – screen or partition decorated with icons that separates the area around the altar from the rest of an Orthodox church

Icons – holy images, painted on wood; used particularly by Orthodox Christians

Incense – special resin or gum placed on hot charcoal to releasing scent and smoke; used as a symbol of prayer and worship

Orthodox – name for Eastern Christians; literally means 'right belief'

Procession – group of people walking in an organised way

Reverence – attitude of respect

Royal Doors – doors in the centre of the iconostasis (icon screen)

Sanctuary – area around the altar of a church

Lesson 6

Damnation – being condemned to hell

Excommunication – being put out of (or expelled from) the Church community

Indulgences – believed to help a person to get to heaven; gained by saying particular prayers or by doing a pilgrimage; but the practice was abused in the sixteenth century, when indulgences appeared to be offered in direct exchange for money

Protestants – those who protested at abuses in the Church

Theses – arguments or points in favour of or against something (e.g., indulgences)

Lesson 7

Catechism – question-and-answer summary of beliefs

General Councils of the Church – official meetings of bishops to discuss and decide about important issues concerning the Church (e.g., Council of Nicaea, AD 325)

Good works – good actions; actions intended to help others

Lecturer – teacher at a university

Professor – teacher at university in charge of a particular subject or area of learning

Successors – people who succeed (or take over from) others

Lesson 8

Anglo-Saxon – old English, before the Norman conquest (around AD 1066)

Lesson 9

Anglican – baptised person who belongs to the Church of Ireland or to any of the Christian communities connected to the Church of England

Anglican Communion – worldwide grouping made up of national communities of Anglicans (see above); originally grew out of the Church of England

Apostles' Creed – our oldest summary of Christian beliefs; still used by all Christians today

Catholic – ‘general’ or ‘universal’; usual description for baptised person who belongs to the Roman Catholic Church; also used by some Anglicans and some Eastern Christians (though this does not mean they belong to the *Roman Catholic Church*)

Denominations – groups of religious believers with their own beliefs and organisation

Greek Orthodox – national Orthodox Christian Church of Greece

Methodist – baptised person who belongs to the Methodist denomination

Nicene Creed – third-century summary of Christian beliefs made by the Council of Nicaea

Orthodox – baptised person who belongs to the Orthodox Church; usual description for Eastern Christians; literally means ‘right belief’

Politician – person who is or who wants to be elected to government

Presbyterian – baptised person who belongs to the Presbyterian faith community

Protestant – Christian who belongs to one of the Protestant denominations

Reformed – changed so as to correct; title sometimes used to describe Western Christians whose communities of faith are rooted in Christian groupings that rejected the leadership of the Bishop of Rome (the Pope) and certain beliefs and practices of the Catholic Church

Roman Catholic – Christian who belongs to the Catholic Church under the leadership of the Bishop of Rome (the Pope)

Russian Orthodox – national Orthodox Christian Church of Russia

Lesson 10

Anglican – a member of one of the faith communities that make up the Anglican Communion, e.g., the Church of Ireland

Anglican Communion – worldwide grouping made up of national communities of Anglicans (see above); originally grew out of the Church of England

Anglo-Catholics – Anglicans who have kept features of Catholicism, e.g., rituals, from before the time of the Reformation

Archbishop of Canterbury – chief bishop of the Church of England who also has a leadership role in the Anglican Communion

Church of England – distinct Christian grouping that emerged in England following the dispute of Henry VIII with the Bishop of Rome (the Pope)

Denominations – groups of religious believers with their own beliefs and organisation
English Reformation – sixteenth-century change that led to the start of Protestantism in England
Evangelical – comes from Greek word (*evangelion*) which means ‘gospel’; describes Christians who prefer a simpler form of Protestant belief, with less emphasis on ritual and more emphasis on sacred scripture and personal change
General Synod – national meeting of the Anglican Church in a particular country
Ministry – the work of a minister [one who looks after the needs of a community of faith]
Missionaries – people who go out to others in order to change their beliefs
Movement – trend or drift

Lesson 11

Conference – annual general meeting of Methodists
Denominations – groups of religious believers with their own beliefs and organisation
Evangelical – comes from Greek word (*evangelion*) which means ‘gospel’; describes Christians who prefer a simpler form of Protestant belief, with less emphasis on ritual and more emphasis on sacred scripture and personal change
John Wesley – founder of Methodism, along with some others
Method – way
Methodist – title to describe Christians who belongs to the reform group begun from the Church of England by John Wesley and his companions
Ministry – the work of a minister [one who looks after the needs of a community of faith]
Missionary – person who goes out to others in order to change their beliefs
Mistreatment – bad treatment
President – leader of the Methodist Conference
Roll – official list of names
Saved – brought to safety, away from all danger, sin and selfishness
Sermon – formal speech given at a religious gathering
Service – official public meeting or gathering for prayer and worship
Supreme – highest
Tradition – way of doing or seeing or thinking about things that is handed on

Lesson 12

Communion Service – special form of worship which uses bread and wine and where people receive Communion
Communion Token – card that gives permission to a Presbyterian to take the bread and wine at the Sunday Communion Service
Elder – Presbyterian elected to leadership role in the local community of faith
General Assembly – annual meeting of the Presbyterian faith community
John Calvin – continued with work and thinking of Luther. Together with Luther, he is the founder of Protestantism
John Knox – brought the teachings of Calvin to Scotland
Kirk – a Presbyterian church building
Kirk Session – the group of elders who govern the local Presbyterian congregation or community
Ministry – the work of a minister [one who looks after the needs of a community of faith]
Moderator – chairperson of the General Assembly, elected for one year

Presbyterian – baptised person belonging to a Christian community of faith that follows the teachings of John Calvin

Pulpit – a raised platform or stand from which a person may speak to a gathering

Settlers – people who freely leave their home place to settle elsewhere

Sole – only

Lesson 13

Archbishop – special title of bishop who leads and looks after the chief diocese in a particular province

Bishop – successor of the Apostles; leader in faith of a diocese

Bishops' Conference – gathering of bishops to discuss and make decisions

Bulletin – form of news and information

Cardinal – special title given to a bishop chosen by the Pope to help him in leading the Church throughout the world

Courtesy – action that shows respect; good manners

Curate – priest who assists a parish priest

Deacon – minister ordained to assist bishop and priests

Diocese – area or territory that is looked after by a bishop; divided into parishes

Ecclesiastical provinces – areas of a country made up of particular groups of dioceses

Parish – area of a diocese given over by the bishop to the care of a parish priest

Pope – title for Bishop of Rome; literally means 'Father'

Priest – minister ordained to assist a bishop

Primate – chief bishop

Resurrection – rising out of death to new life

Roman Catholic – a member of the Roman Catholic Church

Sistine Chapel – Church in the Vatican where cardinals gather to elect a new Pope; its ceiling was painted by Michelangelo

Successors – people who succeed (or take over from) others

Tradition – the handing on of the Good News by teaching and example through the power of the Holy Spirit

Lesson 14

Denominations – groups of religious believers with their own beliefs and organisation

Ecumenical – literally 'worldwide'; comes from Greek word meaning 'the whole household' or 'everybody'

Ecumenism – working towards better cooperation and understanding between Christians of different traditions; aims to bring unity to the Church of Christ

Initiatives – steps or efforts towards a particular goal

Mockery – treating with disrespect

World Council of Churches – international organisation set up in 1948 to promote ecumenism

World Missionary Conference – special meeting of representatives of many Protestant denominations held in Edinburgh (Scotland) in 1910 to promote unity among Christians of different denominations

Lesson 15

Acts of the Apostles – book from the New Testament telling the story of the first Christians and of St Paul

Ascension – going up

Centurion – Roman officer in charge of a number of soldiers

Compassionate – kind or sympathetic, especially to those in difficulty

Downtrodden – discouraged, downhearted, in despair

Eyewitness – person who was at an event or happening and who is able to describe it

Leprosy - in the Gospels, leprosy is the term used for a skin disease

Miracles (of Jesus) – special powerful deeds of Jesus

Miraculous – marvellous, amazing

Movement – trend or drift

Outcast – person who is rejected by others

Parables – stories of a special kind told by Jesus to invite people to see things in a particular way or to act in a particular way

Presentation in the Temple – Mary and Joseph brought the infant Jesus to the Temple in Jerusalem to fulfil the Law of Moses which required that all firstborn boys be brought there and presented prayerfully to God

Testimony – evidence

Lesson 16

Cataract – clouding of the natural lens of the eye

Cleft – split or divided

Clinic – health centre

Commotion – noisy disturbance

Corrective – curing, fixing

Disfigurements – scars or other marks that spoil

Miracles (of Jesus) – special powerful deeds of Jesus

Palate – upper surface of mouth

Prophet – spokesperson for God; chosen by God to speak out and to call people back to right relationship with God and one another

Synagogue – meeting place where Jews gathered to pray; also used as a school and law court

Volunteer – person who offers help for no pay

Lesson 17

Demon – evil, non-physical force or spirit

Disabled – deprived of power or strength or understanding through some condition, or through an accident, or through an illness

Lesson 18

Dingy – dismal, grimy, dreary

Lesson 20

Demons – Evil, non-physical forces or spirits

Disability – lack of power or strength or understanding through some condition, or through an accident, or through an illness

Lesson 21

Betrayed – handed over to an enemy

Courtyard – open space inside the Temple area

Garden of Gethsemane – name of garden where Jesus was arrested

High Priest – leader of the Sanhedrin, i.e., the Jerusalem-based religious and civil court for Jewish people; included Pharisees, Sadducees and scribes

Holy Week – begins on Palm Sunday and ends on Easter Sunday (see student text, p.81)

Jewish elders – people of influence among the Jewish people

Jewish priests – those who had leadership roles in the worship at the Temple in Jerusalem

Passion (of Jesus) – suffering (of Jesus)

Resurrection – rising out of death to new life

Temple – most important building in Jerusalem in the time of Jesus; place of worship for Jews

Triduum – Latin word for ‘Three Days’ (see student text, pp.79-80)

Lesson 22

Caiphias – name of High Priest at the time of the arrest of Jesus, leader of the Sanhedrin (see below)

Herod – Herod Antipas (20 BC–c. AD 40), king of Galilee and Peraea; ordered the death of John the Baptist and mocked Jesus before his death

Holy Week – begins on Palm Sunday and ends on Easter Sunday (see student text, p.81)

Pilate (Pontius Pilate) – Roman Governor of Judaea from AD 26 to around AD 36, including the time of the arrest of Jesus

Sanhedrin – Jerusalem-based religious and civil court for Jewish people; included Pharisees, Sadducees and scribes

Lesson 23

Bar Mitzvah – celebration to mark the coming of age of a Jewish boy; Hebrew phrase for ‘Son of the Law’ (see student text, p.184)

Holy Week – begins on Palm Sunday and ends on Easter Sunday (see student text, p.81)

Passover festival – special day of celebration in the Jewish calendar remembering the escape by the Israelites from slavery in Egypt to freedom

TERM 3

Lesson 1

Foster-mother – woman who acts as parent and guardian for a child in place of the child’s birth mother but without legally adopting the child

Joseph of Arimathea – the owner of the tomb in which the body of Jesus was placed

Passover lambs – lambs sacrificed during the Passover festival

Spices – highly scented plant products

Lesson 2

Eucharistic Prayer – prayer of praise and thanks to God, during which the bread and wine are changed into the body and blood of Christ

Goal Shoot – player with responsibility for remaining in position so as to score goals

Liturgy of the Eucharist – second major part of the Mass; includes the Presentation of the Gifts (when bread and wine are brought to the altar), the Eucharistic Prayer (see above) and the Rite of Communion (see below)

Liturgy of the Word – first major part of the Mass; includes readings from scripture, homily and prayer of the faithful

Prophets – spokespeople for God; chosen by God to speak out and to call people back to right relationship with God and one another

Rite of Communion – Begins with the ‘Our Father’; during it people go in procession to receive Holy Communion

Lesson 3

Appearances – occasions when the Risen Jesus is physically visible to human eyes

Ascension – Jesus going up to heaven

Bethany – village outside Jerusalem

Breaking of Bread – name used by Christians for Eucharist or Mass

Cleopas – one of the two people who met the Risen Jesus on the road to Emmaus

Peeked – took a quick look

Revived – wakened up

Transformed – changed in structure, appearance or in nature

Lesson 4

Aramaic – spoken language in Palestine at the time of Jesus

Asia – the earth’s largest continent; name for the countries and the land east of Europe when taken together

Mesopotamia – land in Middle East between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates; part of the country now known as Iraq

Lesson 5

Boundaries - barriers

Community – group of people drawn together by a common identity or interest, e.g., by the place in which they live or by belief in Jesus Christ

Cultural – to do with culture, i.e., the attitudes, behaviours, beliefs and traditions that are typical of a particular group

Disability – lack of power or strength or understanding through some condition, or through an accident, or through an illness

Diversity – difference

Federation – individual groups joined together in a single organisation

Fragility – state of being fragile or easily broken or damaged

Intellectual – concerning the mind

Intentional – deliberate, intended, planned

Interdependently – in such a way that people can depend on one another for help

Learning disabilities – difficulty with learning caused by some condition or by an accident or as the result of an illness

Lesson 6

Braille – system of writing that uses raised dots to represent letters and numbers

Confirmed – presented facts as definite

Disability – lack of power or strength or understanding through some condition, or through an accident, or through an illness

Intentionally – deliberately; in a way that was intended or planned

Limitations – ways in which a person is limited or in which their abilities are limited

Limited – subject to limits or boundaries

Lesson 7

Reassurance – increased confidence

Sacrament – a visible sign of an invisible gift of God

Surge – a sudden increase

Lesson 8

Canaan – ancient name for area of land that lies between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea; also called Palestine

Covenant – Agreement between God and God's people (see also Term 1, Lesson 15)

Derive from – have developed from

Descendants – people who are descended from a particular person or family or group

Descended – were blood-relations of; came from

Haran – ancient city of Mesopotamia; it would be in present-day southeast Turkey

Hebrew – name for Jewish people of Old Testament times; also name for the Jewish language

Inherited – to receive from others who have gone ahead of us

Judaism – the religion of the Jewish people

Mesopotamia – land in Middle East between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates; part of the country now known as Iraq

Middle East – area around the eastern Mediterranean stretching from North Africa to Turkey and as far east as Iran

Monotheistic – believing that there is only one God

Pharaoh – Egyptian king and ruler

Plagues – widespread events resulting in huge loss, destruction or misfortune

Torah – first five books of Jewish scriptures (also called the Law of Moses or the Pentateuch [Greek for Torah]); Torah can also be used to mean the whole body of Jewish sacred writings and teachings, including the oral tradition

Worshipped – gave love and praise to God; joined in religious services and prayer

Lesson 9

Dietary laws – laws concerning food

Havdalah – Jewish celebration to mark the end of the Sabbath

Hebrew – name for the Jewish language; much of the Jewish Bible is written in this language

Menorah – seven-branched candlestick, used in Temple worship

Mezuzah – holder to contain Shema (written in small text); usually placed beside main door

Sabbath – special day of rest and prayer; Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday evening and ends on Saturday evening

Shabbat – Hebrew word for Sabbath

Shema – a central text of the Jewish religion: Deuteronomy 6:4-9

Siddur – Jewish prayer book containing text of Jewish daily prayers

Tanakh – word for Jewish scriptures

Tefillin – small leather pouches to contain miniature text of the Shema

Temple – most important building in Jerusalem in the time of Jesus; place of worship for Jews

Yahweh – pronounced *Yah-way*; Hebrew name for God; never spoken aloud by Jewish people as a sign of deep respect

Lesson 10

Affliction – great suffering caused by a disaster or by hardship

Calendar – way of dividing the year into months, weeks and days

Elijah – great prophet (person chosen by God to speak for God) in the Old Testament times

Esther – a beautiful Jewish woman chosen by the emperor of Persia as his wife; she stopped Haman's plot to eliminate all the Jews in Persia at that time

Feasts – days when certain events or people are celebrated and remembered

Festivals – one or more days used to celebrate a particular time or event

Haman of Persia – a minister (or leading official) of the emperor of Persia who hated the Jews of his day

Messiah – leader from God expected by the Jewish people to bring peace and freedom

New Moon Festival – the days of celebration that marked the beginning of a new month, when the new moon first appeared in the sky

Ornaments – decorations

Persia – empire in southern Asia begun in the sixth century BC and destroyed in the fourth century BC

Tambourines – shallow drum, with metal disks in the sides

Lesson 11

Ceremonies – events celebrated in a special or traditional way

Covenant – agreement between God and God's people (see also Term 1, Lesson 15)

In accordance with – as it says in

Isaac – son of Abraham and Sarah

Obligations – duties; things that must (or ought to) be done

Orthodox Jewish worship – the public prayer of the Orthodox Jews (see student text, p.179)

Rebekah – character in the Bible who eventually became wife of Isaac

Sanctified – given completely to

Lesson 12

Community – group of people drawn together by a common identity or interest, e.g., by the place in which they live or by belief in Jesus Christ

Judaism – the religion of the Jewish people

J3:

TERM 1

Term 1, Lesson 1: Welcome Back!

identity: who a person is

puberty: physical development from teenager to adult

territory: area of knowledge and interest

vocation: calling in life (normally to serve other people)

Term 1, Lesson 2: I Am Valuable!

characteristics: qualities that mark out and identify a person or object

confides: trusts; tells something in confidence

DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid, the basic unit of biological identity

iris: coloured part of the eye

Term 1, Lesson 3: Getting To Know Me – My Outer Self

fraction: a part; not the whole of something

notion: idea, concept

preferences: strong likes

Term 1, Lesson 4: Getting To Know Me – My Inner Self

abysmal: very bad

resentment: a feeling of deep and bitter anger and ill-will

Term 1, Lesson 5: My Inner Self In Past Times

dejected: in bad form, feeling low

Term 1, Lesson 7: What Do I Want To Become?

amputated: removed in an operation

Term 1, Lesson 8: Finding My Way

persevere: persist; continue; ‘hang in’ (usually in doing something difficult)

technical: complicated; demanding

Term 1, Lesson 9: Who Does God Want Me To Become?

apprenticeship: employment with someone who teaches a craft or skill

capital: money

deposited: gave into safe-keeping

develop your full potential: be your full self; be fully alive

entrusted: gave

interest: money earned on a loan, a percentage of the original amount

promptly: immediately

summoned: called

Term 1, Lesson 10: The Beatitudes

fulfil their potential: reach their full development; grow fully
grieve: mourn; the feeling of loss after the death of a friend or relative
honourable: focused on doing the right thing
inequality: lack of equality
mourning: feeling the loss of a loved one (usually after a death)
right living: living decently and properly
strive: make a serious effort to do something

Term 1, Lesson 11: Knowing My Values

proper: correct, right, decent
vision: mental image or idea

Term 1, Lesson 12: Staying True To My Values

circumstances: overall situation
invincible: unbeatable; not capable of being destroyed
ligaments: tough body fibres that connect muscle and bone in the body
loggers: people who cut down trees
rainforests: forests with heavy annual rainfall, especially near Equator
specialist: expert (in this case in surgery)

Term 1, Lesson 13: My Choices Affect My Future

devastated: destroyed on a large scale
glimpse: a quick, incomplete view (of something or someone)
internal bank account: a bank account belonging to and used by the bank itself to store its own money or debts
plummeted: dropped quickly by a huge amount
squandered: wasted; threw away

Term 1, Lesson 14: What Worth Do Others Have?

Beijing: capital of the People's Republic of China
devalued (by others): made little of (by others)
disrespected: shown no respect or value
nationality: the fact of belonging to a particular country
sniggered: laughed quietly in a way that shows disrespect
sympathetic: kind and understanding

Term 1, Lesson 15: God Has Blessed My Growing

hormones: chemicals that trigger physical change in the body
instinctively: automatically
twilight: half-light; a faint light
vibrations: tremors

Term 1, Lesson 16: A Special Development

complement: to balance; to go together

descendants: children of later generations

glands: parts of the body that produce hormones

oestrogen: the hormone that triggers physical change in the female body

ovaries: glands in the female body, which produce the hormone called oestrogen and also produce ova (life cells)

testes: glands in the male body, which produce the hormone called testosterone and also produce sperm

Term 1, Lesson 17: Death and Eternal Life

bereaved: feeling loss and sorrow after the death of a loved one

conceived: thought of; imagined

decades: tens (in this case, the ten Hail Marys of each section of the Rosary)

Easter Triduum: Most important time of Church Year. Begins Holy Thursday evening and ends Easter Sunday evening.

entrust: give

fulfilment: feeling of contentment when important desires are achieved

general intercessions: prayers that ask God for something

incense: fragrant or perfumed grains of gum or resin

their full potential: the full extent of what they can be as people

transitional: in-between

Term 1, Lesson 18: Friendship

aspect: quality or part

human dignity: the worth that a person has because they are human

meek: humble; gentle; without 'airs and graces'

Term 1, Lesson 19: Friendship and Communication

communication: exchanging information and feelings

exploit: take advantage of

Term 1, Lesson 20: Jesus Leads People To Friendship With God

Hallowed be thy name: may your name be treated with respect

trespass: to offend; to sin against

trespasses: faults; offences; sins

Term 1, Lesson 21: Your Friendship With God

awareness: knowledge; sense; idea

posture: the way you carry or hold yourself

transform: change

Term 1, Lesson 22: Awareness of God; Image of God

awareness: knowledge; sense; idea

disillusioned: disappointed; disheartened

statistics: numbers that measure how often something happens or occurs

unfamiliar territory: unknown feelings and unknown areas of life

Term 1, Lesson 24: Prayer Service For Advent

refugees: people forced to flee from and unable to return to their homes
because of threats

Term 1, Lesson 25: Christmas

decent: respectable

income: pay; amount of money a person gets or takes in

TERM 2

Term 2, Lesson 1: Check Your Attitude! Check Your Outlook!

attitude: the way you think

self-worth: the value you have for yourself

Term 2, Lesson 2: Jesus' Attitude To The World

pasture: green fields

Term 2, Lesson 3: Jesus And His Relationship With Others

Jericho: ancient town north of the Dead Sea

Term 2, Lesson 4: The Woman Given Peace By Jesus

crusade: campaign; movement; fight

heckled: jeered; interrupted

pent-up: held-back; unexpressed

plantation owner: owner of large area of land used for growing crop(s)

slavery: being owned by another person; working for no pay under the
control of another person

Term 2, Lesson 5: The Woman Crippled For Eighteen Years

Sabbath: holy day (The Jewish Sabbath lasts from Friday evening to
Saturday evening)

Term 2, Lesson 6: The Centurion's Servant

kidney transplant: surgical operation to move a kidney from one person to another

occupying force: army that has taken over the country of another people

Term 2, Lesson 7: Focusing On Unfair Feelings

assumptions: things taken for granted

bias: feeling in favour of something or someone

evaporated: dried up; disappeared

indefensible: something that cannot be explained or justified

make judgements: come to conclusions; decide what someone is like

prejudiced: having an unfair feeling against someone for no good reason.

(This concept will be explored in greater detail in the next lesson.)

Term 2, Lesson 8: Prejudice and Stereotyping

stereotyping: a particular way in which prejudice is often present; labelling people before getting to know them

Term 2, Lesson 9: Acting Unfairly

debriefing: report back (e.g. after the game or other task)

discrimination: prejudice in action; acting on the basis of prejudice

prejudice: to pre-judge someone on the basis of an unfair feeling, i.e. before you get to know them

simulation game: a 'pretend' game

Term 2, Lesson 10: Prejudice: Unfair Systems

institutional: connected with an institution or public organisation

maintain: uphold; keep something going

Rwanda: country in Central Africa

structural: connected to (or part of) the whole structure or system

Sudan: country in Eastern Africa

Yugoslavia: area of territory across the Adriatic Sea from Italy; broke up into several countries (including Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina) towards the end of the twentieth century

Term 2, Lesson 11: A Very Particular Sort of Prejudice

flustered: confused; anxious; embarrassed

Term 2, Lesson 12: Moving Beyond Sectarianism

confined: limited

Term 2, Lesson 13: Lent: Keeping Focused

habits: repeated ways or patterns of behaviour

persistence: determination; sticking at something

Term 2, Lesson 14: What Makes Something Fair?

rightfully: properly

treatment: way of treating or behaving towards

Term 2, Lesson 15: Justice and Human Rights

civilisation: country or society

culture: shared values and ways of behaving (e.g. by people of a particular country)

Declaration: statement

exploited: taken advantage of

extreme nationalism: the belief that one's own country and culture is superior to any other

gender: being either male or female

human dignity: the reason for the respect that is due to each person

human rights: things to which human beings are entitled because they are human

intolerance: not being willing to recognise and respect differences in opinions and beliefs

liberty: freedom

nationality: the fact of belonging to a particular country

peaceful assembly and association: gathering together with others peacefully

politics: opinions and arguments that focus on how a country is ruled

precisely: exactly

preference: choosing in favour of something one likes

presumed: supposed; taken for; considered to be

privilege: something that is earned, not to be presumed

residence: the place in which one lives

social security: insurance in time of need; financial help in retirement

traitor: person who says one thing and does another; one who betrays

United Nations: international organisation founded in 1945 to increase co-operation between countries in matters of law, security and economics

weighing scales: a balance, where known weights are used on one side and the object to be weighed is placed on the other

Term 2, Lesson 16: The Needs Of The Wider World

armed conflicts: wars

civil war: war between opposing groups in the same country

corrugated: rippled; wavy; ridged

devastated: destroyed; laid waste

fertiliser: something added to soil to improve its power to grow things

global: worldwide

income: money earned or received

landmines: devices hidden or buried in the soil that explode when stepped on, causing dreadful wounds, e.g. ripping away the foot or the

entire lower leg
malaria: a disease caused by mosquitoes, which carry the infection
mesh: fine netting
motivated: encouraged to do something
plough: used in farming to break up the surface of the land
tribe: family; clan; group

Term 2, Lesson 17: Islam – Beginnings And Development

monotheistic faith: belief in one God (as opposed to several or many)

Term 2, Lesson 18: The Sacred Text And The Tradition Of Islam

inspiration: motivation; encouragement

Term 2, Lesson 19: Islam – Core Beliefs And Right Living

Ka'ba (or Cube): focal point of the Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca; stone building shaped like a cube
ritual washing: using water in a special way, both as a means of cleaning and as a sign of the desire to be ready for prayer
the will of Allah: what Allah (God) wants

Term 2, Lesson 20: Islam – Festivals and Worship

prayer of petition: a prayer that asks God for something in particular
sacrifice: letting something go or doing without something (in this case, for God)

Term 2, Lesson 21: Islam – Rituals, Customs And Symbols

intoxicant: a substance or drug that causes loss of self-control
prosperous: rich; well-to-do
slaughtered: killed
vegetation: greenery; plant growth

Term 2, Lesson 23: Palm Sunday

battalions: army units complete with headquarters and three or more units of soldiers
Bethphage: place on the Mount of Olives, very near Jerusalem
culminate: end; finish with
Hosanna: a shout of praise
triumphant: victorious

Term 2, Lesson 24: A Reflection For Holy Thursday

Passover: major feast of the Jewish religious year; recalls the escape from slavery in Egypt
psychiatric hospital: hospital for treatment of serious mental disorders

psychiatrists: doctors who specialise in the treatment of serious mental problems

TERM 3

Term 3, Lesson 2: Sent To Serve

contested: disputed

destined: meant or intended to go in a certain direction

Geo: abbreviation for George

mudguard: curved piece of material on a vehicle that prevents mud being thrown up by wheel

persevering determination: very strong intention, purpose or goal

worshipped: treated with deep love and respect

Term 3, Lesson 3: Difficult Times

devout: devoted; staunch

eliminated: got rid of; destroyed

Jewish law: the Torah, the first five books of the Bible; the Pentateuch

persecutors: people who set out to cause others to suffer

Term 3, Lesson 4: From Saul To Paul – A Man With A Mission

child slave labour: forcing children to do unpaid work without proper food, without the opportunity for play or talk, without human rights, without human dignity

Damascus: important city (in modern-day Syria)

Gentiles: people who are not Jewish

hazardous: very dangerous

persecutor: person who sets out to cause others (in this case the followers of Jesus) to suffer

promoter: someone who promotes, encourages or supports an event or idea or person

Term 3, Lesson 5: Paul – Man Of Journeys And Man of Letters

canvassing: promoting a political party; encouraging others to vote in a particular way in an election or referendum

founded: started; began; set up

house arrest: being confined to home by the civil authority (enforced by the police or army)

missionary journeys: journeys or travels to promote or spread a particular ideal or religious message (in this case, the Good News about Jesus Christ)

quarrel: argue; fight

Term 3, Lesson 6: Christianity Comes To Ireland

agricultural: connected with farming

'Confessio': document written by Patrick, outlining his faith and his motivation

cut off from civilisation: cut off from everything familiar; cut off from other people/society

druids: pre-Christian leaders of pagan worship among the Celts

filter into Ireland: arrive gradually or slowly into Ireland

forced labour: work that one is made to do without consent or agreement

hospitality: welcome; care; looking after visitors and friends

pagans: people who do believe in many gods or in no god, and not in the God of Christianity, Judaism or Islam

penance: an action that is done to make up for a failing, mistake or sin

practices: customs; ways

slave-master: person who is in charge of slaves

Term 3, Lesson 7: Christianity Develops In Ireland

boundaries: the lines that mark the limit or extent of something

Cistercians: religious order begun towards the end of the eleventh century; strict, noted for silence, prayer and manual (especially farm) work

dialogue: conversation between two people or groups

inhumanity: terrible cruelty

institution: public organisation

liturgy: celebrations of the Church that involve public prayer or sacraments

mislead: deceive by not telling the full truth; give the wrong impression

Plantation (in Ireland): taking of land by the English government from native Irish people (who were Catholic) and giving that land to people from mainland Britain (who were Protestant)

reinforced: strengthened

Requiem Mass: A funeral Mass or a Mass in which one prays for someone who has died

sacraments: the main religious rituals or forms of worship in the Church, e.g. Baptism, Eucharist, etc.

spiritual care: seeing to or looking after a person's inner self

subsequent: later

synod: a special Church gathering to discuss issues, and to decide on rules and laws for Church life

Term 3, Lesson 8: The Mark You Will Make

idealism: plans and activities based on the best personal values

species: belonging to a specific kind

voluntary: service freely given

Term 3, Lesson 9: Marriage And Priesthood

celibacy: a promise made to God and to the Church not to marry

celibate
consider

<i>anointing</i>	coronation came to have Messianic significance. Mark saw the anointing of Jesus at Bethany as a sign that he was the Messiah.
<i>ascension</i>	The event 40 days after the resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father, in heaven recorded in Luke 24 and Acts 1.
<i>authority</i>	Christians believe that the Bible, religious leaders and statements of belief, e.g. the Apostles Creed should be respected as conveying deep religious truths.
<i>baptism</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The sacrament through which people become members of the Church.2. In Mark's Gospel, John the Baptist used baptism as a way of washing away sins in readiness for the coming of the Messiah. He also baptised Jesus, though this was not connected with washing away of sin.
<i>Bible.</i>	Sacred book for Christians containing both the Old and New Testaments
<i>centurion</i>	An important officer in the Roman Army. A centurion was present at Jesus. Crucifixion.
<i>Christ</i>	The leader promised by God to the Jews. The word literally means 'Anointed One' in Greek; the Hebrew equivalent is Messiah. Christians believe Jesus to be the Christ.
<i>Christian</i>	Someone who believes in Jesus Christ and follows the religion based on his teachings.
<i>commandment</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A rule for living, given by God.2. One of the Ten Commandments.

	3. Jesus said that the greatest commandments were love of God and of neighbour.
<i>commission</i>	The occasion, after the Resurrection, when the risen Jesus told the Eleven to preach the good news to the whole world.
<i>cross</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Christian symbol, based on the sacrifice of Jesus at his crucifixion. 2. The object on which Jesus was crucified.
<i>crucifixion</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross. 2. The execution and death of Jesus on Good Friday.
<i>disciples</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Followers of Jesus. 2. This term is often used to refer the first twelve followers of Jesus. 3. Any Christian, in any age, who lives their life according to Gospel values.
<i>discipleship</i>	Following Jesus during his lifetime. To be an active believer in Jesus.
<i>discrimination</i>	To treat someone or something differently either favouring or denying something, e.g. not allowing lepers to be part of the community in Mark's Gospel.
<i>Elijah</i>	An Old Testament prophet. It was believed that he would come to help good people in trouble and return to prepare the way for the Messiah.
<i>equality</i>	Treating every person in a way that ensures justice and fairness.
<i>faith</i>	Belief and trust in someone, e.g. Jesus.
<i>Gethsemane</i>	Garden outside Jerusalem where Jesus prayed before his arrest and execution.
<i>Golgotha</i>	Literally .Skull Hill; it is the place where Jesus was crucified.
<i>Gospel</i>	Literally .Good News, there are four Gospels telling of the life and work of Jesus.
<i>haemorrhage</i>	Severe loss of blood.
<i>healing</i>	Making someone better who is physically ill, or who is suffering mentally or emotionally.
<i>Herodians</i>	These people were supporters of the Herod family.
<i>Holy Spirit</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The third person of the Holy Trinity who descended like a dove on Jesus at his baptism. 2. Christians believe that the Holy Spirit is present and inspires them.
<i>Jesus</i>	1st century Jewish teacher and holy man, believed by Christians to be the Son of God.
<i>justice</i>	Ensuring that all are treated fairly and their rights are upheld.
<i>Kingdom of God</i>	Wherever God is honoured as king and his authority accepted. Jesus taught about the Kingdom of God both on earth and in heaven. The rule of God.
<i>Last Supper</i>	The final meal that Jesus ate with his disciples, on the evening

	before his execution. It was based on the Jewish Passover and is the basis of Holy Communion today.
<i>leprosy</i>	A disease of the skin. Those who had leprosy were treated as outcasts.
<i>materialist</i>	Used to describe someone who has a great interest in possessions, money and wealth.
<i>Messiah</i>	The person whom God will send to save humanity, believed by Christians to be Jesus (the Anointed One). Hebrew form of the word .Christ.
<i>ministry</i>	This term is used to refer to Jesus work of teaching and healing as recorded in the gospels.
<i>miracle</i>	An event that lies beyond normal human knowledge and understanding. It is an unexplained event with religious significance.
<i>mission</i>	Being sent out to complete a task, e.g. the disciples were sent out to preach the Gospel.
<i>Moses</i>	The man who rescued the Jews from Egypt and received the Ten Commandments from God.
<i>non-violent protest</i>	A demonstration or other action which draws attention to wrong without resorting to violence.
<i>outcasts</i>	Those who were rejected by others in society, e.g. lepers, and not given fair treatment.
<i>parables</i>	Stories told by Jesus that have spiritual meanings.
<i>The Passion</i>	The term used to describe Jesus' suffering prior to his death.
<i>Passion predictions</i>	Jesus' reference on a number of occasions to his imminent suffering and death. He often ended these predictions with a reference to his future glory.
<i>persecution</i>	To be treated badly, e.g. arrested, tortured, killed, denied rights as a result of one's beliefs.
<i>Person of Jesus</i>	The identity of Jesus, e.g. Christians believe he was the Messiah.
<i>Peter</i>	The leading Apostle. Peter was the .rock on which Jesus based the Church and was the first Pope.
<i>Pharisees</i>	Devout Jewish religious leaders whose lives centred around the keeping of the Jewish law. They came into conflict with Jesus many times on matters relating to the law.
<i>prejudice</i>	Unfairly judging someone before the facts are known. Holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
<i>the Resurrection</i>	When Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Day. An event recorded in all four gospels and the central belief of Christianity.
<i>role models</i>	People who others follow and try to copy in their actions or beliefs.
<i>Sabbath</i>	The Jewish day of rest, from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday.
<i>Satan</i>	The evil force that tempts people, also known as the Devil.
<i>scribes</i>	Known as .doctors of the Law, they were the experts in the Jewish Law at the time of Jesus.

<i>secular</i>	A set of beliefs which does not need to have God or religion in them.
<i>Son of David</i>	A title used about Jesus. Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled the Old Testament prophecy that the Messiah would be a descendant of King David.
<i>Son of God</i>	A title used for Jesus. Christians believe that before his birth as a human being, Jesus had always existed as God the Son. Also as used by the centurion after Jesus' death. Means .a Righteous Man.
<i>Son of Man</i>	A title used by Jesus of himself. In the Old Testament, the title was used of a heavenly being from God. Jesus used the title to stress that he was more than simply a human being and that he came with authority from God. Jesus also linked the title with suffering and service.
<i>source</i>	A text, statement, person, etc that supplies information.
<i>synagogue</i>	Where Jews meet for worship on the Sabbath. Jesus regularly attended the synagogue.
<i>The Temple</i>	The most sacred Jewish place of worship. It was in Jerusalem. The Romans destroyed it in AD 70. Mark states that when Jesus died, the Temple curtain was torn in two.
<i>transfiguration</i>	An incident in the New Testament when Jesus was lit up by divine light, through which the divinity of Jesus was revealed (Mark 9 2-9).
<i>the treasury</i>	The part of the Temple where the Temple Tax was paid by worshippers.
<i>the twelve</i>	The twelve men chosen by Jesus to help with his ministry.
<i>violent protest</i>	A demonstration or other action which draws attention to a wrong using violence.
<i>watershed events</i>	Something which happens that changes the course of history or someone's life.
	Term
	Definition
<i>apostles</i>	The first disciples of Jesus who became the leaders of the Early Church. The word means sent out.
<i>Aramaic</i>	The language spoken widely in Palestine in Jesus' time. Mark's Gospel contains a number of Aramaic words and phrases. Many of these are thought to be the words that Jesus actually spoke.
<i>Believers baptism</i>	Initiation into the Church, by immersion in water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony/rite and willing to live a Christian life. Some denominations prefer this to infant baptism. This form of baptism contains many similarities to the baptism of Jesus.
<i>church</i>	The Holy People of God, also called the Body of Christ, among whom Christ is

Explanation of terms 469 24/SpecA

	present and active; Members of a particular Christian denomination/tradition. A building in which Christians worship.
<i>Crucifix:</i>	A cross, with the figure of Jesus on it, which Christians use as a remembrance of the sacrifice of Jesus and as a visible sign of their faith.
<i>denomination</i>	A distinct group within the Christian faith, with its own organisation and traditions. Some of the major Christian denominations in Britain and Ireland include the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterians and Anglican churches
<i>disease</i>	A sickness or illness.
<i>divine</i>	An adjective meaning .godly. or coming from God.
<i>Easter</i>	The religious season celebrating the Resurrection of Jesus from the dead. It starts on Easter Day and finishes with the feast of Pentecost.
<i>Easter Day</i>	The day when the Resurrection of Jesus is celebrated by Christians.
<i>Easter Sunday</i>	Another term for Easter Day.
<i>empty cross</i>	A symbol of the Resurrection of Jesus. Used and worn by Christians.
<i>Eucharist</i>	Literally .thanksgiving. Another name for Holy Communion and a service in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated, using bread and wine. Thanks are given to God for his creation of the world, for the life, death and resurrection of Jesus and for the bread and wine which many Christians refer to as Jesus. Body and Blood.
<i>forgiveness</i>	Showing grace and mercy and pardoning people for what they have done wrong. In Biblical times, it was believed that only God could forgive sins.
<i>fundamentalism</i>	Belief in the Bible as a factual historical record; miracles are accepted as events that happened exactly as described. For example, a fundamentalist will accept that Jesus fed 5000 people with five loaves and two fish. Fundamentalists believe that the Bible is divinely inspired and without error.

<i>Good Friday</i>	The Friday before Easter, when Christians remember the crucifixion of Jesus.
<i>Greek</i>	The language in which the books of the New Testament were written.
<i>Hebrew</i>	The language in which most of the Jewish Old Testament scriptures were written.
<i>Holy Communion</i>	Another name for the Eucharist in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated using bread and wine.
<i>infant baptism</i> Explanation of terms 46924/SpecA/5	Initiation into the Church of babies and young children, where promises are taken on their behalf as adults. The infant is freed from sin and introduced to the saving love of God and the support of the Christian community.
<i>initiation</i>	Formal entry into a religion.
<i>liberal view</i>	The view that the Bible's authors were guided by God, but, being human, they could have made mistakes, meaning that the Bible is not entirely accurate, and need not be taken literally. This approach focuses on the spiritual truth within parables, imaginative stories and accounts of the miracles. A liberal might believe that Jesus' willingness to share a small amount of food among a large crowd of people was more important than the exact facts of the story.
<i>literalism</i>	A belief that every word of the Bible is literally true.
<i>New Testament</i>	The books of the Bible concerning the life and teachings of Jesus and his followers.
<i>Old Testament</i>	The books of the Bible, originally written in Hebrew, about the Jews before the time of Jesus. It speaks of God's covenant relationship with his people.
<i>oral tradition</i>	Unwritten rules developed by the Pharisees to help Jews keep the written law of Moses. Refers to the stories, teachings etc passed down by word of mouth and used as sources of information for his gospel by Mark.
<i>Parousia</i>	Term sometimes used to describe the

	Second Coming of Jesus
<i>Prayer.</i>	Communicating with God through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for his help or guidance
<i>rabbi</i>	A Jewish religious leader and teacher.
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	The tradition within the Christian Church which is led by the Pope. Seven sacraments are celebrated.
<i>Sadducees</i>	These were the aristocratic and priestly Jews, who tended to be remote from the ordinary people. They accepted only what was in the first five books of the Old Testament as correct and therefore did not believe in life after death.
<i>salvation</i>	Saving the soul, deliverance from sin and admission to heaven brought about by the life, death and resurrection of Jesus.
<i>Saviour</i>	A title used about Jesus. Christians believe that, through his life and death, Jesus showed people how to escape the power of evil and sin.
<i>Second Coming</i>	The belief that Jesus will come again as judge and king, when the Kingdom of God will be fully established. Sometimes called the Parousia
<i>sin</i> of terms 46924/SpecA/5	Behaviour which is against God's laws and wishes/against principles of morality. A thought, word or action which is wrong, which people know is wrong and which people freely choose. Many Jews at the time of Jesus believed that illness was a punishment for sin.
<i>the word of God</i>	God's message for humanity as conveyed by the Bible. Christians understand this in different ways.
<i>worship</i>	Honouring God through prayers and actions. For many Christians this is carried out in public in a special building.
<i>Zealots</i> Explanation	Jewish revolutionaries who plotted violent rebellion against the Romans and refused to pay Romans taxes. One of the Twelve was Simon the Zealot (Cananaean/Patriot) and others may have been Zealots, but Jesus teaching rejected their ideas on violence.

<i>abortion</i>	The deliberate termination (ending) of a pregnancy, usually before the foetus is twenty-four weeks old. Roman Catholics see this as wrong in all circumstances.
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<i>adoption</i>	The legal process where a person (child) is taken (adopted) into the family as a son or daughter.
<i>annulment</i>	When the Roman Catholic Church declares a marriage invalid. Various conditions must be met to prove this. For example, if one of the couple was unable to understand the demands of being married.
<i>anointing</i>	Being blessed with holy oil (chrism). This occurs during certain sacraments, e.g. baptism, confirmation and the anointing of the sick.
<i>apostolic</i>	Religious community which combine a life of prayer with a life working in the world.
<i>Beatitudes</i>	Meaning .blessed or happy. The Beatitudes is the beginning portion of the Sermon on the Mount. In it, Jesus describes the qualities of the inhabitants of the Kingdom of heaven and indicates how each is or will be blessed.
<i>CAFOD Catholic Fund for Overseas Development</i>	A private charity established by the Bishops of England and Wales to bring aid to less economically developed countries.
<i>capital punishment</i>	Form of punishment in which a prisoner is put to death for crimes committed.
<i>celibacy</i>	The obligation to abstain from sexual relationships; part of the vows taken by people entering religious life.
<i>chastity</i>	Making a vow not to take a wife, husband or partner and not to have sexual relations.
<i>Christian</i>	Someone who believes in Jesus Christ and follows the religion based on his teachings.
<i>church</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Holy People of God also called the body of Christ, among whom Christ is present and active. 2. Members of a particular Christian denomination/tradition. 3. A building in which Christians worship.
<i>colour</i>	Relating to the colour of a person's skin/ethnicity. Often used as a reason for unfairly judging others and making uninformed opinions about them.
<i>commandment</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A rule for living, given by God. 2. One of the Ten Commandments.

	3. Jesus said that the greatest commandments were love of God and of neighbour.
<i>contemplative</i>	In the context of Christian Vocation, this applies to those who choose to live out their vocation in structured prayer, meditation and work, usually in enclosed religious orders.
<i>contraception</i>	The artificial and chemical methods used to prevent pregnancy taking place.
<i>The death penalty</i>	Form of punishment in which a prisoner is put to death for crimes committed.
<i>death rites</i>	Ceremonies for believers in preparation for life after death.
<i>deterrence</i>	To put people off committing crimes. One of the aims of punishment.
<i>disability</i>	When a person has a mental or physical condition that limits movement or activities.
<i>discrimination</i>	To act against someone on the basis of sex, race, religion, etc. Discrimination is usually seen as wrong.
<i>divorce</i>	Legal ending of a marriage.
<i>ethics</i>	The moral principles that a person uses to guide and to judge their actions.
<i>euthanasia</i>	Inducing a painless death, with compassion, to ease suffering. From the Greek meaning .Good Death.. Some Christians believe it is .mercy killing while others see it as taking life.
<i>exclusive</i>	Not divided or shared with others.
<i>Fair trade</i>	A method of trade in which the producer of the product receives a fair payment for his/ her product, e.g. Fair trade bananas.
<i>forgiveness</i>	To pardon a person for something that they have done wrong. In Biblical times, it was believed that only God could forgive sins.
<i>fostering</i>	The taking of a child from a different family into a family home and bringing them up with the rest of the new family.
<i>gender</i>	Another word for a person's sex, i.e. male, female.
<i>holy orders</i>	A sacrament of vocation through which a person devotes their life to the service of God and takes religious vows.
<i>In vitro fertilisation (IVF)</i>	A procedure in which eggs are removed from a woman's ovaries and fertilised with sperm in a laboratory. The fertilised egg is then replaced into the woman's uterus.
<i>Just. War</i>	A war that the Christian Church defines as acceptable: this must fit certain criteria. The idea was developed by St Thomas Aquinas and the Roman Catholic Church.
<i>justice</i>	Bringing about what is right, fair, according to the law or

	making up for a wrong that has been committed.
<i>laity</i>	Members of the Church who are not in holy orders.
<i>Lay Ministry</i>	A role of service within the Church, such as a reader or a Eucharistic minister. All those who are not ordained are expected to serve God and others in their daily lives.
<i>Life-giving</i>	Having the power to give life.
<i>marital breakdown</i>	When a husband and wife no longer get on with each other, leading to the end of the marriage by divorce or separation.
<i>marriage</i>	A legal union between a man and a woman. The sacramental union between a man and woman in the Roman Catholic Church witnessed by a priest and the community.
<i>marriage ceremony</i>	The ceremony in which a man and woman marry. A rite of passage and celebrated as a sacrament in some Christian traditions.
<i>nuclear war</i>	A war in which the participants use nuclear weapons.
<i>nuclear proliferation</i>	The increase in the number of states that have the potential to use nuclear weapons
<i>obedience</i>	Obedying the superior (person in charge) of the religious order.
<i>ordination</i>	The act of making a person a priest or deacon. One of the seven sacraments recognised by some Churches, e.g. Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.
<i>pacifism</i>	The belief that it is unacceptable to take part in war and any other form of violence.
<i>parables</i>	Stories told by Jesus that have spiritual meanings.
<i>pastoral</i>	Comes from the word .shepherd. and is to describe the care that is given, for example by a priest to those in his parish.
<i>peace</i>	An absence of war and conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony.
<i>permanent</i>	Lasting or remaining without essential change
<i>poverty</i>	Living simply and sharing talents, money and material goods for the support of the community.
<i>prejudice</i>	Unfairly judging someone before the facts are known. Holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
<i>protection</i>	To stop the criminal hurting anyone in society. An aim of punishment.
<i>punishment</i>	That which is done to a person because they have broken a law.
<i>race</i>	A group of people with the same ethnic background.
<i>reconciliation</i>	A sacrament in the Roman Catholic Church. When two people or groups of people who have disagreed or

	fought with each other make up.
<i>reformation</i>	To change someone's behaviour for the better. An aim of punishment.
<i>religious life</i>	Dedicating life to God, taking vows and living in a particularly holy way.
<i>re-marriage</i>	When people who have been married before marry again.
<i>retribution</i>	To get your own back on the criminal, based on the Old Testament teaching of an eye for an eye.. An aim of punishment aimed at being proportionate to the offence committed.
<i>rite</i>	A set pattern of words and actions, for example those which are used in the celebration of the sacraments.
<i>Roman Catholic</i>	The tradition within the Christian Church which is led by the Pope. Seven sacraments are celebrated.
<i>sacramental</i>	The importance of the sacraments, e.g. the use of holy water or the sign of the cross.
<i>sacraments</i>	Rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace, e.g. baptism or the Eucharist. Roman Catholics believe that sacraments are outward signs of inward grace. Different Christian traditions celebrate different sacraments.
<i>Samaritans</i>	The Samaritans were mixed-race Jews. They regarded each other as enemies, so in Luke's parable of the Good Samaritan, the Jew had no obligation to help the injured Jew.
<i>sanctity of life</i>	Life is sacred because it is God-given.
<i>Sermon on the Mount</i>	A collection of Jesus religious and moral teachings recorded in Matthew's Gospel.
<i>sexual relationships outside marriage</i>	Sex between people who are not married to each other.
<i>sin</i>	Behaviour which is against God's laws and wishes/against principles of morality. A thought, word or action which is wrong, which people know is wrong and which people freely choose.
<i>symbol</i>	An outward sign of something that is not perceived by the senses; it may be words, actions or objects and is important in the celebration of the sacraments.
<i>symbolism</i>	When an image or action stands for something else.
<i>terrorism</i>	When groups use violence, or the threat of violence, to achieve their aims, rather than using a democratic process. Then violence is often indiscriminate, to create maximum fear.
<i>The Ten Commandments</i>	A list of ten rules believed to have been given by Moses on Mount Sinai.

<i>Trocaire</i>	Irish word for mercy. Charity established by the Irish Bishops to help alleviate poverty in the developing world.
<i>vocation</i>	Doing something for the love of it. A feeling that God is calling someone to a special ministry or way of serving others.
<i>vows</i>	Solemn promises that are made, usually with God and other people as witnesses.
<i>world poverty</i>	The idea that the majority of the world's population actually live in conditions of extreme need or hardship.

History Terminology:

J1 (Year 8) The Normans

Baron	Manor
Battering Ram	Manuscript
Battlements	Mason
Bayeux Tapestry	Medieval
Benedictine	Moat
Bishop	Monastery
Black Death	Monk
Castle	Motte
Catapult	Murderhole
Cavalry	Norman
Chain mail	Northmen
Charter	Nun
Chronicles	Page
Cistercian	Peasant
Concentric	Pilgrimage
Convent	Pillory
Crenellations	Plague
Crop Rotation	Portcullis
Crossbow	Refectory
Curfew	Relic
Curtain Walls	Saxons
Ditch	Serf
Dominican	Siege Tower
Dormitory	Spiral
Dungeon	Squire
Fealty	Tapestry
Feudal System	Tenant
Fortification	Trebuchet
Fortify	Viking
Gaelic	Villein
Gate House	Witan
Guild	
Harrying	
Hauberk	
Infantry	
Invasion	
Infirmery	
Journeyman	
Keep	
Knight	
Lance	
Longbow	
Lord of the Manor	
Mace	

J2 (Year 9) Ireland, England & Europe in the Early Modern Era.

Act of Parliament	Protectorate
Absolute Monarch	Protestant
Alliance	Puritan
Apprentice	Rebellion
Armada	Reformation
Bawn	Republic
Cannon	Restoration
Cavalier	Revolution
Cavlry	Roman Catholic
Chieftan	Roundhead
Civil War	Royalist
Colonist	Servitor
Colony	Settler
Commonwealth	Ship Money
Confiscate	Siege
Conspiracy	Stuart
Counter Reformation	Tax
Divine Right	Tenant
Empire	Traitor
Execution	Treason
Gael	Treaty
Gaelic	Trial
Glorious Revolution	Tudor
Government	Undertaker
Governor	Ulster
Grant	Wild Geese
Guild	Williamite Wars
Irish Society	Williamite
Jacobite	Woodkerne
King	
London Company	
Loyal Irish	
Massacre	
Monarch	
Monarchy	
Mutiny	
New Model Army	
New World	
Old English	
Papist	
Parliament	
Penal Laws	
Plantation	
Planters	
Plot	
Pope	
Presbyterian	
Propaganda	

J3 (Year 10)**Union to Partition**

Absentee	Act of Parliament	Alliance	Anglo-Irish
Aristocracy	Ascendancy	Auxiliaries	
Bill of Parliament	Black & Tans	Border	Boycott
British Empire	By-election	Civil War	Coffin Ship
Conference	Conscription	Conservative	Constitutional
Covenant	Dáil Éireann	Democracy	Democratic
Demonstration	Elect	Election	Emancipation
O'Connell	Parnell	Butt	Emigrant
Emigrate	Empire	Estate	Eviction
Extremist	Famine	Fenian	Flying Column
Franchise	GAA	Gaelic League	Gaelic Revival
Government of Ireland Act		Guerrilla Warfare	Gun-running
Home Rule	Immigrant	Independence	Inheritance
Insurgent	Insurrection	Irish Citizen's Army	
Irish Parliamentary Party		Irish Republican Army	
Irish Republican Brotherhood		Irish Volunteer Force	
Land Acts	Land League	Landlord	Lease
Liberal Party	Martyr	Militant	Monarchy
Nation	Nationalism	Nationalist	Obstructionism
Orange Order	Parliament	Partition	Party
Peace Treaty	Potato Blight	Prime Minister	Proclamation
Propaganda	Province	Public Works	Quakers
Rebel	Rebellion	Relief	Rent
Reprisal	Republic	Republican	Rising
Royal Irish Constabulary		Sinn Féin	Socialist
Solemn League & Covenant		Soup Kitchens	Sub-division
Tenancy	Tenant	Tenure	Treaty
Truce			
Ulster Division	Ulster Volunteer Force		Union
Unionism	Unionist	United Irishmen	Volunteer
Work House	World War	Young Ireland	Brinkmanship

S1 (Year 11) Northern Ireland 1965-85 & Germany 1919-41
S2 (Year 12) Superpower Rivalry 1945-91

Act of Union	American Civil Rights Movement	
Anglo-Irish Treaty	Apprentice Boys	Aryan
Afghanistan	Anglo-Irish Agreement	Alliance Party Appeasement
Atomic Bomb	Baltic States	
Battle of Britain	Battle of the Bogside	Berlin Blockade
Berlin Wall	Bloody Friday	Bloody Sunday
Blanket Protest	Council of Ireland	Compounds
Dirty Protest	No-Wash Protest	No-Go Areas
Discrimination	Discrimination	Depression
Democratic Party	Concentration Camp	Auschwitz
Free Presbyterian Church	Democracy	Abdicate
Coalition	Left-wing	Right-wing
Boundary Commission	British Commonwealth	Bulgaria
Bunreacht na hÉireann	Carter Doctrine	Communism
Communist	Communist Party	Conscription
Containment	Cuban Missile Crisis	Czechoslovakia
Dawes Plan	Détente	Direct Rule
Domino Theory	Democratic Unionist Party	
Economic War	Enabling Law	Freikorps
Gleichschaltung	Gerrymandering	Glasnost
Government of Ireland Act	German Faith Movement	Gestapo
Nuremberg Laws	Socialist	
German October in Saxony		Hunger Strike
Internment	Irish Republican Army	Irish Free State
Irish National Liberation Army		Irish Constitution
Irish Neutrality	Kapp Putsch	Korea
Korean War	League of Nations	Locarno Treaties
Luftwaffe	Marshall Aid	Munich Putsch
National Socialist German Workers Party		Nazi
New Ireland Forum	Night of the Long Knives	Loyalist
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation		Lundy
Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association		Multiple Voting
Organisation for European Economic Co-operation		Orange Order
People's Democracy	Perestroika	Potsdam
Poland	Power-Sharing	Scuhutzstaffel
Proportional Representation		Red Rising
Reparations	Points System	
Reichstag	Reichstag Fire	Reichsrat
Rhineland	Royal Ulster Constabulary	Rentenbank
Ruhr Valley	Riot	Rentenmark
Saar Land	Sinn Féin	Sectarian
Social Democratic & Labour Party		Rent & Rates Strikes
Social Democratic Party	Spartacist Putsch	
Special Category Status		Special Powers Act
Strategic Arms Limitations Talks		Sudetenland
Sunningdale	Treaty of Versailles	Treaty Ports

Ulster Defence Association		Ulster Volunteer Force
Ulster Special Constabulary		United Nations
Ulster Workers' Council		
United Ulster Unionist Council		Vanguard Volkswagen
Vietnam	Vietcong	National Liberation Front
Wall Street Crash	Warsaw Pact	Weimar Republic
Welfare State	Yalta	Young Plan
Balance of Power	Allies	Bloc
Capitalism	CIA	Cold War
Comecon	Cominform	Congress
Détente	Doctrine	Free Elections
Nuclear Deterrent	Ideology	De-militarised Zone
Vietnamisation	Security	Inflation

Drama:

Actor
Applause
Appraisal
Backdrop
Character
Conscience alley
Costume
Devised script
Director
Dramatise
Duologue
Entrance
Evaluation
Exit
Facial expression
Freeze frame
Freeze
Gesture
Hot-seating
Improvise
Lighting
Mime
Monologue
Movement
Naturalism
Perform
Performance
Playwright
Position
Proscenium arch
Physical theatre
Rehearse
Rehearsal
Role
Role on the wall
Role play
Rostra
Scene/scenario
Script
Share
Spotlight
Spilt Stage/Scene
Stage
Stage positioning
Stage left
Stage Right
Up Stage
Centre Stage

Down Stage

Tableaux

Thrust Stage

Theatre/theatrical

Theatre in the round

Thought tracking

Voice

Wings

Design and Technology

Developing, planning and communicating ideas

aesthetics Appreciation of an object's appearance and whether it is pleasing.

annotated diagram Labelled drawing.

appearance The way that something looks.

artefact Any product that has been made, whether by pupils or commercially.

brittle Able to break easily.

card A flat piece of thick paper.

components list List of parts needed to make a product.

cross-section A view of an object, either imaginary or made by cutting through it.

customer survey A way of finding out what people think of a product or idea, often by a questionnaire.

design To create a plan or scheme either from new ideas or by presenting existing materials in a new way.

design brief A statement of what needs to be designed and/or made.

design process Process of designing from identifying a need, generating a design, planning and making it and evaluating its performance.

design proposal A possible solution in response to a design brief.

disassembly Breaking down a product into its component parts, either in reality or in an imaginary way.

dismantle To take a product apart.

engineering Process of applying scientific principles to designing and making products and solving problems.

enlarged view To show greater detail by making the original larger.

equipment The tools and materials used to carry out a task.

ergonomics Study of how artefacts and environments can be matched to the needs of people.

evaluation Assessment of how an artefact functions compared with its specification.

exploded drawing A 'blown-apart' drawing showing how the components are joined to make a product.

final design Chosen solution from a selection of design ideas.

flexible Able to be bent without breaking.

function The intended use of any product.

graphics Use of pictures and words to communicate ideas and information.

graphs Diagrams which show how two or more sets of data are related; see also chart.

grid An ordered network of lines, often in squares as in graph paper.

investigation In design and technology, analysing a design brief and carrying out research.

landscape Using a piece of paper width-ways, as in a landscape picture.

malleable Able to be worked into different shapes or bent without cracking.

mark out To follow measuring with the appropriate marking tool i.e. pencil or chinagraph pencil.

market research Used to find out people's needs and tastes, often by questionnaire.

mind map Discussing all the ideas that can be thought of on a particular subject and linking ideas.

mobile A light artefact designed to be hung and blown by air currents.

mock up A model which allows you to try out ideas using cheaper materials/temporary joints.

model Usually a 2D or 3D outcome of modelling.

modelling Trying out ideas in ways which are quicker, cheaper or more convenient than making the real thing.

modify To alter or change a design.

net The flat or opened-out shape of an object such as a box.

opaque Cannot be seen through.

orthographic In an orthographic projection, an object is drawn from three views: front, end and aerial.

paper Material made from wood pulp, used for writing, drawing, printing and wrapping.

parts drawing Drawing showing the size and shape of components to make up a product.

parts list List of components required to make a product.

pattern A template used as a guide to cutting out shapes in paper, wood, plastic, metal or fabric.

performance The way in which a product carries out the task which it is designed to do.

perspective drawing Form of drawing, with vanishing points, to show depth and distance.

pictogram Symbol, often used to record statistics, such as in a survey of favourite biscuits.

plan A view of a building or an object, seen from looking on it from above.

planning Setting out an aim and the ways and time by which it might be achieved.

portrait Using a piece of paper with its narrow edge at the bottom, as in a portrait.

primary source Original source of information as opposed to information collected from published materials, for example.

product analysis A way of investigating and describing products in order to develop new designs.

proportion The share of a whole, as in a pie chart which shows how the different parts of something make up its whole.

prototype A model which is made to test whether a design will work.

questionnaire A survey designed to find out people's feelings or likes and dislikes.

recipe A list of ingredients and instructions for preparing food.

research In design and technology, the part of the design process which involves finding information.

rigid Not flexible.

risk assessment Identifying the degree of probability of a hazard or danger and acting accordingly.

secondary source Information collected from non-original sources, e.g. published material, the Internet, CD-ROM.

section drawing Drawing which shows an object as though it has been cut through.

sequential diagram Series of drawings to show how a product is made.

shape Form of an object produced by its outline.

sketch A rough drawing as opposed to a plan or finished drawing.

specification Describes what a product has to do.

stable Firmly fixed, not easily swayed or moved.

style Used in visual judgements e.g. hi-tech, traditional, outdoor.

synthetic Made or manufactured, rather than a natural product.

system A series of components or products organised to perform a task.

taste test Systematic recording of views on a food sample.

technology The use of scientific, material and human resources to meet the needs of society.

template A shape drawn to assist in cutting out.

tessellations Shapes which interlock together and form regular patterns.

texture Surface quality of being, for example, hard, soft, smooth or rough.

three-dimensional Having height, width and length.

translucent A material which when looked through, allows light to pass through but is not clear.

transparent A material through which you can see, such as glass.

two-dimensional Having height and width only, a flat representation.

work plan Plan which shows a sequence of work and the time each stage might take up.

working drawing Drawing which contains the information needed to make a product but is constantly updated as

changes are made.

Design and Technology vocabulary

Section 2 – Materials and components

abrasive Any material which can be used to wear away the surface of another, such as glasspaper.

acrylic A hard, rigid and shiny plastic material available in transparent, translucent and opaque forms and in bright colours; full name: polymethyl methacrylate.

adhesive Substance which holds materials together.

aluminium Light, soft metal and a good conductor, for example, baking foil; used for making switches.

artstraws Bendable straws which can interlock; useful for frameworks.

axle Rod on which one or more wheels can turn.

balsa Lightweight wood useful for model-making .

battery Two or more cells which supply electrical current.

battery snaps Clips which connect on batteries or battery holders.

beam Long piece of timber or metal, supported at both ends.

binca Textile with regular weave, useful for embroidery.

bolt A metal fastener, usually used with a nut.

brass Alloy of copper and zinc; good conductor.

bulb Electrically powered light with a glowing filament.

bulb holder Component which houses a bulb.

buzzer Device which emits a noise when current is supplied.

cam Specially shaped wheel, or one with a hole offcentre; when it rotates, anything resting on its edge will bob up and down, as in a pull-along toy.

chassis Base frame of a vehicle.

circuit Complete path through which an electrical current passes.

clay Mouldable modelling material.

cog Single tooth or projection on the rim of a gear wheel.

Correx Brand name for corriflute.

corriflute Corrugated plastic sheet.

cotton Lightweight natural fabric or thread for sewing.

dowel Wood cut to a cylindrical shape, available in various widths.

drive belt The belt which connects and transfers movement between two pulleys.

dye Natural or synthetic substance used to colour fabric.

emery cloth Abrasive sheet, used on metals in preference to glasspaper.

fat A nutrient found in plant or animal foods which provides energy; the solid form of oil.

fibreboard Board made from compressed wood fibres (see also MDF).

fibres Threads which can be spun or woven into a fabric.

flux Chemical used to clean a joint before it is soldered.

foil Thin sheet of metal, such as aluminium baking foil.

follower Device which rests on and follows the movement of the cam.

Formafoam Trade name; plastic foam which can be moulded when heated.

gear A wheel with teeth around its edge, usually fixed to a shaft.

gear train Gear wheels whose teeth mesh together so that when one turns so do the others.

glasspaper Abrasive sheet.

glue Adhesive.

hardboard Thin board composed of wood fibre, usually smooth on one side and textured on the other.

hardwood Wood from slow-growing deciduous trees such as oak and beech.

hinge Movable joint.

lamine A thin layer of material, such as wood, plastic or transparent film.

magnet A product containing iron, which will attract other ferrous metals.

masking tape Low tack adhesive tape

MDF Medium density fibreboard – a board made from wood fibre, smooth on both sides and available in various thicknesses.

membrane switch Thin switch made up from thin plastic layers or membranes of card or baking foil.

mesh The open space between woven threads.

metal A natural element found in the Earth's crust, such as iron or copper.

mouldable material A material which can be shaped, such as plasticine, clay or Plastazote.

nail A fastener made from steel wire.

nut A hexagonal ring with an inner thread into which a bolt screws.

paper clip Light, bendable metal fastener for paper.

parallel circuit A circuit which has a number of possible alternative pathways which may be switched independently e.g. house lighting.

Perspex Brand name for acrylic.

pine A softwood.

Plastazote Brand name for a plastic foam which can be moulded when heated.

plastic A group of synthetic materials which includes acrylic, nylon and polystyrene; 'plastic' means able to be shaped without cracking or breaking.

plywood Manufactured board made by gluing layers of thin wood together.

polystyrene Lightweight thermoplastic material, used for model kits, disposable cutlery and as an expanded foam for cups and packaging.

pressure pad A switch which is activated when it is pressed, as in a doormat which rings a bell when it is stepped on.

propeller A shaft with blades.

pulley A grooved wheel over which a rope can run.

PVA Polyvinyl Acetate: a white, ready-mixed glue, used particularly for wood.

ratchet Toothed wheel which a pawl fits in, ensuring that motion is in one direction only.

reclaimed materials Materials such as packaging, which have served their original purpose, or off-cuts which would otherwise be wasted.

reed switch A switch which is operated by a magnet.

resistor A component which restricts the flow of electric current in a circuit.

rivet Fastener for joining sheet metals.

rust Corrosion which affects iron materials.

sandpaper Common term for glasspaper.

screw Fastener made from steel or brass, tapered for wood or used with nuts.

self-tapping screw Fastener made from hardened steel which cuts its own thread when inserted in sheet metal or plastic.

Sellotape Brand name for adhesive tape.

shaft A rod which transmits motion.

silk A natural fibre spun from the silken threads of the silkworm.

slide switch A switch which operates when a slider is pushed.

softwood Generally wood from coniferous trees, such as pine.

solder Alloy of lead and tin, used to join metals together.

spacer A component placed between two parts, such as between a wheel and the side of a buggy.

spring Something that returns to its original shape after

it has been stretched; coiled metal wire and elastic bands are examples.

sugar A type of carbohydrate, often used in cooking to sweeten food.

switch A device which makes or breaks a circuit.

terminal block A block in which electrical wires can be joined together.

textile A woven material.

thermoplastic A plastic material which can be shaped when it is heated.

thermosetting material A plastic material which cannot be shaped even when it is heated.

tilt switch A switch which operates when tilted at an angle.

timber Wood, often in bulk, supplied in usable forms and sizes.

toggle switch A switch which operates when a lever is pressed.

washer A component which distributes the load applied on it, as in underneath a nut or screw.

wheel Circular frame or disc which rotates about a centre, enabling linear (straight-line) movement from circular motion.

winch Device to wind string or rope on to a wheel.

wire Metal drawn out into a thread or rod of varying thickness.

wood Material trees are made of.

Design and Technology vocabulary

Section 3 – Tools, equipment and processes

apron Protective item of clothing.

bench hook Device which hooks over the edge of a table or tightened into bench vice to provide a platform on which to work with materials.

bench vice Holding device for components or materials so they may be worked on.

bradawl Hand tool used to make small holes in wood before inserting screws and nails.

chopping board Board (nowadays usually plastic) used for chopping ingredients.

cladding The use of sheet material to cover a frame structure.

compass cutter Hand tool for cutting holes in paper or card.

compression The application of pressure to squeeze an object.

computer control The use of programming a computer in order to instruct a device to carry out a sequence of actions.

conductor A material which allows heat or electricity to pass through it.

construction kit Kit of parts ready to assemble to make models or structures.

control Process of making an action take place; computer control involves programming the computer so it will instruct a device to carry out an action.

coping saw Saw with removable blade, used for cutting curves in wood or plastic; its teeth face the handle so it cuts on the pull stroke (safety warning).

crank Mechanism that can change circular movement to linear (straight-line) movement.

crocodile clip Device shaped like a clothes-peg, used to attach wires to electrical components.

current Flow of electricity through an electrical circuit.

cutting mat Protective surface on which to cut paper or card without scoring through it.

decoration To add attractive detail.

drill Tool for making holes in wood, plastic or metal; can be mounted in a drill stand for extra safety (safety warning).

effort The force which is put into a mechanical system.

electricity A form of energy.

energy Capacity to do work, supplied by burning fuel, whether it is food for people, petrol for cars or electricity for machines.

file Hand tool used to shape and smooth rough edges on wood, plastic or metal.

force Something that changes the speed or direction of an object.

framework A structure made by joining together a number of pieces of wood, metal, card or plastic.

friction The resistance trying to prevent two surfaces moving against each other.

fulcrum Point which supports a lever or on which a beam will balance.

G clamp To secure work or equipment e.g. bench hook to table.

gearing A gear train set up to increase or decrease speed.

glue gun Electrical device which heats sticks of glue; lowmelt versions are safer for classroom use (safety warning).

goggles Eye protectors, essential for many activities in design and technology and science.

grater Device with rows of cutting edges for grating cheese, lemon peel or vegetables.

hammer Hand tool with a metal head for striking nails or other tools; the range includes small pin hammers, claw hammers and specially headed hammers for beating metals (safety warning).

hole punch Punch for making holes in paper or card.

hydraulics Using a liquid such as water to transmit force over a distance to make actions take place.

input What goes into a system.

insulation Protecting from change in temperature, so that gloves insulate hands against cold weather.

insulator A material which does not allow electricity to pass through it, or which slows down heat transfer.

jig Holding device for materials and tools, to aid cutting, drilling or forming.

joint Place where two or more things are joined together, can be rigid or flexible.

junior hacksaw Small saw with removable blades for cutting small sections of wood, metal or plastic. Its teeth face forwards so it cuts on the push stroke (safety warning).

laminating Putting thin layers of material together as in plywood or covering with a thin layer.

layering The use of several layers to stiffen sheet materials.

lever A mechanism which allows a greater force to be exerted, such as a spoon used as a lever on the lid of a tin.

linear Arranged in a straight line or moving in a straight line as in linear movement.

linkage A means of connecting components together usually so they can move.

load Force acting on a structure.

machine Equipment designed to apply mechanical power to perform a function.

mechanism A device for changing the direction and/or amount of movement.

meshing The connecting of gear wheels as they come together.

motion Movement.

motor A device which converts electrical energy into mechanical energy and can be used to drive a product.

mould A pattern or template used to make a product to a required shape.

oscillate To move to and fro, like a clock pendulum.

output What comes out of a system.

paper drill Hand tool for making holes in paper, card and corrugated plastic.

pincers Hand tool with a cutting edge for wire or plastic.

pins Stainless steel for holding material in place.

pivot Point which supports a lever or on which a beam will balance.

pliers Hand tool used to grip items.

pneumatics Using air to transmit force over a distance to

make actions take place.

pulley system Arrangement of pulleys working together.

push fit A joint which holds together without glue.

rasp Type of rough file with rows of individual teeth (safety warning).

reamer A pointed tool for making holes in plastic bottles, Correx or card.

resistance In an electrical circuit, the opposition to the current flowing through it.

rotary Movement in a circular direction.

ruler Tool for measuring a straight edge; safety rulers are advised when cutting with a sharp knife.

safety ruler Ruler with a raised centre and groove to guard fingers.

saw Cutting tool; see also coping saw, junior hacksaw, shaper saw, tenon saw (safety warning).

scissors Hand tool for cutting (safety warning).

scoring To mark a line to make paper or card easier to fold.

screwdriver Hand tool for inserting and removing screws.

sensor Device which detects changes in its surroundings, such as light and dark, temperature or movement.

series circuit A circuit with only one possible path for the current. Any switch in this type of circuit will affect all the components in it e.g. Christmas tree lights.

set square Drawing instrument for drawing lines on paper and card at set angles, usually 30°, 45°, 60° and 90°.

shaper saw Electric powered saw for cutting out complex shapes such as jigsaw pieces (safety warning).

short circuit An incorrect route taken by the current in a circuit, which misses out certain components and may cause the circuit to fail.

snips Scissors used for cutting thick card or soft metal.

soldering Joining two pieces of metal together with molten metal (solder).

spanner Hand tool for tightening and loosening bolts.

stapler Device for joining thin pieces of card or paper.

storyboard The sequence of telling a story or planning the making.

structure A framework made to contain or support something.

surform Hand tool like a plane, with rows of individual teeth, used to shape wood (safety warning).

tenon saw Type of saw for wood, with a solid back to keep it straight (safety warning).

tension A force pulling on a material or structure.

tongs Holding device for used for picking up objects.

triangulation The use of triangular shapes to strengthen a structure, such as Jinks' corners.

wire strippers Pliers used for stripping plastic coating from electrical wires.

Glossary of Art & Design Terms

Abstract - A style of art that is not realistic.

Animation - Creating a motion picture that consists of a series of drawings or models, each of which shows a slight change from the drawing or pose before it.

Annotate – To make notes on how your work is developing

Animator - A person who creates animation.

Arch - A curved shape in a building. An arch can frame a doorway and window or it can support a wall or ceiling.

Architect - A person who designs buildings.

Architecture - The art and science of designing buildings and other structures.

Background - The part of an artwork that seems the farthest away.

Balance - The arrangement of the elements, in a work of art, to create a sense of equilibrium.

Batik - A method of applying a resist such as wax to a fabric or paper before dyeing it.

Bird's-eye view - A point of view looking down from above.

Bisque - Clay that has been fired once and is unglazed.

Blend - To mix or rub colours together e.g. chalk.

Block - In printmaking, a piece of flat material, such as wood, clay, or metal, into which a design has been carved. It is also known as a plate. The block is used to print the design.

Border - A frame-like edge around a shape or image.

Brush stroke - A line, shape, mark, or texture made with paintbrush.

Canvas - A strong, closely woven fabric, which is often used as a surface for painting.

Carve - To cut away parts from a block of wood, [stone](#), or other hard materials.

Ceramics - The art of making objects from clay and hardening them with fire.

Cityscape - Artwork that gives a view of a city.

Clay - A soft, moist material used to create artworks such as sculpture and pottery.

Close-up - A very near or close view of an object or subject.

Coil - A rope-like shape that has been rolled from clay or other such material.

Collage - Artwork made by gluing bits of paper, pictures, fabric, or other materials to a surface.

Colour wheel - Colours arranged in a certain order in the shape of a circle.

Complementary colours - Colours that contrast with one another. Complementary colours are opposite one another on the colour wheel. Red & green, purple & yellow and orange & blue are complementary colours.

Compose - To design or create something by arranging different parts into a whole.

Composition -. An arrangement and combination of the elements of art in an artwork.

Construct - To make something by joining together materials.

Contrast - The effect of showing the difference between two unlike things, such as a dark color and a light color.

Contour - The outline of a shape.

Cool colours - The family of colours that includes greens, blues, and violets.

Critique - The process of using description, analysis, interpretation and judgment to evaluate a work of art.

Cross-hatching - A method of showing tone by criss-cross parallel lines. Darker tones are made as the lines are drawn closer together.

Cubism - An Art style developed in the early 20th Century by Picasso & Braque. Artists broke objects into geometric shapes, abandoned single view points and used multiple perspectives.

Cultural style - A style of art that shows something about the culture in which the artist lives or lived.

Culture - The customs, beliefs, arts and way of life of a group of people.

Depth - The apparent distance from front to back.

Design - A plan for the arrangement of the visual elements (lines, spaces, colors, shapes and textures in an artwork. Also, the act of arranging the parts of an artwork.

Detail - A small part of an artwork.

Diagonal - A slanted edge or line.

Distance - The sense of depth or space between objects in an artwork.

Drawing - An artwork consisting of lines and shapes/forms sketched with materials such as pencils, pens, chalk, pastels.

Easel -A stand used to hold a painting while an artist works on it.

Edge - The outside line of a shape or form.

Emphasis - It is the importance given to certain object or areas in an artwork. Colour, texture, shape, and size can be used to create emphasis.

Enlargement - Creating an image that is larger than the original.

Experiment - To explore a range of approaches or try out different media or combining media (materials).

Expressionism – Early 20th Century movement which focused capturing emotion rather than capturing a likeness.

Firing - Heating clay to the required temperature to harden.

Focal Point – The area in a work of art that an artist emphasizes.

Foreground - The part of an artwork that seems the closest to you.

Foreshortening - Shortening lines or objects in an artwork to create an impression of depth and distance.

Form - A three-dimensional object, such as a cube or a ball. Form may be depicted on a 2-D surface.

Found object - Something that an artist finds and uses in an artwork such as a scrap of metal or a piece of wood, etc.

Functional - Designed with a useful purpose in mind.

Gallery - Place where artwork can be viewed.

Glaze - A thin, transparent, glassy coating on ceramics.

Genre-

Geometric - A word describing shapes and forms such as squares, circles, cubes and spheres.

Gesture Drawing - Quick scribbles to show movements of the body that quickly records an entire image.

Graphic – A clear image is said to be graphic

Graphics/Graphic Design – The term used to cover art of visual communication such as poster and web design.

Greenware - Unfired clay.

Highlights – Areas of direct light on an object.

Horizon line - In an artwork, the line where the ground and sky appear to meet.

Horizontal - Moving straight across from side to side rather than up-and-down. For example, the top edge of a piece of paper is horizontal.

Hue - Another word for colour.

Illusion -An image that tricks the eye or seems to be something it is not.

Illustration - A picture used to help explain something or tell a story. An illustrator creates pictures for books, magazines, or other printed works.

Impasto – Thick, creamy paint applied with a brush or palette knife. Van gogh often used impasto technique in his paintings.

Imagination - To have the power to visualize and build mental images; dream about things that have never happened; feel intuitively; and to reach beyond sensual or real boundaries.

Implied - Suggested, but not actually shown, as in an implied line.

Impressionists - A group of artists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries who paid special attention to light and its effect on subjects in their paintings. Style called **Impressionism**

Kiln - The furnace in which clay is fired to harden it.

Landscape - A drawing or painting that shows outdoor scenery such as trees, lakes, mountains, and fields.

Leather hard - Clay that is partially dry, no longer plastic. In a state ready for turning, burnishing, or building walls with slabs.

Line - A mark on a surface. Lines can be created by a pen, pencil, brush, stick etc., on a variety of surfaces.

Mark making – The act of making marks in artwork. A variety of techniques and materials can be used.

Media - Materials used to create an artwork, such as clay or paint. The singular of media is medium.

Middle ground - In an artwork, the part between the foreground and the background.

Mixed media - Artworks that are created using two or more media e.g. paint and ink.

Mobile - A type of sculpture in which objects are suspended and balanced so that they are moved by currents of air.

Model - Someone or something an artist uses as an example when creating an artwork. Also a small copy of something.

Monochrome - A colour scheme using only tints and shades of a single colour.

Monoprint - A print made from a plate that can be used only once.

Montage - Combining parts of several photographs or drawings to produce a new single image.

Mood - The feeling created in a work or art.

Mosaic - An artwork made from small pieces of coloured glass, stone, paper, or other materials.

Motif - An element that is repeated often enough to be an important feature of a design.

Motion - A sense of movement or action in an artwork.

Movement - A group of artists who share a common style or theme e.g. Pop art Movement

Mural - A large artwork, such as a painting, that is created or placed on a wall or ceiling, often in a public place. A muralist creates murals.

Museum - A place where works of art are cared for and displayed.

Negative space - The empty space around and between forms or shapes in an artwork.

Observational – Emphasis on recording what you see e.g. Observational drawing.

One-point perspective - The graphic system in which all diagonal lines converge to a singular point on the horizon line.

Opaque - Solid for example a solid colour– not letting light through -the opposite of transparent

Organic - A word describing shapes and forms similar to those in nature and the opposite of geometric.

Outline - The line that forms the edge of any shape or form. Also called the contour.

Overlap - To partly or completely cover one shape or form with another.

Painting - An artwork created by using a brush or other tool to apply tempera, watercolour, oil, acrylic, etc. to a surface.

Palette - A flat surface (palette, boards, etc.) on which an artist holds and mixes colours.

Palette knife - A flexible knife used to apply paint to a surface.

Papier-mâché - A process of creating forms by covering an armature or other base with strips of paper that have been soaked in watery paste and then moulding the strips. The form hardens as it dries.

Pastel - A crayon made of either chalk or oil.

Pattern - Repeated colours, lines, shapes, or textures in an artwork. Pattern is a principal of design.

Perspective - A way of making a flat artwork look as if it has depth. In a painting, an artist creates perspective by making far-away objects smaller and nearby objects larger.

Pinch method - A way of shaping a ball of clay into pottery by pinching, pulling, and pressing it with the hands.

Plate - In printmaking, a piece of flat material, such as wood or metal, with a design on the surface. The plate is used to print the design.

Pointillism – Technique of applying colour in dots rather than flat areas. Term given style of Art by Seurat

Pop Art – Art movement started in 1950s. It used advertising, mass media and popular cultures as its themes. Roy Lichtenstein and Andy Warhol are famous Pop artists.

Portrait - A work of art created to show a person, animal, or group of people. Also used to describe the vertical orientation of a page.

Portraiture – The art of making portraiture

Pose- The way subjects sit or stand while an artist paints portraits of them.

Positive space- Shapes, forms, or lines that stand out from the background in a work of art.

Potter- An artist who makes pottery.

Primary colours- The colours from which all other colours are made. The primary colours are red, yellow, and blue.

Principles of design - Guidelines artists use as they create art works. Unity, variety, emphasis, balance, proportion, pattern, and rhythm are the principles of design.

Print - An artwork created by making an impression of a design.

Printmaking - The process of making one or more prints.

Profile- Something that is seen or shown from the side, such as a side view of a face.

Proportion - The relation of one thing to another with respect to size and placement.

Realism - Art style which renders life in a life-like way.

Realistic- Showing something, such as a person or scene, as it might really look.

Relief print - A print made by covering a printing block with ink or paint and pressing paper onto the block. The areas or lines gouged out do not print. (Examples: woodcut, block print, linocut, styrofoam plate, etc.)

Relief sculpture- A kind of sculpture in which a design or image is carved into a flat surface. Work may be high relief or low relief.

Rendering -

Resist medium - A material such as wax, used to protect parts of a surface from paint or dye.

Rhythm - The repeating of elements, such as lines, shapes, or colors, that creates a pattern of visual motion in an artwork.

Rubbing - An artwork created by placing paper on a raised surface and then rubbing the paper with chalk, crayon, or a pencil.

Sculpture- An artwork made by modeling, carving or joining materials into a 3-dimensional form. Clay, wood, stone, and metal are often used to make sculptures.

Seascape - A work that includes in the scene the sea, ocean, or shore.

Secondary colours - A colour made by mixing two primary colours. The secondary colours are green, violet/purple and orange.

Self portrait - A drawing, painting, photograph, or sculpture of the artist.

Sgraffito – This term means “to scratch”. The top layer of colour is scratched off to reveal layer(s) of colour beneath.

Shade - A shade is made by adding black to a colour . For example, adding black to green results in dark green.

Shading - A way of showing gradual changes in lightness or darkness in a drawing or painting. Shading helps make a drawing look more realistic and is often used to create the illusion of 3D form.

Shape- A flat area, such as a circle or a square that has clear boundaries.

Sketch - A quick drawing. A sketch can be used to explore a subject or plan an artwork.

Sketchbook - A book or pad of paper used for drawing and keeping sketches

Slab - A method of making pottery in which a flat piece of clay is cut into shapes which are joined together to form an object.

Slip - Watery clay in a creamy consistency used with scoring to join two pieces of clay.

Space - An empty surface or area. Also the area surrounding something.

Still life- An artwork showing an arrangement of inanimate objects, such as a painting of fruit or flowers

Stippling - Technique of using patterns of dots to create values and value gradation.

Style e- An artist's own way of designing and creating art. Also a technique used by a group of artists in a particular time or culture.

Subject - What an artwork is about. A person, animal, object, or scene

Subtractive - A word describing sculpture that is made by taking away, or subtracting, material from a larger piece or block.

Surface - The outside layer of a material, an object, or another form.

Surrealism- The Twentieth Century artistic style that uses dreams and fantasy as subject matter.

Symbol - A letter, color, sign, or picture that expresses a larger meaning, For example, a red heart is often used as a symbol for love.

Symmetrical balance - A type of balance in which both sides of an artwork look the same or almost the same.

Symmetry - Balance created by making both sides of an artwork the same, equal or almost the same.

Tactile - A texture you can feel with your hands.

Technique - The method or process used to create a certain type of artwork e.g. Screen-printing.

Tempera paint - A chalky, water-based paint. Also called poster paint.

Tertiary Colours – Tertiary colours are made by mixing the three primary colours together.

Textiles - Artwork created from woven, knitted or stitched materials.

Texture - The way a surface looks and feels, such as smooth, rough, or bumpy.

Theme - In an artwork, the artist's message about the subject of the work.

Three-dimensional 3D - Having height, width and depth. Forms are 3D e.g. cube

Tint - A tint is made by adding white to a colour e.g. pink that is created by mixing red with white.

Tone – The degree of lightness or darkness of a colour.

Translucent - Something through which light can be seen.

Two-dimensional 2D- Having height and width; flat. Shapes are 2D e.g. square.

Two-point perspective - Perspective in which receding lines meet at two vanishing points.

Under painting – Initial blocking out of basic colours in painting.

Vanishing point - A point on the horizon or eye-level line at which receding parallel lines meet in a perspective drawing.

Vertical - Moving up and down rather than side to side.

Viewpoint – The angle at which an image is represented or captured e.g. photograph

Visual elements of art - The basic parts of an artwork. Line, colour, shape, form, texture, and space are the visual of elements of art.

Visual rhythm - In an artwork, rhythm created by repeating elements, such as colours and lines.

Warm colours- The family of colours that includes reds, yellows, and oranges.

Wash - A diluted/watery layer of paint, ink etc, applied thinly over a surface.

Wet on wet - Applying paint to a surface which is still wet e.g. in watercolour technique.

Weaver- An artist who creates weavings

Weaving- An artwork made of thread, yarn, or other fibers laced or woven together on a loom.

Wedge- A method of cutting and reforming (kneading) clay. This helps to eliminate air bubbles from the clay.

Worm's-eye view- A point of view from ground level.

The Complete Mathematical Terms Dictionary

Understanding math concepts is critical in our world today. Math is used daily by nearly everyone, from lay persons to highly qualified professionals. Situations in which math is used vary from simply balancing a chequebook or calculating the amount of change due from a store transaction all the way to making blueprints for an office building or house and the construction of those buildings. Understanding how to solve maths problems becomes easier as one learns maths terminology. Below is a list of many common maths terms and their definitions.

Red font indicates S1 & S2.

Acute angle – An angle which measures below 90° .

Acute triangle – A triangle containing only acute angles.

Adjacent angles – Angles with a common side and vertex.

Angle – Created by two rays and containing an endpoint in common.

Arc – A set of points that lie on a circle and that are positioned within a central angle.

Area – The space contained within a shape.

Average – The numerical result of dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities.

Bisect – To divide into two equal sections.

Cancelling – In multiplication of fractions, when one number is divided into both a numerator and a denominator.

Cartesian coordinates – Ordered number pairs that are assigned to points on a plane.

Chord – A line segment that connects two points on a circle.

Circle – A set of points that are all the same distance from a given point.

Circumference – The distance measured around a circle.

Coefficient – A number that is placed in front of a variable. For example, in $6x$, 6 is the coefficient.

Common denominator – A number that can be divided evenly by all denominators in the problem.

Complementary angles – Two angles in which the sum of their measurements equals 90° .

Congruent – Exactly the same. Identical in regard to size and shape.

Coordinate graph – Two perpendicular number lines, the x axis and the y axis, which make a plane upon which each point is assigned a pair of numbers.

Cube – A solid with six sides, with the sides being equal squares and the edges being equal. Also, the resulting number when a number is multiplied by itself twice.

Cube root – A number that when multiplied by itself twice gives the original number. For example, 4 is the cube root of 64.

Decimal fraction – Fraction with a denominator of 10, 100, 1,000, etc., written using a decimal point.

Degree – The measurement unit of an angle.

Denominator – The bottom symbol or number of a fraction.

Diameter – A line segment that contains the center and has its endpoints on the circle. Also, the length of this segment.

Difference – That which results from subtraction.

Equation – A relationship between symbols and/or numbers that is balanced.

Equilateral triangle – A triangle that has three equal angles and three sides the same length.

Even number – An integer which can be divided by 2, with no remainder.

Exterior angle – In a triangle, an exterior angle is equal to the measures of the two interior angles added together.

Factor – As a noun, it is a number or symbol which divides evenly into a larger number. As a verb, it means to find two or more values whose product equals the original value.

F.O.I.L. Method – A method used for multiplying double brackets in which the first terms, the outside terms, the inside terms, and then the last terms are multiplied.

Fraction – A symbol which expresses part of a whole. It contains a numerator and a denominator.

Greatest common factor – The largest factor that is common to two or more numbers.

Hypotenuse – In a right triangle it is the side opposite from the 90° angle.

Improper fraction – A fraction in which the numerator is larger than the denominator.

Integer – A whole number. It may be positive, negative, or zero.

Interior angles – Angles formed inside the shape or inside two parallel lines.

Intersecting lines – Lines that come together at a point.

Interval – The numbers that are contained within two specific boundaries.

Irrational number – A number that is not rational (cannot be written as a fraction x/y , with x a natural number and y an integer).

Isosceles triangle – A triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles across from them.

Least common multiple – The smallest multiple that is common to two or more numbers.

Linear equation – An equation where the solution set forms a straight line when it is plotted on a coordinate graph.

Lowest common denominator – The smallest number that can be divided evenly by all denominators in the problem.

Mean – The average of a number of items in a group (total the items and divide by the number of items).

Median – The middle item in an ordered group. If the group has an even number of items, the median is the average of the two middle terms.

Mixed number – A number containing both a whole number and a fraction.

Natural number – A counting number.

Negative number – A number less than zero.

Nonlinear equation – An equation where the solution set does not form a straight line when it is plotted on a coordinate graph.

Number line – A visual representation of the positive and negative numbers and zero.

Numerator – The top symbol or number of a fraction.

Obtuse angle – An angle which is larger than 90° but less than 180° .

Obtuse triangle – A triangle which contains an obtuse angle.

Odd number – An integer (whole number) that is not divisible evenly by 2.

Ordered pair – Any pair of elements (x,y) where the first element is x and the second element is y . These are used to identify or plot points on coordinate graphs.

Origin – The intersection point of the two number lines of a coordinate graph. The intersection point is represented by the coordinates $(0,0)$.

Parallel lines – Two or more lines which are always the same distance apart. They never meet.

Percentage – A common fraction with 100 as its denominator.

Perpendicular lines – Two lines which intersect at right angles.

Pi (π) – A constant that is used for determining the circumference or area of a circle. It is equal to approximately 3.14.

Positive number – A number greater than zero.

Power – A product of equal factors. $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^3$, read as “three to the third power” or “the third power of three.” Power and exponent can be used interchangeably.

Prime number – A number that can be divided by only itself and one.

Proper fraction – A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator.

Proportion – Written as two equal ratios. For example, 5 is to 4 as 10 is to 8, or $5/4 = 10/8$.

Pythagorean theorem – A theorem concerning right triangles. It states that the sum of the squares of a right triangle’s two legs is equal to the square of the hypotenuse ($a^2 + b^2 = c^2$).

Quadrants – The four divisions on a coordinate graph.

Quadratic equation – An equation that may be expressed as $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$.

Radius – A line segment where the endpoints lie one at the center of a circle and one on the circle. The term also refers to the length of this segment.

Ratio – A comparison between two numbers or symbols. May be written $x:y$, x/y , or x is to y .

Rational number – An integer or fraction such as $7/7$ or $9/4$ or $5/1$. Any number that can be written as a fraction x/y with x a natural number and y an integer.

Reciprocal – The multiplicative inverse of a number. For example, $2/3$ is the reciprocal of $3/2$.

Reducing – Changing a fraction into its lowest terms. For example, $3/6$ is reduced to $1/2$.

Right angle – An angle which measures 90° .

Right triangle – A triangle which contains a 90° angle.

Scalene triangle – A triangle in which none of the sides or angles are equal.

Scientific notation – A number between 1 and 10 and multiplied by a power of 10. Used for writing very large or very small numbers.

Set – A group of objects, numbers, etc.

Simplify – To combine terms into fewer terms.

Solution, or Solution set – The entirety of answers that may satisfy the equation.

Square – The resulting number when a number is multiplied by itself. Also, a four-sided figure with equal sides and four right angles. The opposite sides are parallel.

Square root – The number which when multiplied by itself gives you the original number. For example, 6 is the square root of 36.

Straight angle – An angle which is equal to 180° .

Straight line – The shortest distance between two points. It continues indefinitely in both directions.

Supplementary angles – Two angles that when combined the sum equals 180° .

Term – A literal or numerical expression that has its own sign.

Transversal – A line which crosses two or more parallel or nonparallel lines in a plane.

Triangle – A three-sided closed figure. It contains three angles that when combined the sum equals 180° .

Unknown – A symbol or letter whose value is unknown.

Variable – A symbol that stands for a number.

Vertical angles – The opposite angles that are formed by the intersection of two lines. Vertical angles are equal.

Volume – The amount which can be held, as measured in cubic units. The volume of a rectangular prism = length times width times height.

Whole number – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, etc.

X-axis – The horizontal axis on a coordinate graph.

X-coordinate – The first number in an ordered pair. It refers to the distance on the x-axis.

Y-axis – The vertical axis on a coordinate graph.

Y-coordinate – The second number in an ordered pair. It refers to the distance on the y-axis.

Glossary of Mechanics Terms for Add Maths

Acceleration due to gravity The acceleration produced in a body due to the earth's attraction is called acceleration due to gravity. It is denoted by the letter g . Its SI unit is m/s^2 . On the surface of the earth, its average value is 9.8m/s^2 . The value of g on the surface of the earth

increases in going towards the poles from the equator. The acceleration due to gravity of the earth decreases with altitude and with depth inside the earth. The value of g at the center of the earth is zero.

Acceleration The rate of change of velocity of a moving object is called its acceleration. The SI units of acceleration are m / s^2 . By definition, this change in velocity can result from a change in speed, a change in direction, or a combination of changes in speed and direction

Balanced Forces When a number of forces act on a body, and the resultant force is zero, then the forces are said to be resultant forces.

Deceleration See retardation

Displacement The change in the position of an object in a particular direction is called displacement. Displacement may also be defined as the shortest distance between the initial and final position of a moving body. It is a vector quantity.

Distance The actual length of the path traveled by a body irrespective of the direction is called the distance traveled. It is a scalar

First law of motion Every object remains at rest or in a state of uniform straight-line motion unless acted on by an unbalanced force

Force Force is a push or pull which tends to change the state of rest or of uniform motion, the direction of motion, or the shape and size of a body. Force is a vector quantity. The SI unit of force is Newton, denoted by N . One N is the force which when acts on a body of mass 1 kg produces an acceleration of 1 m/s^2 .

Force of gravitation The force with which two objects attract each other by virtue of their masses is called the force of gravitation. The force of attraction acts even if the two objects are not connected to each other. It is an action-at-a-distance force.

Free fall The motion of a body towards the earth when no other force except the force of gravity acts on it is called free fall. All freely falling bodies are weightless.

Friction The force that resists the motion of one surface relative to another with which it is in contact. The cause of friction is that surfaces, however smooth they may look to the eye, on the microscopic scale have many humps and crests. Thus the actual area of contact is very small indeed, and the consequent very high pressure leads to local pressure welding of the surface. In motion the welds are broken and remade continually.

Kilogram The fundamental unit of mass in the metric system of measurement

Magnitude The size of a measurement of a vector; scalar quantities that consist of a number and unit only, no direction, for example

Mass The quantity of matter contained in a body is called its mass. The SI unit of mass is kg . The mass of a body remains the same everywhere. It is a measure of inertia, which means a resistance to a change of motion

Net force The resulting force after all vector forces have been added; if a net force is zero, all the forces have canceled each other and there is not an unbalanced force

Newton A unit of force defined as $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}/\text{sec}^2$; that is, a 1 Newton force is needed to accelerate a 1 kg mass $1 \text{ m}/\text{sec}^2$

Newton's first law of motion A body continues in a state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless it is acted upon by an external (unbalanced) force.

Newton's law of gravitation The gravitational force of attraction acting between any two particles is directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. The force of attraction acts along the line joining the two particles. Real bodies having spherical symmetry act as point masses with their mass assumed to be concentrated at their center of mass.

Newton's second law of motion The rate of change of momentum is equal to the force applied OR the force acting on a body is directly proportional to the product of its mass and acceleration produced by the force in the body.

Newton's third law of motion To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. The action and reaction act on two different bodies simultaneously.

Resolve To determine the effect a force has in a particular direction.

Resultant Force A single force, which acts on a body to produce the same effect in it as, done by all other forces collectively, is called the resultant force.

Retardation Negative acceleration is called retardation. In retardation the velocity of a body decreases with time.

Scalar Quantity A physical quantity, which is described completely by its magnitude, is called a scalar quantity.

Speed The distance traveled by a body in one unit of time is called its speed. If a body covers distance s in time t then its speed is given by s / t . It is a scalar quantity and its SI units are m / s .

Uniform Acceleration When the velocity of a body increases by equal amounts in equal intervals of time it is said to have uniform acceleration.

Uniform Speed When a body travels equal distances in equal intervals of time then it is said to have uniform speed.

Uniform Velocity When a body travels along a straight line in particular direction and covers equal distances in equal intervals of time it is said to have uniform velocity.

Vector Quantity A quantity, which needs both magnitude and direction to describe it, is called a vector quantity. Such a physical quantity should also follow the vector law of addition.

Velocity Distance traveled by a body in a particular direction per unit time is called its velocity. It can also be defined as the displacement of the body per unit time. It is a vector quantity. The SI units of velocity are m / s.

Weight The force with which a body is attracted towards the center of the earth is called its weight. The SI unit of weight is N. The gravitational units of weight are kg-wt and g-wt. The weight of a body of mass m is given by mg . Its value will depend upon the value

Glossary of Statistical Terms for Add Maths

Arithmetic mean (mean average) A measure of central tendency that sums all the scores in the data sets and divides by the number of scores.

Average The most representative score in a set of scores.

Correlation coefficient A numerical index that reflects the relationship between two variables.

Cumulative frequency distribution A frequency distribution that shows frequencies for class intervals along with the cumulative frequency for each.

Data A record of an observation or an event such as a test score, a grade in math class, or response time.

Data point An observation.

Data set A set of data points.

Dependent variable The outcome variable or the predicted variable in a regression equation.

Descriptive statistics Values that describe the characteristics of a sample or population.

Direct correlation A positive correlation where the values of both variables change in the same direction.

Frequency distribution A method for illustrating the distribution of scores within class intervals.

Histogram A graphical representation of a frequency distribution.

Independent variable The treatment variable that is manipulated or the predictor variable in a regression equation.

Line of best fit The regression line that best fits the actual scores and minimizes the error in prediction.

Linear correlation A correlation that is best expressed as a straight line.

Mean A type of average where scores are summed and divided by the number of observations.

Measures of central tendency The mean, median, and mode.

Median The point at which 50% of the cases in a distribution fall below and 50% fall above.

Mode The most frequently occurring score in a distribution.

Outliers Those scores in a distribution that are noticeably much more extreme than the majority of scores. Exactly what score is an outlier is usually an arbitrary decision made by the researcher.

Population All the possible subjects or cases of interest.

Range The highest minus the lowest score and a gross measure of variability.

Sample A subset of a population.

Scattergram, or scatterplot A plot of paired data points.

Skew, or Skewness The quality of a distribution that defines the disproportionate frequency of certain scores. A longer right tail than left corresponds to a smaller number of occurrences at the high end of the distribution; this is a positively skewed distribution. A shorter right tail than the left corresponds to a larger number of occurrences at the high end of the distribution; this is a negatively skewed distribution.

Standard deviation The average deviation from the mean.

Variance The square of the standard deviation, and another measure of a distribution's spread or dispersion.

Physics Terminology

J 1 Year 8

Topic 7I Energy

- Burning
- Energy
- Fuel
- Acid Rain
- Climate Change
- Fossil fuel
- Power stations
- Biomass
- Energy resource
- Non-renewable
- Conserve
- Solar cells
- Solar panels
- Calories
- Chlorophyll
- Food
- Joule (J)
- Kilojoules
- Sugar
- Climate change
- Energy
- Energy resources

Topic 7J Electrical circuits

- Cell
- Filament
- Insulation
- Ammeter
- Electric circuit
- Electrons
- Model
- Resistance
- Battery
- In series
- Voltage
- Dynamo
- Energy
- Resistance
- Appliance

- Component
- In parallel
- Circuit breaker
- Fuse
- Trip switch
- Current

Topic 7K Forces and their effects

- Forcemeter
- Magnet
- Newton (N)
- Force of gravity
- Weight
- Kilogram (kg)
- Mass
- Matter
- Pull of gravity
- Balanced
- Density
- Up thrust
- Air resistance
- Drag
- Friction
- Lubricant
- Distance time graph
- Speed
- Stopping distance
- Technologists

Topic 7L The Solar System and beyond

- Luminous
- Reflects
- Spins
- Non-luminous
- Orbit
- Phase
- Satellite
- Axis
- Climate
- Seasons
- Tilted
- Lunar eclipse

- Penumbra
- Solae Eclipse
- Umbra
- Asteroid
- Atmosphere
- Comet
- Satellite
- Atmosphere
- Constellation
- Navigate
- Eclipse
- Radiation
- Shadow

J 2 Year 9

Topic 8I Heating and cooling

- Celsius scale
- Degrees C
- Sensitive
- Temperature
- Thermometer
- Heat energy
- Thermal conductor
- Thermal insulator
- Contract
- Expand
- Particle model
- Random
- Convection
- Convection currents
- Density
- Infra-red radiation
- Radiation
- Upthrust
- Conduction
- Conserve
- Convection
- Insulation
- Radiation
- Boiling point
- Change of state
- Freezing point
- Forced convection
- Incubator

- Insulator
- Radiating

Topic 7J Magnets and Electromagnets

- Attract
- Magnetic material
- Nickel
- Pole
- Repel
- Steel
- Evaluate
- Sensitive
- Magnetic field line
- North-seeking pole
- South seeking pole
- Core
- Electromagnet
- Permanent magnet
- Solenoid
- Lodestone
- Publish
- Scientific journals
- Uncertain

Topic 8K Light

- Beam
- Infra-red radiation
- Laser
- Source
- Absorption
- Opaque
- Reflection
- Translucent
- Transmission
- Transparent
- Image
- Luminous
- Non-luminous
- Ray
- Ray diagram
- Angle of incidence
- Angle of reflection
- Incident ray
- Inverted
- Normal

- Reflected ray
- Refraction
- Spectrum
- Absorb
- Filter
- Reflect
- Transmit
- Laser
- Particles
- Prism
- Waves

Topic 8L Sound and Hearing

- Energy
- Frequency
- Loudness
- Pitch
- Vibrate
- Amplitude
- Loudspeaker
- Microphone
- Oscilloscope
- Signal Generator
- Oscillate
- Sound Wave
- Vacuum
- Vibration
- Eardrum
- Hertz (Hz)
- Range of hearing
- Decibel
- Insulation
- Noise
- Noise pollution
- Sound-level –meter
- Cochlea
- Detector
- Reflected
- Ultrasound
- Waves

Best Practice in Science

- Analogies
- Classifying
- Enquiry

- Variables
- Control variables
- Dependent variable
- Fair test
- Independent variable
- Analysing
- Conclusion
- Correlation
- Evaluating
- Reliable
- Valid

J 3 Year 9

Topic 9I Energy and Electricity

- Compressing
- Electrical energy
- Potential energy
- Stretching
- Transferring
- Transform
- Chemical energy
- Electrical energy
- Voltage
- Voltmeter
- Dynamo
- Fossil fuel
- Generator
- Nuclear fuel
- Power rating
- Turbine
- Ammeter
- Current Component
- Potential difference

Topic 9J Gravity and space

- Force
- Gravitational pull
- Mass
- Weight

- Atmosphere
- Balanced forces
- Gravitational attraction
- Unbalanced forces
- Nicolas Copernicus
- Geocentric model
- Heliocentric model
- Johannes Kepler
- Orbit
- Revolve
- Satellite
- Spin
- Communications system
- Kinetic energy
- Potential Energy
- Power supply
- Satellite
- Gravity
- Scientific idea
- Universe

Topic 9K Measuring speed

- Average speed
- Distance
- Precision
- Time
- Average speed
- Light gate
- Precise
- Acceleration
- Constant speed
- Force
- Unbalanced forces
- Air resistance
- Drag
- Streamlining
- Air resistance
- Factors
- Distance-time graph
- Speed-time graph
- Upthrust
- Weight
- Atomic Clock
- Measurements

- Precision

Topic 9L Pressure and moments

- Area
- Force
- Pressure
- Equation
- Particles
- Atmospheric pressure
- Compress
- Hydraulic
- Pascal (Pa)
- Pneumatic
- Antagonistic pair
- Contact
- Lever
- Muscle
- Pivot
- Relax
- Effort
- Load
- Turning effect
- Balanced
- Moment
- Principle of moments
- Systematic

S1 Year 10

Topic Force and motion

- Scalar
- Vector
- Displacement

- Velocity
- Uniform velocity
- Average velocity
- Gradient of a graph
- Equilibrium
- Resultant force
- Clockwise moment
- Anticlockwise moment
- Centripetal force
- Geostationary satellite
- Momentum
- Conservation of momentum
- Collision

Topic Energy

- Energy
- Fuel
- Consumption
- Fossil fuel
- Renewable energy resource
- Non renewable energy resource
- Chemical energy
- Kinetic energy
- Gravitational potential energy
- Elastic or spring potential energy
- Light energy
- Sound energy
- Internal energy
- Thermal energy
- Solar energy
- Nuclear energy
- Transformed
- Principle of conservation of energy
- Efficiency
- Useful energy
- Wasted energy
- Economical
- Power

Topic Radioactivity

- Element
- Matter
- Plum pudding model of matter
- Atom
- Nucleus
- Proton
- Neutron
- Electron
- Orbit
- Nucleon
- Nucleon number
- Atomic number
- Atomic mass
- Chemical symbol
- Periodic table
- Radioactive
- Background radiation
- Unstable nucleus
- Radioactive decay
- Activity
- Count rate
- Half life
- Radiation
- Particle
- Wave
- Emission
- Alpha particle
- Beta particle
- Gamma radiation
- Ionisation
- Penetration
- Barriers
- Nuclear fission
- Induced fission
- Daughter nuclei
- Nuclear Fusion

S1 Year 10

Topic Waves

- Wave
- Vibration
- Oscillation
- Rest position
- Progressive wave

- Travelling wave
- Transverse wave
- Longitudinal wave
- Crest
- Trough
- Wavelength
- Amplitude
- Frequency
- Period of oscillation
- Wave speed
- Wave equation
- Incident wave
- Reflected wave
- Refracted wave

Topic Sound

- Medium
- Hearing range for frequency
- Ultrasound
- Pulse
- Echo
- Sonar Pitch

Topic Electromagnetic spectrum

- Spectrum
- Continuous spectrum
- Medium
- Gamma rays
- X-rays
- Ultra violet radiation
- Visible light
- Infra red radiation
- Microwaves
- Radio waves

Topic Light

- Luminous object
- Non luminous object
- Incident ray

- Reflected ray
- Normal
- Interface
- Boundary
- Angle of incidence
- Angle of reflection
- Angle of refraction
- Law of reflection
- Law of refraction
- Object
- Image
- Real image
- Virtual image
- Optically more dense medium
- Optically less dense medium
- Partial reflection
- Total internal reflection
- Critical angle
- Image characteristics
- Real
- Virtual Upright
- Inverted
- Laterally inverted
- Enlarged
- Diminished
- Object distance
- Image distance
- Convex lens
- Biconcave lens
- Principal focus

Topic Static Charge

- Conductor
- Free electrons
- Non conductor
- Charge
- Static charge
- Cellulose acetate
- Polythene
- Friction
- Like charge
- Unlike Charge

Topic Current electricity

- Flow of charge
- Electrons
- Current
- Ammeter
- Ampere (A)
- Cell
- Battery
- Positive terminal
- Negative terminal
- Circuit
- Series circuit
- Parallel circuit
- Main section
- Parallel arm
- Junction
- Potential difference
- Electromotive force
- Voltmeter
- Volt (V)
- Resistance
- Ohm (Ω)
- Resistor
- Resistors in series
- Resistors in parallel
- Electrical energy
- Kilowatt hour
- Unit of electrical energy
- Electrical power
- Kilowatt
- Direct current
- Alternating current

Topic Magnetism

- Magnetic field
- Magnetic field line
- Magnetic field strength
- Magnetic pole
- North seeking pole (north pole)
- South seeking pole (south pole)
- Repulsion
- Attraction
- Solenoid
- Electromagnet
- Coils
- Iron core

- Soft iron
- Steel
- Temporary magnet
- Permanent magnet
- Motor effect
- Electromagnetic induction
- Primary coil
- Secondary coil
- Transformer
- Step up transformer
- Step down transformer

Topic The earth in space

- Earth
- Sun
- Planet
- Star
- Moon
- Galaxy
- Universe
- Geocentric model of the universe
- Geocentric model of the universe
- Gravitational force
- Satellites
- Geostationary satellite
- Communication satellites
- Low polar orbit
- Weather satellites
- Spy satellites
- Milky Way
- Spiral galaxy
- Red shift
- Expanding universe
- Big Bang Theory
- Nebulae
- Stellar nursery
- Protostar
- Nuclear fusion
- Exoplanet
- Goldilocks zone

Topic Structure of the earth

- Crust

- Mantle
- Outer core
- Inner core
- Lithosphere
- Upper mantle
- Tectonic plates
- Earthquake
- Oceanic plate
- Tectonic boundary
- Volcano
- Lava
- Eruption
- Magma

Chemistry KS3 Terminology

7E Key Words

- Acidic
- Carbon dioxide
- Citric Acid
- Dissolve
- E numbers
- Ethanoic Acid
- Solution
- alkali
- Concentrated
- Dilute
- corrosive
- irritant
- hazardous
- indicator
- mortar
- neutral
- universal indicator
- pestle
- pH number
- pH scale
- neutralisation
- sodium hydroxide
- hydrochloric acid
- sulphuric acid
- antacid
- bases
- burette
- digestion
- indigestion

7F Simple Chemical Reactions

- chemical reaction
- reactants
- products
- observations
- ignite
- acid rain
- corrode
- hydrogen
- nitric acid
- magnesium chloride
- calcium carbonate
- carbonates
- fire extinguisher

- limewater
- combustion
- fire triangle
- magnesium oxide
- oxide
- oxygen
- word equation
- fossil fuel
- fuel
- methane
-

7G The particle model

- Solid
- liquid
- gas
- compress
- Evidence
- particle
- model
- prediction
- theory
- viscous
- Brownian Motion
- Random
- Solid
- Vibrate
- Bombard
- Collision
- Diffusion
- Gas pressure

7H1

- Brine
- Insoluble
- Sodium chloride
- Soluble
- Solute
- Solution
- Solvent
- Control variables
- Dependent variable
- Forces of attraction
- Independent variable
- Intermingle
- Condense
- Distillation
- Evaporate

- Particles
- Chromatogram
- Chromatography
- Solvent front
- Ethanol
- Saturated solution
- Solubility
- Solubility curve
- distillation

8E Elements and Atoms

- Element
- Classifying
- Substances
- Atom
- Element
- Particle
- Symbol
- Metal
- non-metal
- metalloid
- Periodic Table
- Groups
- Atomic number
- Bond
- Chemical formula
- Compound
- Molecule
- reactant(s)
- product(s)
- oxides
- Sulphur reacts with elements to form sulphides
- Chlorine reacts with elements to form chlorides
- Bromine reacts with elements to form bromides
- Decompose

8F Compounds and mixtures

- Compounds
- Mixtures
- symbol equation
- Composition
- Proportion
- raw material
- fractional distillation
- Oxygen 20% air
- Nitrogen 79% air

- Carbon dioxide
- Argon
- Raw material
- Boiling point
- Melting point
- Pure
- Impure
- Element
- mixture

9E Reactions of Metals and their compounds

- Metal
- Non-metal
- Ductile
- Graphite
- Malleable sonorous
- Chloride
- Hydrogen
- Nitrate
- Prediction
- A salt
- Sulphate
- Balanced equation
- Carbonate
- Particle diagram
- Lime water
- Hydrochloric acid
- Sulphuric acid
- Burning splint
- Acid plus metal gives a salt plus hydrogen
- Acid plus metal carbonate gives a salt plus water plus carbon dioxide
- Base
- neutralisation
- Acid plus metal oxide(base) gives a salt plus water
- Burette
- titration
-

9F Patterns of reactivity

- Rust
- Tarnish
- Unreactive
- Hydroxide
- Vigorously
- The reactivity series
- aluminium oxide
- Independent variable
- Dependent variable

- Control variables
- Displacement
- Chemical property
- Physical property
- Ore
- Occurrence

9G Environmental chemistry

- Fragments
- Humus
- Leach
- Weathering
- Acid rain.
- Pollutant
- Sulphur dioxide
- Fossil fuels
- Sulphuric acid
- Oxides of nitrogen
- Volcanic activity
- Eutrophication
- Monitor
- Thermal pollution
- Global warming
- Greenhouse gases
- Ozone layer

9H Using chemistry

- Hydrocarbons
- incomplete combustion
- Carbon monoxide
- Exothermic
- Displacement
- Endothermic
- Conservation of mass
- Particle diagram
- Precipitation
- Oxidation

Biology KS3 Terminology

- Adolescence
- Hormones
- Pituitary Gland
- Puberty
- Sex organs
- Egg
- Fertilisation
- Ovary
- Oviduct
- Sperm
- Testis
- Testosterone
- Hormone
- Implants
- Menstrual Cycle
- Menstruation
- Ovulation
- Uterus
- Amnion
- Amniotic fluid
- Diffuse
- Foetus
- Gestation period
- Placenta
- Umbilical cord
- Antibodies
- Dilate
- Mammary Glands
- Nutrients
- Alcohol
- Rubella
- Smoking
- Virus
- External fertilisation
- Internal fertilisation
- Nutrients
- Reproduction
- Acne

- Correlation

- Ethical
- Infertility
- In-vitro fertilisation

- Characteristic
- Classification
- Kingdom
- Organism
- Species
- Abdomen
- Amphibian
- Arthropod
- Invertebrate
- Vertebrate
- Cone
- Conifer
- Flowering plant
- Frond
- Non-flowering plant
- Photosynthesis
- Continuous variation
- Discontinuous variation
- Inherit
- Variation
- Chromosome
- DNA
- Gene
- Ancestors
- Genes
- Selective breeding
- Conserve
- Gene bank
- Inheritance
- Variety

- Adapted
- Environment
- Streamlined
- Community
- Conditions

- Factors
- Habitat
- Nocturnal
- Predators
- Prey
- Tidal Zone
- Dormant
- Hibernate
- Migrate
- Consumer
- Food Chain
- Food Web
- Producer
- Camouflage
- Predator
- Prey
- Competition
- Conserve
- Adapted
- Ecologist
- Evidence
- Food Web
- Ranger

- Cover Slip System
- Tissue
- Asexual
- Reproduction
- Binary Fission
- Cell Division
- Chromosome
- Clone
- Fertilisation
- Ovules
- Pollen
- Pollination
- Cells
- Cell Division
- Divide
- Observations
- Magnification
- Microscope
- Section
- Slide
- Specimen
- Stain
- Cell
- Cell membrane
- Cell Wall
- Chloroplast
- Cytoplasm
- Gene
- Nucleus
- Vacuole
- Adaptations
- Epithelium cell
- Palisade Cell
- Red Blood Cell
- Root hair Cell
- Specialised
- Sperm Cell
- Circulatory
- Digestive
- Nervous
- Organ

- Reproductive
- Respiratory

- Carbohydrate
- Fat
- Fibre
- Nutrient
- Protein
- Starch
- Sugar
- Calcium
- Deficiency Disease
- Iron
- Mineral
- RDA
- Vitamin
- Diet
- Energy
- Malnutrition
- Obesity
- Sedentary
- Hydrochloric acid
- Intestine
- Pancreas
- Peristalsis
- Saliva
- Stomach
- Villus
- Amino acid
- Amylase
- Enzyme
- Fatty acid
- Glucose
- Lipase
- Protease
- Denatured
- Enzyme
- pH
- Temperature
- Detergent
- Diabetes

- Enzyme

- Aerobic
- Carbon Dioxide
- Energy
- Glucose
- Oxygen
- Respiration
- Artery
- Capillary
- Heart
- Vein
- Ventricle
- Carbon Dioxide
- Diffusion
- Haemoglobin
- Lactic acid
- Oxygen
- Red Blood Cell
- Respire
- Bronchus
- Diaphragm
- Inhale
- Lung
- Ribcage
- Trachea
- Ventilation
- Alveolus
- Excretion
- Gas Exchange
- Asthma
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Gills
- Lung damage
- Circulation
- Deduce
- Infer
- William Harvey

- Bacterium
 - Fungus
 - Protozoa
 - Virus
 - Colony
 - Inoculate
 - Nutrient Agar
 - Petri Dish
 - Sterile
 - Antibiotic
 - Enzyme
 - Fermentation
 - Respiration
 - Yeast
 - Chlorine
 - Food-Poisoning
 - Infection
 - Transmission
 - Antibodies
 - Antigen
 - Immune System
 - Skin
 - White Blood Cells
 - Immune
 - Immunisation
 - Resistant
 - Vaccination
 - Vaccine
 - Antiseptic
 - Disinfectant
 - Penicillin
 - Fermenting
 - Observe
 - Pasteurisation
 - Predict
 - Speculate
 - Yeast
-
- Arthropod
 - Classification

- Decomposer
 - Invertebrate
 - Mollusc
 - Observe
 - Pitfall Trap
 - Pooter
 - Quantitative
 - Tree-beating
 - Estimate
 - Percentage Cover
 - Quadrat
 - Sampling
 - Transect
 - Alien Species
 - Compete
 - Consumer
 - Decomposer
 - Food web
 - Producer
 - Light
 - Minerals
 - Population Boom
 - Predator
 - Prey
 - Energy
 - Pyramid of numbers
 - Quantitative data
 - Respiration
 - Fishery Scientist
 - Littoral zone
 - Over-fishing
 - Quota
-
- Continuous Variation
 - Discontinuous
 - Variation
 - Environment
 - Gene
 - Allele
 - Chromosome
 - Dominant

- Gamete
- Gene
- Recessive
- Artificial Insemination
- Productivity
- Selective breeding
- Clone
- Genetic Modification
- Pollination
- Variety
- Genetic Counselling
- Recessive
- Sickle-cell anaemia
- Sickle-cell trait
- Endangered species
- Genetic Diversity
- Inbreeding

- Bone
- Cartilage
- Joint
- Skeleton
- Spine
- Antagonistic pair
- Contraction
- Extend
- Flex
- Muscle
- Relax
- Tendon
- Anaemia
- Balance Diet
- Deficiency Disease
- Eating Disorder
- Fibre
- Malnutrition
- Obesity
- Blood Clotting
- Coronary Thrombosis
- High Blood pressure
- Addiction

- Cancer
- Ciliated Cells
- Correlation
- Tar
- Addiction
- Alcohol
- Caffeine
- Drug
- Anabolic Steroid
- Gas Chromatography
- Performance
- Enhancers

- Bone
- Palaside Layer
- Epidermis
- Guard Cells
- Stomata
- Vein
- Chlorophyll
- Chloroplast
- Glucose
- Palisade cell
- Photosynthesis
- Biomass
- Cellulose
- Oil
- Protein
- Respiration
- Starch
- Fibrous Root
- Minerals
- Root Hairs
- Tap root
- Xylem
- Ecosystem
- Energy
- Biodiversity
- Carbon Dioxide
- Deforestation
- Logging

- Minerals

- Crop
- Economically
- Important
- Plant breeding
- Starch
- Timber
- Fertiliser
- Nitrate
- Phosphate
- Potassium
- Compete
- Herbicide
- Weed
- Weed Killer
- Yield
- Bioaccumulation
- Biological control
- Pesticide
- Population Boom
- Predators
- Toxic
- Cloche
- Glasshouse
- Photosynthesis
- Hydroponics
- Minerals
- Oxygen
- Water Culture Solution

KS4 Music Terminology

CCEA GCSE Musical Vocabulary

This specification encourages the knowledge, understanding and use of musical vocabulary across all Assessment Objectives

The following list is provided as an aid to teaching aural perception skills. It is not a requirement of the specification that students should know the definitions of these terms, however they should be encouraged to be able to identify them in the test of aural perception.

PITCH			
Pitch	Melody	Harmony/Tonality	Notation
Pitch names	Movement by step	Consonance	Stave
Sharp, flat	Movement by leap	Dissonance	Score
Natural	Scalar movement	Diatonic harmony	Treble/Bass clef notation
Octave	Interval movement	Major	Bar
Intervals	Chromatic	Minor	Double bar
Range	Glissando	Modal	Key signature of set
Register	Ornamentation	Atonal	works
Unison	Repetition	Perfect cadence	Time signature of set
Inversion		Imperfect cadence	works
Tonic note		Tonic chord	Phrase
Sub-dominant note		Dominant chord	Articulation marks
Dominant note		Sub-dominant chord	Dynamic signs
Tones		Chords I, IV, V	Trill
Semitones		Transpose	Grace note/acciaccatura
Tessitura		Pedal	
Blues scale		Drone	
Blues notes		Rock/Blues–Chord	
Pentatonic		Progressions	
		Pattern	
		Arpeggio	
		Broken Chord	
		Triads	
		Modulation	

DURATION AND TEMPO		
Duration	Metre	Tempo Instructions
Note values	Simple duple	Adagio
Pulse/beat	Simple triple	Largo
Triplet	Simple quadruple	Andante
Dotted rhythm	Compound duple	Moderato
Phrase length	Irregular/Regular	Allegro
Phrase structure	Syncopation	Vivace
	Off beat	Presto
	Swing rhythm	Accelerando
	Polyrhythm	Ritardando

	Augmentation/Diminution	Rallentando Allargando Rubato
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TIMBRE		
Vocal sounds/Vocal combinations and electronic effects	Instrumental Families	Instrumental combinations/Ensembles
Treble Soprano Alto Tenor Bass Falsetto A cappella Choir Chorus Backing vocals Word painting Reverb Guitar pedal effects (e.g. distortion, flanger, wah-wah) Attack Decay Pitch bend	Brass Percussion Strings Woodwind Electric/Acoustic Guitars Keyboard Piano Harpsichord Electric piano Organ Electronic Sampler Synthesizer Drum machine Sequencer Digital effects/manipulation	String orchestra Orchestra Chamber orchestra String quartet Tutti Wind band Military band Pipe band Accordion band Dance band/Big band Traditional folk group Horn section DJ-ing (mixing, scratching) MC-ing Rock band

DYNAMICS AND ARTICULATION		
Fortissimo Forte Mezzo forte Mezzo piano Piano Pianissimo	Crescendo Diminuendo Subito Accent Sforzando Silence	Legato Staccato Tremolo Pizzicato Arco

TEXTURE		
Monophonic Homophonic Polyphonic Melody and accompaniment	Solo Unison Doubling 2 or 3 or 4 part Tutti	Counter melody Descant Contrapuntal

STRUCTURE

Ground bass	Repetition	Introduction	Through-composed
Rondo	Recapitulation	Coda	Call and response
Theme	Decoration	Strophic	Verse and chorus
Variations	Sequence	Ritornello	Interlude
Ternary form	Imitation	Da capo	Hook
Binary form	Canon	Verse	Break
Minuet and trio	Riffs	Chorus	Tape loop
Motifs	Motivic development	Middle eight	Sample
Concerto	Episode	Break down	Dance music
Symphony	Answering phrase	Intro	Mix in, mix out
Overture	Symmetrical 8 bar phrases	Outro	Main breakdown
Ostinato		Strophic	Reprise
Suite			Groove
Ballet			Hip hop
Waltz			Trance
Hornpipe			Jungle/drum 'n' bass
Recitative			Garage
Aria			
Chorus			
Polka			
Jig			
Reel			
March			
Air			