Year 8 Self Quizzing Booklet

English

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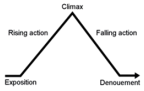
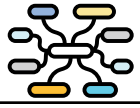
English Key words	Definition
Epistolary	written as a series of documents (letters, journal/diary entries, news articles, etc.)
Gothic fiction	a genre of literature that is characterised by themes of mystery, terror, gloom, and romance.
Exposition 	the part of a story used to introduce background information to the reader about events, settings, characters, etc.
Explicit characterisation	something the author tells us directly about a character e.g. their age, appearance, job, likes, dislikes, etc.
Implicit characterisation	something we have to infer about a character through their actions, dialogue, and what others say about them.
Archetype	a perfect or typical example of a particular, kind of person or thing that has all their characteristics.
Dramatic irony	when the audience is aware of the importance of a character's actions or words, but the character is not.
Metaphor	when you say something is something else to show what it's like, even though it isn't really that thing.
Foreshadowing	when the writer gives advance hints of what is to come later in the story.
Semantic field 	a group of words or phrases that are connected by topic or meaning.
Allusion	an expression that refers to another person or thing.
Juxtaposition	two things placed closely together for a contrasting effect.
Supernatural	beyond scientific explanation or human logic.
Macabre	disturbing because of an association of death or causing a fear of death.

Maths

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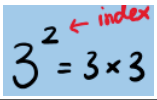
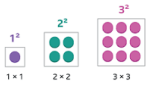
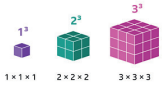
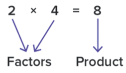
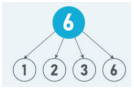
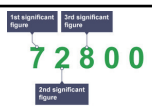
Maths Key words	Definition
Indices (Index) 	Indices (also called powers) show how many times a number has been multiplied by itself
Square Number 	Square numbers are made by multiplying a number by itself.
Cube Number 	Cube numbers are made by multiplying a number by itself once, and then again.
Base	The base is the big number in the power. This is the number that is multiplied by itself.
Prime	A number that has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.
Factor 	A number that divides exactly into another number.
Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The biggest number that is a factor of two or more numbers.
Composite Number 	A number with more than two factors.
Decimal places	Decimal places are the numbers after a decimal point. They show parts of a whole number.
Integer	An integer is a whole number.
Significant Figure 	Used to round big or small numbers. It is the first number that matters (not zero)
Numerator	The top number in a fraction.
Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction
Improper Fraction	A fraction with a bigger numerator than denominator
Mixed Number	Made up of a whole number and a fraction.

Science

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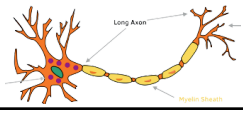
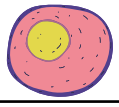
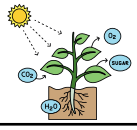
Science Key words	Definition
Specialised 	Contains specific features that allow it to do a particular job.
Unicellular	Made of one cell.
Xylem	A tube-shaped hollow tissue inside plants for transporting water.
Nucleus 	A cell component that contains the genetic information and controls the cell.
Organism	A living thing.
Chloroplast	A tiny sac inside a plant cell that contains chlorophyll for photosynthesis
Mitochondria	Small structures in the cytoplasm of cells where respiration occurs.
Phloem	A tube-shaped tissue inside plants for transporting sugars
Photosynthesis 	The process of producing glucose from carbon dioxide and water, using light.
Magnification	Making small objects appear larger
Wavelength	The length between two peaks in a wave.
Frequency	Describes the number of waves that pass a fixed place in a given amount of time.
Reflection	The bouncing back of light from a shiny surface.
Refraction	The bending of light as it moves from one material to another.

Geography

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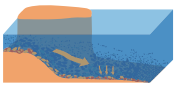
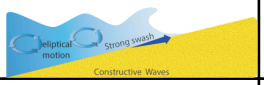
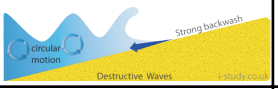
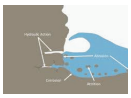
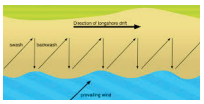
Geography Key words	Definition
Erosion	The process by which natural forces like waves or wind wear away rocks and soil from the coastline.
Deposition 	The process of material being laid down or added to a landform, especially sand or pebbles on a beach.
Swash	The movement of water up a beach after a wave breaks.
Backwash	The movement of water down a beach, returning to the sea after a wave breaks.
Constructive waves 	Gentle waves that deposit materials, building up beaches.
Destructive waves 	Strong waves that remove materials from the coastline, eroding it.
Hydraulic pressure 	Waves compress pockets of air in cracks in a cliff, causing the crack to widen, breaking off rock.
Solution	Cliffs e.g. chalk dissolve in seawater
Attrition	Eroded material in the sea, hit into each other breaking down into smaller pieces.
Freeze-thaw weathering	Water collects in faults during the day. At night, this water freezes and expands. This makes faults bigger over time because the process repeats itself.
Abrasion	Eroded material is hurled or scrapes against the cliff, breaking off rock.
Longshore drift 	The transportation of sand and pebbles along the coast by wave action
Groynes	Man-made structures built at right angles to the coast to prevent longshore drift and trap sand.
Wave-cut platform	A flat, rocky area at the base of a cliff created by repeated erosion and collapse of the cliff over time.

History

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History Key words	Definition
Annulment	To declare that a marriage never actually existed
Armada	Fleet of Spanish warships
Counter Reformation	The Catholic fight against the spread of Protestantism
Dissolution	The ending of an organisation
Heretic	Someone with religious views that disagree with official Church teachings
Indulgences	A payment to the Catholic Church to forgive a person's sins
Papal bull	An official order from the pope
Plot	Secret plan or scheme, often to do something harmful or illegal
Reformation	A movement which led to a break with the Catholic and the beginning of the Protestant Church
Vestments	Robes worn by priests
Corruption	The dishonest behaviour by those in power
Heir	A person who inherits the throne
Printing press	A revolutionary invention created by Gutenberg in 1455
Protestant	A new from of Christianity emerging in the 16th century in protest against Catholicism

RE

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RE Key words	Definition
Islam	The religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
Allah	"The God" in Arabic.
Tawhid	The belief in the oneness of God.
Revelation	A message from God to human beings.
Prophet Muhammad	An Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam.
Qur'an	The central religious text of Islam, believed by Muslims to be the final revelation from God.
Mecca	Holy city for Muslims established by Ibrahim and Ishmael.
Hijrah	The migration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina.
Ummah	The worldwide Muslim community.
Hadith	The sayings of the Prophet Muhammad.
Sunnah	The traditions and practices of the Prophet Muhammad.
Sunni	The branch of Islam with the majority of followers, Sunni meaning followers of the Sunnah.
Shia	The branch of Islam with the minority of followers, Shi'a meaning 'House of Ali'.
The Five Pillars	The basic acts in Islam, considered mandatory by believers, and are the foundation of Muslim life

Art

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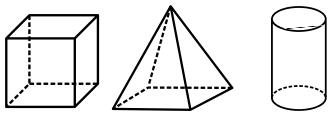
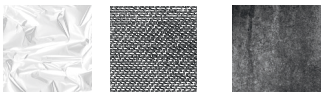
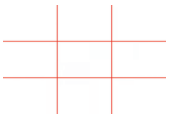
Art Key words	Definition
Line	Defines shape; the outer edge of something. e.g. a line is a long thin mark which is drawn or painted on a surface.
Tone	The relative lightness or darkness between black and white e.g. when using multidirectional shading with a pencil
Shape	A 2-Dimensional enclosed space built with line e.g. a square
Form 	Appearing 3-Dimensional e.g. a cube
Colour	The colour of something is the appearance that it has as a result of the way in which it reflects light
Texture 	The feel or appearance of a surface; how rough or smooth it is.
Pattern	A pattern is an arrangement of lines or shapes, especially a design in which the same shape is repeated at regular intervals over a surface
Mark-making	The different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art using different materials.
Composition 	The arrangement/ layout or position of shapes/objects on the page. These can be used to lead the viewers eye around the painting or drawing.
Proportion	The size and shape of one object in comparison to another. e.g. The facial features are in proportion to each other.
Complementary	These colours are opposite on the colour wheel.
Primary	These colours cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
Secondary	These colours are made by mixing 2 primary colours in equal parts e.g. blue + red = purple
Tertiary	Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour that are tonal/ next to each other in the colour wheel e.g. blue + green= bluey green

Design Technology

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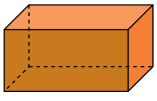
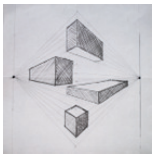
Design Technology Key words	Definition
Design Brief	short statement stating the nature of the project
Research	to complete tasks to gain vital information about a product design
Image Board	a collage of relevant project images
Designer	a person who creates drawings and ideas
Analysis	to determine and conclude facts about a project
Client Profile	to gain a background profile and establish facts about a client
Client Interview	a survey or questionnaire of the client
Softwood	one group of timber which comes from coniferous trees
Hardwood	one group of timber which comes from deciduous trees
Environmentally Friendly	protecting the planets resources and thinking 'green'
Manufacture	to make a product
Precision	to pay attention to detail and prevent even small errors
Cuboid 	3 dimensional geometric shape
Perspective 	a type of drawing technique to create 3D drawings

Computing

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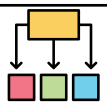
Computing Key words	Definition
Sequence	Where each instruction is carried out in order, one after another.
Selection	Where decisions are made that affect which instructions are carried out next.
Iteration	Where a certain set of instructions are repeated.
Abstraction	Removing unimportant parts of a problem in order to concentrate on those that are important
Decomposition 	Breaking down a problem into smaller more manageable ones
Pattern recognition	Finding the similarities or patterns among small, decomposed problems that can help us solve more complex problems more efficiently
Algorithm	Step by step set of rules that can be followed in order to solve a problem

Variable
`money_in_bank = 20`
`total_money = money_in_bank + 10`
`print(total_money)`
	A variable is a value within a program that is used to store data. Variables are not permanent and can change.

String Duck Banana 17 April 2003	A String is an example of a datatype. This particular datatype is made up of alphanumeric data such as text.
Integer 27 1004 -87 546	An Integer is an example of a datatype. This particular datatype is made up of whole numbers.
Clock Speed	How many instruction cycles the CPU can deal with in a second. Measured in MHz or GHz. Faster is better.
Cache Size	The larger the amount of cache the CPU has the more instructions it can store without having to transfer to main memory and therefore the faster it will perform.
Cores	Some CPUs have more than one core, each capable of carrying out instructions independently. The more cores, the more instructions the CPU can process at once and therefore the faster it performs.
Embedded system	Specialist hardware and software build into a device with a single specific purpose. They are often found within domestic appliances such as washing machines, microwaves.

Spanish

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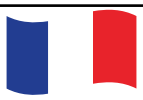
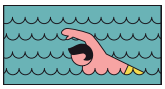
Spanish Key words	Definition
I go to	Voy a
I went to	Fui a
France 	Francia
Spain	España
I went by	Fui en
Plane	Avión
Car	Coche
Boat	Barco
I bought a souvenir	Compré un recuerdo
I swam in the sea 	Nadé en el mar
It was	Fue
Amazing	Fenomenal
Fun	Divertido
Boring	Aburrido