

Year 7 – Key Terms

Half Term 1 - Introduction & E-Safety

| Key Term | Definition |
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| Abuse | Abuse is when someone treats another person in a cruel or harmful way. Online abuse can happen through messages or posts that are meant to hurt someone. |
| Cyber | Cyber means anything related to computers or the internet. It is often used when talking about online safety. |
| Digital | Digital means using computers or technology. A digital footprint is the record of what you do online. |
| Footprint | A footprint is a mark you leave behind. A digital footprint is the trail of websites and posts you leave when using the internet. |
| Grooming | Grooming is when someone tries to build a friendship with a child online to trick or harm them later. It is important to tell a trusted adult if something feels wrong. |
| Health | Health means how well your body and mind are. Good health helps you feel strong and happy. |
| Media | Media includes things like TV, newspapers, and the internet that share information. Social media is a type of media where people post and talk online. |
| Mental | Mental means about the mind and how we think and feel. Mental health is about feeling happy, calm, and able to cope with things. |
| Sexting | Sexting is sending or asking for private or rude pictures or messages using a phone or the internet. It is not safe and can get people into serious trouble. |
| Social | Social means spending time with others or being part of a group. Social media is a way people connect and share things online. |

Half Term 2 - Project Management

| Key Term | Definition |
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| Advertising | Advertising means telling people about an event or product. It helps attract attention and interest. |
| Animations | Animations are effects that make things move on a slide. They can make a presentation more fun and interesting. |
| Background | The background is the part behind the text or pictures. You can change its colour or design to make your work look better. |
| Borders | Borders are lines around the edge of a page or shape. They help make things stand out. |
| Email | Email is a way to send messages using the internet. It is quick and can include attachments like pictures or documents. |
| Event | An event is something planned like a party or meeting. It usually happens at a certain time and place. |
| Folder | A folder is a place on a computer where you can keep your files. It helps you stay organised. |
| Hyperlink | A hyperlink is a link you can click to go to another slide or website. It helps you move around quickly. |
| Leaflet | A leaflet is a small paper with information. It is often used to tell people about an event or cause. |
| Letter | A letter is a written message to someone. It can be formal or informal depending on who it is for. |
| Outlook | Outlook is a program used to send and receive emails. It also helps you keep track of your calendar and contacts. |
| Poster | A poster is a large paper with pictures and words to share information. It should be eye-catching and easy to read. |
| Presentation | A presentation is a way to show information to others, often using slides. It helps explain ideas clearly. |
| Profit | Profit is the money left after paying all the costs. It shows how much you earned. |
| Publisher | Publisher is a program used to make posters and leaflets. It has tools to help you design them easily. |
| Slides | Slides are the pages in a presentation. Each slide can have text, pictures, and animations. |
| Snipping tool | Snipping Tool is a tool that lets you take a picture of part of your screen. You can use it to show something from another program. |
| Speaker notes | Speaker notes are notes you write to help you remember what to say. They are not shown on the slide during the presentation. |
| Spreadsheet | A spreadsheet is a table used to organise numbers and data. It helps with calculations and planning. |
| Template | A template is a ready-made design you can use. It helps you start your work quickly and neatly. |
| Text box | A text box is a space where you can type words. You can move it around and change its size. |

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| Transitions | Transitions are effects that happen when you move from one slide to another. They make your presentation smoother. |
| Word | Word is a program used to write letters and documents. It has tools to change how your writing looks. |
| WordArt | WordArt is a special way to make your text look fancy. You can add colours, shapes, and styles to your words. |

Half Term 3 - Scratch

| Key Term | Definition |
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| Sprite | A sprite is a character or object in Scratch that you can program to move and interact. It can be changed to look different using costumes. |
| Coordinate | Coordinates are numbers that show where a sprite is on the screen. The X value moves it left or right, and the Y value moves it up or down. |
| Variable | A variable is something you can create in Scratch to store information like a score. It can change while the game is running. |
| Broadcast | Broadcast is a way to send messages between sprites in Scratch. It helps start new levels or actions when something happens. |
| Level | A level is a stage in a game that the player can complete. Games often have more than one level to make them more fun and challenging. |
| Scoring | Scoring is how you keep track of points in a game. You can earn or lose points by doing different things in the game. |
| Movement | Movement is how a sprite moves around the screen. It can be controlled by the keyboard or happen automatically. |
| Design | Design is the planning stage where you decide what your game will look like and how it will work. It includes drawing levels and writing down ideas. |
| Feedback | Feedback is advice or comments from someone else about your work. It helps you improve your game by finding what works well and what doesn't. |
| Evaluation | Evaluation means looking at your finished game and thinking about what went well and what could be better. It helps you learn from your work. |
| Script | A script is a set of instructions that tells a sprite what to do. In Scratch, scripts are made by snapping blocks together. |
| Costume | A costume is a different look or outfit for a sprite. You can switch costumes to make your sprite look like it's moving or changing. |
| Stage | The stage is the background area where your game happens. You can change the stage to make different scenes or levels. |
| Baddie | A baddie is a sprite that makes the game harder, like an enemy. Touching a baddie might reduce your score or end the game. |

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| Assessment | Assessment is checking how well your game meets the goals. It helps you understand what you've learned and what you can improve. |
| Game | A game is something you can play that has rules, goals, and fun challenges. In Scratch, you can make your own games using code. |
| Script Block | A script block is a piece of code in Scratch that does something like move a sprite or change a score. You connect blocks to make a full script. |
| Design Sheet | A design sheet is a worksheet where you plan your game. It includes your ideas, goals, and drawings of your levels. |
| Learning Ladder | The learning ladder is a tool to help you see how well you are doing. You can use it to give yourself or a friend a level for their work. |
| Critical Feedback | Critical feedback is helpful advice that tells you what is good and what needs to be better. It should be kind, clear, and useful. |

Half Term 4 – Threats

| Key Term | Definition |
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| Black hat | Black hat hackers break into systems to steal or damage information. They do not have permission and often break the law. |
| Developing | Developing countries are working to improve their economy and living conditions. They may not have as much access to technology. |
| Digital divide | The digital divide is the gap between people who have access to technology and those who do not. It can affect education and job opportunities. |
| E-waste | E-waste is old or broken electronic equipment that is thrown away. It can harm the environment if not recycled properly. |
| Eye strain | Eye strain happens when you look at a screen for a long time. Taking breaks and blinking often can help your eyes feel better. |
| Firewall | A firewall is a tool that helps protect your computer from unwanted access. It acts like a barrier between your computer and the internet. |
| Grey hat | Grey hat hackers sometimes break rules but not to cause harm. They may point out problems without permission. |
| Hacker | A hacker is someone who tries to get into computers or networks. Some hackers do this to help, while others do it to cause harm. |
| Posture | Posture is the way you sit or stand. Good posture helps prevent aches and pains when using a computer. |
| Recycle | Recycling means turning old items into something new. It helps reduce waste and protect the environment. |
| Refurbish | To refurbish means to fix and clean an old device so it can be used again. This helps reduce electronic waste. |
| RSI | RSI stands for Repetitive Strain Injury. It happens when you do the same movement over and over, like typing. |
| Rural | Rural areas are the countryside where fewer people live. These places often have less access to the internet and technology. |

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| Smart tech | Smart technology refers to devices that can connect to the internet and make decisions. Examples include smart fridges and robotic vacuums. |
| Spyware | Spyware is a type of malware that secretly watches what you do on your computer. It can collect your personal information. |
| Trojan | A trojan is a type of malware that pretends to be something safe. Once opened, it can harm your computer. |
| Under-developed | Under-developed countries have fewer resources and less access to modern technology. This can make life more difficult for people living there. |
| Urban | Urban areas are places like cities where lots of people live. They usually have better access to technology and services. |
| Virus | A computer virus is a program that can harm your computer or steal information. It spreads from one device to another, like a cold. |
| White hat | White hat hackers help find and fix security problems. They work to protect people and systems. |
| Worm | A worm is a type of virus that spreads quickly between computers. It can slow down or damage systems. |

Half Term 5 & 6 – HTML & Web Development

| Key Term | Definition |
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| HTML | HTML stands for Hyper-Text Mark-up Language. It is the language used to create websites. |
| Tags | Tags are special codes used in HTML to tell the browser how to display content. They usually come in pairs with opening and closing tags. |
| Header | A header is a large piece of text used to show the title or main idea of a section. It helps organise the webpage and make it easier to read. |
| Head | The head is a part of the HTML code that holds information about the webpage, like its title and links to styles. This information is not shown on the actual page. |
| Title | The title is the name of the webpage that appears at the top of the browser tab. It is written inside the head section of the HTML code. |
| Body | The body is the main part of the webpage where all the content like text, images and videos is shown. Everything inside the body tag is visible to people visiting the site. |
| Paragraph | A paragraph is a block of text that is grouped together to make reading easier. In HTML, paragraphs are made using the <p> tag. |
| Bold | Bold text is thicker and darker to help it stand out. In HTML, you can make text bold using the tag. |

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| Italic | Italic text is slanted to the right and is often used to show emphasis or titles. You can make text italic in HTML using the <i> tag. |
| Align | Align means to position text to the left, centre, or right of the page. In HTML, you can use the align feature to make your page look neat. |
| Font | Font is the style of writing used for text on a webpage, like Arial or Times New Roman. You can change the font in HTML to make your page look more interesting. |
| Webpage | A webpage is a single page on the internet that shows information. It can include text, pictures, videos and links. |
| Website | A website is a collection of webpages that are linked together. It is used to share information about a topic or organisation. |
| Hyperlink | A hyperlink is a clickable link that takes you to another webpage or website. It is created using HTML tags. |
| Image | An image is a picture that can be added to a webpage. It helps make the page more interesting and informative. |
| Font | Font refers to the style of text used on a webpage. It can be changed to make the text look different. |
| Colour | Colour is used to make webpages look attractive. You can change the colour of text and backgrounds using HTML. |
| Layout | Layout is how the webpage is arranged. It includes where text, images and other elements are placed. |
| CSS | CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is used to style and improve the look of webpages. |
| Google Maps | Google Maps is a tool that shows maps and locations. It can be added to a webpage to show where places are. |
| YouTube Video | A YouTube video is a video from the YouTube website. It can be embedded into a webpage using HTML. |