



# PiXL Unlock: Key Stage 4

## Subject Specific Word Lists and Definitions

The words within the app have been selected by each of our subject teams as useful suggestions of units and words that may help our member schools. There are, no doubt, hundreds of other words that would be useful, but we hope that this will be a useful provision of key vocabulary for students to explore.

We aim to evolve these sections over time and if there are any words that you would like added, please feel free to contact us at [unlock@pixl.org.uk](mailto:unlock@pixl.org.uk) with your suggestions so that we can help create an app that is as useful as possible for you and your schools.

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# ART:

Currently, within the Art section of the app, we have the following units:

- Develop
- Explore

Develop Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
style	Style is the way the artwork looks.
content	Content is the subject matter of a work.
mood	Mood is the feeling or atmosphere created in an artwork.
foreground	Foreground is the area that is nearest the viewer.
background	Background is the area that is furthest away from the viewer.
context	Context refers to the meaning of an artwork.
structure	Structure is the arrangement of certain parts of an image or object.
focused	Focused is when your work is concentrated on working towards something specific.
inform	Inform is when you use relevant subject knowledge to contribute to your work.
understanding	You will show an understanding of something when you demonstrate what you have learnt through your work.
critical	Critical, in art, is when you express thoughts and opinions about your own work, or that of others.
diverse	Diverse is a variety of different artists, artwork or movements.
connection	A connection is a link made between/to another person, subject or media in your work.
idea	An idea is when you create an initial response to what you have learnt.
initial	Initial refers to the beginning of a project, where it starts.
inquire	Inquire means to investigate, by looking into and sourcing information.
period	The word period, in art, refers to a matter of months, years or decades when a particular art occurred.
society	Society is a group of people who live in the same area or have a particular activity or purpose in common and come together as one.
culture	Culture refers to a particular belief, value or attitude associated with the arts.
emphasis	Emphasis is when you make something more prominent, stand out or have more significance within a piece of artwork.
portrait	Portrait is when paper is presented with the short side at the top.
landscape	Landscape is when paper is presented with the long side at the top.

genre	Genre is a type of art in areas such as music, drama, literature or visual arts.
symbolic	Symbolic, in art, means an artwork represents something specific, such as a belief or tradition.
geometric	Geometric refers to shapes created using a certain number of curves, points and lines.
traditional	Traditional is when something is a habit or unchanged.
historical	Historical refers to something occurring in the past.
contemporary	Contemporary refers to something occurring in the present.
abstract	Abstract refers to something not looking like anything specific or something that exists.
still-life	Still-life refers to artwork that portrays inanimate objects.
realism	Realism refers to a style of artwork that appears realistic.
cubism	Cubism refers to a style of art where images have interlocking planes and geometric shapes.
surrealism	Surrealism refers to a style of art that is based on dream-like scenarios.
impressionism	Impressionism refers to a style of art where small brush strokes were used to depict scenes from everyday life.
expressionism	Expressionism is artwork that is subjective and made for an emotional effect.
organic	The word organic, in art, refers to shapes that are irregular and found in nature.
conceptual	Conceptual, in art, is when the idea behind a piece of artwork is more important than the finished outcome.
assemblage	Assemblage, in art, is when artwork is made by piecing together various different 3D elements.
perceptive	Perceptive, in art, is when something appears in a sensitive manner.
cohesive	Cohesive is when all elements of a work fit well together, such as showing a clear journey from start to finish.
thematic	Thematic, in art, is when the work relates to a particular theme.
expressive	Expressive is when a particular thought or feeling is portrayed in a piece of artwork.
appearance	Appearance refers to the way that the artwork looks.
deconstruction	Deconstruction is when something is fragmented or distorted in someway.
objective	The word objective, in art, is when an artwork is not influenced by the artist's own thoughts or opinions.
subjective	The word subjective, in art, is when an artwork is influenced by the artist's own thoughts or opinions.
interpretation	Interpretation demonstrates the way that an artist has translated what they have learnt.
representational	Representational refers to the physical appearance of something.

## Explore Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
formal elements	The term formal elements refers to the contributing factors to a piece of artwork.
application	Application refers to the way a material is applied to a surface.
experiment	To experiment, in art, means to try out different processes and techniques to discover their potential.
exploration	Exploration is the process of investigating something in detail.
media	Media, in art, refers to the materials used to create the artwork.
technique	Technique refers to the way a task is executed.
process	Process refers to the steps undertaken to achieve something.
material	Material refers to the matter or surface used to create an artwork.
mixed-media	Mixed-media is when more than one material is used to create a piece of work.
depth	Depth, in art, is when distance is created within a piece of work, such as from front to back.
pencil	A pencil is a lead drawing instrument with a protective casing.
print	Print is when artwork is created manually using a specific print process.
paint	Paint is a coloured substance that is spread over a surface and, when dry, leaves a coating.
pastel	Pastel refers to coloured pigments that are bound together with gum or resin to make a type of crayon.
relief	Relief, in art, is when a piece of artwork is made using multiple layers of material that are raised.
charcoal	Charcoal is a medium that is made using ground materials that are gum or wax-bound.
graphite	Graphite is a crystalline carbon that is used for drawing.
drawing	Drawing is the act of leaving a mark on a page or surface.
painting	Painting refers to a picture made by the application of paint.
sculpture	Sculpture is a three-dimensional piece of art.
textiles	Textiles is a type of art in which fibers are used to create something practical or decorative.
digital	The word digital describes artwork that is created using digital technology.
photography	Photography is a type of art involving the taking and processing of photographs.
ceramic	A ceramic is something made from clay but finished by the application of heat.

movement	The word movement, in art, is when a group of artists have a certain goal that lasts a certain time.
graffiti	The word graffiti, in art, is artwork created on buildings and public spaces.
engrave	The word engrave, in art, is where an image or text is cut or carved into a surface.
animation	Animation is when images appear to be moving.
mechanical	Mechanical refers to something that is engineered or operated by the use of a machine.
architecture	Architecture refers to the design and construction of a building.
dramatic	Dramatic is when something sudden happens or occurs in a piece of artwork.
elongated	Elongated describes when something is stretched, pulled and made longer.
exaggerated	Exaggerated describes when something is made larger, or more excessive, than intended.
construction	Construction is the process of assembling something together into a composition.
challenge	To challenge, in art, is to push your ideas to the extreme and beyond normal expectations.
advanced	Advanced describes when the development of an idea has gone even further.
methodology	The word methodology, in art, is when a process is questioned to assess its effectiveness.
multidisciplinary	The word multidisciplinary, in art, is when you extract knowledge from a range of different art disciplines.
interdisciplinary	The word interdisciplinary, in art, is when multiple disciplines are used together such as the concept, process and tools.
rigorous	Rigorous means to carefully think about and strictly apply what you have learnt.
integration	The word integration, in art, is where you demonstrate your understanding of what you have learnt by creating a piece in response.
function	Function, in art, applies to the responsibility and purpose of something.
complex	Complex describes an artwork made up of many different parts.
silhouette	A silhouette is an outline of something filled with a dark colour.
technical	Technical refers to the method used to create something.
dominant	Dominant describes something which is more significant than something else.
coherent	Coherent is when an idea is consistent and clear to understand.
concentrated	Concentrated is when an idea is directed towards a certain outcome.
accentuate	To accentuate, in art, is to make a feature more noticeable.

# COMPUTER SCIENCE:

Currently, within the Computer Science section of the app, we have the following unit:

- Algorithms and Programming

Algorithms and Programming Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
abstraction	Abstraction is the process of removing unnecessary details from a problem.
algorithm	An algorithm is a set of steps that, when followed, will carry out a specific task.
argument	An argument is when a variable is placed in the parenthesis when a subroutine is called; it allows a variable to be passed into a subroutine.
array	An array is data structure that contains multiple items of the same type of data.
assign	To assign is the act of storing a value in a variable.
binary search	A binary search will search for an item, continually eliminating parts of the list where the item can't be, until the item is found.
boolean	Boolean is the method of representing one of two states; for example 1 or 0, True or False.
boundary	A boundary is the highest and lowest data in a range that is expected to be entered.
branching	Branching is when a program is instructed to execute a different set of instructions that it would if it continued to execute instructions sequentially.
bubble sort	The bubble sort is a sorting algorithm that moves through a series of items making comparisons between adjacent items; if not in order they will be swapped.
char	Char is the name of a data type that will only store one character.
computation	Computation is the act of following a set of steps that incorporate maths and/or logic to arrive at a desired solution.
concatenation	Concatenation is the act of joining two separate objects together so they are treated as one.
constant	A constant is a stored value that, unlike a variable, cannot change while the program is running.
decimal	Decimal is a data type that can be used to store numbers that aren't integers.
decomposition	Decomposition is breaking a problem down into smaller parts that are individually easier to solve.
efficiency	Efficiency is a method of assessing the competency of performance of a program.
erroneous	Erroneous refers to data that is not expected to be input into a program.
exception	An exception is a error that occurs when a program is running that can stop the program from running.
function	A function is a subroutine that returns a value to the routine it was called from.
global variable	A global variable can be accessed from any routine in the program.

input	Input is when data is passed into a system.
insertion sort	The insertion sort will sort an unsorted list into a separate sorted list by continually inserting an item from the unsorted list into the correct position in the sorted list until the sort is complete.
instruction	An instruction is a single command for the computer to carry out a task.
integer	A data type that accepts whole numbers without decimals.
iteration	Iteration is when a series of commands are repeated until a condition is met.
linear search	A linear search will search for an item by checking each item in a list in sequence until the item is found or the list is exhausted.
list	A list is a data structure that stores a number of items and will permit operations such as insert, append, pop, push and remove to be performed on it.
local variable	A local variable can only be accessed in the subroutine in which it was created; when the subroutine finishes executing the variable is destroyed.
merge sort	A merge sort sorts data by dividing a list into single items before merging them back together while sorting each sub list in the process.
output	Output is when data is passed out of a system.
parameter	A parameter is when a variable is placed in the parenthesis when a subroutine is defined; it allows a variable to be passed into that subroutine.
procedure	A procedure is a subroutine that executes the code within it and does not return a value.
pseudocode	Pseudocode is similar to a programming language but easier for humans to understand; used when developing algorithms.
range	The range is the upper and lower limits of a series of data.
record	A record is a data structure that is composed of several items of data that are able to have different data types to one another.
search	A search is when a program attempts to find one item in a list or array of items.
selection	Selection is where one of two or more courses of action can be taken depending on a logical condition.
sequence	A sequence is a series of tasks or events carried out one after the other.
sort	A sort is when items are placed in order.
subroutine	A subroutine is a section of code that can be called from another part of the program when required.
syntax	Syntax is the rule for constructing a correct programming statement.
typical	Typical refers to data that is expected to be input into a program.
variable	A variable is a name given to a memory location where data is stored during the execution of a program.

# DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY:

Currently, within the Design and Technology section of the app, we have the following unit:

- Core Knowledge

## Core Knowledge Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
energy	The word energy, in D&T, is power from physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines.
development	The word development is the process of developing or being developed.
motion	The word motion, in D&T, is the controlled movement of mechanisms.
materials	The word material, in D&T, is the matter from which a thing is or can be made.
technology	The word technology can be the knowledge of techniques, processes, and the like, or it can be embedded in machines to allow for operation.
product	In D&T, a product can be a system or an item. It can be in physical or virtual form. Every product is made at a cost and each is sold at a price. The price that can be charged depends on the market, the quality, the marketing and the sector that it is designed for.
industry	The word industry is the economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods.
user	The word user, in D&T, is a person who uses or operates something.
sustainability	Sustainability refers to the concept of meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
electronic systems	Electronic systems are circuits made up of different components that are designed to carry out a specific function.
properties	The word properties, in D&T, is the attribute, quality or characteristic of a material. Outside of a D&T context, we use the word properties to refer to something owned by someone: possessions or land, for example.
mechanism	The word mechanism, in D&T, is a series of parts that work together to control forces and motion in a desired way. Controlled motion is essential in many engineered products.
commercial	The word commercial means concerned with, or engaged in, commerce - i.e trade, business etc.
torque	A torque is a turning or twisting force.
social factors	Social factors are lifestyle factors that affect people within our society.
moral factors	Moral factors are the distinction between good and bad, or right and wrong, behaviour in our conscience.
cultural factors	Cultural factors could be beliefs, moral values, traditions, language, laws and behaviours that are common to a group of people.
economic factors	Economic factors are concerned with how money is made and used.
usability	Usability is how easy a product is to use and how clear and obvious the functions are.

automation	The word automation means to convert a process or facility to be operated by largely automatic equipment.
robotics	The word robotics is the branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation and application of robots.
fair trade	Fair trade is about establishing better prices, working conditions and terms of trade for farmers and workers.
finite	The word finite means limited in size or extent.
inclusive design	Inclusive design is the design of a product or system so that it can be used by as many people as possible, regardless of age, gender and disability.
renewable energy	Renewable energy sources, such as sunlight and wind, can be replenished naturally in a short period of time.
paper	In D&T, paper is used by designers for a range of purposes. Paper comes in a wide range of different sizes, colours and finishes.
board	In D&T, board is used by designers for a range of purposes. A weight more than 170gsm is known as board rather than paper.
timber	There are two types of timber: natural and manufactured. Common types of timber are hardwood, softwood and manufactured boards.
manufactured boards	Manufactured boards are man-made and come in large sheets which can be made from recycled natural woods. They are generally cheaper than 'real' or natural timber.
ferrous metals	Metal comes from underground ores which are extracted by mining, they are then processed and refined into stock forms such as metal bars, sheets and other forms ready for use. There are two main types of metals - ferrous metals and non-ferrous metals.
non-ferrous metals	Metal comes from underground ores which are extracted by mining, they are then processed and refined into stock forms such as metal bars, sheets and other forms ready for use. There are two main types of metals - ferrous metals and non-ferrous metals.
polymers	Manufactured (or synthetic) plastics and natural plastics are composed of very large molecules called polymers. Polymers are constructed from smaller molecular fragments, known as monomers, joined together.
fibres	Fibres are tiny hair-like structures that are spun (twisted) together to make yarns. These yarns are then woven or knitted together to create fabric.
smart materials	Smart materials have properties that react to changes in their environment. This means that one of their properties can be changed by an external condition, such as temperature, light, pressure or electricity. This change is reversible and can be repeated many times.
composite materials	A composite material is made by combining two or more materials that often have very different properties. The two materials work together to give the composite unique properties. However, within the composite you can easily tell the different materials apart as they do not dissolve or blend into each other.
new technologies	New technologies emerge to make current technology outdated or in need of improvement.
hardwood	Hardwood is a 'real' or natural timber that comes from deciduous trees that shed their leaves every year.
softwood	Softwood is a 'real' or natural timber that comes from coniferous (evergreen) trees that have needles instead of leaves.

# DRAMA:

Currently, within the Drama section of the app, we have the following units:

- Devising
- Performing
- Evaluating and Analysing

## Devising Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
notes	Notes are an abbreviated, brief record of ideas written down to help remember them.
conflict	The word conflict, in drama, relates to any struggle between opposing forces/characters.
arc	The dramatic arc refers to the exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and denouement of a storyline.
director	The director is the person who supervises the actors, set designers and lighting designers in a play or similar production.
producer	The producer is the person responsible for financing and managing the staging of a play or similar production.
stimulus	The word stimulus, in drama, refers to the materials and resources used to establish ideas for performance work.
chorus	The word chorus, in drama, relates to the use of a collective voice which originated in Greek Theatre.
empathy	Empathy is the ability to understand how someone else may be feeling.
set design	In drama, set design refers to the creation of theatrical scenery.
lighting design	In drama, lighting design refers to the use of lights to create time, mood and atmosphere.
workshopping	Workshopping is the process of exploring and creating a drama work in collaboration with others.
mood board	A mood board is an arrangement of images, text and other materials. It can be used to create ideas for a drama topic.
role on the wall	Role on the wall is a strategy used to deepen understanding of character by writing on an outline of a person.
movement sequence	A movement sequence is the way the body moves in response to a dramatic stimulus.
devising	The word devising, in drama, relates to the process by which actors improvise and collaborate to produce work.
blocking	The word blocking, in drama, relates to the process by which actors are told where to stand and where to move for the most dramatic effect.
motivation	In drama, motivation refers to the reasons why a character behaves, moves or speaks in a certain way.
choreography	In drama, choreography refers to how characters will move during a physical scene.
holding scene	A holding scene is the most important scene in a play.

physical theatre	Physical theatre is a form of theatre which emphasises the use of movement to create greater expression.
sightlines	Sightlines refer to the unobstructed line of vision between an audience member and the performers.
traverse	A traverse is a stage layout, resembling a catwalk, where the audience sit on two sides of the stage.
framing device	A framing device is a narrative technique in which a story is surrounded by a second story in a different context.
exposition	The exposition is the beginning of the play which establishes the world of the story.
dilemma	In drama, the dilemma refers to character(s) having a difficult decision to make or having conflicting views.
climax	The climax is the highest point of tension or drama in a story.
resolution	The resolution is the point in the play where the main problem or dilemma is worked out.
transition	In drama, the word transition relates to the change from one scene to the next or from one style to another.
emotional memory	Emotional memory requires an actor to recall emotional moments of their own past in order to find the right emotion for a character in a specific scene.
inner dialogue	Inner dialogue is used to share the unspoken thoughts of a character with the audience.
proscenium arch	The proscenium arch is the name given to the arch which separates the stage from the audience.
fourth wall	The fourth wall refers to a performance convention in which actors imagine a wall which separates them from the audience.
anti-climax	An anti-climax is where nothing seems to happen at the end of the rising action in a dramatic arc.

### Performing Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
stage right	Stage right refers to the right hand side of the stage, from the point of view of a performer when facing the audience.
stage left	Stage left refers to the left hand side of the stage, from the point of view of a performer when facing the audience.
downstage	Downstage refers to the front of the stage, nearest the audience.
upstage	Upstage refers to the back of the stage, furthest from the audience.
centre stage	Centre stage is the middle of the stage.
enter	In drama, the word enter refers to a character's introduction to the action from offstage.
exit	in drama, the word exit refers to the point where a character leaves the stage.
levels	Levels refers to the considered positioning of characters to show status.
energy	In drama, energy refers to the amount of enthusiasm a performer brings to a role.

corpse	In drama, to corpse means to come out of character by laughing.
prompt	A prompt is the cue for an actor who has forgotten their lines.
stance	Stance is the position of the body whilst standing.
stereotype	A stereotype is an oversimplified image of a particular type of person.
understudy	An understudy is a performer who learns the lines of a key performer to take their part in the case of an emergency.
reactions	The word reactions refers to the way a character responds to another character's lines, gestures or actions.
aside	An aside is a convention by which a character speaks to the audience, supposedly unheard by the other characters.
articulation	Articulation is the act of expressing something verbally in a clear and coherent way.
melodrama	Melodrama is an exaggerated form of drama, aimed at appealing to the audience's emotions.
circumstances	The word circumstances refers to the conditions connected to an event or action in a play.
flashback	A flashback is an interjected scene which transports the narrative back in time.
flashforward	A flashforward is an interjected scene which transports the narrative forward in time.
tension	Tension is the development of suspense in a performance.
objective	In drama, the word objective refers to a character's main goal, hope or wish.
diction	Diction refers to a style of speaking determined by the correct choice and pronunciation of words.
mannerisms	Mannerisms are specific behavioural traits.
soliloquy	A soliloquy is a way for a character to relay their thoughts to the audience. It is more detailed than an aside.
tempo	The word tempo, in drama, refers to the rhythm, timing and pace of a performance.
parody	A parody is a humorous imitation of a person, situation or genre by exaggerating perceived traits.
prologue	The prologue, in drama, is the opening of a play which establishes the setting and gives background details.
epilogue	The epilogue, in drama, is the ending of the play, after the climax, which reveals the fates of the characters.
dramatic irony	Dramatic irony is a convention by which an audience is more aware of the consequences of a character's actions than the character themselves.
satire	Satire is a literary device used when ridiculing human vices.

## Evaluating and Analysing Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
concept	A concept is an abstract idea.
costume	In drama, costume refers to the clothing and overall appearance of a character.
playwright	The playwright is a person who writes plays.
improvements	Improvements advance and develop the quality of the work.
issues	The word issues refers to topics and themes emanating from any given stimulus.
themes	Themes are the main subject or topic of a performance piece.
production elements	Production elements refer to the unifying vision for the design elements of a play.
performance skills	Performance skills refer to the range of physical skills and techniques needed to play a role effectively.
theatre form	Theatre form refers to the working style of each performance piece.
properties	The word properties, in drama, refers to the objects used on stage. (props)
symbolism	Symbolism refers to something that represents more than its literal meaning.
communication	Communication refers to the ways by which information is shared.
practical application	The term practical application refers to the process of demonstrating physically an understanding of drama theory.
naturalistic	The word naturalistic refers to a performance style that closely imitates real life.
episodic	The word episodic refers to a plot structure where scenes are linked by character but not by plot or purpose.
realism	The word realism refers to a form of theatre which has a focus on real life.
linear	The word linear refers to a plot with a traditional, chronological start, middle and end.
interpretation	In drama, the word interpretation refers to an original realisation of a written text or other stimulus.
documentary	A documentary is a factual style performance based on real events.
pantomime	A pantomime is a slapstick kind of comedy theatre aimed mostly at children.
street theatre	Street theatre is a performance presented in an outdoor space with a transient, non-paying audience.
carnavalesque	The word carnivalesque refers to a performance style which, like a carnival, is often excessive, elaborate, chaotic, satirical and often surreal.
context	The word context, in drama, refers to circumstances surrounding the setting of the play that help generate a greater understanding of it.
cultural expression	The phrase cultural expression refers to work of indigenous people and traditional communities.

Brechtian	The word Brechtian refers to theatrical ideals attributed to the German playwright Bertolt Brecht.
constructive	The word constructive is used when giving feedback with a beneficial purpose.
portrayal	In drama, the word portrayal refers to an actor's presentation of a character.
influence	The word influence, in drama, refers to elements that affect a portrayal of a character or performance style.
conventions	In drama, conventions are rules which the actors and audience are familiar with.
artistic intention	In drama, artistic intention refers to the decisions made by directors and performers to convey their work.

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

Currently, within the English Language section of the app, we have the following units:

- Features of Language
- Features of Structure and Form
- Speaking and Listening
- General Terminology

Features of Language Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
language	Language is a method of human communication. It is made up of words, ordered in a way that creates meaning. It can be written or verbal.
structure	Structure is the order and arrangement of something. In language, it is the arrangement of textual features and ideas.
summarise	To summarise is the process of briefly explaining the key points.
synthesise	In language, to synthesise is to collate information and draw conclusions from it, making summary statements and inferences.
compare	To compare is the process of identifying the similarities and differences between two or more things.
writer	A writer is a person who writes texts, usually for a living.
dialogue	Dialogue is speech.
setting	A setting is a place where something occurs.
phrase	A phrase is a group of words that does not include both a subject and a finite verb.
word level	In language, word level is a focus on the specific words used within a text.
vocabulary	Vocabulary is a group of words.
terminology	Terminology is a body of specialist words or terms, usually used in a particular field.
writer's methods	A writer's methods are any methods or techniques that are deliberately employed by the writer in the construction of their text.
slang	Slang is language that is not part of formal language but that is informally used, often in speech.
direct address	Direct address is a device where the writer directly speaks to the audience or reader.
fiction	Fiction is a type of text that focusses on imaginary events and characters.
non fiction	Non fiction is a type of text that focusses on real events or people.
attitude	An attitude is a settled way of thinking and feeling about something.
colloquial speech	Colloquial speech is the use of casual, informal speech, usually used in informal conversations.
dialect	A dialect is a form of language that is usually associated with a particular place or group. It includes words that are not part of standard English.

accent	An accent is a manner of pronouncing words that is usually consistent with a particular place. Accent can also mean the emphasis of a particular word or syllable.
didactic	A didactic text is one that is designed to teach or dictate thoughts and ideas to the reader or audience.
expository	Expository is the quality of being descriptive or explanatory.
fallacy	A fallacy is a belief that is incorrect, often because it is based on incorrect information.
figurative language	Figurative language is any language that has non-literal meaning as well as literal.
mood	Mood is a state of feeling. In literature, mood can be the atmosphere created by a text.
ethos	An ethos is the culture or spirit of a group or organisation.
pathos	Pathos is a quality that evokes pity or sympathy.
demonstrate	To demonstrate is the act of showing something or showing how it is done.
examine	To examine is the act of looking at something in detail.
perceptive	Being perceptive is the quality of being both insightful and sensitive.
reason	To reason is the act of evaluating and making judgements based on understanding. Reason can also mean a cause or a justification for something.
justify	To justify is the act of giving reasons or an explanation for something.
implies	Implies is the action of indicating something, without explicitly saying or doing it.
context	Context is the circumstance or setting for an event.
method	A method is a way of doing something.
narrative	A narrative is a story in either written or spoken form.
effective	Being effective is the quality of being able to deliver the intended result or impact.
identify	To identify is the process of indicating what or who something or someone is.
judicious	Judicious is the quality of being well-judged and thought out.
reference	To reference is to mention something else.
quotation	A quotation is a word, phrase or sentence taken directly and verbatim from a text.
explain	To explain is the process of making something clear by describing it in detail.
comment	To comment is the process of briefly saying or writing something about a topic.
influence	Influence is the capacity to impact on something or someone in a way that changes it.
range	A range is a series of different things taken from the same category.

convey	To convey is to make known or to show something.
pathetic fallacy	Pathetic fallacy is the attribution of feelings to inanimate objects, for example the weather.
symbolism	Symbolism is the use of a symbol to represent something else.
foreshadow	To foreshadow is to indicate or warn of a future event.
pun	A pun is a humorous play on words, where the same word can mean more than one thing.
figure of speech	A figure of speech is a word or phrase that has been used figuratively, not literally.
hyperbole	Hyperbole means exaggeration or statements that are not meant to be taken literally.
assonance	Assonance is the repetition of the same vowel sounds.
imagery	Imagery is an evocative image. In literature, it is a visually descriptive piece of writing.
irony	In literature, irony is the expression of a meaning whilst using language that typically means the opposite of what is meant. Usually, this is done for humour.
jargon	Jargon is specialist language that is used by professionals and that is difficult for those outside of the profession to understand.
superlative	In language, a superlative is an adjective that describes something in the highest degree.
imperative	An imperative is an instruction verb or instruction sentence.
euphemism	A euphemism is a word or phrase used to replace a more harsh or direct one.
emphasis	Emphasis is the attribution of special importance to something or stress put on a specific word.
emotive language	Emotive language is language that evokes an emotional response.
onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia is where words sound like their meaning.
personification	Personification is the process of giving human traits to non human or abstract things.
connotation	A connotation is a feeling or idea associated with a word or thing in addition to its explicit meaning.
extended metaphor	An extended metaphor is a metaphor that is developed through part or all of a text.

#### Features of Structure and Form Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
perspective	A perspective is a point of view.
setting	A setting is a place where something occurs.
point of view	A point of view is a particular way of looking at or assessing something.

character	A character is a fictional person in a narrative.
sentence form	A sentence form is a type of sentence with a particular purpose.
focus	A focus is the centre point of interest.
genre	Genre is a characterisation of writing according to its shared features.
inform	To inform is the act of telling someone something.
explain	To explain is to make something clear by describing it in detail.
imagine	To imagine is to create images or ideas in your mind.
explore	In language, to explore is to discuss a topic or text in detail.
entertain	To entertain is the act of engaging or amusing someone.
review	In language, a review is a critical evaluation of the merits of a text.
comment	To comment is the process of briefly saying or writing something about a topic.
persuade	To persuade is to encourage or induce someone to do or think something, usually through reasoning.
argue	To argue is to give evidence and use reasoning to persuade someone of something.
advise	To advise is to offer advice or guidance.
audience	An audience is a group of people watching a performance.
comparison	A comparison is an identification of the similarities and differences between two or more things.
counter argument	A counter argument is an argument made to oppose or contradict a point that has been made.
contrast	To contrast is the process of comparing two or more things, focusing specifically on the differences.
logical argument	A logical argument is an argument that is based on logic and reasoning.
informative	If a text is informative, it provides a lot of information.
opinion	An opinion is an established point of view.
rule of three	The rule of three is a principle that argues that groups of three are the most satisfying to human beings.
bias	Bias is an unfair prejudice for or against something or someone.
tone	In English, tone is the attitude taken by the writer to the subject or audience.
rebuttal	A rebuttal is a counter argument that contradicts or argues against something.
first person singular pronoun	The first person singular is a pronoun used by a speaker to refer to his or her self.

first person plural pronoun	The first person plural pronoun is a pronoun that refers to a group that the speaker is in.
second person singular pronoun	The second person singular is a pronoun used when a speaker addresses a reader or audience member.
second person plural pronoun	The second person plural is a pronoun used when a speaker addresses to more than one reader or an audience.
juxtaposition	Juxtaposition is the act of positioning two contrasting things, images or ideas close together.
personal narrative	A personal narrative is a narrative that tells of a personal experience, usually in the first person.
exposition	In English, exposition is the act of exposing information about a character, event or setting to the audience.
rising action	The rising action is the part of a narrative where tension and interest is developed.
climax	The climax is the most intense, important or exciting moment.
falling action	The falling action is the part of a narrative where the story's parts begin to resolve and the tension is reduced.
resolution	The resolution in a narrative is the part where the main problem is resolved or concluded.
paradox	A paradox is something that appears logical in reasoning but leads to an illogical or contradictory conclusion.
declarative sentence	A declarative sentence relays facts, statements or information.
appeal to authority	An appeal to authority is an argument that is based on the unsound logic that something is true because it is believed or supported by someone in authority.
objective tone	An objective tone is a tone that is impersonal and does not include judgements or feelings from the writer.
eyewitness account	An eyewitness account is a description of an event from somebody who saw or heard it.
imperative sentence	An imperative sentence is an instruction sentence.
interrogative sentence	An interrogative sentence is a question.
linear narrative	A linear narrative is a narrative whose plot is in chronological order and thus does not use flashbacks and flashforwards.
cyclical narrative	A cyclical narrative is one that begins and ends in a similar place or way.
foreshadow	To foreshadow is to indicate or warn of a future event.

### Speaking and Listening Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
speech	A speech is a formal address to an audience.
monologue	A monologue is a long speech made by a character, usually in a play.
interview	In language, an interview is a meeting of two or more people, where questions are asked and responded to.

opinion	An opinion is an established point of view.
topic	A topic is a subject that is dealt with in a text.
active listening	Active listening is the act of listening in an active way, considering what is said, formulating responses and questions and showing your engagement.
presentation	A presentation is a speech that explains or introduces something to an audience.
formal	Formal is the characteristic of being appropriate for a serious or official setting or occasion.
perspective	A perspective is a point of view.
debate	A debate is a formal discussion of, or argument about, a particular topic.
data	The word data refers to facts and statistics about a topic.
clarification	A clarification is a statement that makes something clearer or less confusing.
elaboration	An elaboration is a statement that adds additional information.
conclusion	A conclusion is a decision or judgement that has been reached through reasoning.
discourse	A discourse is a discussion or debate about a topic. It is also the act of giving an authoritative speech or text about a topic.
etiquette	Etiquette is the code of polite behaviour for specific situations.
explicit	Explicit describes something that is open and easy to see or understand.
position	A position is the location or place of something.
consensus	A consensus is a position or view that is agreed by a group of people.
contradiction	A contradiction is a statement that opposes a view or previous statement.
persuasion	Persuasion is the act of encouraging or inducing someone to do or think something, usually through reasoning.
synthesis	In language, a synthesis is a collation of information and the conclusions drawn from it, including summary statements and inferences.
summary	A summary is a brief explanation of the key points.
exaggerate	To exaggerate is to make something or something's features appear more extreme than they are.
rhetoric	Rhetoric is the art of persuasive speech and writing.

#### General Terminology Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
explicit	Explicit describes something that is open and easy to see or understand.
implicit	Implicit describes something that is suggested, though not shown openly.
deduce	To deduce is to arrive at a reasonable conclusion, based on evidence.
statement	A statement is a clear and definite expression of something.

# ENGLISH LITERATURE:

Currently, within the English Literature section of the app, we have the following units:

- Features of Language
- Features of Structure
- Features of Poetry
- Features of Plays

Features of Language Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
word	A word is a single, distinct part of writing or speech that is used with other words to create sentences.
phrase	A phrase is a group of words that does not include both a subject and a finite verb.
writer's methods	Writer's methods are any method or technique that is deliberately employed by the writer in the construction of their text.
perspective	A perspective is a point of view.
expression	Expression is the conveyance of emotions.
context	Context is the circumstance or setting for an event.
quotation	A quotation is a word, phrase or sentence taken directly and verbatim from a text.
linguistic device	A linguistic device is a language technique used to create effects.
sound	A sound is something that can be heard.
syntax	Syntax is the order of words and phrases.
emphasis	Emphasis is the attribution of special importance to something, or stress put on a specific word.
pun	A pun is a humorous play on words, where the same word can mean more than one thing.
comedy	Comedy is a genre that is designed to be amusing.
humour	Humour is the quality of being amusing or funny.
stereotype	A stereotype is a generalised or oversimplified view of something. This image view is usually widely held.
suspense	Suspense is the state of excitement or nervousness about what may happen.
sarcasm	Sarcasm is the use of irony to show contempt or to mock.
imagination	Imagination is a trait that allows us to imagine things and be creative.
imagery	Imagery is an evocative image. In literature, it is a visual descriptive piece of writing.
mood	Mood is a state of feeling. In literature, mood can be the atmosphere created by a text.

tone	In literature, tone is the attitude taken by the writer to the subject or audience.
exaggeration	Exaggeration is the process of making something seem bigger or more important than it is.
understatement	An understatement is a reference to something in a way that makes it appear smaller or less important than it is.
accent	An accent is a manner of pronouncing words that is usually consistent with a particular place. Accent can also mean the emphasis of a particular word or syllable.
atmosphere	In literature, atmosphere refers to the feelings created by a text.
event	An event is something that occurs.
action	An action is something that is done by someone or something. It is also a genre that is characterised by the protagonist facing many challenges.
metaphor	A metaphor is the comparison of one thing to something else with which it is not literally applicable.
simile	A simile is a comparison of the similarities of one thing with something else.
irony	In literature, irony is the expression of meaning whilst using language that typically means the opposite of what is meant. Usually, this is done for humour.
symbolism	Symbolism is the use of a symbol to represent something else.
rhetoric	Rhetoric is the art of persuasive speech and writing.
satire	Satire is a genre where humour, irony and exaggeration are used to mock something, often a political or social situation.
allusion	An allusion is a use of language that is designed to call something to mind, without explicitly referring to it.
allegory	An allegory is a narrative that has a hidden, double meaning.
symbolic character	A symbolic character is a character who represents something more than just themselves.
pathetic fallacy	Pathetic fallacy is the attribution of feelings to inanimate objects, the weather and animals.
anthropomorphism	Anthropomorphism is the attribution of human behaviour or characteristics to objects, animals and deities.
oxymoron	An oxymoron is the use of two contradictory words placed together.
parable	A parable is a simple story that has a clear moral lesson.
diction	Diction is the choice of words in writing or speech. It can also be the way of enunciating words in speech.
connotation	A connotation is a feeling or idea associated with a word or thing, in addition to its explicit meaning.
denotation	A denotation is the explicit or literal meaning of a word.
euphemism	A euphemism is a word or phrase used to replace a more harsh or direct one.
figurative language	Figurative language is any language that has non-literal meaning as well as literal.

realism	Realism is a genre that aims to present people and events as realistically as possible so that they appear as they actually are in real life.
ambiguity	Ambiguity is the quality of having more than one possible interpretation or reading.

### Features of Structure and Form Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
focus	A focus is the centre point of interest.
sentence structure	Sentence structure is the order of words, phrases and clauses in a sentence.
sentence form	A sentence form is a type of sentence with a particular purpose.
point of view	A point of view is a particular way of looking at or assessing something.
context	Context is the circumstance or setting for an event.
fragmented	Fragmented is the state of being in small or disjointed pieces.
pace	Pace is the speed of something.
footnote	A footnote is a short note at the bottom of a text that adds additional information or clarity about something in the text.
suspense	Suspense is the state of excitement or nervousness about what may happen.
overview	An overview is a summarising view of something.
surprise	A surprise is something which is unexpected, such as an event.
tragedy	A tragedy is a very sad event. In literature, a tragedy is a genre about a hero's downfall that is caused by his or her own flaws.
viewpoint	A viewpoint is a personal perspective or way of looking at something.
opening	An opening is the beginning of a text or scene.
setting	A setting is a place where something occurs.
character	A character is a fictional person in a narrative.
dialogue	Dialogue is speech.
coming-of-age	Coming-of-age is a genre about the movement of a character from childhood to adulthood.
juxtaposition	Juxtaposition is the act of positioning two contrasting things, images or ideas close together.
subplot	A subplot is a plot (series of events) of lesser importance that occurs in a narrative in addition to the main plot.
direct address	Direct address is a device where the writer directly speaks to the audience or reader.
flashback	A flashback is a device that shows a scene from the past.

flash forward	A flashforward is a device that shows a scene from the future.
parallel plots	Parallel plots are two plots that run alongside each other in a text.
stream of consciousness	A stream of consciousness is a style of writing that shows a continued stream of a character's thoughts and feelings as they unfold.
tension	Tension is a feeling of stress or anxiety.
omniscient point of view	An omniscient point of view is one that is all-seeing and all-knowing.
parody	A parody is a genre that deliberately mimics and exaggerates another genre to create humour.
linear narrative	A linear narrative is a narrative whose plot is in chronological order and thus does not use flashbacks and flashforwards.
non-linear narrative	A non-linear narrative is a narrative whose plot is not chronological and thus flashbacks and/or flashforwards are used.
dual narrative	A dual narrative is a narrative that is told in the voice of two different characters.
cyclical narrative	A cyclical narrative is one that begins and ends in a similar place or way.
antimetabole	Antimetabole is a rhetorical device where words are repeated in successive clauses but in different orders.
anaphora	Anaphora is the repetition of a phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.
parallelism	Parallelism is the successive use of words or phrases that have the same rhythm, metre, grammatical structure or meaning.
motif	A motif is an important idea or image that is repeated during a text.
red herring	A red herring is a metaphor that refers to a misleading piece of information or clue.
blank verse	Blank verse is verse that has a regular metre which does not rhyme.
oxymoron	An oxymoron is the use of two contradictory words placed together.
anti-climax	An anti-climax is a disappointing event or the movement from a seemingly important moment or idea to a disappointing or trivial one.
conflict	Conflict is a serious disagreement or fight.
exposition	In literature, exposition is the act of exposing information about a character, event or setting to the audience.
rising action	The rising action is the part of a narrative where tension and interest is developed.
climax	The climax is the most intense, important or exciting moment.
falling action	The falling action is the part of a narrative where the story's parts begin to resolve and the tension is reduced.
resolution	The resolution in a narrative is the part where the main problem is resolved or concluded.
paradox	A paradox is something that appears logical in reasoning but leads to an illogical or contradictory conclusion.

foil	In literature, a foil is a character who is drawn in contrast to another character.
allusion	An allusion is a use of language that is designed to call something to mind without explicitly referring to it.

### Features of Poetry and Form Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
poet	A poet is a writer who writes poems.
stanza	A stanza is a section of grouped lines in a poem.
punctuation	Punctuation are marks that are used to make sense of writing by separating clauses and phrases.
voice	A voice is the characteristic thought and speech patterns of a narrator or writer.
line	A line is a unit of poetry that is positioned in one row but that does not necessarily follow the rules of sentences and grammar.
speaker	A speaker is the narrator of a poem which is often a fictional character.
regular	Regular is the characteristic of being patterned or reoccurring in structure.
irregular	Irregular is the characteristic of lacking a patterned or reoccurring structure.
monostich	A monostich is a one line poem.
foot	A foot is the measurement of metre which usually contains one stressed syllable and at least one unstressed syllable.
rhyme	Rhyme is the use of the same sounding syllables, usually at the end of lines.
mood	Mood is a state of feeling. In literature, mood can be the atmosphere created by a text.
pace	Pace is the speed of something.
structure	Structure is the arrangement or order of a text.
syntax	Syntax is the order of words and phrases.
tone	In literature, tone is the attitude taken by the writer to the subject or audience.
metre	Metre is the rhythmic structure of a verse or a line.
sonnet	A sonnet is a fourteen line poem, written in iambic pentametre, and is usually about the subject of love.
ballad	A ballad is a poem that tells a story.
couplet	A couplet is a pair of lines in poetry positioned one after another.
lyric poem	A lyric poem is a poem that explores the speaker's emotions. Originally, lyrics were set to music.
ode	An ode is a highly structured poem that glorifies an individual or an event.

rhyming couplets	A couplet is a pair of lines in poetry that rhyme, positioned one after another.
sibilance	Sibilance is the repetition of the S sound at the beginning of words.
iambic pentameter	Iambic pentameter is a line of verse which has five metrical feet, each containing an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.
blank verse	Blank verse is verse that has a regular metre that does not rhyme.
consonance	Consonance is the repetition of consonants that sound the same or similar.
dactyl	A dactyl is a foot of poetry with a long syllable followed by two short syllables.
dramatic monologue	In poetry, a dramatic monologue is a poem in the form of a first person narrative which often reveals much about the speaker's personality.
enjambment	Enjambment is the continuation of a sentence over more than one line of poetry, without a pause.
free verse	Free verse is a type of poetry that is not restricted by a particular rhythm or rhyme scheme.
iamb	An iamb is a foot that is made up of an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.
octave	In poetry, an octave is a verse made up of eight lines.
quatrain	A quatrain is a verse made up of four lines, often with alternate rhymes.
rhyme scheme	A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes in a poem.
sestet	A sestet is the final six lines of a sonnet.
trimeter	A trimeter is a metrical line of verse that is made up of three feet.
tetrameter	A tetrameter is a metrical line of verse made up of four feet.
pentameter	A pentameter is a metrical line of verse made up of five feet.
elegy	An elegy is a serious reflective poem that usually laments the dead.
sight rhyme	Sight rhyme is where two words have the same or similar pattern of spelling but do not rhyme.
end-stopped line	An end-stopped line is a line of poetry that ends with the end of a grammatical construct, usually with a full stop.
volta	A volta is a change of thought or argument in a sonnet.
anaphora	Anaphora is the repetition of a phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.
refrain	A refrain is a repeated verse in poetry.

## Features of Plays and Form Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
script	A script is the written text of a play.
playwright	A playwright is a writer who writes plays.
Shakespeare	Shakespeare is a well known playwright from the late 16th and early 17th century.
act	An act is a distinct part of a play.
scene	A scene is a distinct part of a play where continuous action occurs in one place.
character	A character is a fictional person in a text. We can also use this term to refer to the personality and moral qualities a person/character has.
audience	An audience is a group of people watching a performance.
theatre	A theatre is a building in which performances, often plays, occur.
costume	A costume is the clothing worn by a character in a play or film.
set	A set is the scenery and its positioning for a performance.
stage directions	Stage directions are directions given by the playwright that describe what characters should do and how the stage should appear. They are not spoken aloud by the characters.
dialogue	Dialogue is speech.
narrator	A narrator is a person who tells a story.
auditorium	An auditorium is the part of a theatre where the audience sits.
backstage	Backstage is the area behind the stage which cannot be seen or accessed by the audience.
emphasis	Emphasis is the attribution of special importance to something, or stress put on a specific word.
enter	In plays, to enter means to come onto the stage.
exit	In plays, to exit means to leave the stage.
soliloquy	A soliloquy is when a character speaks his or her thoughts aloud, usually with no other characters present.
couplet	A couplet is a pair of lines of poetry positioned one after another.
monologue	A monologue is a long speech made by a character in a play.
dramatic irony	Dramatic irony is the device of giving information to the audience of a play that characters in the play do not have.
symbolic character	A symbolic character is a character who represents something more than just themselves.
dramatic monologue	A dramatic monologue is a long speech by one character that is addressed to another character.

aside	An aside is a comment that is made by a character in a play to the audience that is not meant to be heard by other characters.
accent	An accent is a manner of pronouncing words that is usually consistent with a particular place. Accent can also mean the emphasis of a particular word or syllable.
offstage	Offstage is when a character is not on the stage.
chorus	A chorus is a group of performers whose role is to comment on the action that takes place.
antagonist	An antagonist is a character who is hostile or opposes the protagonist.
protagonist	A protagonist is the main character in a text.
duologue	A duologue is a play, or part of a play, with only two characters speaking.
epilogue	An epilogue is a piece of text that comes after the main narrative and comments on, or concludes, what has happened.
exposition	In literature, exposition is the act of exposing information about a character, event or setting to the audience.
direct address	Direct address is a device where the writer directly speaks to the audience or reader.
prologue	A prologue acts as an introduction to a text, usually giving background information.

# GEOGRAPHY:

Currently, within the Geography section of the app, we have the following unit:

- Rivers
- Weather Hazards
- Urbanisation

## Rivers Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
landscape	A landscape is an area of land covered by a river and its tributaries.
process	A process is a series of actions or steps that cause something to take place. There are four erosional processes.
river bed	A river bed is the bottom of a river.
river bank	The river bank is the land at the edge of the river on either side.
rural	Rural means having characteristics typical of locations far away from cities or large towns.
urban	Urban means having characteristics typical of cities or large towns.
land use	Land use refers to how people conduct activities in an area.
recreation	The word recreation refers to leisure activities/hobbies.
industry	Industry is often concerned with the manufacturing of goods or processing of raw materials.
valley	A valley can have steep sides, or be classed as U shaped.
costs	Costs are expenses, for example the expense of engineering.
benefits	Benefits are advantages of something.
evidence	Evidence is often collected to support a decision. It is the information available to suggest whether something is likely or true.
landform	A landform is a physical feature which can be associated with erosion or deposition.
features	Features are key factors of something, for example if associated with a meander it could be a bend in the river.
direction	In this unit, direction refers to the pathway a river flow will take. It travels in a certain way.
management	In this unit, management refers to how to prepare and look after river areas prone to flooding.
relief	The word relief refers to the shape of the land.
geology	Geology refers to types of rock that can be classed as permeable or impermeable.
appearance	Appearance refers to how a landscape looks.
change	In this unit, change refers to alteration in river landscape as a result of processes.

relationship	The word relationship refers to the connection between two factors such as precipitation and flooding.
formation	In this unit, formation is when a new landform is created.
scheme	A scheme is a plan or arrangement for dealing with something. For example, a management scheme for rivers could involve widening a river.
transportation	In this unit, transportation refers to moving something from one place to another.
deposition	Deposition is the result of a lack of energy in a river, therefore dropping sediment or load.
human	In this unit, human interference refers to man made features.
sustainable	In this unit, sustainable refers to protecting, looking after or maintaining a flooded area.
physical	A physical feature of a river could refer to a natural feature such as a gorge.
tributary	A tributary or affluent is a stream or river that flows into a larger stream.
source	The source of a river is the beginning.
river mouth	The river mouth is the end of the river, where the river meets the sea.
hydrograph	A hydrograph is a graph showing the rate of flow (discharge) versus time past a specific point in a river.
lag time	Lag time is the period of time between two closely related events.
drainage basin	A drainage basin is any area of land where precipitation collects and drains off into a common outlet, such as into a river.
confluence	Confluence refers to the point at which two rivers meet and join to form one larger river.
watershed	A watershed describes an area of land that contains a common set of streams and rivers that all drain into a single, larger body of water.
meander	A meander is a bend in the river.
lateral erosion	Lateral erosion is a process found in the middle section of a river.
vertical erosion	Vertical erosion is the wearing away of the land in a downward fashion.
long profile	The long profile of a river shows changes in the height (altitude) of the course of a river.
cross section	A cross section of a river profile goes from side to side.
waterfall	A waterfall is an example of an erosional and upper course landform.
floodplain	A floodplain is an example of a lower course landform.
flooding	Flooding is the result of several factors, including heavy and prolonged precipitation.
discharge	In this unit, discharge refers to water that leaves a river.
plunge pool	Plunge pools are fluvial features of erosion which occur in the youthful stage of river development.

river discharge	River discharge is the volume of water flowing through a river channel.
gorge	A gorge refers to a narrow valley between hills or mountains, typically with steep rocky walls and a stream running through it.

### Weather Hazards Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
physical	The word physical refers to something naturally occurring.
tropical	Tropical, in rainforests, refers to an ecosystem across the equator and tropics of cancer and capricorn.
low pressure	Low pressure is a system linked to a depression. It can also be linked to tropical storms.
latitude	Latitude is an angle that ranges from 0 degrees at the equator to 90 degrees at the poles.
distribution	Distribution is a spread of something over a geographical area.
ocean	A body of salt or saline water that occupies the hydrosphere of the earth is commonly referred to as an ocean.
continent	The earth is made up of several large land masses across the world commonly called continents. Australia is a continent.
immediate	The word immediate refers to a quick or short term action.
economic	The word economic refers to financial factors.
social	The word social refers to factors involving people.
environmental	The word environmental refers to factors involving the landscape, atmosphere and oceans.
local	The word local refers to an immediate area.
equator	The word equator refers to land that is at 0 degrees of latitude.
seasonal	The word seasonal refers to different periods throughout the year.
evaporate	The word evaporate means to turn from a liquid into a vapour.
average	The mean is also known as the average.
temperature	Temperature can be defined as the degree of hot or cold felt in a particular area.
inland	The interior part of a country is said to be inland.
coastal	The word coastal describes areas where the land meets the sea. Coastal geography is the interaction between land and sea.
vulnerable	The word vulnerable describes something/someone at risk or in danger of something.
community	A body of people living in an area together is classed as a community.

impact	The word impact means a consequence or result of an event.
responses	The word responses refers to how people deal with an event or impact.
floods	The word floods refers to an excess amount of water covering an area, often caused by excessive amounts of precipitation.
appearance	Appearance refers to the look or perception of something. The physical appearance of the landscape refers to the outward shape and pattern of an area.
weather	The daily conditions of the atmosphere are referred to as weather.
management	Management is defined as an ability to control and prepare a situation.
scale	The term scale allows you to calculate the size, shape and distance.
hurricane	A hurricane is a type of storm, also called a tropical storm.
cyclone	A cyclone is a type of storm, characterised by strong winds and low pressure.
storm surge	A storm surge is a rise in sea level, caused by tropical storms. It is associated with tsunami waves which can reach anything up to 40m in height.
Coriolis effect	The Coriolis effect refers to the earth's rotation therefore shifting winds to the left or right.
typhoon	A typhoon is a tropical storm which occurs between 180 and 100 degrees east in the northern hemisphere.
intensity	The more intense (strong/powerful) winds are, the greater the intensity of a hurricane.
low pressure	When air warms, the molecules move further apart, air becomes lighter and begins to rise creating low pressure.
global atmospheric circulation	Global atmospheric circulation is responsible for the distribution of excess heat across the globe by moving energy from areas of surplus (equator) to areas of deficit (poles).
high pressure	As air begins to fall and becomes dry it creates high pressure.
cells	There are three main cells within atmospheric distribution, using the tri cellular model.
altitude	Altitude refers to the height of something in relation to ground or sea level.
tropics	The tropics are characterised by humid conditions with heavy precipitation and high temperatures.
prevailing winds	Prevailing winds flow from a dominant direction across the earth's surface and are largely predictable.
eye	The eye of a tropical storm is an area of relative calm weather within it.
magnitude	The magnitude of a tropical storm is measured by the Saffir - Simpson scale. It is another term used to describe the intensity of a tropical storm or category.
frequency	Frequency, in this unit, refers to how often a weather hazard will occur.
climate change	Climate change refers to changes in the climate often brought about by natural and human induced causes. For example, the burning of fossil fuels contributes to climate change.

precipitation      Precipitation is the result of condensation leading to sleet, hail, rain or snow.

## Urbanisation Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
challenge	A challenge is another term for an issue or problem.
opportunity	An opportunity refers to a set of circumstances or time that makes it possible for something to happen or be achieved.
urban	Urban is defined as a built up or highly populated area.
rural	Rural is defined as an area of open, green countryside with isolated dwellings.
inequality	Inequality can exist in rural areas where second-home owners earn more salary than existing dwellers.
relationship	A relationship is a spatial link between two locations.
distribution	Distribution refers to the spread of something.
trend	Trend is a term used to describe a pattern, usually increasing or decreasing.
continent	The earth is made up of several large land masses across the world commonly called continents. Australia is a continent.
national	The word national is used to describe an area beyond a region.
international	The word international is used to describe an area beyond a country, from country to country.
global	Global is a word used to describe the world.
varies	Varies means when something alters or changes.
disadvantage	A disadvantage is a negative factor.
advantage	An advantage is a positive factor.
scheme	A scheme is a method, or way of improving something.
change	Change refers to alterations to something.
access	Access means to gain entry to something, for example a location or broadband.
planning	Planning is a key part of Egan's wheel. Urban designers go through this process when designing.
average	Average is another word for mean.
economic	The word economic describes a factor linked to money.
social	The word social describes a factor linked to people.
environmental	The word environmental describes a factor linked to the quality of the surrounding area.

government	Government is the term used for the legislative arm of policy makers.
accessible	The word accessible describes how easy it is to gain entry to an area.
contrasts	The word contrasts is used to describe differences in things.
location	Location is another word for place of where something is.
density	Density describes a high population in urban areas.
disparity	Disparity means differences, for example a disparity in wealth.
improvement	Improvement refers to when services get better.
urbanisation	Urbanisation is when areas develop with a greater density of buildings and services.
migration	Migration is the movement of people from place to place.
population	Population is the term used for the number of people in an area.
HIC (High Income Country)	HIC (High Income Country) is a technical term used to describe well developed countries with high income.
LIC (Low Income Country)	LIC (Low Income Country) is a technical term used to describe less developed countries with poor income.
pollution	Pollution is a by-product of manufacturing which often contaminates the atmosphere.
GNI (Gross National Income)	GNI is a measure of a country's income.
infrastructure	Infrastructure is the term used to describe roads, rail and transport measures.
megacity	A megacity is defined as a city with more than 10 million people.
natural increase	Natural increase is defined as the difference between birth rate and death rate.
push factors	Push factors is the term given to reasons for moving away.
pull factors	Pull factors is the term given to reasons people are attracted to an area.
shanty towns	Shanty towns are informal squatter settlements in LIC. They can also be called favelas.
informal economy	Informal economy involves poorly paid jobs, often without contracts.
formal economy	Formal economy involves contracted work, usually paid at the minimum wage.
well-being	Well-being is linked to the quality and standard of living in an area.
deprivation	Deprivation is a term used to describe poverty.
sanitation	Sanitation is used to describe plumbing facilities.
transport	Transport relates to the movement from one place to another. Methods of transport include cars, trains and buses.

# HISTORY:

Currently, within the History section of the app, we have the following units:

- Germany
- Cold War
- Crime and Punishment

## Germany Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
alliance	An alliance is a relationship between two parties based upon a shared interest.
democracy	A democracy is a system of government using elected representatives.
dictatorship	A dictatorship is a state led by a dictator.
dictator	A dictator is a ruler with total power over a country.
propaganda	Propaganda is information of a biased nature used to promote a point of view.
indoctrination	Indoctrination is the planned process of converting the ideas of people and their uncritical acceptance of these.
ensorship	Censorship is the control and suppression of information which is deemed unacceptable or a potential threat.
unemployment	Unemployment is the state of joblessness.
currency	Currency is the system of money used in a particular country.
resistance	Resistance is the refusal to accept or comply with something.
opposition	Opposition is a form of resistance or dissent.
abdication	Abdication is the act of renouncing the throne.
Jewish people	Jewish people are united through the religion or ethnicity and culture of Judaism.
anti-Semitism	Anti-Semitism means hostility to, or prejudice against, Jewish people.
genocide	Genocide is the deliberate killing of people of a particular nation or ethnic group.
Holocaust	A holocaust means destruction or slaughter on a mass scale. Within this topic, the Holocaust means the mass murder of the Jewish people, as well as other members of persecuted minority groups.
Aryan	Within Nazism, Aryan was a term used for a non-Jewish German of purported 'pure' German stock.
ghetto	A ghetto is a densely populated area of a city, characterised by poverty, and most probably inhabited by a particular ethnic group.
nationalism	Nationalism is the belief in, and support for, a national identity and sovereignty.

republic	A republic is a state in which the government is carried out by the people or their elected representatives.
coalition	A coalition is a temporary alliance between political parties forming a government.
living standards	Living standards is a term used to describe the quality of housing, material comfort and wealth.
reparations	Reparations are war damages: the payment of money and the transfer of resources from the defeated to the victor after a war.
demilitarisation	Demilitarisation is the removal of military weapons, personnel and or positions.
rearmament	Rearmament is the process of developing a new supply of weapons.
purge	Within a historical context, a purge means the removal of opponents.
constitution	The constitution is the set of principles establishing how a country is governed.
depression	In history, a depression refers to a long and severe recession in an economy.
centralisation	Centralisation is the control of an activity or organisation under one single authority.
hyperinflation	Hyperinflation is an extreme state of inflation where the value of money plummets to a near worthless level.
Nazi	A Nazi was a member and or supporter of the National Socialist party (NSDAP).
swastika	The swastika was the emblem of the Nazi Party.
Fuhrer	Fuhrer means a tyrannical leader.
Kaiser	A Kaiser is the German emperor.
Weimar	Weimar is a town in Germany.
armistice	An armistice marks the end of hostilities in a war. It is most closely associated with the end of World War One.
Reichstag	The Reichstag is the German state parliament.
Freikorps	Freikorps were private armies established at the end of the First World War.
rentenmark	The rentenmark was a monetary unit introduced in 1923.
putsch	A putsch is an attempted overthrow and takeover of a government.
eugenics	Eugenics is the dated scientific programme advocating controlled breeding for the genetic improvement of the race.
Final Solution	The Final Solution was the Nazi policy intent on exterminating Jewish people.
proportional representation	Proportional representation is a form of democracy in which the number of votes won in an election determines the number of seats won in parliament.
Fuhrerprinzip	Used during the Nazi era, Fuhrerprinzip meant 'the leadership principle' and promoted the belief in a one-party state built upon one all-powerful leader.
lebensborn	Used during the Nazi era, lebensborn meant the 'spring' or 'fountain of life' and was a policy to promote racial purity through selective breeding.

herrenvolk	Used during the Nazi era, herrenvolk meant the 'master race'.
doltschoss	The doltschoss was a word coined in the era of the Weimar Republic to describe the Treaty of Versailles, meaning 'stab in the back'.
diktat	A diktat means a dictated peace. It was a term used by the German people in reference to the Treaty of Versailles.

### Cold War Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
ally	An ally is a state, organisation or person cooperating with another for a set purpose.
alliance	An alliance is a relationship between two parties based upon a shared interest.
tension	In history, the word tension usually means a strained relationship between people, organisations or states.
rivalry	Rivalry is the competition for the same objective.
warfare	Warfare is the engagement in, or the activities associated in, a conflict.
civil war	A civil war is a war between citizens of the same country.
conference	A conference is a formal meeting and discussion.
pact	A pact is an agreement.
treaty	A treaty is an agreement between states that is formal and ratified.
doctrine	A doctrine is a belief or set of beliefs.
summit	A summit is a high-level meeting between government representatives.
ultimatum	An ultimatum is a demand.
diplomacy	Diplomacy is the management of international relations with the avoidance of warfare.
blockade	A blockade is an attempt to prevent resources reaching their destination.
political	The word political is used to refer to something which relates to the government or public affairs of a country.
social	In history, social usually refers to something relating to society or its organisation.
economic	The word economic refers to something relating to the economics or economy.
refugee	A refugee is a person fleeing their country in order to escape war, persecution or a natural disaster.
human rights	Human rights are the rights believed to belong to every person.
nuclear weapons	Nuclear weapons are highly destructive explosive devices with power stemming from nuclear reactions.
arsenal	An arsenal is a collection of military equipment and weapons.

deterrent	A deterrent means something that seeks to or does discourage someone from doing something.
armament	An armament is a military weapon or piece of equipment. It can also mean the process of equipping a military force for war.
disarmament	Disarmament is the reduction, or withdrawal of, military forces and weapons.
revolution	A revolution is the overthrow of the government or social order.
state ownership	State ownership is when the government owns and operates something such as an industry on behalf of the nation.
private ownership	Private ownership is when an individual owns and operates something, such as an industry, for personal gain.
democracy	A democracy is a system of government using elected representatives.
dictatorship	A dictatorship is a state led by a dictator.
ideology	An ideology is a set of ideas and beliefs that form the basis of an economic or political system.
superpower	A superpower is a country or state that has great power and influence globally.
Cold War	Cold War is the term given to the conflict that existed between the USA and USSR after the Second World War.
conventional warfare	Conventional warfare means warfare without the use of nuclear weapons.
capitalism	Capitalism is an economic and political system based on private enterprise.
communism	Communism is an economic and social system in which all property is owned by the community.
socialism	In Marxist theory, socialism is a transitional state between capitalism and communism of an economic and social system in which all property is owned by the community.
Bolshevik	A Bolshevik is a member of the Russian Bolshevik Party. A communist.
collectivisation	Collectivisation was a policy initiated by Stalin in the USSR in the 1930s to create larger and more efficient agricultural units under state control.
privatisation	Privatisation is the transfer of a business, industry or service from public to private ownership and control.
containment	Containment is a term used to describe the use of US influence and resources to prevent the expansion of communism into non-communist countries.
Iron Curtain	The Iron Curtain was a notional barrier separating The West from the Soviet controlled East.
buffer zone	A buffer zone is a neutral area serving as an area of separation or a barrier between hostile forces or nations.
satellite state	A satellite state is a country under the domination of a foreign power. Within this topic, an Eastern European country under the control of the USSR.
Bizone	The Bizone was the combination of the American and British occupation zones in 1947.
Trizone	The Trizone was the combination of the American, British and French occupation zones in 1948.
jjihad	Jihad is a struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam.

de-Stalinisation	De-Stalinisation was a term used to describe the movement away from the policies of, and elimination of the influence of, Stalin.
totalitarian	Totalitarian refers to a system of government that is centralised and dictatorial over all aspects of the nation and society.
autocracy	Autocracy is a system where one person has absolute rule.
brinkmanship	Brinkmanship is the policy of threatening to use nuclear weapons and going to the brink of nuclear war to assert pressure on an opponent.

### Crime and Punishment Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
crime	A crime is an action or activity which is considered wrong and is punishable by law.
punishment	A punishment is a penalty inflicted as retribution for an offence.
local community	A local community is a group of people from one particular area.
Neighbourhood Watch	The Neighbourhood Watch is an organisation set up in the early 1980s to prevent crime in local communities.
pick-pocketing	Pick-pocketing is the act of stealing from a person's pockets.
compensation	In this topic in history, compensation is the money paid to the victim of crime or the victim's family.
hard labour	Hard labour is a form of punishment that is undertaken whilst serving a prison sentence. Historically, it often included physically demanding work as well as pointless tasks.
smuggling	Smuggling is the act of bringing goods into a country illegally, or not paying tax on goods entering legally.
piracy	Historically, piracy means the practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea. In modern times, it has also come to mean the unauthorised use or reproduction of another's work.
fraud	Fraud is a deliberate and illegal act of deception resulting in personal gain.
poaching	Poaching is the illegal hunting of animals.
hoax	A hoax is an action to trick or fool people. Often the purpose of a hoax is to make money.
counterfeit	A counterfeit is an illegal copy or forgery.
treason	Treason is disobedience or disloyalty to the monarch or government.
heresy	Heresy is the crime of holding religious beliefs which are different from those of the monarch.
stocks and pillory	The stocks and pillory were wooden frames to hold the feet and head of a convicted offender with the purpose of public humiliation.
clergy	Clergy refers to the people who are ordained to carry out religious duties in the Christian Church.
curfew	A curfew is the time at which people must return and remain in their homes.
colony	A colony is a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country.

magistrate	A magistrate is a civil officer who administers the law through a court.
coroner	A coroner is an official responsible for investigating deaths.
penal	In history, and this topic, penal means the punishment of offenders under a legal system.
slum	A slum is an overcrowded and squalid urban area characterised by poverty.
custodial	Custodial means something relating to or requiring imprisonment.
capital punishment	Capital punishment means the death penalty.
corporal punishment	Corporal punishment means a physically painful punishment.
deterrence	Deterrence means to scare or warn people away. In this topic, to deter them from committing a crime.
humiliation	Humiliation is the act or state of being humiliated. Humiliated means disgraced and shamed.
retribution	Retribution means revenge.
rehabilitation	In history, and in this topic, rehabilitation means the act of restoring someone to normal life after imprisonment.
workhouse	In British history, a workhouse was a public institution in which the poor and destitute received board and lodging in return for their work.
borstal	A borstal was a type of prison set up for young offenders in the early twentieth century. Borstals were abolished in 1982.
vagrancy	Vagrancy was the crime of being a wandering beggar.
vagabondage	Vagabondage was the crime of being a wandering beggar.
moral crime	A moral crime is an action that offends the moral standards of the majority of society.
social crime	A social crime is an illegal act that many people do not regard as a crime.
hue and cry	The hue and cry was the act of raising an alarm by a series of shouts or cries when a crime had been committed.
Murdrum fine	The Murdrum fine was a Norman law that made the whole community pay a heavy fine if a Norman was killed.
wergild	Wergild was a form of compensation paid to victims of crime in Saxon times.
tithing	In this topic, tithing refers to a group of ten men who were responsible for the behaviour of each other.
trial by ordeal	Trial by ordeal was a trial held in or near a church in which God judged the accused with a sign of guilt or innocence.
posse comiatus	In British history, the posse comiatus was a group of people summoned and mobilised to assist in maintaining public order.
benefit of the clergy	Benefit of the clergy is a historical term from England. It offered members of the clergy and nuns exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary civil courts.
Bloody Code	The Bloody Code is a term associated with the measures introduced in the eighteenth century to combat rising levels of crime. It made over 200 crimes capital offences.

Forest Laws	The Forest Laws were laws introduced by William I. They ruled that common land was now under the strict control of the King.
highway robbery	Within this topic in history, highway robbery was the historical act of robbery committed on a public road.
sanctuary	In British history, and in this topic, sanctuary refers to a safe place in a church or cathedral, offering people accused of crimes protection from the law.
transportation	Within this topic in history, transportation means sending convicted criminals overseas.
Silent System	The Silent System was used in Victorian prisons. Prisoners were kept in silence so as to face their own faults and serve as a harsh punishment.
humanitarian	Humanitarian refers to a concern for, or a desire to promote, human rights and welfare.

# MATHS:

Currently, within the Maths section of the app, we have the following unit:

- Number
- Shape
- Data
- Problem Solving

## Number Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
decrease	If we decrease a value it means it is getting smaller in size, number or quantity.
decimal	Decimals are numbers with tenths, hundredths etc.
calculate	To calculate an answer we carry out a mathematical operation.
figures	Figures can also be referred to as values or numbers.
negative	Any number less than zero is negative.
value	The value of something is its magnitude or quantity.
recurring	A recurring decimal is a fraction with an infinitely repeating digit or group of digits.
remainder	The remainder is the amount left over after dividing.
exchange	Using exchange rates are the rate or value we use in order change one quantity to another.
quotient	The quotient is the result of dividing.
decomposition	We can use decomposition in subtraction to break down numbers. It is also a method for writing numbers as a product of their primes.
mental	Mental calculations are carried out without the use of a calculator.
factor	In order to find a factor we want a number, or polynomial in algebra, that can be expressed as the product of two numbers or polynomial.
multiple	A multiple of a number is the product of values.
equivalent	Equivalent means having a particular property in common. We can convert fractions into their percentage equivalent.
fraction	A fraction is a number usually expressed as $a/b$ .
order	The order of operations refers to the sequence in which you carry out mathematical operations. The order can also mean the highest degree of a polynomial.
rounding	Rounding means expressing something to the nearest degree of accuracy.
quantity	The quantity of something is the magnitude or size.
interest	Interest is the amount added on to money that is owed, usually given as a percentage.

digit	A digit is one of the ten in the number system.
degrees	We measure angles and temperature in degrees.
temperature	Temperature is the measurement of how hot or cold something is.
partition	We can use partition to help make calculations simpler by splitting numbers into parts.
divisibility	Divisibility is the capacity of a dividend to be exactly divided by a given number.
column	Column addition is the method of showing clear working out.
cancel	To cancel down means to eliminate and reduce to its simplest form.
terminating	A decimal that ends is terminating.
scale	A scale is calculated by using equal divisions on a line, or in reference to an enlargement it is the scale factor.
directed	Directed numbers are numbers either side of zero with a direction and distance from the point.
centilitre	One hundredth of a litre is a centilitre.
constant	If a number or quantity does not vary or change, we can describe it as constant.
cube number	A cube number is a number multiplied by itself three times, to the power of three.
denominator	The term of a fraction below the line is the denominator.
gradient	The gradient is the change in y over the change in x, or how steep a line is.
gram	One thousandth of a kilogram is a gram.
HCF	HCF is the common factor of two or more numbers which is the highest. It stands for highest common factor.
indices	Indices are used to denote the power of a quantity, in the order of operations it is calculated after brackets.
integer	A whole number which can be positive or negative is an integer.
irrational	A number which is not an integer and cannot be expressed as a common fraction is called irrational.
LCM	LCM is a common multiple with the lowest value. It stands for lowest common multiple.
natural number	The positive numbers, sometimes referred to as counting numbers, are the natural numbers.
numerator	The term of a fraction above the line is the numerator.
prime	A number with exactly two factors, itself and one, is classed as a prime number.
product	The product of two numbers is the result of multiplying two or more numbers.
rational	Integers and decimals which are recurring or terminating are rational.

reciprocal	The inverse of a non-zero number, for example the reciprocal of 2, is $1/2$ .
sum	To calculate the sum of two numbers means to add them.
triangular number	Triangular numbers are successive sum of natural numbers starting with 1, 1+2, 1+2+3...
surd	A surd is an irrational number expressed as the root of a natural number.
binomial	An expression consisting of two terms is binomial.
inequality	Inequalities are values which do not equal each other, using symbols like $a < b$ to show this. Inequalities can also be shown on a number line.

### Shape Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
rotation	Rotation means to turn about a fixed point.
scale factor	The magnitude of enlargement is the scale factor. It can be positive, negative and fractional.
segment	A section of a line or circle is a segment.
concentric	Circles with the same centre are concentric.
parallel	Parallel lines are equidistant and never cross; they remain the same distance apart.
elevation	Elevation is a word used to describe the angle from the horizon to a line, or the vertical height of a point.
sector	A sector is part of a circle, formed by drawing two lines from the centre to the circumference.
transformation	A transformation changes a shape in some way. There are various types of transformation.
solid	A three-dimensional shape is a solid.
regular	The word regular describes shapes which have all sides and angles the same.
irregular	The word irregular describes shapes where no angles or sides are the same.
dimension	The dimension of a shape is the measurement of the size of its sides.
depth	Depth is a measurement for 3-D shapes, sometimes seen as how deep a solid is.
surface	A surface has a set of points in two or three dimensions defining a space.
adjacent	Two sides are adjacent if they are next to each other.
vertex	Where two or more lines or sides meet is the vertex.
vertices	Vertices are the number of corners on a polygon, the plural of vertex.
capacity	The capacity of a container is the amount of liquid it can hold.

construct	In maths, we construct using compasses, rulers and protractors to a given set of instructions.
base	The base is the bottom face or line of a shape.
intersect	Where two lines cross over each other they intersect.
mass	Mass is the quantity of something. It is often confused with weight.
time	Time is a measure of distance between two events, measured for example in minutes and hours.
point	A point is a mark on a diagram or coordinate on a graph.
centre	The centre of a circle or line is the middle point.
cube	A cube is a three-dimensional shape with six equal faces; each face on a cube is a square.
trigonometry	Trigonometry is the study of the relationships between the sides and angles of triangles.
Pythagoras	Pythagoras is the study of the relationship between sides on right angled triangles.
arc	An arc is the section of a curve or part of a circle.
asymmetrical	The word asymmetrical describes shapes which do not have a mirror line.
bearing	A bearing is a measurement of turn, measured in degrees clockwise in relation to North and is given as three figures.
bisect	To cut a line in half is to bisect it.
chord	A chord, in maths, is a straight line joining two points on the circumference of a circle.
circumference	The distance around the outside of a circle is the circumference.
congruent	Two identical shapes are said to be congruent.
cross-section	The cross-section is the face exposed by slicing through a three-dimensional shape.
decagon	A decagon is a polygon with ten sides.
diameter	The distance across a circle through the centre is the diameter.
hypotenuse	The hypotenuse is the longest side on a triangle, opposite the right angle.
vector	A vector is described using magnitude and direction to show the motion of an object.
loci	Loci is a set of points which satisfy a set of conditions.
locus	A pattern of points following conditions describes the locus of points.
cosine	The cosine is the ratio of the length of the adjacent side to the hypotenuse.
perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape is the perimeter.

perpendicular	Lines at right angles to each other are perpendicular.
Pi	Pi is the ratio of the circumference of the circle to the diameter.
polygon	A polygon is a shape with three or more sides, closed.
prism	A prism is a three-dimensional shape with a constant cross-section.
tangent	In maths, a tangent is a straight line which touches a circle once only.
scalar	Scalar is a length or magnitude.
sine	Sine is the ratio of the opposite and hypotenuse in a triangle.

### Data Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
average	The average is a measure of the spread of data, often used alongside the mean.
box plot	A box plot represents data using specific information. A box-plot uses the median, upper and lower quartiles, and the maximum and minimum values of the data.
categorical	Categorical data is data which can be grouped by common characteristics.
certain	If the probability of something happening is 1 or 100% then we say it's certain to happen.
chance	The chance or likelihood of something happening can be calculated using probability.
continuous	Continuous data is quantitative data that can be measured.
correlation	The correlation is the relationship between two variables.
cumulative frequency	Cumulative frequency is a running total of frequencies.
discrete	Discrete data is that which can be counted. For example, how many siblings you have.
experiment	An experiment is a test which is done in order to discover what happens under certain conditions.
fair	If something is fair then all chances of bias have been removed.
frequency	Frequency refers to the number of times something is recorded or happens.
frequency density	Frequency density is calculated in order to draw histograms. The height of the unequal bars is the frequency density.
grouped	Data is grouped into classes in order to make frequencies simpler to record.
histogram	A histogram is a bar chart used to represent frequency density.
impossible	If an outcome is impossible then the chance of it happening is zero.

independent	Independent describes something that does not rely or depend on something else. Two or more events are independent if one happening doesn't affect the probability of the other.
interpret	To interpret something means to use data or information provided to draw conclusions.
interquartile range	The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range.
mean	The mean is a type of average, calculated by adding all the values and dividing by how many pieces there are.
median	The middle piece of data when the information is in numerical order is the median.
modal	Using grouped data, the group with the highest frequency is the modal group.
mode	The most common, or most frequently occurring, piece of data is the mode.
mutually exclusive	Two events that can't happen at the same time are said to be mutually exclusive.
outcome	In maths, the outcome is a result of an experiment.
outlier	A value that does not fit the pattern is referred to as an outlier. An outlier will affect certain average calculations.
probability	The probability is the chance of an event happening.
qualitative	Qualitative data is that which can only take certain values or characteristics, also called categorical data.
quantitative	Data which can be measured or counted is quantitative.
random	Data is random if every piece of data has an equal chance of being picked.
random sampling	Random sampling involves taking a sample without an particular pattern or sequence to selected data.
range	To calculate the range we calculate the difference between the highest and the lowest value.
represent	The word represent, in maths, means to display information. We can represent data using various methods and means.
scatter diagram	A scatter diagram or graph is used to show the relationship between two variables.
statistic	A statistic is a single value selected from a sample in order to draw a conclusion.
stratified	Stratified samples draw a sample from the population split into different groups. Samples are proportional to the size of the group.
survey	A survey is a method of collecting data, similar to a questionnaire.
table	A table is a way of presenting or recording mathematical information/data in rows and columns.
tally	Tally is a method of keeping track of results, usually in a frequency table. Each dash represents one and then a strike through is used to demonstrate 5.
time-series	Time-series refers to data collected over time represented in a graph to show patterns.
tree diagram	A tree diagram is a diagram used to display probability data using branches.

Venn diagram	A Venn diagram uses circles to show the common characteristics and differences between sets.
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### Problem Solving Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
answer	An answer is a correct response to a question.
approximate	Approximate means to round numbers in order to make calculations simpler.
comment	To comment means to make a statement.
conclude	To conclude means to draw a final statement, using the information gathered.
debit	The word debit refers to money owed or taken out of an account.
deduce	To deduce means to draw a logical conclusion.
estimate	Estimate means to round numbers to a given degree of accuracy.
evaluate	To evaluate means to find a numerical expression or answer.
evidence	Evidence is that which tends to prove or disprove something.
explore	To explore means to study and examine information.
generalise	We generalise by inferring from statistics or information to make a general comment.
investigate	To investigate means to examine or explore systematically.
justify	To justify means to defend your point of view through a clear argument.
method	A method is a procedure or way of doing something.
operation	An operation, in maths, is a mathematical process. For example, addition, subtraction etc.
problem	A problem, in maths, is the question or situation posed.
procedure	A procedure is a sequence of actions and the order they are carried out.
proportion	The proportion is the relation of one part to another.
prove	To prove means to verify using mathematical arguments.
rate	Rate is a certain quantity or amount of one thing considered in relation to a unit of another thing and used as a standard or measure, for example an exchange rate.
reason	To reason is to think or argue in a logical manner.
result	The result is the quantity or expression obtained by a calculation.
solution	The act of solving a problem results in a solution.

solve	To find the answer or solution to a problem is to solve it.
unitary	A unitary means a ratio where a or b must be 1.

# MEDIA STUDIES:

Currently, within the Media Studies section of the app, we have the following units:

- Audience

## Audience Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
active	The word active, in media studies, means an audience that plays an active role in reading a media text.
passive	The word passive, in media studies, means an audience that passively observes a media text and does not take an active role.
mainstream	Mainstream means a large broad audience that includes the majority of the population.
niche	Niche means a small, specialist audience.
consumption	The word consumption, in media studies, means how an audience uses a media text.
mode of address	Mode of address means the way a media product speaks to the audience.
positioning	The word positioning, in media studies, means how an audience is positioned by a media text.
preferred reading	Preferred reading means the way the producer of a media wants the audience to respond to the text.
primary research	Primary research is that which is done first hand by a researcher.
secondary research	Secondary research is research that has already been carried out and used by someone else.
bias	Bias means having a one-sided view of a topic.
segmentation	The word segmentation, in media studies, means the way in which an audience is divided.
dominant	Dominant means the main way in which a media text is read.
negotiated	The word negotiated, in media studies, means when the audience partly agrees with the views within a media text.
oppositional	The word oppositional, in media studies, means when the audience disagree with the views within a media text.
grouping	Grouping means placing people into groups.
targeting	Targeting means aiming at a specific group.
mainstreamer	A mainstreamer is a person that follows mainstream values.
aspirer	An aspirer is a person that wants to be better than they already are.
explorer	An explorer is a person that enjoys new forms of media and technologies.
struggler	A struggler is a person that has a difficult life and does not have much income.

reformer	A reformer is a person that cares about ethics and values.
attitudes	Attitudes means the audience's values and beliefs.
demographic	A demographic is a particular section of society.
qualitative research	Qualitative research means research that is based on in-depth research such as interviews, rather than number-based data.
quantitative research	Quantitative research means research that is based on a large quantity of numerical data.
gratifications	Gratifications are the pleasures audiences gain from engaging with a media product.
hierarchy	Hierarchy refers to a system of ranking importance.
identification	Identification means being able to relate to a media product, character or situation within a media text.
social interaction	Social interaction means using the media as a talking point.
escapism	Escapism means using the media to metaphorically escape from problems.

# MUSIC:

Currently, within the Music section of the app, we have the following units:

- Rhythm and Metre
- Structure and Form
- Texture and Melody
- Harmony and Tonality
- Timbre, Dynamics, Phrasing and Articulation

## Rhythm and Metre Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
length	The word length, in music, refers to the amount of time that something lasts for.
note	The word note, in music, is a sound that has a certain pitch and length.
speed	The word speed, in music, refers to how fast or slow the music is played.
duration	The word duration refers to how long something lasts for.
beat	The word beat, in music, is the basic unit of time in a bar.
regular	The word regular, in music, means something that is normal or symmetrical and usually refers to a rhythm or time signature.
irregular	The word irregular, in music, means something that is unusual or asymmetrical and usually refers to a rhythm or time signature.
time signature	A time signature is a notational convention to specify how many beats are contained in each bar and which note value is equivalent to a beat.
onbeat	The word onbeat, in music, means a rhythm that is played on the strong beats of a bar.
offbeat	The word offbeat, in music, refers to a rhythm that is played on the weak beats of a bar, or off of the beat.
swung quavers	The term swung quavers means that the pairs of quavers should be played with the first quaver slightly longer than the second.
dotted rhythm	A dotted rhythm makes use of a note with a dot written after it. Its duration is 1.5 times its basic note value.
largo	The word largo, in music, is a tempo marking meaning very slow.
allegro	The word allegro, in music, is a tempo marking meaning fast or brisk.
moderato	The word moderato, in music, is a tempo marking meaning at a moderate tempo.
andante	The word andante, in music, is a tempo marking meaning at a walking pace.
simple time	The term simple time, in music, refers to a metre in which each beat or part divides equally into two.
compound time	The term compound time, in music, refers to a metre in which each beat divides equally into three.
syncopation	Syncopation is a type of musical rhythm where the emphasis is not on the beat.

cross rhythm	A cross rhythm is a rhythm where the regular pattern of beats in a metre is contradicted by a conflicting pattern.
rhythmic augmentation	Rhythmic augmentation is the lengthening of the time values of notes.
rhythmic diminution	Rhythmic diminution is the shortening of the time values of notes.
triplets	Triplets are a group of three notes of equal length that are played in the time of two of equal length.
anacrusis	An anacrusis is one or more unstressed notes before the first bar line of a piece of music.
rubato	Rubato is a type of tempo marking that instructs the performer to freely speed up or slow down at certain passages.
double dotted rhythm	A double dotted rhythm makes use of a note with two small dots written after it. Its duration is 1.75 times its basic note value.
hemiola	A hemiola is a rhythmic device in which, usually, two groups of three beats are replaced by three groups of two beats, giving the effect of a shift between triple and duple time.

### Structure and Form Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
section	The word section, in music, refers to a musical idea.
repetition	The word repetition, in music, refers to when a musical idea is repeated.
contrast	The word contrast, in music, refers to a musical idea being heard that is different to what has previously been heard.
returning	The word returning, in music, refers to a restatement of a musical idea that has previously been heard.
develop	The word develop, in music, means for a musical idea to grow and to become more advanced.
adapt	Adapt means to modify something so that it fits a new purpose.
order	The word order, in music, means the sequence or arrangement of musical ideas.
plan	The word plan, in music, refers to a composer's intentions or decisions about what they will do.
binary form	Binary form is a musical structure where there are two sections creating an AB structure.
ternary form	Ternary form is a musical structure consisting of two main sections, where the initial A section returns creating an ABA structure.
arch form	In music, arch form is a symmetrical structure where, after a central section, sections return in reverse order. An example is ABCBA.
sonata form	Sonata form is a musical structure common in Classical music. It consists of three main sections: exposition, development and recapitulation.
rondo form	Rondo form is a musical structure where a main A section returns between contrasting themes. An example is ABACA.
theme and variations	Theme and variations is a musical structure in which a main melodic idea, or theme, is stated and then repeated multiple times, being developed each time.
12-bar blues	The term 12-bar blues refers to a harmonic structure that lasts for 12 bars, usually only using the chords I, IV and V.

ground bass	The term ground bass is a musical structure where a short melodic idea in the bass repeats and acts as the basis of the composition.
motif	The word motif, in music, refers to a short musical idea that reoccurs throughout a composition.
exposition	The word exposition, in music, refers to the opening section in sonata form.
development	The term development, in music, refers to the section after the exposition in sonata form. This is where the initial ideas are developed.
recapitulation	The term recapitulation, in music, refers to the section after the development in sonata form and is the final section, unless a coda is used.
coda	The term coda, in music, is a musical section that brings a piece to an end.
continuo	The term continuo refers to a continuous accompaniment usually found in music from the Baroque period.
cadenza	The term cadenza, in music, is a passage of music where a soloist plays unaccompanied in order to demonstrate their skill.
scherzo	The term scherzo, in music, is a short fast-moving humorous composition, commonly used as the third movement in a four-movement symphony.
minuet	The term minuet, in music, refers to a slow dance in 3/4 time.
episode	An episode, in music, refers to a musical section in a composition that contrasts from the main theme.
ritornello	The term ritornello refers to a musical section that recurs throughout a composition.
symphony	The term symphony, in music, refers to a multi-movement extended composition for orchestra.

#### Texture and Melody Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
ascending	The term ascending, in music, refers to the pitch becoming higher.
descending	The term descending, in music, refers to the pitch becoming lower.
step	The term step, in music, refers to the pitch moving by an interval of a 2nd.
leap	The term leap, in music, refers to the pitch leaping by an interval of a 3rd or more.
layers	The term layers, in music, refers to the quantity of independent parts playing simultaneously.
contour	The term contour, in music, refers to the shape of a melody.
decoration	The word decoration, in music, refers to ornamentation used to embellish a melodic line.
ornate	The word ornate is used to describe something elaborate or highly decorated.
conjunct	The word conjunct, in music, is used to describe melodic movement that moves in steps.
disjunct	The word disjunct, in music, is used to describe melodic movement that leaps.

triadic	The word triadic, in music, is used to describe a melody that is constructed around notes from a triad.
arpeggio	The word arpeggio refers to when notes from a chord are played one after another.
scalic	The word scalic describes the movement of a melody that follows the order of a particular scale.
ornamentation	The term ornamentation, in music, refers to musical ornaments that are added to notes in order to decorate and embellish the melody line.
monophonic	The term monophonic refers to a texture where there is a single unaccompanied melody line.
homophonic	The term homophonic refers to a texture where the music is based on chords where all parts move at the same time.
antiphonic	The term antiphonic refers to a texture where two independent parts play alternate musical phrases.
polyphonic	The term polyphonic refers to a texture than contains multiple independent melody lines.
melody and accompaniment	The term melody and accompaniment refers to a texture where there is a single accompanied melody.
sequence	A sequence, in music, is when a musical idea is played and then repeated, starting on a different pitch.
ostinato	An ostinato is a musical motif or phrase that is repeated frequently at the same pitch.
riff	A riff is an ostinato where a chord progression or melody is repeated frequently.
improvisation	The word improvisation refers to the act of spontaneous composition without preparing it in advance.
a cappella	The term a cappella in music means when voices sing without instrumental accompaniment.
portamento	In music, portamento means to slide from one note to another.
heterophonic	The word heterophonic, in music, refers to a texture where a melody is played at the same time as a decorated version of itself.
fugal	The word fugal, in music, refers to a complex texture where, in the opening, a subject is stated in the tonic key before another part imitates it in the dominant.
contrapuntal	The word contrapuntal, in music, refers to a texture where there are two or more independent melody lines.

#### Harmony and Tonality Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
sustained	The word sustained, in music, means a note that is held.
bass	The word bass, in music, refers to an instrument or voice that is the lowest pitch range.
progression	The word progression, in music, usually refers to a succession of chords.
combination	The word combination, in music, refers to the joining of different things, such as musical ideas or instruments.
together	The word together, in music, means instruments or voices playing at the same time.

clash	The word clash, in music, usually refers to a dissonance where a combination of notes creates tension.
pedal	A pedal is a note that is held or repeated in the bass. The harmony over the note may change, although the pedal note remains the same.
major	The word major, in music, can refer to a number of things including classifying chords and intervals. In relation to tonality it can also describe the key that a piece is in.
minor	The word minor, in music, can refer to a number of things including classifying chords and intervals. It can also describe the tonality if the scale has a flattened third.
chord	A chord is a group of two or more notes that are played at the same time.
triad	The word triad, in music, refers to a chord that contains three notes made of the root, 3rd and 5th.
7th chord	A 7th chord is a group of four notes played at the same time, containing the fundamental, the third, fifth and seventh.
chord inversion	The term chord inversion, in music, means a chord that is played, where the lowest note heard is not the fundamental of the chord.
consonant	The word consonant, in music, refers to a combination of sounds that creates a sense of stability and is generally pleasing to the ear.
dissonant	The word dissonant, in music, refers to a combination of sounds that creates tension and need for resolution.
diatonic	The word diatonic, in music, refers to the use of notes that belong to a key.
chromatic	The word chromatic, in music, refers to movement ascending or descending in semitones.
tonic	The word tonic, in music, refers to the first degree of the scale.
dominant	The word dominant, in music, refers to the fifth degree of the scale.
perfect cadence	A perfect cadence is a harmonic progression at the end of a phrase using the chords V-I.
imperfect cadence	An imperfect cadence is a harmonic progression at the end of a phrase ending on chord V.
interrupted cadence	An interrupted cadence is a harmonic progression at the end of a phrase moving from V to another chord, usually vi.
plagal cadence	A plagal cadence is a harmonic progression at the end of a phrase moving from IV-I.
Tierce de Picardie	The term Tierce de Picardie means for a tonic major chord to be used at the end of a piece of music in a minor key.
modulation	The word modulation, in music, means for a piece of music to change key and have a new tonal centre.
modal	The word modal, in music, is used to describe a piece of music that makes use of a mode.

#### Timbre, Dynamics, Phrasing and Articulation Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
volume	The word volume, in music, refers to how loud or quiet something is.
tone	The word tone, in music, can refer to an interval of a major second, but also the specific sound qualities of an instrument or voice.

contrast	The word contrast, in music, refers to a musical idea being heard that is different to what has previously been heard.
dramatic	The word dramatic, in music, means something that happens suddenly.
emphasise	The word emphasise, in music, means to lay stress on a note or phrase.
expression	The word expression, in music, refers to how music is conveyed beyond the pitch and length of notes.
playing technique	The word playing technique, in music, refers to how a performer plays their instrument.
ensemble	The word ensemble, in music, refers to a group of musicians who perform together.
forte	The word forte, in music, is a dynamic marking indicating for the music to be played loudly.
piano (dynamics)	The word piano, in music, is a dynamic marking indicating for the music to be played quietly.
crescendo	The word crescendo, in music, is a dynamic marking indicating for the music to gradually become louder.
diminuendo	The word diminuendo, in music, is a dynamic marking indicating for the music to gradually become quieter.
orchestra	An orchestra is a large instrumental ensemble that contains different families of instruments.
effects	The term effects, in music, refers to the ways an audio signal can be changed or modified to change the sound.
reverb	The word reverb, in music, refers to a digital effect that increases the persistence of sound after the sound is produced, giving it a slight echo.
distortion	The word distortion, in music, refers to a digital effect that increases the gain of a sound, commonly used in rock music.
falsetto	The word falsetto refers to a method of vocal production that is higher than the usual vocal range.
pizzicato	The term pizzicato, in music, means for a stringed instrument to be plucked.
arco	The term arco, in music, means for a stringed instrument to play with the bow.
staccato	The term staccato is a form of articulation that directs the performer to play the note specified short and detached.
legato	The term legato is a form of articulation that directs the performer to play smoothly and to join notes together.
slur	A slur, in music, is a direction for the performer to play a specified set of notes smoothly with legato articulation.
mezzo	The word mezzo, in music, means half, or medium.
synthesizer	A synthesizer is an electronic instrument which generates and modifies sounds.
sforzando	The word sforzando, in music, is a direction for the performer to strongly emphasise a note or chord.
marcato	The word marcato, in music, is a direction for the performer to emphasise a note or chord, and is louder than the usual accent.
tenuto	The word tenuto, in music, is a direction for the performer to hold the note or chord for its full value.

## PE:

Currently, within the PE section of the app, we have the following units:

- Health, Fitness and Well Being

### Health, Fitness and Well Being Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
sedentary	Sedentary is where a person does not take part in much physical activity.
diabetes	Diabetes is a type of ill health where a person cannot control their blood sugar levels.
self-esteem	Self-esteem is related to how a person sees and evaluates themselves.
obesity	Obesity is where a person has excessive body fat.
carbohydrate	Carbohydrate is a type of macronutrient.
protein	Protein is used for muscle growth and repair.
fat	Fat is a macronutrient which provides high amounts of energy.
vitamins	Vitamins are a type of micronutrient which are given a letter of the alphabet, such as A, B and C.
minerals	Minerals are micronutrients that are given full names, rather than a letter.
dehydration	Dehydration is where a person does not have enough water in their body.
dislocation	Dislocation is where the bones in a joint have been moved so they are no longer in the right place.
fibre	Fibre should be consumed to help with the passage of food through the body.
sprain	A sprain is where a ligament is damaged.
strain	A strain is where a muscle is damaged.
concussion	Concussion is a type of head injury.
fracture	Fracture is where a bone is broken or cracked.
abrasion	An abrasion is where the skin is damaged.
tennis elbow	Tennis elbow is where a person suffers pain on the outside of their elbow.
golfer's elbow	Golfer's elbow is where a person suffers pain on the inside of their elbow.
RICE	RICE stands for rest, ice, compression and elevation.
warm up	Warm up is the process of getting the body ready for exercise.

cool down      A cool down is the process of returning the body to its pre-exercise state.

blood pressure      Blood pressure is the pressure produced in the blood vessels.

## RELIGIOUS STUDIES:

Currently, within the Religious Studies section of the app, we have the following units:

- Moral Issues and Themes
- Other Monotheistic Faiths

### Moral Issues and Themes Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
abortion	Abortion is the intentional termination of a pregnancy.
adultery	Adultery is the sexual activity of a married person with someone other than their husband or wife.
capital punishment	Capital punishment is the use of the death penalty to punish certain crimes.
celibacy	Celibacy is the choice to abstain from sexual relations or marriage.
chastity	Chastity means the decision not to have sex, or to wait until married.
civil partnership	A civil partnership is a legally recognised union of two people of the same sex.
civil war	Civil war means a conflict within different groups of people living within the same country.
compassion	Compassion means kindness and care for the suffering of others.
conception	Conception is the moment when an egg is fertilised by a sperm.
conflict	Conflict means a serious disagreement, or a war between states or groups.
conscientious objector	A conscientious objector is someone who chooses not to serve in the armed forces for moral reasons.
contraception	Contraception is a method of preventing pregnancy.
deterrence	Deterrence means using the threat of consequences to discourage an action.
discrimination	Discrimination means to treat someone unfairly based on specific characteristics, such as age or gender.
equality	Equality is the idea that everyone should have the same rights and opportunities.
euthanasia	Euthanasia means assisted suicide.
hate crime	Hate crime means an offence, usually violent, motivated by prejudice such as race or religion.
heterosexual	Heterosexual means someone who is sexually attracted to, or involved with someone, of the opposite sex.
Holy War	Holy War means a conflict fought on the basis of religion.
homophobia	Homophobia is a prejudice towards homosexual people.

homosexual	Homosexual means someone who is in a sexual relationship with, or attracted to, someone of the same sex.
justice	Justice means acting in a way that promotes fairness and equality.
morality	Morality means the rules and beliefs that determine our behaviour and decision making.
nuclear weapons	Nuclear weapons means a bomb or arms capable of mass destruction.
pacifism	Pacifism is the belief that violence is not an acceptable way to resolve conflicts.
positive discrimination	Positive discrimination means giving favourable treatment to minority groups or those who have previously suffered from discrimination.
prejudice	Prejudice means to judge someone based on only one characteristic, without reason or experience.
reformation	Reformation means an aim of punishment which seeks to change the offender for the better and rehabilitate them.
retribution	Retribution means seeking revenge or payback for a crime.
sanctity	Sanctity means the extent to which something is special and sacred.
sexuality	Sexuality is the way people express themselves sexually, or a person's sexual orientation.
sustainable	Sustainable means a method of using resources in a way that can continue for a long time.
terrorism	Terrorism means unlawful use of, or threat of, violence for political aims.
tolerance	Tolerance means willingness to accept beliefs that differ to our own.

#### Other Monotheistic Faiths Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
adalat	Adalat means the justice of Allah.
halal	Halal means permitted or lawful.
haram	Haram means not permitted, or forbidden, according to Islamic rules.
jihad	Jihad means struggle or striving.
salah	Salah means prayer and is one of the five pillars of Islam.
Shahadah	Shahadah is the first pillar of Islam and the declaration of faith.
Hajj	Hajj means the Muslim pilgrimage to Meccah and is one of the pillars of Islam.
zakah	Zakah means a pillar of Islam which commands Muslims to donate 2.5% of their income to help those less fortunate.
sawm	Sawm means the pillar of Islam to fast during the month of Ramadan.
Sunnah	Sunnah means the teachings, practices and traditions of the prophet Mohammad and is a key source of authority for Muslims.

Tawhid	Tawhid means belief in the oneness of God.
Sharia	Sharia means the system of Islamic laws based on the Qur'an and the Hadith.
Kosher	Kosher means satisfying the requirements of Jewish food preparation and consumption.
Bar/Bat Mitzvah	Bar and Bat Mitzvah means the coming of age ceremony which welcomes young people into the Jewish community.
Pesach	Pesach means the Jewish festival of Passover which celebrates Moses leading his people out of Egypt.
Brit Milah	Brit Milah means the circumcision of Jewish males on their 8th day of life.
Shavuot	Shavuot means the festival of harvest and marks the revelation of the Torah.
Akhira	Akhira means life after death in Islam.
justice	Justice means acting in a way that promotes fairness and equality.
equality	Equality means the idea that everyone should have the same rights and opportunities.
Allah	Allah means the Arabic word for God used in Islam.
Mohammad	Mohammed is the prophet chosen by Allah to deliver the message of the Qur'an.
Torah	The Torah is the name given to the first five books of Jewish holy scripture.
covenant	Covenant means promise or contract and is ascribed to the agreement between God and Abraham.
alms	Alms means a donation to the poor, either of money, goods or time.
Meccah	Meccah means the place of Muslim pilgrimage to which Muslims journey during Hajj.
Rabbi	Rabbi means a Jewish religious leader and teacher of Torah.
Imam	Imam means a leader of the Muslim community.
menorah	Menorah means a candle-holder and can either have seven candles or can have nine, as used during the festival of Hannukah.
Purim	Purim is a Jewish celebration commemorating the saving of the Jewish people by Esther.
Eid-al-fitr	Id (or Eid)-al-Fitr means the festival which marks the end of the month of Ramadan.
Id-al-Adha	Id-al-Adha means the festival of sacrifice and commemorates Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son.
Hanukkah	Hanukkah means the Jewish celebration of the rededication of the temple, which lasts for 8 days.
hadith	Hadith means the reported words and teachings of the Prophet Mohammad.
wudu	Wudu means the ritual cleansing which Muslims perform before prayers.
Ramadan	Ramadan means a month in which Muslims fast between dawn and dusk. It is a period of reflection and rededication for followers of Islam.

Mitzvot	Mitzvot means the set of 613 laws set out in the Torah.
Promised Land	The Promised Land means the area of Canaan which was promised to Abraham and his descendants.
seder	Seder means the name given to the meal eaten at the festival of Pesach.
Jummah	Jummah means the prayers attended at mosque on a Friday.

# SCIENCE - BIOLOGY:

Currently, within the Biology section of the app, we have the following units:

- Cells and Cell Transport
- Circulatory System

## Cells and Cell Transport Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
magnify	The word magnify means to enlarge or make something larger.
transport	The word transport, in biology, means the movement of substances.
diffusion	The word diffusion means the movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
osmosis	The word osmosis means the diffusion of water from dilute solution to concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane.
active transport	Active transport happens when substances move from a more dilute solution to a more concentrated solution; this requires energy.
percentage	The word percentage means the amount per hundred.
surface area	The surface area is the total area of the surfaces of an object.
volume	The word volume means the amount of space that a substance or object occupies.
rate	The word rate is a measure of how frequently something is happening.
gradient	The word gradient means the degree of slope or the steepness.
dilute	A dilute solution has a high water concentration.
concentrated	A concentrated solution has a low water concentration.
concentration	The word concentration means the amount of substance in a solution.
concentration gradient	A concentration gradient is the difference in concentration between two areas.
villi	Villi are small folds within the small intestine that increase the surface area.
lamellae	Lamellae cover the many gill filaments of a fish and increase their surface area.
feature	The word feature means an interesting or important part or quality of something.
function	The word function means job.
eukaryotic	Eukaryotic cells contain a nucleus, they are plant and animal cells.
prokaryotic	Prokaryotic cells have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
nucleus	The word nucleus, in biology, means the part of a cell containing the genetic material which controls the cell activities.

cell membrane	The cell membrane is a partially permeable thin layer around a cell controlling the substances passing in and out.
partially permeable	A membrane which is partially permeable allows some particles through and not others, depending on size.
partially	The word partially means partly or not totally.
permeable	If something is permeable, it allows liquids or gases to pass through it.
absorb	The word absorb means to take in or soak up.
cytoplasm	The cytoplasm is the part of a cell where chemical reactions happen.
mitochondria	The word mitochondria is plural for mitochondrion. This is where aerobic respiration happens in a cell.
chloroplasts	Chloroplasts are found in plant cells. They contain chlorophyll which absorbs light for photosynthesis.
cell wall	A cell wall is made from cellulose in plants. They provide strength and support to the cell.
vacuole	A permanent vacuole is found in plant cells filled with cell sap.
ribosome	A ribosome is the site of protein synthesis in a cell.
synthesis	The word synthesis, in biology, means to make something.
stem cells	Stem cells are unspecialised cells in an animal.
meristems	Meristems are regions in a plant where cells divide by mitosis.
region	The word region, in cell biology, means area or part of a cell or organism. Outside of cell biology, it may mean the area of a country.
unspecialised	The word unspecialised describes a cell which does not have a specific function.
specialised	The word specialised describes something which has a specific function.
turgid	A turgid cell is enlarged and swollen with water; it has turgor.
flaccid	A flaccid cell is one which is soft and floppy, lacking turgor.
plasmolysed	A plasmolysed cell is a plant cell where the membrane has pulled away from the cell wall.
resolution	Resolution, in biology, is the ability to distinguish between two points.
magnitude	The word magnitude means size.
standard form	Standard form is a way of writing a very large or very small number with one number before the decimal point, multiplied by a power of 10.
metabolism	The word metabolism means all the chemical processes and reactions which take place in an organism.
transplant	The word transplant means to remove and place somewhere else.

## Circulatory System Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
artery	An artery carries blood away from the heart at high pressure.
vein	A vein carries blood towards the heart at low pressure.
pressure	The word pressure means a continuous force acting or pushing against something.
capillary	A capillary is a blood vessel with walls one cell thick for diffusion.
valve	A valve prevents blood flowing backwards.
prevent	To prevent means to stop something from happening.
flow	The word flow means to move from one place to another in a steady stream.
pulmonary	Pulmonary means to do with the lungs.
pulmonary vein	The pulmonary vein transports blood from the lungs to the heart.
pulmonary artery	The pulmonary artery carries blood from the heart to the lungs.
aorta	The aorta carries blood from the heart to the rest of the body.
vena cava	The vena cava carries blood from the rest of the body to the heart.
atrium	An atrium is a top chamber of the heart.
ventricle	A ventricle is a bottom chamber of the heart.
chamber	A chamber of the heart is a cavity or space.
function	The word function means job.
plasma	The plasma is the liquid part of the blood which carries dissolved substances.
dissolved	A substance is dissolved when it forms a solution with a solvent.
red blood cells	Red blood cells transport oxygen.
white blood cells	White blood cells are part of the immune system which destroy pathogens.
transport	The word transport, in the context of the circulatory system, means the movement of substances.
pathogen	A pathogen is an organism, such as a virus, which causes a disease.
platelets	Platelets are involved in blood clotting.
haemoglobin	Haemoglobin is a red blood cell protein which combines with oxygen.
oxyhaemoglobin	Oxyhaemoglobin is haemoglobin combined with oxygen.

combined	Things are combined when they are joined together.
coronary artery	The coronary artery supplies the heart muscle with blood.
muscle	A muscle is a tissue used for movement.
surface area	The surface area is the total area of the surfaces of an object.
volume	The word volume means the amount of space that a substance or object occupies.

# SCIENCE - CHEMISTRY:

Currently, within the Chemistry section of the app, we have the following units:

- Electrolysis
- Qualitative Analysis

## Electrolysis Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
oxidation	Oxidation is the gain of oxygen or the loss of electrons.
reduction	Reduction is the removal of oxygen or the gain of electrons.
gain	To gain means to obtain or add to.
electron	An electron is a subatomic particle with a negative charge found in shells.
cation	A cation is a positively charged atom or group of atoms.
cathode	A cathode is a negative electrode.
anion	An anion is a negatively charged atom or group of atoms.
anode	An anode is a positive electrode.
formed	The word formed, in science, means made.
substance	The word substance, in science, means the matter which something is made of.
reduced	A substance which has gained electrons has been reduced.
oxidised	A substance which has lost electrons has been oxidised.
ionic	An ionic substance has a positive or negative charge.
electrolyte	An electrolyte is a molten or aqueous solution which conducts an electrical current.
dissociate	The word dissociate, in science, means to separate.
molten	The word molten, in science, means turned into a liquid.
electrode	An electrode supplies a current to the electrolyte.
electrical current	The electrical current is a flow of charge around a circuit.
aqueous	Aqueous means a substance dissolved in water (aq).
halide	A group 7 atom which has gained an electron to form an ion is called a halide.
reactive	A substance which easily reacts is called reactive.

reactivity	The reactivity of a substance shows how likely it is to react.
pure	The word pure, in science, means a single element or compound not mixed with any other substance.
purify	To purify a substance, means to turn it into a pure element or compound.
graphite	Graphite is an allotrope of carbon found in layered sheets.
electrolysis	Electrolysis is the process of breaking down a compound using electrical current.
discharged	In science, the word discharged means to remove or release a charge.
compound	A compound is a substance containing two or more types of atom.
ore	An ore is a mineral or rock from which a metal can be extracted.
extracted	Extracted means a substance has been removed from something.
inert	The word inert means unreactive.
subatomic	Subatomic particles are protons, neutrons or electrons found in an atom.
allotrope	An allotrope is a form in which an element can exist, e.g. graphite and diamond.
ion	An ion is a charged particle formed when an atom, or group of atoms, gains or loses an electron.
state	The state of matter tells you if a substance is a solid, liquid or gas.

#### Qualitative Analysis Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
chromatography	Chromatography is a method used to separate a mixture of substances.
stationary	In science, the word stationary means to stay still or not move.
mobile	In science, the word mobile means to move.
origin	In chromatography, the origin is where the substance starts, the pencil line.
relights	Relights means to light again.
glowing	In chemistry, the word glowing is used to describe a splint which has no flame, but is still red.
bleached	The word bleached means turned white, or had the colour removed.
damp	The word damp means soaked in water.
R <sub>f</sub>	The R <sub>f</sub> value is the distance travelled by the substance divided by distance travelled by the solvent.
separate	To separate substances means to remove them from each other.

precipitate	A precipitate is an insoluble compound suspended in solution.
suspended	In science, the word suspended means dispersed through a liquid.
chloride	Chloride is a chlorine atom which has gained an electron to form a negative ion.
bromide	Bromide is a bromine atom which has gained an electron to form a negative ion.
iodide	Iodide is an iodine atom which has gained an electron to form a negative ion.
excess	In science, the word excess means having more reactant than is needed to react completely with the other reactant.
chromatogram	A chromatogram is the result of chromatography.
hydroxide	Hydroxide is an ion containing oxygen and hydrogen.
spectroscopy	Spectroscopy is an instrumental method for analysing a mixture.
mixture	A mixture is two or more substances which are easily separated.
solvent	A solvent is the liquid in which a solute dissolves.
solute	A solute is the substance that dissolves in a solvent to form a solution.
solution	A solution is the mixture formed when a solute has dissolved in a solvent.
soluble	The word soluble describes a substance that will dissolve in a solvent.
insoluble	The word insoluble describes a substance that will not dissolve in a solvent.

# SCIENCE - PHYSICS:

Currently, within the Physics section of the app, we have the following units:

- Radioactivity
- Waves and Refraction
- Energy

## Radioactivity Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
atom	An atom is the smallest amount of an element that can exist.
proton	A proton is a subatomic particle with a positive charge found in the nucleus.
neutron	A neutron is a subatomic particle with no charge found in the nucleus.
nucleus	A nucleus is a positively charged centre of an atom.
electron	An electron is a subatomic particle with a negative charge found in shells.
isotope	An isotope is an atom of an element with a different number of neutrons.
nuclei	The word nuclei is the plural of nucleus.
plural	The word plural means more than one.
source	The word source means a place or thing from which something comes from.
alpha particle	An alpha particle is a helium nucleus containing two protons and two neutrons.
beta particle	A beta particle is a fast moving electron.
gamma ray	A gamma ray is a penetrating electromagnetic radiation emitted from the radioactive decay of atomic nuclei.
penetrate	The word penetrate means to go into or through something.
radioactive decay	Radioactive decay happens when a nucleus emits radiation to become more stable.
unstable	Unstable means likely to breakdown or give way.
ion	An ion is a charged particle formed when an atom, or group of atoms, gains or loses an electron.
frequency	The word frequency, in this topic, means the number of waves passing a set point per second.
ionising	Substances which cause ionisation are described as ionising.
ionisation	Ionisation is the formation of ions.
Geiger-Müller tube	A Geiger-Müller tube detects ionising radiation.

half-life	The half-life of a substance is the average time taken for the count-rate to fall to half its original level, or half of all the nuclei in a sample of a radioactive element to decay.
contamination	Contamination is the unwanted presence of materials containing radioactive atoms or other materials.
precaution	A precaution is something which is done to prevent something dangerous from happening.
irradiation	Irradiation is a process of exposing an object to nuclear radiation, the object does not become radioactive.
chain reaction	A chain reaction happens when neutrons, released during fission, cause fission in other nuclei which release more neutrons.
nuclear fusion	Nuclear fusion is the joining of two nuclei.
fusion	Fusion is a process of joining two or more things together, e.g. nuclei.
nuclear fission	Nuclear fission is the splitting of a large unstable nucleus.
fission	Fission is a process of splitting something into two or more parts, e.g. a nucleus.
count-rate	The count-rate is the number of decays recorded each second by a detector.
Becquerel	The Becquerel is the unit of activity.
activity	In physics, the word activity means the rate at which a source of unstable nuclei decays, the number of decays per second.
background radiation	Background radiation is radiation which is found in the environment.
spontaneous	The word spontaneous means happening without an outside stimulus.

#### Waves and Refraction Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
transverse wave	In a transverse wave the vibrations are at right angles to the direction of travel.
ripple	A ripple is a small wave, or series of waves, on a surface.
longitudinal wave	In a longitudinal wave, the vibrations are at parallel to the direction of travel.
compression	In a compression, the particles in a longitudinal wave are closer together than average.
rarefaction	In a rarefaction, the particles in a longitudinal wave are further apart than average.
amplitude	The amplitude of a wave is the maximum displacement of a point on a wave away from its undisturbed position.
displacement	The word displacement means the distance and direction an object moves, measured in a straight line from the start point.
wavelength	The wavelength is the distance from a point on one wave to the equivalent point on an adjacent wave.
frequency	In this topic, the word frequency means the number of waves passing a set point each second.

Hertz	Hertz is the unit of frequency.
period	In physics, the word period means the time taken for one complete cycle of an oscillation.
adjacent	The word adjacent means next to.
wave speed	The wave speed is the speed at which the energy is transferred (or the wave moves) through the medium.
medium	In this topic, the word medium means a material through which the wave passes.
vibration	The word vibration means shaking or oscillation.
reflected	Reflected, in this topic, means bounced from a surface, the surface does not absorb energy.
boundary	A boundary, in science, means the surface between two different media.
absorbed	In science, the word absorbed means taken in or soaked up.
media	In science, the word media is plural for medium.
plural	The word plural means more than one.
transmitted	The word transmitted means the movement of energy or information.
interface	The word interface means a boundary between media.
electromagnetic waves	Electromagnetic waves are transverse waves of the electromagnetic field that transfer energy.
vacuum	A vacuum is a volume containing no matter.
refracted	The word refracted means deflected from a straight line, the wave changes direction when it hits a boundary.
ultrasound	Ultrasound is made of sound waves with a frequency too high for human hearing.
density	Density is a measure of the ratio of mass to volume.

### Energy Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
work	In science, work is done when a force acts on an object and the object moves in the direction of the force.
energy	Energy is the capacity of a physical system to do work.
system	A system is an object or group of objects.
joule	A joule is a unit of energy.
transferred	The word transferred means moved from one place to another.
kinetic energy	Kinetic energy is the energy an object has due to its movement.

elastic potential energy	Elastic potential energy is the energy stored in an object due to being stretched or compressed.
gravitational potential energy	Gravitational potential energy is the energy an object has due to its position above ground.
gravitational field strength	The gravitational field strength is a quantity measuring the pull of gravity on each kilogram of mass.
internal energy	The internal energy of a substance is the total kinetic energy and potential energy of the particles in the substance.
specific heat capacity	Specific heat capacity is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one kilogram by one degree Celsius.
friction	The word friction describes a force acting at points of contact between objects moving over each other, which resists the movement.
dissipated	The word dissipated means something has spread out and transferred.
wasted	The word wasted means something has not had a useful purpose.
closed system	A closed system is one which does not exchange with its surroundings.
insulation	The word insulation means a layer of material which is a poor conductor of heat or electric charge.
efficiency	Efficiency is a measure of how effectively energy is transferred.
renewable	A renewable energy resource is one which can be replenished as it is used.
non-renewable	A non-renewable energy resource is one which cannot be replenished as it is used.

# SOCIOLOGY:

Currently, within the Sociology section of the app, we have the following units:

- Family
- Education
- Crime and Deviance
- Social stratification

## Family Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
function	The word function means the job that something does, the specific role that it performs.
primary socialisation	The term primary socialisation refers to early childhood learning of the basics, as children up to the age of five are taught basic norms, values and skills.
nuclear family	The nuclear family is made up of a father, a mother, and their child or children.
extended family	The extended family includes other relatives beyond parents and children, such as grandparents and cousins.
lone parent family	A lone parent family is made up of a single parent and their child or children.
reconstituted family	A reconstituted family involves one or both partners having a child, or children, from a previous relationship.
family diversity	Family diversity refers to a range of different types of family.
cohabitation	Cohabitation refers to two partners living together, without being married or in a civil partnership.
conjugal relationship	A conjugal relationship is the relationship between a married or cohabiting couple.
domestic division of labour	Domestic division of labour refers to how jobs around the house are shared out.
joint conjugal roles	Joint conjugal roles are when married or cohabiting couples share jobs around the house in an equal way.
symmetrical family	A symmetrical family involves partners carrying out different tasks but each making a similar contribution around the home.
breadwinner	The breadwinner is the person who earns the money to support the family.
segregated conjugal roles	Segregated conjugal roles are when married or cohabiting couples share jobs around the house in an unequal way.
dual career family	A dual career family involves both adults having their own occupations.
double shift	The term double shift, in sociology, refers to the two shifts of work that many married or cohabiting women carry out by taking charge of housework and childcare on top of their paid jobs.
patriarchal	The term patriarchal describes things that are dominated by men, where men have authority and power over women.
child rearing	Child rearing means bringing up children.
arranged marriage	An arranged marriage is when the family or relatives take the lead in finding a suitable husband or wife for a family member.

global context	Global context takes into account the whole world.
kibbutz	A kibbutz is a settlement in Israel where families and individuals live together as a community.
conventional family	The term conventional family, in sociology, refers to the traditional nuclear family which was seen as the norm.
canalisation	Canalisation refers to the influencing of boys and girls by giving them gender specific toys.
secularisation	Secularisation refers to the process of becoming less religious or less influenced by religion.
principle of stratified diffusion	The principle of stratified diffusion is the idea that social changes start at the top of the social stratification system and work their way down.
dysfunctional family	A dysfunctional family refers to a family which is not working together or supporting each other properly.
monogamy	Monogamy is the practice of being married to one person at a time.
kinship networks	Kinship networks are the connections between people who are family and related to each other.
pre-industrial	Pre-industrial refers to a time before engines and machinery were invented and used.
contemporary	The word contemporary refers to things being more modern or current.
separate spheres	Separate spheres refers to the split between the private world of the home and the public world of work.
matriarchal	The term matriarchal describes things that are dominated by women, where women have authority and power over men.

#### Education Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
curriculum	The word curriculum means the courses and subject content taught by a school.
setting	The word setting, in sociology, refers to when students are placed into groups of similar ability for each subject.
streaming	The word streaming, in sociology, refers to when students are placed into different ability groups and taught in these groups for all of their subjects.
teacher expectations	The term teacher expectations refers to the standards a teacher might expect from a student or group of students.
labelling	The term labelling, in sociology, means the process of a certain characteristic becoming attached to an individual or group of people.
self-fulfilling prophecy	A self-fulfilling prophecy is when a person who has been labelled begins to live up to the label.
achieved status	The term achieved status refers to the social positions that people earn from their talents or what they have done.
life chances	The term life chances refers to the prospects an individual has of success in the things that they do.
social inequality	The term social inequality refers to the uneven spread of resources and opportunities across society.

social mobility	The term social mobility refers to movement up or down between the different layers or classes of society.
transmission	The term transmission refers to when something is passed on.
hidden curriculum	The term hidden curriculum refers to things that students learn in school but aren't taught formally.
social cohesion	The term social cohesion refers to the idea of people in society being brought together, perhaps by shared values and attitudes.
anti-school subculture	The term anti-school subculture refers to a group of students who don't accept and fight against the values of the school.
home schooling	The term home schooling refers to when students are taught by parents or private tutors rather than at school.
de-schooling	The term de-schooling refers to the idea that we should get rid of the education system as it currently is.
correspondence principle	The term correspondence principle, in sociology, is the idea that the way that schools train up students mirrors how workers should behave in the workplace.
league tables	The term league tables, in sociology, refers to the results published each year which show how well schools have performed compared to each other.
mixed ability	The term mixed ability refers to classes that are not organised by setting or streaming, but have more and less able students.
public examinations	The term public examinations refers to exams that are set and marked externally, rather than by the school.
meritocratic principles	The term meritocratic principles refers to the idea that the achievements of individuals are based on their own talents and efforts, rather than other factors.
cultural capital	The term cultural capital, in sociology, refers to the values, attitudes and knowledge that middle class children are provided with that sets them up to do well at school.
cultural deprivation	The term cultural deprivation refers to the theory that students of certain backgrounds will struggle to succeed at school because they haven't been socialised with the 'correct' norms and values.
capitalism	The term capitalism refers the economic system which allows and encourages people to make as much money for themselves as they can.

#### Crime and Deviance Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
deviance	The word deviance refers to behaviour that does not fit in with society's norms and values.
social control	The term social control refers to restrictions put on people's behaviour to keep them in order.
agents of social control	The term agents of social control refers to the groups and organisations that help to enforce how people should behave.
sanctions	The word sanctions refers to punishments or rewards for people who break or keep to the rules.
police caution	A police caution is a warning given to someone who has committed a minor crime.
formal social control	The term formal social control refers to the control of people's behaviour based on written laws or rules.
delinquency	The word delinquency refers to the bad (and sometimes criminal) behaviour of young people.

anti-social behaviour	The term anti-social behaviour refers to actions which cause harrassment, distress or alarm to other people.
informal social control	The term informal social control refers to the control of people's behaviour based on things that we approve or disapprove of.
reported crime	The term reported crime refers to all crime that is reported to the police.
recorded crime	The term recorded crime refers to all crime that is recorded by police and appears in their official statistics.
official crime statistics	The term official crime statistics refers to data on criminal offences put together by official bodies such as government departments.
dark figure of crime	The term dark figure of crime refers to invisible or hidden crimes that do not appear in official crime statistics.
victim survey	A victim survey is research which asks people about their experiences of crime, whether or not they have reported it.
self-report study	A self-report study is research which asks people whether or not they have committed a crime recently, along with any details.
criminal subculture	A criminal subculture is a group of people with shared norms and values which include breaking the law.
status frustration	The term status frustration refers to a theory developed by Cohen which explains the dissatisfaction many working-class boys feel with their standing in society.
gender deal	The term gender deal refers to the idea that there is an expectation that women will be given emotional and material rewards for being a supportive partner to a breadwinner.
class deal	The term class deal refers to the idea that there is an expectation that working-class women should be able buy consumer goods with their wages.
master status	The term master status refers to a label given to someone that becomes their primary identity, over-riding all other statuses.
chivalry thesis	The term chivalry thesis is the idea that women are treated more leniently than men by the criminal justice system.
control theory	The term control theory refers to the idea that people are likely to conform when there is an incentive for them to do so.
anomie	The term anomie refers to a state of normlessness in which the norms that regulate people's behaviour break down.
white-collar crime	The term white-collar crime refers to the illegal activities of people of a relatively high status during their work.

#### Social stratification Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
social stratification	The term social stratification refers to the way society is divided into layers, each with a different status.
upper class	The term upper class refers to a social class traditionally made up of those with power and wealth which are often inherited.
ascribed status	The term ascribed status refers to the social position that people have that has nothing to do with their own achievements.
aristocracy	The term aristocracy refers to the class of people who have titles like Lady or Duke which are normally passed down in the family.
middle class	The term middle class refers to a social class made up of people who have professional or managerial occupations, rather than manual labour jobs.

achieved status	The term achieved status refers to the social positions that people earn from their talents or what they have done.
working class	The term working class refers to a social class of people who have manual occupations.
life chances	The term life chances refers to the prospects an individual has of success in things like education, buying a nice house and so on.
welfare benefits	The term welfare benefits refers to extra financial support that the state gives to those in need.
underclass	The term underclass refers to a group of people who don't earn a living or share the same norms and values as mainstream society.
class struggle	The term class struggle refers to the idea that there is a conflict between the elite in society and the workers who work for the elite.
bourgeoisie	The term bourgeoisie refers to the ruling class, the elite who own the means of production and exploit the workers.
proletariat	The term proletariat refers to the workers who do not own any means of production and live by selling their labour for wages.
means of production	The term means of production refers to the everything needed to make things, including property, factories, machinery and so on.
material deprivation	The term material deprivation refers to a lack of resources needed for various things, experienced by people who do not have enough money.
relative deprivation	The term relative deprivation refers to a lack of resources compared to other people in society, experienced by people who do not have as much money.
affluent	The term affluent means having plenty of money and material possessions.
New Right	The term New Right refers to a political perspective which argues that the state should have a reduced role in society and people shouldn't rely on it so much.
patriarchy	The term patriarchy refers to domination by men, where men have authority and power over women.
globalisation	The term globalisation refers to the ways in which societies across the world are becoming increasingly connected.
charismatic authority	The term charismatic authority refers to power that someone has not because of their position but because of their qualities, their ability to win people over.
rational legal authority	The term rational legal authority refers to power that someone has because of the acceptance people have of the laws or rules which put them in place.



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