



PiXL Unlock: Key Stage 3

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 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:

- Formal Elements
- Portraiture
- Architecture
- Natural World

Formal Elements Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
colour	Colour is an element of an object (or artwork) that is produced when light hits it and reflects it back to the eye. For example, blue, yellow and red are colours.
line	A line is a mark or stroke.
tone	The word tone, in art, refers to the lightness or darkness of something.
texture	The word texture refers to the appearance of something.
shape	The word shape refers to the outline of something.
form	The word form, in art, refers to something that is three dimensional.
pattern	The word pattern refers to something that is repetitive or consistent.
space	Space, in art, refers to the area in, around or between something.
equal	The word equal refers to when something is the same as something else.
scale	The word scale, in art, refers to the size of something in comparison to another object.
blend	The word blend, in art, is when you merge two or more colours together smoothly.
mix	The word mix describes a combination of substances put together.
tint	The word tint, in art, is when you add white to a colour to make it lighter.
contour	The word contour, in art, is an outline of a form.
movement	The word movement, in art, is when a group of artists have a specific approach or style with a particular goal which lasts a certain time.
horizontal	The word horizontal refers to something that is parallel to the horizon (the line at which the earth's surface and the sky seem to meet in the distance).
curved	The word curved describes when something is bent and not straight.
shade	The word shade, in art, is when you add black to a colour to make it darker.
hue	A hue is a dominant colour.
surface	The word surface, in art, refers to the underlying base for media to be applied onto.
warm	The word warm, in art, is when a colour reminds us of things related to heat, such as the sun or fire.

cool	The word cool, in art, is when a colour reminds us of things related to cold, such as ice or water.
primary	The word primary, in art, refers to a colour which cannot be made.
secondary	The word secondary, in art, refers to colours which are made by mixing two primary colours together.
complementary	The word complementary, in art, refers to colours which are opposite each other in the colour wheel and work well together.
tertiary	The word tertiary, in art, refers to a colour which is made by mixing a primary and secondary together.
shadow	The word shadow, in art, refers to the dark area created on an image or an object.
highlight	The word highlight, in art, refers to the light area created by a light source.
mid-tone	The word mid-tone, in art, is the area between shadows and highlights.
composition	The word composition, in art, refers to where something is placed within an artwork.
neutral	The word neutral, in art, refers to colours which have no association with a hue.
emotion	The word emotion refers to a feeling.
proportion	The word proportion, in art, refers to the size of certain parts within a whole image.
mark-making	The word mark-making, in art, refers to the type of marks created in an artwork.
repetitive	The word repetitive refers to something that is repeated.
symmetrical	The word symmetrical refers to images that are balanced and the same.
negative	The word negative, in art, refers to the space in and around an image or object.
positive	The word positive, in art, refers to the main image.
contrast	The word contrast, in art, refers to the arrangement of opposites in an image.
mood	The word mood, in art, is the feeling or atmosphere created in an artwork.
harmony	The word harmony, in art, is when similar things work together in an image or artwork.
atmosphere	The word atmosphere, in art, refers to the tone or mood of an artwork.
temperature	The word temperature, in art, refers to the warmth or coolness of a colour.
monochromatic	The word monochromatic, in art, refers to colours that contain the same hue.
analogous	The word analogous, in art, refers to three groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.
triadic	The word triadic, in art, is when three colours are used that are evenly spaced around the colour wheel.
tetradic	The word tetradic, in art, refers to two sets of complementary pairs.

psychological The word psychological, in art, refers to what our minds let us see.

Portraiture Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
grid	The word grid refers to a series of overlapping straight lines which form squares or rectangles.
straight	The word straight is a type of line that is flat.
figure	The word figure, in art, refers to a person's body shape.
features	The word features, in art, refers to a distinctive part of something.
expression	The word expression, in art, is used to convey a thought or feeling.
life-drawing	A life-drawing is a drawing of a living person.
narrative	The word narrative, in art, refers to the story told in an artwork.
collage	The word collage refers to a piece of artwork which is created by sticking different materials together in one image.
pigment	The word pigment, in art, is when a colour is mixed with a liquid.
pop art	The pop art movement created images of mass-produced objects or things related to popular culture, such as celebrities.
blue period	The blue period movement saw the production of images using blue monochromatic colours.
caricature	The word caricature refers to an image which shows a person in an exaggerated way.
expressionism	The word expressionism, in art, refers to artwork which is subjective and made for an emotional effect.
figurative art	The term figurative art refers to modern artwork which is based on the real world.
fauvism	The word fauvism refers to a movement characterised by strong brush strokes and bright colours.
identity	The word identity refers to a person's beliefs, personality or looks.
genre	The word genre, in art, is a type of art, for example fantasy.
cross-hatching	Cross-hatching is when parallel lines are drawn close together vertically and overlap vertically.
overlapping	Overlapping is when images or objects cover parts of one another.
individual	The word individual, in art, refers to a particular person.
diversity	The word diversity refers to the differences in people.
nationality	The word nationality refers to the country you were born in and belong to.
anatomy	The word anatomy refers to the structure of living organisms.

hatching	The word hatching, in art, refers to closely spaced parallel lines.
photorealist	The word photorealist is when an artist studies a photograph and attempts to create an image from this that is as realistic as possible.
photomontage	The word photomontage means when several photographs are joined together to make one image.
intaglio	The word intaglio means when an image is engraved into a material.
symbolism	The word symbolism means when ideas are expressed through the use of symbols.
cultural	The word cultural, in art, refers to a particular belief, value or attitude associated to the arts.
stereotypes	Stereotypes are fixed ideas or opinions about someone or something.

Architecture Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
design	A design is a plan or drawing to show what something will look like.
material	The word material, in art, refers to the matter or surface used to create an artwork.
style	The word style, in art, refers to the way the artwork looks.
plan	The word plan, in art, is when you decide what you are going to do for a project.
plane	The word plane, in art, is a flat surface.
relief	The word relief, in art, is when a piece of artwork is made using multiple layers of material which are raised.
construct	The word construct means to make or build something.
building	The word building means an enclosed construction which has a roof and walls.
architecture	The word architecture, in art, refers to the design and construction of a building.
architect	An architect is a person who designs buildings.
balance	The word balance, in art, means when visual elements are used to provide stability.
outline	The word outline, in art, is an apparent line of a figure.
height	The word height is the measurement from top to bottom.
width	The word width is the measurement from side to side.
culture	The word culture, in art, refers to a particular belief, value or attitude associated to the arts.
urban	The word urban, in art, describes artwork based on a city.
function	The word function, in art, is the main purpose of the artwork.

structure	The word structure, in art, refers to the arrangement of the artwork.
perspective	The word perspective, in art, is when you create the illusion of three dimensions on a two dimensional surface.
converging lines	The term converging lines, in art, refers to when a number of lines get closer together near the end.
parallel lines	Parallel lines are lines which are the same distance apart and never meet.
vanishing point	A vanishing point, in art, is where lines which should be parallel meet at a point on the horizon.
futurism	Futurism is a movement which incorporated light, movement and speed.
durability	The word durability is when something withstands its function, damage or pressure.
transformation	The word transformation, in art, means when you alter the appearance of something.
prototype	The word prototype is an early model of a product.

Natural World Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
three dimensional	If something is three dimensional, it will have height, width and depth.
geometric	The word geometric, in art, refers to shapes which are created using a certain number of curves, points and lines.
scenery	The word scenery, in art, refers to the background or area surrounding an image.
foreground	The word foreground, in art, is the area nearest the viewer.
background	The word background, in art, is the area furthest away from the viewer.
nature	The word nature refers to anything not made by human beings.
organic	The word organic, in art, refers to shapes which are irregular and found in nature.
land art	The term land art means artwork made in a landscape.
mixed media	The term mixed media, in art, is when more than one material is used to create a piece of work.
environment	The word environment refers to the surroundings of a person or animal.
found object	The term found object means when materials are used to create artwork that wouldn't normally be considered.
frottage	The word frottage, in art, is when you make a rubbing of something.
still-life	The term still-life refers to artwork which portrays inanimate objects.
rule of thirds	The term rule of thirds refers to a grid which helps artists with the placement of images.
site-specific	The term site-specific is used when artwork is created for a certain place.

installation	The word installation, in art, is a large scale construction.
animalier	The word animalier refers to an artist who creates a realistic image of an animal.
panorama	The word panorama, in art, is an image from a wide view.
biomorphic	The word biomorphic, in art, refers to naturally occurring patterns or shapes.
conceptual	The word conceptual, in art, means when the idea behind a piece of artwork is more important than the finished outcome.
environmental art	The term environmental art refers to artwork which raises awareness about environmental issues.
gestural	The word gestural refers to artwork which is energetic and expressive.
grattage	Grattage is a surrealist painting technique.
impasto	Impasto is a painting technique.
impressionism	Impressionism, in art, refers to a style of art in which small brush strokes were used to create a piece of work.
actual texture	Actual texture refers to how a painting looks and feels to touch.
visual texture	Visual texture is the illusion of a texture on a two dimensional surface.

COMPUTER SCIENCE:

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

- Data and Representation
- Abstraction and Design
- Communication and Co-ordination
- Languages, Machines and Computation
- Wider Context

Data and Representation Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
analogue	The word analogue is used to describe something that changes value smoothly. It is the opposite of digital, which describes something that changes in steps.
ASCII	ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is the most common format for text files in computers and on the Internet.
binary	Binary (or base-2) is a numeric system that only uses two digits — 0 and 1.
bit	In computer science, a bit (short for binary digit) is the smallest unit of data in a computer.
bit pattern	The term bit pattern refers to a specific layout of binary digits.
bitmap	A bitmap is a file format for digital images.
Boolean	Boolean is a data type and refers to an expression or variable that can have only a true or false value, e.g. on/off, true/false, male/female.
byte	A byte is a series of 8 bits. One character on a keyboard is a single byte.
character	In computer science, a character refers to any letter, number, space, punctuation mark or symbol that can be typed on a computer.
compression	Compression, in computer science, means a reduction in the number of bits needed to represent data. Compressing data can save storage capacity, speed up file transfer and decrease costs for storage hardware and network bandwidth.
convert	In computer science, the word convert refers to changing one datatype into a different datatype.
data	Data is information which is processed or stored by a computer.
database	A database is any collection of data, or information, that is specially organised for rapid search and retrieval by a computer.
denary	Denary, also known as “decimal” or “base 10”, is the standard number system used around the world. It uses ten digits (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9) to represent all numbers.
digital	The word digital describes electronic technology that generates, stores and processes data in terms of two states: positive and non-positive.
encryption	Encryption means to scramble a message in such a way that only the people who are meant to read it can do so.
gigabyte	A gigabyte is a measurement of computer memory capacity. It is equivalent to 1024 megabytes.
hexadecimal	The hexadecimal numbers are 0-9 and then use the letters A-F.

image	In computer science, an image is a visual representation of something stored electronically.
information	Information is the word used for data that has meaning attached to it.
integer	An integer is a whole number (not a fractional number).
kilobyte	A kilobyte is a measure of computer memory or storage. It is equivalent to 1,024 bytes.
megabyte	A megabyte is a measure of computer memory or storage. It is generally thought of as one million bytes or 1,024 kilobytes.
process	In computer science, a process is the instance of a computer program that is being carried out.
real number	A real number is one that is not an integer, i.e. a number that is allowed to have decimal points.
resolution	The term resolution, in computer science, is used to state the total number of pixels (individual points of colour) in an image.
sound	Sound created on a computer exists as digital information encoded as an audio file.
store	The word store, in computer science, refers to data and information being saved on the computer's storage device for use at a later point.
string	A string, in computer science, is used for data values that are made up of ordered sequences of characters and can be alphanumeric.
structure	A data structure is a specialised format for organising and storing data.
terabyte	A terabyte is 1,024 gigabytes.
text	In computer science, the word text is used to describe the words and characters on a page.
transmit	The word transmit, in computer science, refers to the sending of data from one place to another, either within the computer or across a network.
Unicode	Unicode is a universal character encoding standard. It defines the way individual characters are represented in text files, web pages and other types of documents.
unit	In computer programming, a unit is the term for a section of a computer program.
value	In computer science, a value is something that is stored in a variable, or object. The value can be numeric or alphanumeric.

Abstraction and Design Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
abstraction	Abstraction is the process of filtering out (ignoring) the characteristics of patterns that we don't need in order to concentrate on those that we do.
accuracy	Accuracy is a term used to describe data that is near its true value or recognised standard.
algorithm	An algorithm is a set of instructions designed to perform a specific task.
analysis	In computer science, analysis is the process of observing systems for troubleshooting or development purposes.

branching	When an algorithm makes a choice to do one of two (or more) things, it is called branching.
categorisation	Categorisation is where objects/variables are grouped into categories, usually for some specific purpose.
classification	Classification is the process of organising data into categories for its most effective and efficient use.
complexity	Complexity of an algorithm is a measure of the amount of time and/or space required by an algorithm for an input of a given size.
components	In programming, a component is an identifiable part of a larger program or construction.
computation	Computation is any type of calculation that includes both arithmetical and non-arithmetical steps.
computational thinking	Computational thinking allows us to take a complex problem, understand what the problem is and develop possible solutions.
decomposition	Decomposition, in computer science, means breaking down a complex problem or system into smaller, more manageable parts.
design	Design, in computer science, is the process of defining the elements of a system.
evaluate	To evaluate, in computer science, means to measure the effectiveness of the system and discover potential improvements.
exception	In computer science, an exception is an event, which occurs during the execution of a program, that disrupts the normal flow of the program's instructions.
flow diagram	A flow diagram is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm.
hardware	Computer hardware is the collection of physical parts of a computer system.
implementation	In computer science, implementation is where a new system is created and installed.
interface	An interface is a program that allows a user to interact with the computer, or another computer over a network.
interpreter	In computer science, an interpreter translates code into machine code.
iteration	Iteration is used in computer programs to repeat a set of instructions.
logic	Computational logic is the use of logic to perform computation.
manipulate	In computer science, to manipulate data means to change it to make it easier to read or be more organised.
model	A computer model is a simulation to reproduce behaviour of a system to check that it will function before it is launched.
modular	Modular programming is the process of subdividing a computer program into separate sub-programs.
pattern recognition	Pattern recognition involves finding the similarities or patterns among small, decomposed problems. This can help us solve more complex problems more efficiently.
problem	In computer science, a problem is a task or something to be done.
processing	In computer science, processing is the work being done in a program.
pseudocode	Pseudocode is a method of writing up a set of instructions for a computer program using plain English.

recursion	Recursion is a way of programming or coding a problem, in which a function calls itself one or more times.
represent	Represent means to act as a substitute for something.
selection	In computer science, selection is a decision or question within a program.
simulation	A computer simulation is an application designed to imitate a real-life situation.
software	Software is a general term for programs that control and make use of the hardware.
solution	In computer science, a solution is the end product which solves the problem.
systematic	In computer science, systematic describes something done according to a fixed plan or system.
translator	In computer science, a translator is a programming language processor that converts a computer program from one language to another.
validation	In computer science, validation is an automatic computer check to ensure that the data entered is sensible and reasonable.
verification	In computer science, verification is performed to ensure that the data entered exactly matches the original source.

Communication and Co-ordination Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
authentication	Authentication is the process of a user proving they are who they say they are.
browser	A web browser is a software program which allows the user to retrieve and display web pages (and other resources) from the world wide web.
bus topology	In a bus topology, all the workstations, servers and printers are joined to one cable (the bus).
client	In computer science, a computer that requests information from a server is called a client.
communicate	In computer science, to communicate means to share data between computers.
cyber-security	Cyber-security is the protection of computer systems from theft or damage to their hardware.
data	In computer science, data is information which is processed or stored by a computer.
destination	In computer science, destination refers to the computer receiving data on a network.
encryption	Encryption means to scramble a message in such a way that only the people who are meant to read it can do so.
exchange	In computer science, exchange means to give data and receive data of the same kind in return.
hacking	Hacking is where an unauthorised person uses a network, internet or modem connection to gain access past security (such as passwords) to see data stored on another computer.
HTML	HTML stands for hypertext mark-up language and is used to create web pages.

HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a protocol (set of rules) used when transmitting files (data) over the world wide web.
hyperlink	A hyperlink is a link in a document or webpage that connects to another location.
input	In computer science, input means to provide or give something to the computer.
interconnected	In computer science, interconnected means two (or more) separate devices that connect with an electrical, or optical, connection or cable.
Internet	The Internet is a computer network that connects computers worldwide.
IP	IP stands for Internet Protocol, a set of rules for communicating over the internet.
IP address	An IP address is a unique address for each computer device on a network.
LAN	A LAN (local area network) is a network of computers within the same building, such as a school, home or business.
layer	In computer science, a layer is a group of protocols that all serve a similar function.
malware	Malware is a term used to describe a type of software that has been created with malicious intentions (to cause damage or harm).
manipulate	In computer science, to manipulate data is the process of changing data to make it easier to read or be more organised
mesh topology	A mesh topology is a network setup where each computer and network device is interconnected with one another.
model	A computer model is a simulation to reproduce behaviour of a system to check that it will function before it is launched.
network	In computer science, a network is created when more than one device is connected together.
output	In computer science, an output is anything that comes out of a computer.
packet	In computer science, a packet refers to a piece of data sent over a network.
packet sequence	In TCP/IP the packet sequence is the order the message data should be re-assembled in.
packet switching	The process of exchanging data packets is known as packet switching.
PAN	A PAN is a personal area network: a network of personal devices, not necessarily on the internet.
privacy	In computer science, privacy is the right to have some control over how your personal information is collected and used.
process	In computer science, a process is the instance of a computer program that is being executed.
protocol	In computer science, a protocol is a set of rules for how messages are turned into data packets and sent across networks.
routing	In computer science, routing is forwarding data packets to their destination by the most efficient route.
security	In computer science, security is a term which refers to the act of keeping a network safe from threats.
server	A computer that provides information to a client on a network is called a server.

source	In the TCP/IP, source means which computer the message came from.
standards	In computing, standards are an agreed way of doing things.
star topology	In a star topology, each device on the network has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub.
structure	A data structure is a specialised format for organising and storing data.
TCP	TCP stands for transmission control protocol. This is one of the main protocols used on the internet. TCP allows two computers to establish a connection.
TCP/IP	TCP/IP (also known as the internet protocol suite) is the set of protocols used over the internet.
topology	A network topology is the arrangement of a network.
WAN	A WAN (wide area network) is created when LANs are connected.
webpage	A webpage is a document that is viewed in a browser.
WPAN	A WPAN is a wireless personal area network: a network of personal devices, not necessarily on the internet.

Languages, Machines and Computation Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
accuracy	Accuracy is a term used to describe data that is near its true value or recognised standard.
algorithm	An algorithm is a set of instructions designed to perform a specific task.
application	In computer science, an application (or application program) is a software program that runs on your computer.
argument	In programming, a value that is passed between programs, subroutines or functions is called an argument.
array	In computer science, an array is a data structure consisting of a collection of elements (values or variables).
assignment	In computer science, assignment means setting the value of a variable in a computer program.
automation	Automation is the creation of technology and its application in order to control and monitor the production and delivery of various goods and services.
Boolean	Boolean is a data type and refers to an expression or variable that can have only a true or false value, e.g. on/off or true/false.
branching	When an algorithm makes a choice to do one of two (or more) things, this is called branching.
code	In computer science, code is the set of instructions forming a computer program which is executed by a computer.
components	Computers are made up of many different parts, such as a motherboard, CPU, RAM and hard drive. Each of these parts are made up of smaller parts, called components.
computation	Computation is any type of calculation that includes both arithmetical and non-arithmetical steps.

computational model	A computational model is used to simulate the behaviour of complex systems.
CPU	The CPU executes programs using the fetch-decode-execute cycle.
debugging	Debugging is the process of working through the program in a systematic way to eliminate any flaws or glitches.
design	In computer science, design is the process of defining the elements of a system.
device	A device is something which has been made or adapted for a particular purpose.
digital	Digital describes electronic technology that generates, stores and processes data in terms of two states: positive and non-positive.
error	In computer science, an error is a bug in a program that causes it to operate incorrectly.
evaluate	In computer science, to evaluate means to measure the effectiveness of the system and discover potential improvements.
execute	In computer science, execute and execution are terms that describe the process of running a computer software program or command.
function	In computer science, a function is a section of code that, when programming, can be called by another part of the program with the purpose of returning one single value.
hardware	Computer hardware is the collection of physical parts of a computer system.
high-level language	A high-level language enables a programmer to write programs that are more or less independent of a particular type of computer.
implement	In computer science, implement means to put a program into effect.
indentation	Indentation is the placement of text farther to the right, or left, to separate it from surrounding text.
input	In computer science, input is to provide or give something to the computer.
iteration	Iteration is used in computer programs to repeat a set of instructions.
logic	Computational logic is the use of logic to perform computation.
logic error	A logic error is a bug in a program that causes it to operate incorrectly, but not to terminate abnormally (or crash).
low-level language	A low-level language is used to write programs that relate to the specific architecture and hardware of a particular type of computer.
machine code	Machine code is also called object-code. This is low-level code that represents how computer hardware and CPUs understand instructions.
model	A computer model is a simulation to reproduce behaviour of a system to check that it will function before it is launched.
operating system	An operating system (OS) is the computer program (software) responsible for the operation and smooth running of a computer.
output	In computer science, an output is anything that comes out of a computer.
parameter	A parameter is a special kind of variable, used in a subroutine to refer to one of the pieces of data provided as input to the subroutine.
precise	Precise means something that is exact in detail.

problem-solving	In computer science, problem-solving refers to developing algorithms to find a solution.
procedure	In computer science, a procedure is a section of computer code that performs a specific task.
program	In computer science, a program is a set of instructions that enables the computer hardware to perform a task.
relational operators	Relational operators enable programs to use simple comparisons to help make decisions.
runtime error	A runtime error is a program error that occurs while the program is running.
selection	Selection is a decision or question within a program.
sequential	Sequential means to set out source code instructions one after another.
software	Software is a general term for programs that control and make use of the hardware.
storage	The method for keeping data for some time is called storage.
subroutine	A subroutine is a sequence of program instructions that performs a specific task, packaged as a unit.
syntax error	A syntax error is an error in the spelling and grammar of a programming language.
system	In computer science, a system is a group of related hardware units or programs or both, especially when dedicated to a single application.
variable	A variable is a memory location within a computer program where values are stored.
virtual	In computing, virtual refers to something which is a digitally replicated version of something real.

Wider Context Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
artificial intelligence	Artificial intelligence is the ability of a computer to perform tasks, such as reasoning and learning, that human intelligence is capable of doing.
Computer Misuse Act	The Computer Misuse Act 1990 is a law to protect computer users against deliberate attacks and theft of information.
Copyright, Designs and Patents Act	The Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988) protects the investment of time, money and effort by the people who create original pieces of work.
cyber-security	Cyber-security is the protection of computer systems from theft or damage to their hardware.
data	Data is information which is processed or stored by a computer.
Data Protection Act	The Data Protection Act 2018 sets out rules for handling other peoples' personal data and now includes GDPR.
digital divide	The gap between those who have access to the latest technology and those who do not is called the digital divide.
environment	Environment refers to the natural world, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, especially as affected by human activity.

ethics	Ethics are a set of moral principles that govern the behaviour of a group or individual.
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation (2018) is a regulation that came into force in 2018. It applies to the European Union and can be abbreviated to GDPR.
hacking	Hacking is the illegal access to a computer system without the owner's consent or knowledge.
hardware	Computer hardware is the collection of physical parts of a computer system.
information	Information is the word used for data that has meaning attached to it.
integrated system	An integrated system is one that has combined different functions together in order to work as one entity.
intellectual property	Intellectual property means a company or person owns the rights to some kind of technology.
interconnected	Interconnected means two (or more) separate devices that connects with an electrical or optical connection or cable.
internet	The Internet is a computer network that connects computers worldwide.
legislation	Legislation refers to a collection of laws.
malware	Malware is a term used to describe a type of software that has been created with malicious intentions (to cause damage or harm).
morality	Morality refers to the principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong, or good and bad, behaviour.
network	In computer science, a network is created when more than one device is connected together.
penetration testing	Penetration testing means authorised, simulated attacks on a computer system, network or website in order to identify any potential vulnerabilities.
privacy	In computer science, privacy is the right to have some control over how your personal information is collected and used.
security	In computer science, security is a term which refers to the act of keeping data safe.
social engineering	Social engineering, in the context of computer security, refers to tricking people into divulging personal information or other confidential data.
software	Software is a general term for programs that control and make use of the hardware.
vulnerability	A vulnerability is the quality, or state, of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed.

DRAMA:

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

- Creating
- Performing
- Evaluating

Creating Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
story	A story is a tale which is told for entertainment.
plays	Plays are works of literature which are written to be performed on stage.
set	The word set, in drama, means the physical surroundings in which a performance takes place.
costume	The word costume refers to the clothing and accessories worn by an actor to portray their character and the period of time in which the drama is set.
freeze	The word freeze, in drama, means when a play suddenly stops to show the characters' emotions.
script	In drama, a script is the written dialogue, direction and description provided by the playwright.
creative	In drama, the term creative refers to the use of imagination in devising original ideas.
imagination	The imagination is the part of the mind which forms new ideas, these could be creative or resourceful ideas.
voice	In drama, voice is the combination of vocal qualities an actor uses to present a character, for example pitch, tone and emphasis.
plan	In drama, the plan is the structuring of ideas which helps shape a performance.
group	The word group, in drama, refers to a number of people who are working together.
plot	Plot is the sequence of events, or arrangement of action, that makes up a story.
rehearse	To rehearse means to practise a play in preparation for a final performance.
material	The word material, in drama, refers to the stimulus used to drive the imaginative and creative process.
stimulus	The word stimulus refers to materials which are used in the creative process to establish context and purpose of a performance.
ideas	The word ideas, in drama, refers to plans, thoughts and suggestions for a performance.
hot-seating	Hot-seating is a drama strategy which is used to question a character about themselves.
knowledge	The word knowledge, in drama, refers to the facts and skills individuals acquire in the subject.
understanding	The word understanding refers to an individual's level of comprehension.
strategies	The word strategies, in drama, means different ways in which to explore themes, issues or ideas during the creative process.

devise	In drama, the word devise refers to the creative process of theatre-making.
still image	A still image is when actors freeze in a picture to communicate meaning.
improvisation	In drama, improvisation is the spontaneous creation, without a script, of a character(s) in a particular situation.
mime	In drama, mime is acting without words.
thought-tracking	Thought-tracking is when an actor speaks the thoughts or feelings of their character out loud.
atmosphere	The word atmosphere, in drama, means when various production elements are used to make the audience feel certain emotions.
structure	In drama, structure means the order in which scenes are placed within a performance.
develop	The word develop means to gradually improve over time.
explore	The word explore, in drama, refers to the process by which practitioners discover more about a stimulus and develop their ideas.
resources	Resources, in drama, are materials used in the creative process to establish the context and purpose of a performance.
narration	In drama, narration is when a performer speaks directly to the audience to tell a story, or comment on the action, within a performance.
tension	In drama, tension is when a scene or play intentionally puts strain on the audience's emotions.
stress	The word stress, in drama, refers to the areas in a script that are emphasised.
status	The word status, in drama, refers to a character's social standing or position in a group.
montage	A montage is a series of short scenes or images which tell a story.
response	The word response, in drama, refers to how the practitioners react to a stimulus.
experimenting	The word experimenting, in drama, refers to the trial and error process which actors work on during the rehearsal stage of a performance.
forum theatre	Forum theatre is a drama strategy which allows the audience to become involved in the creative process and help decide the outcome of a scene.

Performing Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
act	An act is a major division in a play.
pace	The word pace, in drama, means the tempo (speed) of a scene or play.
audience	An audience is a group of people who watch a performance.
space	The word space, in drama, means a defined area.
drama	The word drama refers to the creation of imaginative worlds and human experiences.

style	The word style, in drama, refers to the type of drama being used/explored.
tone	The word tone, in drama, refers to the sound, pitch and quality of an actor's reading of the script.
sound	The word sound, in drama, refers to the music and musical effects used to create mood and atmosphere.
role	A role, in drama, refers to a character portrayed by an actor in a performance.
props	The word props, in drama, refers to moveable objects that appear, and can be used, on stage during a performance.
pausing	The word pausing, in drama, refers to a short silence which is used to heighten tension.
scene	In drama, a scene is a small section of a play.
spotlight	The word spotlight, in drama, refers to a strong light element used to highlight a specific part of the stage.
self-discipline	Self-discipline is the ability to control yourself.
character	In drama, a character is a person portrayed by an actor.
perform	Perform means to present something to an audience.
facial expression	Facial expression is a form of non-verbal communication to convey meaning.
vocal expression	Vocal expression is a form of verbal communication to convey meaning.
gait	Gait means a specific way of walking.
dialogue	The word dialogue, in drama, refers to a conversation between characters in a play.
comedy	Comedy is a genre that deals in humour and entertainment.
monologue	A monologue is a speech made by one actor.
tragedy	A tragedy is a type of drama where the characters within the story experience some form of suffering.
narrator	A narrator is someone who tells a story.
duologue	A duologue is a scene between two characters.
projection	The word projection, in drama, means how well an actor's voice carries to the audience.
gesture	Gesture is an expressive movement of the body to communicate meaning.
emphasis	Emphasis is bringing the audience's attention to something.
split-stage	Split-stage is a strategy to move between two or more scenes that are staged in the space at the same time.
tableau	A tableau is a frozen picture created by actors.
pitch	The word pitch, in drama, refers to alterations in tone of voice to indicate changes in emotions.

intention	The word intention, in drama, means the decisions that are made to create deeper meaning through the performance.
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Evaluating Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
language	The word language, in drama, refers to the words used by a character in a script.
vocabulary	Vocabulary is the body of words understood and used by an individual or group.
improve	The word improve means to make better and give greater worth to.
understand	The word understand refers to an individual's level of comprehension of a specific idea or concept.
feelings	The word feelings refers to an individual's emotional reaction to a particular event.
action	The word action, in drama, refers to the events on stage.
genre	A genre, in drama, is a style or category of drama.
culture	Culture, in drama, refers to the artistic achievements linked to a specific group of people or society.
describe	To describe is to give a detailed account of events in words.
inform	To inform is to tell others the facts and information they require.
content	The word content, in drama, refers to the subject matter of a play.
physically	The word physically refers to the use of the body.
connections	The word connections, in drama, refers to the links made between ideas and concepts.
express	The word express, in drama, refers to how thoughts and feelings are explained or shown to others.
analyse	The word analyse means to examine something, such as a script, in great detail.
reflect	The word reflect, in drama, refers to the process of thinking deeply on work that has been done.
comment	The word comment means to articulate and express an opinion.
compare	The word compare means to identify similarities and differences between different practices.
contrast	The word contrast means to identify clear differences between practices.
vocally	The word vocally means to use voice to communicate.
criteria	The word criteria, in drama, refers to the standards used to judge a performance or piece of work.
effectiveness	The word effectiveness refers to the level of success of a particular practice.
evaluate	The word evaluate, in drama, refers to the process by which work is proven to be successful or otherwise.

relationship	The word relationship, in drama, refers to how characters or ideas are connected.
interpret	The word interpret, in drama, refers to how practitioners demonstrate an understanding of the playwright's ideas and intentions.
situations	The word situations, in drama, refers to the locations in which the drama takes place.

ENGLISH:

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

- Sentence structures and SPaG
- General Terminology
- Grammar
- Features of Language
- Features of Structure
- Form, genre and narrative voice

Sentence structures and SPaG Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
capital letters	A capital letter is one that is written in the upper case. For example, A is a capital letter.
full stop	A full stop (.) is a punctuation mark that is used to mark the end of a sentence.
question mark	A question mark (?) is a punctuation mark that is used to mark the end of a question.
exclamation mark	An exclamation mark (!) is a punctuation mark that is used to mark the end of a sentence which contains an exclamation.
apostrophe	An apostrophe (') is a punctuation mark that is used to show that someone owns something, or that two words have been joined together through contraction.
speech marks	Speech marks are the punctuation marks that are placed at the start and end of speech that is spoken by someone in a text.
comma	A comma (,) is a punctuation mark that is used to separate words, clauses and phrases.
brackets	Brackets are punctuation marks that are used within a sentence to include extra information that is not essential.
colon	A colon (:) is a punctuation mark that is used to introduce quotations or expand ideas.
semicolon	A semicolon (;) is a punctuation mark that is used to join two independent clauses that are linked in meaning.
dash	A dash (-) is a punctuation mark that is used to separate words, phrases and clauses, particularly to create emphasis.
ellipsis	An ellipsis (...) is a punctuation mark that is used to show a continuation of a thought, speech or event.
clause	A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb/predicate.
independent clause	An independent clause is a clause with a subject and a verb/predicate that can stand independently as a sentence.
dependent clause	A dependent clause is a group of words with a subject and verb/predicate but that is not a main clause and thus 'depends' on the main clause to form a sentence.
subordinate clause	A subordinate clause is a clause that begins with a subordinating conjunction and is dependent on the main clause.
subject	In grammar, a subject is the noun or noun phrase that the clause or sentence is based on.
simple sentence	A simple sentence is an independent clause with a subject and a verb.
compound sentence	A compound sentence is a sentence with two independent clauses.

complex sentence	A complex sentence is a sentence with one or more dependent clauses.
conjunction	A conjunction is a word that links clauses, phrases and words together.
sentence form	A sentence form is a sentence with a particular purpose. For example, one sentence form is declarative.
exclamatory sentence	An exclamatory sentence is a sentence that expresses an exclamation. For example surprise, excitement or another strong emotion could be exclaimed. It will end in an exclamation mark.
declarative sentence	A declarative sentence is a sentence that makes (declares) a statement.
interrogative sentence	An interrogative sentence is a sentence that is a question.
imperative sentence	An imperative sentence is a sentence that gives an instruction. It begins with an imperative verb and has an implied subject.

General Terminology Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
comprehension	Comprehension is the process of understanding.
implicit	Implicit describes something that is suggested but not shown openly or obviously.
explicit	Explicit describes something that is easy to see or understand.
reinforce	To reinforce means to support something, often by repeating or expanding it.
show	To show means to demonstrate something, usually explicitly (obviously).
suggest	To suggest means to imply something, often implicitly (not obviously).
connote	To connote means to imply an additional meaning to the literal, obviously explicit meaning.
indicate	To indicate means to show something.
imply	To imply means to suggest something, often implicitly (not obviously).
infer	To infer means to conclude something based on evidence.
highlight	To highlight means to draw attention to something.
emphasise	To emphasise means to give attention or importance to something.
edit	To edit means to change or cut down the length of something, usually to improve it.
revise	In writing, to revise means to correct or alter a text.
replace	To replace means to swap/substitute one thing for another.
rearrange	To rearrange means to move parts of a whole into new positions.

context	Context is the circumstance or setting for an event.
social context	Social context is the society in which something occurred.
historical context	Historical context is the moment in time in which something occurred.
cultural context	Cultural context is the culture in which something occurred.

Grammar Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
noun	A noun is a person, place or thing.
common noun	A common noun is the general name for a person, place or thing in a group.
proper noun	A proper noun is the specific name of a person, place or thing.
concrete noun	A concrete noun is one that can be identified by one of our five senses (sight, hearing, smell, touch or taste).
abstract noun	An abstract noun is one that is a quality, idea or state of being. It is the opposite of a concrete noun.
pronoun	A pronoun is a generic noun that is used to replace a more specific noun. Personal pronouns can help to avoid repeating the same/similar nouns.
collective noun	A collective noun is a noun that refers to a group of things.
determiner	A determiner is a word that is placed before a noun to identify it in more detail.
quantifier	A quantifier is a word or phrase that is placed before a noun to show the amount or quantity of that noun.
adjective	An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
comparative adjective	A comparative adjective is used when comparing two nouns. For example: The rose bush was smaller than the willow tree.
superlative adjective	A superlative adjective is used when comparing three or more nouns. For example: Pongo was the biggest dog in the litter.
modifier	A modifier is an adjective or noun that is used to add to, or modify, a head noun.
verb	A verb is a word that expresses action or a state of being.
modal verb	A modal verb is a verb that shows likelihood, ability or obligation.
infinitive	An infinitive is the basic form of a verb which hasn't been adapted to suit a specific subject or tense. We could say that it is a verb without conjugation.
imperative verb	An imperative verb is a verb that gives a command or instruction.
adverb	An adverb is a word that describes a verb.
conjunction	A conjunction is a word that links clauses, phrases and words together.

discourse marker	A discourse marker is any word, or group of words, that helps to guide the reader through the text.
preposition	A preposition is a word that connects a noun to something else. A preposition can tell us where something is or when something happened.
prefix	A prefix is a morpheme (a group of letters) added to the beginning of a word to change it into a new word.
suffix	A suffix is a morpheme (a group of letters) added to the end of a word to change it into a new word.
homophone	A homophone is a word that sounds the same as another word but that can be spelt differently or have a different meaning.
synonym	A synonym is a word that has the same or similar meaning to another word.
antonym	An antonym is a word that has a very different or opposite meaning to another word.
active voice	A sentence is written in the active voice when the subject of the sentence enacts the finite verb.
passive voice	A sentence is written in the passive voice when the finite verb in the sentence is enacted upon the subject of the sentence.
noun phrase	A noun phrase is a group of words that contains a head noun.
prepositional phrase	A prepositional phrase is a group of words that identify position in terms of time or place but do not have both a subject and verb/predicate.
acronym	An acronym is the use of letters to represent a series of words.

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.
language technique	A language technique is a way of using language to create meaning or effect.
language feature	A language feature is an important or interesting part of the language used.
poetic device	A poetic device is a technique used by a writer in poetry to create an effect on the reader.
terminology	Terminology is a group of words or terms which are linked to a particular subject.
effect	An effect is a change or consequence that is caused by something happening or something being done.
source	In English, a source is a piece of text. It is usually an extract taken from a larger text.
text	A text is a piece of writing.
quotation	A quotation is a word, phrase or sentence taken directly from a text.
evidence	In English, evidence is an event or quotation from the text that supports your comments.

fact	A fact is something that is known to be, or can be proven to be, true.
opinion	An opinion is a point of view. It is not a fact.
idea	An idea is a thought or a suggestion.
perspective	A perspective is a point of view.
tone	The tone is the attitude taken by the writer to the subject or audience.
voice	A voice, in English, is the individual style, thought and speech patterns of a narrator or writer.
narrative	A narrative is a story.
descriptive	If something is descriptive, it is a detailed outline or account of something.
setting	A setting is the place where something is present or something occurs.
focus	A focus is the main or central point of interest.
alliteration	Alliteration is the repetition of similar sounds at the beginning of words that are positioned closely together.
onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia is the use of words whose sound is similar to their pronunciation.
emotive language	Emotive language is language that makes the reader feel particular emotions.
sensory language	Sensory language is language that describes different senses.
imagery	Imagery is a visually descriptive use of language in a piece of writing.
simile	A simile is a comparison of the similarities of one thing with something else, using the words like or as.
metaphor	A metaphor is the comparison of one thing to something else with which it is not literally applicable.
personification	Personification is the giving of human characteristics or personality to something that is not human.
repetition	Repetition is the action of repeating something, doing or saying it more than once.
rhetorical question	A rhetorical question is a question that is designed to persuade or convince a reader/ listener. It does not require a response.
hyperbole	Hyperbole is exaggeration.
tense	A tense is the form taken by a verb which indicates the time it was carried out (e.g. past, present, future).
explain	To explain means to make something clear by describing it in detail.
inference	An inference is a conclusion that is reached, based on the evidence available and reasoning.
interpretation	An interpretation is a way of explaining or thinking about something.
tension	The word tension, in English, refers to a feeling of stress or anxiety.

emphasis	Emphasis means giving special importance to something, or placing stress on a specific word or phrase.
implicit	Implicit describes something that is suggested but not shown openly.
explicit	Explicit describes something that is easy to see or understand.

Features of Structure Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
structure	Structure is the order and arrangement of parts or sections of a whole.
sentence	A sentence is group of words that form a complete thought or idea, containing a subject and a finite verb.
paragraph	A paragraph is a section of writing, usually where all of the sentences are focused on the same topic or event.
chronological order	Chronological order is when something is written/recounted in the order of which it occurred.
sequence	In English, the word sequence means a series of events.
introduction	In English, an introduction occurs at the beginning of a text and usually explains what the text is about.
conclusion	In English, a conclusion usually occurs at the end of a text and sums up or finishes it.
punctuation	The word punctuation refers to marks in writing that are used to separate sentences and to clarify meaning.
topic	In English, the topic is the subject or issue dealt with in a text or conversation.
idea	An idea is a thought or a suggestion.
counter argument	A counter argument is an argument that opposes another idea or argument.
theme	A theme is an idea that reoccurs or is explored through a text.
style	In English, the word style refers to an individual way of writing.
heading	A heading is a title that is usually positioned at the beginning of a text.
subheading	A subheading is a heading placed in the middle of a text.
place	A place is a location.
time	Time relates to when something existed or when something occurred.
novel	A novel is a book-length fictional narrative.
chapter	A chapter is a section of a novel.
narrative	A narrative is a story.
narrator	A narrator is a person who tells a story.

point of view	A point of view is an opinion. In literature, it is when a narrative is told from the perspective of a character.
perspective	A perspective is a point of view.
plot	A plot is the order of events in a narrative.
character	A character is a fictional person in a narrative.
setting	A setting is the place where something is present or something occurs.
dialogue	Dialogue is speech.
stage directions	Stage directions are written directions in a script that describe what characters should do and how the stage should appear. They are not spoken aloud by the characters.
stanza	A stanza is a section of grouped lines in a poem.
sonnet	A sonnet is a fourteen line poem written in iambic pentameter which usually focuses on the subject of love.
ballad	A ballad is a poem that tells a story.
repetition	Repetition is the action of repeating something, doing or saying it more than once.
list	A list is a number of things written down one after another.
triplet	A triplet is three things in succession that are the same or similar.

Form, genre and narrative voice Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
fiction	Fiction is a type of text that focuses on imaginary events and characters.
non-fiction	Non-fiction is a type of text that focuses on real events and people.
form	In English, form is the type of text that a writer has produced.
play	A play is a text which is written to be performed as a piece of theatre. In a play, characters speak lines from the play script.
script	A script is the written text of a play.
audience	An audience is a group of people watching a performance. It can also be used to refer to the readership of a text.
poetry	Poetry is a type of writing that usually focuses on feelings and often uses rhythm and rhyme.
epic poem	An epic poem is a narrative poem, usually mythical, adventure or romance.
novel	A novel is a long piece of narrative fiction. Many people use the word book to refer to a novel.
prose	Prose is a type of writing in sentences and paragraphs, as you would find in most novels.
newspaper	A newspaper is a printed booklet with news stories.

broadsheet	A broadsheet is a type of newspaper which contains content that is generally more serious and less exaggerated than tabloid newspapers.
tabloid	A tabloid is a type of newspaper which contains content that is generally less serious and more exaggerated than broadsheet newspapers.
journalism	Journalism is the activity of producing content for news, often newspapers.
website	A website is a collection of internet pages under one domain.
blog	A blog is a webpage that is often updated with the thoughts or ideas of the owner.
advert	An advert is something designed to sell or promote something.
leaflet	A leaflet is a paper sheet with information, text and images printed onto it.
article	An article is a piece of writing about a subject that would appear in a newspaper or magazine.
report	A report is a written account of something that occurred.
diary	A diary is a piece of text written by a person about their day.
autobiography	An autobiography is an account of a person's life that is written by them.
biography	A biography is an account of a person's life that is not written by them.
genre	Genre is a style or category of writing. For example, romance is a genre.
comedy	Comedy, in English, is the genre of texts that are amusing and humorous.
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.
dystopian	A dystopian world is an imaginary world where society or its governance is extremely negative or frightening.
romance	Romance is a genre that focuses on love and relationships.
science fiction	Science fiction is a genre, often set in the future, where technology has significantly developed.
detective story	A detective story is a story where the key element of the plot is the investigation of a crime.
fable	A fable is a short story which usually features animals and contains a moral.
myth	A myth is a traditional story that usually explains something, such as a situation or phenomenon.
legend	A legend is a traditional story that is considered by some as historical.
past tense	Past tense is the form a verb can take which shows it occurred in the past.
present tense	Present tense is the form a verb can take which shows it occurs in the present.
future tense	Future tense is the form a verb can take which shows it will occur in the future.
narrator	A narrator is a person who tells a story.

point of view	A point of view is an opinion. In literature, it is when a narrative is told from the perspective of a character.
tone	The tone is the attitude taken by the writer to the subject or audience.
voice	A voice, in English, is the individual style, thought and speech patterns of a narrator or writer.
first person	First person is the narration of writing in which the speaker tells the story, using the pronoun 'I'.
second person	Second person is the narration of writing where the speaker directly addresses the person reading, using the pronoun 'you'.
third person	Third person is the narration of writing where the narrator tells a story about others, using the pronouns 'he', 'she' and 'they'.
dual narrative	A dual narrative is a narrative that is told in the voice of two different characters.
theme	A theme is an idea that reoccurs or is explored through a text.
purpose	A purpose is the reason that something exists or is done.
persuasive	Persuasive is the quality of being convincing and therefore influencing the reader/ listener.

GEOGRAPHY:

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

- Coasts
- Tectonics
- Development
- Rural and urban environments

Coasts Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
coastline	The coastline is the area of land which meets the sea.
sediment	Sediment refers to smaller particles of rock that have been broken down over time.
compass direction	Compass directions include north, south, east, west.
scale	In geography, the word scale refers to the relationship/ratio between the distance on a map and the distance on the ground.
distance	Distance, in this unit, refers to how far particles or waves would travel from one point to another.
management	Management is defined as an ability to control and prepare a situation.
protection	Protection means to look after something.
conservation	Conservation refers to the maintenance and sustaining of something, for example a coastal area.
economic value	Economic value is the financial status of something.
landforms	Landforms are physical features which can be associated with erosion or deposition.
processes	A process is a series of actions or steps that causes something to take place. There are four erosional processes.
inland	The interior part of a country is said to be inland.
coastal	Coastal refers to the area where the land meets the sea.
geology	Geology refers to types of rock. These types of rock can be classed as permeable or impermeable.
evidence	Evidence refers to available information which may show us something or prove something.
features	Features are the aspects, characteristics or factors of something.
location	Location refers to the site of a settlement or feature.
direction	Direction refers to where something is travelling, such as wind.
appearance	Appearance refers to how something looks.
landscape	Coastal landscape refers to physical features created through wave action and wind action.

formation	In this unit, formation is when a new landform is created.
cause	Cause refers to the reason for an event occurring.
effect	The word effect refers to a consequence.
solution	A solution is a way of fixing, or trying to fix, a problem.
responses	The word responses, in geography, refers to actions that humans take as a result of an event.
sustainable	Sustainable, in geography, refers to protecting, looking after or maintaining an area.
shingle	Shingle refers to fine material (sediment) at the coast.
beach	Beach refers to the build up of deposited sediment.
cliff	The word cliff refers to part of the headland that is gradually eroded away.
groyne	Groyne is a form of hard engineering at the coast.
longshore drift	Longshore drift is the transport of material (sediment) along the coast by waves.
sand dune	A sand dune is a hill of loose sand.
spit	A spit is often shown as deposited sediment that forms a series of hooks as wind changes direction.
gabion	Gabion refers to hard engineering strategies to protect the coast.
rip-rap	Rip-rap is a form of hard engineering.
hydraulic action	Hydraulic action is the sheer force of the water compressing air into cracks and forcing them to expand.
abrasion	Abrasion is a scrapping or rubbing action of rocks against the headland which causes particles to break off.
weathering	Weathering is the wearing away, or change in appearance, of something as a result of an interaction between the climate and the geology.
mass movement	Mass movement refers to the movement of land at the coast as a result of weathering and lubrication of bedding planes.
erosion	Erosion at the coast refers to hydraulic action, corrasion, solution and attrition.
deposition	Deposition is when sediment drops as a result of lower velocity levels creating a loss of energy.
hard engineering	Hard engineering techniques involve protection of the coast.
soft engineering	Soft engineering techniques involve working with the natural environment.
arch	An arch is an example of an erosional landform.
cave	A cave refers to an erosional landform created as a result of marine and atmospheric processes.
sea wall	A sea wall can be up to 10m high and is a form of hard engineering.

stack	A stack refers to an erosional landform created as a result of a collapsed archway.
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Tectonics Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
converge	Plate boundaries that converge are when plates move towards each other.
diverge	If plates diverge, they move away from each other and a new crust will form from the magma that rises to the earth's surface in between the two plates.
distribution	Distribution refers to a spread or pattern of something.
effects	The word effects means the consequences of something.
causes	Causes are factors that are responsible for something happening.
solutions	Solutions are ways of fixing, or trying to fix, a problem.
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.
long-term	Long-term describes a response, effect or event that occurs, or lasts for, some time after the initial event.
short-term	Short-term refers to an immediate and short time scale.
responses	Responses, in geography, are actions that humans take as a result of an event.
friction	Friction refers to when two plates scrape against each other. As they try to break free, they create heat.
mountain	A mountain is an example of a landform at a collision boundary.
pattern	A pattern is a set sequence or trend.
collision	A collision is when two plates of equal weight come together.
rescue	The word rescue refers to emergency services saving people from something.
aid	Aid refers to help that can be in many forms. Emergency aid is common after tectonic events.
recovery	Recovery is the final stage of the hazard response model. It refers to the period of rebuilding after an event.
shelter	Shelter is an important part of emergency aid provided by the Red Cross. Tents provide shelter for victims of earthquakes.
compare	To compare means to look for similarities and differences between two things.
medical	In this unit, medical refers to a type of aid given by NGOs to support the health of victims.

impacts	Impacts are consequences of something. These could be long-term or short-term.
benefits	Benefits are advantages of something.
prediction	A prediction is something you think will happen in the future.
human	The word human is another word for person.
physical	Physical refers to a natural feature.
conservative plate boundary	A conservative plate boundary will see earthquake events occur.
destructive plate boundary	A destructive plate boundary is a margin where land is destroyed.
constructive plate boundary	A constructive plate boundary is where land is created.
earthquake	An earthquake is a seismic event which occurs when plates subduct and are destroyed.
volcano	A volcano is found when a constructive boundary occurs. They can be either active, dormant or extinct.
crust	Crust refers to the outermost shell of the earth's crust.
core	Core refers to the central part of the earth's structure.
magma	Magma is a very hot liquid within the earth's crust.
lava	Lava is molten rock.
epicentre	The epicentre is the active part of an earthquake that lies above the focus on the surface.
tectonic plates	Tectonic plates move in different directions, including towards each other and away from each other.
subduction	Subduction refers to the sinking of heavier plates.
convection currents	Convection currents are created through the heating of the liquid mantle. This forces particles to move apart and moves plates at the same time.
mantle	The mantle is mostly solid as a layer of the earth.
evacuation	Evacuation is the action of people leaving, or being removed, from a place to safety.
seismograph	A seismograph is a piece of equipment that helps detect vibrations.
landslides	Landslides are when land gives way under pressure. This occurs as a result tectonic processes weakening bedrock and making particles move.
tsunami	A tsunami is when an earthquake, that occurs under the sea, creates large upthrusts of waves.
risk	Risk means the level of danger.

Development Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
measure	Measure is a way of determining how much of something there is or how developed something is.
national	The word national refers to something that is countrywide.
international	The word international refers to something global, such as trade.
regional	The word regional refers to a set area, such as a city.
industry	The word industry refers to different types of jobs and sectors of the Clark-Fisher model.
agriculture	Agriculture is a form of farming.
per capita	Per capita means the amount of income per person.
per annum	Per annum means per year.
economy	Economy refers to the financial state of a country or area.
inequality	Inequality refers to a difference or lack of equality.
issues	Issues refers to problems.
change	The word change refers to alterations to something.
access	Access means to gain entry to something, for example a location or broadband.
relationship	A relationship is a link between two or more variables/factors.
advantage	An advantage is a positive factor.
disadvantage	A disadvantage is a negative effect or impact.
population	Population refers to people in an area.
trade	Trade is the business of exchanging goods between two or more countries.
income	Income, in this unit, refers to the amount of money earned by the population within a country. It can also refer to how much someone earns.
government	Government refers to the political aspect of an area's organisation.
economic	Economic refers to financial gain or loss, sometimes caused by certain events.
social	Social factors are those which involve or affect people.
environmental	Environmental refers to the natural surrounding area.
culture	Culture refers to the social qualities and stories of a nation.
technology	Technology refers to machinery and equipment.

improvements	Improvements are changes that have made positive adaptations to something.
opportunities	Opportunities are chances or circumstances which make it possible to do something, normally positive.
challenges	Challenges are problems and issues that we face in trying to achieve something.
port	A port is a coastal transport location used in shipping.
disparities	Disparities are differences in something such as wealth.
development	Development, in this unit, refers to the growth and improvements of an area.
primary sector	Primary sector refers to lower paid work with a smaller percentage of workers.
secondary sector	A secondary sector job includes steel production.
tertiary sector	Tertiary sector jobs are where services are provided to people.
infrastructure	Infrastructure refers to road, rail, port and air methods of transport.
sustainable	Sustainable refers to the maintenance and long term conservation of something.
birth rate	Birth rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 people per year.
death rate	Death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1000 people per year.
life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the number of years and months a person is expected to live for.
adult literacy	Adult literacy refers to the percentage of adults that can read and write.
fair trade	Fair trade refers to trade which aims to make business equal for others.
famine	A famine is a shortage of food caused by lack of rainfall and a failure of crops.
aid	Aid refers to help that can be in many forms after a disaster, such as emergency aid.
globalisation	Globalisation refers to world trade and sharing of ideas.
debt	Debt refers to a lack of income and resources in a country. It also includes any borrowing against the country.
sanitation	Sanitation refers to clean water access and sewerage facilities.
HDI	HDI refers to the human development index which consists of literacy rate, GNP and life expectancy.
GNI	GNI refers to gross national income, measured in US dollars.
demographic	Demographic refers to the structure of populations. For example the males and females in a country's population.

Rural and urban environments Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
tourism	Tourism refers to the activity of people travelling to, and staying in, locations other than their home.
change	Change refers to when something alters or is different, such as a rural area with new migrants.
access	Access means to gain entry to something, for example a location or broadband.
national	The word national refers to something that is countrywide.
data	Data refers to numerical information which can be used for analysis.
natural	Natural means existing in or made from nature. If something is natural, it is not made by a human.
physical	The word physical refers to the natural environment or a natural feature.
man-made	Man-made refers to human-created features, such as buildings.
landscape	Landscape refers to natural areas such as rivers, mountains and lakes.
town	A town is a built-up urban environment.
location	Location refers to a site of a particular place or feature.
densely	The word densely describes an area which has a large amount of people in a clustered area.
sparsely	The word sparsely describes an area where there are few people and they are spread out.
employment	Employment refers to having paid work.
settlement	Settlement refers to an inhabited area.
agriculture	Agriculture is the practice of farming, both cultivating the earth for crops and raising animals for products such as meat or wool.
pattern	In this topic, a pattern is a spread of where people live. It can sometimes be a cluster or nucleated trend.
trend	Trend refers to a pattern which usually increases or decreases.
distribution	Distribution refers to a spread or pattern of something.
social	The word social refers to factors involving people.
economic	The word economic refers to financial factors.
environmental	The word environmental refers to factors involving the landscape, atmosphere and oceans.
sustainable	Sustainable refers to the maintenance and long term conservation of something.
land use	Land use refers to the purpose or function of an area.

human	Human is another word for person.
contrast	Contrast refers to differences, possibly within an environment.
comparison	Comparison means looking at the similarities and differences between one factor/place and another.
rural	Rural refers to the countryside, an environment which is not built up.
urban	Urban refers to a built-up environment, usually densely populated.
recreation	Recreation refers to the leisure use and activities of an area.
brownfield sites	Brownfield sites are areas that have already been developed and are often gentrified.
greenfield sites	Greenfield sites are usually agricultural.
rural-urban fringe	Rural-urban fringe refers to the boundary between the end of a rural settlement and an urban settlement.
leisure	Leisure is a form of recreational activity.
retail	Retail refers to a form of shopping, often done in the CBD.
suburbs	Suburbs refers to satellite villages on the outskirts of urban areas.
CBD	CBD is a shortened term for the central business district.
village	Village refers to a rural settlement with limited services and population.
hamlet	A hamlet is a smaller settlement than a village.
transport	Transport refers to infrastructure (trains, roads etc). It is the method used to move from one place to another.
recycling	Recycling refers to a sustainable method of reusing something.
greenbelt	A greenbelt is an area of open land around a city. Building is restricted on greenbelts.
regeneration	Regeneration refers to a form of urban renewal, often referred to as gentrification.
deprivation	Deprivation refers to a lack of something such as education or money. It is part of the cycle of poverty.
inequality	Inequality refers to a difference or something which is not equal.
migration	Migration refers to the movement of people.
commuting	Commuting refers to travel, usually over a short distance to work.

HISTORY:

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

- Medieval
- Tudor
- Stuart
- Modern I
- Modern II

Medieval Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
battle	A battle is a sustained fight between two forces.
church	A church is a Christian building.
cathedral	A cathedral is a very large Christian building.
castle	A castle is a building which is fortified against attack.
town	A town is an urban area that is larger than a village but smaller than a city.
village	A village is a rural area that is smaller than a town.
kingdom	A kingdom is a territory ruled by a monarch.
poverty	Poverty is the state of being extremely poor.
wealth	Wealth refers to the state of being rich or the abundance of valuable items.
peasant	In medieval England, a peasant was a poor person of low social status.
knight	A knight is a man who promised to fight for his lord.
lord	A lord is a man of noble rank or high office.
noble	A noble is a member of the aristocracy.
archbishop	An archbishop is an important and prominent position of leadership in Christianity.
monarchy	A monarchy means a form of government with a monarch at the head.
monastery	A monastery is the building where monks live.
monk	In Christianity, a monk is a man who dedicates his life to the worship of God.
convent	A convent is the building where nuns live.
nun	In Christianity, a nun is a woman who dedicates her life to the worship of God.
pilgrim	A pilgrim is a person who makes a religious journey to a holy site.

plague	The plague was a contagious bacterial disease.
black death	The black death was an epidemic of the bubonic plague.
conquer	Conquer means to take over or capture.
revolt	A revolt is an uprising.
heir	An heir is a person who inherits and continues the work of a predecessor.
Latin	Latin is an ancient Roman language. It was still popular and used in the Middle Ages.
manuscript	A manuscript is a book written by hand by monks.
parliament	In medieval England, parliament was the body of Lords set up to rule the country with the King.
martyr	A martyr is a person who is willing to die for their beliefs.
purgatory	In Catholicism, purgatory is a place or state of suffering in between heaven and hell.
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.
villain	In medieval history, a villain, or villein, means a person who was subject to a lord or manor.
barber surgeon	A barber surgeon means a person in the Middle Ages who could perform minor surgical procedures.
scold's bridle	In medieval history, a scold's bridle refers to a head brace used to punish a nagging and/or disobedient wife.
clergy	Clergy means the people who are ordained to carry out religious duties in the Christian Church.
witan	Before the Norman Conquest, the witan was a group of the most important bishops and earls in England.
guild	A guild is a club or society of traders and merchants.
manor	In medieval England, a manor was a unit of land.
charter	A charter is a written agreement or set of promises.
dowry	A dowry is money or gifts given to a man by his future wife's family in order to secure a marriage.
siege	A siege is a military operation in which forces surround somewhere, or something, to cut off essential supplies and force the enemy to surrender.
doom painting	A doom painting was a painting in a medieval church reminding people of heaven and hell.
disembowel	Disembowel means to cut open and remove the internal organs.
crusade	A crusade means a holy war.
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.

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.
chivalry	In this topic in history, chivalry refers to the medieval system of knights and their religious, social and moral code.
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.
feudalism	Feudalism was a system of dividing land in return for a service such as fighting.
poll tax	Poll tax is a tax that everyone pays.

Tudor Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
population	Population refers to the inhabitants of a particular place.
monarchy	Monarchy means a form of government with a monarch at the head.
monastery	A monastery is the building where monks live.
monk	In Christianity, a monk is a man who dedicates his life to the worship of God.
convent	A convent is the building where nuns live.
nun	In Christianity, a nun is a woman who dedicates her life to the worship of God.
divorce	Divorce is the legal dissolution of a marriage.
execution	When the word execution is used in history, this normally means carrying out a sentence of death.
lord	The word lord means a man of noble rank or high office.
noble	Noble means a member of the aristocracy.
theatre	A theatre is a building or area where plays are performed.
poverty	Poverty is the state of being extremely poor.
court	In history, a court refers to a group of people who advise the monarch. It might also mean the place which determined the innocence or guilt of someone accused of a crime. It can even be given as a name for a building, such as Hampton Court.
parliament	In Early Modern history, parliament was the body of Lords, bishops, aristocrats and commoners set up to rule the country with the monarch.
alliance	An alliance is a relationship between two parties, based upon a shared interest.
allies	Allies are people, nations or organisations that help each other in a particular activity.
independent	To be independent means to be free from outside control; not subject to another's authority.
merchant	A merchant is a person or company involved in wholesale trade, especially one dealing with foreign countries or supplying goods to a particular trade.

spinster	A spinster is an unmarried woman, typically an older woman beyond the usual age for marriage.
adultery	The word adultery refers to sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their husband or wife.
illegitimate	Illegitimate is a historical term used to describe a child born to parents who were not married.
heir	An heir is a person who inherits and continues the work of a predecessor.
Pope	The Pope is the Bishop of Rome, head of the Roman Catholic Church.
treason	Treason means disobedience or disloyalty to the monarch or government.
civil war	Civil war means a war between citizens of the same country.
taxation	Taxation refers to the money paid as tax or the levying of tax.
persecution	Persecution means hostility or ill-treatment. In history, race, political or religious beliefs are often causes of persecution.
Catholicism	Catholicism is the faith, practice and church order of the Roman Catholic Church.
Protestantism	Protestantism is the faith, practice and Church order of the Protestant Churches.
Church of England	Church of England means the English branch of the Western Christian Church, which combines Catholic and Protestant traditions. It rejects the Pope's authority and has the monarch as its head.
armada	An armada is a fleet of warships.
pauper	A pauper was a term used for a very poor person.
enclosure	Enclosure is a historical term describing the policy and process of fencing common land and wasteland so as to make it private property.
gallows	The gallows refers to the act of execution by hanging or the framework upon which people were hanged.
blood sports	Blood sports are sports that involve cruelty to animals.
Pilgrim Fathers	The Pilgrim Fathers were the first settlers from England to land in America.
vagabondage	Vagabondage was the crime of being a wandering beggar.
yeoman	The word yeoman means a farmer who owned their own land.
scold's bridle	A scold's bridle was a head brace used to punish a nagging and/or disobedient wife.
burning at the stake	Burning at the stake was a method of punishment where the accused was burnt to death.
hanged drawn and quartered	In this topic in history, to be hanged drawn and quartered was a punishment used for men found guilty of high treason.
divine right	Divine right of kings was the belief that kings and queens have a God-given right to rule.
break with Rome	The term break with Rome means the Church of England's rejection, and movement away from, the authority of the Pope and Roman Catholic Church.

excommunicated	Excommunicated means to be thrown out of the Catholic church.
Reformation	In this topic in history, the Reformation refers to the 16th-century movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Church, ending in the establishment of the Reformed and Protestant Churches.
dissolution	Within this topic in history, dissolution means the administrative and legal process of disbanding the Catholic monasteries in England.
indulgences	Indulgences is a historical term related to the Roman Catholic practice of buying and selling pardons to lessen, or ease, the state of purgatory.
recusants	Recusants were Catholics who were unwilling to attend church services laid down in the Elizabethan religious settlement.
Puritanism	Puritanism means the beliefs or principles of a group of English Protestants of the late 16th and 17th centuries who regarded the Reformation of the Church under Elizabeth I as incomplete and sought to simplify and regulate forms of worship.
sedition	Sedition means conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarch.

Stuart Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
slave	The term slave refers to a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
slavery	Slavery refers to the state of being a slave, as well as the practice or system of owning slaves.
battle	A battle is a sustained fight between two forces.
plot	In history, a plot usually means a plan made in secret by a group of people who are seeking to do something illegal or harmful.
punishment	A punishment is a penalty inflicted as retribution for an offence.
torture	Torture means the act of inflicting physical or mental pain on someone as a form of punishment, or to extract information.
execution	In history, the word execution is normally used to mean the killing of someone as a political act.
monarchy	Monarchy means a form of government with a monarch at the head.
class	In history, class normally means a social division based on social or economic status.
population	Population means the inhabitants of a particular place.
witchcraft	Witchcraft means the practice of black magic and use of spells. Historically, it is associated with women.
revolt	Revolt means violent action against an established government or ruler.
rebellion	Rebellion means the act of resisting authority, control or convention.
election	Election means the act of electing someone to role in parliament by members of society casting votes.
government	Government means the system by which a state or community is governed.

parliament	Parliament refers to the group of people who vote for new laws. Debates and voting take place in the houses of parliament.
civil war	Civil war means a war between two groups of people in the same country.
tax	Tax is a compulsory contribution to state income. Today, everyone pays tax on what they earn above the personal allowance and this helps to fund things like healthcare.
divine right	Divine right of kings is a belief that kings and queens have a God-given right to rule.
superstition	A superstition is a belief based on old ideas about magic, rather than reason or science.
salvation	In Christianity, salvation means deliverance from sin and its consequences through faith in Christ.
Royalist	A Royalist was a supporter of the King during the English Civil War.
Cavaliers	Cavaliers was the nickname given to soldiers of the monarchy during the English Civil War.
Roundhead	Roundhead was a nickname given to the soldiers of parliament during the English Civil War.
parliamentarian	Parliamentarian means a supporter of parliament during the English Civil War.
regicide	Regicide means killing a king or queen.
treason	Treason means a crime against a king or queen.
republic	A republic is a state in which the government is carried out by the people, or their elected representatives.
Lord Protector	Lord Protector was the title given to the head of state in England during the latter period of the Commonwealth, between 1653 and 1659.
Puritanism	Puritanism means the beliefs or principles of a group of English Protestants of the late 16th and 17th centuries who regarded the Reformation of the Church under Elizabeth I as incomplete. Puritans sought to simplify and regulate forms of worship.
familiars	Within this topic in history, familiars refers to demons supposedly attending and obeying a witch. They were often said to assume the form of an animal.
ducking stool	In this period of history, a ducking stool was a punishment for unruly wives.
Glorious Revolution	The Glorious Revolution refers to the overthrow of James II by Parliament.
plantation	A plantation was an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown.
Middle Passage	The Middle Passage refers to the part of the trade where Africans, densely packed onto ships, were transported across the Atlantic to the West Indies.
constitution	A constitution is a set of fundamental principles by which a state, or other organisation, is acknowledged to be governed.
Bill of Rights	In this period of English history, the Bill of Rights refers to the agreements made between William and Mary and Parliament in 1689.
regency	Regency means the office of, or period of, government by a regent.
sedition	Sedition means conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarch.

Modern I Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
enemy	In history, the word enemy normally refers to a hostile leader, nation or its armed forces, especially in time of war.
army	In history, army normally means an organised military force equipped for fighting on land.
navy	In history, the navy means the branch of the armed services which conducts military operations at sea.
air force	Air force means the branch of the armed forces concerned with fighting or defence in the air.
alliance	An alliance is a relationship between two parties based upon a shared interest.
allies	Allies are states, organisations or people who cooperate for a set purpose.
treaty	A treaty is an agreement between states that is formal and signed.
warfare	Warfare is the engagement in, or the activities associated in, a conflict.
arms race	An arms race means a competition between nations in the development of, and build up of, weapons.
vote	A vote is an indication of choice between two or more options.
factory	A factory is a building where goods are manufactured by machinery.
parliament	Parliament means a group of people who have the power to make and change laws in a state or country.
discrimination	Discrimination is the prejudicial treatment of different types of people.
artillery	Artillery means heavy guns.
assassination	Assassination means to kill a public figure, such as a politician or monarch.
ammunition	In history, ammunition normally means a supply or quantity of bullets and shells.
cowardice	Cowardice means to lack courage in the face of danger.
patriotism	Patriotism means the love of one's country and willingness to defend it against attack.
civilian	A civilian is a person who is not in the armed forces.
empire	An empire means a collection of countries ruled by one 'mother' country.
colony	A colony means a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country.
rationing	Rationing means limiting the amounts of food and fuel that can be purchased.
industry	Industry means the work and methods involved in making things in factories.
working class	The term working class refers to the social group who are employed for wages, especially in manual or industrial work.

middle class	The term middle class refers to the social group between the upper and working classes, including professional and business people and their families.
upper class	The term upper class refers to the social group that has the highest status in society, especially the aristocracy.
labour	Labour means work, especially physical work. In Great Britain, Labour is also the name of a political party.
reform	Reform means to change someone or something.
industrialisation	Industrialisation is the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.
philanthropy	Philanthropy means the desire to promote the welfare of others, expressed especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
trench	A trench is a long, narrow ditch. In history, we most commonly associate the word trench with the trenches of World War One.
armistice	An armistice marks the end of hostilities in a war. It is most closely associated with the end of World War One.
conscription	Conscription is compulsory military service for a set period of time.
desertion	Desertion means running away or abandoning something. In history, it is associated with running away from the military.
no man's land	During World War One, no man's land meant the disputed ground between the front lines or trenches of two opposing armies.
over the top	During World War One, over the top meant the command or tactic of sending infantry over the top of the trench and into battle.
shell shock	When the term shell shock was used, in World War One, it meant extreme shock or dazed confusion. Today, we would define shell shock as a form of post-traumatic stress disorder.
stalemate	Stalemate means a deadlock. In history, a stalemate refers to a situation in a battle when neither side can gain any ground.
attrition	Attrition means the gradual wearing down and is associated with warfare.
censorship	Censorship is the control and suppression of information which is deemed unacceptable or a potential threat.
propaganda	Propaganda means information of a biased nature which is used to promote a particular point of view.
conscientious objector	The term conscientious objector means a person who, because of their conscience, refuses to serve in the armed forces on moral or religious grounds.
pacifism	Pacifism is a belief that war and violence are unjustifiable and that all disputes should be settled by peaceful means.
suffrage	Suffrage is the right to vote.
total war	Total war is a state of war which involves the whole population economically and militarily in a war.
entente	Entente means an agreement or an informal alliance.
imperialism	Imperialism means a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation, use of military force, or other means.
militarism	Militarism means a belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend, or promote, national interests.

nationalism	Nationalism is the belief in, and support for, a national identity and sovereignty.
reparations	Reparations are war damages. The payment of money and the transfer of resources from the defeated to the victor after a war.

Modern II Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
enemy	In history, the word enemy normally means a hostile leader, nation or its armed forces, especially in time of war.
army	In history, army normally means an organised military force equipped for fighting on land.
navy	In history, the navy means the branch of the armed services which conducts military operations at sea.
air force	Air force means the branch of the armed forces concerned with fighting or defence in the air.
alliance	An alliance is a relationship between two parties based upon a shared interest.
allies	Allies are states, organisations or people who cooperate for a set purpose.
treaty	A treaty is an agreement between states that is formal and signed.
invasion	In history, an invasion means entering/invading a country or region with an armed force.
vote	A vote is an indication of choice between two or more options.
parliament	Parliament means a group of people who have the power to make and change laws in a state or country.
independence	Independence means the fact or state of not being reliant on someone/something.
evacuation	Evacuation means leaving a place that is dangerous for somewhere safer.
occupation	In this topic in history, occupation means the action, state or period of occupying, or being occupied by, military force.
civilian	Civilian means a person who is not in the armed forces.
Jewish people	Jewish people are united through the religion or ethnicity and culture of Judaism.
refugee	A refugee is a person who has to leave their home because of war or persecution and tries to find shelter in another country.
empire	An empire means a collection of countries ruled by one 'mother' country.
colony	A colony means a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country.
rationing	Rationing means limiting the amounts of food and fuel that can be purchased.
nuclear weapon	A nuclear weapon is a highly destructive explosive device with power stemming from nuclear reactions.
abdicate	In history, to abdicate normally means to resign from a formal position, such as the monarchy.

discrimination	Discrimination is the prejudicial treatment of different types of people.
persecution	Persecution means hostility or ill-treatment. In history, race, political or religious beliefs are often causes of persecution.
civil rights	Civil rights are the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
human rights	Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms believed to belong to every person.
war crime	War crimes are actions taken during a war which are considered unnecessarily cruel or violent in relation to the military benefits gained, if any.
immigration	Immigration means moving to live in a foreign country.
emigration	Emigration means leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another; moving abroad.
democracy	A democracy is a system of government that uses elected representatives.
dictatorship	A dictatorship is a state led by one person who has total power.
armistice	An armistice marks the end of hostilities in a war.
dictator	A dictator is a ruler who has total power over a country.
decolonialisation	Decolonisation means the withdrawal from a colony, making it an independent nation.
suffrage	Suffrage is the right to vote.
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.
concentration camp	Concentration camp means a prison camp. It is most strongly associated with camps established by the Nazis.
genocide	Genocide is the deliberate killing of people from a particular nation or ethnic group.
anti-Semitism	Anti-Semitism means hostility to, or prejudice against, Jewish people.
Aryan	Within Nazism, Aryan was a word used for a non-Jewish German of what they termed 'pure' German stock.
eugenics	Eugenics is the dated scientific programme advocating the controlled breeding for the genetic improvement of the race.
propaganda	Propaganda is information of a biased nature which is 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.
reparations	Reparations are war damages. The payment of money and the transfer of resources from the defeated to the victor after a war.
appeasement	Appeasement means trying to keep another person or nation happy by doing as they ask.
total war	Total war is a state of war which involves the whole population economically and militarily in a war.
nationalism	Nationalism is the belief in, and support for, a national identity and sovereignty.

Nazism	Nazism is the political ideology of the Nazi party. It holds extreme right-wing views such as racism, nationalism and complete obedience to authority.
fascism	Fascism is a political ideology. It holds extreme right-wing views such as racism, nationalism and complete obedience to authority.
capitalism	Capitalism is an economic and political system in which trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.
communism	Communism is an economic and social system in which all property is owned by the community.

MATHS:

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

- Problem Solving
- Number
- Algebra
- Shape
- Data

Problem Solving Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
answer	An answer is a correct response to a question.
evidence	Calculations or data used to prove or disprove something, or support a statement, form evidence.
explore	In maths, we explore by examining or investigating.
investigate	To investigate means to examine or explore something systematically.
method	A method is a procedure or way of doing something.
problem	A problem is the question or situation posed.
reason	A reason is the cause, or explanation, of something happening.
result	The result is the quantity, expression or outcome obtained by calculation or other mathematical procedure.
solution	A solution of an equation is a numerical value that satisfies it.
solve	To solve a problem means to work out the answer to it.

Number Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
approximate	An approximate value is close to the exact value, either used to simplify a calculation or the result of a simplified calculation.
compare	To compare means to look at the similarities and differences between two things, such as graphs.
decimal	A decimal number uses 10 as its base. It may be divided into tenths, hundredths, etc.
digit	A digit is a component of a number.
classify	To classify means to organise, based on properties.
factor	A factor is a number or expression which divides exactly into another.
consecutive	Consecutive numbers are numbers which follow on from each other in order.

divisor	The divisor is the number by which another number, the dividend, is divided.
divide	To divide something means to separate it into parts.
divisibility	The capacity of a dividend to be exactly divided by a given number is the test for divisibility.
integer	A whole number is called an integer.
multiple	A multiple of a given number is the product of that number and another integer.
multiply	To find the product of two numbers we multiply them.
negative	A negative number is one which is less than zero.
minus	The symbol which is used to tell us to subtract a number is the minus sign.
positive	If a number has a greater value than zero, it is a positive number.
prime	A number with exactly two factors is called a prime number.
property	A property, in mathematics, is a distinctive feature of a number or shape.
square root	The square root of a number is another number which, when multiplied by itself, gives the original number.
value	The value of something is its magnitude or quantity.
cancel	To cancel a fraction, in mathematics, means to express it in its simplest form.
convert	Convert means to change (a value or measurement) from one system of units to another, or from one equivalent form to another.
equivalent	If two terms are equivalent they have the same value, but may be written in different forms.
fraction	A fraction is a number usually expressed as a/b .
numerator	The number above the line in a fraction is called the numerator.
denominator	The number below the line in a fraction is called the denominator.
triangular numbers	A triangular number is the result of adding consecutive natural numbers together, starting at 1.
improper fraction	An improper fraction is a fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator.
percentage	If a fraction is expressed as a percentage, it is converted to an equivalent fraction whose denominator is 100.
proportion	Proportion is a statement of equality between two ratios. Also the fraction or percentage of an amount represented by another.
ratio	A ratio expresses the relationship in quantity or size of two or more things, they do not have to be equal.
add	If we add two or more numbers together, we find their total.

addition	The operation by which we find the total of two or more numbers is addition.
calculate	To calculate an answer, we carry out a mathematical operation.
commutative	If an operation is commutative, the order in which it is carried out can be reversed, without changing the answer.
complement	A complement is the full amount or number which completes something.
difference	To find the difference between two numbers, subtract the smaller number from the larger number.
increase	To increase means to get larger in size, quantity or number.
decrease	To decrease means to get smaller in size, quantity or number.
inverse	The inverse of a function returns each of its output values to the corresponding input value.
partition	Partition is a method of simplifying calculations, usually multiplications, by splitting numbers into parts.
product	The product of two or more numbers is the result of multiplying two or more numbers.
quotient	The quotient is the whole number part of the result of dividing two numbers.
remainder	The remainder is what is left over after dividing two numbers.
sum	To calculate the sum of two or more numbers means to add them.
total	To calculate the total of two or more numbers means to add them.

Algebra Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
brackets	Brackets are symbols used to enclose sections of a mathematical expression. In the order of operations, we carry out anything inside brackets first.
equals	If one expression equals another, they have the same value.
equation	An equation is a statement that two expressions are equal for one or more solutions.
expression	An expression is one, or a group of terms, which may include variables, constants, operators and grouping symbols. Expressions do not have equals signs in them.
evaluate	In mathematics, evaluate means to find the value of an expression.
prove	When we prove a fact or statement, we establish the truth of it.
simplify	To simplify a fraction or ratio means to express it in an equivalent form that uses smaller numbers.
squared	When a number is squared it is multiplied by itself.
substitute	In algebra, to substitute means to replace letters or variables with numbers.

symbol	A symbol is a sign that is commonly used to represent values, equality, operations, grouping and mathematical terms.
term	A term, in mathematics, is one of the numbers in a sequence, or value in an expression.
unknown	A number or variable we don't know is called the unknown.
value	The value of something is its magnitude or quantity.
variable	The word variable, in mathematics, is a quantity that can change or vary, taking on different values.
axis	An axis is a line, divided and labelled with numerical values, used to position and locate points in a graph.
sequence	A sequence is a set of terms linked by a rule or pattern.
coordinates	Coordinates are used on planes, grids or maps to locate a point relative to an origin. We write them in the form (x , y).
finite	If something is finite, it has an end or limit.
infinite	If something is infinite, it has no end or limit.
function	A function maps a set of input values onto a set of output values. No input value can be mapped to more than one output value.
graph	The word graph may refer to a statistical diagram, or to a co-ordinate diagram.
input	The value that is entered into a function is the input.
output	The output is the value that results from inputting a value into a function.
origin	The origin, in mathematics, is the point of intersection between the x and y axis.

Shape Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
adjacent	Two sides of a shape are adjacent if they are next to each other.
angle	An angle is a measure of turn.
obtuse	An angle greater than 90° but less than 180° is obtuse.
acute	An angle less than 90° is acute.
reflex	An angle greater than 180° but less than 360° is a reflex angle.
base	The base is the bottom face of a solid or bottom edge of a two dimensional shape.
centre	The centre of a circle is its middle point, at the intersection of all its diameters.
circle	A circle is the set of all those points in a plane that are of equal distance from a given point (the centre).
degrees	Degrees are the most widely used unit of measurement for an angle.

diagonal	A line joining opposite corners of a quadrilateral is called a diagonal.
edges	The lines that enclose a polygon, or the lines between faces on a polyhedron, are edges.
face	A flat surface on a three dimensional shape is a face.
horizontal	Horizontal (often characterised as “across”) means perpendicular to the vertical.
vertical	Vertical (often characterised as “up and down”) means perpendicular to the horizontal.
intersect	Where two lines cross each other they intersect at a point.
segment	In a circle, the area on either side of a chord is a segment. Any part of a line between two points is called a line segment.
parallel	Two or more lines whose directions are the same are parallel.
perpendicular	Lines at right angles to each other are perpendicular.
point	A point is a feature of a diagram that has no dimensions; it can be represented by a set of coordinates on a graph.
polygon	A polygon is a closed shape with three or more straight sides.
pentagon	A polygon with five sides is a pentagon.
hexagon	A polygon with six sides is a hexagon.
octagon	A polygon with eight sides is an octagon.
quadrilateral	A polygon with four sides is a quadrilateral.
kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of adjacent sides of equal length is a kite.
parallelogram	A quadrilateral with two pairs of sides of equal length, and two pairs of equal angles, is a parallelogram.
rhombus	A quadrilateral whose sides are all of equal length, but which has no right angles, is a rhombus.
square	A quadrilateral whose sides are all of equal length, and which has four right angles, is a square.
rectangle	A quadrilateral with two pairs of sides of equal length, and which has four right angles, is a rectangle.
trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides is a trapezium.
regular	A regular polygon is one whose sides are all of equal length and whose angles are of equal size.
irregular	A irregular polygon is one which is not regular.
solid	A three-dimensional shape is a solid.
cube	A cube is a three-dimensional shape with six equal square faces.
cuboid	A three-dimensional shape with six rectangular faces is a cuboid.

prism	A prism is a three-dimensional shape with a constant cross-section.
hemisphere	Half a sphere, with a flat circular face, is a hemisphere.
vertex	A vertex is a point at which two or more edges of a shape meet.
vertices	Vertices is the plural of vertex.
equilateral	An equilateral triangle has three sides of equal length and angles all equal to 60°
isosceles	A triangle with two sides of equal length and two equal angles is isosceles.
cylinder	A prism with a circular cross-section is a cylinder.
dimension	A dimension of a shape is measurement in a given direction, especially height, length, or width.
symmetry	A shape that has line symmetry can be divided in two identical (but reversed) halves, using a line of symmetry.
rotation	Rotation means to turn about a fixed point.
mirror	A mirror line is more correctly known as a line of symmetry.
transformation	A transformation changes a shape in some way. There are various types of transformation.
translate	If we translate a shape, we move it a set distance and direction, without making any other changes to the shape itself.
intersection	An intersection of two lines is where they cross at a point.
construct	In mathematics, we construct using compasses, rulers and protractors to a given set of instructions.
measure	If we measure something, we are using standard units to determine the size of something.
net	A net is a flat shape which can be folded to make a 3-D shape.
area	The space occupied by a two dimensional shape is its area.
capacity	The capacity of a container is the amount of liquid it can hold.
mass	Mass is a measure of the amount of matter in an object. It is often confused with the object's weight.
time	Time is the part of existence that is measured in minutes, days, years, etc.
century	A century is 100 years.
decade	A decade is 10 years.
temperature	Temperature is the measurement of how hot or cold something is.
depth	Depth is a name sometimes used for one of the three dimensions of a solid, or the height of water filling a container.
distance	The distance is how far something has travelled or a length between two points.

height	The height of something is the measurement from top to bottom.
perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape is the perimeter.
surface	The surface of a solid is the name given to all its faces combined.
width	A measurement of one side (often horizontal) of a shape is its width.

Data Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
average	Any average is a measure of the central tendency of a set of data.
mean	The mean is a type of average, calculated by adding all the items of data and dividing by the number of items of data.
interval	An interval is a range of values between two fixed values.
data	The word data refers to facts, numbers or information from which conclusions may be drawn.
experiment	In mathematics, an experiment is a procedure that can be infinitely repeated and has a set of possible outcomes.
frequency	Frequency refers to the number of times something is recorded or happens.
interpret	If we interpret, we use data or information to draw conclusions.
mode	The mode is a type of average, found by identifying the most frequently occurring value.
median	The median is a type of average, calculated by ordering all the data, then choosing the middle one.
range	The difference between the highest and the lowest value is the range.
modal	Using grouped data, the class with the highest frequency is the modal group.
pie chart	A pie chart is a representation of data in terms of proportions of a circle. A pie chart is useful for showing how data is shared between different categories.
questionnaire	A method of collecting data by asking questions is a questionnaire.
represent	The word represent, in mathematics, means to display information. We can represent data using various methods.
statistic	A statistic can be calculated from the data in a sample, which shows an important feature of the sample.
survey	To conduct a survey is to collect data.
table	A table is a way of presenting or summarising mathematical information data, usually in rows and columns.
tally	A tally chart or table is a method of keeping track of results. Each tally represents 1 and then a strike through is used to represent 5.
certain	An event is certain if the probability of it happening is 1 or 100%.

chance	In mathematics, chance means the likelihood that something will happen, measured using probability.
bias	A tendency towards a particular view, value or answer. If something is bias, we often say it is unfair.
fair	If an experiment is fair then all possibility of bias has been removed.
outcome	The result of an experiment is the outcome.
impossible	An event is impossible if the probability of it happening is 0.
probability	Probability is a measure of the likelihood that an event will happen.
random	Data is random if every piece of data has an equal chance of being picked.

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
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.
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 and usually refers to a rhythm or time signature.
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.
beat	The word beat, in music, is the basic unit of time in a bar.
tempo	The word tempo, in music, refers to the speed of a piece of music.
pulse	The word pulse, in music, refers to a note that regularly and evenly repeats.
crotchet	The word crotchet, in music, refers to a note length that lasts for one beat.
quaver	The word quaver, in music, refers to a note length that lasts for half a beat.
semiquaver	The word semiquaver, in music, refers to a note length that lasts for a quarter of a beat.
minim	The word minim, in music, refers to a note length that lasts for two beats.
semibreve	The word semibreve, in music, refers to a note length that lasts for four beats.
rest	The term rest, in music, refers to a period of silence in a piece of music.
pause	In this subject, a pause is a symbol in written music which tells the performer to hold the note for longer than normal.
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.
ostinato	An ostinato is a musical idea or phrase that is repeated frequently.
time signature	A time signature is the set of numbers found at the beginning of a piece of music. It states how many beats are in each bar, and what kind of beat they are.

syncopation	Syncopation is a type of musical rhythm where the emphasis is not on the beat.
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.
swung quavers	The term swung quavers means that the pairs of quavers should be played with the first quaver slightly longer than the second.
BPM	BPM stands for beats per minute and is a term used to measure the tempo (speed) of a piece of music.
polyrhythm	A polyrhythm occurs when two or more different rhythms are played at the same time.

Structure and Form Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
repeat	A repeat, in music, is a symbol used to direct a performer to play a section again.
section	The word section, in music, refers to a musical idea.
contrast	The word contrast, in music, refers to a musical idea being heard that is different to what has previously been heard.
returning	In music, the word returning refers to when a musical idea, which has previously been heard, is played again.
develop	The word develop, in music, means for a musical idea to grow and to become more advanced.
adapt	Adapt means to change 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 aims or decisions about what they will do.
motif	The word motif, in music, refers to a short musical idea that is played more than once throughout a composition.
call and response	The term call and response, in music, refers to two musical phrases in different parts, where the second phrase is seen as an answer to the first.
intro	The term intro, in music, is short for introduction, which is a section played at the beginning of a piece of music.
outro	The term outro, in music, refers to a section at the end of some popular songs.
verse	A verse, in music, refers to a section of music in a popular song. It usually has the same melody when it returns, although with different lyrics.
chorus	A chorus can refer to a group of singers, although it can also refer to a section in popular songs which is usually the main section.
bridge	A bridge, in music, refers to a contrasting section often used in popular songs which connects two sections.
break	A break is an instrumental or percussive section during a piece of music which contrasts or 'breaks' from the main sections of the piece.
groove	A groove, in music, refers to a repeating rhythmic pattern, usually played by a band's rhythm section to create a 'feel'.
drum fill	A drum fill is when the drummer has a short break from the beat that they are playing in order to perform a short phrase to make the music more interesting.

popular song form	Popular song form is a musical structure that is commonly used in pop songs, making use of verse and chorus sections.
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.
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 chord progression that lasts for 12 bars, largely using 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.
continuo	The term continuo refers to a continuous accompaniment, usually found in music from the Baroque period.
symphony	The term symphony, in music, is a composition for an orchestra which has several movements (individual pieces of music).

Texture and Melody Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
layers	The term layers, in music, refers to the quantity of independent parts playing simultaneously.
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.
decoration	The word decoration, in music, refers to ornamentation (for example trills) used to embellish a melodic line.
ornate	The word ornate is used to describe something elaborate or highly decorated.
pitch	The word pitch, in music, refers to how high or low a note is.
scale	The word scale, in music, refers to a set of notes played in pitch order.
arpeggio	The word arpeggio refers to when notes from a chord are played one after another.
conjunct	The word conjunct, in music, is used to describe a melody which moves in steps.
disjunct	The word disjunct, in music, is used to describe a melody that leaps.
triadic	The word triadic, in music, is used to describe a melody that is constructed around notes from a triad (a chord with three notes).

sequence	A sequence, in music, is when a musical idea is played and then repeated, starting on a different pitch.
riff	A riff is a chord progression or melody which is repeated frequently.
ostinato	An ostinato is a musical motif or phrase that is repeated frequently at the same pitch.
melody and accompaniment	The term melody and accompaniment refers to a texture where there is a single accompanied melody.
ornamentation	The term ornamentation, in music, refers to musical ornaments that are added to notes to decorate and embellish the melody line. For example, trills.
improvisation	The word improvisation refers to the act of spontaneous composition without preparing it in advance.
interval	An interval, in music, refers to the distance between two notes in terms of pitch.
passing notes	The term passing notes refers to notes that are played to connect two notes from a chord.
a cappella	The term a cappella, in music, means when voices sing without instrumental accompaniment.
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 which contains multiple 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 set of chords that are played after each other.
combination	The word combination 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 an unpleasant sound where a combination of notes creates tension.
drone	A drone, in music, is a continuous note that is held in the bass under the rest of the music.
pedal	A pedal, in music, 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.
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.
major	The word major, in music, can refer to a number of things, including labelling 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 labelling chords and intervals. It can also describe the tonality, if the scale has a flattened third.
power chord	The term power chords, in music, is a term used to describe chords which contain the root and the fifth.
pentatonic	The word pentatonic, in music, refers to a scale containing five notes.
blues scale	The term blues scale refers to a set of notes that are commonly used in jazz and blues.
chromatic	The word chromatic, in music, refers to movement going up or down in semitones.
key	The word key, in music, refers to a set of notes that make a certain note sound like 'home'.

Timbre, Dynamics, Phrasing and Articulation Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
loud	The word loud, in music, refers to a sound that is played at a high volume.
quiet	The word quiet, in music, refers to a sound that is played at a low volume.
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.
volume	The word volume is a term used to describe how loud or quiet something is.
instrument	The word instrument, in music, refers to an object that is created or adapted to make musical sounds.
tone	The word tone, in music, refers to the specific sound quality of an instrument or voice. It can also refer to an interval of a major second.
ensemble	The word ensemble, in music, refers to a group of musicians who perform together.
forte	The word forte, in music, is an instruction which shows that the music should be played loudly.
piano (dynamics)	The word piano, in music, is an instruction which shows that the music should be played quietly.
crescendo	The word crescendo, in music, is an instruction which shows that the music should gradually become louder.
diminuendo	The word diminuendo, in music, is an instruction which shows that the music should gradually become quieter.

orchestra	An orchestra is a large instrumental ensemble which 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 makes a sound have a slight echo after it.
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 an instruction which directs the performer to play the note specified short and detached.
legato	The term legato is an instruction which 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 and joined together.
mezzo	The word mezzo, in music, means half or medium.
synthesizer	A synthesizer is an electronic instrument which generates and modifies sounds.

PE:

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

- Muscles, Bones and Joints
- Cardio-respiratory system
- Physical Training
- Sports
- Health, Fitness and Well Being

Muscles, Bones and Joints Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
cranium	The cranium is the bone which encloses and protects the brain.
vertebrae	Vertebrae are the bones found in the neck and spine.
scapula	The scapula is the bone found in the back of the shoulder.
humerus	The humerus is the bone found in the upper arm.
sternum	The sternum is the name of the bone found in the chest.
femur	The femur is the name of the bone found in the upper part of the leg.
tibia	The tibia is the name of the bone found in the front of the lower leg.
fibula	The fibula is the name of the bone found in the back of the lower leg.
deltoid	The deltoid is the name of the muscle found in the shoulder.
pectorals	Pectorals are the muscles found in the chest.
biceps	The biceps are a muscle found in the front of the upper arm.
triceps	The triceps are found in the back of the upper arm.
abdominals	The abdominals are the muscles found across the stomach.
gluteals	The gluteals are muscles found in the bottom.
hamstrings	The hamstrings are muscles found in the back of the upper leg.
quadriceps	Quadriceps are muscles found in the front of the upper leg.
cartilage	Cartilage is firm and flexible connective tissue found in various forms in the respiratory tract, in structures such as the external ear and on the surfaces of joints.
ligaments	Ligaments join bone to bone.
hinge joint	A hinge joint is where two or more bones join to form a joint, similar to a hinge on a door.
ball and socket joint	A ball and socket joint can be found in the hip and shoulder.

patella	The patella is commonly known as the kneecap.
gastrocnemius	Gastrocnemius is a muscle found in the calf, in the lower leg.

Cardio-respiratory system Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
capillaries	Capillaries are the smallest blood vessel where diffusion of gases and nutrients into and out of the blood occurs.
arteries	Arteries take blood away from the heart.
veins	Veins are blood vessels which return blood to the heart.
atria	Atria are the two chambers at the top of the heart.
ventricles	Ventricles are the two chambers at the bottom of the heart.
bronchi	The bronchi are part of the respiratory system that take air to each lung.
bronchioles	Bronchioles are small branches of the bronchi that take air to the alveoli.
systole	Systole is contraction of the heart.
diastole	Diastole is relaxation of the heart.
oxygenated	Oxygenated blood has high levels of oxygen in.
deoxygenated	Deoxygenated blood has low levels of oxygen in.
cardiac output	Cardiac output refers to the amount of blood pumped out of the heart per minute.
intercostals	Intercostals are the muscles around the ribs.
inspiration	Inspiration, in the context of the respiratory system, is the process of breathing in.
expiration	Expiration is the process of breathing out.
aerobic	Aerobic means in the presence of oxygen.
anaerobic	Anaerobic means without oxygen.
lactic acid	Lactic acid is a by-product of anaerobic respiration.
trachea	The trachea is also known as the windpipe.
alveoli	Alveoli are the site for gaseous exchange in the lungs.
aorta	The aorta is the largest artery in the body.
anticipatory rise	Anticipatory rise is the increase in heart rate before taking part in activity.

diaphragm The diaphragm is the main muscle used in breathing.

Physical Training Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
agility	Agility is the ability to change direction at speed.
balance	Balance is the ability to remain upright and steady.
cardiovascular endurance	Cardiovascular endurance is where the cardiovascular system is able to supply the body with oxygen and nutrients to take part in aerobic activity.
coordination	Coordination is the ability to use two or more body parts together.
flexibility	Flexibility is the range of movement permitted at a joint.
muscular endurance	Muscular endurance is the ability of a muscle to contract repeatedly.
stretching	Stretching is a form of physical exercise in which a specific muscle or tendon is deliberately stretched in order to improve the muscle's elasticity.
circuit training	Circuit training is a combination of six or more exercises which are performed with short rest periods in between them.
weight training	Weight training uses weights to provide resistance to the muscles.
heart rate	Heart rate is the speed at which a heart beats.
explosive strength	Explosive strength is the ability to perform strength activities quickly.
reaction time	Reaction time is the time it takes to respond to a stimulus.
strength	Strength is the ability of a muscle to produce force.
specificity	Specificity is where training is matched to the sport.
frequency	Frequency is how often a person trains.
intensity	Intensity is how hard a person trains.
time	Time refers to how long a person trains for.
type	Type is the method of training used.
continuous training	Continuous training describes training for long periods of time without a rest.
interval training	Interval training is a period of training with rest periods.
cooper run	The cooper run is a fitness test that tests aerobic fitness.
Illinois agility	The Illinois agility run is used to measure a person's agility.
speed	Speed is the ability to cover a set distance over a short period of time.

basic skill	A basic skill uses a simple movement pattern.
complex skill	A complex skill requires decision making.
open skill	An open skill is performed when the environment changes.
closed skill	A closed skill is a skill performed in a stable environment.
gross skill	A gross skill uses large muscle movements.
fine skill	A fine skill uses small muscle movements.

Sports Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
leadership	Leadership is the action of leading a group of people or an organisation.
organisation	Organisation is the action of arranging, planning or organising something.
opponent	An opponent, in sport, is someone who you compete against.
technique	In sport, a technique is a skill/ability that you develop through training and practice.
passing	Passing is a common technique in sports that use balls and pucks.
dribbling	Dribbling, in football or hockey, involves taking the ball forwards and past opponents with slight touches of the feet or the stick.
shooting	Shooting is the most common and easiest way for goals to be scored in sport.
intercepting	Intercepting refers to when the ball is intended for a player of the same team but is caught by a player of the opposing team, who then gains possession.
tackling	Tackling refers to stopping a player from gaining ground towards the goal or to stop them from carrying out what they intended.
feint dodge	A feint dodge is when you pretend to run in one direction to confuse your marker and then run in the opposite direction.
tactics	Tactics are the skills required in any game that allow a player or team to effectively use their talent and skill to the best possible advantage.
defending	In many team sports, defending is the action of preventing an opponent from scoring.
specific	In sport, the word specific is used in goal setting to say exactly what the goal is.
measurable goal	A measurable goal is one in which progress towards it can be measured, as well as being able to measure whether the goal has been met.
achievable goal	An achievable goal is one a person knows they are able to meet (achieve).
realistic goal	A realistic goal is where a person has the resources and ability to achieve their goal.
disability	A disability is an impairment.

sponsorship	Sponsorship is when a business or company provides a sport, team or individual with a form of assistance in return for an association with them.
media	Media is a term used for the range of methods that can be used for communicating with the public.
spectator	A spectator is a person who is watching a sport.
hooliganism	Hooliganism is when a group or individual participates in disorderly and/or violent behaviour.
discrimination	Discrimination is where a person is unfair to another person or group because of how they are seen to be different.
etiquette	Etiquette, in sport, is where a sports person shows polite behaviour.
gamesmanship	Gamesmanship is where a sports person bends the rules for their own gain.
somatotype	Somatotype is a person's body type.

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.
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.
DRABC	DRABC stands for Danger, Response, Airway, Breathing and Circulation.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES:

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

- Philosophy of Religion
- Religious Practices
- Christianity
- Other Monotheistic Faiths
- Eastern Faith Traditions

Philosophy of Religion Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
afterlife	Afterlife refers to what happens to a person's soul or spirit after death has occurred.
awe	Awe is a sense of respect, admiration and wonder.
evil	Evil means something which is bad, immoral, or causes harm.
goodness	Goodness refers to the quality of being virtuous or the absence of evil.
morality	Morality means a sense of right and wrong, or good and bad behaviour.
free will	Free will means the ability to make our own decisions and choose our actions.
beliefs	Beliefs are the set of principles that we hold to be true, even without any proof.
holy	Holy means to be sacred and dedicated to God or religion.
ultimate questions	Ultimate questions are the types of questions that cannot be easily answered. These normally relate to the nature and meaning of life.
sacred	Sacred means to be connected with God (or gods) and therefore refers to things which are holy and to be respected.
influence	Influence refers to something which has the capacity to shape or affect our character and decisions.
authority	Authority refers to something which has the power to influence or specify how we should behave.
diversity	Diversity is the existence of a range of differences.
forgiveness	Forgiveness refers to a choice to let go of negative feelings towards someone who has wronged us.
empathy	Empathy is an ability to relate to someone else's experiences or feelings.
suffering	Suffering means experiencing physical or mental pain.
atheist	Atheist means the ideas of someone who does not believe in the existence of a god or gods.
agnostic	Agnostic means the ideas of someone who believes that nothing can be known for sure about the nature and existence of a god or gods.
humanist	Humanist means the ideas of someone who rejects supernatural beliefs in favour of human reason and scientific methods

sin	A sin is an immoral act which breaks religious laws.
deity	Deity means a god or supreme spiritual being.
monotheism	Monotheism means believing in only one supreme God.
identity	Identity means a sense of who you are, including the groups and beliefs you share and belong to.
immanent	Immanent means God is part of, and existing within, the world and our lives.
transcendent	The word transcendent, in religious studies, means the belief that God is separate from and above human existence and understanding.
omnipotent	Omnipotent means all powerful and refers to God's ability to do anything.
benevolent	Benevolent means kind and having good intentions.
omniscient	Omniscient means knowing all things

Religious Practices Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
worship	Worship is an act of reverence and adoration of God.
prayer	Prayer means to address God or a deity with requests for help or expressions of thanks.
tradition	Tradition means the passing on of customs or beliefs from one generation to the next.
symbol	The word symbol refers to something which represents something else in another, non-literal, form.
ritual	A ritual is a ceremony, or a series of actions, performed in a prescribed way.
soul	The soul is the spiritual, emotional and non-physical essence of a being.
community	The word community refers to a group of people who share the same faith, beliefs and practices.
hymn	A hymn is a religious song of worship to God, often sung in church services.
custom	A custom is a tradition or ritual shared by a community over time.
mourning	Mourning is the process of expressing grief and sadness, following the death of a loved one.
death	Death refers to the permanent shutting down of the body's functions.
funeral	A funeral is a ceremony or service which takes place shortly after a person has died.
commitment	The word commitment, in religious studies, means to show dedication to a duty, a practice or a relationship.
responsibility	Responsibility means having a duty or being in some way accountable.
sacrifice	Sacrifice means to give up something, or to make an offering to a god or gods.

peace	Peace means an absence of war or conflict.
conflict	Conflict is a serious disagreement, or a war between states or groups.
volunteer	To volunteer means to do something for free. A volunteer is also a person who does this.
compassion	Compassion means kindness and care for the suffering of others.
marriage	Marriage is the legal union of two people in a relationship.
baptism	Baptism is a rite of passage which welcomes believers into the Christian church, using water as part of the sacrament.
conversion	Conversion refers to when someone chooses to adopt to a religious faith and become a believer.
denomination	A denomination is a branch or subgroup within a religion.
pilgrimage	A pilgrimage is a journey to a place of particular religious or spiritual significance.
festival	A festival, in religious studies, is an event or celebration which has particular religious significance.
feast	A feast is a meal, often used to commemorate a special occasion.
communion	Communion is a Christian sacrament of sharing bread and wine to symbolise the body and blood of Jesus.
sermon	A sermon is a talk or lecture about beliefs or practices, often given by a minister as part of a church service.
stewardship	The word stewardship, in religious studies, means the belief that God gave humans responsibility to care for and look after the world.
dominion	The word dominion, in religious studies, is the idea that God gave humanity control and power over the Earth and all living things.

Christianity Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
Easter	Easter is the Christian festival which remembers the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.
Christmas	Christmas is the Christian festival which celebrates the birth of Jesus.
church	A church is a building in which Christians worship. It can also be used to refer to the community of Christians.
minister	A minister is the leader of a church community.
Satan	Satan is the name given to the entity which is also known as the devil in Abrahamic religions.
devil	The devil is a powerful force of evil and is the enemy of God.
angel	An angel is a spiritual messenger of God.
godparents	Godparents are people who are chosen to act as moral guardians and supporters, usually appointed at a baptism.

parable	A parable is a story which has a moral or spiritual meaning and which may contain a lesson within it.
cathedral	A cathedral is a large church building which is usually the main church in a diocese (group of churches).
bishop	A bishop is a member of the clergy who is in a high rank and in charge of the diocese and lower ranking priests.
Pope	The Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.
Anglican	Anglican means relating to the Church of England.
Catholic	Catholic means a member of the Christian denomination of the Roman Catholic church.
creation	The word creation, in religious studies, relates to beliefs about the origins of the world and human life.
resurrection	The word resurrection, in Christianity, refers to Jesus rising from the tomb after his death, as well as the belief in rising after death in the afterlife.
crucifixion	Crucifixion refers to the death of Jesus on the cross.
incarnation	Incarnation means the belief that Jesus took on a human body and came to Earth as both God and man.
prophet	A prophet is someone who speaks on behalf of God and passes on His message.
Holy Spirit	The Holy Spirit is one of the elements of the Christian Trinity.
christening	A christening is the ceremony in which a baby or child is baptised into the Christian faith.
commandment	Commandment refers to one of the ten rules given by God.
confirmation	The word confirmation, in religious studies, means a rite of passage in which someone affirms their relationship with God.
infant baptism	Infant baptism is the ceremony in which a child is welcomed into the church.
believers' baptism	Believers' baptism is a ritual in which someone chooses to commit to living a Christian life and accepting God.
Eucharist	Eucharist means the ceremony in which communion is taken, where bread and wine symbolise the body and blood of Christ.
agape	Agape, in religious studies, means a form of Christian love for others which is based on kindness.

Other Monotheistic Faiths Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
charity	Charity means acting out of kindness, or the name of an organisation that helps others.
rules	Rules are the guiding principles of a religion or culture.
Qur'an	The Qur'an is the holy scripture of the Muslim religion.
Torah	Torah is the Jewish law as given in the first five books of the Old Testament.

mosque	Mosque is the name given to a Muslim place of worship.
synagogue	A synagogue is the place of worship or instruction for the Jewish faith.
prophet	A prophet is someone who speaks on behalf of God and passes on His message.
fasting	Fasting means refraining from eating for a period of time.
ummah	Ummah refers to the Muslim community throughout the world, joined in their religion.
paradise	The word paradise, in religious studies, is another name given to heaven.
temple	A temple is a holy building or a place of worship.
Allah	Allah is the Arabic word for God, used in Islam.
Mohammad	Mohammed is the prophet chosen by Allah to deliver the message of the Qur'an.
pillars	The word pillars, in religious studies, means the five basic rules that all Muslims should follow.
prostration	Prostration is the act of bowing down to pray, particularly in the direction of Mecca in Islam.
alms	Alms is the giving of money, food or time as charity.
Mecca	Mecca is the holy city in Islam to which Muslims journey in the hajj pilgrimage.
Rabbi	A Rabbi is a Jewish religious leader and teacher of Torah.
Imam	Imam means a leader of the Muslim community.
menorah	A menorah is a candle-holder and can either have seven candles or nine. It is 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 is the festival which marks the end of the month of Ramadan.
Eid-al-Adha	Id (or Eid)-al-Adha is the festival of sacrifice and commemorates Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son.
Rosh Hashanah	Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish new year festival.
Chanukkah	Chanukkah (Hanukkah) is the eight day Jewish festival which commemorates the rededication of the temple.
hadith	Hadith refers to the reported words and teachings of the Prophet Mohammad.
wudu	Wudu is the ritual cleansing which Muslims perform before prayers.
Ramadan	Ramadan is a month in which Muslims fast between dawn and dusk. It is a period of reflection and rededication for followers of Islam.
mitzvot	Mitzvot is the set of 613 laws set out in the Torah.
seder	Seder is the name given to the meal which is eaten at the festival of Pesach.

jummah	Jummah means the prayers attended at mosque on a Friday.
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Eastern Faith Traditions Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
soul	The soul is the spiritual, emotional and non-physical essence of a being.
enlightenment	Enlightenment means achieving the state of perfect knowledge and wisdom.
shrine	A shrine is a place which is holy and devoted to the worship of a deity.
rebirth	Rebirth means the process of being reincarnated.
spiritual	Spiritual means relating to, or beliefs about, the soul or non-physical concepts.
meditate	Meditate means to sit in quiet, mindful contemplation.
life cycle	The term life cycle, in religious studies, refers to the repeated pattern of death and rebirth.
precepts	Precepts are rules or principles by which we might live or behave.
martyr	A martyr is someone who died because of their religious beliefs.
mantra	A mantra is a repeated phrase or word, often used to aid concentration whilst meditating.
atman	Atman means eternal self and is believed to be the spiritual element of self which is connected to, and part of, Brahman.
guru	A guru is a teacher or master.
gurdwara	Gurdwara is the Sikh place of worship.
Brahman	Brahman means ultimate reality or supreme spirit.
Shiva	Shiva is a Hindu deity which is part of the trimurti and holds the role of destroyer.
Vishnu	Vishnu is the deity in the trimurti responsible for preservation.
Brahma	Brahma is the Hindu god of creation.
karma	Karma is the Hindu principle that all actions can have reactions and consequences either in our current or future lives.
reincarnation	Reincarnation is the process of the non-physical "soul" being reborn into a new physical form in the next life.
samsara	Samsara is the cycle of death, rebirth and karmic consequences.
murtis	Murtis are images of deities which are worshipped.
dharma	The word dharma, in Hindu and Buddhist teaching, means following the laws which govern the universe and our personal destiny.
dukka	Dukka means the truth of suffering, or unavoidable pain and stress.

nirvana	Nirvana is a perfect state of no suffering, and the highest state of being.
trimurti	Trimurti means the Hindu representation of the supreme deity as having three manifestations.
ahimsa	Ahimsa is the principle of causing no harm and showing respect for all living things.

SCIENCE - BIOLOGY:

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

- Cells and Organisms
- Evolution and extinction
- Inheritance and genetics
- Interdependence
- Photosynthesis and respiration

Cells and Organisms Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
function	The function of something is it's job, what it does.
nucleus	The nucleus controls the cell, it contains DNA.
cell membrane	The cell membrane controls movement in and out of cells.
cytoplasm	The cytoplasm is where chemical reactions happen in a cell.
mitochondria	The mitochondria is where respiration occurs in a cell.
chloroplast	The chloroplast is where photosynthesis occurs in a cell.
cell wall	The cell wall strengthens the cell.
respiration	Respiration is a chemical reaction which releases energy from glucose.
photosynthesis	Photosynthesis is a chemical reaction which produces glucose.
specialised	The word specialised means adapted to suit a specific function.
cell	A cell is a building block of living organisms.
tissue	In science, a tissue is formed from lots of the same type of cell.
organ	An organ is a group of tissues with the same function.
organ system	An organ system is a group of organs with a specific function.
organism	An organism is an individual living thing.
stem cells	Stem cell are unspecialised cells.
embryo	An embryo is a ball of cells which is formed from a fertilised egg.
fertilised egg	A fertilised egg is formed when a sperm and egg fuse together.
microscope	A microscope is a piece of equipment used to see things which are too small to see with the naked eye.
magnify	To magnify means to make something appear larger.

growth	Growth refers to an increase in size.
specific	The word specific means clearly defined, precise.
antagonistic	The word antagonistic means in opposition to.
foetus	The word foetus refers to an unborn offspring in the uterus.
control	In science, to control something means to keep it the same or take it into account.
vacuole	The vacuole is part of a cell filled with cell sap.
ribosome	A ribosome is found in a cell and is used for making proteins.
trachea	The trachea is the scientific name for the windpipe.
exchange	To exchange means to swap one thing for another.
diaphragm	The diaphragm is the muscle under the lungs which helps breathing.
intercostal muscles	Intercostal muscles are the muscles found between the ribs.
digest	To digest means to breakdown food.

Evolution and extinction Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
adaptation	An adaptation is a characteristic of an organism which makes it suited to its environment.
characteristic	A characteristic is a feature belonging to a person or thing.
environment	The word environment refers to the surroundings or conditions in which an organism lives.
selective advantage	To have a selective advantage means to be better adapted to the environment.
reproduce	To reproduce, in this topic, means to produce offspring.
offspring	Offspring is a scientific term for children.
mutation	A mutation is an error which occurs when copying a gene during cell division.
natural selection	Natural selection is the theory of how evolution happens.
variation	Variation is the differences between organisms of the same species.
species	A species is a group of similar organisms which can breed and produce fertile offspring.
fertile	In this topic, being fertile means being able to produce offspring.
inherited	The word inherited means passed from one generation to the next.

competition	Competition is the interaction between animal or plant species where they are attempting to share a resource.
resource	A resource is something in the environment which organisms compete for.
extinct	A species has become extinct when all organisms in the species have died.
fossil	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.
evolution	Evolution refers to the changes which occur in a species over time.
survive	To survive means to continue to exist, to remain alive.
biodiversity	Biodiversity refers to the variety of plant and animal life in an area.
organism	An organism is an individual living thing.

Inheritance and genetics Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
chromosome	A chromosome is a molecule of DNA.
DNA	DNA is found in cells and carries genetic information.
gene	A gene is a length of DNA which codes for a protein.
code	A code is a set of instructions for something.
characteristic	A characteristic is a feature belonging to a person or thing.
cell division	Cell division involves a cell dividing to produce more cells.
variation	In biology, variation refers to the differences between organisms of the same species.
continuous	The word continuous means an unbroken series.
discontinuous	The word discontinuous means it has intervals or gaps.
individual	An individual is a single organism or thing.
inherited	The word inherited means passed from one generation to the next.
sexual reproduction	Sexual reproduction is the process of producing offspring by fusing sex cells.
sperm	A sperm is a male sex cell.
egg	An egg is a female sex cell.
fuse	To fuse means to join together.
mutation	A mutation is an error when copying a gene during cell division.

offspring	Offspring is a scientific term for children.
fertilisation	Fertilisation is the process of fusing male and female sex cells.
fertile	In this topic, being fertile means being able to produce offspring.
nucleus	The nucleus controls the cell, it contains DNA.
specialised cell	A specialised cell is one which is adapted for a function.
organism	An organism is an individual in a species.
species	A species is a group of similar organisms which can breed and produce fertile offspring.
mean	The mean is the average, when all values are added and divided by how many values are present.

Interdependence Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
ecosystem	An ecosystem is a community and its habitat.
stable	In science, the word stable means not likely to change.
community	The word community refers to all the populations of different organisms in a habitat.
relationship	In science, a relationship is the way in which two or more individuals connect.
habitat	A habitat is where the organisms live.
population	The word population refers to all the members of a species living in a habitat.
organism	An organism is an individual living thing.
individual	An individual is a single organism or thing.
species	A species is a group of similar organisms which can breed and produce fertile offspring.
competition	The word competition refers to plants and animals competing for resources.
resource	A resource is something available in the environment which can be used by an individual.
producer	In science, a producer makes food via photosynthesis (plants).
produce	To produce means to make.
consumer	A consumer is an organism which consumes food.
decomposer	A decomposer is an organism which breaks down dead plant and animal matter.
biomass	Biomass is living material.

predator	A predator is an animal which hunts prey.
prey	A prey is an animal hunted by predator.
herbivore	A herbivore is an animal which only eats plants.
carnivore	A carnivore is an animal which eats animals.
pollination	Pollination is a process which involves transferring pollen from one plant to another.
trophic level	A trophic level is a level of a food chain.
survival	Survival means to remain alive.

Photosynthesis and respiration Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
photosynthesis	Photosynthesis is a chemical reaction which produces glucose.
reaction	A reaction is a chemical process where reactants are turned into products.
product	A product is something which is the result of a process.
reactant	A reactant is a substance which takes part in, and changes, during a reaction.
adaptation	An adaptation is a characteristic of an organism which makes it suited to its environment.
respiration	Respiration is a chemical reaction which releases energy from glucose.
aerobic	Aerobic means with oxygen.
anaerobic	Anaerobic means without oxygen.
waste	Waste is an unwanted product of a reaction or process.
fermentation	Fermentation is anaerobic respiration in microorganisms.
lactic acid	Lactic acid is a waste product of anaerobic respiration in humans.
chloroplast	A chloroplast is where photosynthesis occurs.
chlorophyll	Chlorophyll is a green dye which absorbs light.
stomata	Stomata are the holes in the surface of a leaf which are needed for gas exchange.
exchange	To exchange means to swap one thing for another.
guard cells	Guard cells open and close the stomata.
palisade cell	A palisade cell is a leaf cell which contains lots of chloroplasts.

mitochondria	Mitochondria are where respiration occurs.
microorganism	A microorganism is too small to be seen with the naked eye.
organism	An organism is an individual living thing.

SCIENCE - CHEMISTRY:

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

- Particles
- Chemical Reactions
- Acids and bases
- Earth and Atmosphere
- Periodic Table

Particles Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
atom	An atom is a basic building block of all substances.
element	An element is a substance made of only one type of atom.
compound	A compound is a substance which contains two or more types of atom.
mixture	A mixture is made up of different substances which can be easily separated.
vibrate	To vibrate means to shake or move rapidly back and forth.
motion	The word motion means movement.
flow	To flow means to move steadily and continuously.
evaporation	Evaporation is the change in state from liquid to gas.
condensation	Condensation is the change in state from gas to liquid.
freezing	Freezing is the change in state from liquid to solid.
melting	Melting is the change in state from solid to liquid.
solvent	A solvent is the liquid in which a solute dissolves.
solute	A solute is the substance which 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.
separate	To separate means to move apart.
technique	A technique is a method or way of carrying out a task.
filtration	Filtration separates insoluble substances from a solvent.
distillation	Distillation separates a liquid from a mixture using evaporation and condensation.

chromatography	Chromatography separates mixtures of soluble substances.
state	A state of matter is either a solid, liquid or gas.
substance	The word substance means a kind of matter.

Chemical Reactions Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
formulae	Formulae is the plural of formula.
plural	The word plural describes a word which means more than one.
react	The word react means to undergo a chemical change.
conserved	The word conserved means kept or remained the same.
equation	An equation shows the reactants and products of a reaction.
combustion	The word combustion means burning.
complete	The word complete means total or all.
incomplete	The word incomplete means not full or finished.
thermal decomposition	Thermal decomposition is a reaction in which a compound breaks down when heated.
oxidation	Oxidation occurs when a substance gains oxygen, or loses electrons, during a reaction.
displacement	Displacement is a reaction where a more reactive substance replaces a less reactive substance in a compound.
catalyst	A catalyst changes the rate of reaction without being used up.
salt	A salt is a product formed from a neutralisation reaction between an acid and base.
exothermic	An exothermic reaction transfers energy to the surroundings.
endothermic	An endothermic reaction takes energy in from the surroundings.
reactant	A reactant is a substance which is present at the start of a reaction.
product	A product is a substance which is present at the end of a reaction.
element	An element is a substance made of only one type of atom.
compound	A compound is a substance which contains two or more types of atom.
properties	The word properties, in chemistry, means features of or a quality of.

Acid and bases Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
acid	An acid is a substance with pH lower than 7.
base	A base is a substance which reacts with an acid to neutralise it, forming a salt.
irritant	An irritant is a substance which causes slight inflammation.
inflammation	Inflammation is when an area of the body becomes red, swollen, hot and often painful or itchy.
corrosive	The word corrosive means to cause irreversible damage to living tissue or material.
alkali	An alkali is a base which dissolves in water.
pH scale	The pH scale measures the acidity or alkalinity of a substance, it has values 0 to 14.
indicator	An indicator changes colour when added to acidic or alkaline substances.
salt	A salt is a product formed from a neutralisation reaction between an acid and base.
neutral	A substance with a pH of 7, meaning neither acidic nor alkaline, is called neutral.
neutralise	To neutralise something means making a substance neutral.
react	The word react means to undergo a chemical change.
concentrated	The word concentrated means mixed with little water.
dilute	The word dilute means mixed with lots of water.
litmus paper	Litmus paper is an indicator, it turns red in acidic conditions and blue in alkaline conditions.
universal	The word universal, in chemistry, means applies to all cases.
indicator	In science, an indicator is a substance which changes colour to show something is present, for example an acid.
chloride	A chloride is a salt formed with hydrochloric acid.
sulfate	A sulfate is a salt formed with sulfuric acid.
nitrate	A nitrate is a salt formed with nitric acid.
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.

Earth and Atmosphere Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
igneous	Igneous is a type of rock formed from molten rock.
sedimentary	Sedimentary is a type of rock formed with layers of sediment.
sediment	Sediment is small pieces of rock and dust which form layers.
metamorphic	Metamorphic is a type of rock formed with heat and pressure.
erosion	Erosion is the gradual destruction or breaking down of something.
atmosphere	The atmosphere is made of layers of gases surrounding the Earth.
crust	The crust is the surface of the Earth, divided into tectonic plates.
mantle	The mantle is a hot layer beneath the Earth's crust.
molten	The word molten means melted.
core	In science, the centre of the Earth is called the core.
tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are large pieces of the Earth's crust.
greenhouse effect	The greenhouse effect is caused by greenhouse gases trapping infra-red radiation, keeping the Earth warm.
magma	Magma is liquid rock in the mantle.
fossil fuels	Fossil fuels, such as oil and coal, are non-renewable.
deforestation	Deforestation means cutting down forests of trees.
resource	A resource is a supply or stock of something, such as coal.
recycling	Recycling is the process of turning waste materials into new materials.
global warming	Global warming is a rise in the average temperature of the Earth's surface.
climate change	Climate change refers to the changing of the weather and environmental conditions.
impact	The word impact means having an effect.
climate	The word climate refers to the weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period of time.
combustion	Combustion means burning in oxygen or air.
photosynthesis	Photosynthesis is a chemical reaction which produces glucose.
respiration	Respiration is a chemical reaction which releases energy from glucose.
weathering	Weathering refers to the breaking down of rocks by the environment.

acid rain	Acid rain has a pH of less than 7 and it contains dissolved gases, such as sulfur dioxide.
finite	The word finite means there is a limited supply.
greenhouse gas	A greenhouse gas is a gas responsible for the greenhouse effect.
sustainable	The word sustainable means to have an ecological balance, not using up natural resources.

Periodic Table Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
period	A period, in chemistry, is a row in the periodic table.
row	A row is a horizontal series of data in a table.
group	A group, in chemistry, refers to a column in the periodic table.
column	A column, in science, is a vertical series of data in a table.
metal	A metal is a shiny element which is a good conductor of heat and electricity.
non-metal	A non-metal is a poor conductor of heat and electricity.
Mendeleev	Mendeleev was a Russian chemist who developed the periodic table.
element	An element is a substance made of only one type of atom.
density	Density is a measure of how close particles are packed together.
conductor	A conductor is a substance which conducts heat and electricity well.
insulator	An insulator is a substance which does not conduct heat or electricity well.
reactivity	Reactivity is a measure of how likely a substance is to react.
unreactive	The word unreactive tells us the substance does not easily react.
reactive	The word reactive indicates a substance which easily reacts.
displace	To displace means to take over the place or position of something.
compound	A compound is a substance containing two or more types of atom.

SCIENCE - PHYSICS:

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

- Forces
- Earth and Space
- Energy
- Waves
- Electricity

Forces Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
gravity	Gravity is the universal attraction between objects.
weight	Weight is a force caused by the effect of gravity on a mass.
mass	Mass is the amount of matter something contains.
kilogram	A kilogram is the SI base unit of mass.
air resistance	Air resistance is the force of friction produced when an object moves through the air.
speed	Speed is the rate at which something moves.
distance	Distance is a measure of how far apart objects are.
motion	The word motion means movement or moving.
force	A force is a push, pull or twist on an object, changing the motion or shape of it.
contact	The word contact means to touch surfaces.
balanced	When balanced, the forces pulling on an object in opposite directions are the same size.
unbalanced	When unbalanced, the forces pulling on an object in opposite directions are different sizes.
newton	The newton is the SI unit of force.
pivot	A pivot is the central point something turns around.
acceleration	The word acceleration means speeding up.
deceleration	The word deceleration means slowing down.
stationary	The word stationary describes an object which is not moving.
magnetic field	The magnetic field is the area of force around a magnet which affects other objects.
attract	Two or more things attract when they are pulled together because of a force between them.
repel	Two or more things repel when they push apart because of a force between them.

opposite	The word opposite means the reverse of something, e.g. positive and negative.
upthrust	Upthrust is an upwards force acting on a object floating on a liquid or gas.
resultant force	A resultant force is a single force representing the sum of all the forces acting on an object.
moment	A moment is the turning effect of a force.
pole	A pole is the end of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest.
electric field	An electric field is an area of force around an electric charge which can affect other objects.
charge	In this topic, a charge can be positive or negative and can be generated by rubbing together two insulators.
density	Density is mass divided by volume.
volume	The volume is the amount of space something occupies.
irregular	The word irregular means not even or balanced in shape.
orbit	An orbit is the path of an object around a star, planet or moon.
field	In this subject, a field is an area around an object where it can affect other objects.
compass	A compass is an object which detects magnetic fields and can be used to navigate or plot a field.

Earth and Space Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
star	A star is a large ball of gases which generates light and other energy.
Sun	The Sun is the star at the centre of our solar system.
centre	The word centre means the place in the middle of something.
asteroid	An asteroid is a small rock orbiting a star.
comet	A comet orbits a star, it is made of ice and dust and may have a tail of gas when near a star.
moon	A moon is a natural satellite which orbits a planet.
planet	A planet is a large object which orbits a star.
season	A season is a quarter of an Earth's year. Seasons occur because the Earth is tilted on its axis.
axis	An axis is an imaginary line around which something rotates.
rotates	When an object rotates, it moves in a circle around an axis or centre.

tilted	Tilted means in a sloped position, not upright.
year	A year is the time taken for a planet to complete one orbit of the Sun.
satellite	A satellite is something which orbits a planet, it can be natural or artificial.
galaxy	A galaxy is a group of billions of stars.
universe	The word universe refers to everything in existence.
light year	A light year is the distance light travels in a vacuum, in a year.
greenhouse effect	The greenhouse effect is a process where gases in the atmosphere absorb and emit energy, warming the planet.
combustion	Combustion refers to burning in oxygen or air.
deforestation	The word deforestation means clearing a wide area of trees.
global warming	Global warming is the rise in average temperature of the Earth's surface.
absorb	The word absorb means to take in or soak up.
crust	The crust is the surface of the Earth, which is divided into tectonic plates.
mantle	The mantle is the hot layer beneath the Earth's crust.
magma	Magma is liquid rock in the mantle.
tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are large pieces of the Earth's crust.
core	The core is the centre of the Earth.
fossil fuels	Fossil fuels are non-renewable fuels, for example oil and coal.
climate change	Climate change is a change in the weather patterns and environmental conditions over time.

Energy Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
chemical energy store	A chemical energy store is energy stored in food or fuels.
kinetic energy store	A kinetic energy store is the energy stored in a moving object.
gravitational energy store	A gravitational energy store is the energy stored because of the position of the object above ground.
elastic potential energy store	An elastic potential energy store is the energy stored in a compressed or twisted elastic material.
compressed	The word compressed means flattened by pressure, squeezed or pressed together.
internal energy	Internal energy is the energy stored in the system by particles.

dissipated	Dissipated energy has been transferred and stored in a less useful way.
energy transfer	Energy transfer means moving energy from one store to another.
transfer	The word transfer means to move something from one place to another.
temperature	Temperature is a measure of how hot something is.
conduction	Conduction is a method of transferring heat in solids.
convection	Convection is a method of transferring heat in liquids and gases.
radiation	Radiation is a method of transferring heat which does not need particles.
joule	The joule is the SI unit of energy.
renewable	The word renewable describes energy resources which can be replaced.
non-renewable	Non-renewable describes energy resources which will run out.
fuel	A fuel is something which is burned to produce heat or power.
surroundings	The surroundings are the things and conditions around something.

Waves Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
reflection	Reflection occurs when a wave bounces off a surface.
boundary	A boundary is the surface between two different media.
medium	A medium is a substance through which the wave passes.
frequency	The frequency is the number of waves per second past a certain point.
amplitude	The amplitude of a wave is the maximum displacement of the wave from its resting position.
hertz	The hertz is the unit of frequency.
echo	An echo is a reflection of a sound wave from a surface.
ultrasound	Ultrasound is sound with a frequency greater than 20,000Hz.
vacuum	A vacuum is a space containing no matter.
refraction	During refraction, the wave changes speed and direction when entering a different medium.
spectrum	A spectrum is separated white light, it contains the colours of the rainbow.
white light	White light contains all the colours of the spectrum.

prism	A prism is a glass block which can separate white light into a spectrum.
specular reflection	Specular reflection occurs when all reflected waves are reflected in one direction.
diffuse scattering	Diffuse scattering occurs when the waves are reflected from a surface in all directions.
transparent	A transparent substance allows light to pass through it so objects behind can be clearly seen.
translucent	A translucent object allows light to pass through, but detailed shapes cannot be seen.

Electricity Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
electric current	Electric current is the flow of charge around a circuit.
ampere	The ampere is the unit of current.
component	The word component means part of a larger circuit.
circuit	A circuit is a closed loop of wires and components.
series	Series is used to describe a single loop of components in a circuit.
parallel	In this topic, the word parallel is used to describe a circuit with more than one loop of components connected in parallel to each other.
potential difference	Potential difference is a measure of the difference in energy between two parts of a circuit.
volts	Volts are the unit of potential difference.
resistance	Resistance is opposition to the movement of electrical charge around a circuit.
ohm	The ohm is the unit of resistance.
conductor	A conductor is a substance which allows charge to easily pass through it.
insulator	An insulator is a substance which does not allow charge to easily pass through it.
ammeter	An ammeter is a meter which measures electric current.
voltmeter	A voltmeter is a meter which measures potential difference.
cell	A cell is a single electrical energy source which stores internal energy.
battery	A battery contains two or more cells, it is a supply of electrical energy.



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