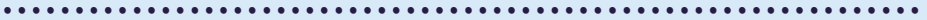


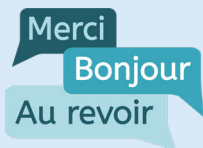


UNITED LEARNING GLOSSARY

Student Name:



Key Stage 3



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ENGLISH

accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class.
adventure	Fast-paced, action-packed stories featuring elements of danger.
allegory	A narrative used to convey a message or meaning not directly stated in the text, often a moral or political one.
ambiguity	A lack of certainty about whether something is right or wrong.
analysis	Studying something in detail in order to better understand it.
anecdote	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.
antagonist	A character who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something.
archetype	A typical character, an action, or a situation that seems to represent universal patterns of human nature. Also known as “universal symbol,” which may be a character, a theme, a symbol, or even a setting.
atmosphere	The feeling that a text evokes in the reader, often conveyed through description of setting and character.
bias	An inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group.
catharsis	The process of releasing strong or pent-up emotions which can bring a release from tension.
characterisation	A literary device in which an author builds up a character in a narrative.
class	A system of ordering society whereby people are divided into sets based on perceived social or economic status.
colonialism	When one country acquires full or partial control over another country and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth.
conflict	When two or more things act in opposition to one another.
construct	Noun: something real (like a building) or imagined (like a character or idea) that is built from a number of smaller parts.
context	When talking about literary text: the setting and circumstances in which a text was produced or received.
conventions	(Literary conventions): the defining features of a particular genre such as a novel, short story, ballad, sonnet, or play.
deduction	The process of reaching a decision or answer by thinking about the known facts.
democracy	A country in which power is held by elected representatives.
device	A tool or approach used by the writer to achieve a specific effect in their writing.
dialect	A particular form of a language which is used by people in a specific region or social group.
dialogue	A conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play or film.



discrimination	The unfair treatment of different categories of people, based on their age, race or sex.
dystopia	An imagined place or state in which everything is unpleasant or bad, typically a totalitarian or environmentally damaged one.
emotive	Language which evokes emotion in the reader.
empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
epistolary	A text written in the form of letters.
equality	The state of being equal in rights, status, advantages, etc.
evaluation	Making a judgement about the value/truth of something.
exposition	A part of a narrative used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters etc. to the reader.
feminism	The belief that women should be allowed the same rights, opportunities, and power as men.
first-person	When a writer or narrator speaks as themselves, using pronouns like 'I', 'we' and 'us'.
foil	A character who is presented in contrast to a second character, in order to show off the qualities of that second character.
foreshadowing	A literary device in which a writer gives a hint of what is to come later in the story.
form	The way a text is set out, or a term used to categorise texts which follow particular conventions.
gender	The social and cultural differences associated with being male or female.
genre	The grouping of a text by its form, content, and style into categories such as poetry, drama, fiction, and non-fiction.
gothic	Refers to a style of writing that is characterised by elements of fear, horror, death, gloom, and extreme emotions.
grammar	The system, organisation and structure of a language.
hamartia	The fatal flaw of a tragic hero.
hero	A main character in a literary work who, in the face of danger, combats adversity through feats of resourcefulness, bravery or strength.
hierarchy	A ranking. E.g., a social hierarchy is the ranking of different groups of people within a society.
hubris	A personality trait where someone has excessive pride or self-confidence.
ideology	Holding a particular set of beliefs.
imagery	A literary device used to create a particular image to convey the key ideas/messages of themes in a text.
imply	To suggest something without stating it directly. The writer implies something, and the reader infers it.
inference	To work something out that is not explicitly stated. The writer implies something, and the reader infers it.
injustice	An event or situation which is fundamentally unfair.



irony

When an event seems deliberately contrary to what we might expect; OR 'Dramatic Irony': when the audience of a play is aware of the importance of a character's words or actions but the character is not.

linear

When talking about a literary text: when things happen in a clear, chronological order.

literary

A word to describe literature texts - texts valued for the quality of their form, writing style and ideas.

marginalise

To treat someone or something as if they/it are unimportant.

metaphor

A comparison in which one thing is said to be another.

method

An approach used by a writer to achieve a deliberate effect in their writing.

metre

The rhythmical structure of a line of poetry: the pattern of syllables (or beats) in the line.

misogyny

A dislike of, contempt for, or ingrained prejudice against women.

monologue

A long speech by a single person.

mood

The feelings or atmosphere perceived by a reader in a piece of literature.

myth

A traditional story, often associated with a particular place or group of people, usually featuring supernatural or fantastical elements.

narrative

An account of events that are connected. A story.

narrator

The person telling a story.

novel

A story that is both fiction and book-length.

objective

Based on fact and not influenced by personal beliefs or feelings.

oppression

A situation when people are governed in a cruel and unjust way.

patriarchy

A system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.

perspective

The position a person is looking at something from, OR a point of view.

playwright

The writer of a play.

polemic

A strong attack on something, either in speech or writing.

prose

Ordinary writing not organised with rhymes or fixed line lengths. It is the language that people speak in.

protagonist

The central character or leading figure in a poem, narrative, novel or any other story. Sometimes can also be referred to as a "hero" by the audience or readers.

quotation

A group of words taken from a text and repeated by someone who is not the original writer.

racism

Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against a person or people based on their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group.



representation	Including different types of people, for example in literature, films, politics, or sport, so that a range of different groups are represented; OR, when one thing symbolises another thing e.g., a heart representing love.
rhetoric	The art of speaking effectively or persuasively, often by using a range of rhetorical devices.
rhyme	When words, or the endings of words, make the same sounds.
satire	The use of humour to expose, ridicule and criticise people's foolishness, stupidity or vices.
setting	The time and place of the story, including the physical location, weather or cultural surroundings.
sexism	Prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination on the basis of sex.
soliloquy	A speech or passage in a drama when a character on stage speaks to himself or herself, expressing their inner thoughts and feelings.
sonnet	A form of poetry that has fourteen lines, is most often written in iambic pentameter, has a specific rhyme scheme and is most frequently (although not always) about strong emotions.
speaker	(In poetry): the person speaking in the poem.
stage directions	Instructions written by a playwright for the director and actors to follow when performing the play.
stanza	A group of lines forming a unit in a poem.
stereotype	A widely held idea about something, which is often too simple and not always fair.
structure	(In texts): the arrangement, order and organisation of a text.
subjective	An idea based on personal feelings or opinions.
subjugate	To control or dominate.
summary	A shortened version of something that only includes the main ideas.
symbolism	The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.
sympathy	Feeling pity and sadness for someone else's situation.
syntax	The ordering of words and phrases to make sentences.
tension	A feeling of nervousness or unease that comes before a dramatic or important moment.
thesis	A statement that someone makes and then tries to prove.
tone	Attitudes toward the subject and toward the audience implied in a literary work, for example: formal, informal, sarcastic, etc.
tragedy	A play which deals with the sorrowful and terrible destruction of a heroic character.
tragic hero	The central character in a tragedy, who has a flaw that inevitably leads to his/her own destruction.
tyranny	Cruel, unreasonable and/or oppressive rule or government.
villain	A character in a novel, play or film whose evil actions or motives are important to the plot.



MATHEMATICS

adjacent	Adjacent sides are next to each other and are joined by a common vertex.
angle	An angle is formed when two straight lines cross or meet each other at a point. The size of an angle is measured by the amount one line has been turned in relation to the other.
approximate	An approximate value is a value that is close to the actual value of a number.
arc	Part of a circumference of a circle.
area	The amount of space a shape takes up. E.g., the area of the lawn is 35 square metres.
associate laws	When adding or multiplying the grouping of the calculations does not change the solution. E.g., $(2 + 4) + 5 = 2 + (4 + 5)$.
average	A value to best represent a set of data. There are three types of average - the mean, the median and the mode.
bearing	A three-digit angle measured from north in a clockwise direction.
bisect	To divide an angle or shape exactly in half.
brackets	Used to determine the order in which operations are carried out. E.g., $3 + 4 \times 2 = 11$ but $(3 + 4) \times 2 = 14$.
calculate	To work out the value of something. This does not always mean you need a calculator!
chord	A straight line drawn from one point on the edge of a circle to another.
circumference	The perimeter of a circle.
coefficient	The number in front of an algebraic symbol. E.g., the coefficient of $5x$ is 5.
commutative laws	When adding or multiplying the order of the calculation does not change the solution. E.g., $a + b = b + a$, and $a \times b = b \times a$.
congruent	If you can place a shape exactly on top of another, then they are said to be congruent. You may rotate, reflex or translate the shape.
constant	A letter or symbol whose value always stays the same. The constant is a common example.
cube number	The product when an integer is multiplied by itself twice. E.g., 5 cubed = $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$.
cuboid	A 3D shape with all sides made from rectangles.
cumulative frequency	A running total of the frequencies, added up as you go along.
decimal	Not a whole number or integer. E.g., 3.6 or 0.235.
decrease	To make an amount smaller.
denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
diameter	The distance across a circle which passes through the centre.

distributive law

We get the same solution if we multiply a number by a group of numbers added together, or if we multiply them separately and then add the solution. E.g., 3 lots of $(2+4)$ is the same as 3 lots of 2 plus 3 lots of 4

**enlargement**

An enlargement is a type of transformation where we change the size of the original shape to make it bigger or smaller by multiplying it by a scale factor.

equal

Used to show two quantities have the same value.

equation

Two expressions which have the same value, separated by an '=' sign. E.g., $3y = 9 + y$

estimate

To find an approximate answer to a more difficult problem. E.g., 31.2×5.94 is roughly equal to $30 \times 6 = 180$.

even number

Any number which is a multiple of 2. Even numbers always end in 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

expand

To multiply out brackets in an expression. E.g., $2(3x + 7) = 6x + 14$.

expression

A collection of terms which can contain variables (letters) and numbers. E.g., $4pq - q + 7$

factor

A number that divides another number exactly. E.g., 4 is a factor of 12.

factorise

An equation used to describe a relationship between two or more variables.

formula

A part of a narrative used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters etc. to the reader.

frequency

How many times something happens. Another word for 'total'.

gradient

How steep a line is. Found by dividing the distance up by the distance across.

HCF

Stands for 'highest common factor'. It is the largest factor common to a set of numbers. E.g., The HCF of 16 and 24 is 8.

hypotenuse

The longest side on a right-angled triangle.

identity

An identity is an equation which is always true, no matter what values are substituted. Identities are denoted with this sign.

increase

To make an amount larger.

indices

Another name for powers such as 2 or 3 .

integer

A whole number.

LCM

Stands for 'lowest common multiple'. It is the smallest multiple common to a set of numbers. E.g., The LCM of 3 and 4 is 12.

litre (l)

A measure of volume. 1 litre = 100 centilitres (1 l = 100 cl).
1 litre = 1000 millilitres (1l = 1000 ml).

maximum

The largest value in a set of data.

mean

A type of average found by adding up a list of numbers and dividing by how many numbers are in the list.

median

The middle value when a list of numbers is put in order from smallest to largest. A type of average.

minimum

The smallest value in a set of data.



mode (modal)	The most common value in a list of numbers. If two values are tied, then there are two modes. If more than two values are tied then there is no mode. A type of average.
multiple	A number which is part of another number's times table. E.g., 35 is a multiple of 5.
negative	A value less than zero.
numerator	The top part of a fraction.
odd number	A number that is not a multiple of 2. Odd numbers always end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.
operation	An action which when applied to one or more values gives an output value. The four most common operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
parallel	Two or more lines which are always the same distance apart.
parallelogram	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.
perimeter	The distance around a shape.
perpendicular	Two or more lines which meet at right angles.
pi (π)	An irrational constant used when calculating the area and circumference of circles. It is approximately equal to 3.14.
polygon	A shape made from straight lines.
positive number	A number greater than zero.
prime	A number which has exactly two factors. The number one and itself.
prism	A 3D shape with the same cross section all along its length.
probability	A measure of how likely an event is to occur.
product	The answer when two values are multiplied together.
quadratic equation	An equation where the highest power is two. E.g., $x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0$ is a quadratic equation.
quadrilateral	A four-sided polygon.
radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to its circumference. The plural of radius is radii.
range	The largest number take away the smallest value in a set of data.
reciprocal	The reciprocal of any number is 1 divided by the number. E.g., the reciprocal of 3 is $1/3$, the reciprocal of $3/4$ is $4/3$.
recurring	A decimal which never ends but repeats all or parts of the sequence of numbers after the decimal point. E.g., 0.333333 or 0.141414.
regular	A shape with all sides and angles the same size.
remainder	The amount left over when a number cannot be divided exactly. E.g., 21 divided by 4 is 5 remainder 1.
rotation	To turn a shape using an angle, direction and centre of rotation.



round	To reduce the amount of significant figures or decimal places a number has. E.g., £178 rounded to the nearest £10 is £180.
scale factor	How many times larger or smaller an enlarged shape will be.
segment	An area of a circle enclosed by a chord.
sequence	A list of numbers which follows a pattern. E.g., 6, 11, 16, 21, ...
simplify	To write a sum, expression or ratio in its lowest terms. E.g., 4:10:6 can be simplified to 2:5:3.
solid	A 3D shape.
solve	To find the missing value in an equation.
speed	How fast an object is moving. Average speed = total distance divided by time taken.
square number	The product when an integer is multiplied by itself. E.g., 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100.
sum	The answer when two or more values are added together.
surface area	To total area of all sides on a 3D shape.
tangent	A straight line that just touches a point on a curve. A tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius which meets the tangent.
term	A number, variable or combination of both which forms part of an expression.
transformation	The collective name for reflections, rotations, translations and enlargements.
translation	To move a shape from one position to another by sliding it in the x -axis followed by the y -axis.
trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.
tree diagram	A method of solving probability questions by listing all the outcomes of an event. Probabilities are calculated by multiplying down the branches.
truncate	Truncation is to find an estimate for a number without rounding. For example, if we truncate to the nearest whole number, 3.3 truncates to 3 and 3.8 truncates to 3.
units	A quantity used to describe a measurement. Examples are kilograms, metres and centilitres.
variable	A letter which we do not know the value of.
vertex	A point where two or more lines or edges meet.
volume	The amount an object can hold. E.g., 'a bottle of cola has a volume of 2 litres'.



SCIENCE

absorption	The process of taking in energy or a substance.
aerobically	Requires the presence of oxygen.
amino acid	A small molecule used to make up proteins.
anaerobic	When respiration occurs without oxygen.
aqueous	When a substance is in a solution with water.
atom	The smallest particle of matter, which all things are made of.
biomass	Total dry mass of one animal or plant species in a food chain or food web.
carbohydrate	A substance found in living things that is made from carbon, hydrogen and oxygen and can be used for respiration.
cardiovascular	Relating to the heart and blood vessels.
cell	Smallest building block of a living organism.
chemical	To do with the bonds between atoms.
chloroplast	A tiny sac inside a plant cell that contains chlorophyll for photosynthesis.
chromatography	A separation technique that separates dissolved substances in a mixture.
chromosomes	A DNA molecule with part or all of the genetic material of an organism.
cilia	Small hairs on the surface of some cells.
component	A part of a circuit e.g., bulb.
compound	Substance that is made up of two or more different elements chemically bonded together.
compression	Making a substance take up less space by pushing the particles closer together.
conservation	Nothing is created or destroyed.
coronary	Relating to the heart.
current	The rate of flow of charge through a circuit.
decomposition	Breaking down a substance into smaller parts.
deformation	The changing of an object's shape.
density	How much mass an object has compared to how much space it takes up.
differentiate	Where a cell becomes specialised for a specific job.
displacement	A reaction in which a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element from its compounds.
dissipate	A term used to describe ways in which energy is wasted.
distillation	A separation technique that uses evaporation and condensation to separate a solvent from a solution.
efficiency	The amount of input energy transfer which is usefully transferred.



elastic	A material that can change shape when a force is applied and return to its original shape when the force is removed.
element	A substance made of only one type of atom: all the types of atoms are listed on the periodic table.
endothermic	A reaction in which energy is transferred to the reacting substances from their surroundings.
energy	What is needed to make something happen.
equilibrium	When things are balanced and not changing.
eukaryotic	Cells containing cytoplasm, cell membranes and genetic material is held in the nucleus.
exchange	The delivery of oxygen to and the elimination of carbon dioxide from the bloodstream.
exothermic	A reaction in which energy is transferred from reacting substances to their surroundings.
fertilisation	The fusion of male and female gamete nuclei.
field	The space around an object where its force has an effect.
frequency	Describes the number of waves that pass a fixed place in a given amount of time.
gamete	A sex cell.
generation	Transfer of energy from a fuel or another source of energy (e.g., moving water) to the electrical pathway.
geothermal	Thermal energy generated and stored in the Earth.
glucose	A type of sugar which is used for respiration.
gravitational	Energy stored in an object that is high up.
halogens	An element in group 7 of the periodic table.
herbivore	An animal that feeds on plants.
intermolecular	A force of attraction that exists between molecules.
internal	Inside a substance, related to the atoms of the substance.
ionisation	Where an atom gains or loses electrons to form an ion.
isotopes	A different form of the same element which has the same number of protons, but a different number of neutrons.
magnification	Making small objects appear larger.
mass	The amount of stuff in an object (kg).
material	The stuff something is made of.
membrane	A selective barrier that controls what enters and exits.
menstruation	Loss of the lining of the uterus.
mitochondria	Small structures in the cytoplasm of cells where respiration occurs.
mitosis	A type of cell division where a cell reproduces itself by splitting to form two identical offspring.
moment	The effect of a force when turning an object.
multicellular	Made of many cells.



neutralisation	A chemical reaction in which an acid and alkali react together to form a salt and water.
nucleus	A cell component that contains the genetic information and controls the cell.
organ	Group of different tissues working together to perform a function.
organism	A living thing.
osmosis	The movement of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of higher water concentration to a region of lower water concentration.
oxidation	A reaction where oxygen is added to a substance.
oxygenated	Enriched with oxygen.
pesticide	A toxic chemical designed to kill insects or other organisms that decrease yield.
phloem	A tube-shaped tissue inside plants for transporting sugars.
photosynthesis	The process of producing glucose from carbon dioxide and water, using light.
physical	To do with how things move or arrange themselves.
pollination	Transfer of pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part.
polymer	A large molecule made of small, similar molecules joined together.
potential	Having the capacity to develop.
pressure	The amount of force applied on an area.
product	A finishing substance in a chemical reaction.
prokaryote	Cells where genetic material is not contained in the nucleus but as a DNA loop.
properties	A quality of a substance or material that describes its appearance or how it behaves.
protein	A substance that is made of amino acids and is used to build muscle and other tissues.
protons	A subatomic particle with a relative charge of +1 and a relative mass of 1 that is found in the nucleus of an atom.
pulmonary	Relating to the lungs.
reactant	A starting substance in a chemical reaction.
reactivity	The easiness of a substance to form a new chemical substance.
reflection	The bouncing back of light from a shiny surface.
refraction	The bending of light as it moves from one material to another.
renewable	An energy resource that can be replenished.
reproduction	The production of offspring.
residue	A substance left in a container after evaporation or distillation has occurred.



resistance	How much a component slows down the electric current.
respiration	A process in organisms in which energy is released from substances.
salt	A compound in which the hydrogen atoms of an acid are replaced with the atoms of a metal.
separation	Dividing up a mixture into its various parts.
solute	The solid or gas that is dissolved in a liquid.
solution	A mixture of a dissolved substance in a liquid.
specialised	Contains specific features that allow it to do a particular job.
specific	Characteristic of a property of a particular substance.
temperature	How hot or cold an object is.
tissue	A group of specialised cells working together to perform a function.
transmission	The passing of light through an object.
transpiration	The movement of water from a plant's roots, through the xylem and out of the leaves.
transport	How a molecule or ion is moved across the cell membrane or bloodstream.
transverse	A wave that oscillates at right angles to the axis along which the wave travels.
ultrasound	Sound waves that have frequencies higher than the range of human hearing.
unicellular	Made of one cell.
vacuum	A space containing no particles at all.
variation	Differences between organisms.
villi	Small finger-like parts of the small intestine.
wavelength	The length between two peaks in a wave.
weight	The force of gravity on an object.
work	The energy transferred when a force moves an object.
xylem	A tube-shaped hollow tissue inside plants for transporting water.



HISTORY

abolition	Banning, or getting rid of something, e.g., the Slave Trade Act in 1807.
absolute monarchy	Rule by one person, a monarch, who has complete authority, e.g., Tudor monarchs.
activism	The use of direct and noticeable action to achieve a result, usually, a political or social one.
alliance	An agreement between countries that benefits each of them, e.g., the Triple Entente.
amendment	A change or addition to improve a piece of legislation (law), e.g., the First Amendment on the Bill of Rights.
authority	The power to give orders, make decisions and enforce obedience.
autocracy	A state or society ruled by one person with absolute power, e.g., Stalin's USSR.
blockade	An act of sealing off a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving, e.g., the Berlin Blockade.
campaign	An organised course of action to achieve a goal, e.g., the suffrage movement.
capitalism	An ideology based on free trade and individual rights and freedoms, where property and businesses are owned by individuals and companies rather than the state, e.g., USA.
causation	To explore why something happened.
change	To explore what happened to make something different.
chronology	The arrangement of events, or dates, in the order of occurrence.
civil liberties	A person's rights to be subject only to laws established for the good of the community, regarding freedom of speech.
civil war	A war between citizens of the same country, e.g., the English Civil War 1642-51.
civilian	A person who is not a member of the armed services or police force.
class	A system of ordering society, based on social or economic status.
coalition	A temporary alliance between political parties to form a government.
colony	An area of land settled by and under the control of people from another country.
communism	An ideology that has a communist party controlling the government and the economy, it focuses on rights of workers and greater equality, e.g., Soviet Union.
community	A group of people living in the same place that have things in common.
consequence	To explore the result or effect of something.
conservative	In a political context favouring free enterprise, private ownership, and socially traditional ideas.
constitution	A body of fundamental principles, guidelines, according to which a state is acknowledged to be governed.
continuity	The unbroken or consistent existence of something over time.



crusade	Medieval military expeditions made by Europeans to the Holy Land in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.
culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of people.
debate	A serious discussion of a subject in which many people take part arguing different points of view.
decolonisation	The process in which a country that was previously a colony becomes politically independent, e.g., India in 1947.
democracy	The belief in freedom and equality between people, or a system of government in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people.
dictator	A ruler with total power over a country where control is usually obtained by force.
direct action	The use of strikes, violence, or protests as a way of trying to get what you want, instead of talking.
domestic policy	The set of decisions that a government makes relating to things that directly affect the people in its own country.
earldom	The rank or lands of an earl, e.g., Mercia in Anglo-Saxon England.
economy	The system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made.
empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single monarch, ruler, or sovereign state.
equality	The right of different groups of people to have a similar social position and receive the same treatment.
evidence	The available information indicating whether a belief is accurate or valid, historians call evidence a source of information.
extremism	The holding of extreme political or religious views.
fascism	A political system based on a very powerful leader, state control, and being extremely proud of country and race, and in which political opposition is not allowed.
feminism	The belief that women should be allowed the same rights, power, and opportunities as men and be treated the same way.
feudal	The structure of medieval society, where land was exchanged for service and loyalty.
foreign policy	A government's policy on dealing with other countries.
free trade	International buying and selling of goods, without limits on the amount of goods that one country can sell to another, and without special taxes.
genocide	The murder of a whole group of people, especially a whole nation, race, or religious group.
global	Something relating to the whole world.
government	The group of people who officially control and run a country.
grass roots	The ordinary people in a society, movement, or organisation.
heresy	An opinion or belief that is the opposite of or against what is the official or popular opinion, or an action that shows that you have no respect for the official opinion.
hierarchy	A ranking. E.g., a social hierarchy is the ranking of different groups of people within a society.



historian	Someone who writes about or studies history.
holy war	A war fought to defend religious beliefs or to force others to follow a different religion.
imperialism	Extending a nation's power by colonising other countries.
indigenous	A person who is originally from that land and who did not move there, pre-colonisation.
industrialisation	The process of rapidly developing industries in a country.
inference	A guess that you make or an opinion that you form based on the information (evidence) that you have.
institutional racism	Policies, rules, practices that are a usual part of the way an organisation works, and that result in unfair advantage to some people and unfair or harmful treatment of others based on race.
interpretation	Historians form them after examining evidence from the past.
judiciary	The part of a country's government that is responsible for its legal system, including all the judges in the country's courts.
liberalism	An attitude of respecting and allowing many different types of beliefs or behaviour.
lobby	To try to persuade a politician, the government, or an official group that a particular thing should or should not happen, or that a law should be changed.
local	A small regional area within a country.
middle class	A social group that consists of well-educated people, such as doctors, lawyers, and teachers, who have good jobs and are not poor, but are not very rich.
migration	The movement of people from place to place.
militarism	A belief that it is necessary to have strong armed forces and that this force should be used as a solution to any threat from another nation.
minority	Any small group in society that is different from the rest because of their race, religion, or political beliefs, or a person who belongs to such a group.
monarchy	A country that has a king or queen.
nationalism	An intense form of patriotism where the value and importance of your country is exaggerated.
papacy	The authority of the Pope, or the length of time that a particular person is pope.
parliament	The group of elected politicians who make laws for the country.
patriot	A person who loves their country and who will fight for it.
persecution	Unfair or cruel treatment over a long period of time because of race, religion, or political beliefs.
pilgrimage	A religious journey, typically to a site of religious importance.
populism	Political ideas and activities that are intended to get the support of ordinary people by giving them what they want.
power	Ability to control people and events.



progress	Movement to an improved or more developed state.
propaganda	Information, ideas, or images, often only giving one part of an argument, which are shared and spread with the intention of influencing people's opinions.
protest	A strong complaint expressing disagreement, or opposition.
radical	Believing or expressing the belief that there should be great or extreme social or political change.
recession	A period when the economy of a country is not successful and conditions for business are bad.
reform	To make an improvement, especially by changing the structure of something, e.g., welfare reform.
representation	A person or organisation that speaks, acts, or is present officially for someone else, e.g., MPs represent constituencies.
resistance	The act of fighting against something that is attacking you, or refusing to accept something.
revolt	If a large number of people revolt, they refuse to be controlled or ruled, and act against authority, often violent action.
revolution	A change in the way a country is governed, usually to a different political system and often using violence or war.
sanction	An official order, such as the stopping of trade, which is taken against a country in order to make it obey international law.
self-determination	The ability or power to make decisions for yourself, especially the power of a nation to decide how it will be governed.
significance	Identifying how important something was using criteria.
similarity	When something has the same characteristics.
socialism	A set of beliefs that states that all people are equal and should share equally in a country's money, or the political systems based on these beliefs.
society	A large group of people who live together in an organised way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done, e.g., a country.
source	A place where historians get information about the past from e.g., written records, artefacts, buildings, newspapers.
sovereignty	The power of a country to control its own government.
suffrage	The right to vote in an election.
totalitarian	A political system in which those in power have complete control and do not allow people freedom to oppose them.
trade	The activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries.
trade union	An organisation that represents the people who work in a particular industry, protects their rights, and discusses their pay and working conditions with employers.
treaty	A written agreement between two or more countries, formally approved and signed by their leaders.
tyranny	A situation in which someone or something controls how you are able to live, in an unfair way.
working class	A social group that consists of people who earn little money, often being paid only for the hours or days that they work.



GEOGRAPHY

accessibility	How easy a place is to get to.
agriculture	Farming.
aid	A type of help given from one group to another.
air pressure	The force exerted onto the Earth's surface by the weight of the air.
atmosphere	The air around the Earth.
biodiversity	The amount of variety of life there is in a place.
biome	An ecosystem on a large scale that covers parts of continents and whole countries.
choropleth map	A type of mapping where a range of increasingly dark colours is used to represent data grouped into categories.
climate	The average weather conditions over longer periods of time.
climate change	The process of the Earth's climate changing over time.
climate graph	A graph showing the average rainfall and temperature in a place over a full year.
colonialism	When one country acquires full or partial control over another country and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth.
conservation	The protection of resources and the environment.
continent	Any of the world's main large areas of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australasia, Antarctica).
crops	Plants grown on a farm for eating or selling for profit.
deforestation	The cutting down and removal of forest.
deposition	When material transported by a river, the sea, wind, glaciers etc. is dropped due to a reduction in energy.
deprivation	A standard of living below that of the majority in society.
developed country	Usually has greater wealth, many services and a high standard of living.
developing country	Often quite poor compared to others, fewer services and a lower standard of living.
development	The process of economic, social and environmental progress over time, leading to better quality of life.
direction	Shown on a map by the points of a compass.
disposable income	The money a person has left to spend after they have paid all of their bills.
diversity	Differences between groups of people and individuals based on ethnicity, race, socio-economic status, gender, language, sexual orientation etc.
drainage basin	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
drought	A prolonged period of below average rainfall.
earthquake	A sudden or violent movement within Earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.



economy	Related to money, employment and trade.
ecosystem	A community of things linked together in an environment.
emerging country	Countries which have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation and significant improvements in quality of life.
employment	When people are in work, receiving a wage and paying tax.
employment structure	Dividing businesses and industries into sectors e.g., primary, secondary, tertiary.
environment	The natural or physical surroundings where people, plants and animals live.
erosion	The wearing away of the landscape.
exports	Goods sent to another country for sale.
fieldwork	A scientific investigation of a geographical problem completed outside the classroom.
flood	When a river bursts its banks and water spills onto the floodplain.
fossil fuels	A natural fuel found underground, buried within sedimentary rock in the form of coal, oil or natural gas.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita): The total number of goods and services sold by a country, divided by its population.
geographical inform	A framework for gathering, managing, and analysing data on a map.
geology	Different rock types e.g., resistant rock such as granite, and less resistant rock such as clay.
glacier	Large masses of ice that fill valleys or the sides of mountains.
globalisation	The increased connectivity of countries around the world e.g. through trade.
greenhouse effect	The way that gases in the atmosphere trap heat from the sun. Like glass in a greenhouse, they let heat in but prevent most from escaping.
habitat	An ecosystem on a very small scale e.g., a pond, or hedgerow.
hard engineering	Human-made structures that help to deal with natural hazards e.g., a sea wall to stop coastal erosion.
human geography	The study of the relationship between people, place and environment.
immigration	The movement of people into a country.
imports	Goods brought into a country.
inequality	Differences in wealth, health and wellbeing.
infant mortality	The number of babies that die per 1000 before their first birthday.
infrastructure	The basic equipment and structures (such as roads, water supply etc.) that are needed for a country or region to function properly.
interdependence	When two or more things rely on each other; changing one will affect the other.



land use	What land is used for e.g., residential, commercial, industrial.
landforms	A physical feature e.g., a mountain, meander, spit.
landscape	An extensive area of land regarded as being visually and physically distinct.
latitude	How far north or south a place is from the equator.
life expectancy	The average age you are expected to live to in a country.
literacy rate	The % of people that can read and write.
longitude	How far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.
longshore drift	The movement of sediment along the coastline in a zig-zag motion, due to the wind and swash occurring at an angle to the beach.
map	A drawing which shows parts of the Earth's surface from directly above, at a reduced scale.
migration	When people move from one area to another.
natural hazard	Extreme natural events that have big impacts on people and the environment.
natural resources	Substances found in nature which can be used by humans for our benefit, such as gas, oil etc.
non-renewable energy	Energy, which is finite, is not sustainable and takes a long time to replenish.
ordnance survey	The official government organisation responsible for producing maps in the UK.
physical geography	Studying what is naturally occurring on Earth.
place	The human and physical characteristics of a location.
plate boundaries	The place where plates meet.
pollution	Chemicals, noise, visual, dirt or other substances which have a negative impact on the environment.
population density	The number of people who live within 1km ² .
population pyramid	A graph showing population structure, by age and sex.
positive multiplier effect	The introduction of a new industry in an area which also encourages growth in other industrial sectors, leading to further growth.
poverty	When an individual lacks access to basic human needs such as clean water, shelter, food, work, health care, sanitation and education.
precipitation	Liquid that falls from the sky e.g., rain, snow, hail.
primary effects	Direct impacts of an event e.g., people die, injured, or buildings collapse.
quality of life	A measure of how 'wealthy' people are, but measured using housing, employment and environment, rather than income.



raw materials	Natural resources that are used to make things.
region	A large area with common physical or human characteristics.
relief	The shape of the land surface and its height above sea level.
renewable energy	Energy, which is infinite, sustainable and is easily replenished.
rural	An area of countryside.
sanitation	Measures to protect public health e.g., clean water and disposing of sewage.
satellite map	Maps created by combining images of the Earth collected by imaging satellites.
scale	Looking at places at different levels.
secondary effects	The indirect impacts of an event, usually occurring in the weeks, hours, months after the event e.g., the outbreak of disease from contaminated water.
sediment	Material such as sand or clay which can be transported by rivers, waves etc.
settlement	A place where people live.
soft engineering	Adaptations that work with nature to limit damage caused by natural hazards.
stakeholders	An individual or group of people who have an interest in a decision or change process.
standard of living	How wealthy a person or a country is.
sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
tax	Money that people and businesses must pay to the government to fund public services.
tectonic plate	A large part of the Earth's crust.
temperature	A measure of how warm or cold it is.
trade	The exchange of goods and materials between countries.
transnational corporation	Businesses that operate across more than one country.
transportation	The movement of material/sediment by the river, sea, wind, glaciers etc.
tropics	The tropics are the regions of the Earth surrounding the equator between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
urban	A built-up area such as a town or city.
urbanisation	The growth in the number of people living in towns and cities.
volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash, and gases erupt.
weather	The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere which change quickly.
weathering	Breaking down of rocks by physical and chemical processes.
wind	The movement of air on a large scale over Earth's surface.

LANGUAGES

adjective	A word describing a noun or pronoun. In Spanish/French adjectives often come after the noun.
agreement	This refers to the need for words to align in number and in gender. E.g., in Spanish/French the endings of an adjective describing a feminine singular noun will also be feminine singular.
article	A word such as ‘a’, ‘an’ or ‘the’ which comes before a noun. There are definite and indefinite articles.
cognates	Words that are the same or nearly the same in both English and Spanish/French.
conditional	A verb form denoting what we would do (future time frame).
connective/ conjunction	A word such as ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘while’, or ‘although’ that connects words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence.
ending	Part of a word added to the end e.g., verb endings, adjective endings.
gender (fem./masc.)	A classification of a word. In Spanish/French all nouns have a ‘gender’ which means they are either masculine or feminine. Most adjectives have different feminine and masculine forms.
grammar	The system, organisation, and structure of a language.
immediate or near future	A verb form denoting what we are going to do (future time frame).
imperfect	A verb form denoting what we used to do, did repeatedly in the past or were doing. It is also used for descriptions in the past (past time frame).
infinitive	The basic form of a verb that usually follows “to” in English. In Spanish infinitives end in -ar, -er, -ir. In French infinitives end in -er, -re, -ir.
intensifier	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add force to another adjective, verb, or adverb.
modal verb	A verb used with another verb (often an infinitive) to express an idea such as possibility, necessity, permission, etc. that is not expressed by the main verb.
negative	A negative sentence or phrase is one that contains a word such as “not”, “no”, “never”, or “nothing”: denial, prohibition, refusal, lack of.
noun	A word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance, or quality. In Spanish/French all nouns are either feminine or masculine.
person/pronoun	Used in grammar to describe the verbs and pronouns that refer to the different people: I, you, s/he, we, you plural, they.
phonics	Relationship between letters and sounds. Symbol-sound correspondence.
plural	Form of a word that expresses more than one.

present	A verb form denoting what we do usually or are doing currently (present time frame).
present continuous	A verb form denoting what we are doing currently (present time frame).
preterite/passé composé	A verb form denoting what we did on a single occasion in the past (past time frame).
quantifiers	A word or phrase that is used before a noun to show the amount of it that is being considered: “some”, “many”, “a lot of”, and “a few” are examples of quantifiers.
reflexive (verb, pronoun)	Reflexive words show that the person who does the action is also the person who is affected by it.
sequencers	Words that help organise writing and speaking; words like first, next, then, after that, and finally.
simple future	A verb form denoting what we will do (future time frame).
singular stem	Form of a word used when referring to one thing. The part of a word that is left after you take off the ending.
synonym	A word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language.
tenses	Different forms of a verb which show the time at which an action happened: imperfect, future simple, etc.
time expressions/phrases/adverbs/markers	Words that communicate a period of time or duration. Adverbs of frequency are also adverbs of time.
time frame	A period of time within which an activity is intended to happen: present, past or future.
to conjugate	To change the form of a verb depending on who and when is referring to.
translation	Changing words or sentences from one language into another keeping the same meaning.
verb	A word or phrase that describes an action, condition, or experience. A doing or being word. Verbs change their form depending on who and when is referred to.
vocabulary	All the words that exist in a particular language.

FRENCH

oui	yes
merci	thank you
de rien	you are welcome
bonjour	hello
au revoir	goodbye
ça va?	how is it going?
J'adore	I love
J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
Je préfère	I prefer
parce que	because
car	because
puisque	since (because)
et	and
ou	or
mais	but
cependant	however
en plus	in addition
aussi	also
hier	yesterday
la semaine dernière	last week
l'année dernière	last year
maintenant	now
aujourd'hui	today
demain	tomorrow
prochain(e)	next
toujours	always
jamais	never
souvent	often
quelquefois	sometimes
le / la / les	the (masc. sing./ fem. sing./plural)

un / une	a(n)/one (masc./fem.)
du / de la / de l' / des	some (masc./fem./ before a vowel/pl.)
déjà	already
tout/toute/tous/ toutes	all (masc. sing./ fem. sing./masc. pl/ fem. pl.)
rien	nothing
quelque chose	something
peut-être	perhaps/maybe
avec	with
sans	without
de (du / de la / de l' / des)	of or from (the)
mon / ma / mes	my (masc./fem./pl.)
ton / ta / tes	your (masc./fem./pl.)
à / au / à la	to or at / (masc.) / (fem.)
très	very
un peu	a bit
trop (de)	too (much/many)
assez	quite
beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)
il y a	there is/there are
être	to be
avoir	to have
aller	to go
que	what/that
où	where
quand	when
combien (de)	how much/many
qui	who/which
comment	how
quel(s)/quelle(s)	which
pourquoi	why
qu'est-ce que tu	what do you...
est-ce que tu	do you...

SPANISH

sí	yes
gracias	thank you
de nada	you are welcome
hola	hello
adios	goodbye
¿qué tal?	how are you?
me encanta	I love
me gusta	I like
no me gusta	I don't like
prefiero	I prefer
porque	because
ya que	because
puesto que	because
y	and
o	or
pero	but
sin embargo	however
además	furthermore
también	also
ayer	yesterday
la semana pasada	last week
el año pasado	last year
ahora	now
hoy	today
mañana	tomorrow (also morning)
que viene	next (literally: which is coming)
próximo / a	next
siempre	always
nunca	never
a menudo	often
a veces	sometimes
el / los	the (masc. sing./masc. pl.)
la(s)	the (fem. sing./fem. pl.)

un (a) / unos/as	a (masc./fem.)/ some (masc./fem.)
ya	already
todo /a/os/as	all
nada	nothing/at all
algo	something
quizá	perhaps/maybe
con	with
sin	without
de del / de la	of or from of / from the
mi / s	my (sing./pl.)
tu / s	your (sing./pl.)
en	in or on
a / al	to / to the (masc.)
muy	very
un poco	a bit
demasiado / a / s	too (much/many)
bastante	quite, enough
mucho / a / s	a lot, many
hay	there is/there are
ser	to be (permanent state)
estar	to be (location or temporary state)
tener	to have
qué / que	what/that, which
dónde / donde	where
cuándo / cuando	when
cuánto / a / s	how much/many
quién / quien	who
cómo / como	how/as, like (in the manner of)
por qué	why
cuál / cuáles	which



RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Abraham/Ibrahim	The common founder of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
absolute	A value or principle which is regarded as universally valid.
agape	Unconditional love, “the highest form of love, charity” and “the love of God for man and of man for God”.
agnosticism	Nothing is known or can be known about the existence or nature of God.
Allah	“The God” in Arabic.
analogy	A comparison between things that have similar features, often used to help explain a principle or idea.
atheism	Disbelief or lack of belief in the existence of God or gods.
Bible	The Christian scriptures, consisting of the Old and New Testaments.
biblical criticism	The use of critical analysis to understand and explain the Bible.
Buddha	A title meaning ‘enlightened one’.
Buddhism	An Asian religion or philosophy, founded by Siddhartha Gautama in north-eastern India in the 5th century BCE.
caste system	A method of dividing up society into a hierarchy according to professions and trades.
Christianity	The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ.
cosmology	The study of the origin and development of the universe.
covenant	Conditional promises made to humanity by God.
creed	A system of religious belief; a faith.
devout	Having or showing deep religious feeling or commitment.
Dharma	Multiple meanings in Indian religion: duty, virtue, morality, religion, universal law or, righteousness.
divine	God-like.
doctrine	A belief or set of beliefs held and taught by a church, political party, or other group.
dominion	To be in charge of something or rule over it.
empirical evidence	Evidence for something based on observation or experience.
ethics	Moral principles that govern a person’s behaviour or the conducting of an activity.
extremism	The holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism.
fallacy	A mistaken belief, especially one based on unsound arguments.
fundamentalism	A form of religion that upholds belief in the strict, literal interpretation of scripture.
guru	A spiritual teacher.
heaven	A place regarded in various religions as the abode of God (or the gods) and the angels, and of the good after death.



hell	A place regarded in various religions as a spiritual realm of evil and suffering, where the wicked are punished after death.
holy	Dedicated or consecrated to God or a religious purpose.
humanism	A rationalist outlook or system of thought attaching prime importance to human rather than divine or supernatural matters.
idol	An image or representation of a god used as an object of worship.
intelligent design	The argument for the existence of God based on evidence of design in the world.
Islam	The religion of Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
Jesus	First-century Jewish teacher who Christians believe to be the son of God.
Judaism	An ethnic religion made up of the collective religious, cultural, and legal tradition and civilization of the Jewish people.
karma	Action driven by intention which leads to future consequences.
liberal	A political and social philosophy that promotes individual rights, civil liberties, democracy, and free enterprise.
meditation	A practice which encourages a calm seeing of the true nature of things.
messiah	A saviour or liberator of a group of people.
ministry	The work of a religious person.
monotheism	The belief in one God.
morality	Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
natural moral law	A system of laws based on close observation of human nature, given to humans by God.
nirvana	Release from the cycle of rebirth.
omnibenevolent	All-loving.
omnipotent	All-powerful.
omnipresent	Present everywhere at once.
omniscient	All-knowing.
orthodox	Following or conforming to the traditional or generally accepted rules or beliefs of a religion, philosophy, or practice.
philosophy	The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence.
pious	Devoutly religious.
polytheism	The belief in more than one God.
prayer	A solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God or another deity.
precept	A general rule intended to regulate behaviour or thought.
problem of evil	The argument that the existence of evil undermines belief in an omnipotent and omnibenevolent God.



pro-choice	Advocating the legal right people to choose if they will have an abortion or euthanasia.
pro-life	Opposing abortion and euthanasia.
Prophet Muhammad	An Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam.
protestant	A branch of Christianity whose main source of authority is the Bible.
puja	Ceremonies involving offerings.
purgatory	(In Catholic doctrine) a place or state of suffering inhabited by the souls of sinners who are expiating their sins before going to heaven.
quality of life	The standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group.
Qur'an	The central religious text of Islam, believed by Muslims to be the final revelation from God.
rationalism	The practice or principle of basing opinions and actions on reason and knowledge rather than on religious belief or emotional response.
reason	The power of the mind to think, understand, and form judgements logically.
redemption	The action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil.
reformation	A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church ending in the creation of the Protestant and Reformed Churches.
reincarnation	The rebirth of a soul in another body.
relativism	The view that morality exists in relation to culture, society, or historical context and is not absolute.
religion	A particular system of faith and worship.
religious experience	An experience which has a religious meaning for the person who experienced it.
resurrection	The Christian belief that Jesus rose from the dead.
rights	A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.
rite	A religious or other solemn ceremony or act.
Roman Catholic	A branch of Christianity whose main source of authority is the Pope and the Bible.
rules	One of a set of explicit or understood regulations or principles governing behaviour.
sacrifice	An act of slaughtering an animal or person or surrendering a possession as an offering to a deity.
salvation	Saving from sin and its consequences.
sanctity of life	The view that all life is sacred because it is made by God.
scepticism	Doubting the truth of something.
science	The systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment.



scriptures	The sacred writings of religions.
sermon	A talk on a religious or moral subject.
Shi'a	The branch of Islam with the minority of followers, Shi'a meaning 'House of Ali'.
soul	The spiritual or immaterial part of a human or animal which connects them to the divine.
spiritual	The broad concept of a belief in something beyond the self.
stewardship	The job of supervising or taking care of something.
Sunni	The branch of Islam with the majority of followers, Sunni meaning followers of the Sunnah.
Talmud	The body of Jewish civil and ceremonial law and legend.
Tanakh	The Jewish Scriptures comprising of the books of Law, the Prophets, and the Writings
theism	Belief in the existence of a god or gods.
theodicy	An argument which defends God against the problem of evil.
theology	The study of the nature of God and religious belief.
Torah	The law of God as revealed to Moses and recorded in the first five books of the Hebrew Scriptures.
traditional	Existing in or as part of a tradition; long-established.
transcendent	Outside of the universe.
trinity	The three persons of the Christian Godhead; Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
Veda	Any of the four collections forming the earliest body of Indian scripture.
worship	The feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity.



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

accuracy	Acting or performing with care and precision; within acceptable limits from a standard.
aerobic	Moderate intensity exercise that uses oxygen to break down glucose to provide energy.
aesthetic	How pleasing a skill or performance looks to the eye.
agility	Ability of the body to change direction in an efficient and effective manner.
anaerobic	High intensity exercise that breaks down glucose without using oxygen.
analyse	To examine in detail.
antagonistic pairs	Pairs of muscles that work together to bring about movement.
apply	Put into action, often applying knowledge to action or learning from one context to another.
asymmetry	In PE this usually refers to when the left- and right-hand sides of the body do not match each other.
attacking	Trying to score or put your opponent under pressure.
axis	A line around which a body/body part can turn.
balance	To maintain equilibrium when stationary or moving.
bowling	Usually in striking and fielding games, the sending of the implement to the batter.
cardiovascular	Relating to the heart and blood vessels.
catching	Using hands to prevent an object from landing on the floor.
challenge	Something that is demanding and/or needs overcoming.
circuit training	A combination of six or more exercises performed with short rest periods between them for either a set number of repetitions or a prescribed amount of time.
communication	Verbal or visual information given to others.
competency	Having sufficient skills to execute a given task successfully.
competition	A goal-orientated contest, usually between two or more players/teams with the aim of winning.
complexity	Usually involves intricate or combined movements to increase difficulty.
compositional ideas	The development of a sequence in a performance (e.g., gymnastics routine); the choreography of a dance.
concentration	In sport, this can refer to concentrating defenders (i.e., in front of the goal rather than spread out) or the act of focusing attention.
consistency	A level of performance which does not vary greatly in quality over time.
continuous	Without stopping (i.e., 'continuous skills' such as swimming and running; or 'continuous training').
control	Being able to manage or direct your performance to meet the demands of the situation.



cooperation	Individuals working together towards a common goal.
coordination	Controlling the muscular-skeletal system in harmony with the sensory system (i.e., hand-eye coordination).
defending	Trying to prevent your opponent from scoring or seizing an advantage.
describe	Set out characteristics.
design	Work out creatively/systematically.
deviance	Behaviour that goes against the moral values or laws of the sport.
discuss	Present, explain and evaluate salient points (e.g., for/against an argument).
distance	The measurement of the gap between the starting and end points.
distributed practice	Intervals between skill practice in a training session for rest or mental rehearsal.
duration	How long something occurs for (in training, this usually refers to the length of a session).
effectiveness	Achieving an intended goal.
empathy	Understanding the feelings of others.
energy balance	When energy taken in through food equals the amount of energy expended.
evaluate	Make a qualitative judgement taking into account different factors and using available knowledge/experience.
exercise	Planned physical activity to achieve a health or fitness outcome.
expertise	Gaining specialist skill(s) or knowledge.
expiration	Breathing out.
fartlek	'Speedplay' - a combination of different speeds (i.e., jog, walk, sprint) during a training session.
feedback	Information provided during or after a performance about that performance.
fielding	As an individual or team, using positioning and techniques to stop the opposition from scoring.
fitness (health-related)	The ability to meet the demands of the environment. Current level in the five components of fitness (CV, strength, muscular endurance, flexibility and body composition).
fixed practice	Repeatedly practicing a whole skill within a training session.
flexibility	Range of movement at a joint.
follow-through	To continue with a swinging motion once an object has been hit/released.
formation	The way in which a team organises itself in relation to player positions.
frequency	How often something occurs (in training this usually refers to how many times per week).
gamesmanship	Bending the rules of a sport (without actually breaking them) to gain an advantage.



health	A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being.
hydration	Absorbing sufficient water to enable the body to function effectively (roughly 2.5L per day for men and 2L for women).
intensity	How demanding something is (in training, this usually refers to the training zone in which exercise is being undertaken).
intervals	Periods of activity interspersed with periods of recovery/rest.
lactic acid	A by-product of energy production formed when the body works anaerobically.
leadership	The ability of an individual or a group of individuals to influence and guide others.
macronutrient	Nutrient required in large amounts: carbohydrate, protein and fat.
micronutrient	Nutrient required in small amounts: i.e., vitamins and minerals.
muscles	Bundles of tissue which, when they contract, enable movement of the skeleton.
nutrition	The use of food and drink to fuel the body.
overlapping	In games, making a run outside of the player in possession.
oxygen	A colourless gas which exists in large quantities in the air.
pace	A single step; also, the speed/rate of movement.
passing	In games, sending the object (i.e., ball) to a teammate.
plane	An imaginary flat surface that runs through the body allowing movement to take place (sagittal plane; frontal plane; transverse plane).
possession	Retaining the implement (i.e., ball/frisbee) which is used to score points.
power	Exerting force quickly.
psychological	Relating to the mind.
readiness	Being alert and in the correct position for the next shot or phase of activity.
receiving	In games, getting the object (i.e., ball) from a teammate.
recovery	Bringing the heart rate back down after a period of activity.
repetition	The number of times a particular exercise is repeated (usually within circuit, weight or interval training).
resilience	The ability to recover quickly from setbacks.
respect	Caring for yourself, others, equipment and the physical environment.
respiratory system	The organs involved in breathing.
rhythm	A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.
serving	The first shot of a rally.
sets	A group of repetitions, usually within circuit, weight or interval training (i.e., 3 sets of 10 repetitions).



shooting	In games, sending the playing object (i.e., ball) towards the goal.
skill	An ability that requires training to improve and perfect.
space	The gaps between defenders; an area in which to organise an activity.
speed	The rate at which something moves.
sportsmanship	Qualities of fairness, following the rules, being gracious in defeat or victory.
stance	The posture required to begin to execute a skill.
strategy	An overall plan, method or set of tactics to obtain a specific result; a broad approach to a task.
strength	The ability of a muscle or muscle group to overcome resistance.
striking	Using an implement to hit a ball in order to score.
sustained	Maintained over a period of time.
symmetry	In PE this usually refers to when the left- and right-hand sides of the body match each other if you drew an imaginary line down the midline of the body.
tackling	Making contact to retrieve possession or prevent your opponent from progressing.
tactic	A short-term plan to obtain a specific result, feeding into an overall strategy; a specific approach to a task.
technique	The physical action of performing a skill.
throwing	Releasing an object towards a target.
torque	A twisting force.
training	Undertaking a course of exercise with a goal in mind.
trajectory	The path taken by a flying object (i.e., javelin, netball).
variable practice	A training session that includes frequent changes of task so that the skill can be repeated in different situations.



MUSIC

12 bar blues	Harmonic structure used in blues.
a capella	A song for voices and no instruments.
accent	Stronger note with more emphasis.
accompaniment	Musical background.
acoustic	Instrument without amplification.
adagio	Slow tempo.
allegro	Fast tempo.
articulation	How notes are played, the separation between notes (staccato, legato).
backing	The accompaniment in jazz.
bass line	The lowest pitched part of the music.
binary form	Music in two sections, 'A B' structure.
blue note	Bending the pitch in the blues style.
blues scale	Scale used in jazz melodies and improvisation.
brass	Instruments with valves that are blown, made of metal.
cadence	End of a musical phrase.
call and response	One voice or instrument (monophonic) makes a 'call' and the rest of the group 'respond' with a similar musical phrase (homophonic).
canon	Playing the same music, starting at different times, also called a 'round'.
chord	A group of notes heard at the same time.
chorus	Includes the main hook of the song and will have the same lyrics and melody.
chromatic	Moving pitch by semitones.
composition	A musical piece (often used for instrumental music).
countermelody	Two or more independent melodies heard at the same time.
crescendo	Getting louder.
DAW	Digital audio workstation i.e., music software.
diegetic	Music that is part of the action in a film/play/TV programme, the characters can hear it.
diatonic	Moving pitch by notes of the scale.
diminuendo	Getting softer.
Dorian scale	Modal minor scale with a 'flattened' 7th.
dynamics	The loudness of the music.
EDM	Electronic dance music.
ensemble	A group of musicians playing together.
forte	Loud.
fortissimo	Very loud.



harmonic rhythm	The rate of change of the chords.
homophonic	The accompaniment has the same rhythm as the melody i.e., a melody with chords.
hook	Short, 'catchy' line from a song.
improvisation	When music is created 'in the moment'.
introduction	First section of a song, often an instrumental.
inversion	A chord where the root is not the lowest sound.
legato	Notes played smoothly and attached.
leitmotif	A short melody that is associated with a character in a film, play or TV show.
lento	Very slow tempo.
major	'Bright' sound – tone – tone pattern.
melodic decoration	Adding notes to the melody to change the shape and rhythm.
melodic hook	Hook played on instruments or sung.
melody	The tune.
melody dominated homophony	A tune and accompaniment.
metre	Organisation of pulse (in 3, in 4).
mickey mousing	When music fits precisely with a specific part of the film, often used in cartoons.
middle 8/bridge	Contrasting section in a song, often 8 bars, with new musical material.
minor	'Sad' sound – tone – semitone pattern.
modal scale	A name given to a type of natural scale (e.g., Dorian).
monophonic	One line in music i.e., A solo with no accompaniment.
motif	Short melodic and/or rhythmic idea.
musical score	Notation of combined instruments/voices.
non-diegetic	Music that is not part of the action in a film, play or tv show, the characters in the audience cannot hear it.
octave	Interval/gap between notes, 8.
orchestra	Ensemble with strings, brass, woodwind and percussion.
ostinato	Repeated rhythm.
outro	Final section of a song, sometimes called 'coda'.
pedal	Sustained note.
pentatonic	5 note scale or pattern.
percussion	Instruments that are struck with a stick or mallet.
phrase	A musical sentence—often balanced, using question and answer.
pianissimo	Very soft.
piano	Soft.



pitch	High/low sound of a note.
polyphonic	Two or more musical ideas happening at the same time.
pre chorus	Build up to the chorus in a song, with the same melody/lyrics.
presto	Quick tempo.
pulse	The main heartbeat of the music.
rhythm	Length of notes and how they are organised.
rhythmic hook	Hook based on the rhyming or repeated words of the chorus.
riff	Repeated rhythmic musical phrase.
ritardando (rit.)	Music gradually getting slower.
root note	Lowest note in a chord, often the bass.
root position chord	A chord where the root is the lowest sound.
scale	Pitches moving by step.
semitone	A half step i.e., C to C#.
skank rhythm	Offbeat chords in reggae.
soloing	Player will create a new melodic line to fit with a song's chord progression, often found in blues and jazz.
staccato	Notes played separated and detached.
stepwise movement	Moving to an adjacent note.
strings	Instruments that are bowed or plucked.
strophic	Structure featuring verses.
structure	The order of the sections in a piece of music.
swung rhythm	The first quaver in a pair is played longer than the second, typically heard in blues.
syncopation	Offbeat rhythm.
tab	Notation for guitars indicating strings and fingering.
tempo	Speed of music.
ternary	Three sections where the first and last are the same, 'A B A' structure.
texture	The layers of sound.
the head	Main riff/melody in a jazz composition.
timbre	The tone quality of a sound.
time signature	This shows how many beats are in a bar (the metre).
tonality	The key of a piece of music or individual chord i.e., minor.
tone	A whole step i.e., C to D.
underscore	When music is played at the same time as the action or dialogue in a film, play or tv show.
verse	A section of a song with the same melody and different lyrics.
woodwind	Instruments with keys that are blown.



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