# PiXL Unlock: Key Stage 5

## 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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PiXL Unlock

# ART:

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

- Develop
- Explore
- Record
- Present

Develop Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| genre | The word genre in art means a type of art such as music, drama, literature or visual arts. |
| theme | The theme is an idea that reoccurs in an artwork. |
| subject | A subject is the main idea in a piece of artwork. |
| past | The past refers to a time that's gone by or no longer exists. |
| present | Present is when something is existing or happening now. |
| location | A location is a place, position or where something is situated. |
| generate | To generate ideas means to create ideas. |
| identity | Identity refers to a person's beliefs, personality or looks. |
| unity | Unity describes when things are joined together. |
| sustained | Sustained is when something continues for a long time. |
| focused | Focused is when your work is concentrated on working towards something in particular. |
| social | The word social, in art, refers to interacting with others. |
| cultural | The word cultural, in art, refers to particular beliefs, values or attitudes associated with the arts. |
| sensory | Sensory refers to the physical senses humans have. |
| creative | To be creative in art you need to be able to use your imagination. |
| analytical | To be analytical means to carefully examine something in detail. |
| influential | The word influential describes something which has lots of influence. |
| reference | The word reference in art means something you refer to. |
| connection | The word connection describes a link to another artist, subject or media in your work. |
| tradititional | Traditional describes something that is a habit or unchanged. |
| contemporary | The word contemporary describes something produced or happening in the present. |
| historical | Historical describes something which happened in the past. |
| abstract | Abstract describes something which doesn't look like anything specific or something that exists. |
| still-life | The word still-life, in art, refers to artwork that portrays inanimate objects. |
| realism | Realism refers to a style of artwork that appears realistic. |

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| cubism | Cubism refers to a style of art where images have interlocking planes and geometric shapes. |
| surrealism | Surrealism is a style of art that is based on dream-like scenarios. |
| impressionism | Impressionism is a style of art where small brush strokes were used to create a piece of work to depict how we see scenes of everyday life. |
| expressionism | Expressionism is a style of artwork that is subjective and made for an emotional effect. |
| thematic | Thematic is when the work relates to a particular theme. |
| expressive | Expressive is when a particular thought or feeling is portrayed in a piece of artwork. |
| appearance | Appearance refers to the way that the artwork looks. |
| deconstruction | Deconstruction is when something is fragmented or distorted in some way. |
| objective | Objective is when an artwork is not influenced by the artist's own thoughts or opinions. |
| subjective | Subjective is when an artwork is influenced by the artist's own thoughts or opinions. |
| interpretation | Interpretation, in art, demonstrates the way that an artist has translated what they have learnt. |
| representational | Representational refers to the physical appearance of something. |
| perceptive | The word perceptive, in art, is when something appears in a sensitive manner. |
| stimulus | A stimulus is something that provokes a reaction and inspires. |
| ethical | Ethical is something with good morals and standards. |
| political | Political relates to public affairs and the government. |
| global influence | A global influence is something that is influenced by a wide range of people. |
| environmental | Environmental relates to human activity on the natural world. |
| sustainability | Sustainability focuses on the needs of the present without influencing future generations. |
| consumption | Consumption is about the using, eating or buying of something. |
| conceptual | The word conceptual, in art, is when the idea behind a piece of artwork is more important than the finished outcome. |
| theoretical | Theoretical refers to the theory behind a subject. |
| figuration | Figuration is the creation of a figure in the form of an outline. |

Explore Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| painting | A painting is a picture made using paint. |
| drawing | A drawing is a picture that is created using pencil or pen. |
| print-making | Print-making is the process of making artwork using a print process. |
| scuplture | A sculpture is a three-dimensional piece of art. |
| image-making | Image-making is a visual picture created to sell a product or promote a brand. |
| branding | Branding is when something is marketed. |
| advertising | Advertising is something that advertises a product or service. |
| illustration | An illustration is a picture or drawing. |
| design | A design is a plan to show what something will look like. |
| interior | An interior relates to the inside of something. |
| textiles | Textiles is a type of art where fibres are used to create something practical or decorative. |
| exploration | Exploration is where you investigate something in detail. |
| mark-making | Mark-making refers to the type of marks created in an artwork. |
| expression | Expression is to communicate how you think or feel. |
| photography | Photography is a type of art where you take or process photographs. |
| transfer | Transfer is to move something from one place to another. |
| manipulate | When you manipulate something, you have some control over it. |
| distort | To distort something is to change it from its original form. |
| relief | The word relief in art is when a piece of artwork is made using multiple layers of material that are raised. |
| application | The word application, in art, refers to the way a material is applied to a surface. |
| lens based media | Lens based media is artwork created using photography, film or animation. |
| film-based | Film-based is artwork created using film. |
| product design | Product design is a new product that is designed and sold. |
| spatial design | Spatial design is the design or renovation of interior or exterior spaces. |
| information design | Information design is when you display information in an effective manner. |
| juxtaposition | Juxtaposition means to place two or more things side by side in a piece of work. |
| problem-solving | Problem-solving is when you find a solution to a difficult problem. |
| focal point | A focal point refers to something that you are most focused on. |
| perpsective | The word perspective, in art, is when you create the illusion of three dimensions on a two-dimensional surface. |
| chiaroscuro | The word chiaroscuro refers to light and dark in a painting. |

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| dramatic | Dramatic is when something sudden happens or occurs in a piece of artwork. |
| elongated | Elongated is when something is stretched, pulled and made longer. |
| exaggerated | Exaggerated is when something is made larger or more excessive than intended. |
| construction | Construction is when something is assembled together into a composition. |
| challenge | Challenge in art is when you push your ideas to the extreme, beyond normal expectations. |
| advanced | The word advanced, in art, is when the development of an idea has gone even further. |
| methodology | Methodology in art is when a process is questioned to assess its effectiveness. |
| multidisciplinary | The word multidisciplinary, in art, is when you extract knowledge from a range of different art disciplines. |
| interdisciplinary | The word interdisciplinary, in art, is when multiple disciplines are used together - such as the concept process and tools. |
| rigorous | The word rigorous, in art, means to carefully think about and strictly apply what you have learnt. |
| integration | The word integration, in art, is where you demonstrate your understanding of what you have learnt by creating a piece in response. |
| function | Function refers to the responsibility and purpose of something. |
| complex | The word complex, in art, refers to when an artwork is made up of many different parts. |
| silhouette | A silhouette is an outline of something filled with a dark colour. |
| technical | The word technical, in art, refers to the method used to create something. |
| dominant | Dominant is when something is more significant than something else. |
| cohesive | The word cohesive, in art, refers to when all elements of a work fits together well - for example showing a clear journey from start to finish. |
| concentrated | The word concentrated, in art, is when an idea is directed towards a certain outcome. |
| accentuate | The word accentuate, in art, refers to when an artwork has a noticeable feature. |

Record Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| judgement | Judgement is when you make a decision or form an opinion about an artwork. |
| draw | To draw is to make a visual mark on something. |
| sketch | A sketch, in art, is a quick drawing. |
| plan | A plan is when you decide what you are going to do for a project. |
| decide | To decide means to make a choice about an idea after exploring numerous options. |
| practice | Practice is the process of continuing to try something out. |
| activity | An activity is when you do something. |
| note-taking | Note-taking is when you research and collect relevant information. |
| visual | A visual is when you illustrate something. |
| image | An image is how something is represented. |
| sketchbook | A sketchbook is a pad used for drawing. |
| worksheet | A worksheet, in art, is a recording on paper. |
| journal | A journal is a daily record of events. |
| secondary | A secondary source is something that has been recorded, such as an image or text. |
| skill | A skill is the ability to do something well. |
| refine | The word refine, in art, is when you seek to remove unwanted elements in a piece of artwork. |
| review | To review something, you examine it in detail in order to critique it. |
| source | A source is where something has originated from. |
| primary | A primary source is an original source used to inform an idea or drawing. |
| thoughts | Thoughts are when you think about something to provide an opinion. |
| self-evaluation | A self-evaluation is when you self-assess something. |
| concept | A concept is an idea or a plan. |
| experience | To experience is to gain knowledge through practice. |
| practical | A practical is when you actually do something. |
| annotate | To annotate you explain or comment on your own or others' work. |
| illustrate | To illustrate is to create pictures. |
| decorate | To decorate is to enhance something in order to make it look more attractive. |
| visual language | Visual language is the use of visual elements to communicate something. |
| observation | Observation is when you closely observe and look at something in detail. |
| continuity | Continuity is when something is clear and consistent. |
| dynamic | The word dynamic, in art, refers to when there are many ideas. |

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| engagement | The word engagement, in art, refers to captivating an audience. |
| substantiate | When you substantiate, in art, you provide evidence for decisions made. |
| simplification | Simplification is the process of making an idea easier to understand. |
| exemplify | The word exemplify in art is to provide a typical example of something. |
| logical | Logical describes when something is expected to happen or makes sense. |
| coherent | Coherent is when an idea is consistent and clear to understand. |
| extend thinking | When you extend thinking, you continue to question and push ideas forward. |

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| meaningful | Meaningful describes an idea with a specific purpose. |
| perception | Perception is how something is understood or interpreted by an audience. |
| response | A response is when you create a reaction to something with a visual outcome. |
| intention | Intention, in art, is when you construct a plan to show what you intend to do. |
| presentation | The word presentation, in art, is when you present something in a certain manner. |
| creative | The word creative, in art, is to use your imagination. |
| engage | To engage is to involve people in something. |
| clarify | To clarify, in art, is to make something clear to an audience. |
| legible | The word legible describes writing or text that can be read. |
| independent | To be independent is to be individual and dependent on your own ideas. |
| imaginative | To be imaginative is the ability to think about things in new ways. |
| solution | A solution is to solve a problem by reaching a final outcome. |
| conclusion | A conclusion in art is the end product. |
| final idea | A final idea is a conclusion to a project. |
| original | The word original describes something that is unique and different. |
| combination | Combination is when different parts of something are connected. |
| purposeful | Purposeful in art is when you have a definite aim. |
| insight | Insight is when you gain deep understanding. |
| mastery | Mastery is when you demonstrate extensive skill or knowledge of an art form. |
| explicit | Explicit is when something is clear and exact. |
| rigorous | Rigorous means to carefully think about and strictly apply what you have learnt. |
| realisation | Realisation is to achieve something you intended to. |
| message | A message is something you are communicating to the audience. |
| connection | A connection is a link between the work of another person, subject or media in your work. |
| development | Development is when something changes or evolves over time. |
| intellectual | The word intellectual describes an idea that is well thought out. |
| sophisticated | Sophisticated is when a wealth of experience or knowledge informs an idea. |
| significance | Significance refers to the importance of something. |
| aesthetic | Aesthetic is concerned with the beauty of a piece of artwork. |

# BUSINESS STUDIES:

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

- Business Activities, Decisions and Strategies

Business Activities, Decisions and Strategies Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| industry | The word industry, in business, refers to the market within which a business has decided to make goods or provide a service. |
| legislation | The word legislation, in business, refers to the laws a firm has to follow. |
| production | The word production, in business, refers to the manufacturing of goods by a company. |
| pollution | The word pollution, in business, refers to the damage a business makes to the environment due to its production or decision making. |
| demand | The word demand, in business, refers to how many people want the product or service offered. |
| resources | The word resources, in business, refers to the labour, land, capital and machinery available to a business. |
| compliance | The word compliance, in business, refers to the quality of a good and the regulations it has to meet. |
| business ethics | The word ethics, in business, refers to the moral decision making of a firm. |
| satisfaction | The word satisfaction, in business, refers to how consumers feel about making a purchase from that company. |
| environment | The word environment, in business, refers to the business environment within which a business exists, including competition, the economy and government legislation. |
| sustainability | The word sustainability, in business, refers to the use of resources and suppliers which does not lead to environmental damage. |
| strategy | The word strategy, in business, refers to the long-term decision making of a firm and the direction it wishes to travel. |
| external | The word external, in business, refers to the activities which happen outside of the firm. |
| perishable | The word perishable, in business, refers to goods which have a sell by date or best before usage date. |
| synergy | The word synergy, in business, refers to the joining of the resources of two businesses and the end result being of greater value than of the two individual businesses. 1+1 = more than 2! |
| waste | The word waste, in business, refers to the amount of goods which may be thrown away by a firm at a cost to their profitability. |
| efficiency | The word efficiency, in business, refers to the processes and decision making throughout the firm in making goods and services. |
| policy | The word policy, in a firm, means the rules a firm has made for customer guidance. |
| finished goods | The term finished goods, in business, refers to those products which have been manufactured from raw materials and are ready for sale to the public. |

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| failure | The word failure, in business, means when a company has not met its aims and objectives in either the long or short term. |
| surplus | The word surplus, in business, means a greater provision of goods than is demanded by the market. |
| unforeseen | The word unforeseen, in business, refers to those events which a business cannot plan for and did not expect to happen. |
| regulation | The word regulation, in business, means the laws a business has to follow in that industry and/or country. |
| remuneration | The word remuneration, in business, means payment to staff in return for their services, time and skill. |
| stock control | The term stock control refers to the careful management of stock within a business, ensuring there is always enough to meet demand. |
| capacity utilisation | The term capacity utilisation means the percentage of total available capacity a firm may be using at any one point in time. |
| mission statement | The term mission statement refers to the overarching long term reason for a firm's existence. |
| capital intensive | The term capital intensive refers to activities which rely heavily on the use of machinery in a firm. |
| overtrading | The word overtrading refers to the business practice of rapid growth which the company fails to manage effectively. |
| Kaizen | The word Kaizen originates from Japan and means continuous improvement. |
| Ansoff's Matrix | The term Ansoff's Matrix refers to a strategic marketing planning philosophy helping a business determine its product and market growth strategy. |
| downsizing | The term downsizing, in business, refers to a business choosing to shrink in size by selling assets, or losing product ranges and decreasing staff numbers. |
| corporate culture | The term corporate culture refers to the way things are done in that specific business which are not necessarily written down in policy. |
| quality control | The term quality control refers to the practice of checking the quality of manufactured goods throughout the process to meet agreed standards. |
| lead time | The term lead time refers to the length of time between ordering replacement stock and its arrival at the company. |
| TQM | The term TQM refers to Total Quality Management where a firm aims for zero defects and ultimate customer satisfaction. |
| buffer stock | The term buffer stock refers to the amount of stock a firm holds in reserve in case there is a sudden change in the amount demanded/increase in lead time for replacement stock. |
| JIT | The term JIT refers to Just in Time and is a stock control method whereby replacement stock arrives exactly when it is needed at a firm. |
| relocating | The word relocating, in business, refers to when a business chooses to move operations to a different part of the country or world. |
| lean production | The term lean production refers to the process of minimising waste whilst maintaining quality standards in a firm. |
| benchmarking | The term bench marking refers to the management process of understanding a firm's current position in the market and then looking outward at best practice and implementing these changes. |
| diversification | The term diversification, in business, refers to the changes made by a business to its core product/service offerings. |

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| PESTLE | The term PESTLE, in business, refers to external impacts on a company's decision making: political, economic, social, technological, legal and environmental. |
| outsourcing | The word outsourcing refers to the practice of a company using the expertise of external companies to complete business processes for them, in return for a fee. |

# COMPUTER SCIENCE:

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

- Problem-solving, Programming and Algorithms.

Problem-solving, Programming and Algorithms Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| abstraction | Abstraction is the process of removing unnecessary details from a problem. |
| aggregation | Aggregation is a type of association between classes where there is a weak relationship between the classes. |
| algorithm | An algorithm is a set of steps that, when followed, will carry out a specific task. |
| append | Append means to add something to the end of a written document; in computer science this is often a text file. |
| attribute | An attribute is a quality or feature that is an inherent part of something. |
| automation | Automation is the method of designing and implementing a model or system that automatically controls a process, with the intention of reducing human input. |
| branching | Branching is when a program is instructed to execute a different set of instructions than it would if it continued to execute instructions sequentially. |
| class | The word class, in computer science, means a blueprint or template for an object. |
| complexity | The word complexity, in computer science, refers to the how fast or slow an algorithm performs. |
| component | A component is a part of a larger whole. |
| computation | Computation is the act of following a set of steps that incorporate maths and/or logic to arrive at a desired solution. |
| concurrently | Concurrently means when more than one thing happens or is done at the same time. |
| condition | A condition, in computer science, is a feature of a programming language where different computations or actions are performed depending on whether a boolean condition equated to true or false. |
| constant | A constant is a stored value that, unlike a variable, cannot change while the program is running. |
| constructor | A constructor, in computer science, is a special method of a class that is used to initialise an object of that type. |
| decomposition | Decomposition is breaking a problem down into smaller parts that are individually easier to solve. |
| encapsulation | The word encapsulation, in computer science, refers to combining elements to create a new entity. |
| execute | Execute is when a computer program (and instructions contained within it) are run. |
| exponent | An exponent is a quantity representing the power to which some other quantity is raised. |
| function | A function is a subroutine that returns a value to the routine it was called from. |
| global variable | A global variable can be accessed from any routine in the program. |

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| heuristic | The word heuristic, in computer science, means approaching a problem by looking to implement a solution that may not be optimal or perfect. |
| inheritance | The word inheritance, in computer science, refers to when a sub class receives its attributes and methods from a parent or super class. |
| input | Input is when data is passed into a system. |
| instantiation | Instantiation is when a new object/an instance of a class is created. |
| interface | The word Interface, in the programming unit of computer science, means a set of methods that unrelated classes may implement. |
| intractable | Intractable refers to a problem that does not have a polynomial time solution. |
| iteration | Iteration is when a series of commands are repeated until a condition is met. |
| local variable | A local variable can only be accessed in the subroutine in which it was created; when the subroutine finishes executing the variable is destroyed. |
| method | The word method, in computer science, is the term for a behaviour that an object of a class can display. |
| modular | The word modular, in computer science, refers to dividing a computer program into separate sub programs. |
| output | Output is when data is passed out of a system. |
| polymorphism | Polymorphism is the ability for an attribute, method or function to take on multiple forms. |
| private | The word private, in computer science, refers to methods and attributes that can only be accessed by code from within that class. |
| procedure | A procedure is a section of code that can be called from elsewhere in the program but does not return a value. |
| protected | The word protected, in computer science, refers to a method or attribute of a class that has restricted but not private access. |
| public | The word public, in computer science, refers to methods and attributes that can be accessed by code from anywhere in the program. |
| recursion | Recursion is when a subroutine that is defined in terms of itself is executed. |
| sequence | A sequence is a series of tasks or events carried out one after the other. |
| tractable | A tractable problem is one that has a polynomial time solution. |
| traverse | Traverse refers to the act of moving over, along or through something. |
| variable | A variable is a name given to a memory location where data is stored during the execution of a program. |

# DRAMA:

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

- Devising
- Performing
- Theatre in Practice

Devising Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| catastrophe | In drama, the catastrophe is the final resolution in a narrative plot which brings the piece to a close. |
| subplot | In drama, the subplot is a secondary strand of the plot that supports the main story arc. |
| recognition | In drama, recognition refers to dramatic moments in different genres that typify the works. |
| ritual | In drama, a ritual is a sequence of activities involving gestures, words, and objects, performed in a sequestered place, and performed according to set sequence. |
| collaboration | Collaboration refers to the process of working with others to produce an end result. |
| interpretive strategies | In drama, interpretive strategies relate to strategies used to explore ideas while engaging others in the creative process. |
| fluidity | In drama, fluidity relates to smooth movement of people on stage or a clear story arc. |
| rationale | In drama, rationale relates to the reasons behind decisions made during the creative process. |
| inspiration | Inspiration relates to the mental stimulation to try something creative. |
| cue-sheets | In drama, cue-sheets relate to the recording of the triggers for a change in lighting, music or set. |
| specialism | In drama, the word specialism relates to a theatre worker's main area of expertise. |
| catharsis | Catharsis is the purification of emotions through art. |
| refinement | Refinement refers to the process of making small changes to improve a finished performance. |
| innovation | Innovation relates to the process of bringing new ideas and methods to a specialism. |
| denouement | In drama, the denouement relates to the resolution of the main narrative. |
| dynamics | In drama, dynamics relate to the rhythm and pace of a scene. |
| falling action | Falling action refers to the elements of the plot following the climax when the main problem of the narrative is resolved. |
| episodic | The word episodic refers to a plot structure where scenes are linked by character but not by plot or purpose. |
| conventions | In drama, conventions are rules which the actors and audience are familiar with. |
| interplay | Interplay relates to the way in which two or more characters or actions affect each other. |
| pathos | In drama, pathos is when you connect with an audience on an emotional level. |
| proxemics | In drama, proxemics is how characters are placed within a scene to communicate status, relationships and situation. |

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| experimentation | In drama, experimentation relates to the process of trying unique and radical ways to convey meaning to an audience. |
| suspension of disbelief | Suspension of disbelief is when an audience is willing to accept and believe in something surreal and unusual. |
| synchronisation | Synchronisation relates to the coordination of movement to occur at the same time. |
| perspective | A perspective is a particular attitude or point of view. |

Performing Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| empathy | Empathy is the ability to understand how someone else may be feeling. |
| physicality | In drama, physicality refers to the way in which a character moves and behaves in order to communicate their emotional state. |
| practitioner | A practitioner is someone actively engaged in their chosen art form. |
| protagonist | The protagonist is the leading character in the play. |
| reversal | The reversal is the unravelling of the plot at the conclusion of a performance. |
| stock character | A stock character is an overused, instantly recognisable stereotype. |
| production values | Production values refer to the lighting, sound, scenery and props used in a performance. |
| impact | In drama, impact refers to the degree of influence a drama element can have on a performance or an audience. |
| soundscape | In drama, soundscape is an explorative strategy in which performers use their voice and body to create the sounds of a specific setting. |
| split focus | In drama, split focus is an explorative strategy which allows two or more scenes to be performed on stage at the same time. |
| stance | In drama, stance refers to how a character uses their body whilst in the standing position. |
| Aristotle's Poetics | Aristotle's Poetics refers to the philosopher's dramatic theory. |
| accent | In drama, accent refers to a specific way in which a character speaks depending on their nationality or social standing. |
| complication | In drama, the complication is the element of the narrative that causes greatest conflict. |
| spatial relationships | In drama, spatial relationships refer to the distance between characters on stage. |
| exodus | In Greek theatre, the exodus was the final scene in the performance. |
| flat characters | Flat characters are two-dimensional and don't change their perspective throughout a play. |
| antagonist | In drama, the antagonist refers to the character who is at odds with the protagonist. |
| intonation | Intonation refers to the different stress or tone in words when speaking. |
| tragic flaw | In drama, a tragic flaw is the protagonist's main weakness of character. |
| dynamism | In drama, dynamism is the strength and energy a performer brings to their performance. |
| inflection | Inflection refers to the change in volume or pitch of a performer's vocal delivery. |
| exposition | The exposition is the beginning of the play which establishes the world of the story. |

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| hubris | Hubris is the tragic flaw of pride and arrogance that results in a character receiving their comeuppance. |
| foil | In drama, a foil refers to a character whose traits contrast with those of the protagonist. |
| vignette | A vignette play refers to a series of short scenes on a specific theme, concept or idea. |
| resolution | The resolution is the point in the play where the main problem or dilemma is worked out. |
| foreshadowing | In drama, foreshadowing refers to the technique of making the audience aware of what is to come later. |
| repertory | In drama, a repertory refers to the plays that an acting group are experienced with and regularly perform. |
| peripeteia | In drama, peripeteia refers to a character's sudden reversal of fortune. |

## Theatre in Practice Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| annotation | An annotation is a note added to a script. |
| faultless | Faultless refers to a performance that cannot be improved. |
| suitability | In drama, the word suitability refers to how well an actor is matched to a role. |
| farce | A farce is a comedy play that relies on ridiculous events and scarcely believable plot twists. |
| promenade | In drama, promenade refers to a staging style wherein the performance may take place in a variety of locations throughout a venue, including scenarios where the actors mingle with the audience. |
| configuration | In drama, configuration refers to the form and layout of the stage area. |
| design fundamentals | Design fundamentals refer to the principles on which key ideas are based. |
| theatre in education | Theatre in education is the use of performance skills in schools to teach specific values and ideals. |
| multiculturalism | Multiculturalism refers to the amalgamation of beliefs, values and ideals from a variety of different cultures and countries. |
| substance | In drama, substance relates to a performance that includes great depth and detail. |
| sensitivity | In drama, sensitivity refers to the degree of common decency within a performance so as not to hurt people's feelings when confronting difficult topics. |
| logical | If something is logical, it is rational and well thought out. |
| systematic | Systematic refers to the methodical process of following a plan or outline of ideas. |
| Commedia dell'arte | Commedia dell'arte refers to a 16th century, Italian, comedic theatrical style that was completely improvised. |
| deus ex machina | Deus ex machina refers to the technique of adding in an extra character to help solve a difficult issue in a convoluted plot. |
| epic theatre | Epic theatre is a 20th century political movement in drama. |
| minimalistic | Minimalistic refers to theatre design that is stark and simple. |
| naturalistic | The word naturalistic refers to a performance style that closely imitates real life. |

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| non-naturalistic | In drama, non-naturalistic refers to performances that do not represent everyday life in a realistic way. |
| in media res | In media res refers to the technique of beginning a performance in the middle of the story. |
| Theatre of the Absurd | Theatre of the Absurd is a drama form that is nonsensical, confusing and lacking in realism or logical plot development. |
| critique | In drama, critique refers to the analytical assessment of drama theory or practice. |
| methodology | In drama, methodology refers to the philosophical and theoretical analysis of theatre practice. |
| Theatre of Cruelty | Theatre of cruelty is a drama form which aims to shock and intimidate its audience. |
| Theare of the Oppressed | Theatre of the Oppressed was developed in the 1950s and utilised many interactive drama techniques. |
| expressionism | In drama, expressionism refers to a European, modernist movement which aimed at distorting recognisable elements of the world for emotional effects. |
| ensemble theatre | Ensemble theatre refers to a close group of actors who work together to produce dramatic productions. |
| constructivism | In drama, constructivism relates to an interpretive approach to the processes used in drama in education. |
| socio-political | In drama, socio-political refers to the combination of social and political factors in a performance. |
| theoretical | Theoretical refers to the study of drama rather than using it in a practical sense. |
| consonance | In drama, consonance refers to the compatibility and harmony between ideas and actions. |
| compatibility | Compatibility refers to how well two or more things are able to work alongside each other without friction or tension. |
| verbatim theatre | Verbatim theatre is a form of documentary theatre in which plays are devised from the exact words spoken by those interviewed about a particular topic. |

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

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

- Language and Identity
- Language Change
- Language Acquisition
- Grammar

Language & Identity Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| represent | The word represent, in English language, means how language is used to portray certain groups or concepts. |
| projects | The word projects, in English language, means to convey outwardly. |
| authoritative | The word authoritative means to be assertive and powerful in tone or language. |
| perceive | The word perceive, in English language, means to interpret language or identity in a certain way. |
| perception | The word perception means the way something has been interpreted. |
| preconceived | The word preconceived means to hold views and ideas without necessary proof or full knowledge. |
| preconception | The word preconception means a prejudice or opinion that individuals hold. |
| subtle | The word subtle means something delicate or indirect. |
| insinuate | The word insinuate means to hint at or refer to indirectly. |
| enunciate | The word enunciate means to say each word clearly. |
| façade | The word façade means to present a front or persona that is not a natural one. |
| brusque | The word brusque, in English language, means abrupt or blunt in terms of language use. |
| charisma | The word charisma means an appealing sense of charm and attractiveness. |
| epitome | The word epitome means the perfect example or pinnacle of something. |
| typical | The word typical means a common or usual feature. |
| atypical | The word atypical, in English language, means an unusual feature in language use. |
| stigma | The word stigma means a shameful or disgraceful association. |
| idiosyncratic | The word idiosyncratic means a feature unique or peculiar to an individual. |
| quintessential | The word quintessential means the perfect example. |
| esoteric | The word esoteric, in English language, means language that is so specialised it can only be understood by a small number of people. |
| presupposition | The word presupposition means something that is assumed before discussions or arguments begin. |
| accent | The word accent means the way that someone pronounces their words based on their location and/or class. |
| dialect | The word dialect means the way someone uses language, particularly grammar and lexis, based on their location and/social group. |

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|---|---|
| idiolect | The word idiolect means the language unique or peculiar to an individual. |
| sociolect | The word sociolect means the language unique or peculiar to a social group. |
| jargon | The word jargon means the specialist words unique to a certain professional group. |
| plosive | The word plosive means consonant sounds such as b, p or k, made by air flow being stopped and then suddenly released. |
| fricative | The word fricative means consonant sounds such as f, v and th, made by exhaling breath through the teeth or lips. |
| rhotic | The word rhotic means accents which pronounce the /r/ before consonants in words like first and at the end of words like car. |
| rhoticity | The word rhoticity means the frequency of rhotic sounds in an accent. |
| glottal stop | The phrase glottal stop means the stopping of air flow which is often used in place of other sounds. |
| hiatus resolution | The phrase hiatus resolution, in English language, means the way to pronounce two different vowel sounds in adjacent syllables. |
| schwa | The word schwa, in English language, means the mid-central vowel represented by the upside-down e in the IPA. |
| colloquialism | The word colloquialism means the conversational or casual use of language. |
| slang | The word slang means a style of language that is informal and typically limited to a certain group of people or situation. |
| register | The word register, in English language, means the variety of language used in a specific situation. |
| tenor | The word tenor, in English language, means the relationship between participants and their purpose. |
| appropriacy | The word appropriacy, in English language, means the suitability of language in certain situations. |

## Language Change Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| status | The word status, in English language, means the position or power of an individual speaker. |
| prestige | The word prestige, in English language, means the level of respect or admiration language receives. |
| mobility | The word mobility, in English language, means people's ability to change their location or social status. |
| aspire | The word aspire, in English language, refers to people wanting to use more prestigious forms to sound like a higher class speaker. |
| aspiration | The word aspiration means a desire or longing, often for status or social position. |
| conjugation | The word conjugation, in English language, means the way verbs change in languages that use inflections. |
| ideology | The word ideology means the values or beliefs of a text and/or writer. |
| positioning | The word positioning, in English language, means to manipulate the audience into holding a specific viewpoint. |
| standing | The word standing, in English language, means the social status or position of a speaker. |

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|---|---|
| arbitrary | The word arbitrary, in English language, means random or personal changes to language with no clear reason. |
| inconsistent | The word inconsistent means variable and without a common pattern. |
| variation | The word variation, in English language, means the distinct regional or global differences between versions of English. |
| adopt | The word adopt, in English language, means to take on the linguistic elements of other speakers, writers or languages. |
| diaspora | The word diaspora, in English language, means the spread of people from their homeland. |
| etymology | The word etymology means the study of the origins and changes in meaning of particular words. |
| collocation | The word collocation, in English language, means groups or pairs of words that commonly go together. |
| idiom | The word idiom means a metaphorical phrase whose meaning cannot immediately be identified. |
| inflection | The word inflection, in English language, refers to the change in the form of a word to show a change in the grammatical value or class. |
| acronym | The word acronym means the use of the initials of a phrase or title to create a new word. |
| affixation | The word affixation, in English language, refers to the process of creating new words by adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words. |
| blending | The word blending, in English language, means to create new words by combining parts of existing words. |
| borrowing | The word borrowing, in English language, means the adoption of a word from another language. |
| compounding | The word compounding, in English language, refers to the process of creating new words by combining two existing words. |
| eponym | The word eponym, in English language, refers to the naming of something based on its inventor/creator. |
| clipping | The word clipping, in English language, refers to the formation of words by reducing longer words. |
| amelioration | The word amelioration, in English language, refers to the semantic change of word whereby it gains a more positive load. |
| pejoration | The word pejoration, in English language, refers to the semantic change of a word whereby it gains a more negative load. |
| conversion | The word conversion, in English language, refers to the semantic change of a word as it changes word class. |
| narrowing | The word narrowing, in English language, refers to the process whereby a word loses its previously more general and inclusive meanings. |
| broadening | The word broadening, in English language, refers to the process whereby a word gains a more generalised meaning. |
| regularisation | The word regularisation, in English language, refers to the process whereby irregular forms are changed to regular ones. |

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| substitution | The word substitution, in language acquisition, is a process of simplification where the child replaces one phoneme for another. |
| virtuous error | The phrase virtuous error refers to an understandable error made when using language. |
| schema | The term schema refers to the mental structure of ideas or knowledge that children use to process current and new information. |
| hypernym | The word hypernym means the larger category of something such as colour or animal. |
| hyponym | The word hyponym refers to the more specific elements within a hypernym. |
| orthography | The word orthography refers to the conventional system of spelling and punctuation within a language. |
| deletion | The word deletion, in language acquisition, is a process of simplification where the child deletes certain phonemes or syllables. |
| lexicon | The word lexicon, in language acquisition, means the vocabulary of a person. |
| overgeneralisation | The word overgeneralisation, in language acquisition, refers to the application of grammatical rules where they are not appropriate. |
| overextension | The word overextension describes the process where children use one term to refer to a range of other items. |
| metalinguistic | The word metalinguistic means to understand that there is sometimes a greater meaning beyond the literal interpretation of language. |
| metalanguage | The word metalanguage refers to the terms and lexis used to discuss language. |
| articulation | The word articulation means the clear pronunciation of words and sounds. |
| consonant cluster | The phrase consonant cluster refers to two or more consonants that are placed next to each other, each still making a distinct phoneme. |
| mimic | The word mimic means to copy or imitate. |
| acquire | The word acquire means to gain skill or knowledge. |
| acquisition | The word acquisition means the gain of skills or knowledge. |
| enhance | The word enhance means to develop or strengthen. |
| maturation | The word maturation is the process of maturing or aging. |
| model | The word model, in language acquisition, means to demonstrate something for a child. It can be used as a noun or verb. |
| inadvertently | The word inadvertently means to do something accidentally or without intention. |
| competence | The word competence, in language acquisition, refers to the child's knowledge of the systems of their native language. |
| performance | The word performance, in language acquisition, refers to the child's ability to communicate with language. |
| interaction | The word interaction, in language acquisition, refers to the social contact and communication children have with others. |
| socialisation | The word socialisation, in language acquisition, refers to the process of socially mixing with others. |
| convention | The word convention, in language acquisition, refers to the use of typical features in a piece of writing. |
| musculature | The word musculature means the arrangement of muscles. |

Grammar Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| verb | A verb is defined as a word which describes an action, state or occurrence. |
| adjective | An adjective is defined as a word which modifies a noun or acts as the complement after the verb 'to be'. |
| adverb | An adverb is defined as a word which modifies a verb, adjective or a whole clause. |
| noun | A noun is defined as a word used to name things, emotions or people. Nouns can be proper, common, collective or abstract. |
| conjunction | A conjunction is defined as a word which links two words or phrases together. |
| pronoun | A pronoun is defined as a word used in place of a noun. |
| suffix | A suffix is defined as a morpheme placed at the end of a word. |
| prefix | A prefix is defined as a morpheme placed at the beginning of a word. |
| homophone | A homophone is defined as a word which sounds like another but is spelled differently. |
| collective noun | A collective noun is defined as the term used to define a group of things, e.g. a pride of lions. |
| synonym | A synonym is defined as a word which shares a similar meaning to another. |
| determiner | A determiner is defined as a word which specifies a noun and can be in the form of an article, a possessive or a quantifier. |
| antonym | An antonym is defined as a word's opposite in meaning. |
| relative pronoun | A relative pronoun is defined as a word which connects a phrase or clause to the noun. |
| active voice | The active voice is demonstrated when the subject precedes the object. |
| passive voice | The passive voice is demonstrated when the object precedes the subject. |
| infinitive | An infinitive is the verb in its basic form and typically begins with 'to'. |
| perfect tense | The perfect tense is defined as the form of a verb which describes a completed action. |
| progressive tense | The progressive tense is defined as the form of a verb which describes events in progress, often called the continuous. |
| noun phrase | A noun phrase is defined as a phrase with a noun as its head. |
| imperative mood | The imperative mood refers to the form of the verb used for direct commands and uses the zero infinitive form. |
| indicative mood | The indicative mood refers to the form of the verb used to make statements. |
| interrogative mood | The interrogative mood refers to sentences or utterances where the auxiliary form is inverted and placed before the subject to form a question. |

# ENGLISH LITERATURE:

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

- Features of Language
- Features of Structure
- Literary Theory
- Context, Culture and Society

Features of Language Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| verse | A verse is writing that has a metrical rhythm and usually also rhyme. |
| interpretation | An interpretation is an understanding or explanation of meaning or meanings. |
| anthropomorphism | Anthropomorphism is the giving of human characteristics or behaviour to non-human entities, such as animals, objects or gods. |
| aesthetics | Aestehetics is a set of principles that outline how something looks and how its beauty is perceived. |
| elegant | Elegant is the characteristic of being both graceful and stylish. |
| witty | Witty is the characteristic of a quick or clever humour. |
| patterned | Patterned means a regular or repeated form or idea. |
| controlled | Controlled means to be deliberately restricted or restrained. |
| empiricism | Empiricism is the theory that knowledge is learned primarily through what we experience through our senses. |
| ambiguity | Ambiguity is the quality of having, or being open to, more than one interpretation. |
| auditory imagery | Auditory imagery is an image created by sounds. |
| denotation | A denotation is the primary or literal meaning of a word. |
| parrhesia | Parrhesia is the act of speaking frankly, with boldness, even if what is spoken is not popular opinion. |
| ecphonesis | Ecphonesis is an exclamatory phrase that is emotional or emotive. |
| antanaclasis | Antanaclasis is a rhetorical device where a word or phrase is repeated but with a different meaning with each use. |
| polypoton | Polypoton is a literary device where the writer repeats the root of a word but uses it in different words. |
| ekphrasis | An ekphrasis is a vivid or dramatic description of an artwork or, in ancient times, an person, place or thing. |
| melancholy | Melancholy is a feeling of deep and thoughtful sadness. |
| blurring of genres | Blurring of genres is the mixing of two or more genres. |
| pragmatographia | Pragmatographia is a detailed or vivid description of an event. |
| reification | In rhetoric, reification is the procress of treating something that is abstract or unreal as real and substantive. Often, this oversimplifies ideas or asserts that opinions or ideas are factual truths. |
| free verse | Free verse can be defined as poetry without the constructs of rhythm and rhyme. |

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| blank verse | Blank verse has a regular metre, often iambic pentameter, but no regular rhyme scheme. |
| syncope | Syncope is the omission of sounds or letters from words. For example, primary is often pronounced as 'prime-ry'. |
| aporia | Aporia is a rhetorical device where the speaker expresses doubt about how to proceed or challenge a point. Often, the doubt is feigned to challenge or mock the opposing speaker or view. |
| hypophora | Hypophora is when a writer asks a question and answers it directly afterwards. |
| epithet | An epithet is a word or phrase that is used in place of an original name, often in praise or criticism. They become common usage through time, e.g. Alfred the Great. |
| gustatory imagery | Gustatory imagery is imagery that evokes taste, rather than general images. |
| Cavalier lyricists | Cavalier lyricists were lyric poets whose Royalist writings were designed to glorify the crown in the time of King Charles I. |

## Features of Structure Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| characterisation | Characteristation is the act of constructing the features of a fictional character. |
| narrative structure | Narrative structure is the events and their order in a narrative. |
| central figure | A central figure is the leading, or one of the leading characters, in a narrative. |
| resolution | The resolution in a narrative is the part where the main problem is resolved or concluded. |
| tragedy | A tragedy is a narrative form that includes the tragic downfall of a hero caused by their own flaws and actions. |
| epic | In literature, an epic is a long narrative, often in poetic form, concerning heroic deeds. |
| omniscient narrator | An omniscient narrator is a narrator who is all-seeing and all-knowing, meaning that they can express the thoughts and feelings of all characters. |
| comedy | Comedy is a literary genre that is amusing and usually includes a happy or light-hearted ending. |
| satire | Satire is a literary genre that uses humour, irony and exaggeration to expose, mock and criticise society, politics and corruption. |
| melodrama | Melodrama is a literary genre that has a sensationalised plot designed to appeal to the audience's emotions. |
| dichotomy | A dichotomy is a rhetorical and literary technique that shows opposition or contradiction between two parts of the same thing or idea, sometimes within the same character. |
| subversion | Subversion is the process of reversing the values, principles or structures of an established system, such as the political system. |
| didactic | A didactic text is one that is designed to teach or dictate thoughts and ideas to the reader or audience. |
| climax | A climax of a narrative is the most intense or important moment, often the culmination of other events. |
| diacope | A diacope is where a writer repeats a short phrase with only a small number of words between. |
| antithetic parallelism | Antithetic parallelism is rhetorical device where the writer uses contrasting ideas in their parallelism. |

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|---|---|
| monostich | A monostich is a poem that only has one line. |
| adumbrate | To adumbrate is the process of outlining something. In literature, to adumbrate can also be to foreshadow. |
| anagnorisis | An anagnorisis is the moment in a narrative, usually in a tragedy, when a character realises their true nature, identity or the reality of their situation. |
| analogy | An analogy is a comparison of one thing to another, usually where a fictional construct represents something in the real world, often in order to highlight particular features of the latter. |
| exposition | Exposition is the process of exposing the reader or audience to background information about a character, setting or event. |
| parenthesis | A perenthesis is a word or phrase aside, usually punctuated by a pair of commas, brackets or dashes. |
| denouement | The denouement is the very ending of a narrative, usually where all parts of the story are concluded. |
| lyric poetry | Lyric poetry is poetry that explores strong emotions, usually in the first person. It originates from Greek poetry that was accompanied by music played on the lyre. |
| digressive time | Digressive time is when the plot of a narrative is not chronological. |
| progressive time | Progressive time is when the plot of a narrative is chronological. |
| philosophical reflection | A philosophical reflection is an examination and evaluation of life and the human experience, using ideas from philosophy. |
| frame-story | A frame story is a story that is used to frame and link additional stories that exist within it. |
| metafiction | Metafication is a literary device where the writer deliberately emphasises the literariness of the conventions, often to highlight their artificiality. |
| in media res | In media res means in the middle of the story, often in a sequence of action. Some texts begin in the middle of this action. |
| time-shift narrative | A time-shift narrative is a narrative whose plot moves backwards and forwards in time. |
| prolepsis | In rhetoric, prolepsis is anticipating the counter argument and offering a rebuttal. |
| flat-character | A flat-characater is a character who is straightforward and who does not undergo significant changes during a narrative. |
| round-character | A round-character is a character who is life-like, with complex emotions, who undergoes development throughout the narrative. |
| narrative gap | A narrative gap is a device where part of the narrative is left untold to the reader. |
| motif | A motif is a dominant or reoccuring idea in a text or work of art. |
| foreword | A foreward is a brief introduction to a book and is usually not written by the author. |
| absurdist drama | Absurdist drama is a genre of theatre that developed post-WW2 in Europe and was categorised by an existentialist philosophy where human existence was meaningless and confusion reigned. |
| allegory | In literature, an allegory is a piece of work with a deeper, hidden meaning, often one of a social or political commentary. |
| canto | A canto is a section of a long poem. |
| stichomythia | Stichomythia is a device where two characters speak alternating rhyming lines of verse, a technique that originated from Greek drama. |

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| metalepsis | A metalepsis is where a new figure of speech is made by referring to something from a previous figure of speech. |
| epanelepsis | Epanelepsis is the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and end of a clause or sentence. |
| hyperbation | Hyperbation is the reordering of the usual word order for emphasis. |

## Literary Theory Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| criticism | In literature, criticism is the analysis and evaluation of texts and parts of texts. |
| lens | In literature, a lens is a way of looking at a text. The lenses are made up of different literary theories and world views. |
| critique | In literature, a critique is an analysis and evaluation of texts and parts of texts. |
| Marxism | Marxism is the theory of politics and economics developed by Karl Marx, which was later developed by their followers as the basis of socialism. |
| Karl Marx | Karl Marx was a German philosopher, economist and historian who established the revolutionary theory of Marxism. |
| Marxist philosophy | A Marxist philosophy is a philosophy or outlook defined by Marxism, whereby the class struggle is the central element to understanding societies. |
| feminism | Feminism is the advocacy of women's rights in order to achieve equality for women. |
| feminist | A feminist is a person who supports the cause of feminism, working towards equality for women. |
| narrative | A narrative is a story in either written or spoken form. |
| post-colonialism | Post-colonialism is the study of the legacy of colonialism on people and their lands. |
| ideology | An ideology is a system of ideas that usually form the basis of political and economical thoughts. |
| consciousness | Consciousness is the awareness of one's being and surroundings. |
| determinism | Determinism is a belief that events and circumstances are determined by external forces and not by the will of individuals. |
| materialist | A materialist is a person who holds great value in material possessions. In philosophy, a materialist is a person who believes that nothing truly exists except matter and that thought and consciousness cannot exist without matter. |
| idealist | An idealist is a person who is led by their ideals more than other practical considerations. |
| reify | To reify is to make something that is abstract more concrete. |
| theory | A theory is a system of ideas that aims to explain something. |
| overt | Overt means something that is done plainly or openly. |
| covert | Covert means something that is hidden or not openly acknowledged. |
| communism | Communism is the system of social organisation where all property is owned by the community and resources are distributed by need. |
| representation | Representation is the process of using signs to stand for or to symbolise other things. In literature, representation is the process of presenting something in a particular way. |
| exploitative | Exploitative means to treat people badly for personal gain. |
| stereotypical | Stereotypical describes a view that is often widely held but which is based on over-simplified ideas of a particular thing or people. |

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|---|---|
| gynocriticism | Gynocriticism is a way of evaluating women's literature through the lens of a female framework. |
| psychodynamics | Psychodynamics are the interactions between the emotional and mental forces that determine personality and behaviour. |
| universalism | Universalism is an idea or concept that can be applied universally. In religion, it is the belief that all people will eventually be saved by God. |
| psychosexual | Psychosexual describes the psychological aspects of sexuality and sexual acts. |
| queer theory | Queer theory is a field of literary criticism based on LGBTQ+ readings and issues. |
| the literary canon | The literary canon is a collection of works that represent high art and those considered most important and influential. |
| flat character | A flat characater is a character who is straightforward and who does not undergo significant changes during a narrative. |
| phenomenal | Phenomenal describes something that is exceptional, usually exceptionally good. |
| phallogecentrism | Phallogocentrism is the theory that masculine issues are favoured in the construction of meaning in texts. |
| reification | In rhetoric, reification is the procress of treating something that is abstract or unreal as real and substantive. Often, this oversimplifies ideas or asserts that opinions or ideas are factual truths. |
| paradoxically | Paradoxically describes an action that appears absurd or self-contradictory. |
| male gaze | The male gaze is the act of viewing women in art as primarily sexual objects, to be viewed by heterosexual men for pleasure. |
| conditioning | Conditioning is the process of making a behavioural or emotional response more frequent by reinforcing it with acceptance as normal or with reward. |
| androtexts | Androtexts are texts written by men. |
| gynotexts | Gynotexts are texts written by women. |
| new historicism | New historicism is a literary theory that seeks to understand texts through their contexts and understand history and context through literature. |
| ecocriticism | Ecocriticism is the literary theory of evaluating how texts explore the nature and environmental concerns. |
| psychoanalytic criticism | Psychoanalytic criticism is a literary theory based on Freud's principles or psychoanalysis and often asserts that all characters are manifestations of the author's own psyche. |
| anthropocentrism | Anthropocentrism is a way of interpreting literature with a human-centered point of view. |
| canonical status | In literature, canonical status is the state of being accepted as part of the literary cannon. |

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| masculinity | Masculinity means possessing qualities traditionally associated with men. |
| femininity | Femininity means possessing qualities traditionally associated with women. |
| cultural construction | A cultural construction is a construct that is formed by culture and society, rather than by other predetermined factors, such as biology. |
| Paganism | Paganism is a religion that predates Christianity. In modern times, Paganism includes the worship of nature. |
| identity | Identify is the feature that determine who or what something is. |
| mise-en-scene | Mise-en-scene is the arrangement of a set, including the props and lighting in a play or film. |
| authenticity | Authenticity is the quality of being authentic or geniune. |
| antiquity | Antiquity is the ancient past. |
| oppress | To oppress is to subjugate someone or to keep them in hardship. |
| social classes | The social classes are groups of people, divided by their social and economic status. |
| capitalism | Capitalism is a theory of politics and economics whereby businesses, trade and industry are privately owned and run for private profit rather than specifically for social good. |
| values | Values are standards of behaviour or the principles one believes in. |
| marginal | Marginal means on the margin or outside and thus not central or important. It can also describe something that is on the borderline. |
| socio-economic | Socio-economic describes something that is concerned with the relationship between societal and economic factors. |
| autonomy | Autonomy is the right to self-control or self-governance. |
| feudalism | Feudalism was the most common social and political system in medieval Europe. It involved the nobility holding the Crown's land in return for military service and peasants had to give labour and produce to the lords for military protection. |
| economy | The economy is the state of a country or place's supply of money, production and consumption of goods and services. |
| subservient | Subservient means to be below or less important than another. It can also mean one who will follow the orders of others unquestionably. |
| dogmatic | Dogmatic describes someone who is unmoving in their views and presents them to others as undeniably true. |
| undogmatic | Undogmatic describes someone who is not dogmatic with their views. |
| propaganda | Propaganda is the dissemination of biased information in order to promote a cause. |
| bourgeoisie | The bourgeoisie are the middle class who have materialistic values. |
| aristocracy | The aristocracy is the highest class in particular societies, including those with hereditary titles. |
| middle class | The middle class is the class or group of people between the upper and lower class, characterised by professionals and business people. |
| repressive | Repressive describes something (often a regime) that restricts people's personal freedoms. |

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| patriarchy | A patriarchy is a system of society or governance in which men hold the power and women have very little power. |
| colonialism | Colonialism is the practice of taking control of another country and exploiting its people or resources. |
| industrialism | Industrialism is a social or economic system in which manufacturing plays a large part. |
| existentialism | Existentialism is a philosophical theory in which the individual is considered a free person, entirely responsible for their acts and their consequences. |
| prohibition | Prohibition is the action of preventing something, usually through outlawing it. |
| women's suffrage | Women's suffrage is the right of women to vote. |
| humanism | Humanism is the belief that human beings are more important than any supernatural beings or gods. |
| cynicism | Cynicism is the characteristic of scepticism, considering things from a pessimistic viewpoint. |
| Luddites | Luddites were English workers who destroyed machinery, mostly in mills, because they thought that it threatened their jobs. |
| antinomian heresy | An antinomian is a person who believes that those who are saved in Christianity do not need to follow the Ten Commandments. Some churches consider this heresy. |
| agnostic | An agnostic is a person that believes that there is no evidence of the existence of a god. |
| transcendentalism | Transcendentalism was a movement which originated in America in the nineteenth century. It encouraged people to trust their intuition and view objects as smaller versions of the universe. |
| metaphysical poets | Metaphysical poets are a group of 17th century poets whose work focused on philosophical exploration and whose style challenged the established norm, including flexible metre, colloquialisms and wit. |
| romanticism | Romanticism was an 18th century movement in the arts that focused on emotions, the individual and the celebration of nature and the past. |
| rationalism | Rationalism is the practice of basing ideas on reasonable and rational thought. |
| Puritanism | Puritanism was a set of beliefs followed by a group of English Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries who believed that church worship should be simplified. |
| realism | Realism was an arts movement that began in France after the revolution in the mid-18th century, focusing on portraying real people accurately and rejecting the exaggerated emotion of romanticism. |
| modernism | Modernism is an art movement that rejected the features of traditional and classical art. |
| post-modernism | Post-modernism is a 20th century art movement that rejects modernism and includes the self-conscious use of earlier styles. |
| Renaissance | The Renaissance is the period in European history between the 14th and 17th centuries which saw great developments in art and literature. |
| sentimentalism | Sentimentalism is very sentimental or overly emotional behaviour or writing. |
| utopian | Utopian describes something or somewhere that is aiming to be, or has reached, the state of perfection. |
| dystopian | Dystopian describes a, usually fictional, place where everything is negative, usually because of a totalitarian political regime. |

# GEOGRAPHY:

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

- Changing Places

Changing Places Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| change | Change can refer to how an area adapts or industry changes, as shown in the Clark-Fisher model. |
| contrasting | Contrasting is another word for differing. For example, the richer south of the UK has contrasting features to the poorer north. |
| socio-economic | Socio-economic refers to factors that involve both people and money. |
| approach | Approach is the term used to describe a way of dealing with a situation or problem. For example, a top-down approach may be the way the government deals with certain initiatives. |
| factor | A factor is something that affects something else. For example, a factor responsible for rebranding is lack of investment from government sources. |
| culture | Culture is linked to ideas, social customs and ethnicity. It can play a part in people's perception of an area. |
| diversity | Diversity refers to how wide-ranging something is. One way of measuring a factor of diversity is by using urban land use surveys. |
| equality | Equality relates to whether something is equal/the same in an area. For example, we could measure the equality of gender within an area. |
| derelict | Derelict is a word used to describe run-down areas. Derelict areas are often found in deindustrialised locations. |
| location | Location refers to where you would find something. |
| qualitative data | Qualitative data is a form of information that is often descriptive, rather than numerical. It can be difficult to measure for this reason. |
| perception | Perception is the view someone has of something. It can be linked to personal experiences and social media. |
| population density | Population density is the amount of people in one area. |
| quantitative data | Quantitative data is a form of information gathered using clear numerical data. |
| sampling | Sampling techniques include random and systematic. |
| historical | Historical is a word used to describe age-old factors or reasons. |
| industry | Industry is linked to the processing of materials and manufacturing of goods. |
| statistical bias | Statistical bias is an inclination or bias towards one factor or opinion. Small samples can be said to have statistical bias. |
| well-being | Well-being is linked to quality of life. |
| identity | Identity is what or who something is, based on factors such as characteristics, personality etc. |
| characteristics | The characterisitics of place are key elements linked to social, economic and environmental factors that make a place distinctive. |

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|---|---|
| conflict | Conflict can be categorised as a disagreement or incompatibility. Conflict can occur during rebranding when local people are forced out. |
| relationship | A relationship is a link between two factors, for example between government investment and universities. |
| significance | Significance is how closely something is linked or how important it is. The sigificance between de-industrialisation and social deprivation is clear. |
| religion | Religion is linked to faith. It is a factor that can affect people's perception of an area. |
| ethnicity | Ethnicity is the state of belonging to a group with a specific national or cultural tradition. In urban areas, there are often several different groups of ethnicity. |
| inextricably | The word inextricably refers to an obvious link between factors. |
| distinctive | Distinctive is a word used to describe somewhere with clear and characteristic features. |
| external | External factors are also called exogenous and refer to outside factors. |
| internal | Internal factors are also called endogenous and refer to internal factors. |
| place | Place is another name for location. |
| space | Space is a key part of rural areas. |
| endogenous | Another name given to an internal factor is endogenous. |
| exogenous | Another name given to an external factor is exogenous. |
| deprivation | Deprivation exists where a lack of government investment has taken place. |
| globalisation | Globalisation is linked to an increase in high tech industries. |
| demographic | Demographic refers to the structure of populations. |
| locale | Locale means a place where something exists or is set. |
| gentrification | Gentrification refers to the regeneration of existing land, usually within the city centre or inner city. |
| index of multiple deprivation | The index of multiple deprivation refers to a government qualitative survey looking at deprivation. |
| media | The media is the main means of mass communication using forms such as broadcasting, publishing and the internet. |
| lived experience | Lived experience refers to the types of experiences different groups of people have gone through. |
| sense of place | A sense of place refers to a link or feeling of identity to somewhere. |
| clone town | A clone town mirrors another area with similar characteristics. |
| placelessness | Placelessness refers to a lack of place. |
| place-making | Place-making refers to a community's assets and making the most of them. |
| de-industrialisation | De-industrialisation refers to rundown or abandoned services. |
| localisation | Localisation refers to the immediate area. |
| re-branding | Re-branding refers to a marketing strategy designed to increase the attractiveness of a place. |
| re-imaging | Re-imaging refers to the changing image of an area. |

# GOVERNMENT & POLITICS:

Currently, within the Government & Politics section of the app, we have the following units:

- UK Government
- UK Politics
- Liberalism
- Conservatism
- Socialism

UK Government Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| legitimacy | The word legitimacy, in politics, means a political system that is based on the consent of the people, and actions followed from agreed laws and procedures. |
| crisis | The word crisis, in politics, means a negative change in the security, political or societal affairs, that occurs abruptly or with no warning. |
| role | The word role means the position that someone holds. |
| sovereignty | The word sovereignty refers to who controls the power and has the ability to distribute and use it in the system. |
| scrutiny | The word scrutiny, in politics, refers to the role of examining policies and work of a group, then holding this group to account. |
| neutrality | The word neutrality, in politics, means acting without political attitudes, content, or bias. |
| independence | The word independence, in politics, means being free of political control from a certain group. |
| rights | The word rights, in politics, means things that individual citizens are allowed to do within their country. |
| debate | The word debate, in politics, means where questions can be asked, ministers can be forced to answer questions on specific topics. |
| accountability | The word accountability means that someone who holds a position or is in any institution must be responsible for their actions. |
| impartiality | The word impartiality means operating in a fair and balanced way, with an open-minded attitude. |
| reform | The word reform, in politics, means to change something about an institution or a previous policy area. |
| citizen | The word citizen means an individual who is a member of a given country and able to take part in the political process. |
| consensus | The word consensus, in politics, means significant agreement over particular policy decisions by most of the MPs. |
| flexible | The word flexible, in politics, means being able to be easily changed and to react to changes within the system. |
| bind | The word bind, in politics, means that the result will be followed or the result will impact on some form of meaningful change. |
| consent | The word consent, in politics, means when the monarch gives approval for a bill to be written into law. |
| adversarial | The word adversarial, in politics, means the antagonism between the two main political parties in Westminster, shown by sitting in direct oppostion. |
| theatical | The word theatrical, in politics, means the way in which the debates can often become more for show, rather than based on political belief. |

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| loyalty | The word loyalty, in politics, means supporting your leader or party, following constituency views or following your own political beliefs. |
| power | The word power, in politics, means the ability to bring significant changes in national policies, who can make something happen. |
| turnover | The word turnover, in politics, means the changing of a government and a complete change in personnel in the executive. |
| propose | The word propose, in politics, means to bring forward policy ideas, in the United Kingdom into the House of Commons. |
| policy | The word policy, in politics, means the idea of what the government could do in a specific area, such as health or education. |
| abolish | The word abolish means to get rid of something, to remove it completely. |
| resign | The word resign refers to when someone steps down from the position that they currently hold. |
| promote | The word promote means to take on a position that is higher in prestige than the previous position. |
| misconduct | The word misconduct, in politics, means where the behaviour of a person or group does not meet the standards expected of public officials. |
| suspend | The word suspend, in politics, means to stop a person from continuing in their role or, in extreme circumstances, sitting in the House of Commons. |
| authority | The word authority, in politics, means the right to take a particular course of action. |
| constitution | The word constitution, in politics, means the laws, rules and practices that determine how the different political institiutions of the state interact with the citizens. |
| convention | The word convention, in politics, means the established norm of political behaviour based on past experience rather than the law. |
| prerogative | The word prerogative, in politics, means powers exercised by ministers, or the monarch, that do not require parliamentary approval. |
| executive | The word executive, in politics, means the branch of government responsible for the implementation of policy. |
| cabinet | The word cabinet, in politics, means the senior ministers of the government, the key decision-making body in the British government. |
| minister | The word minister, in politics, means an MP or member of the House of Lords who is appointed to a specific position in the government. |
| individual responsibility | The phrase individual responsibility, in politics, means that ministers are responsible for their personal conduct and that of their department and must answer to parliament. |
| collective responsibility | The phrase collective responsibility, in politics, means that the cabinet has a responsibility in public to support the government's policies even if they disagree with them. |
| ultra vires | The phrase ultra vires, in politics, means when a minister, or another person within government, acts beyond the powers they are supposed to have. |
| unitary | The word unitary, in politics, means where power is concentrated at the political centre and all of the state is governed the same way. |
| devolution | The word devolution, in politics, means that some powers of decision-making are passed out to lower institutions, but the state-wide power retains absolute authority. |
| delegate | The word delegate, in politics, means where an individual is authorised to act on behalf of others but is bound by instructions. |

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| trustee | The word trustee, in politics, means an individual who has responsibility for the interests of another, in this case MPs for their constituents. |
| government | The word government means the activity or system of governing a political unit. |
| opposition | The word opposition, in politics, means the MPs, parties and peers who are not in the governing party or parties. |
| legislation | The word legislation means the making of a law. |
| separation of powers | The phrase separation of powers, in politics, means that the powers that are held in the legislative, executive or judiciary should be for that area alone. |
| judicial review | The phrase judicial review, in politics, means the process by which judges determine whether public officials or public bodies have acted in a manner that is lawful. |
| codified | The word codified, in politics, means where a constitution is set down in one single document. |
| entrenched | The word entrenched means something that is difficult to change. |

UK Politics Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| campaign | The word campaign, in politics, means the period of time where someone is trying to get elected. |
| represent | The word represent, in politics, means to be entitled to, or appointed to, act or speak on behalf of someone else, whereas in maths represent means to amount to. |
| apathy | The word apathy means to have a lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern. |
| ideology | The word ideology means a system of ideas or ideals, particularly in the political sphere. |
| funding | The word funding means the provision of finance for a company or business so that it can complete certain tasks. |
| major | The word major means the most important, serious or most significant. |
| minor | The word minor means less important, serious or of limited significance. |
| agenda | The word agenda means a list of items to be discussed at a formal meeting. |
| pluralism | The word pluralism, in politics, means different groups can represent popular concerns to the government of the day. |
| equality | The word equality means to treat everyone equally. |
| membership | The word membership means to join with a group of people. |
| formal | The word formal means officially recognised or sanctioned. |
| informal | The word informal means more relaxed and friendly in nature. |
| social media | The phrase social media refers to any form of communication that can be made between people through the internet. |
| compulsory | The word compulsory means something that must be done. |
| suffrage | The word suffrage means the right to vote in political elections. |
| interests | The word interests, in politics, means matters that are to the advantage or benefit of a person or group, whereas it can also mean being keen to find out more about something. |

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| insider | The word insider means someone who is included in a group. |
| outsider | The word outsider means someone who is not included in a group. |
| methods | The word methods means the way in which something is carried out. |
| influence | The word influence means to have an effect on a person and their behaviour. |
| resources | The word resources means the things that are available to people to use. |
| tactics | The word tactics means the strategy that might be employed in any given situation. |
| leadership | The word leadership means to be able to lead in a particular field. |
| lobby | The word lobby, in politics, means to talk to an elected official to try and persuade them to your point of view. It can also be an area in a hotel or building. |
| function | The word function, in politics, means to work or operate in a proper way, whereas in maths it is an expression involving one or more variables. |
| value | The word value means what something is held to be worth. |
| hybrid | The word hybird means a mixture of two systems that are previously in use. |
| direct democracy | The phrase direct democracy means a system where the people are able to make decisions directly on an issue, usually in the form of a 'yes' or 'no' response. |
| representative democracy | The phrase representative democracy means a system where the people elect a person, or group of people, to represent their interests and make decisions on their behalf. |
| democratic deficit | The phrase democratic deficit means the undemocratic nature of institutions or procedures that are supposed to promote democracy. |
| participation | The word participation means to take part. |
| franchise | The word franchise, in politics, means the people who have the right to vote in an election, whereas in business it can mean people having ownership of parts of a business. |
| safe seat | The phrase safe seat in politics means where the party previously won with a large majority, and is usually retained by the same party at the next election. |
| marginal seat | A marginal seat is one that in the last election a party won with a small majority, and in the next election it could be won by a different party. |
| minority government | The phrase minority government means where one political party makes up the government, but they do not have a majority in the House of Commons. |
| coalition government | The phrase coalition government means that more than one political party are in government, normally with an agreement on a policy agenda. |
| class alignment | The phrase class alignment in politics means where people vote according to their political class. |
| partisan alignment | The phrase partisan alignment, in politics, means where people are committed to vote for only one political party. |
| mandate | The word mandate, in politics, means the right of the government to pursue the policies it sets out in its general election manifesto. |
| manifesto | The word manifesto means a policy document produced before the election which sets out pledges and legislative ideas that a party would enact if elected. |
| majoritarian | The word majoritarian, in politics, means the winner of an election must achieve an actual majority of the votes cast. |
| representation | The word representation, in politics, means the process by which an individual or individuals act for a larger group. |

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| proportional | The word proportional, in politics, means where the amount of seats won is the same as the percentage of the vote. |
| voting behaviour | The phrase voting behaviour means the ways in which patterns appear where people of similar age, gender, race and class choose to vote in a specific way. |
| referendum | The word referendum, in politics, means a vote on a single issue which the government decide to put to the whole electorate to make a decision. |
| turnout | The word turnout, in politics, means the amount of people, as a percentage, who were able to vote in an election and did. |
| think tank | The phrase think tank, in politics, means a group that has been formed with the specific purpose of formulating and developing policy ideas. |

## Liberalism Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| modern | The word modern means relating to present or current times. |
| traditional | The word tradition means the passing of beliefs and values from generation to generation. |
| classical | The word classical, in politics, means an exemplary standard within a traditional and long-established form or style, whereas in art it may refer to a type of older design or culture. |
| tolerance | The word tolerance means the ability, or willingness, to tolerate the existence of opinions or behaviour that one dislikes or disagrees with. |
| individual | The word individual, in politics, means held by one person, but it can also mean single or separate. |
| meritocracy | The word meritocracy means a society governed by people selected according to merit. |
| liberty | The word liberty means the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's behaviour or political views. |
| self-reliance | The phrase self-reliance means depending on one's own powers and resources, rather than those of others. |
| competition | The word competition means the activity, or condition of, striving to gain or win something by defeating or being superior to others. |
| neutral arbiter | The phrase neutral arbiter means someone who is not known to the people involved and can therefore make an unbiased decision in a dispute. |
| tryanny of the majority | The phrase tyranny of the majority means a situation in which a group of people are treated unfairly because their situation is different from the situation of most of the people in a democratic country. |
| mixed economy | The phrase mixed economy means an economic system combining private and state enterprise. |
| welfarism | The word welfarism means the principles or policies associated with a welfare state. |
| capitalism | The word capitalism means an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state. |
| Enlightenment | The word Enlightenment, in politics, refers to the European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries which emphasised reason and individualism rather than tradition. In other contexts, it could mean to be given new information. |

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| self-interest | The phrase self-interest means one's personal interest or advantage, especially when pursued without regard for others. |
| reason | The word reason means to think, understand and form judgements logically. |
| progressive society | The phrase progressive society means that a major aim of that country is to combat inequality in all its forms - especially in social, economic, environmental and territorial terms. |
| personal development | The phrase personal development means the process of improving oneself through activities such as increasing consciousness and building wealth. |
| decentralisation | The word decentralisation means the transfer of authority from central to local government. |
| Social Darwinism | The phrase social Darwinism means that individuals, groups, and peoples are subject to the same laws of natural selection as plants and animals that Darwin claimed. |
| natural rights | The phrase natural rights means the idea that there are some rights that people are born with. |
| self-regarding | The phrase self-regarding means concerned with oneself or one's own interests. |
| veil of ignorance | The phrase veil of ignorance means that you have no idea of your place within society, your own abilities or even have any idea of yourself. |
| civil rights | The phrase civil rights means the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality. |
| individulaistic | The word individulaistic means being more interested in individual people than in society as a whole. |
| free will | The phrase free will means the power of acting without the constraint of necessity or fate; the ability to act at one's own discretion. |
| self-determination | The phrase self-determination is the process by which a person controls their own life. |
| limited government | The phrase limited government means where the government is given additonal powers by law from a starting point of having none, or where governmental power is restricted by law, as in a written constitution. |
| social contract | The phrase social contract means an implicit agreement among the members of a society to cooperate for social benefits, for example by sacrificing some individual freedom for state protection. |
| foundational equality | The phrase foundational equality means that we are all born with equal rights and powers and have the same entitlement to rights. |
| formal equality | The phrase formal equality means that regardless of your background or upbringing you should all be equal within society. |
| mechanistic theory | The phrase mechanistic theory means the idea that a country was created by the people who were, and are, in it and the job of the state is to serve the people and act in their interests. |
| negative freedom | The phrase negative freedom means that you have freedom from something. |
| positive freedom | The phrase positive freedom means you have freedom to do things. |
| laissez-faire | The phrase laissez-faire means the policy of leaving things to take their own course, without interfering. |
| Keynisianism | The word Keynisianism means the economic theories advocated by John Maynard Keynes. |
| minimal state | The phrase minimal state means a state with the least possible amount of powers. |

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| enabling state | The phrase enabling state means that the state allows people to choose whether or not they want to progress or succeed. |
| harm principle | The phrase harm principle means that the only reason power should ever be exercised on an individual is to prevent them doing harm to others. |
| rationalism | The word rationalism means that you believe humans are rational beings and can think using reason and logic for themselves. |
| social justice | The phrase social justice means the policies and measures that are designed to ensure society acts more fairly. |
| developmental individualism | The phrase developmental individualism means people who believe that the state intervening to assist people is a positive situation. |
| egoistical individualism | The phrase egoistical individualism means people are only interested in meeting their own wants and desires within society. |
| neoliberalism | The word neoliberalism means a newer, more modern form of liberalism. |
| utilitariansim | The word utilitariansim means a political belief that is aimed at producing the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. |
| original position | The phrase original position means a fair and impartial point of view that is to be adopted in our reasoning about fundamental principles of justice. |

## Conservatism Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| absolute | The word absolute when discussing conservatism, in politics, means the total. |
| conflict | The word conflict means where things clash and can cause serious disagreement or argument. |
| hierarchy | The word hierarchy, in conservatism, means the idea of a social order, where people know their place and what they are required to do. |
| authoritarianism | The word authoritarianism means a system of government that concentrates power in the hands of either a leader, or small elite group, that is not constitutionally responsible to the people themselves. |
| conserve | The word conserve means to keep something the same as it is now. |
| change | The word change means to make something different from the way it currently is. |
| tradition | The word tradition means the way things have always been done. |
| private property | The phrase private property means the ownership of something by individual citizens. |
| pragmatism | The word pragmatism means having a flexible approach to society at all times with decisions made on the basis of what works. |
| cohesion | The word cohesion means the working together and sticking together of things within the political system. |
| stability | The word stability means things remaining stable for a period of time. |
| caution | The word caution means to warn or advise against doing something. |
| moderation | The word moderation means acting within reasonable limits. |
| evolution | The word evolution means the gradual development of something. |
| order | The word order means a state in which everything is in its correct or appropriate place. |

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| custom | The word custom means a traditional and widely accepted way of behaving or doing something that is specific to a particular society, place, or time. |
| continuity | The word continuity means the unbroken and consistent existence or operation of something over time. |
| safeguard | The word safeguard means to protect from harm or damage with an appropriate measure. |
| psychological | The word psychological means something arising in the mind; related to the mental and emotional state of a person. |
| moral | The word moral means what people have to be concerned with and it is derived from the code of behaviour that is considered right or acceptable in a particular society. |
| intellectual | The word intellectual means a person possessing a highly developed intellect. |
| inheritance | The word inheritance means a thing that you get from someone after they have died. |
| obligation | The word obligation means an act or course of action to which a person is morally or legally bound; a duty or commitment. |
| interventionism | The word interventionism means when significant activity is undertaken by a country to influence something not directly under its control. |
| vested interests | The phrase vested interests means a personal reason for involvement in an undertaking or situation, especially an expectation of financial or other gain. |
| respect | The word respect means due regard for the feelings, wishes, or rights of others. |
| discipline | The word discipline means the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour, using punishment to correct disobedience. |
| anti-social behaviour | The phrase anti-social behaviour means acting in a manner which has caused, or is likely to cause, alarm or distress to one or more people in a given area. |
| morality | The word morality means principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour. |
| dogmatic | The word dogmatic means inclined to lay down principles as undeniably true. |
| atomism | The word atomism means a theoretical approach that regards something as interpretable through analysis into distinct, separable, and independent elementary components. |
| noblesse oblige | The phrase noblesse oblige means the idea that any privileges gained come with some responsibility. |
| human imperfection | The phrase human imperfection means that humans are naturally people who make mistakes, which makes them incapable of making good decisions for themselves. |
| empiricism | The word empiricism means a theory which claims that knowledge comes primarily from experience. |
| free market | The phrase free market means an economic system in which prices are determined by unrestricted competition between privately owned businesses, and the government does not intervene. |
| New Right | The phrase New Right means a mixture of neo-liberal and neo-conservative ideas and beliefs. |
| change to conserve | The phrase change to conserve means changing aspects of the system to conserve the most important parts for longer. |
| one-nation conservative | The phrase one-nation conservative means people who believe society is organic and value paternalism and pragmatism as much as possible. |
| divine right of kings | The phrase divine right of kings means the belief that monarchs were chosen by God to rule and therefore were not answerable to the people or parliament. |

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| accumulated wisdom | The phrase accumulated wisdom means the knowledge that has been collected by members of society throughout history. |
| anomie | The word anomie means an upheaval in the social order, normally caused by rapid social change and a lack of an order within society. |
| organicism | The word organicism means where the whole universe and all its parts are living organisms. |
| paternalism | The word paternalism means a system where an elite group aims to run the state and govern in the best interests of the people. |
| natural aristocracy | The phrase natural aristocracy means that an elite group of people rise to the top through their abilities, competition and hard work, not through birth or marriage. |
| libertarianism | The word libertarianism means a collection of beliefs that hold freedoms as their core principle. |
| dependency culture | The phrase dependency culture means a belief that the welfare state undermines individual responsibility and effectively traps claimants within the benefits system with little or no incentive to escape. |
| supply side economics | The phrase supply side economics means where the focus of the economy is on improving the long term productive potential or capacity. |
| anti-permissiveness | The phrase anti-permissiveness means disagreeing with a society where there are few moral or legal codes and where society has become far more liberal. |
| moral majority | The phrase moral majority means the majority of people, regarded as favouring firm moral standards. |
| virtue of selfishness | The phrase virtue of selfishness means that there is 'good' in the idea of doing lots of things for yourself. |

## Socialism Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| co-operation | The phrase co-operation means working together to achieve a goal that brings benefits to all in society. |
| social justice | The phrase social justice means the policies and measures that are designed to ensure society acts more fairly. |
| welfare | The word welfare means the statutory procedure or social effort designed to provide for the basic physical and material well-being of people in need. |
| social unity | The phrase social unity means when society has an obvious commonality and can identify well with one another. |
| social responsibility | The phrase social responsibility means that individuals and companies have a duty to act in the best interests of their environments and society as a whole. |
| community | The word community means the condition of sharing or having certain attitudes and interests in common. |
| intervention | The word intervention, in politics, means that the government is prepared to step in to re-allocate resources where necessary. |
| state planning | The phrase state planning means that the state itself must play at least a temporary part in building the socialist society. |
| common humanity | The phrase common humanity means that the human is not an intrinsically selfish person, but really seeks to build a collective basis and serve the common good. |
| sociability | The word sociability means the ability to be sociable, as man is seen by socialists as a social animal, one that needs a community to thrive. |
| mutual support | The phrase mutual support means using other people for support against a common enemy in order to beat it. |

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| moral incentives | The phrase moral incentives means where a particular choice is widely regarded as the right thing to do, or as particularly admirable, or where the failure to act in a certain way is condemned as indecent. |
| social class | The phrase social class means a group of people in society who have the same socioeconomic status. |
| cohesion | The word cohesion means the working together and sticking together within the political system. |
| redistribution | The word redistribution means giving things out in a different way, typically to achieve greater social equality. |
| inequality | The word inequality means a lack of equality, of some one not having the same opportunities or outcomes due to some reason or barrier. |
| deindustrialisation | The word deindustrialisation means the reduction of industrial activity or capacity in a region or economy. |
| solidarity | The word solidarity means unity or agreement of feeling or action, and mutual support within a group. |
| workers' control | The phrase workers' control means the citizens or workers gaining control over the economy and the state. |
| alienation | The word alienation means not feeling welcome or comfortable in certain situations. |
| exploitation | The word exploitation means the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work. |
| utopian | The word utopian means modelled on or aiming for a state in which everything is perfect. |
| embourgeoisement | The word embourgeoisement means the increase in a society of values perceived as middle class characteristics, especially of materialism. |
| bourgeoisie | The word bourgeoisie means the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes. |
| proletariat | The word proletariat means working-class people regarded collectively. |
| oppression | The word oppression means prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority. |
| transformation | The word transformation in politics means a marked change in form, nature, or appearance, whereas in maths it means changing an expression, figure or function into another one of similar value. |
| revisionism | The word revisionism means a policy of revision or modification, normally done by evolutionary socialists on the views of Marx. |
| neo-revisionism | The phrase neo-revisionism means more modern revisionism using the Third Way as a basis. |
| egalitarianism | The word egalitarianism means the belief that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities. |
| fraternity | The word fraternity means friendship and mutual support within a group. |
| common ownership | The phrase common ownership means the idea of the state or the people owning businesses and not looking to run them for profit, but for the common good. |
| communism | The word communism is a theory and system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs. |
| revolutionary socialism | The phrase revolutionary socialism means the belief that the overthrow of the existing orders can only take place if done by a revolution. |

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| evolutionary socialism | The phrase evolutionary socialism means moving peacefully towards a socialist state which does not require a revolution, normally achieved through a parliamentary process. |
| Marxism | The word Marxism means a system of economic, social and political philosophy based on ideas that view social change in terms of economic factors. |
| Neo-Marxism | The phrase Neo-Marxism means a form of political philosophy which arises from the adaptation of Marxist thought to deal with modern issues such as the global economy, the capitalist welfare state and the stability of liberal democracies. |
| class consciousness | The phrase class consciousness means awareness of one's place in a system of social class, especially in relation to the class struggle. |
| historical materialism | The phrase historical materialism means that political and historical events result from the conflict of social forces and are interpretable as a series of contradictions and their solutions. This is a Marxist belief. |
| Third Way | The phrase Third Way means a political perspective that seeks to modify left-wing ideas towards the more modern society and globalisation. |
| social democracy | The phrase social democracy means a socialist system of government achieved by democratic means. |
| collectivism | The word collectivism means drawing on the power of the community, rather than individual effort, to overcome social and environmental problems. |
| syndicalism | The word syndicalism means a direct action movement where the workers seize control of the government by direct means and, through this, control of the economy. |
| internationalism | The word internationalism means the advocacy of cooperation and understanding between nations. |
| co-operative movement | The phrase co-operative movement means a group built upon shared ownership and making decisions in a democratic manner amongst all members. |
| absolute equality | The phrase absolute equality means a situation where private property would be abolished and private wealth would be collected together to be shared out in a more equal way. |
| equality of outcome | The phrase equality of outcome means a state in which people have approximately the same material wealth and income, or in which the general economic conditions of their lives are alike. |
| equality of opportunity | The phrase equality of opportunity means an absence of discrimination towards people based on their race, age, gender or class regarding opportunities for education, employment, advancement and benefits. |
| equality of welfare | The phrase equality of welfare means that the resources that are available within the economy are evenly distributed. |

# HISTORY:

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

- Civil Rights in the USA
- Democracy and Dictatorships in Germany
- Italy 1900-1946

Civil Rights in the USA Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| freedom | Freedom is the right to act, speak or think as one wants. |
| civil rights | Civil rights are the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality. |
| slavery | Slavery is the system of owning slaves. |
| negro | Negro is a dated and offensive term for black people. |
| citizen | A citizen is a person who is legally recognised by the state. |
| discrimination | Discrimination is the prejudicial treatment of different types of people. |
| segregation | Segregation is the enforced separation of different racial groups. |
| state (Law) | In American history and politics, a state law is applicable to one state in the USA. |
| federal (Law) | In American history and politics, a federal law is applicable to all states in the USA. |
| amendment | In American history and politics, an amendment is an article added to the US constitution. |
| boycott | A boycott is the refusal to engage in a policy or event as a form of protest. |
| strike | In regard to the rights of workers, a strike is the refusal to work as a form of organised protest. |
| industrialisation | Industrialisation is the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale. |
| capitalism | Capitalism is an economic and political system based on private enterprise. |
| communism | Communism is an economic and social system in which all property is owned by the community. |
| socialism | In Marxist theory, socialism is a transitional state between capitalism and communism of an economic and social system in which all property is owned by the community. |
| trade union | A trade union is an organisation of workers by trades or professions formed to protect their rights. |
| nomadic | Nomadic means a person or group of people who are not settled in one place. |
| polygamy | Polygamy is the practice of having more than one wife or husband at the same time. |
| feminism | Feminism is the belief in establishing equal political, economic and social rights for women. |
| laissez-faire | Within this topic in history, laissez-faire is a belief that government should not regulate the economy. |
| suffrage | Suffrage is the right to vote. |
| judiciary | The judiciary is the judicial authorities of a country. |

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| public sector | The public sector is businesses or industries owned and managed by the state. |
| private sector | The private sector is businesses or industries owned and managed privately. |
| real wages | Real wages is a term used to describe what wages can actually buy. |
| radical | Radical means extreme, far-reaching and, or, thorough. |
| rhetoric | Rhetoric is language designed to have a persuasive or impressive effect. |
| bipartisan | Bipartisan is the cooperation of two opposing political parties. |
| habeas corpus | Habeas corpus is the right not to be detained unlawfully. |
| American Dream | The American Dream is the ideal of equality of opportunity allowing all Americans the ability to achieve. |
| Melting Pot | In American history, the Melting Pot is a place where different people are mixed together. |
| Manifest Destiny | In American history, Manifest Destiny is the belief that Americans had a God-given right to settle the continent of America. |
| Jim Crow | In American history, Jim Crow is a dated and offensive term for black people and, or, the system of segregation. |
| dejure segregation | Dejure segregation is the separation of the races by law. |
| defacto segregation | Defacto segregation is the separation of the races by social and economic opportunities and circumstances. |
| sharecropping | Sharecropping is a system of farming in which land is rented in return for a share of the crops produced. |
| Reconstruction | In American history, Reconstruction was the period of time immediately after the civil war. |
| scab labour | Scab labour are workers who are willing to work during strikes. |
| closed shop | In this topic and context, a closed shop is a workplace where one union dominates and workers have to belong to that union. |
| blue collar | Blue collar relates to manual work or workers. |
| white collar | White collar relates to professional, technical or clerical work or workers. |
| yellow-dog contract | Yellow-dog contracts are contracts signed by workers agreeing to not join a union. |
| welfare capitalism | Welfare capitalism was a policy in America in the 1920s where employers offered improved working conditions and benefits in return for the establishment of unions under their direct control. |
| Social Darwinism | Social Darwinism is a dated theory that humans are subject to the same Darwinian laws of natural selection as plants and animals. |
| nativism | In American history and politics, nativism is the policy of protecting the interests of native-born or established inhabitants against those of immigrants. |
| temperance | Temperance was the belief that alcohol was a social evil and should be prohibited. |
| ethnocentric | Ethnocentric means evaluating other cultures according to preconceptions originating from one's own culture. |
| pan-Africanism | Pan-Africanism is a belief in the need for unity and solidarity among Africans all over the world. |
| bifurcation | In American history, bifurcation was the splitting of the black community into two economic, and thus social and political, groups. |

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| alliance | An alliance is a relationship between two parties based upon a shared interest. |
| democracy | A democracy is a system of government using elected representatives. |
| dictatorship | A dictatorship is a state led by a dictator. |
| dictator | A dictator is a ruler with total power over a country. |
| constitution | The constitution is the set of principles establishing how a country is governed. |
| conscription | Conscription is compulsory military service for a set period of time. |
| autocracy | Autocracy is a system where one person has absolute rule. |
| autonomy | Autonomy is the right of self-government. |
| black Market | The Black Market is an underground economy where goods are sold and purchased without regulations. |
| federal | Federal is a system of government in which several states form a union but remain independent in internal affairs. |
| Jewish people | Jewish people are united through the religion or ethnicity and culture of Judaism. |
| anti-Semitism | Anti-Semitism means hostility to, or prejudice against Jewish people. |
| eugenics | Eugenics is the dated scientific programme advocating controlled breeding for the genetic improvement of the race. |
| rearmament | Rearmament is the process of developing a new supply of weapons. |
| hard currency | Hard currency is a currency that is unlikely to fluctuate or depreciate suddenly or greatly. |
| nationalism | Nationalism is the belief in and support for a national identify and sovereignty. |
| occupying powers | In this topic, the occupying powers were the USA, the USSR, France and Great Britain who occupied Germany post World War Two. |
| passive resistance | Passive resistance is a form of opposition without the use of force. |
| pogrom | A pogrom is an organised massacre of a particular ethnic group. The term is associated strongly with actions taken against Jewish people in Russia, Eastern Europe and Germany. |
| proletariat | The proletariat are working-class people. The term is often used in regard to Marxism and communism. |
| reparations | Reparations are war damages. The payment of money and the transfer of resources from the defeated to the victor after a war. |
| Reichstag | The Reichstag is the German state parliament. |
| show trial | A show trial is a trial held in public to influence public opinion rather than ensure justice. |
| proportional representation | Proportional representation is a form of democracy in which the number of votes won in an election determines the number of seats won in parliament. |
| coalition government | A coalition government is a government formed by two or more political parties. |
| collectivisation | Collectivisation was a policy initiated by Stalin the USSR in the 1930s to create larger and more efficient agricultural units under state control. |

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| total war | Total war is a state of war which involves the whole population economically and militarily in a war. |
| welfare state | The welfare state is a system whereby the state commits to the protection and well-being of its citizens by means such as services, benefits and pensions. |
| cult of personality | A cult of personality is the use of the power and charisma of a political leader to influence and dominate a nation. |
| supranational | Supranational is a power or influence that transcends national boundaries or governments. |
| annexation | Annexation is the act of seizing something such as territory. |
| avant garde | Avant garde is a term suggesting new ideas and styles in art. |
| asocials | Used during the Nazi era, asocials were people whom the Nazis deemed as socially unfit, such as alcoholics, prostitutes and homosexuals. |
| autarky | Autarky means the aim for self-sufficiency in the production of food and raw materials. |
| bilateral | Bilateral means involving two parties. |
| cartel | A cartel is an arrangement or association between businesses in order to control the market and restrict competition. |
| balanced budget | A balanced budget is a financial programme where the government will not spend more than it is able to raise in revenue. |
| dualism | Dualism is a system of government where two forces coexist. |
| pluralism | Pluralism is a system where two or more states, groups or parties exist. |
| demagogue | A demagogue is a political leader who seeks support by appealing to the desires and prejudices of the people. |
| rapprochement | Rapprochement is the establishment or re-establishment of cordial relations between two powers. |
| Fuhrerprinzip | Used during the Nazi era, Fuhrerprinzip means 'the leadership principle' and promoted the belief in a one-party state built upon one all-powerful leader. |
| gauleiter | In German history, a gauleiter means a 'leader of a regional area'. |
| lebensborn | Used during the Nazi era, lebensborn meant the 'spring' or 'fountain of life' and was a policy to promote racial purity through selective breeding. |
| lebensraum | Used during the Nazi era, lebensraum meant 'living space' and was a policy to create an empire and German supremacy to the east of Germany. |
| stunde null | Stunde Null means 'zero hour' and is a term used in German society to describe Germany's collapse in the months after 1945. |
| untermenschen | Used during the Nazi era, untermenschen meant 'subhumans'. This meant any races such as Jews, Slavs and Gypsies whom the Nazis deemed as inferior. |
| wiedergutmachung | Used post the Nazi era, wiedergutmachung meant 'making good again'. This entailed paying reparations or restitution to the victims of Nazism. |
| gleichschaltung | Used during Nazi era, gleichschaltung was the German word for 'bringing into line' or 'co-ordination'. |
| volksgemeinschaft | Used during the Nazi era, volksgemeinschaft was the German word for 'a people's community'. This meant the development of a harmonious, socially unified and racially pure community. |

| Word | Definition |
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| Risorgimento | The word Risorgimento in Italian means resurgence or rebirth, but in history it refers to the unification of Italy in 1870 which saw the creation of Italy as a new Italian nation with its capital in Rome. |
| anarchist | The word anarchist is a person who believes in the violent overthrow of state authority, and the establishment of a society without government rule or laws. |
| questione meridionale | The Italian word meridonale refers to the regions of Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Molise, Sicily and Sardinia. In history, it refers to the southern question, whereby politicians and intellectuals tried to understand the causes of, and solutions to, poverty in the south of Italy. |
| ANI | The word ANI, in history, means the Associazione Nazionalista Italiana, the right-wing nationalist party created in 1910 by Enrico Corradini. |
| intervention crisis | The word intervention crisis in history refers to the political crisis caused by Italy's entry into World War One on the side of the Triple Entente in May 1915. |
| futurist | The word futurist refers to somebody who believes that war would induce a new, more militarist society - they celebrate violence, patriotism and destruction. |
| League of Nations | The term League of Nations refers to an organisation created after the First World War, made up of nations from around the world, in an attempt to maintain world peace. |
| proportional representation | The word proportional representation in politics refers to a voting system where the number of elected representatives elected into parliament is proportional to the percentage of votes a party receives. |
| trincerocrazia | The Italian word trincerocrazia refers to a new class of men that Mussolini hoped to unite, linked and bound together by their war consciousness and, in the process, leaving their former geographical or class differences behind them. |
| anti-clericalism | The word anti-clericalism, in history, refers to an ideology that seeks to oppose the clergy, and its supposed privileges and elitism. |
| squadrismo | The Italian word squadrismo, in history, refers to the organisation of small, military units of fascists, who sought to address the growth of socialism through extreme violence. |
| Quadrumvirs | The Italian word Quadrumvirs, in history, refers to the four main leaders of fascism whom Mussolini tasked with organising the March on Rome. |
| Aventine Secession | The word Aventine Secession, in history, refers to when 100 antifascist deputies left parliament on 13th June 1924, in the wake of the Matteotti crisis, claiming that the government was unconstitutional, and where a new parliament on the Aventine hill outside Rome was created. |
| Balilla | The word Balilla, in Italy folk history, refers to a boy from Genoa who supposedly started a revolt against Austrian rule in 1746 when he threw a stone at an Austrian official. In history, the name was chosen for the fascist youth organisation to represent the idea of a militarised youth who were ready to stand up to foreign invaders. |
| Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro | The word Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro refers to the National Afterwork Organisation which provided workers with a variety of social and sporting opportunities. |
| Il Duce | The Italian word Il Duce refers to the propaganda that sought to portray Mussolini as a leader of immense, God-like ability, who was leading Italy to greatness. |
| syndicalism | The word syndicalism, in history, refers to an economic system between capitalism and communism. |

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| corporatism | The word corporatism in economics refers to an ideology where national economic planning would be determined by a mixed union of workers and employers. |
| cartelisation | The word cartelisation in economics refers to forced mergers whereby large businesses were assisted by the fascist government to take over smaller companies. |
| ruralism | The word ruralism, in history, refers to economic and political policies which seek to protect and maintain a country's agricultural industry and peasant population. |
| Freemasonry | The word Freemasonry refers to a worldwide organisation of secret clubs which initiate new members through a series of secret rituals and which provide advantageous employment or social connections to its members. |
| plebiscite | The word plebiscite in politics refers to a direct vote in which the entire population is asked to vote on a proposal that may lead to an amendment in the constitution. |
| Abyssinia | The word Abyssinia, in geography, refers to the large area of land in modern-day Ethiopia. |
| Anschluss | The German word Anschluss refers to the concept of a political union between Austria and Germany. |
| referendum | The word referendum, in politics, refers to a direct vote in which the entire electorate is asked to make a decision on a certain proposal. |
| Kingdom of the South | The term Kingdom of the South refers to the royal government created during the Italian Civil War in 1943, in direct opposition to the Salo Republic in the North. |
| deposed | The word deposed refers to the process whereby a political leader is removed from office suddenly and forcibly. |
| Rome-Berlin Axis | The word Rome-Berlin Axis refers to the political, diplomatic, military and economic alliance between Germany and Italy. |
| Pact of Steel | The term Pact of Steel, in history, refers to the military and economic cooperation between Italy and Germany that was signed in May 1939, establishing the permanent political consultation between the fascists and the Nazis. |
| Vatican | The word Vatican refers to the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church. |
| trasformismo | The Italian word trasformismo refers to the process whereby governments would aim to form political alliances by knowing how to buy the support of MPs, often through corruption. |
| Roman Question | Roman Question, in history, refers to the split between the Italian state and the Catholic Church, which refused to recognise the legitimacy of the unified nation. |
| irredentism | The word irredentism, in history, refers to a political movement that grew in the late 19th century which demanded that all Italian-speaking areas should be incorporated into Italy. |
| Liberal Italy | The term Liberal Italy, in history, refers to the period of political governance by broadly liberal governments between 1870 and 1922. |
| Treaty of London | The Treaty of London refers to the secret pact Italy made to support Britain, France and Russia in World War One in return for much of the irridente lands. |
| Carporetto | The word Carporetto, in geography, refers to a small town today known as Kobarid in Slovenia. In history it refers to the location of a battle in World War One where Italian forces suffered an embarassing defeat to Austria. |
| mutilated victory | The word mutilated victory, in history, refers to the national shame Italy suffered at the Treaty of Versailles where they gained very little territory for their sacrifices in World War One. |
| Biennio Rosso | Biennio Rosso refers to the period of considerable labour militancy and strikes that took place in Italy between 1919 and 1920. |

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| Fasci di Combattimento | The Italian word fascio comes from the Latin word that refers to the ancient Roman emblem of a bundle of wooden rods bound together with an axe, symbolising strength through unity. In history, it refers to the title given to Mussolini's creation of a league of ex-soldiers committed to the ideology of fascism. |
| New Programme | New Programme, in history, refers to the policies that Mussolini adopted in the second fascist national congress which formalised his ideological conversion from a left-wing to a right-wing agenda. |
| totalitarian | The word totalitarian refers to a system of centralised government which has complete power over all aspects of life inside a country. |
| martial law | Martial law refers to when the military takes complete control over the normal civilian functions of government. |
| consolidation | The word consolidate, in science, refers to making something physically stronger and solid. In politics, it refers to the process through which political leaders and organisations increase their power and control. |
| indoctrination | The word indoctrination, in politics, refers to the process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically. |
| coercion | The word coercion refers to the action of persuading someone to do something by force or threats. |
| autarky | The word autarky in economics refers to the policy of achieving economic self-sufficiency and independence. |
| concordat | The word concordat is an agreement between the Catholic Church and a sovereign state. |
| Grand Council | The word Grand Council, in history, refers to the cabinet in the fascist party. |
| Republic of Salo | Republic of Salo, in history, refers to the Fascist state Mussolini created in the north of Italy during the civil war, between 1943 and 1945. |
| partisan | The word partisan, in history, refers to a member of an armed group formed to fight secretly against an occupying force. |

# MATHS:

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

- Core 1

Core 1 Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| arithmetic sequence | An arithmetic sequence is a sequence of terms that increase or decrease by a common difference. |
| base | The number raised using an index in a power is the base. |
| chain rule | The chain rule is used to differentiate a composite function. |
| completing the square | Completing the square is the process in which a quadratic expression is written as the sum of a new expression that is squared, and a constant. |
| cubic | An expression (or equation) of degree 3, with a term in $x^3$ and one or more of terms in $x^2$, x and a constant, is a cubic. |
| curve | A line that is not straight for some, or all, of its length is a curve. |
| definite integral | The area between the curve generated by plotting a function, one of the co-ordinate axes and the two straight lines given by the limits of the integral is a definite integral. |
| degree | The degree of a polynomial is the highest index to appear in a polynomial. |
| denominator | The denominator is the number or expression on the bottom of a fraction. |
| derivative | The derivative is the gradient function associated with a function. |
| differentiation | We use differentiation as a process by which the derivative, or gradient function, of a function is obtained. |
| discriminant | The discriminant is the value of $b^2 - 4ac$ for a quadratic expression. |
| domain | The domain is the set of numbers for which a function is defined. |
| exact form | We write numbers in exact form if we are not rounding, often used with irrational numbers. |
| expand | The process of multiplying two or more algebraic expression to give a single, usually more complex, expression is to expand. |
| exponential | An exponential expression is one in which the variable appears in the index. |
| factor theorem | The factor theorem says that if $x - a$ is a factor of $f(x) = 0$, then $x = a$ is a solution of $f(x) = 0$. |
| factorise | The process of expressing a number or algebraic expression as a multiple of smaller numbers or simpler terms is to factorise. |
| function | A function is an operation that associates each element of a domain with one element of a range. Although more than one element in the domain can be mapped to an element in the range, a function cannot map an element in the domain to more than one element in the range. |
| geometric sequence | A geometric sequence is a sequence of terms that change multiplicatively, using a common ratio. |
| identity | A relationship that is true for all values of x is called an identity. |
| indefinite integral | The indefinite integral is the set of functions whose derivatives will equal the function being integrated. |

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| index | The index is the number to which a base is raised in a power. |
| indices | Indices is the plural form of the word 'index'. |
| inequality | An inequality is an expression, which superficially looks like an equation, in which one side is greater than the other. |
| integer | A whole number that does not have a fractional part is an integer. |
| integration | The process by which an integral of a function is obtained. Integration is the process of finding the area under a curve. |
| intersection | A point at which two lines meet. In set theory, the intersection of two sets is the set of elements that are members of both sets. |
| irrational number | An irrational number is any number that cannot be expressed as a fraction, whose numerator and denominator are both integers. |
| linear | An expression (or equation) of degree 1, with a term in x and a constant (which may be 0), is linear. |
| logarithm | The logarithm of a number, x, to a base, a, is the power to which a must be raised to obtain x. |
| manipulation | Manipulation is the process of combining algebraic expressions, usually by addition, subtraction, multiplication or division. |
| natural number | An integer greater than 0 is a natural number. |
| normal | A normal to a curve is a straight line which is perpendicular to that curve at the point where they meet. |
| numerator | The numerator is the number or expression on the top of a fraction. |
| parallel | Two or more lines whose directions are the same are parallel. |
| perpendicular | A line is perpendicular to another line, a curve at a point, or a surface, if it is at right angles to it. |
| polynomial | A polynomial is the sum of two or more multiples of powers of x. |
| power | The power is a base raised using an index. |
| product rule | The product rule is used to differentiate a function obtained by multiplying two functions. |
| quadratic | An expression (or equation) of degree 2, with a term in $x^2$ and one or both of a term in x and a constant, is a quadratic. |
| quotient rule | The rule used to differentiate a function obtained by dividing two functions is the quotient rule. |
| range | The set of numbers that results from using a function to map a domain is the range. |
| rational number | Any number that can be expressed as a fraction whose numerator and denominator are both integers is a rational number. |
| rationalise the denominator | If we rationalise the denominator, we are carrying out the process in which the numerator and denominator of a fraction are manipulated so that its denominator is a rational number. |
| real numbers | Real numbers are the set obtained by uniting the sets of rational numbers and irrational numbers. |
| reciprocal | The reciprocal of a number is the result of dividing a number into 1. |
| second derivative | The derivative of the derivative is the second derivative. |
| sequence | A sequence is a set of terms linked by a rule or pattern. |

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|---|---|
| series | A series is a sum of a sequence of terms. |
| simultaneous equation | A set of two or more equations, each containing two or more variables whose values can simultaneously satisfy both or all the equations are termed simultaneous equations. |
| stationary point | A stationary point where the derivative of a function is zero. |
| surds | An irrational square root, expressed in exact form or as surds, with the integer inside the square root kept as small as possible. |
| tangent | A tangent is a straight line which just touches a curve. |

# MEDIA STUDIES:

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

- Audience
- Media Language
- Industries
- Representation

Audience Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| positioning | The word positioning, in media, is how the audience are encouraged to feel about, or interpret, a particular text. Outside of a media context, we use the word positioning to refer to the placement of someone or something in a particular way. |
| interpretation | Interpretation is the action of explaining the meaning of something either to yourself, or to others. |
| specialised | The word specialised means designed for a specific function or audience. |
| demographic | A demographic is a specific section of audience, categorised by factual data such as their age, gender etc. |
| psychographic | A psychographic is a specific section of audience, categorised by psychological information such as tastes, fears, attitudes etc. |
| niche | Niche is a term used to describe a product which appeals to a very specific, small or specialised audience. |
| mainstream | Mainstream is a term used to describe a product or idea which appeals to a large or wide audience and is considered 'normal' or 'conventional'. |
| identity | A person's identity is who they are and what makes them either the same or different to others. |
| reception | The word reception, in media, is the way in which the audience react to a media product. Outside of a media context, it can also mean a large formal party. |
| context | Context is the circumstances surrounding a product, issue or event, which help us understand it more. |
| influential | Influential means being powerful, authoritative or dominant in some way. |
| effect | An effect is a result, outcome or consequence of something else. |
| affect | To affect means to influence, change or impact upon something else. |
| gratifications | Gratifications are feelings of satisfaction, pleasure or fulfilment. |
| participation | Participation is taking part in something. |
| inferiority | Inferiority is being lower in status or quality in comparison to something or someone else. |
| collaboration | Working with someone to produce something is collaboration. |
| shift | The word shift, in media, is to try to change the target audience of a media product. Outside of media, it can mean to move something slightly, or a period of work. |
| production | Production is the act of making or producing something. |
| culture | Culture is the ideas, customs and behaviour of a particular group of people or society. |
| digital natives | People brought up with, and who are very familiar with, digital technology such as computers and mobiles phones are said to be digital natives. |

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| interactivity | Interactivity is the communication that happens between a human being and a computer programme, enabling the person to become involved in some way. |
| moral panic | A moral panic is a large amount of public anxiety or fear regarding a social issue. |
| cultural capital | Cultural capital is the social assets (education, intellect, style of dress and speech) that help someone improve their status in society. |
| democratic | A person, situation or group that believes in equality of all, and allows people to vote or contribute equally with equal power is democratic. |
| fandom | Fandom is the collective group of fans of a particular media product - e.g. a film. |
| desensitisation | The word desensitisation refers to the weakening response of audiences to stimulus such as violence, sex, drugs etc. |
| amateurisation | Amateurisation refers to the changes in technology that have allowed non-professional 'normal' people to produce and distribute their own media products. |
| fanfiction | Fanfiction is fiction stories written by fans, featuring characters from media products like TV programmes or films. |
| hegemonic | Hegemonic is something that is dominant in a political or social context. |
| enculturation | Enculturation is the process by which a person learns about and absorbs another culture. |
| prosumers | Prosumers are people who consume media products, but also enjoy producing or customising their own media products. |

## Media Language Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| binary opposition | Binary opposition is two things or ideas that are completely different to one another. |
| symbol | A symbol is an element of visual or written language which has come to represent something else. |
| convention | The word convention, in media, means a typical or usual feature of something. Outside of media, it can also mean an agreement, or a large meeting. |
| dynamic | The word dynamic, in media, means something that is constantly changing or progressing. Outside of media, it can also mean full of energy. |
| hybridity | Hybridity is a mixture between two different things. |
| genre | A genre is a style, type or category of something. |
| selection | Selection is the act of carefully choosing something for a reason. |
| polysemic | Polysemic is having multiple meanings. |
| index | The word index, in media, is the connection between a signifier and the signified. Outside of media, it can also be a list of names or subjects found in a book. |
| pastiche | A pastiche is an artistic product that imitates the work of another person or period. |
| bricolage | Bricolage is a product that is created by combining a diverse range of available materials. |
| equilibrium | Equilibrium is a state in which things are balanced. |
| disruption | Disruption is a state in which things are disturbed or upset. |
| subvert | To subvert is to overturn, or challenge. |

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| construction | Construction is the creation or building of something. |
| postmodern | Postmodern is something which is characterised by things such as intertextuality, self referentialism, themes of technology and humanity, hyperreality, irony, pastiche, etc. |
| intertextuality | A reference within one media product to another media product is intertextuality. |
| narrative | A narrative is a story told in a particular way. |
| paradigm | The word paradigm, in media, is a typical example or a model example of something. Outside of media, it can also mean a set of language terms. |
| simulacra | Simulacra are imitations or representations of a person or a thing. |
| simulation | A simulation is an imitation or representation of a situation or process. |
| hyperreality | Hyperreality is when a simulation of reality or simulacra becomes virtually impossible for an audience to distinguish from reality, and which they often prefer to reality. |

## Industries Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| collaboration | Collaboration is when individuals or companies work together for a shared goal or common purpose. |
| convergence | The word convergence, in media, is the coming together of technologies to create new experiences for audiences. Outside of media, it simply means coming together or joining together. |
| globalisation | Globalisation is the process by which the world's countries, cultures and people are becoming increasingly connected. |
| distribution | Distribution is the process of sharing a media product with other people, e.g. audiences. |
| circulation | The word circulation, in media, is the public availability of a media product. Outside of media, it can also mean the movement of a fluid such as blood. |
| platform | The word platform, in media, is a method that delivers media products to an audience, for example, television. Outside of media, it can also mean a raised surface on which to stand, or a type of shoe with a raised sole. |
| ownership | Ownership refers to the facts about the owners of something. |
| power | The word power, in media, is the ability or capacity to do something. Outside of media, it can also refer to energy, such as electricity. |
| conglomerate | The word conglomerate, in media, is a large powerful company that is made up from a number of smaller companies (subsidiaries). In a geography context, it can refer to a type of rock. |
| diversification | Diversification is the process of a company varying the types of products they produce. |
| horizontal integration | When one media company expands, buys out or takes over another media company to allow them to do more at the same stage of the supply chain it is called horizontal integration. |
| vertical integration | When one media company expands, buys out or takes over another media company to allow them to do more than one part of the supply chain it is called vertical integration. |
| not-for-profit | A company that is not-for-profit does not earn profits for its owners and often uses the money it makes to do more of whatever they do. |

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| public funding | Public funding is the provision of money either directly by members of the public, or via indirect methods such as taxes. |
| regulation | Regulation is the process of controlling something. |
| monopoly | The word monopoly, in media, is a situation where one person or company dominates the market. Outside of a media context, we also use it as the brand name of a board game. |
| oligopoly | An oligopoly is a situation where a small number of people or companies dominate a market. |
| transmedia | Transmedia is something that operates across different media platforms. |
| proliferation | Proliferation is the rapid increase in the number or amount of something. |
| exponential growth | Exponential growth is a rapid increase in number or size. |

## Representation Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| feminism | Feminism is a political movement which focuses on trying to ensure equality between the genders. |
| formation | Formation is developing, shaping or arranging. |
| oppression | Oppression is control, abuse, unjust treatment, exploitation or lack of freedom. |
| society | Society is the general public living in a community or country. |
| fluidity | Fluidity is the ability to change or move easily. |
| reinforce | To reinforce is to strengthen or support something, which could be either a physical item, or an idea. |
| stereotype | A stereotype is a widely held, over-simplified image of a particular person or thing. |
| values | Values are the characteristics that a person, company, or culture sees as worthy, desirable, useful and important. |
| beliefs | Beliefs are things someone trusts in, has faith in or thinks are true. |
| realism | Realism is the authenticity, truthfulness, or realness in something. |
| ideologies | Ideologies are beliefs, ideas, or principles. |
| ethnicity | Ethnicity is the term for the culture of people from a particular area of the world and is often linked to race. |
| sexuality | Sexuality is a person's sexual orientation or preferences, such as being gay or straight etc. |
| dominant | Dominant refers to having power or influence over others. |
| archetype | An archetype is a very typical example of a certain person or thing. |
| anchorage | The word anchorage, in media, refers to words that help to make the connotations of a picture more clear to the viewer. Outside of media, it can mean to fix to one spot. |
| discourse | Discourse is written or spoken communication. |
| transmission | The word transmission, in media, is communicating or transferring information. Outside of media, it is also a car part. |

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| gender performativity | Gender performativity is behaviour that is repeated or 'performed' and, as a result, constructs our ideas of being male or female. |
| postcolonial | Postcolonial means occurring or existing after the end of colonial rule. |
| mediation | The word mediation, in media, means the process of someone creating representations of reality in the media when making media products. |
| hegemony | Hegemony is the leadership or dominance of a social group. |
| colonisation | Colonisation is the process of taking over another area and establishing control and dominance. |

# 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 |
|---|---|
| regular | The word regular in music means something that is normal or symmetrical and usually refers to a rhythm or time signature. |
| irregular | The word irregular in music means something that is unusual or asymmetrical and usually refers to a rhythm or time signature. |
| duration | The word duration refers to how long something lasts for. |
| speed | The word speed, in music, refers to how fast or slowly the music is played. |
| 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. |
| largo | The word largo, in music, is a tempo marking meaning very slow. |
| allegro | The word allegro, in music, is a tempo marking meaning fast or brisk. |
| habanera rhythm | The term habanera rhythm refers to a specific type of syncopation that originated from Cuba. |
| pushed rhythm | A pushed rhythm is a rhythmic technique where notes are played just before the beat, creating a form of syncopation. |
| adagio | The word adagio in music is a tempo marking meaning slow. |
| simple time | The term simple time, in music, refers to a metre in which each beat, or part, divides equally into two. |
| compound time | The term compound time, in music, refers to a metre in which each beat, or part, divides equally into three. |
| syncopation | Syncopation is a type of musical rhythm where the emphasis is not on the beat. |
| cross rhythm | A cross rhythm is a rhythm where the regular pattern of beats in a metre is contradicted by a conflicting pattern. |
| rhythmic augmentation | Rhythmic augmentation is the lengthening of the time values of notes. |
| rhythmic diminution | Rhythmic diminution is the shortening of the time values of notes. |
| triplets | Triplets are a group of three notes of equal length that are played in the time of two of equal length. |
| additive rhythms | Additive rhythms are formed when the beat and metre are made from multiples of the smallest unit. |
| anacrusis | An anacrusis is one or more unstressed notes before the first bar line of a piece of music. |

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| rubato | Rubato is a type of tempo marking that instructs the performer to freely speed up or slow down at certain passages. |
| double dotted rhythm | A double dotted rhythm makes use of a note with two small dots written after it. Its duration is 1 3/4 times its basic note value. |
| hemiola | A hemiola is a rhythmic device in which, usually, two groups of three beats are replaced by three groups of two beats, giving the effect of a shift between triple and duple time. |
| accelerando | The word accelerando, in music, is a direction to increase the tempo of a piece of music. |
| rallentando | The word rallentando, in music, is a direction to gradually get slower. |
| ritenuto | The word ritenuto, in music, is a direction to suddenly play at a slower tempo. |

## Structure and Form Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| section | The word section, in music, refers to a musical idea. |
| repetition | The word repetition, in music, refers to when a musical idea is repeated. |
| contrast | The word contrast, in music, refers to a musical idea being heard that is different to what has previously been heard. |
| returning | The word returning, in music, refers to a restatement of a musical idea that has previously been heard. |
| develop | The word develop, in music, means for a musical idea to grow and to become more advanced. |
| adapt | Adapt means to modify something so that it fits a new purpose. |
| plan | The word plan, in music, refers to a composer's intentions or decisions about what they will do. |
| arch form | In music, arch form is a symmetrical structure where after a central section, sections return in reverse order. An example is ABCBA. |
| sonata form | Sonata form is a musical structure common in Classical music. It consists of three main sections: exposition, development and recapitulation. |
| rondo form | Rondo form is a musical structure where a main A section returns between contrasting themes. An example is ABACA. |
| antecedent phrase | An antecedent phrase is a melodic phrase that usually ends on an imperfect cadence, and is answered by a consequent phrase ending on a perfect cadence. |
| consequent phrase | A consequent phrase is a melodic phrase that ends on a perfect cadence and follows an antecedent phrase that ends on an imperfect cadence. |
| through-composed | Through-composed is a musical structure where there are no repeating sections. |
| theme and variations | Theme and variations is a musical structure where a main melodic idea, or theme, is stated and then repeated multiple times, being developed each time. |
| exposition | The word exposition, in music, refers to the opening section in sonata form. |
| development | The term development, in music, refers to the section after the exposition in sonata form. This is where the initial ideas are developed. |
| recapitulation | The term recapitulation, in music, refers to the section after the development in sonata form and is the final section, unless a coda is used. |
| coda | The term coda, in music, is a musical section that brings a piece to an end. |

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| recitative | The word recitative, in music, refers to a speech-like song that tells a narrative, usually found in an opera or oratorio. |
| aria | The term aria, in music, refers to a song, usually in an opera. |
| continuo | The term continuo refers to a continuous accompaniment usually found in music from the Baroque period. |
| cadenza | The term cadenza, in music, is a passage of music where a soloist plays unaccompanied in order to demonstrate their skill. |
| scherzo | The term scherzo, in music, is a short, fast-moving and humorous composition, commonly used as the third movement in a four-movement symphony. |
| minuet | The term minuet, in music, refers to a slow dance in 3/4 time. |
| episode | An episode, in music, refers to a musical section in a composition that contrasts from the main theme. |
| ritornello | The term ritornello refers to a musical section that recurs throughout a composition. |
| symphony | The term symphony, in music, refers to a multi-movement extended composition for orchestra. |

## Texture and Melody Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| ascending | The term ascending, in music, refers to the pitch becoming higher. |
| descending | The term descending, in music, refers to the pitch becoming lower. |
| step | The term step, in music, refers to the pitch moving by an interval of a 2nd. |
| leap | The term leap, in music, refers to the pitch leaping by an interval of a 3rd or more. |
| contour | The term contour, in music, refers to the shape of a melody. |
| layers | The term layers, in music, refers to the quantity of independent parts playing simultaneously. |
| decoration | The word decoration, in music, refers to ornamentation used to embellish a melodic line. |
| ornate | The word ornate is used to describe something elaborate or highly decorated. |
| mordent | The term mordent in music is a type of ornament where a note is played with a fast alternation one degree higher or lower than it. |
| trill | The term trill, in music, is a type of ornament where there is a constant rapid alternation between two adjacent notes. |
| turn | The term turn, in music, is a type of ornament where the melody revolves around the written note using both the note above and below the written note. |
| a cappella | The term a cappella, in music, means when voices sing without instrumental accompaniment. |
| colla voce | The term colla voce, in music, is a direction for a soloist to dictate the tempo and other musicians to follow them. |
| tone row | A tone row, in music, is an order of pitch classes, usually using all 12 notes within the chromatic scale. |
| leitmotif | A leitmotif, in music, is a short musical idea that represents something. It is commonly used in opera and may return throughout a large work. |
| melisma | A melisma, in music, is when multiple notes are sung to a single syllable. |

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| fragmentation | The word fragmentation, in music, refers to the breaking of a musical idea into smaller segments. |
| countermelody | A countermelody is a melodic idea that is played at the same time as the main melody and often complements it. |
| descant | The term descant, in music, refers to an additional melody that is added to an existing main melody and is often used in hymns. |
| canon | The word canon, in music, is a compositional technique where there is imitation of a melody at least once after a specific number of beats. |
| anticipation | The word anticipation, in music, refers to when a note from a chord is played before the chord. |
| echappee note | An echappee note, in music, is when a melody moves by step in one direction before leaping in the opposite direction. |
| auxiliary note | An auxiliary note, in music, is when a melody has a note and moves away by a step from the note before returning to it. |
| polarised | The word polarised, in music, refers to a large gap in terms of pitch between two different parts. |
| portamento | In music, portamento means to slide from one note to another. |
| heterophonic | The word heterophonic, in music, refers to a texture where a melody is played at the same time as a decorated version of itself. |
| fugal | The word fugal, in music, refers to a complex texture where, in the opening, a subject is stated in the tonic key before another part imitates it in the dominant. |
| contrapuntal | The word contrapuntal, in music, refers to a texture where there are two or more independent melody lines. |

## Harmony and Tonality Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| sustain | The word sustain, in music, means a note that is held. |
| bass | The word bass, in music, refers to an instrument or voice that is the lowest pitch range. |
| progression | The word progression, in music, usually refers to a succession of chords. |
| combination | The word combination, in music, refers to the joining of different things, such as musical ideas or instruments. |
| together | The word together, in music, refers to instruments or voices playing at the same time. |
| clash | The word clash, in music, usually refers to a dissonance where a combination of notes creates tension. |
| 7th chord | A 7th chord is a group of four notes played at the same time, containing the fundamental, the third, fifth and seventh. |
| chord inversion | The term chord inversion, in music, means a chord that is played, where the lowest note heard is not the fundamental of the chord. |
| consonant | The word consonant, in music, refers to a combination of sounds that creates a sense of stability and is generally pleasing to the ear. |
| dissonant | The word dissonant, in music, refers to a combination of sounds that creates tension and need for resolution. |
| diatonic | The word diatonic, in music, refers to the use of notes that belong to a key. |

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| chromatic | The word chromatic, in music, refers to movement ascending or descending in semitones. |
| inverted pedal | An inverted pedal is a note that is held or repeated in a high register. The harmony under the note may change, although the pedal note remains the same. |
| suspension | The word suspension, in music, means for a note from a chord to be held into another chord, creating a dissonance. |
| Tierce de Picardie | The term Tierce de Picardie means for a tonic major chord to be used at the end of a piece of music in a minor key. |
| circle of fifths | The term circle of fifths is the relationship between the twelve notes of the chromatic scale. |
| modulation | The word modulation, in music, means for a piece of music to change key and have a new tonal centre. |
| cadential 6/4 | A cadential 6/4 is when a second inversion chord is used to approach a perfect cadence. |
| false relation | False relation is a type of dissonance where a note is played either at the same time or immediately after a chromatically altered version of itself. |
| augmented 6th chords | An augmented 6th chord is a chord that contains the interval of an augmented 6th within it, usually above the bottom note. |
| Neapolitan 6th | A Neapolitan 6th chord is a major chord that is built on the flattened supertonic. |
| Phrygian cadence | A Phrygian cadence is a type of imperfect cadence where the harmony moves from iv6 to V. |
| modal | The word modal, in music, is used to describe a piece of music that makes use of a mode. |
| dorian | The word dorian, in music, refers to a mode that in relation to a major scale has a flattened third and seventh. |
| mixolydian | The word mixolydian, in music, refers to a mode that in relation to a major scale has a flattened seventh. |
| tritone substitution | The term tritone substitution means for a chord to be replaced with another that is a tritone away, usually a dominant 7th for the dominant 7th that is a tritone away. |

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

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| 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 | Playing technique refers to how a performer plays their instrument. |
| tone | The word tone, in music, can refer to an interval of a major second, but also the specific sound qualities of an instrument or voice. |
| orchestra | An orchestra is a large instrumental ensemble that contains different families of instruments. |
| effects | The term effects, in music, refers to the ways an audio signal can be changed or modified to change the sound. |

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| reverb | The word reverb, in music, refers to a digitial effect that increases the persistence of sound after the sound is produced, giving it a slight echo. |
| distortion | The word distortion, in music, refers to a digitial 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. |
| double stopping | The term double stopping, in music, means for a stringed instrument to play two strings at the same time. |
| panning | The word panning, in music, refers to the distribution of sound into a stereo setting. |
| rim shot | The term rim shot, in music, refers to a percussion technique where the rim and the head of a drum are hit with the same stick simultaneously. |
| tremolo | The word tremolo, in music, refers to a direction for a performer to repeat a note rapidly. |
| mezzo | The word mezzo, in music, means half or medium. |
| sul tasto | The term sul tasto, in music, is a direction for a stringed instrument to play with the bow over the fingerboard. |
| sul ponticello | The term sul ponticello, in music, is a direction for a stringed instrument to play with the bow near the bridge. |
| con sordino | The term con sordino, in music, is an instruction for an instrument to be played with a mute. |
| basso continuo | The term basso continuo refers to a continuous accompaniment, usually played by a keyboard and bass instrument and commonly found in music from the Baroque period. |
| col legno | The term col legno, in music, is an instruction for a stringed instrument to be played with the back of the bow. |
| sforzando | The word sforzando, in music, is a direction for the performer to strongly emphasise a note or chord. |
| marcato | The word marcato, in music, is a direction for the performer to emphasise a note or chord, and is louder than the usual accent. |
| tenuto | The word tenuto, in music, is a direction for the performer to hold the note or chord for its full value. |

# PE:

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

- Energy systems and skill acquisition
- Sport Psychology

Energy systems and skill acquisition Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| glycolysis | Glycolysis is the breakdown of glucose into pyruvic acid. |
| electron transport chain | Hydrogen atoms are carried through the electron transport chain. It is the third stage of aerobic glycolysis. |
| anaerobic energy | Anaerobic energy is the use of energy without the presence of oxygen. |
| lactate | Lactate is a bi-product of anaerobic glycolysis. |
| slow oxidative | Slow oxidative is one of three muscle fibre types. |
| fast oxidative | Fast oxidative is one of three muscle fibre types. |
| fast glycolytic | Fast glycolytic is one of three muscle fibre types. |
| Krebs cycle | The Krebs cycle is the second stage of aerobic glycolysis. |
| ATP PC System | The ATP PC system kicks in during very high intense activities to resynthesise ATP. |
| anaerobic glycolytic | Anaerobic glycolytic is the energy system used without the presence of oxygen. |
| onset of blood lactate accumulation (OBLA) | OBLA stands for the onset of blood lactate accumulation. |
| excess post-exercise oxygen consumption (EPOC) | EPOC stands for the excess post-exercise oxygen consumption. |
| acclimatisation | Acclimatisation is the process of gradual adaptation to a change in environment. |
| altitude training | Elite endurance athletes choose to participate in altitude training (preferably over 2,500m above sea level) for several weeks, as there are lots of benefits to performance. |
| plyometrics | Plyometrics training involves quick, powerful, jumping and bounding movements. |
| open skill | Open skill is when the environment is constantly changing, |
| gross or fine skill | Gross or fine skills are based on the amount of muscle movement and precision required when performing a skill. |
| whole-part-whole | Whole-part-whole method is where the whole skill is first demonstrated and practised, before being broken down into the constituent parts to practise the individual elements and improve on these, before putting the whole skill back together. |
| progressive practice | Progressive practice is sometimes also known as the chaining method, as the parts of a skill are practised individually, in order, before being linked together and expanded. |
| massed practice | Massed practice is when one skill is practised repetitively without breaks. |
| distributed practice | In distributed practice, attempts at the skill are divided up with intervals in between to allow for rest and mental rehearsal. |

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| variable practice | Variable practice is used best for open skills and involves repeating a skill in varying situations. |
| mental practice | Mental practice is the cognitive (thinking) rehearsal of a physical skill without movement. |
| cognitive | In the cognitive stage of learning, performances are inconsistent and success is not guaranteed. |
| associative | The associative learning phase is also known as the 'practice phase'. Performances are becoming more consistent as motor programmes are being formed. |
| autonomous | In the autonomous or motor phase, the final stage of learning, performances have become consistent, fluid and aesthetically pleasing. |
| verbal | Verbal guidance is thought to be the least useful style of guidance when used in isolation. |
| visual | Visual guidance is the use of a demonstration to help guide the performer to form a mental picture and reproduce the movement. The demonstration, or model, must be as perfect as possible and must be realistic. |
| manual | Manual guidance can come from another person or an object to help the performer learn a movement, whilst building confidence and getting a sense of how it should feel. |
| mechanical | Mechanical guidance is when the performer is guided by equipment to support the learner whilst practising the skill. The use of equipment when practising a new skill offers safety and allows the learner to gain confidence. |
| Skinner's theory of operant conditioning | Skinner's theory of operant conditioning involves the correct response to a situation or task being rewarded. This reinforces the correct response. |
| Bandura observational learning | Developed by Bandura, observational learning states that performers learn new skills by observing others. |
| selective attention | Selective attention enables sense to be made of all the information available so that only useful information can be acted upon. |
| psychological refractory period | Psychological refractory period works alongside the single channel hypothesis. The PRP is the lull in time between finishing processing stimuli 1, before processing and making a decision on stimuli 2. |
| single channel hypothesis | The single channel hypothesis states that once a stimulus has been recognised and is in the process of being dealt with, any secondary stimuli must wait until the first has been dealt with before it can be processed. |

## Sport Psychology Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| trait | A trait is a distinguishing quality or characteristic of an individual which is genetically determined. |
| trait theory | Trait theory suggests that the personality of an individual is determined by their genetic make up. |
| social learning theories | Social learning theories suggest that the personality of an individual is determined by their environment. |
| interactionalist theories | Interactionalist theories suggest that the personality of an individual is determined by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. |
| attitude | Attitude is a way of thinking or feeling about something. |
| Hull's drive theory | Hull's drive theory suggests that there is a linear relationship between arousal and performance. |

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| cognitive theories | Cognitive theories attempt to explain human behaviour by understanding thought processes. |
| aggression | Aggression is classed as any behaviour which has the intent to harm another. |
| assertive behaviour | Assertive behaviour is performing an act or skill with the sole intention of a successful outcome. There is no intent to cause harm. |
| hostile aggression | Hostile aggression is performing an aggressive act outside of the rules or laws of a sport with the main aim to cause harm to another person. |
| instrumental/ channelled aggression | Instrumental/channelled aggression is where the main aim of a performer is to execute a skill correctly using aggressive means. However, if the opponent is harmed whilst the skill is being executed this is an accepted part of the sport. |
| instinct theory | Instinct theory suggests that we are all born with an aggressive instinct that will reveal itself under provocation or threat. |
| aggressive cue theory | The aggressive cue theory suggests that aggression is caused by a learned cue or trigger. |
| motivation | Motivation is a drive to succeed created by internal and external factors and tangible and intangible rewards. |
| incentive | An incentive is a reward for potentially achieving a goal or target. |
| social facilitation | Social facilitation is an improvement in performance produced by the presence of others. It is sometimes also referred to as the audience effect. |
| social inhibition | Social inhibition is a decline in performance produced by the presence of others. |
| apprehension | Apprehension is fear that something bad or unpleasant may occur. |
| cohesion | Cohesion is a pair or group working together to achieve a common goal. |
| coordination | Coordination is the organisation of a group to enable them to work together effectively. |
| goal setting | Goal setting is the development of an action plan with the purpose of measuring progress and allowing individuals and teams to assess and make amendments, where required, to achieve success. |
| Weiner's attribution theory | Weiner's attribution theory suggests that performers attribute success or failure to four main areas: ability, effort, luck and task difficulty. |
| self-confidence | Self-confidence is having trust in yourself to achieve a specified goal or target. |
| verbal persuasion | Verbal persuasion is using words to encourage and convince someone to do something that they don't feel they are able to, or don't want to. |
| emotional arousal | Emotional arousal is the feelings of anxiety and stress that a performer may experience prior to performance. |
| democratic leadership | Democratic leadership involves allowing the group to take an active part in decision making. |
| stress | Stress is the body's response to mental or emotional pressure. |
| visualisation | Visualisation is creating a mental image or intention of something you would like to happen. |
| mental rehearsal | Mental rehearsal is the technique used to visualise a physical performance with the intention of reducing anxiety. |
| centering | Centering is a technique used by performers to control anxiety by relaxing the chest and shoulder muscles, whilst taking deep breaths. |
| Yerkes and Dodson inverted U theory | The inverted U theory suggests that an increase of arousal improves performance, but only up to an optimum level. After this point, arousal has a detrimental impact on performance, leading to a steady decline. |

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| Hardy and Fazey catastrophe theory | The Hardy and Fazey catastrophe theory is an adapted version of the inverted U theory. The theory suggests that after the maximum optimum point of arousal, rather than a gradual decline in performance, there is a sudden negative impact and the performer is inhibited from performing to their highest standard. |
| anxiety | Anxiety is a feeling of nervousness, or unease, about something or an uncertain outcome. |
| Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance | Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance suggests that if a person holds two ideas that conflict with each other, a level of dissonance (emotional discomfort) occurs. |
| persuasive communication | Persuasive communication involves trying to change someone's attitude or opinion through a process of persuasive techniques. |
| Hanin zone of optimal functioning | The zone of optimal functioning is where an individual reaches a level of performance which is technically, physically and psychologically perfect (or as near to) as the individual is able to achieve. |
| somatic response | Somatic responses are physical responses caused by a stimulus. |
| cognitive response | Cognitive responses are the thought processes caused by a stimulus. |
| frustration aggression hypothesis | The frustration aggression hypothesis suggests that aggression is caused by a performer being prevented from achieving their objectives. |
| achievement motivation | Achievement motivation suggests that the personality of a performer will dictate how they approach a competitive situation. |
| need to achieve characteristics (NACH) | Need to achieve characteristics (NACH) are displayed by performers who seek out challenges and are motivated by competition. |
| need to avoid failure characteristics (NAF) | Need to avoid failure characteristics (NAF) are displayed by performers who are unwilling to accept challenges and avoid competition. |
| Zajonc's theory of social facilitation | Zajonc's theory of facilitation explained both the increase and decrease in performances of people in the presence of others. |
| Tuckman Model of Group Formation | The Tuckman model of Group Formation explained how a group is formed and subsequently developed. |
| Steiner's model of productivity | Steiner's model of productivity suggests a formula which determines the productivity of a group or team. |
| the Ringlemann effect | The Ringlemann effect suggests that an individual's effort and productivity decreases as group size increases. |
| social loafing | Social loafing is the tendency of an individual to exert less effort when working as part of a group in comparison to working alone. |
| learned helplessness | Learned helplessness is the feeling that failure is inevitable and there is no way to change the outcome. |
| Bandura's self-efficacy | Bandura's Self-efficacy is the strength of an individual's belief that they can perform a skill or activity successfully. |
| vicarious experience | Vicarious experience is knowledge you gain through the experience of others. |
| autocratic leadership | Autocratic leadership involves making decisions based on the beliefs of the leader and does not take into account advice or suggestions of others. |
| laissez faire leadership | Laissez-faire leadership involves the leader allowing the group to make their own decisions. |
| Fiedler's contingency theory | Fiedler's contingency theory suggests that there is no one leadership style which is best. Leadership will depend on the situation. |

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| Chelladurai multi-dimensional model of sports leadership | Chelladurai's multi-dimensional model of sports leadership states that a leader will be more effective if the team's satisfaction with the leader is high. A team which is not satisfied with its leader will not demonstrate the same level of performance and satisfaction. |
| biofeedback | Biofeedback involves the measurement of the body's physiological responses to stress using objective techniques. |
| Easterbrook's cue utilisation theory | Easterbrook's cue utilisation theory suggests that amount of information processed during a performance has a direct impact on the level of arousal a performer experiences and, subsequently, the attentional style that a performer uses. |

# RELIGIOUS STUDIES:

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

- Applied Ethics
- Ethical Theory
- Philosophy of Religion

Applied Ethics Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| abortion | Abortion is the term used to refer to the intentional termination of a pregnancy. |
| absolute morality | Absolute morality means the sense that an action can be completely right or wrong, regardless of context. |
| agape | Agape means a form of Christian love for others which is based on kindness. |
| animal experimentation | Animal experimentation means testing substances for effectiveness or safety using non-human subjects. |
| blood sport | Blood sport is the term used for any activity which involves the killing or harming of animals for leisure. |
| business ethics | Business ethics means the study of moral decision-making in the context of corporate or professional activity. |
| capital punishment | Capital punishment is the use of the death penalty to punish certain crimes. |
| cloning | Cloning is the process of making a genetic copy of a living organism. |
| corporate social responsibility | Corporate social responsbility refers to the duty of a business to act in an ethical manner. |
| deontological | Deontological is an approach to ethics which considers the action itself as being right or wrong, rather than the consequences. |
| designer baby | The term designer baby refers to an embryo which has been genetically modified to create, or avoid, certain characteristics or conditions. |
| doctrine of double effect | The doctrine of double effect means that a morally good act can have a bad but unintended side effect. |
| ecosophy | Ecosophy is an ethical approach to living in harmony with the environment. |
| embryo research | Embryo research is the experimentation on a fertilized egg for the purposes of medical advancement. |
| euthanasia | Euthanasia means assisted suicide. |
| Gaia hypothesis | The Gaia hypothesis is the idea that all living things are in a symbiotic, interdependent relationship which should be conserved. |
| globalisation | Globalisation refers to the way in which businesses and other organisations are becoming more able to operate on an international scale. |
| homosexual | The term homosexual refers to someone who is in a sexual relationship with, or attracted to, someone of the same sex. |
| intensive farming | Intensive farming means rearing animals in large numbers, and in confined conditions, to increase yield. |
| nuclear weapons | Nuclear weapons are bombs or arms that are capable of mass destruction. |
| organ transplants | Organ transplants are the replacement of damaged or failing organs with healthy ones. |

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| polyamorous | Polyamorous means the practice of taking part in more than one sexual relationship with the consent of all parties. |
| principle of utility | The principle of utility means that an action is considered to be right or wrong depending on the amount of happiness or pain it brings about. |
| profit | Profit means the financial gain from operating a business or organisation. |
| sanctity of life | Sanctity of life means the extent to which life is special and sacred. |
| whistle-blowing | Whistle-blowing is the act of informing about the immoral or unlawful actions of an organisation. |

## Ethical Theory Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| autonomy | Autonomy is the ability to determine one's own destiny and actions. |
| Divine Command | Divine Command refers to the theory that whether something is 'good' is determined by whether it is required by God. |
| duty | Duty is the obligation or compulsion to act in a particular way. |
| Euthyphro dilemma | Euthyphro dilemma means the question of whether something is good simply because God commands it. |
| evil | Evil means something which is bad, immoral or causes harm. |
| falsification | Falsification means the ability to disprove a theory or claim. |
| Golden Mean | The Golden Mean refers to Aristotle's suggestion that morality can be found at the mid-point between extremities of behaviour. |
| hedonic calculus | The hedonic calculus is a numerical way of working out the balance of pleasure and pain caused by a given action. |
| intuition | Intuition means an innate sense of knowing or belief. |
| Kantian | Kantian means relating to the ethical theory of Immanuel Kant. |
| Meta-ethics | The study of the meaning and nature of ethical statements or judgements. |
| morality | Morality means the set of values that determine decisions about right and wrong. |
| natural law | Natural law means a commonly held innate sense of rules and morality. |
| naturalistic fallacy | Naturalistic fallacy is the error of treating the term 'good' as if it were a natural property. |
| normative ethics | Normative ethics is the branch of philosophy concerned with questions of how we should act. |
| objective | Objective means not influenced by personal bias or experience, based on facts and observation only. |
| precepts | Precepts means rules or principles by which we might live or behave. |
| reason | Reason means the use of logic and rational argument to influence thinking and behaviour. |
| utilitarianism | Utilitarianism means a system of normative ethics based on calculating the outcome of an action. |
| verification | Verification is the process of establishing the truth or validity of something. |
| virtue | Virtue means a positive behaviour or characteristic. |

Philosophy of Religion Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| a posteriori | A posteriori means understanding gained from experience or observation. |
| a priori | A priori means an argument or conclusion based on reason or logical presupposition. |
| analogy | Analogy means a way of explaining something, using an example or comparison. |
| atheist | An atheist is the term used to describe someone who does not believe in the existence of God. |
| contingent | Contingent means dependent on something else being the case. |
| conversion | Conversion means when someone chooses to adopt a religious faith and become a believer. |
| cosmological argument | Cosmological argument means the theory that God must exist because the universe must have been caused by something independent of it. |
| empirical | Empirical means observable or able to be evidenced by experience. |
| free will | Free will is the ability to decide one's fate and choose how to behave. |
| miracle | The word miracle, in religious studies, means an event which is considered to be impossible, or cannot be explained. |
| mystical | Mystical is the term used to define an experience that is spiritual, supernatural or one which has personal signficance. |
| necessary | The word necessary describes something that has to be the case in order for something else to apply, or by logical definition. |
| omnipotent | Omnipotent means all powerful and refers to God's ability to do anything. |
| onmibenevolence | Omnibenevolence means all-loving and perfectly good. |
| ontological | Ontological refers to arguments about being and existence. |
| original sin | Original sin means the natural human condition of committing evil. |
| predestination | Predestination, in religious studies, means the belief that the course of our lives has already been determined by God. |
| problem of evil | The problem of evil means the question of whether an omnipotent God can exist in a world where bad things happen. |
| religious experience | Religious experience means an event which confirms someone's faith, such as visions, voices and miracles. |
| soft determinism | Soft determinism is the belief that actions are caused by external events but that we have some degree of free will. |
| symbolic | Symbolic means something which represents something else, in another, non-literal form. |
| teleological | Teleological refers to arguments about phenomena having a purpose or final cause. |
| theodicy | Theodicy means a defence arguing the existence of God in response to the problem of evil. |
| vision | The word vision, in religious studies, is when someone has a religious experience by seeing God. |

# SCIENCE - BIOLOGY:

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

- Biological molecules
- The nervous system
- Enzymes
- Cardiovascular system
- DNA, genetics and protein synthesis

Biological Molecules Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| monosaccharide | A monosaccharide is a sugar that is not decomposable into simpler sugars by hydrolysis. |
| Benedict's reagent | Benedict's reagent in used in a chemical to detect the presence of reducing sugars. |
| Biuret test | The Biuret test is chemical test that detects the presence of peptide bonds in a protein molecule. |
| condensation reaction | A condensation reaction is a chemical reaction where two molecules combine to form a larger molecule, producing a small molecule such as water as a by-product. |
| disaccharide | A disaccharide is the sugar formed when two monosaccharides (simple sugars) are joined by a glycosidic bond. |
| DNA polymerase | DNA polymerase is an enzyme that joins adjacent nucleotides by a condensation reaction. |
| elimination | An organic reaction in biology where two atoms, or groups of atoms, are removed from a molecule. This is called an elimination reaction. |
| emulsion | An emulsion is the fine distribution of minute droplets of one liquid in another in which it is not soluble or miscible. |
| ester bond | A ester bond formed by a condensation reaction between an alcohol group (e.g. glycerol) and a carboxylic group (e.g. fatty acid). |
| fibrous | Fibrous proteins are wire or rod shaped proteins and they are only found in animals. |
| globular proteins | Globular proteins are spherical or globe-like proteins. |
| glycosidic bond | A glycosidic bond is formed between monosaccharides. |
| helicase | Helicase is an enzyme that binds to a DNA molecule, causing it to unwind and break its hydrogen bonds. |
| hexose | Hexose sugars are simple sugars where each molecule contains six carbon atoms. |
| hydrolysis | Hydrolysis is the chemical breaking of bonds in polymers due to a reaction with a water molecule. |
| hydrophilic | Polar molecules that dissolve in water are hydrophilic. |
| hydrophobic | Non-polar molecules that do not dissolve in water are hydrophobic. |
| lipid | A lipid is a fatty organic compound that is insoluble in polar solvents (e.g. water) but soluble in non-polar solvents (e.g. ether). |
| monomer | A monomer is a molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer. |
| nucleotide | A nucleotide is one of the structural components, or building blocks, of DNA and RNA. It consists of a base, a sugar molecule and one phosphate group. |

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| pentose | Pentose sugars are simple sugars where each molecule contains five carbon atoms. |
| peptide bond | A peptide bond is formed between two molecules when the carboxyl group of one molecule reacts with the amino group of the other molecule. It is an example of a condensation reaction. |
| phosphodiester bond | A phosphodiester bond is formed between the 3' carbon atom of one sugar molecule and the 5' carbon atom of another, deoxyribose in DNA and ribose in RNA. |
| phospholipid | A phospholipid is a type of lipid molecule that is made up of two fatty acids, a phosphate group and a glycerol molecule. |
| polymer | A polymer has a molecular structure made from a large number of similar units bonded together. |
| polynucleotide | A polynucleotide is a polymer chain of nucleotides. |
| polypeptide | A polypeptide is a polymer chain of amino acids. |
| polysaccharide | A polysaccharide is a carbohydrate (e.g. starch, cellulose or glycogen) where the molecules consist of a number of sugar molecules bonded together. |
| primary | Primary means the first stage or group of something - e.g. molecule, process or structure. |
| quaternary | Quaternary means the fourth stage or group of something - e.g. molecule, process or structure. |
| saturated | A saturated organic compound has no double bonds between carbon atoms - e.g. animal fats. |
| secondary | Secondary means the second stage or group of something - e.g. molecule, process or structure. |
| semi-conservative replication | Semi-conservative replication is a type of genetic replication where a double-stranded molecule of nucleic acid separates into two single strands each and then acts as a template for the formation of a complementary strand that, together with the template, forms a complete molecule. |
| synthesis | Synthesis means the production of chemical compounds by reactions of simpler materials. |
| tertiary | Tertiary means the third stage or group of something - e.g. molecule, process or structure. |
| triglyceride | A triglyceride is a molecule formed from glycerol and three fatty acid groups. |
| unsaturated | An unsaturated organic compound has one or more double bonds between carbon atoms - e.g. plant oils. |

## The nervous system Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| action potential | An action potential occurs when the potential difference across a membrane is briefly reversed. |
| autonomic nervous system | The autonomic nervous system is responsible for control of the bodily functions not consciously directed, such as breathing, the heartbeat and digestive processes. |
| axon | An axon is the long nerve fibre of a motor neurone that carries the nerve impulse. |
| central nervous system | The central nervous system is made up of brain and the spinal cord. |
| cerebellum | The cerebellum is an area of the brain at the back of the skull in vertebrates, that coordinates and regulates muscular activity. |

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| cerebrum | The cerebrum is an area of the brain responsible for conscious thought, personality and control of movement. |
| coordinate | In biology, the word coordinate means different biological processes or systems working together. |
| dendron | A dendron is the long nerve fibre of a sensory neurone that carries the nerve impulse. |
| detect | In biology, the word detect means to find a change in a system or the presence of something new. |
| effector | An effector is a muscle or gland that has an effect when stimulated. |
| gland | A gland is an organ in the body that releases chemical substances in response to a change. |
| hormone | A hormone is a substance made of protein. It is a chemical messenger that is released into the blood from a gland and causes target cells to change how they work. |
| hypothalamus | The hypothalamus is an area of the brain that coordinates the autonomic (unconscious) nervous system. |
| impulse | An impulse is an electrical signal that is transmitted through the nervous system. |
| medulla oblongata | The medulla oblongata is the most primitive area of the brain that controls reflexes, breathing, heart rate and other involuntary actions. |
| motor neurone | A motor neurone is a type of nerve cell that carries electrical impulses from the central nervous system to effectors. |
| myelin sheath | Myelin sheath is a fatty insulating layer surrounding some neurones. It is formed from Schwann cells. |
| neurone | A neurone is nerve cell that is specialised to rapidly transmit electrical impulses. |
| neurotransmitter | A neurotransmitter is a chemical transmitting a signal across a synapse. |
| nodes of Ranvier | The nodes of Ranvier are the gap between the Schwann cells of myelinated neurones that allow saltatory conduction to occur. |
| parasympathetic nervous system | The parasympathetic nervous system is part of the autonomic nervous system. Its role is to inhibit bodily functions or to slow down an organ system. |
| pathway | A pathway is a route, formed by a chain of nerve cells, along which impulses travel. |
| receptor | A receptor is found in a sense organ; they detect a change in the environment. |
| reflex action | A reflex action is an automatic and rapid response to a stimulus. |
| relay neurone | A relay neurone is a type nerve cell that transmits electrical impulses from sensory neurones to motor neurones. |
| response | A response is an action that occurs following a stimulus. |
| saltatory conduction | Saltatory conduction is the process where action potentials are transmitted from one node of Ranvier to the next in a myelinated neurone. |
| sensory neurone | A sensory neurone is a nerve cell that transmits electrical impulses from receptors in the sense organs to the central nervous system. |
| specialised | When a cell is adapted for a particular function we call it specialised. |
| stimulus | A stimulus is any change in the environment that is detected by a receptor in a sense organ. |
| sympathetic nervous system | The sympathetic nervous system is part of the autonomic nervous system. Its role is to stimulate the body to prepare the body for a rapid response or to activate an organ system. |

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| synapse | The synapse is a tiny gap between two nerves in which the impulse must pass. |
| synaptic vesicles | Synaptic vesicles are membrane bound sacs in the pre-synaptic knob that contain neurotransmitter molecules. |
| transmit | Transmit means when a substance or energy is passed through a medium (substance). |
| voluntary nervous system | The voluntary nervous system is part of the peripheral nervous system that involves motor neurones and is associated with the voluntary control of body movements via skeletal muscles. |

## Enzymes Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| activation energy | Activation energy is the amount of energy required for a reaction to take place. |
| active site | The active site is the part of the enzyme where the substrate attaches. |
| catalyst | A catalyst is a chemical that speeds up reaction without being used up. |
| competitive inhibitor | A competitive inhibitor has a similar structure to a substrate. It prevents the substrate from binding with the active site. |
| denature | Denature is where the tertiary structure of an enzyme has changed and the active site is no longer complementary to the substrate. |
| enzyme-substrate complex | An enzyme-substrate complex is formed when a substrate is combined with the active site of an enzyme. |
| extracellular | Extracellular means something that is situated or taking place outside a cell or cells. |
| gradient | Gradient means the increase or decrease in the magnitude (size) of a property. |
| induced-fit model | The induced-fit model is where the exposure of an enzyme to a substrate causes the active site of the enzyme to change shape in order to allow the enzyme and substrate to bind. |
| inhibitor | An inhibitor is a substance that prevents enzyme activity. |
| initial | Initial means existing or occurring at the beginning. |
| intracellular | Intracellular means something that is situated or taking place within a cell or cells. |
| lock and key model | The lock and key model is where the shape of the active site is completely complementary to the shape of its substrate molecules. This makes enzymes highly specific. |
| non-competitive inhibitor | A non-competitive inhibitor is a substance that binds to an enzyme and changes the shape of the active site. |
| optimum | Optimum means the conditions that are most suitable for a reaction to occur or an organism to live in. |
| plateau | A plateau is a state of little or no change following a period of activity. |
| rate | Rate means the frequency at which something happens. |
| specificity | Enzymes specificity is where enzymes normally only catalyse one reaction. |
| substrate | A substrate is the molecule that binds to the active site of an enzyme. |

Cardiovascular system Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| arterioles | Arteries divide into smaller vessels called arterioles. |
| artery | An artery refers to any of the tubes forming part of the blood circulation system of the body, carrying mainly oxygen-rich blood away from the heart. |
| atrioventricular node (AVN) | The atrioventricular node (AVN) is the cluster of cells that pass electrical impulses to the bundle of His. |
| atrioventricular valve | An atrioventricular valve is a valve between atria and the ventricles of the heart. |
| atrium | An atrium is an upper chamber of the heart. |
| autonomic nervous system | The autonomic nervous system is responsible for control of the bodily functions not consciously directed, such as breathing, the heartbeat and digestive processes. |
| bundle of His | The bundle of His is a group of muscle fibres that carry electrical impulses that regulate the heartbeat. |
| capillary | A capillary is the smallest type of blood vessels where exchange of substances with tissues occurs. |
| cardiac | The word cardiac means anything relating to the heart. |
| cardiac cycle | The cardiac cycle is the events that occur in one complete heartbeat. |
| chemoreceptors | Chemoreceptors monitor the concentration of chemicals in the blood - e.g. oxygen, carbon dioxide and pH. |
| coronary | The word coronary means anything relating to the heart. |
| diastole | Diastole is the phase of the heartbeat when the heart muscle relaxes and allows the chambers to fill with blood. |
| dissociation | Dissociation is a chemical reaction in which a compound breaks apart into two or more parts. |
| electrocardiogram | An electrocardiogram is a display (trace) showing a person's heartbeat. |
| haemoglobin | Haemoglobin is a protein found in red blood cells that combines with oxygen. |
| heart rate | The heart rate is the number of times the heart beats per minute. |
| lumen | The lumen is the central cavity of a tubular or other hollow structure in an organism or cell. |
| medulla oblongata | The medulla oblongata is the most primitive area of the brain that controls reflexes, breathing, heart rate and other involuntary actions. |
| pressure | Pressure is the continuous physical force exerted on or against an object by something in contact with it. |
| purkyne (purkinje) tissue | Purkyne (purkinje) tissue is a network of fibres that receive conductive signals originating at the atrioventricular node (AVN) and simultaneously activate the left and right ventricles. |
| quaternary | Quaternary means the fourth stage or group of something - e.g. molecule, process or structure. |
| semi-lunar valve | A semi-lunar valve is one of two valves, one in the aorta and one in the pulmonary artery, consisting of a set of three crescent-shaped flaps of tissue and serving to prevent blood from flowing back into the heart after contraction. |
| sino-atrial node (SAN) | The sino-atrial node (SAN) is the heart's natural pacemaker. It consists of a cluster of cells that are situated in the upper part of the wall of the right atrium. |

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| stroke volume | Stroke volume is volume of blood pumped from the left ventricle in one heart beat. |
| systole | Systole is the phase of the heartbeat when the heart muscle contracts and pumps blood from the chambers into the arteries. |
| vein | A vein is any of the tubes forming part of the blood circulation system of the body, carrying mainly oxygen-depleted blood towards the heart. |
| ventricle | A ventricle is the lower chamber of the heart. |
| volume | Volume is the amount of space that a substance or object occupies. |

## DNA, genetics and protein synthesis Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| allele | An allele is an alternative form of a gene that arises by mutation and is found at the same place on a chromosome. |
| autosomal | Autosomal chromosomes are not sex chromosomes. |
| chromosome | A chromosome is a thread-like structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes. |
| codominant | Codominant alleles are both expressed in the phenotype. |
| degenerate code | Degenerate code is where more than one triplet code codes for a specific amino acid. |
| dihybrid | Dihybrid genetic crosses show the effect on two genes. |
| dominant | A dominant allele is expressed in the phenotype, even if there is only one copy. |
| epistasis | Epistasis is the phenomenon where the effect of one gene (locus) is dependent on the presence of one or more 'modifier genes'. |
| exon | An exon is an mRNA nucleotide sequence remaining when the introns have been spliced out. |
| gamete | A gamete is the male or female reproductive cell that contains half the genetic material of the organism. |
| gene | A gene is a sequence of bases on DNA which codes for a protein. |
| genome | The genome is the complete set of genes in a cell. |
| genotype | The genotype is the genetic constitution of an organism. |
| heterozygous | In diploid organisms, heterozygous refers to an individual having two different alleles for a specific trait. |
| homozygous | In diploid organisms, homozygous refers to an individual having two of the same alleles for a specific trait. |
| intron | An intron is a segment of a DNA or RNA molecule which does not code for proteins and interrupts the sequence of genes. |
| locus | The locus is the fixed position of a gene on a chromosome. |
| monohybrid | Monohybrid genetic crosses show the effect on one gene. |
| non-coding | A non-coding section of DNA is one which does not code for a protein. |
| nucleotide | A nucleotide is one of the structural components, or building blocks, of DNA and RNA. It consists of a base, a sugar molecule and one phosphoric acid molecule. |
| phenotype | The phenotype is an expression of genetic constitution and its interaction with the environment. |

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| proteome | A proteome is the protein the genome codes for. |
| punnett square | A punnet square is the method of showing a genetic cross. |
| recessive | A recessive allele is one which is only expressed in the phenotype if there are two copies. |
| sex-linkage | Sex-linkage is where an allele is located on the sex chromosome. |
| transcription | Transcription is where the DNA code is converted into mRNA molecule in the nucleus. |
| translation | Translation is where mRNA is translated into a sequence of amino acids in the cytoplasm of a cell. |

# SCIENCE - CHEMISTRY:

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

- Energetics and thermodynamics
- Acid-base equilibria
- Redox
- Kinetics
- Organic chemistry

Energetics and thermodynamics Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| enthalpy | Enthalpy is a measure of the heat content of a substance. |
| pascal | The pascal is the unit for pressure. |
| kelvin | The kelvin is a unit for temperature. |
| standard conditions | In chemistry, standard conditions are 100kPa and 298K. |
| Hess's Law | Hess's Law states the total enthalpy change is independent of the route taken. |
| calorimetry | Calorimetry is a method of finding out how much heat is given out by a reaction. |
| lattice enthalpy | Lattice enthalpy is a measure of the strength of the forces between the ions in an ionic solid. |
| theoretical | In science, the word theoretical means based in or calculated through theory rather than practice. |
| experimental | In science, the word experimental means relating to scientific experiments. |
| polarisation | In this topic, polarisation means to produce a polarised molecule by distorting the distribution of charge. |
| polarising power | The term polarising power means the ability of an atom, ion or group of atoms to attract electrons towards itself. |
| polarisability | The term polarisability is the tendency of an atom, ion or group of atoms to form a distorted charge cloud. |
| cation | A cation is a positively charged ion. |
| anion | An anion is a negatively charged ion. |
| ionisation | The word ionisation means the formation of ions. |
| atomisation | The word atomisation means the process of forming free gaseous ions from a solid, liquid or solution. |
| gaseous | The word gaseous means relating to, or having the characteristics of, a gas. |
| bond enthalpy | The term bond enthalpy refers to the energy required to break a bond. |
| electron affinity | The term electron affinity means the ability of an atom to accept an electron. |
| absolute zero | Absolute zero is the lowest internal energy of solid matter in its ground state. |
| aqueous | The word aqueous means dissolved in water. |
| entropy | Entropy is a measure of the disorder of a system. |
| disordered | In science, the word disordered means an absence of symmetry. |

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| spontaneous | In science, the word spontaneous refers to a process which will occur without any energy input from the surroundings. |
| exothermic | The word exothermic refers to reactions which give out energy. |
| endothermic | The word endothermic refers to reactions which absorb energy. |
| system | In chemistry, the system refers to the molecules which are reacting. |
| surroundings | In chemistry, the word surroundings refers to everything except for the molecules which are reacting. |
| feasible | In science, the word feasible means thermodynamically possible. |
| Born-Haber cycle | A Born-Haber cycle is used to calculate lattice enthalpies. |
| hydration | The term hydration refers to a chemical reaction where water is one of the reactants. |

## Acid-base equilibria Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| Bronsted-Lowry acid | A Bronsted-Lowry acid is a chemical species that donates one or more hydrogen ions in a reaction. |
| donor | In this topic, a donor is a molecule which donates a proton or hydrogen ion. |
| Bronsted-Lowry base | A Bronsted-Lowry base is a proton acceptor. |
| acceptor | In this topic, an acceptor is a molecule which accepts a proton or hydrogen ion. |
| proton | In this topic, a proton is referred to as a hydrogen ion. |
| salt | In science, a salt is a compound made when the hydrogen in an acid is replaced by a metal. |
| pH | The pH is an indication of the concentration of aqueous hydrogen ions in solution. |
| logarithmic | A logarithmic scale is an index or power. |
| ion | An ion is an electrically charged atom, or group of atoms, formed by the loss or gain of electrons. |
| aqueous | The word aqueous means dissolved in water. |
| strong | In chemistry, the word strong means the molecule completely or almost completely dissociates in water. |
| weak | In chemistry, the word weak means the molecule partially dissociates in water. |
| dissociate | In chemistry, the word dissociate means to separate or split into smaller atoms, ions or molecules. |
| monoprotic | A monoprotic acid donates one mole of protons per mole of acid. |
| diprotic | A diprotic acid donates two moles of protons per mole of acid. |
| equimolar | The word equimolar means the same amount of moles. |
| titration | Titration is a method for determining the concentration of an unknown substance using neutralisation. |
| indicator | In chemistry, an indicator is a substance which undergoes an observable change when the pH changes. |
| buffer | A buffer is a solution which resists sudden, large pH change. |

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| neutralisation | Neutralisation is a reaction between an acid and a base. |
| enthalpy | Enthalpy is a measure of the heat content of a substance. |

## Redox Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| oxidation | Oxidation is the process of electron loss. |
| reduction | Reduction is the process of electron gain. |
| ion | An ion is an electrically charged atom, or group of atoms, formed by the loss or gain of electrons. |
| oxidising agent | An oxidising agent is a substance which gains electrons. |
| reducing agent | A reducing agent is a substance which loses electrons. |
| disproportionation | A disproportionation reaction is a type of reaction where an element in a single species is simultaneously oxidised and reduced. |
| redox | A redox reaction is a type of reaction involving the transfer of electrons. |
| cation | A cation is a positively charged ion. |
| anion | An anion is a negatively charged ion. |
| half-cell | A half-cell is a structure which contains an electrode immersed in an electrolyte. |
| spectator ion | A spectator ion is an ion which is unchanged on both sides of a chemical equation. |
| standard electrode potential | A standard electrode potential is a value for a half cell compared to a hydrogen electrode. |
| aqueous | The word aqueous means dissolved in water. |
| emf | The emf of a cell is the maximum potential difference between half cells. |
| titration | Titration is a method for determining the concentration of an unknown substance using neutralisation. |
| cell | In chemistry, a cell is something which converts chemical energy into electrical energy. |
| electrochemical | The term electrochemical refers to the relationship between chemical reactions and electricity. |
| conventional representation | Conventional representation is how something is normally presented. |

## Kinetics Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| activation energy | The activation energy is the energy required for a reaction to take place. |
| Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution | A Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution shows the distribution of molecular energies in gases. |
| distribution | The word distribution means shared out or spread over an area. |
| catalyst | A catalyst is a substance which increases the rate of a reaction by providing an alternative pathway with a lower activation energy. |
| alternative | The word alternative means different, another possibility or choice. |

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| route | The word route means the way or course taken. |
| homogeneous | In homogeneous catalysis, the reactant and catalyst are in the same state or phase. |
| heterogeneous | In heterogeneous catalysis, the reactant and catalyst are in different states or phases. |
| phase | In chemistry, the word phase means a distinct and homogeneous form of matter. |
| rate of reaction | The rate of reaction is how quickly a reaction happens. |
| sufficient | The word sufficient means enough. |
| gradient | In science, the word gradient is used to mean steepness. |
| tangent | In science, a tangent is a straight line that touches a curve at a point and is used to find the gradient. |
| initial | In science, the word initial means occurring at the beginning. |
| rate equation | The rate equation is an equation which describes the effect of changing concentration on the rate of a reaction. |
| order | The order of a reaction is the power to which a reactant is raised in the rate equation. |
| with respect to | The phrase with respect to means in relation to or compared to. |
| half-life | In chemistry, the half-life of a reaction is the time it takes for the concentration to fall to half its original value. |
| rate-determining step | The rate-determining step is the slowest step of a chemical reaction which determines the rate of the overall reaction. |
| evolved | In chemistry, the term evolved means given off. |
| titration | Titration is a method for determining the concentration of an unknown substance using neutralisation. |
| colorimetry | Colorimetry is a method to determine concentration using light intensity. |
| mechanism | In chemistry, a mechanism is a step by step sequence of reactions within an overall reaction. |

## Organic Chemistry Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| hydrocarbon | A hydrocarbon is a compound of hydrogen and carbon only. |
| empirical formula | The empirical formula is the simplest whole number molar ratio of the amount of elements in a compound. |
| molecular formula | The molecular formula shows the number of atoms of each element in a compound. |
| homologous series | A homologous series is a series of compounds with the same functional group. |
| functional group | A functional group is a group of atoms on a molecule which are responsible for characteristic chemical reactions. |
| nomenclature | Nomenclature is a series of rules to generate systematic names for chemicals. |
| additional reaction | In an addition reaction, two or more molecules combine to form a larger one. |
| elimination reaction | An elimination reaction involves the loss of a small molecule during a reaction. |
| substitution reaction | During a substitution reaction, one functional group is replaced by another during a chemical reaction. |

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| isomerism | The word isomerism relates to molecules containing the same kinds and numbers of atoms in different structural arrangements. |
| alkane | An alkane is a hydrocarbon which contains only single bonds between carbons. |
| intermolecular | The word intermolecular means between molecules. |
| radical | A radical is a molecule with at least one unpaired electron. |
| unpaired | In chemistry, the word unpaired normally relates to electrons and indicates an electron which is by itself and not in a pair. |
| mechanism | In chemistry, a mechanism is a step by step sequence of reactions within an overall reaction. |
| homolytic fission | The term homolytic fission is a process involving the equal breaking of a covalent bond. |
| alkene | An alkene is a hydrocarbon with one or more double bonds between carbons. |
| electrophile | An electrophile is an electron pair acceptor. |
| catalyst | A catalyst is a substance which increases the rate of a reaction by providing an alternative pathway with a lower activation energy. |
| alcohol | An alcohol is an organic molecule containing the -OH functional group. |
| heterolytic fission | Heterolytic fission is a process resulting in an unequal breaking of a covalent bond. |
| carbocation | A carbocation is a positive ion with the charge centred on a carbon atom. |
| intermediate | In chemistry, an intermediate is a molecule that is formed from the reactants, which reacts further to form the products. |
| nucleophile | A nucleophile is an electron pair donor. |
| hydrolysis | Hydrolysis is a reaction involving the breaking of a bond in a molecule using water. |
| ketone | A ketone is an organic molecule containing the -CO- functional group. |
| carboxylic acid | A carboxylic acid is an organic molecule containing the -COOH functional group. |
| aldehyde | An aldehyde is an organic molecule containing the -CHO functional group. |
| ester | An ester is an organic molecule containing the -COOR functional group. |
| amine | An amine is an organic molecule containing the $-NH_2$ functional group. |
| aromatic | In chemistry, the word aromatic means a cyclic, planar molecule. |
| cyclic | In chemistry, the word cyclic means having a molecular structure with one or more closed rings of atoms. |
| chirality | The word chirality means asymmetric in a way that the structure and its mirror-image are non-superimposable molecules. |
| chiral centre | A chiral centre is a carbon atom attached to four different atoms or groups. |
| asymmetric | The word asymmetric means lacking in symmetry. |
| symmetric | The word symmetric means made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis. |
| non super-imposable | The term non super-imposable means the objects are not super-imposable, and in chemistry they are mirror images of each other. |
| racemic mixture | A racemic mixture contains equal mixture of enantiomers. |

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| enantiomer | An enantiomer is a one of a pair of molecules which are mirror images of each other, or optical isomers. |
| isomer | In chemistry, an isomer is one of two or more compounds with the same formula but a different arrangement of atoms. |

# SCIENCE - PHYSICS:

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

- Mechanics and materials
- Electricity and electrical fields
- Waves
- Particles and radiation

Mechanics and materials Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| displacement | The word displacement means the distance of an object from its initial position in a specific direction. |
| instantaneous | Instantaneous means something is occurring instantly. |
| scalar quantity | A scalar quantity has a magnitude only. |
| vector quantity | A vector quantity has a magnitude and associated direction. |
| perpendicular | Perpendicular means at an angle of $90^{o}$ to a given line, plane or surface. |
| inclined plane | An inclined plane is a slope inclined at an angle to the horizontal. |
| magnitude | In science, the word magnitude means size. |
| coplanar | Coplanar forces are forces acting on a single plane. |
| uniform | In science, the word uniform means remaining the same in all cases and at all times. |
| projectile | A projectile is an object with an initial velocity following a path determined by gravitational acceleration. |
| horizontal | The word horizontal means parallel to the plane of the horizon. |
| vertical | The word vertical means at right angles to a horizontal plane. |
| trajectory | The trajectory is the path a projectile takes during its flight. |
| free-body force diagram | A free-body force diagram shows the relative magnitude and direction of all forces acting on an object. |
| terminal velocity | At terminal velocity a falling object no longer accelerates as the net force is zero. |
| momentum | Momentum is the product of mass and velocity. |
| linear | The word linear means arranged in a straight line or one dimension. |
| impulse | In science, the word impulse means change in momentum. |
| equilibrium | In physics, the term equilibrium means zero resultant force and zero moment acting on an object. |
| moment | In physics, the word moment means a product of the force and the perpendicular distance between the axis of rotation and the force. |
| density | Density is the mass per unit volume. |
| Hooke's Law | Hooke's Law states that within a limit of proportionality, the extension is directly proportional to the load. |
| elastic limit | The elastic limit is the point after which the material does not return to its original shape. |

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| plastic behaviour | Plastic behaviour means the material does not return to its original shape and size. |
| brittle behaviour | Brittle behaviour means the material breaks at its elastic limit. |
| tensile | The word tensile means a material is under tension. |
| strain | In physics, the word strain means extension per unit length. |
| stress | In physics, the word stress means force per unit cross sectional area. |
| Young modulus | Young modulus is stress ÷ strain. |

## Electricity and electrical fields Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| electric current | The electric current is the rate of flow of charged particles. |
| resistance | Resistance is the potential difference divided by the current. |
| Ohm's law | Ohm's Law states that the current is proportional to potential difference under constant physical conditions. |
| potential difference | Potential difference is work done per unit charge. |
| thermistor | A thermistor is a component in which the resistance changes with temperature, e.g. decreases with increased temperature. |
| diode | A diode is a component that allows current to flow in one direction only. |
| resistivity | The term resistivity quantifies how strongly a material restricts the flow of electrical charge. |
| coefficient | A coefficient is a multiplier or factor that measures a particular property. |
| potential divider | A potential divider is a simple circuit used to supply a variable potential difference. |
| emf | The emf is the energy provided, by an energy source, per coulomb of charge. |
| internal resistance | The internal resistance is the resistance encountered by charge moving through a material. |
| terminal potential difference | The terminal potential difference is the potential difference across the terminals of a source. |
| superconductivity | Superconductivity is a property of materials with zero resistivity at and below a specific temperature. |
| resistor | A resistor is an electrical component which restricts the flow of electrical charge. |
| field | A force field is a region in which a body experiences a non-contact force. |
| permittivity | The word permittivity means a measure of how easy it is to create an electric field in a material. |
| farad | The farad is the unit of capacitance. |
| magnitude | The word magnitude means size. |
| equipotential | An equipotential surface is a surface with the same electric potential at every point. |
| capacitance | The capacitance is how much charge a capacitor can store per unit of potential difference. |
| time constant | The time constant is equal to the product of capacitance and resistance of a circuit. |
| magnetic flux density | The magnetic flux density is the strength of a magnetic field. |

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| tesla | The tesla is the unit of magnetic flux density. |
| flux linkage | Flux linkage is the product of the turns solenoid and the magnetic flux. |
| solenoid | A solenoid is a wire coiled into a spiral, used to produce a magnetic field. |
| electromagnetic induction | Electromagnetic induction is the production of emf due to a change in the magnetic field. |

## Waves Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| oscillation | An oscillation is a repeated vibration on the same path, around a fixed equilibrium point. |
| wavelength | The wavelength is the distance from a point on one wave to the equivalent point on an adjacent wave. |
| frequency | The frequency, in this unit, is the number of waves passing a set point in one second. |
| hertz | The hertz is the derived unit of frequency. |
| period | In physics, the word period means the time taken for one oscillation. |
| displacement | The word displacement means the distance of an object from its initial position in a specific direction. |
| wave speed | The wave speed is the speed at which the energy is transferred (or the wave moves) through the medium. |
| phase difference | The term phase difference is the fraction of the cycle between two particles. |
| path difference | The term path difference means the difference in the optical paths of two light rays with common initial and terminal points. |
| radian | The radian is the unit of phase difference. |
| longitudinal waves | In longitudinal waves, the direction of vibration of the particles is parallel to the direction of energy transfer. |
| transverse waves | In transverse waves, the direction of vibration is perpendicular to the direction of energy transfer. |
| stationary wave | A stationary wave is a wave with no net transfer of energy and momentum from one point to another, also called a standing wave. |
| superposition | The word superposition means waves pass through each other without being disturbed. |
| coherence | The word coherence means the waves have the same frequency and a constant phase difference. |
| interference | In physics, interference occurs when two waves of the same type occupy the same space. |
| node | A node is a point on a standing wave with minimum amplitude. |
| antinode | An antinode is a point on a standing wave with a maximum amplitude. |
| refractive index | The refractive index is a measure of how much refraction will occur at a boundary. |
| critical angle | The critical angle is the angle of incidence in a denser medium for which the angle of refraction is 90°. |
| total internal reflection | Total internal reflection occurs when all of the wave is reflected internally. |

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| focal length | The focal length is the distance between the centre of a lens and the point at which it would focus parallel rays of light. |
| converging | The word converging means bringing rays of light together. |
| diverging | The word diverging means causing light rays to move apart from each other. |
| plane polarisation | The term plane polarisation means a transverse wave vibrating in one plane only. |
| diffraction | The word diffraction means bending or spreading out of waves when they travel through a small opening or around an object. |
| real image | A real image is an image which is formed when the light rays coming from an object meet each other after reflection or refraction. |
| virtual image | A virtual image is an image formed when the outgoing rays from a point on an object diverge. |
| photon | A photon is a particle representing a packet of electromagnetic radiation. |
| photoelectron | A photoelectron is an electron emitted from an atom by interaction with a photon. |
| threshold frequency | The threshold frequency is the lowest frequency of radiation that will result in the emission of electrons from a metal surface. |
| work function | Work function is the minimum energy required to release an electron from the surface of a metal by the photoelectric effect. |
| electronvolt | An electronvolt is the energy change of an electron when it moves through a potential difference of 1 volt. |
| photoelectric effect | The photoelectric effect is the emission of electrons from a metal surface when struck by photons. |

## Particles and radiation Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| nucleon number | The nucleon number is the number of nucleons in a nucleus. |
| proton number | The proton number is the number of protons in a nucleus. |
| alpha particle | An alpha particle is a helium nucleus, two neutrons and two protons. |
| scattering | Scattering is the process by which electromagnetic radiation or particles are deflected or diffused. |
| thermionic emission | Thermionic emission is the process by which free electrons are emitted from the surface of a metal when an external heat energy is applied. |
| nucleon | A nucleon is a nuclear particle, part of the nucleus. |
| antimatter | Antimatter is a material composed of antiparticles. |
| quarks | Quarks are fundamental particles which join to form hadrons. |
| baryons | Baryons are made from three quarks. |
| mesons | Mesons are made from a quark and an antiquark. |
| leptons | Leptons are fundamental particles. |
| pions | Pions are exchange particles of the strong nuclear force. |
| neutrino | A neutrino is an uncharged elementary particle. |
| positron | A positron is the antiparticle of the electron. |

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| annihilation | The word annihilation means complete destruction or obliteration. |
| antiproton | An antiproton is the antiparticle of the proton. |
| antineutron | An antineutron is the antiparticle of the neutron. |
| antineutrino | An antineutrino is the antiparticle of the neutrino. |
| hadron | A hadron is a particle which is subject to the strong interaction. |
| interaction | The word interaction describes a way in which matter, fields, atomic and subatomic particles affect one another. |

# SOCIOLOGY:

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

- Family
- Education
- Crime and Deviance

Family Keywords and Definitions

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

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

## Education Keywords and Definitions

| Word | Definition |
|---|---|
| curriculum | The word curriculum means the courses and subject content taught by a school. |
| setting | The word setting, in sociology, refers to when students are placed into groups of similar ability for each subject. |
| streaming | The word streaming, in sociology, refers to when students are placed into different ability groups and taught in these groups for all of their subjects. |
| teacher expectations | The term teacher expectations refers to the standards a teacher might expect from a student or group of students. |
| labelling | The term labelling, in sociology, means the process of a certain characteristic becoming attached to an individual or group of people. |
| self-fulfilling prophecy | A self-fulfilling prophecy is when a person who has been labelled begins to live up to the label. |
| achieved status | The term achieved status refers to the social positions that people earn from their talents or what they have done. |
| life chances | The term life chances refers to the prospects an individual has of success in the things that they do. |
| social inequality | The term social inequality refers to the uneven spread of resources and opportunities across society. |
| social mobility | The term social mobility refers to movement up or down between the different layers or classes of society. |
| transmission | The term transmission refers to when something is passed on. |
| hidden curriculum | The term hidden curriculum refers to things that students learn in school but aren't taught formally. |

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

## Crime and Deviance Keywords and Definitions

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

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

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