

Name:

Base Group:



Year 10 Knowledge Organiser

Easter Term

How to use the Knowledge Organiser

You have been provided with an exercise book and a knowledge organiser. Your knowledge organiser contains important facts. These will cover topics from year 7 to year 10.

In order to learn the words you will be expected to use :

'look, cover, write, check'

You have been given an exercise book to practise your homework in. The expectation is that you will write out neatly the words, along with their definitions. A week later, your teacher will check that you have completed your homework and you will be given a test to check that you have remembered everything.

Your knowledge organiser is for you to use to support your learning and you will be expected to use this alongside your written homework

You will need to remember:

- to take your exercise book and knowledge organiser to all lessons;
- to take your exercise book and knowledge organiser home each night;
- to write neatly;
- to practise every night.

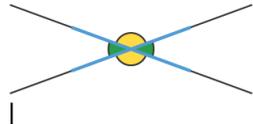
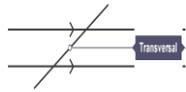
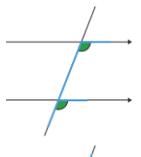
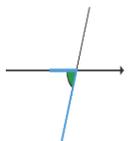
Ways to help you remember			
<p>Retrieval Practice</p> <p>HOW TO DO IT</p> <p>You can also make flashcards. Just make sure you practice recalling the information on them, and go beyond definitions by thinking of links between ideas.</p> 	<p>Spaced Practice</p> <p>HOLD ON!</p> <p>When you sit down to study, make sure you are using effective study strategies rather than just re-reading your class notes.</p> <p>TESTING 1 2 SPACING 3 SKETCHING</p> 	<p>Retrieval Practice</p> <p>HOLD ON!</p> <p>Retrieval practice works best when you go back to check your class materials for accuracy afterward.</p> 	<p>Once you are confident that you know everything try to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Make a crosswordWrite a quizDraw a mind mapProduce a posterExplain a topic to a friend

Number

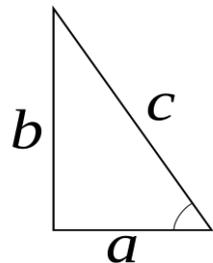
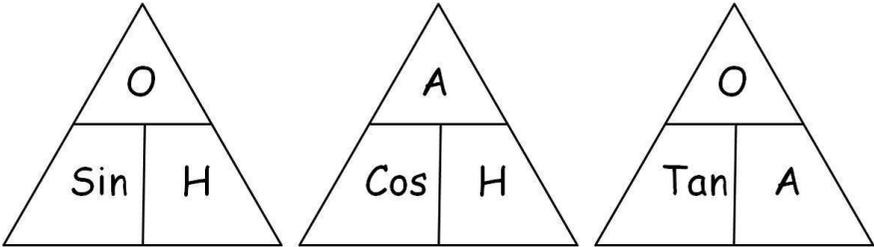
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	1/2	0.5	50%		2/10 = 1/5	0.2	20%
	1/4	0.25	25%		4/10 = 2/5	0.4	40%
	3/4	0.75	75%		6/10 = 3/5	0.6	60%
	1/10	0.1	10%		8/10 = 4/5	0.8	80%
	3/10	0.3	30%		10/10 = 1	1	100%
	7/10	0.7	70%		1/8	0.125	12.5%
	9/10	0.9	90%		1/3	0. $\dot{3}$	33. $\dot{3}$ %

2	percentage increase	= $\frac{\text{increase}}{\text{original amount}} \times 100$	3	percentage decrease	= $\frac{\text{decrease}}{\text{original amount}} \times 100$
4	new value after percentage increase	= original x (100% + % increase)	5	new value after percentage decrease	= original x (100% + % decrease)
6	original amount after percentage increase	= new amount \div % increase	7	original amount after percentage decrease	= new amount \div % decrease
8	recurring decimal	a decimal which continues in a repeated pattern	9	terminating decimal	a decimal which ends
10	profit	financial gain.	11	loss	financial loss
12	multiplier	the number used to multiply another number			

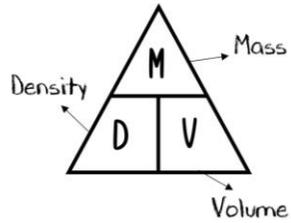
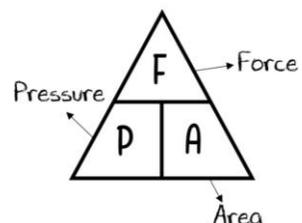
Shape and Space

1	sum of angles on a straight line	180°	2	sum of angles in a complete turn	360°	3	vertically opposite angles Equal angles		4	transversal A line crossing a pair of parallel lines	
5	corresponding angles (F angles) Equal angles		6	alternate angles (z angles) Equal angles		7	interior angles	sum = 180°	8	quadrilateral	shape with 4 sides
9	isosceles triangle	triangle with 2 equal sides and 2 equal angles	10	equilateral triangle	triangle with 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles	11	right-angled triangle	triangle containing one right-angle	12	scalene triangle	triangle which has no angles or lengths the same
13	square	4 equal sides 4 right angles	14	rhombus	4 equal sides Opposite angles equal	15	rectangle	2 pairs of opposite, equal sides 4 right angles	16	parallelogram	2 pairs of opposite, equal sides
17	trapezium	1 pair of parallel sides	18	isosceles trapezium	1 pair of parallel sides 1 pair of equal sides	19	kite	2 pairs of adjacent, equal lines	20	vertex	where 2 straight lines meet
21	area of a triangle	= ½ base x perpendicular height	22	area of a trapezium	½ (a + b) h	23	perimeter	distance around the outside of a shape	24	1cm² 1m²	=100mm ² 10000cm ²

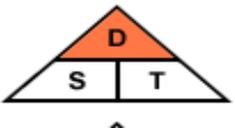
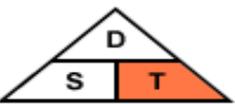
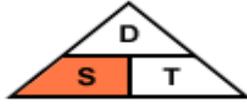
Trigonometry

1	Pythagoras $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$		2	
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Compound Measures

1	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>Density</u></p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>Pressure</u></p>  </div> </div>	
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Measure

	Distance = Speed x Time		$Time = \frac{Distance}{Speed}$		$Speed = \frac{Distance}{Time}$
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Handling Data					
1	average	mean, median, mode	2	mean	total ÷ number of items
3	median	the middle number when all the numbers are in ascending order	4	mode	the most popular
5	range	highest value- lowest value	6	line of best fit	a straight line drawn so that roughly the same number of points are either side of it
7	negative correlation	one variable increases as the other decreases	8	positive correlation	one variable increases as the other decreases
9	interpolation	using the line of best fit to find values inside the range of the scatter diagram	10	extrapolation	using the line of best fit to find values outside the range of the scatter diagram
11	Primary data	data you collect yourself	12	discrete data	certain numerical values eg number of sweets in a bag
13	qualitative data	data described in words	14	quantitative data	numerical data (discrete & continuous)
15	continuous data	any numerical value eg the temperature	16	trend	a link between data
17	random sample	a selection chosen at random for an experiment	18	estimate	calculate using the data. DO NOT GUESS
19	Stratified sample	population split into strata and a sample taken from the sample	20	number sampled in a stratum	= $\frac{\text{number in a stratum}}{\text{number in population}} \times \text{total sample size}$

Angles in a pie chart	Number	Angle										
	360	1°	180	2°	120	3°	90	4°	60	6°	45	8°
	40	9°	36	10°	30	12°	20	18°	15	6°	10	36°

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Quote/ Technique:	What it means?	Quote/ Technique:	What it means?	Big idea:	Quotes which link to all questions
"Sinister block" Metaphor for evil	The building breaks into the street brutally, much like Hyde breaking out of Jekyll.	"Satan's signature" Metaphor representing evil	Jekyll sold his soul to Satan in order to attain unworldly powers (changing into Hyde)	Evil is all consuming and represents science vs. religion	"...man is not truly one, but truly two" duality
"Pale... blackness..." foreshadowing	Hyde is trying to break out	"The horror" symbolism	Hyde's evil	Biblical imagery is a motif and symbol Science replacing religion in society	"...roots" symbolism
"Some city in a nightmare" metaphor	Hyde's evil engulfs the city	"Swirling wreaths" symbolism	Evil is spreading	The unconscious mind - giving in	"...greed of curiosity" symbolism
"At an end" fatalism	Jekyll cannot be saved	"The last of Henry Jekyll" fatalism	Hyde is taking over	Addiction (to evil)	"...shipwreck" Extended metaphor
"...a storm of blows" metaphor	Danvers Carew's murder	"...ape-like fury" Extended metaphor	Animalistic characteristics	Science replaces religion	"At an end" fatalism
"...froze the blood" metaphor	Sense of terror in Jekyll	"...abject terror" symbolism	Hyde creates terror	Evil is all consuming	
"...chocolate-covered pall" metaphor	London has become a coffin	"...reinvansion of darkness" metaphor	Hyde is spreading evil	Evil is all consuming	
"...roots" symbolism	Adam and Eve/ life and death	"...greed of curiosity" symbolism	Temptation of mankind	Disobedience to God Religion is an important factor	
"O God!" Biblical imagery	Dr Lanyon is in shock at Hyde's transformation	"God forgive us!" Biblical imagery	Utterson says this about Jekyll's fate	Biblical imagery is a motif and symbol Good vs. evil	
"...man is not truly one, but truly two" duality	Jekyll - showing good vs. evil	"...shipwreck" Extended metaphor	Giving up your faith (Jekyll/ Stevenson)	Addiction leads to his downfall	
"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven" - biblical imagery/ symbolism	Paradise Lost - shows that evil leads to power but ultimately has a consequence	"More than earthly meat and drink" - symbolism	Legend of Faust - shows man's desire to have more than he should	Disobedience to God	

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

1	Written by Robert Louis Stevenson and first published in 1886
2	Robert Louis Stevenson was interested in the idea of good vs. evil and split personality as well as science vs. religion

Character information:

3	Jekyll & Hyde	Hyde is the evil side of Jekyll	6	Enfield	Utterson's cousin and saw Hyde trample a young girl
4	Hyde's creation	Jekyll transforms into Hyde after creating a serum to suppress the evil within him	7	Dr Lanyon	Friend of Utterson and Jekyll Has witnessed Hyde transforming into Jekyll
5	Utterson	A lawyer and friend of Jekyll - investigates Hyde	8	Sir Danvers Carew	Killed by Hyde in a murderous rage

Big ideas (context):

9	Hyde is a representation of evil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hyde is Jekyll's evil persona - Hyde is clearly inhuman in appearance - Hyde commits violent crimes 	10	Addiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hyde is a physical example of the evil within every man ("...in every man there is a heart of darkness which can take over." - Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad). - Jekyll struggles to control the evil within (sin) - Jekyll wants to commit evil without consequence
11	Jekyll creates a monster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jekyll becomes like a god when he creates Hyde - God created a monster in mankind - Jekyll breaks the morally accepted rules of the time 	12	Disobedience to God <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the audience would be Christian - Good vs. evil links to the idea of God vs. Satan - Moral decisions would have been to do good deeds - Hyde does the opposite - Jekyll struggles to control the evil within (his sin)
13	Biblical imagery is a motif and symbol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biblical imagery is a recurring idea in the novel (motif) - Ideas symbolise bigger ideas or patterns in the novel (the industrial revolution has pushed science as the most important view in society - replacing religion) 	14	Evil is all consuming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jekyll is tempted to sin by his evil thoughts, Hyde allows Jekyll to commit terrible acts of violence without directly doing it himself - Pride leads to evil. Satan would not accept he was a created being (by God) and rather wanted to be God and therefore became evil and was cast out of Heaven. - Jekyll/Hyde would not accept they were evil and sinful, therefore pride led to their evil deeds.
15	The unconscious mind <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Often evil thoughts are cast away to our unconscious mind - Hyde is a manifestation of Jekyll's unconscious mind (this is why he is seen at night only - when Jekyll is asleep) - Suppression of these evil thoughts leads to them breaking out (Jekyll turning into Hyde). 	16	Science replacing religion in society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religion would have been incredibly important during the Victorian era - Science became the most important concept by the end of the 19th century - Religion's influence became diminished and therefore moral beliefs became scattered or lost - Science led to man glorifying himself over God (pride)

Chemistry

1	states of matter	one of three forms a substance can have: solid, liquid or gas	50	chromatography	a technique for separating the contents of a mixture e.g. different food colouring agents
2	atom	the smallest neutral part of an element that can take part in chemical reactions	51	mobile phase	in paper chromatography, this is when the solvent moves along the paper carrying the dissolved samples with it
3	molecules	a particle consisting of 2 or more atoms joined together	52	stationary phase	the surface through which the solvent and dissolved substances move through in chromatography
4	particle model	another name for the kinetic theory	53	R_f value	the ratio of distance travelled by a solute on a chromatogram to the distance travelled by a solvent under the same conditions
5	physical change	a change into which no new substances are formed, such as a change in state	54	distillation	the process of removing a liquid from a mixture by evaporating it and then condensing it (so it can be collected)
6	chemical change	a change that produces a new substance	55	still	a piece of apparatus used to carry out distillation or fractional distillation
7	attractive forces	forces involving oppositely polarity or charge. objects move together if the force is sufficient	56	fractional distillation	a method for separating a mixture of liquids with different boiling points into individual components (fractions)
8	melting point	the temperature at which a substance changes from the solid state to the liquid state when heated, or from the liquid state to the solid state when cooled	57	desalination	a process that produces fresh drinking water by separating the water from the salts in salty water
9	boiling point	the temperature when a substance changes from a liquid to a gas	58	simple distillation	the process of separating a liquid from the mixture by evaporating the fluid then condensing it so it can be collected
10	sublimation	when solid changes directly to a gas without becoming a liquid first	59	precipitates	an insoluble solution that is formed after two soluble substances react together in a solution

Chemistry

11	evaporation	when a liquid turns into a gas	60	aquifers	an underground layer of rock containing groundwater which can be extracted used a well or a pump
12	condensing	when a gas turns into a liquid	61	sedimentation	the process in which rock grains and insoluble substances sink to the bottom of a liquid
13	deposition	when a gas changes directly to a solid	62	chlorination	the process of adding chlorine to a substance, often water
14	freezing	when a liquid turns into a solid	63	subatomic particles	a particle that is smaller than an atom, such as a proton, neutron or electron
15	pure substance	a substance with a fixed composition that does not have anything else mixed with it	64	protons	a particle found in the nucleus of an atom, having a positive charge and the same mass as a neutron.
16	element	a simple substance made up of only one type of atom	65	neutrons	a particle found in the nucleus of an atom having zero charge and mass of 1 (relative to proton)
17	compound	a substance that can be split into simpler substances because it contains the atoms of two or more elements joined together	66	electrons	a tiny particle with a negative charge and very little mass
18	mixture	a substance containing two or more different substances that are not joined together	67	relative mass	the mass of something compared to something else, which is often given the value of 1
19	physical property	a description of how a material behaves and responds to forces and energy. for example, hardness is a physical property	68	relative charge	charge compared to something else. as the charge on an electron is -1 the charge on a proton is +1. these are not absolute charges, just equal and opposite, by comparison
20	chemical property	how a substance reacts with other substances e.g. oxygen and hydrogen form water	69	atomic nucleus	centre of the atom, dense and positively charged

Chemistry

21	insoluble	a substance that cannot be dissolved in certain liquids	70	electron shells	areas around the nucleus that can be occupied by electrons and are usually drawn as circles. also called an electron energy level or an 'orbit'
22	filtration	using a filter to separate insoluble substances from a liquid	71	mass number	the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom (symbol a). it is also known as the nucleon number
23	solution	formed when a substance dissolves in a liquid	72	atomic number	the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom (symbol z). it is also known as the proton number
24	solutes	a substance that dissolves in solvent make a solution	73	isotopes	atoms of an element with the same number of protons (atomic number) but different mass numbers due to different numbers of neutrons
25	solvent	a liquid in which a substance dissolves in to make a solution	74	nuclear fission	when the nucleus of a large atom such as uranium, splits into two smaller nuclei
26	crystallisation	separating a solute from a solution by evaporating the solvent	75	relative atomic mass	the mean mass of an atom relative to the mass of an atom of carbon-12, which is assigned a mass of 12. the ram of an element is the mean relative mass of the isotopes in the element
27	periodic table	the chart in which the elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic number	76	predictions	what you think will happen in an experiment (usually giving an explanation of why you think this is)
28	chemical properties	how a substance reacts with other substances e.g. oxygen and hydrogen form water	77	inert	does not react
29	saturated	a molecule that contains only single bonds between the carbon atoms in the chain	78	period	the horizontal row in the periodic table
30	filtrate	a solution that has passed through a filter	79	group	a vertical column of elements in the periodic table. elements in the same group usually have the similar properties

Chemistry

31	residue	material remaining in the filter after a mixture has passed through it.	80	electronic configuration	the arrangement of electrons in shells around the nucleus of an atom
32	risk assessment	identification of the hazards of doing an experiment and ways of reducing the risk of harm from those hazards	81	ions	an atom or a group of atoms with an electrical charge due to the gain or loss of electrons
33	hazard	something that could cause harm	82	cations	a positively charged ion formed by losing electrons
34	electrostatic force	the force of attraction between two oppositely charged particles and the force of repulsion between particles with the same charge	83	anions	a negatively charged ion formed by gaining electrons
35	ionic bond	a strong electrostatic force of attraction between oppositely charged ions	84	aqueous solution	a mixture that is formed when a substance is dissolved in water
36	ionic compounds	a substance made up of ions of different elements	85	anode	positive electrode
37	lattice structure	an arrangement of many particles that are bonded together in a fixed, regular, grid-like pattern	86	cathode	negative electrode
38	polyatomic	a group of atoms that have either a positive or negative charge due to the loss or gain of electrons e.g. nitrate, NO_3^-	87	molecular	refers to substances made up of molecules
39	electrical conductivity	allowing electricity to pass through	88	covalent bond	the bond formed when a pair of electrons are shared between two atoms
40	simple molecule	a particle consisting of two or more atoms joined together by covalent bonding	89	electrostatic forces	the force of attraction between two oppositely charged particles and the force of repulsion between particles with the same charge
41	molecular formula	the formula showing the actual number of atoms of each element in a molecule of a compound	90	valency	the number of covalent bonds formed by an atom, or the charge number of the ion formed by the atom

Chemistry

42	outer electron shells	the electron shell or energy level that is furthest away from the nucleus that contains one or more electrons	91	simple molecular structure	simple molecular substances consist of molecules in which the atoms are joined by strong covalent bonds. however, the molecules are held together by weak forces, so these substances have low melting and boiling points
43	dot and cross diagram	a diagram to explain what happens when a bond is formed. it uses dots and crosses to represent the electrons of different atoms	92	intermolecular forces	a weak force of attraction between molecules
44	double bond	the covalent bond formed when two pairs of electrons are shared between the same two atoms	93	monomers	a small monomer can join with others to form a polymer
45	allotrope	a different structural form of the same element e.g. coal and diamonds	94	polymers	a long chain of monomers
46	fullerenes	a molecule in which each carbon atom is covalently bonded to three other carbon atoms forming spheres or tube shapes	95	graphene	an allotrope of carbon consisting of a sheet that is one atom thick, with atoms arranged in a honeycomb shape
47	giant molecular structure	giant covalent structures contain a lot of non-metal atoms, each joined to adjacent atoms by covalent bonds. the atoms are usually arranged into giant regular lattices. they are extremely strong structures because of the many bonds involved	96	delocalized electrons	electrons that are free to move and can carry an electrical current
48	lubricant	a substance placed between two moving surfaces to reduce the friction between them	97	metals	any element that is shiny when polished, conducts heat and electricity well, is malleable and flexible and often has a high melting point
49	non-metals	an element that is not shiny and does not conduct heat and electricity well	98	metallic bonding	the type of bonding found in metals

Biology

1	magnification	the number times larger an image is than the original	53	kilo	prefix of measurement meaning times by a thousand
2	eye piece	the part of a microscope you look down	54	milli	prefix of measurement meaning one thousandth
3	objective lens	the lens that is nearest to the object viewed	55	micro	prefix of measurement meaning one millionth
4	resolution	the smallest change that can be measured by an instrument. for example, in a microscope it is the smallest distance between two points before it blurs into one point	56	nano	prefix of measurement meaning one billionth
5	stains	a dye used to colour parts of a cell to make it easier to see	57	pico	prefix of measurement meaning one trillionth
6	eukaryotic	a cell with a nucleus is eukaryotic	58	flagellum	a tail-like structure that rotates, allowing unicellular organisms to move
7	chromosomes	thread-like structures found in the nuclei of cells. each chromosome contains one enormously long dna molecule, packed with proteins	59	prokaryotic	a cell with no nucleus is prokaryotic
8	dna	deoxyribonucleic acid. a polymer made of sugar and phosphate groups joined into bases	60	plasmid dna	dna found in plasmids
9	field of view	the circle of light you see looking down a microscope	61	chromosomal dna	the main bulk of dna found in a cell. in humans, this dna is found in chromosomes, but the term is also used to describe the large loop of dna found in bacteria.
10	scale bars	a line drawn on a magnified image that shows a certain distance at that magnification	62	standard form	a very large or very small number written as a number between 1 and 10 multiplied by a power of 1

Biology

11	cell wall	a tough layer of material around some cells for protection and support. it is stiff and made of cellulose in plant cells. bacteria have a flexible cell wall	63	ribosomes	a tiny sub-cellular structure that makes proteins
12	cytoplasm	the watery jelly inside a cell where the cell's activity take place	64	synthesis	to build a large molecule from smaller subunits
13	cell membrane	the membrane controls what go in and out of the cell	65	polymers	a long chain of monomers
14	chloroplasts	a green disc containing chlorophyll found in plant cells. this is where the plant makes glucose through photosynthesis	66	monomers	a small monomer can join with others to form a polymer
15	chlorophyll	the green substance found inside chloroplasts that traps energy transferred by light	67	catalysts	a substance that speeds up the rate of reaction
16	vacuole	the membrane-bound space in the cytoplasm of cells. plant cells have a large permanent vacuole, which stores water and nutrients, and helps support the plant by keeping cells rigid	68	substrates	a substance that is changed during a reaction
17	cell sap	the liquid found in the permanent vacuole in a plant cell	69	products	substances formed in reactions
18	specialised cells	a cell which was adapted for a specific job	70	mitochondria	sub-cellular structures in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells where aerobic respiration occurs
19	adapted	if something has adaptations for a certain function it is said to be adapted	71	active site	the space in an enzyme where the substrate fits during an enzyme-catalysed reaction
20	enzymes	a protein produced by living organisms that acts as a catalyst to speed up reactions	72	specific	a particular requirement e.g. an enzyme is specific and only reacts with a particular substrate

Biology

21	fertilisation	the fusing of the male gamete with the female gamete	73	lock-and-key model	a model that describes the way an enzyme catalyses a reaction when the substrate fits within the active site of an enzyme
22	embryo	the ball of cells produced by cell division of the zygote. a very early stage in the development of a new individual	74	denatured	a denatured enzyme is one where the shape of the active site has changed so much that its substrate no longer fits and the reaction can no longer happen
23	egg cell	the female gamete (sex cell)	75	optimum temperature	the temperature at which an enzymes rate of reaction is greatest, or at which a population of microorganisms grows most rapidly
24	sperm cell	the male gamete (sex cell)	76	concentration gradient	the difference between two different gradients
25	diploid	a cell or nucleus that has two sets of chromosomes. in humans, almost all cells except the sperm and eggs are diploid	77	diffusion	the random movement and spreading of particles. there is a net (overall) diffusion of particles from areas of high concentration to regions of low concentration
26	haploid	a cell or nucleus that has one set of chromosomes. gametes are haploids	78	partially permeable	describes a membrane that will let certain types of particles in but not others
27	acrosome	a cap-like structure on the head of sperm cells that contains enzymes that are used to penetrate the egg cell	79	osmosis	the overall movement of solvent molecules in a solution across a partially permeable membrane, from a dilute solution to a more concentrated one
28	oviduct	a tube that carries egg cells from the ovaries to the uterus in females. fertilisation happens here	80	active transport	the movement of particles across a cell membrane from a region of lower concentration to a region of higher concentration (against the concentration gradient). this process requires energy

Biology

29	cilia	Small, hair-like structures on the surface of some cells	81	passive	A process that does not require energy is passive
30	Epithelial cells	In vertebrates, it lines the outer layer of the skin (epidermis), the surface of most body cavities, and the lumen of fluid-filled organs, such as the gut or intestine	82	interphase	The boundary between two materials
31	Ciliated epithelial cells	A cell that lines certain tubes in the body and has cilia on its surface	83	replication	When DNA replicates, it makes a copy of itself
32	Cancer cells	Cancer cells are cells that divide relentlessly, forming solid tumours or flooding the blood with abnormal cells	84	mitosis	The process of cells dividing to produce two diploid daughter cells that are genetically identical to the parent
33	tumours	A lump of formed cancer cells	85	Daughter cells	A new cell produced from the division of a parent cell
34	percentile	The value of a variable below which a certain percentage of observations fall. For example, in an ordered set of data, the 20 th percentile is the value at which 20% of the data points are the same or lower	86	asexual	not involving the fusion of gametes
35	growth	a permanent increase in the number and/or size of cells in an organism	87	clones	the offspring from asexual reproduction. all cells in a clone are genetically identical to each other and the parent's cells
36	root hair cells	a cell found on the surface of plant roots that has a large surface area to absorb water and dissolved mineral salts quickly from the soil	88	prophase	the stage of mitosis in which the nucleus starts to break down and spindle fibres appear
37	meristems	a small area of undifferentiated cells in a plant where cells are dividing rapidly by mitosis	89	spindle fibres	a filament formed in a cell during mitosis which helps to separate chromosomes

Biology

38	xylem vessel	a long, thick-walled tube found in plants, formed from many dead xylem cells. the vessels carry water and dissolved mineral salts through the plant	90	metaphase	the stage of mitosis when the chromosomes line up across the middle of the cell
39	elongation	when something gets longer such as a cell i a plant root or shoot before it differentiates into a specialized cell	91	anaphase	a stage of mitosis in which separated chromosomes move away from each other
40	photosynthesis	a series of enzyme-catalysed reactions carried out in the green part of plants. carbon dioxide and water combine to form glucose. this process requires light energy from the sun	92	telophase	the stage of mitosis in which the chromosomes arrive at opposite ends of the cell and the nucleus membrane forms
41	stem cells	an unspecialized cell that continues to divide by mitosis to produce more stem cells and other cells that differentiate to form specialized cells	93	cytokinesis	when the cytoplasm of a cell is separated as the cell membrane becomes pinched to form two daughter cells
			94	spinal cord	the large bundle of nerves leading from the brain and down the back
42	embryonic stem cells	a cell from an early stage of division of an embryo that can produce almost and kind of differentiated cell	95	central nervous system	the main part of the nervous system that includes the brain and the spinal cord
43	adult stem cells	a stem cell found in specialised tissue that can produce more of the specialized cells needed for growth and repair	96	neurones	cells that transmit electrical pulses in the nervous system
44	immune	when a person does not fall ill to an infection because their immune system attacks and destroys the pathogen quickly	97	stimulus	a change in factor (inside or outside the body) that detected by receptors as sight or sound

Biology

45	axon	the long extension of a neuron that carries an impulse away from the dendron or dendrites towards other neutrons	98	sense organs	an organ that contains receptor cell.
46	dendrite	a fine extension from a neuron which carries impulses towards the cell body	99	receptor cells	a cell that receives a stimulus and converts it into an electrical impulse to be sent to the brain and/or the spinal cord
47	myelin sheath	fatty covering around the axons of many neurons	100	neurotransmission	impulses passing from neuron to neuron
48	cell body	the cell body, also called the soma, is the spherical part of the neuron that contains the nucleus	101	sensory neurone	a neuron that carries impulses from receptor cells towards the central nervous system
49	impulse	an electrical signal transmitted along a neuron	102	dendrite	the fine extension from a neuron which carries impulses towards the cell body
50	effector	a muscle or gland in the body that performs an action when an impulse from the nervous system is received	103	dendron	large, long extension of a sensory neuron that carries impulses from dendrites towards the axon
51	relay neurone	a short type of neuron found in the spinal cord and brain. relay neurones link with sensory, motor and other relay neurones	104	motor neurones	a type of neuron that carries impulses to effectors
52	synapse	the point at which two neurons meet. there is a tiny gap between neurons at a synapse	105	reflex arc	a neurone pathway consisting of a sensory neurone passing impulses to a motor neurone, often via a relay neuron which allows reflexes to occur.

HISTORY : WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY 1918-39

1	Anschluss	the annexation of Austria by Germany in 1938	11	coalition government	a government of two or more political parties
2	Anti-Semitism	hatred and persecution of the Jews	12	Communist Party (KPD)	the German Communist Party , following the ideas of Karl Marx
3	Armistice	the ending of hostilities in a war	13	Communists	followers of the communist ideas of Karl Marx, who believed, for example , that the state should own the means of production and distribution
4	Aryan	Nazi term for a non-Jewish German, someone of supposedly "pure" German stock	14	concentration camp	prison for political prisoners and enemies of the state, who are placed there without trial
5	Bolshevism	named from the Bolsheviks, members of the Russian Social Democrate Workers Party, who followed Lenin	15	Concordat	an agreement between the Pope and a government concerning the legal status of the Roman Catholic Church within that government's territory
6	Bolshevik Revolution	a revolution in Russia in 1917-18 that overthrew the tsar and brought the Bolsheviks to power	16	conscription	compulsory military service for a certain period of time
7	capitalism	an economic system in which the production and distribution of goods depend on private investment	17	constitution	the basic principles according to which a country is governed
8	 censorship	controlling what is produced and suppressing anything considered to be against the state	18	DAP(Deutsche Arbeiterpartei)	the German Worker's Party
9	Centre Party (ZP)	a Catholic party occupying the middle ground in political views	19	Dawes Plan	introduced in 1924 to restructure Germany's annual reparation payments

HISTORY: WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY 1918-39

10	civil rights	basic rights of citizens such as the right to vote, equal treatment under the law, etc.	20	DDP(German Democratic Party)	a left-wing liberal party founded in 1918.
21	DNVP (Deutschnationale Volkspartei)	the German National People's Party, the nationalist right-wing party supported by business people and landowners	31	Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei)	official secret police of the Nazi regime
22	Dolchfoss	"stab in the back"	32	ghetto	a densely populated area of a city inhabited by a particular ethnic group, such as Jews
23	Enabling Act	the law that gave Hitler the power to rule for four years without consulting the Reichstag	33	Gleichschaltung	Bringing people into an identical way of thinking and behaving
24	 euthanasia	bringing death to relieve suffering. The Nazis interpreted this as killing anyone who was seen as substandard and of no further use to the state	34	Great Depression	slump in the economy in the 1930s which led to high unemployment
25	Federal Structure	system in which power is divided between a central government (Reichstag) and regional governments (<i>Lander</i>)	35	gypsy	a race of people found across Europe who generally travel across the continent rather than living in one place
26	Fourteen Points	the principles laid down by President Wilson as the war aims of the USA	36	Heil Hitler	form of salute to Hitler
27	Freikorps	private armies set up by senior German army officers at the end of the First World War. Mainly comprised ex- soldiers	37	Hitler Youth	organisation set up for the young in Germany to convert them to Nazi ideas
28	Fuhrerprinzip	the leadership principle; the idea that the Nazi Party and the Germany should have one leader, obeyed by all	38	hyperinflation	extremely high inflation, where the value of money plummets and it becomes almost worthless

HISTORY: WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY 1918-39

29	German Faith Movement	religious movement that sought to move Germany away from Christianity. It put forward the Nazi idea of "blood and soil", the cult of Hitler and pagan ideas such as sun worship	39	indoctrination	converting people to your ideas using education and propaganda
30	German Labour Front (DAF)	organisation set up by the Nazis to control German workers	40	informant	Person who gives information to the authorities about the activities of other people
41	Kaiser	the German emperor	51	Nazi-Teachers' League	organisation set up to control teachers and what they taught
42	Lander	regional states of Germany	52	November Criminals	name given to the German politicians who accepted the armistice which ended the First World War
43	League of Nations	the international body established after the First World War in order to maintain peace	53	passive resistance	opposition to a government, invading power, etc. without using violence
44	Left Wing	politicians and parties which favour socialism	54	plebiscite	direct vote of the electorate on an important public issue
45	Manifesto	a public declaration of a political party's policies	55	proportional representation	the number of votes won in an election, determined the number of seats in the Reichstag
46	Minister without Portfolio	a minister of state who is not appointed to any specific department in a government	56	purge	removal of opponents
47	National Socialist	member of the NSDAP	57	putsch	attempted takeover of the government
48	nationalise	to change from private ownership to state ownership	58	Reich	in German, this has many meanings- state, kingdom, empire. When used by the Nazis it tended to mean empire or Germany

WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY 1918-39

49	National Party	shortened form of the German National People's party (DNVP)	59	Reichsbank	German National Bank
50	Nazi-Nationalist government	coalition of NSDAP and DNVP after January 1933	60	Reichstag	German state parliament
61	Reichswehr	German army and navy	71	Swastika	emblem of the Nazi Party, a cross with the arms bent at right angles
62	reparation	war damages(money) to be paid by Germany	72	Third Reich	Nazi name for Germany. Means "Third Empire"
63	republic	a state in which the government is carried out by the people or their elected representatives	73	Thousand Year Reich	another name for the Third Reich. Hitler proclaimed that the Nazi era would last for a thousand years
64	SA (<i>Sturmabteilung</i>)	the paramilitary "storm troopers" of the Nazi Party	74	trade union	organisations set up to protect and improve the rights of workers
65	scapegoat	a person or group made to take the blame for others	75	treason	a crime committed against the state
66	SD (<i>Sicherheitsdienst</i>)	"Security service"; the intelligence agency of the Nazis	76	Volkisch	literally "of the people". In Germany it grew to mean being linked to extreme German nationalism and Germanic racial awareness
67	Slavs	Eastern Europeans including Polish and Russians	77	Volksgemeinschaft	the people's community, This was the Nazi idea of community based upon the German race

WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY 1918-39

68	Social Democratic Party (SDP)	main left-wing party, supported mainly by the working class	78	Wall Street Crash	29 October 1929, when more than 16 million shares were traded in panic selling, triggering further sales and leading to a world economic crisis
69	Socialist	those who believe in state ownership	79	Weimar Republic	the republic that existed in Germany from 1919-1933
70	SS (Schutzstaffel)	originally the Nazi paramilitary organisation that acted as Hitler's bodyguard, they became the most powerful troops in the Third Reich and carried out the Final Solution			

HISTORY: THE AMERICAN WEST, C 1836-1895

1	adobes	building built with bricks made from dried earth or clay and straw	11	claim jumping	stealing someone's land or mining stake
2	agent	government official overseeing a reservation	12	council	a meeting of all the men of a band to discuss and make decisions about such matters as hunting, moving, going to war, dealing with wrongdoers
3	annals	a record of events in a year or in a bigger history	13	demobilised	released from the army
4	annex	taking land from another state (Mexico) and adding it to your own territory (United States of America)	14	depression	a long and severe economic decline
5	audit	an official inspection of financial accounts	15	federal government	the national government under which the individual states have combined
6	band	a small group of plains Indians made up of several families	16	forty-niners	miners who took part in the Californian Gold Rush of 1849
7	bullion	gold or silver in bulk before it has been made into coins	17	free-soilers	nickname for those who were opposed to spread of slavery to other states
8	by-law	a regulation made by a town council	18	free state	a state that did not allow slavery
9	circa	approximately (abbreviated as c.)	19	frontier	the extreme limit of settled land beyond which lied wilderness
10	claim	a piece of land or a stake in a mine	20	game	animals and birds hunted and killed for food such as antelope, grouse, and rabbits

HISTORY : THE AMERICAN WEST, C 1836-1895

21	Genocide	the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular ethnic group	31	moccasins	a soft leather shoe made and worn by Plains Indians
22	Gentiles	the name Mormons use for all non-Mormons	32	Mormons	members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith
23	government bonds	a certificate issued by a government promising to repay borrowed money at a fixed rate of interest at a specified time	33	nations	plains indian nations were made up of tribes and bands, with a structured and traditional way of life. however, these nations did not have set geographical boundaries
24	homesteaders	settlers who acquired their own land which they farmed and built their homes on	34	nomadic	continually moving in search of pasture for animals or to find prey to hunt and having no permanent home
25	indictments	a formal charge of a serious crime	35	open range	large area of unfenced land on which cattle can graze
26	lodge	the home of each Indian family made of buffalo skins supported by wooden poles	36	pioneers	settlers of a new country or region
27	lynched	unlawfully killed by a mob, without a proper trial	37	plantations	large estates on which crops such as cotton, sugar and tobacco were grown.
28	manifest destiny	the belief of the non-native-American people that it was their God-given duty to settle across the whole of North America	38	polygamy	having more than one wife at the same time
29	medicine man	name given by non-Indians to an Indian holy man believed to have healing powers.	39	prospectors	people who searched for sites where gold could be found
30	militia	a military force raised from the civilian population to supplement a regular army in a time of emergency	40	ranchers	people who own or manage a ranch

HISTORY: THE AMERICAN WEST, C 1836-1895

41	rawhide	untanned buffalo or cattle hide	50	sweat lodge	a low hut made from a willow frame covered with hides. Water thrown on the fire turned to steam. sweating was used for purification and to cure illness
42	repossessed	taken back when the buyer can no longer make the repayments on the money they borrowed to buy it	51	tanned	made into leather
43	reservations	areas of land set aside for the Indians by the US government. The Indians were forced to live on reservations after settlers had taken over most of their land and the buffalo herds had been wiped out	52	tepee	the home of each Indian family made of buffalo skins supported by wooden poles
44	saloons	places where alcohol was sold and consumed. often there were gambling tables	53	Temperance Movement	a movement committed to stopping people from drinking alcohol
45	siege	military operation where a town or city is surrounded and all supplies cut off so that it is eventually forced to surrender	54	tipi	the home of each Indian family made of buffalo skins supported by wooden poles
46	stampede	a sudden rush of large numbers of animals caused by them being frightened or startled	55	transcontinental	crossing the entirety of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean
47	state	an organised political area forming part of the federal republic of the United States of America	56	vigilante	a group or person who claimed to uphold law and order , and deal with suspected wrongdoers. vigilante activity often resulted in violent attacks on other settlers particularly those of a different race or religion
48	subsidy	a sum of money paid from US government funds as compensation for what the Indians had agreed to	57	warrior societies	military societies which were in charge of maintaining discipline within the tribes, policing hunts, organising ceremonies and providing military leadership
49	subsistence	survival in the sense of being able to produce enough food to live			

HISTORY: MEDICINE THROUGH TIME C 1250-PRESENT

1	amputation	the removal of a limb by surgery	11	battalion	a battalion contained between 800-1000 men
2	anaesthetics	a drug or drugs given to produce unconsciousness before and during surgery	12	billets	accommodation for soldiers
3	anatomy	the science of understanding the structure and make-up of the body	13	biochemistry	the study of the chemical processes that occur in living things
4	anthrax	an infectious disease mostly affecting animals but occasionally people	14	bleed/bleeding	the treatment of opening a vein or applying leeches to draw blood from the patient. also means the loss of blood caused by damage to the blood vessels
5	antibiotic	a drug made from bacteria that kill other bacteria and so cure an infection or illness	15	cell	the basic unit of life that makes up the bodies of plants, animals and humans. billions of cells are contained in the human body
6	antibodies	a substance produced in the body to counter infections	16	cesspit	a place for collecting and storing sewage
7	antiseptics	chemical used to destroy bacteria and prevent infection	17	chemotherapy	treatment of a disease, such as cancer, by the use of chemicals
8	apothecary	a pharmacist or chemist	18	chloroform	a liquid whose vapour acts as an anaesthetic and produces unconsciousness
9	astrology	the study of planets and how they might influence the lives of people	19	contagion	the passing of disease from one person to another
10	bacteria/ bacterium	a tiny living organism, too small to be seen by the naked eye, which causes disease	20	cranium	the skull, especially the parts enclosing the brain

HISTORY: MEDICINE THROUGH TIME C 1250-PRESENT

21	dispensary	a place where medicines are given out	31	germ	a micro-organism that causes disease
22	dissection	the cutting up and examination of the body	32	germ theory	the theory that germs cause disease, often by infection through the air
23	DNA	<i>Deoxyribonucleic acid</i> , the molecule that genes are made of	33	gene therapy	medical treatment using normal genes to replace defective ones
24	dysentery	a severe infection causing frequent , fluid bowel movement	34	herbal remedy	a medicine treatment using normal genes to replace defective ones
25	epidemic	a widespread outbreak of disease	35	immune system	the body's defence system against infections, bacteria,etc.
26	excision	cutting out	36	immunotherapy	a method of treating disease by stimulating the body's immune system to work more effectively
27	faeces	waste material from the stomach and digestive system	37	infection	the formation of disease-causing germs or micro-organisms
28	four humours	the ancient greeks believed that body contained four humours of liquids: blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile	38	inoculation	putting a low dose of a disease into the body to help it fight against a more serious attack of the disease
29	gangrene (gas gangrene)	the infection of dead tissue causing , in the case of gas gangrene, foul-smelling gas	39	leeches	blood-sucking worms used to drain blood from a wound
30	gene	part of a cell that determines how our bodies look and work. genes are passed from parents to children	40	ligature	a thread used to tie a blood vessel during an operation

HISTORY: MEDICINE THROUGH TIME C 1250-PRESENT

41	malaria	a fever spread by mosquitos	51	pneumonia	the inflammation of the lungs due to an infection
42	medical officer	a person appointed to look after the public health of an area	52	polio	a contagious illness that can cause paralysis and death
43	miasma	smells from decomposing material were believed to cause disease	53	poor law unions	local organisations set up to take care of the poor and unemployed
44	microbe	another name for <i>bacterium</i> or micro-organism	54	privies	toilets, usually public toilets outside houses
45	passive smoking	the involuntary inhaling of smoke	55	public health	refers to the well being of the whole community
46	patent medicines	a medicine usually sold for a profit. in the nineteenth century patent medicines were often made from a mix of ingredients that had no medical benefits.they are also known as "cure-alls"	56	pus	a pale yellow or green fluid found where there is infection in the body
47	penicillin	the first antibiotic drug produced from the mould of <i>penicillium</i> to treat infections	57	quarantined	separated from the rest of the local population because of illness
48	physician	a doctor of medicine who has trained at university	58	radiotherapy	treatment of a disease , such as cancer by the use of radium
49	physiology	the study of how the body works	59	remedy	a drug or treatment that cures or controls the symptoms of disease
50	plague	a serious infectious disease spread to humans by fleas from rats and mice	60	scarlet fever	an infectious disease mostly affecting children

HISTORY: MEDICINE THROUGH TIME C 1250-PRESENT

61	scrofula	tuberculosis of a gland in the neck, sometimes known as the King's Evil, as it was believed that being touched by the king could cure the disease	71	tetanus	a disease in which muscles go rigid or into spasm and which can lead to death
62	septicaemia	blood poisoning caused by the spread of bacteria from an infected area	72	transfusion	the transfer of blood from one person to another
63	smallpox	a dangerous disease causing fever that was a major cause of death until it was beaten by vaccination	73	triage	the system of splitting the wounded into groups according to who needs the most urgent attention
64	staphylococci bacteria	bacteria found on the skin that can cause infection if the bacteria become trapped	74	tumour	a swelling caused by cells reproducing at an increased rate or an abnormal growth of cells that may or may not be cancerous
65	sterilise	to destroy all living micro-organisms from surface and surgical instruments, eg. on a scalpel before operation	75	ulcer	an open sore on the skin
66	streptococci	a bacterium that causes infections such as scarlet fever and pneumonia	76	vaccination	the injection into the body of killed or weakened organisms to give the body resistance against disease
67	sulphonamide	an antibacterial drug used to treat bronchitis and pneumonia	77	virus	a tiny micro-organism, smaller than bacteria, responsible for infectious such as colds, flu, polio, and chickenpox
68	superbugs	bacteria that have developed immunity to treatment of antibiotics or methods of destroying them by cleaning	78	voluntary hospitals	hospitals supported by charitable donations
69	superstition	an unreasonable belief based on ignorance and sometimes fear	79	wise woman	a woman believed to be skilled in magic or local customs
70	syphilis	a sexually transmitted disease that was common from the late fifteenth century until the introduction of penicillin	80	workhouses	accommodation for the poor who could no longer pay for or look after themselves. the poor had to work and families were split up in workhouses

HISTORY: THE REIGNS OF KING RICHARD I AND KING JOHN 1189-1216

1	agents	men who served the king and help to rule a specified area	11	crucify	an ancient punishment in which an individual was nailed or bound to a cross
2	anti-semitism	hostility, prejudice or discrimination against Jews	12	crusade	wars between Christian and Muslim armies in the area around Jerusalem (called the Holy Land)
3	arbitrary power	decisions taken by an individual based on their own wishes, as opposed to being based on law or agreed principles	13	distaff	a tool used in spinning. it is designed to hold the unspun fibres, keeping them untangled
4	barons	a man who holds a barony (land) from the king	14	duchy	The land controlled by a Duke
5	bishopries	the Church district controlled by a bishop, often containing many churches	15	Earldoms	The land ruled over by an Earl, often but not always a country
6	Byzantine Empire	An empire of the eastern Mediterranean region, dating from AD 395 when the Roman Empire was partitioned into eastern and western portions	16	excommunicate	a punishment that banned an individual from being a member of the church
7	chancellor	the head of the chancery. This was an office that travelled with the king and wrote and sealed the King's charters and letters	17	feudal hierarchy	the way in which society was structured in the middle ages. This was based on gaining land from those above you in society in return for providing them with military service or labour
8	charter	a document that gave people certain rights and privileges	18	financial imposition	money paid by individuals as a result of demands forced on them by a king or someone in authority
9	chroniclers	people who wrote books describing historical events or the life of a nobleman	19	flank	the right or left side of military formation
10	continent	one of the world's seven large landmasses. The land held by Richard and John on the Continent refers to land they held outside of England in the Continent of Europe	20	forfeiture	the loss of land or property as punishment for treason or a criminal act

HISTORY: THE REIGNS OF KING RICHARD I AND KING JOHN 1189-1216

21	Holy Land	The area around Jerusalem	31	moveables	moveable property, especially corn and animals
22	homage	The ceremony in which a new tenant swore loyalty to his tenant-in-chief. This ceremony created a bond of loyalty	32	offices	an important position that helped the king run the country
23	indulgence	A declaration by Church authorities that those who say certain prayers or do good deeds will not have to spend so long in Purgatory. A full indulgence meant that a person's soul could pass straight to Heaven, without going through Purgatory	33	overload	a lord who had power or authority over other lords
24	interdict	A punishment from the Pope that bans certain church services. Under the 1208 Interdict no-one was allowed to attend Mass or bury their deceased relatives in consecrated ground with religious ceremony. Only the baptism of infants and the confessions of the dying were permitted.	34	Papal bull	A letter or announcement from the Pope
25	justiciar	the king's chief minister; the man who was in charge of the government during the king's absence from the kingdom	35	patronage	the power to control appointments to office or the right to privileges
26	knight service	The agreement by which a tenant promised to provide a number of knights to his lord in return for land. Tenants-in-chief (barons) held their land from the king by knight's service and therefore had to provide knights from the king's army	36	peasant	people who worked on the lord's land or for a free tenant. they had no rights and could not leave their manor (village) without their lord's permission
27	labour service	The services owed by an unfree tenant to his lord in return for land. This involved providing agricultural labour to the lord, often on a weekly basis	37	pogroms	a violent attack, massacre or persecution of a minority group
28	landholding	a piece of land owned or rented by an individual or group of individuals	38	principality	land ruled over by a prince or monarch
29	Makkah	Islam's holiest city, the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad	39	privileges	a special right or advantage, granted to a particular group

HISTORY: THE REIGNS OF KING RICHARD I AND KING JOHN 1189-1216

30	ministers	servants of the king who carried out his wishes and commands	40	protector	a person who would look after the king and govern the country if the new monarch was too young or unable to rule
41	purgatory	people believed that this was the place where the spirits of dead people went to before they were ready to go to Heaven. In Purgatory they would have to suffer for the evil acts they did while alive	46	seneschal	a member of the royal household in charge of domestic arrangements and the administration of servants
42	regent	a person appointed to rule a kingdom if the new king was too young to rule	47	sheriff	the man that the king put in charge of a county
43	Royal demesne	land controlled directly by the king, rather than land held from him by a tenant-in-chief	48	Shi'ite Muslims	Muslims who believed that Muhammad's successor should come from his family. They believed that Muhammad's proper successor was his son-in-law and cousin Ali ibn Abi Talib
44	royal exchequer	the part of the royal government that was responsible for collecting and counting the king's annual revenue	49	Sunni Muslims	Muslims who believed that after Muhammad's death his successor should be appointed by an election. They believe that Muhammad's father-in-law Abu Bakr, not Ali ibn Abi Talib, was his proper successor
45	scutage	money owed by a tenant-in-chief in place of sending a quota of knights to the king	50	vassal	a person granted the use of land, in return for homage and usually military service

Geography: Crime

1	built environment	all the built things around us; buildings, streets, bridges
2	burglary	breaking into a building to steal
3	CCTV	Closed Circuit Television, used in shops and on streets to fight crime
4	common assault	hitting or threatening to hit someone
5	crime	an action that breaks the law
6	criminal	someone who commits a serious crime or lives a life of crime
7	defensible space	a space the people can watch over and protect from criminals
8	designing out crime	you design new housing estates and other buildings to make them as crime proof as possible
9	domestic violence	violence in the home
10	environmental crime	an action such as illegal dumping of harmful waste into rivers
11	forgery	faking a document or a signature
12	fraud	making false claims, usually in order to make money
13	mugging	attacking a person in the street in order to steal something.
14	neighbourhood watch	a scheme where neighbours keep an eye on each other's homes to help prevent crime.
15	secure accommodation	a type of prison for young offenders
16	target hardening	installing things to make it harder for criminals to get at their targets (for instance steel shutters on a shop).
17	terrorism	violent acts (such as bombings) carried out for political reasons
18	traffic offences	offences to do with driving and parking vehicles
19	vandalism	damaging things on purpose, for example graffiting a playground
20	victim	a person against whom a crime is committed

Geography: Antarctica

1	adaption	any alteration in the structure or function of an organism or any of its parts that results from natural selection and by which the organism becomes better fitted to survive and multiply in its environment
2	desert	a barren area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and consequently living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life.
3	expedition	a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration
4	ice shelf	an ice shelf is a thick floating platform of ice that forms where a glacier or ice sheet flows down to a coastline and onto the ocean surface
5	impact	to have a strong effect on someone or something
6	krill	krill are small crustaceans of the order Euphausiacea, and are found in all the world's oceans. The name "krill" comes from the Norwegian word krill, meaning "small fry of fish"
7	Latitude	a geographic coordinate that specifies the north–south position of a point on the Earth's surface
8	Longitude	a geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on the Earth's surface
9	penguin	a group of aquatic, flightless birds. They live almost exclusively in the Southern Hemisphere
10	polar bear	a carnivorous bear whose native range lies largely within the Arctic Circle, encompassing the Arctic Ocean, its surrounding seas and surrounding land masses
11	regulation	a rule or directive made and maintained by people in authority
12	Site of special scientific interest (SSSI)	a conservation designation denoting a protected area
13	South Magnetic Pole	the point to which the south on your magnet points. It moves around as the magnetic fields around Earth shift.
14	South pole	this is geographic south pole. The southern point on which the world spins
15	tourism	travel for education, business or pleasure

Geography: Population, Rocks and Stones.

1	appropriate technology	technology that is best suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of people in the region in which they live. It usually combines simple ideas with cheap, easy to access materials for use in poorer countries. These technologies are normally environmentally friendly
2	birth rate	the number of births in a year per 1,000 of total population
3	chemical weathering	the decomposition (or rotting) of rocks caused by a chemical change
4	corrie (also called cirque)	arm-chair shaped hollow in mountainside caused by glacial erosion and freeze-thaw weathering
5	death rate	the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 of total population
6	erratics	rocks that have been transported and deposited some distance from their source region
7	impermeable	a material (e.g. a rock) that does not allow water to infiltrate or pass through it
8	infant mortality	the average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births, per year
9	erosion	the wearing away and removal of material by a moving force
10	mega cities	an urban area with a total population in excess of 10 million people
11	life expectancy	the number of years a person is expected to live
12	population density	the average number of people per square kilometer
13	morain	frost shattered rock debris and material eroded from the valley floor

Geography: Population, Rocks and Stones.

14	natural decrease	population decline due to the birth rate being lower than the death rate
15	natural increase	the birth rate minus the death rate of a population
16	permeable	allowing water to flow through
17	igneous rocks	formed from magma that has cooled down
18	ageing population	an increasing number of older people in a country's population structure
19	population distribution	a measure of how crowded a place is
20	sparsely populated	an area that has few people living in it
21	population pyramid	a special bar chart that shows ages of the population, divided into males and females
22	sedimentary	formed by layers of sediment at the bottom of the sea which turns into rock as it is compressed
23	metamorphic	formed from igneous and sedimentary rock that have been put under intense pressure and heat under ground
24	geological	the study of the Earth's physical structures such as rocks, mountains, metals and precious stones
25	fossil	the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form
26	landscape	a landscape is the visible features of an area of land, its landforms and how they integrate with natural or man made features

Geography: Newly Emergent Economy (Brazil) and Coasts

1	abrasion	the wearing away of cliffs by sediment flung by breaking waves
2	arch	a wave-eroded passage through a small headland. This begins as a cave formed in the headland, which is gradually widened and deepened until it cuts through.
3	attrition	erosion caused when rocks and boulders, transported by waves, bump into each other and break up into smaller pieces
4	bar	where a spit grows across a bay, eventually blocking the bay and creating a lagoon behind it. Bars may also form offshore as a long ridge of sand in the seas and oceans
5	bays	an area of less resistant rock that has eroded away between headlands of more resistant rock. Bays normally form sheltered harbours or beaches
6	beach	the zone of deposited material that extends from the low water line to the limit of storm waves. The beach or shore can be divided into the foreshore and backshore
7	beach nourishment	the artificial addition of beach material to a beach, usually by dumping large amounts of sand or shingle
8	BRICs	Four of the world's fastest growing economies; Brazil, Russia, India and China
9	cave	a large hole in a cliff caused by waves forcing their way into cracks in the cliff face
10	cliff	a steep, high rock face formed by weathering and erosion along the coastline
11	deposition	occurs when material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy
13	development	the progress of a country in terms of economic growth, use of technology, and human welfare
14	dune regeneration	action taken to build up dunes and increase vegetation to strengthen the dunes and prevent excessive coastal retreat
15	economic migrant	someone who migrates with the main purpose of finding work or escaping poverty
16	erosion	the wearing away and removal of material by a moving force such as a breaking wave

Geography: Newly Emergent Economy (Brazil) and Coasts

17	foreign direct investment	sums of money a transnational corporation spends on building or buying up operations in another country
18	formal economy	employment that is legal - people get a regular wage and pay taxes in this wage
19	hard engineering	the use of concrete and large artificial structures to defend land against the natural erosion processes
20	hydraulic power	the process by which breaking waves compress pockets of air in cracks in a cliff. The pressure may cause the crack to widen, breaking off rock
21	inequalities	differences between poverty, wealth, wellbeing and access to things like jobs, housing and education
22	informal economy	this is work done for which people are paid but it is unofficial so workers have no rights and no taxes are paid
23	infrastructure	the basic equipment and structures needed for a country or region to function properly i.e. roads, water, sewers
24	longshore drift	the zigzag movement of sediment along the shore caused by waves travelling up the beach at an oblique angle and down the beach at a right angle. The results is the gradual movement of material along the beach
25	Newly Emergent Economy (NEE)	countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually with rapid industrialisation
26	pioneer species	simple, tough plants that can survive in places where most others cannot due to a lack of soil or extreme climate
27	rock armour	large boulders dumped on the beach as part of coastal defences
28	sea wall	a concrete which protects the coastline from the erosional power of waves by reflecting the wave energy back to sea
29	squatter development	An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in amenities such as water supply, sewerage and electricity. It often occurs spontaneously and illegally in cities in low-income countries
30	stack	An isolate pillar of rock left when the top of an arch has collapsed. Over time further erosions reduces this to a stump
31	urbanisation	the process by which an increasing percentage of the country's population comes to live in towns and cities. Rapid urbanisation is a feature of many LICs and NEEs
32	waves	ripples in the sea caused by the transfer of energy from the wind blowing over the surface of the sea

