## KS4 definition test- Autumn 2

Week 1: English	Hyperbole: An exaggerated statement or claim not meant to be taken literally.	Onomatopoeia: A word that phonetically imitates or suggests the sound it describes (e.g., "buzz").	Idiom: A group of words with a meaning that's different from the individual meanings of the words themselves (e.g., "under the weather" means to be sick).	<b>Paradox:</b> self-contradictory statement.
Distribute the defin	nitions in Week 1 to all pupils.			
Week 2: Mathematics	Congruent: Having the same size and shape	Hypotenuse: In a right triangle, the side opposite the right angle, often the longest side.	<b>Polygon:</b> A plane figure with at least three straight sides and angles, and typically five or more.	<b>Average:</b> The sum of a set of numbers divided by the count of those numbers.
Pupils are to comp	lete test on Week 1 definitions. After te	st, please distribute the definitions for	week 2.	
Week 3: Science	<b>Nucleus:</b> The central part of an atom that contains protons and neutrons, and the core of a cell containing genetic information.	<b>Protons</b> : A small particle found inside the nucleus of an atom with a positive electrical charge.	<b>Neutrons</b> : A small particle found inside the nucleus of an atom. It has no electrical charge.	Electron: A small particle that moves around the nucleus of an atom. It carries a negative electrical charge.
Pupils are to comp	lete test on Week 2 definitions. After te	st, please distribute the definitions for	week 3.	
Week 4: History	<b>Totalitarianism:</b> A governmental system that is dictatorial, often exerting control over many aspects of public and private life.	Propaganda: Information or material used to promote a particular political cause or point of view, often with a bias.	<b>Suffrage:</b> The right to vote in political elections, often associated with movements for equal voting rights.	Archaeology: The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation and analysis of artefacts and structures.

Week 5: Geography	<b>Topography:</b> The physical features and characteristics of a region, including its terrain, elevation, and landforms.	Tectonic plate: A large, rigid segment of the Earth's lithosphere that moves, interacts, and shapes the planet's surface.	<b>Lithosphere:</b> The outermost solid layer of the Earth's crust and a portion of the upper mantle.	Desertification: The process by which fertile land becomes desert due to factors such as prolonged drought, deforestation, and poor land management.				
Pupils are to complete test on Week 4 definitions. After test, please distribute the definitions for week 5.								
Week 6: DT	Biodegradable: Materials or substances that can be broken down naturally by microorganisms, reducing environmental impact.	Fabrication: The process of making or assembling parts, structures, or products, often involving cutting, shaping, and joining materials.	Innovation: The introduction of new ideas, methods, or products that bring about significant change or improvement.	Blue-print: A detailed plan or drawing that shows how a product or structure should be made, including its measurements and features.				
Pupils are to complete test on Week 5 definitions. After test, please distribute the definitions for week 6.								
Week 7: PE	Coordination: The ability to use different parts of the body together smoothly and efficiently during physical activity.	Core strength: The ability of the muscles in the abdomen, back, and pelvis to support the spine and maintain posture and balance.	Cooldown: Gentle exercises performed after physical activity to gradually bring the heart rate and breathing back to normal.	Endurance: The ability to sustain physical activity for an extended period without getting too tired.				
Pupils are to complete test on Week 6 definitions. After test, please distribute the definitions for week 7.								