

The Chalfonts Community College

(Key Stage Three)

Spelling Bee Competition -2022



SUCCESS IS AN ATTITUDE!

Physical Education

Agility – ability to change the direction of the body in an efficient and effective manner

Analyse – to examine in detail in order to discover meaning and/or essential features; to break down into components

Competence – the ability to do something successfully or efficiently

Complex – so complicated or intricate as to be hard to understand or deal with

Confident – to be certain about something or feeling sure of oneself and one's abilities

Co-ordination – the ability to control the movement of the body in co-operation with the body's sensory functions, e.g. catching a ball (ball, hand and eye co-ordination)

Cognitive – or intellectual skills that require thought processes

Perceptual – involving interpretation of presented information

Effectiveness – adequate to accomplish a purpose; producing the intended or expected result.

Flexibility – mobility and suppleness all refer to the range of limb movement around joints.

Technique – a technique is the way of performing a skill

Media Studies

Anchorage – how meaning is fixed, as in how a caption fixes the meaning of a picture

Archetype – a universal type or model of character that is found in many different texts

Catharsis – the idea that violent and sexual content in media texts serves the function of releasing 'pent up' tension aggression/desire in audiences

Censorship – control over the content of a media text – sometimes by the government, but usually by a regulatory body like the British Board of Film censors

Conventions – the widely recognised way of doing things in particular genre

Convergence – the way in which technologies and institutions come together in order to create something new

Denotation – the everyday or common sense meaning of a sign

Connotation – the secondary meaning that a sign carries in addition to its everyday meaning

Enigma – a question in a text that is not immediately answered and creates interest for the audience – a puzzle that the audience has to solve

Feminism – the struggle by women to obtain equal rights in society

Hegemony – traditionally this describes the predominance of one social class over another

Ideology – a set of ideas or beliefs which are held to be acceptable by the creators of the media text

Institutions – the organisations which produce and control media texts such as the BBC, AOL Time Warner, News International

Intertextuality – the idea that within popular culture producers borrow other texts to create interest to the audience who like to share the 'in' joke. Used a lot in the Simpsons

Montage – putting together of visual images to form a sequence. Made famous by Russian film maker Eisenstein in his famous film Battleship Potemkin

Propaganda – the way ruling classes use the mass media to control or alter the attitudes of others

Regulation – bodies whose job it is to see that media texts are not seen by the wrong audience (e.g. British Board of Film Censors) or are fair and honest (EG Advertising Standards Association)

Representation – the way in which the media ‘re-presents’ the world around us in the form of signs and codes for audiences to read

Stereotype – representation of people or groups of people by a few characteristics e.g. hoodies, blondes

Geography Terms

Abrasion - (in rivers) erosion caused by the river picking up stones and rubbing them against the bed and banks of the channel in the flow

Adaptation - changes that take place to react to a situation or condition

Altitude - the height of the land

Amenities - things like restaurants, health clubs, shops and cinemas that people want access to

Aquaculture - commercial fish farming, e.g.: rearing fish or prawns in ponds or submerged cages

Aquifer - an underground store of water, formed when water-bearing (permeable) rocks lie on top of impermeable rocks

Asthenosphere - the upper part of the Earth's mantle, where the rocks are more fluid

Biodiversity - the number and variety of living species found in a specific area

Biosphere - the living part - plants and animals - of the Earth.

Corrosion - chemical erosion caused by the dissolving of rocks and minerals by water

Estuary - a river mouth that is wide and experiences tidal conditions

Eutrophication - the loss of oxygen in water after too much nutrient enrichment has taken place

Design and Technology and Engineering

Sustainability - the ability to keep making or using a product without excessive damage to the environment

Thermochroic - having the ability to change colour as the temperature is varied.

Tolerance - the amount of error that can be allowed

Veneer - A thin section of timber that is cut from a log and then is used to produce plywood, or is glued on top of a cheaper material

Obsolescence - lack of appeal to consumers because something goes out of date and better products become available

Anthropometrics - measurements of the human body

Aesthetics - the features of a shape that make it look good

Bauhaus - a school of art and design that taught students design principles between 1919 and 1933

Malleability - the ability of a material to be beaten or pressed into a shape without breaking or fracturing when cold

Potentiometer - three-legged device that can be configured to work either as a potential divider or rheostat

Polymerisation - chemical reaction that occurs when a polymer is formed

Dendrites - a crystal that has branched during its growth and has a tree-like look

Bioremediation - a biological process, where naturally occurring microbes or additional micro-organisms are used to clean up land that is contaminated with potentially degradable organic material

Automatic - operation carried out by a machine to assist an operator or to complete the task independently

Biodegradable - can be broken down naturally through the action of bacteria or other living organisms

Customising - taking previously made pieces and transforming them into new designs by restyling or adding embellishments

Disassembly - examining closely, unpicking seams and taking apart to reduce the product to its cut-out pieces of fabric and components

Flammability - liability to catch fire

Jacquard - a complex weave or a loom for complex weaves

Manipulated - moving fabric by hand to shape and position folds, or when a fabric is moved, folded, stretched or handled to change its look, fit or texture

Squeegee - a tool with a rubber blade, used to spread print paste across a screen

Toile - a model of a garment, often made from inexpensive cotton calico

Literary Terms

Acronym -the act of using or creating acronyms. (See above.)

Acrostic - a poem in which the first or last letters of each line vertically form a word, phrase, or sentence

Allusion- a casual reference in literature to a person, place, event, or another passage of literature, often without explicit identification

Ambiguity - in common conversation, ambiguity is a negative term applied to a vague or equivocal expression when precision would be more useful

Anaphora - the intentional repetition of beginning clauses in order to create an artistic effect

Biography - a non-fictional account of a person's life--usually a celebrity

Cacophony - the term in poetry refers to the use of words that combine sharp, harsh, hissing, or unmelodious sounds. It is the opposite of euphony.an important historical figure, or a writer

Caesura - a pause separating phrases within lines of poetry--an important part of poetic rhythm.

Decorum - the requirement that individual characters, the characters' actions, and the style of speech should be matched to each other and to the genre in which they appear

Dialogue - the lines spoken by a character or characters in a play, essay, story, or novel, especially a conversation between two characters, or a literary work that takes the form of such a discussion

Ellipsis – this is when an author or poet omits essential grammatical elements to create a poetic or artful effect

Incantation- (Latin, in cantare, "to chant or sing in"): A set of words to be chanted, whispered, sung, or rhymed to bring about a magical effect

Art Terms

Assemblage - the use of found objects or three-dimensional objects to create a work of art

Bisque - clay objects that have been fired one time

Calligraphy - literally means beautiful line. **Canvas** - Coarse cloth or heavy fabric that must be stretched and primed to use for painting, particularly for oil paintings

Ceramic - clay objects that have been fired twice, the second time with a glaze.

Chiaroscuro - Italian word for "light-shade"

Collage - an arrangement of shapes adhered to a background

Diptych - painting, usually an altarpiece, made up of hinged panels

Monochromatic - tints and shades of single hue or colour

Mosaic - images created using small tesserae arranged and glued into a design or composition

Palette - the surface used to dispense and mix paint on

Perspective - the illusion of a three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional surface through the use of vanishing point, converging lines and diminishing sizes of objects

Photomontage - using cut photographs to create a work of art

Pigment - colouring material, which, when mixed with a binder forms a paint

Pointillism - an image created with the use of small dots or points

Portraiture - painting or sculpture representing the likeness of a person

Relief - a projection from a surface. A low relief, such as a coin, is called bas relief

Texture - the quality of a surface. One of the seven elements of art

Wedging - a method of preparing clay by kneading and squeezing it to expel air pockets and make it more plastic

Maths Terms

Abscissa - the X-coordinate of a point on the coordinate system is called abscissa

Amplitude - it is the measure of half the distance between the maximum and minimum range

Asymptote - an asymptote is a curve or line that approaches the curve very closely

Binomial - a binomial can be simply defined as a polynomial, which has two terms, but they are not like terms

Cardinality - it is same as cardinal numbers. It is to be noted that cardinality of every infinite set is same

Circumference - the perimeter of a circular figure

Coefficient - the constant number that is multiplied with the variables and powers in an algebraic expression. For example, in $234x^2yz$, 243 is the coefficient

Denominator - the lower part of a fraction is called denominator. In fraction $(4/5)$, 5 is the denominator

Determinant - determinants are the mathematical objects that are very useful in determining the solution of a set of system of linear equations

Differentiation - performing the process of finding a derivative

Eccentricity - a number that indicates the shape of a curve

Hexahedron - a solid, which has no curved surfaces and the number of surfaces are equal to six

Hypotenuse -the hypotenuse is longest side of right-angled triangle

Logarithm - the logarithm of x with respect to the base c is the power to which the base c must be raised in order to be equal to x

Orthogonal - orthogonal means making an angle of 90°

Quadratic - a two degree polynomial equation represented by the equation,
 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where, $a \neq 0$

Rhombus - the parallelogram having all equal sides is called rhombus

Trapezium - a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides is called trapezium

Biology Terms

Abdomen - abdomen in mammals is the portion of the body which is located below the rib cage, and in arthropods below the thorax

Abscission - abscission is a process of shedding or separating part of an organism from the rest of it

Acclimation - acclimation refers to the morphological and/or physiological changes experienced by various organisms to adapt or accustom themselves to a new climate or environment

Altruism - instinctive behaviour performed towards the welfare of others, sometimes at personal cost

Camouflage - a feature common to invertebrates, which helps them blend with their surroundings using its skin colours or patterns

Carnivore - a mammal belonging to the order Carnivora, that sustains by eating the flesh of other animals

Dimorphism - the occurrence or existence of two forms within the same species bearing distinct structure, features, coloration, etc.

Embryo - an animal or plant that is in its nascent stages of development and is usually still contained within the seed, egg, or uterus

Herbaceous - stems and branches that are soft, and not hard and woody

Herbivore - grass or plant eating organisms are called herbivores

Hermaphroditic - organism that have, as well as are capable of reproducing using both male and female reproductive organs

Metamorphosis - it is the process of marked change in the appearance and habits of some animals, as a part of their normal development. Metamorphosis of a caterpillar into a butterfly is one such example

Morphology -the study of form and structure of organisms

Xerophyte - a plant which has adapted itself to a dry environment and is able to conserve water

Psychology

Accommodation -the acceptance of new information, ideas, and experiences results to the alteration of the existing schemas or thoughts

Accreditation - a process, which is used for the presentation of certification of authority, competency, or credibility is termed as accreditation

Actualization - the term actualization, which is used in reference with self-actualization is defined as the process of realizing one's potential

Agnosia -the state in which an individual is unable to identify or recognize persons, objects, shapes, sounds or smells is called agnosia

Catatonia - it is a syndrome that is associated with motoric and psychic disturbances such as post-traumatic stress disorder, bipolar disorder, depression, etc.

Delusion - a belief that is fixed in the mind of a person and which could either be fanciful, false or derived from a deception is known as delusion. etc.

Disorientation - it is the state in which a person is confused about place, time, direction and identity

Déjà vu - it is the experience about which a person feels sure that it has happened in the past and the circumstances of the two experiences could be different

Heuristic - it is the term used to refer to the different techniques that are based on experience and used in learning, problem solving and discovery

Hypnosis - it is the state of mind in which a person goes in a trance-like state which is induced artificially

Hysteria - it is a state in which an individual loses his self-control due to the emotional excesses or unmanageable fear

Intuition - intuition is defined as the person's capacity or ability to acquire knowledge without inference or logical reasoning

Kleptomania – a state or condition in which an individual is unable to resist the urge to hoard or collect things

Narcissism - it is defined as the attribute or trait of personality which is characterized with self-love and other such characteristics that are associated with ego or self-image

Paranoia - a thought process which is characterized by excessive fear or anxiety is termed as paranoia

Phobia - it is defined as the fear experienced by an individual about situations, things, activities or people and which could be intense, irrational and persistent

Remorse - it is an emotion of personal regret felt by an individual after committing an act that is considered to be hurtful, shameful or violent

Schizophrenia - schizophrenia is a psychiatric disorder characterized by problems with perceptions or expressions of reality, significant social problems, disorganized thinking, and delusions or hallucinations

History

Anarchism - an ideology that argues a society can be run without rules or a government and that the abolition of these things will lead to freedom, equality and justice

Apartheid -a policy of racial segregation, exploitation and oppression developed by white minority South African governments

Autocracy - absolute rule or government by one person

Colonialism - the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically

Communism - theory or system of social organisation promoting shared ownership of property and the means of production by the community as a whole or the state

Decolonisation - the process of colonies being freed from imperial rule through their own initiatives or the granting of self-government

Dominions - the territory of a sovereign or government

Fundamentalism - any religious movement that stresses rigid adherence to literal interpretations of its religious texts

Imperialism - a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means

Independence - freedom from being governed or ruled by another country

Indigenous - originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native

Industrialisation - the process of moving towards large-scale mechanised industry, usually accompanied by urbanisation, rather than agriculture, crafts and trading

Mercantilism - belief in the benefits of profitable trading

Modernisation - the process of becoming modern, accepting change and modern values

Presbyterians - of or relating to ecclesiastical government by presbyters

Racism - the belief in the superiority of one race of people over others

Revolution - sudden and radical change in society; a complete overthrow of an established government or political

Suzerainty - a situation in which a powerful region or people controls the foreign policy and international relations of a tributary vassal state while allowing the subservient nation internal autonomy

Art

Anamorphic - distorted or stretched image, from the Greek word for transformation-anamorphosis

Classicism-the principles embodied in the styles, theories, or philosophies of the art of ancient Greece and Rome

Designer - a person who conceives and gives form to objects used in everyday life

Gropius -The school's curriculum aimed to re-establish the bond between artistic creativity and manufacturing that had been broken by the Industrial Revolution

Marquee - Photoshop Toolbox function that allows artist to define and select a rectangular, elliptical, or circular area to be copied.

Miniature - a small painting, usually a portrait

Monochrome - one colour, so in relation to art, a monochrome artwork is one that includes only one colour

Picturesque - the word refers to an ideal type of landscape that has an artistic appeal, in that it is beautiful but also with some elements of wildness

Surrealism- a 20th-century avant-garde movement in art and literature which sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind, for example by the irrational juxtaposition of images

Tenebroso - "in the dark manner." Italian word for dark and gloomy. A style of high contrast between light and dark for dramatic effect

Triptych - an artwork in three panels

Zoetrope- a 19th-century optical toy consisting of a cylinder with a series of pictures on the inner surface that, when viewed through slits with the cylinder rotating, give an impression of continuous motion

Modern Foreign Languages

Consonant - a speech sound produced by stopping or changing the flow of air from the lungs (opposed to vowel)

Diphthong - a vowel which is articulated with a change in tongue position between the beginning and end, e.g. /ai/ in English or German. Not all diphthongs have phonological status in a language. Historically, diphthongs tend to develop from long vowels

Onomastics - the linguistic study of names, both personal and place names. This field is particularly concerned with etymology and with the general historical value of the information which names offer the linguist

Phonetics - the study of speech sounds and how they are made, transmitted, and heard by the ear

Pluperfect - perfect with respect to a point of reference in past time, as *had done* in *He had done it when I came*

Preposition - one of a group of words used before nouns and pronouns to form phrases that give more information about a verb, noun, or other phrase, usually expressing a relationship of time, place, or the like

Separable - capable of being separated, parted, or dissociated

Umlaut - a mark used over a vowel, as *ä, ö, ü*, to indicate a vowel sound different from that of the letter without the mark, esp. as used in German

Music

Acciaccatura - a small up-beat grace note

Breve - a note eight beats long

Cello - low string instrument

Chromatic - music in which notes are used from other keys

Crescendo - getting louder

Crotchet - a note having the time value of a quarter of a semibreve or half a minim, represented by a large solid dot with a plain stem

Diminuendo - getting quieter

Fortissimo - very loud

Glockenspiel - a tuned percussion instrument

Harpsichord - a keyboard instrument from the Baroque period

Lyrical - the emotion behind the words of a song

Melisma tic - a group of notes or tones sung on one syllable

Oratorio - music set to a biblical text

Orchestra - a group of instrumentalists, comprised of strings, woodwind, brass, and percussion sections

Oscillation - vibrating strings on a musical instrument

Rhythm - a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound

Xylophone - a musical instrument played by striking a row of wooden bars of graduated length with one or more small wooden or plastic beaters

Physics

Acceleration - the rate of change of velocity, acceleration depends on the mass of the object and the force applied

Components - a part of an electrical circuit, for example the bulbs or switch or diode

Conservation - describes the importance of saving or restricting the use of an important resource, such as the non-renewable energy sources

Electrostatics - this is the transfer of electrons to or from insulators, caused by negative or positive charge, electrostatic friction causes common electrostatic phenomena

Emission - something, which is given out

Frequency - the number of waves per second measured in a unit called hertz (HZ). One hertz means one wave in one second. The symbol is 'f'

Galaxy - a vast number of star systems held by gravitational forces

Longitudinal - a type of wave where particles move from side to side for example sound; this movement is parallel to the direction in which the energy moves

Perpendicular - at right angles

Refraction - a property of waves, including light and sound, the refraction of light is the change in direction of the light when it passes from one medium to another

Religious Education

Agnosticism - Not being sure if God exists

Atheism - Believing that God doesn't exist

Bereavement - the process of dealing with the loss of a loved one

Benevolent - The belief that God is good/kind.

Causation - The idea that everything has been caused by something else

Co-habitation - Living together without being married.

Conscience - the sense of an inner voice directing our actions

Deterrence - where a punishment is used to prevent others from committing the same crime

Enlightenment - a Buddhist idea which refers to a time of understanding, peace and gaining knowledge

Numinous - The feeling of a presence greater than yourself e.g. looking up at the stars, in a church

Omnipotent - The belief that God is all powerful

Omniscient - The belief that God knows everything that has happened and that will happen

Philosophy - the study of wisdom

Purgatory - a Catholic belief which involves a process of spiritual cleansing after death, before entering Heaven with God

Reincarnation - the belief that when you die, your soul lives on in another living thing

Synagogue - the Jewish place of worship

Food Studies and Catering

Accompaniments - items offered separately to main dish e.g. vegetables and sauces

Aeration – The ability of some fats to trap lots of air bubbles when beaten together with sugar

Brulee - burned cream

Caramelisation – The breaking up of sucrose molecules when they are heated, which changes the colour, flavour and texture of the sugar as it turns into caramel

Coulis - sauce made of fruit or vegetable puree

Croutons - cubes of bread fried or grilled

Entrée - a meat dish usually served as a main course

Flambe: to cook with flame by 'burning' away alcohol e.g. crepes Suzette

Garnish - a savoury decoration for food, trimmings served with a main item

Hygiene - conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness

Marinade - a richly spiced liquid used to give flavour to and help tenderise meat and fish

Polysaccharides – Group of carbohydrates that are made from many sugar molecules joined together

Roux - a mixture of fat and flour used as a base for a sauce

Triglyceride - An ester formed from glycerol and three fatty acid groups. Triglycerides are the main constituents of natural fats and oils

Drama

Auditorium - The area where the audience sits

Amphitheatre - A fan shaped theatre that looks down onto the performance space

Choral - working as a chorus to deliver speech and movement usually found in Greek Theatre

Cyclorama - The wall at the back of the stage

Expressionism - An extreme emotion dramatized through symbol and metaphor

Motif - A repeated or dominant idea in an artistic work

Naturalism - refers to drama that attempts to recreate 'real life'

Promenade - A performance that moves the audience from one location to another

Proscenium - A proscenium arch is a traditional 'picture frame' end on stage

Proxemics - Refers to the positioning of people on stage taking into consideration their relationships with other characters on stage with them

Symbolism - Against realism, focussed on the use of images

Stanislavski - A practitioner who created the science of drama that he called 'The system'

Tableaux - A series of still images with meaning

Traverse - A stage where the audience sits on either side of the performance space, creating a channel