

## English – Yr11 Autumn 1



Predict

To explain what you think might happen using clues from the text.

**Example:**

From Stanley's response I think he is going to runaway because he misses home.



Infer

To make a guess based on what you have read.

**Example:**

I can infer that Stanley is homesick because he cried himself to sleep.

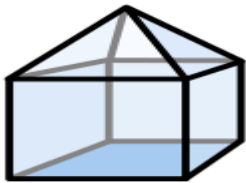


Summarise

To give the main points.

**Example:**

Stanley was falsely accused of a crime and was sent to a camp.



Structure

How something is put together.

**Example:**

'Holes' by Louis Sachar is structured using dual narrative.

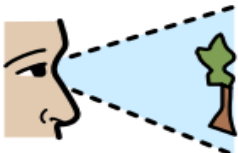


Theme

A subject or topic that comes up a lot in a story.

**Example:**

Love, friendship, trust, growing up, death.

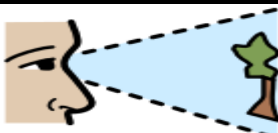


Perspective

A point of view.

**Example:**

Everybody will have their own perspective of what happened, their own point of view.


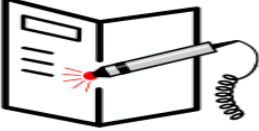
















Visualise

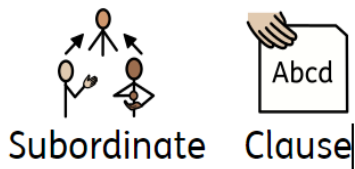
To have a picture in your mind.

**Example:**

I can visualise how hot the desert is.

 <p>Conclude</p>	<p>To give an opinion based on what you have read.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>I conclude that there will be a happy ending as Stanley has been cleared of his crime.</p>
 <p>Scanning</p>	<p>Scanning is when you read quickly looking for specific information.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p>
 <p>Skimming</p>	<p>Skimming is when you read quickly to get an idea of a text.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p>
 <p>Description</p>	<p>To say or to write about what something is like.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>The smooth yellow leaf floated down from the enormous oak tree</p>
 <p>Genre</p>	<p>Genre refers to different styles or categories of art, film, music or literature.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>Horror</p> <p>Romance</p>
 <p>Convention</p>	<p>Writing Conventions are rules that different types of writing follow.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>Poetry</p> <p>Newspaper article</p> <p>Diary Entry</p> <p>Story</p> <p>Play</p>
<p>ABC </p> <p>Pre-fix</p>	<p>Letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>When the prefix <b>un-</b> is added to the word <b>happy</b>, it creates the word <b>unhappy</b>.</p>
<p> ABC</p> <p>Suffix</p>	<p>Letters added to the end of a word to make a new word.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>When the suffix <b>ness-</b> is added to the word <b>happy</b>, it creates the word <b>happiness</b>.</p>

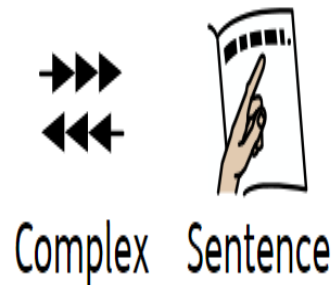
 <p><b>Sentence</b></p>	<p><b>A sentence is a group of words, which makes sense on its own. A sentence always begins with a capital letter and often ends with a full stop, question mark or an exclamation mark.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> The cup fell and broke. (This sentence makes sense.)</p>
 <p><b>Simple Sentence</b></p>	<p><b>A simple sentence has a subject and a verb. It can be very short in length.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> 'The angry dog barks. ' It puts across one simple idea.</p>
 <p><b>Compound Sentence</b></p>	<p><b>A compound sentence is a sentence with at least two independent clauses which are joined by a connective.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> 'I love tea, <b>and</b> he likes coffee'.</p>
 <p><b>Connective</b></p>	<p><b>A connective links two ideas together in a sentence.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> I was rushing <b>because</b> I was late.</p>
 <p><b>Imperative Sentence</b></p>	<p><b>An Interrogative sentence is just a question</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Who was the last speaker?</p>
 <p><b>Interrogative Sentence</b></p>	<p><b>Imperative sentence – A sentence that commands or demands.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Do your homework.</p>
 <p><b>Exclamatory Sentence</b></p>	<p><b>An exclamatory sentence is a sentence that exclaims and ends with an exclamation mark!!</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Look out!</p>
 <p><b>Main Clause</b></p>	<p><b>A main clause is a group of words that has a subject and verb. A main clause is a sentence.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> I choose not to go to the party.</p>



**A subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought.**

**Example:**

**Although my friends begged me, I chose not to go to the party.**



**A complex sentence is an independent clause (a sentence that can stand on its own) with 1 or more dependent clauses added (dependent clauses can't stand on their own as a sentence).**

**Example:**

**Although my friends begged me, I chose not to go to the party.**

# Maths

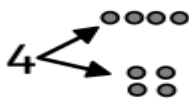


Area

The size a surface takes up.  
It is measured in square units.  
It can be determined using a grid or a formula.

**Example**

2 rows of 5 = 10 square units  
or  
 $2 \times 5 = 10$  square units



Array

A set of objects or numbers arranged in order, often in rows and columns.  
Arrays often make counting and calculating easier.

**Example**

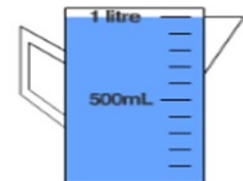
3 rows of 4  
or  
 $3 \times 4$



Capacity

The amount a container or something can hold

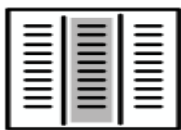
**Example**



Centimetre

A metric unit for measuring length.

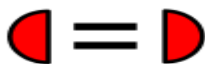
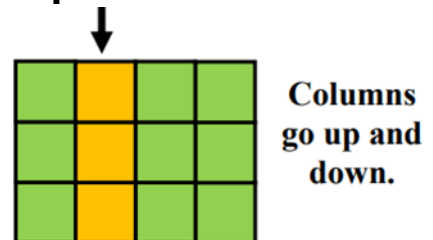
**Example**



Column

A vertical arrangement of numbers or information in an array or table.

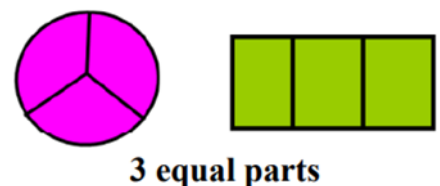
**Example**



Equal Parts

Parts of an object or group that have been divided equally into pieces.

**Example**



$E=mc^2$

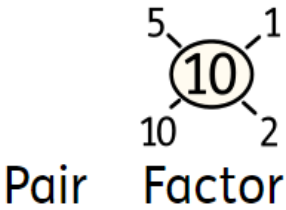







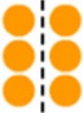





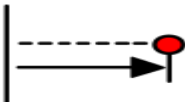


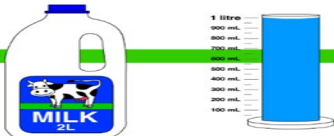
Formula

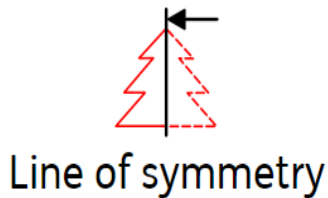
A formula shows the mathematical way to work something out.

**Example**

Rectangle :  
Area = length x width



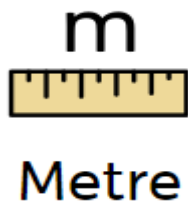
 <p>Pair Factor</p>	<p><b>A pair of numbers multiplied together form another number called their product.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><math>2 \times 3 = 6</math> </p> <p><math>1 \times 6 = 6</math> </p> <p>The factor pairs for 6 are: 2 and 3 1 and 6</p>
<p><math>\frac{7}{10}</math></p> <p>Fraction</p>	<p><b>It is any part of a group, number or whole.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p>  <p><math>\frac{3}{4}</math> of the dots are red</p>
 <p>Gram</p>	<p><b>The standard unit of mass in the metric system.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.</p> 
<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> </p> <p>Half</p>	<p><b>One of two equal parts.</b> <b>Each half is equal to the other.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>2 halves = 1 whole</p>  <p><math>\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3</math> </p>
 <p>Kilograms</p>	<p><b>Standard metric unit for measuring mass or weight.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p>   <p>1 kilogram = 1000 grams</p>
<p>km</p>  <p>Kilometre</p>	<p><b>A standard metric unit for measuring distance.</b></p> <p><b>1 kilometre is the same distance as 1000 metres.</b></p> <p><b>1km = 1000m</b></p>	<p><b>Example: Road distances in km</b></p> 
 <p>Length</p>	<p><b>Distance from one end to the other.</b> <b>Distance tells how long something is.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>centimetre, cm</p>  <p>The key is 5 centimetres long.</p>
 <p>Litre</p>	<p><b>A metric unit for measuring capacity or fluid volume.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p>  <p>1 litre 1000 mL 900 mL 800 mL 700 mL 600 mL 500 mL 400 mL 300 mL 200 mL 100 mL</p>



A line that divides an object into two equal halves that are mirror images of each other. An object may have :

- No line of symmetry
- Only 1 line of symmetry
- More than 1 lines of symmetry

Example



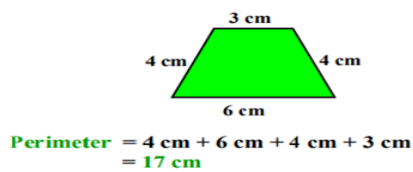
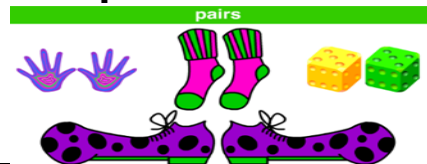
The metre is the base unit of length in the international metric system.  
1 metre = 100 centimetre

A door handle is about 1 metre above floor level.



Set of two things treated as a unit.

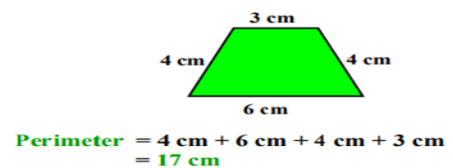
Example



Perimetre

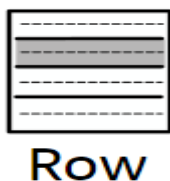
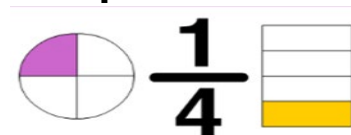
Distance around the outside of a shape, calculated by adding the length of all sides together.

Example



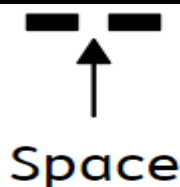
One out of four equal parts.

Example



Items arranged in a horizontal line.

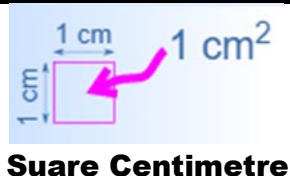
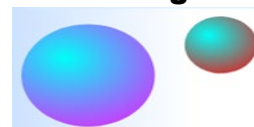
Example



The region in which objects exist.

Example:

The small ball takes up less space than the big ball.



The area equal to a square that is one centimetre on each side. Used for measuring small areas.

Example







It is having one side that exactly mirrors the other.

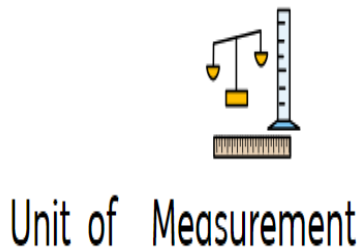
Example



$\div 2$   
Halve

To divide into two equal parts.

Example



Standard amount of quantity.

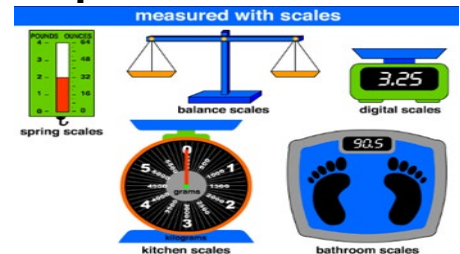
Example

	Metric
Length	cm centimetre m metre km kilometre
Area	cm <sup>2</sup> square centimetre m <sup>2</sup> square metre km <sup>2</sup> square kilometre
Capacity	mL millilitre L litre
Volume	cm <sup>3</sup> cubic centimetre m <sup>3</sup> cubic metre
Mass	g gram kg kilogram t tonne
Time	s second min minute h hour
Temperature	°C degrees Celsius



How heavy something is.  
It is measured using scales.

Example



All, everything, total amount, all the parts.

Example: This is a whole pizza





## Science



Hazard

Something that causes a danger or risk.

**Example**

**Broken Glass**  
**Liquid on the floor**



Corrosive

Could burn the skin and damage the eyes. Avoid breathing in vapours

**Example**

**Acids**



Explosive

May explode when dry or exposed to heat or flames.

**Example**

**Acids**  
**Dynamite**



Flammable

May catch fire when exposed to oxygen and a heat source.

**Example**

**Paper**  
**Oil**

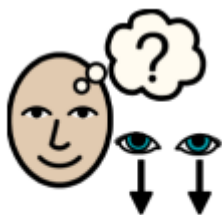


Toxic

Short-term exposure, such as contact with skin, swallowing or inhalation, could cause illness or death.

**Example**

**Poison**




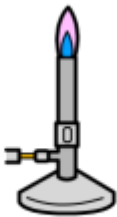




Investigate

To look into carefully and closely so as to learn the facts.

**Example**

**In science we**  
**investigated what plants**  
**are similar and different**

 <p>Evaluate</p>	<p>To study carefully and judge</p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><b>Our teacher evaluated our test results.</b></p>
 <p>Conclude</p>	<p>To think about carefully and form an opinion.</p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><b>We concluded that Sam was a faster runner than Alex.</b></p>
 <p>Results</p>	<p>The outcome of the investigation.</p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><b>Our results showed a rise in temperature each day in June.</b></p>
 <p>Bunsen Burner</p>	<p>A Bunsen burner is a piece of science equipment used in experiments. Using gas, they produce a single open flame which can easily be turned up or down as the experiment requires.</p>	
 <p>Tripod</p>	<p>Something resting on three legs which is placed over the Bunsen burner in science experiments.</p>	
 <p>Heatproof Mat</p>	<p>A heatproof mat is a piece of science equipment used in experiments that involve high temperatures to prevent damage to a surface.</p>	



Beaker

A beaker is a glass container with a flat bottom and a small spout for pouring. It is used in the science experiments for mixing, heating, and stirring liquids.



Connical Flask

A conical flask is a glass container with a flat bottom. It generally has measurement marks on the side. It is similar to a beaker, but has the cone shaped body.



Clamp and Stand

An item of science equipment which has a metal pole with a solid base, used to hold, or clamp, science glassware and other equipment in place, so that they do not fall down or come apart.



Basin

A wide shallow usually round dish or bowl for holding liquids.



Thermometer

A thermometer is an instrument used to measure temperature in degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

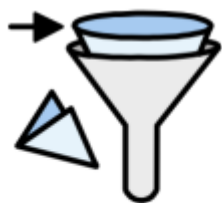
**Example**

**Today' temperature is  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$**



Funnel

A tool shaped like a cone with a narrow tube at the small end. Funnels are used for pouring something into a small opening.



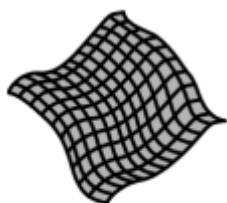
Filter Paper

Paper placed in a funnel used to remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gases.



Test Tube

A tube of thin glass closed at one end used in science experiments.



Gauze

A piece of science equipment made up of flat pieces of wire placed on a tripod to give a beaker or flask support.

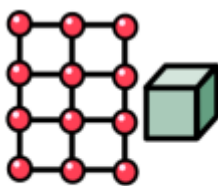


States of Matter

The three main forms of matter are called solid, liquids and gases. Matter is anything that takes up space and has weight.

**Example**

**Solid – chair**  
**Liquid – water**  
**Gas - air**

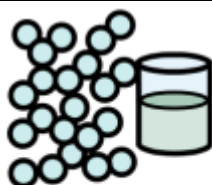


Solid

Solids have a fixed shape and fixed volume, which means they don't move to fill a container when they're placed in it. They hold their own shape and volume.

**Example**

**Bricks**  
**Coins**  
**Sand**  
**Ice**


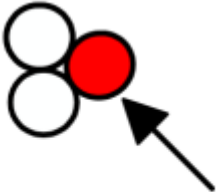
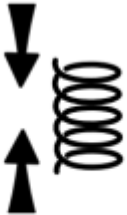


Liquid

Liquids do not have a fixed shape, but they do have a fixed volume. This means they spread out to fill a container when they're placed in it, but they hold their own volume together.

**Example**

**Water**  
**Honey**  
**Blood**

 <p>Gas</p>	<p><b>Gases do not have a fixed shape or volume. This means they fill a container they're placed in, no matter its size or shape. Gases can be squeezed and compressed into a space.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><b>Air</b> <b>Helium</b> <b>Water Vapour</b></p>
 <p>Particles</p>	<p><b>Particles are tiny bits of matter that make up everything in the universe.</b></p>	
 <p>Compress</p>	<p><b>To press into less space; squeeze closely together.</b></p>	

# Creative Imedia

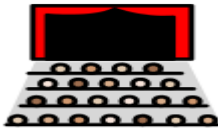


Asset



Images

**Assets Images are logos and text information used as part of the digital graphic.**



Audience

**The people who will see, listen or use a creative product.**



Bitmap



Graphics

**An image created from many individual picture elements (pixels).**



Branding

**A particular style of presentation associated with a product.**



Censorship

**When an artist is prevented from publishing all or parts of their work.**



Certification

**The way of letting an audience know of the age restrictions and suitability of the content for different audiences.**

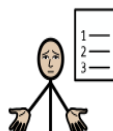


Client

**The person, organisation or company that you are producing the work for.**











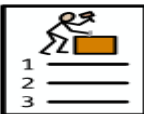


Client







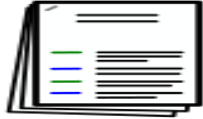
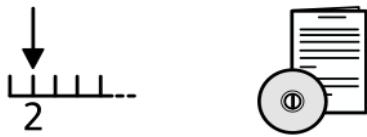


Requirements

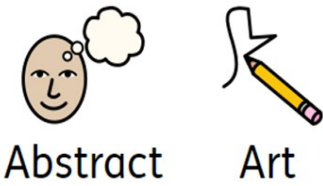
**A document (or statement) that describes in detail what is needed in a product.**

 <p>Primary Colours</p>	<p><b>CMY(K) Cyan, Magenta &amp; Yellow - Primary colours used by printers to produce all possible colours</b></p>
  <p>Creative Commons</p>	<p><b>An agreement where the creator allows use of resources.</b></p>
 <p>Hardware</p>	<p><b>Devices or equipment used to create products.</b></p>
 <p>HouseStyle</p>	<p><b>A particular style of presentation associated with a product.</b></p>
 <p>Improvements</p>	<p><b>Ideas that are needed to make the product better.</b></p>
  <p>Intelligectual Properties</p>	<p><b>A piece of work or invention that could be protected by law.</b></p>
 <p>Mood board</p>	<p><b>A collection of sample materials and products.</b></p>
 <p>Narrator</p>	<p><b>The person that tells the story.</b></p>
 <p>Preproduction</p>	<p><b>Thinking and planning ideas before production</b></p>



 <b>Recce</b>	<b>A visit to a location to get to know the place before production begins (usually for safety checks).</b>
 <b>Research</b>	<b>Getting information to help with the planning of a product.</b>
 <b>Resources</b>	<b>The equipment that you will use to create the digital graphics.</b>
 <b>Review</b>	<b>Checking the work to make sure it meets the client requirements and quality.</b>
 <b>Risk Assessment</b>	<b>Thinking about health and safety.</b>
 <b>Royalty      Fee</b>	<b>The money the creator gets when their product is used.</b>
 <b>Scripts</b>	<b>A piece of written work for a movie, audio, audio-visual product or screenplay.</b>
 <b>Secondary      Sources</b>	<b>Information that does not come from the source of the information.</b>

# Design Technology



**Abstract art shows what an artist feels and thinks, rather than what he or she sees. Artists create work of real-world objects, people and scenes in a non-lifelike way. An abstract artist uses colours and shapes to express his or her emotions and ideas.**

**Example**



**A piece of art made by sticking lots of different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.**

**Example**



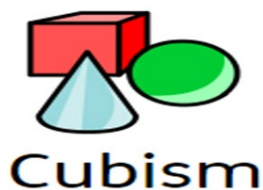
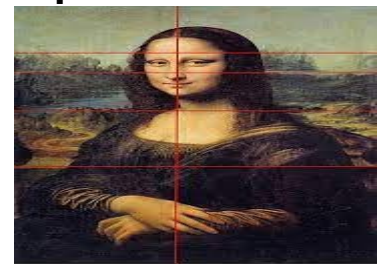
**Colour is a part of light which is separated when it is reflected off of an object.**

**Example**



**Composition is the term given to a whole piece work of art and to the way in which all its elements work together to produce an overall effect.**

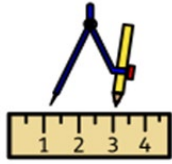
**Example**



**Cubism is a style of painting that was developed in the early 1900s. Cubist paintings show objects from many angles at once. Two main artists, Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque, developed Cubism.**

**Example**





## Geometric

**Geometric is an art piece made from rectangles, squares and circles.**

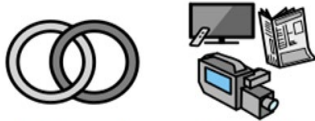
### Example



## Materials

**Any materials an artist uses to create art.**

### Example:



## Mixed Media

**Artworks made from a using a mix of different media or materials.**

### Example



## Sculpture

**The making of statues by carving or chiselling (as in wood or stone), by modelling (as in clay), or by casting (as in melted metal).**

### Example



## Safety Rules - Food Technology

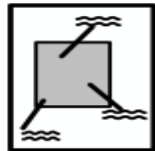


Wash Hands

**Wash your hands before and after touching food.**



Read



Labels

**Read the labels on food products carefully. The label will tell you the safest way to store the product – whether it's in the fridge or in a cool cupboard.**



+



Wash Fruit and Vegetables

**Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating and preparing**



Don't Run

**Move carefully in the kitchen –never run.**



Wipe



Spills

**Wipe up any spillages straight away.**



Be Careful of sharp knives



**Be careful when using sharp knives or utensils.**



Oven Mitts

**Always use oven mitts to remove hot food and dishes from the stove and oven.**



Wash



Utensils

**Wash all of the utensils you have used in hot, soapy water.**



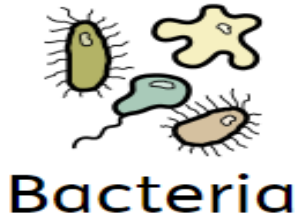
Apron

**Make sure your clothes are clean and wear a clean apron.**

# Food Technology



**A living thing such as a plant, animal or fungus.**



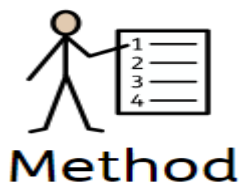
**Bacteria are single-celled, or tiny organisms. Bacteria are so small that we need a microscope to see them. Bacteria can be found everywhere, including in the air, on our skin, in the ground, in our bodies, and in nature. Bacteria are living things which need nutrition from their environment.**



**Bacteria passing from one surface to another. E.G Mixing raw and uncooked food.**



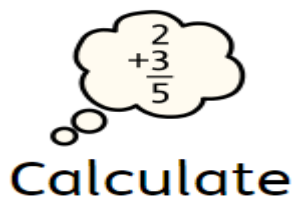
**Items that are added together to make something. For example: flour, eggs, and sugar are the main ingredients in the cake.**



**A way of doing something.**



**A set of instructions to follow to make dishes. A recipe will include the ingredients needed and the method.**

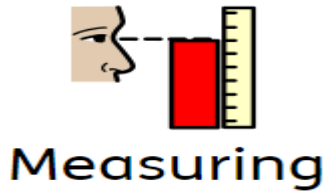


**To work something out. You could calculate how much time was needed to bake a cake or how much flour was needed for making the cake.**





Using weighing scales to work out the right amount of ingredients needed to make a recipe.



Using measuring jugs and spoons to work out the right amount of ingredients needed to make a recipe.



Nutrients are important substances you get from food that help your body survive and grow. Nutrients include carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals. Proteins help build your body as it grows, while carbohydrates and fats are mainly used for energy. Vitamins and minerals help you stay healthy.



Along with proteins and fats, carbohydrates are one of three main nutrients found in foods and drinks. Your body breaks down carbohydrates into glucose. Glucose, or blood sugar, is the main source of energy for your body's cells, tissues, and organs.



Protein builds, keeps and replaces the tissues in your body. You can get it from yummy foods like eggs, nuts, beans, fish, meat, and milk.



Fat helps a kid's body grow like it should. Fats fuel the body and help absorb some vitamins. The body also uses fat as fuel. If fats eaten aren't burned off they're stored by the body in fat cells.



Vitamins are nutrients that the body needs to grow and to be healthy. People get most of the vitamins they need from food.

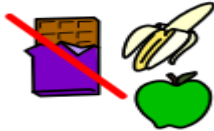




## Minerals

**Minerals are non-living materials that come from Earth. Minerals found in food are:**

- **Calcium** - leafy green vegetables, such as broccoli;
- **Calcium-** like soy milk, orange juice, and cereals
- **Iron** - leafy green vegetables,



## Diet

**Diet - Balance of nutrients in the food we eat.**

## Safety Rules – Resistance Materials



Safety Goggles

**Always wear safety goggles to protect your eyes when using machines.**

**1**

One



Person

**Only 1 person allowed on a machine at a time.**



**Don't Run**

**Move carefully and never run.**



Tie



hair

**Make sure your hair is tied back.**



Tuck



Lanyard

**Make sure your lanyard is tucked in so that it doesn't get in the way.**



**Don't Push**

**Do not push or touch other people.**



**Supervision**

**Do not use machines or tools without an adult**



Don't



blow

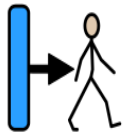


dust

**Do not blow dust**



Fingers



away from



sharp



objects

**Keep your fingers away from sharp objects and equipment.**



Listen

to



Teacher

**Always listen to the teacher**

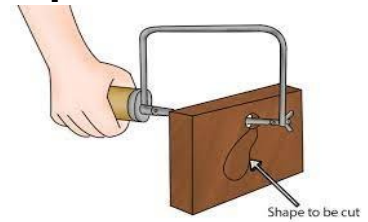
# Resistance Materials



Coping Saw

A coping saw is used for cutting wood and is very useful for cutting unusual shapes or curves.

**Example**



Hammer

A hammer is a tool that has a heavy piece of metal at the end of a handle. It is used to hit nails into a piece of wood or a wall, or to break things into pieces.

**Example**



Bench hook

A bench hook is used to hold a piece of wood firmly in position on a workbench while it is cut.

**Example**



Gents Saw

A Gent's Saw has a stiff blade and fine cut, it is well suited for tenon cutting. Shoulder cuts are marked out, and cut to the proper depth.

**Example**



G Cramp

A G-clamp, is used to hold a piece of wood or metal in place while you work.

**Example**



File

A file is a tool used to remove little bits of material from a workpiece.

**Example**


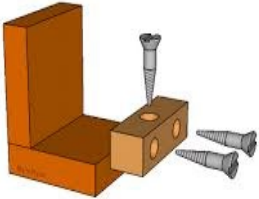










Sandpaper

Sandpaper is used to remove material from surfaces to make them smoother.

**Example**



 <p>Fixing Block</p>	<p>These are made from plastic. A bolt passes through the first fitting into the thread of the second. As the bolt is tightened it draws the two fittings together. The pins help keep the fitting straight. This gives a very strong joint and it can be taken apart by using a screwdriver</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Forstner Drill Bit</p>	<p>The bit cuts wood very fast when used in a power drill and leaves a clean sided hole.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Bradawl</p>	<p>A bradawl is used for making small holes in wood while woodworking.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Mallet</p>	<p>Wooden mallets are usually used in woodwork to knock wooden pieces together.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Try Square</p>	<p>A try square is a woodworking tool used for marking and checking 90° angles on pieces of wood</p>	<p>Example</p> 

# Physical Education



Balance

**Balance** is the physical steadiness that keeps you on your feet. You balance your weight between both sides of your body.

**Example**



Biceps

Your **biceps** are the large muscles at the front of the upper part of your arms.

**Example**



Exercise

**Exercise** is physical activity to make your body strong and healthy

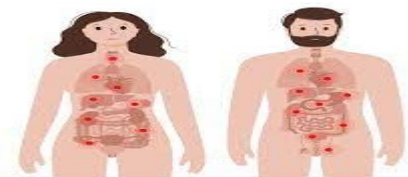
**Example**



Body

The main part of a person, animal, or plant. She held her arms tightly against her body

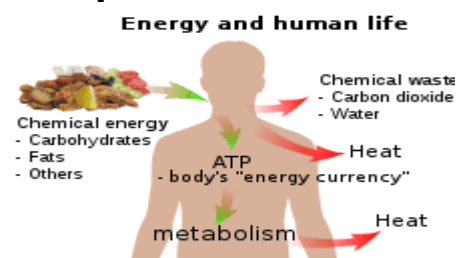
**Example**



Energy

**Energy** is "the ability to do work". Energy is how things change and move. It takes energy to cook food, to drive to school, and to jump in the air. There are different kinds of energy.

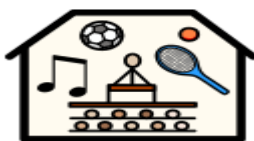
**Example**



Field

A big piece of grass used for playing.

**Example**



Gym

A place where you can go to exercise using machines, weights, and other equipment.

**Example**





 <p>Gymnastic</p>	<p>Exercises designed to develop strength and coordination. It is also a competitive sport.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Hamstring</p>	<p>Two groups of tendons at the back of the human knee.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Injury</p>	<p>When you hurt or damage a part of your body.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>League</p>	<p>A group of sports clubs which play each other over time so that one club can be the winner.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>medicine</p>	<p>A drug taken for treatment or to stop a person getting sick. Medicine can be taken as a liquid or as a tablet.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Muscle</p>	<p>A muscle is a group of muscle tissues which pull together to produce a force.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Personal</p>	<p>The definition of personal is about you, related to you or affecting you, and not somebody else.</p>	
 <p>Pitch</p>	<p>A pitch is an area of ground that is marked out and used for playing a game such as football, cricket, or hockey.</p>	<p>Example</p> 





Quadriceps

The muscle at the front of the thigh.

Example



Squad

A squad is a group of players from which a sports team will be chosen.

Example



Stamina

The ability to go on even if it's physically or mentally difficult.

Example



Stretch

Straightening your body, your arms, or your legs so that they are as long as possible. Stretching before sport stops injuries.

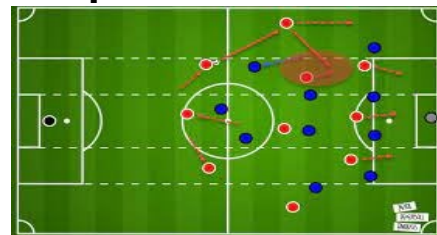
Example



Tactic

Tactics are the short-term steps that help you hit smaller goals.

Example



Tournament

A tournament is a sports competition in which players who win a match continue to play further matches in the competition until just one person or team is left.

Example



Triceps

The muscle in the back part of your upper arm.

Example



Weight

The weight of a person or thing is how heavy they are, measured in units such as kilograms, pounds, or tons.

Example



