LANGUAGE ARTS  
Anaphora- a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of multiple sentences throughout a piece of writing  
Hyperbole – exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally  
Paradox – a statement that appears illogical or self-contradictory but, upon investigation, might actually be true or plausible  
Symbolism – the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities  
Synecdoche – a literally device in which parts of something is used to represent the whole or vice versa

Personification – representation of a thing or abstraction as a person or human form  
Suffix – an affix occurring at the end of a word, base, or phrase  
Conjunction – words used to connect words, phrases, or clauses  
Preposition – a word that usually tells where or when something in in relation to something else  
Clause - group of words that includes a subject and a verb  
Interrogatives – a determiner or a pronoun used to ask a question

SCIENCE

Vector - It is a quantity that has both a magnitude and a direction.

Collision - Occurs when any two objects bump into each other.

Friction - The resistance of motion when one object rubs against another.

Alkane - It is an organic molecule that only contains single carbon-carbon bonds.

Diffusion - A movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration.

Catalyst - A substance that initiates or accelerates a chemical reaction.

Chloroplast - A plastid containing chlorophyll and other pigments.

Genetics - The study of heredity and variation in organisms.

Biosphere - The regions of the Earth where living organisms exist

Asteroid - A small celestial body composed of rock and metal.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

Algorithm - A set of instructions or rules designed to solve a definite problem.

Argument – It is a value that is passed into a command or a function.

Boolean - An expression used for creating statements that are either TRUE or FALSE.

Code - A term used to describe a written set of instructions, written using the protocols of a particular language such as Python.

Program - An organized collection of instructions, which when executed, perform a specific task or function.

Bit - The individual 1's and 0's you see in binary.

Function - A block of code that can be referenced by name to run the code it contains.

Iteration - A repetitive action or command typically created with programming loops.

Variable - A placeholder for a piece of information that can change.

Conditionals - Statements that only run under certain conditions.

MATHEMATICS

Arithmetic - The most basic mathematical operation.

Probability - Likelihood of a given event occurring.

Statistics - Methods of planning experiments, obtaining data and analyzing it.

Set - Any collection of things or numbers that belong to a well-defined category.

Interval - Set of numbers or points in a coordinate system.

Formula - Can be applied to several different values of the quantities in the question.

Fraction - Number that indicates one or more equal parts of the whole.

Angle - The space between two lines or planes that intersect.

Point – An exact location in space. A point has no dimension.

Plane – A flat surface that extends endlessly in all directions.