



Year 10 Knowledge Organiser HT3

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

Contents Page

Subject	Page
English	1
Maths	2
Science	4
History	5
Geography	6
Spanish	8
PE	9
Performing Arts	14
Computing	15
Business	16
iMedia	18
Cooking and Nutrition	19
Art	20
Graphic Design	21

English

Week 1 – Key Terms

Simile	Comparing something using like or as.
Metaphor	Saying something is something else; a direct comparison.
Personification	Applying human characteristics to objects.
Pathetic Fallacy	When the weather reflects the mood.
Alliteration	When the first letter of a word is repeated more than once.

Week 2 – Key Structural Terms

Exposition	This is the reader's introduction to the story. Who/what/when/when.
Rising Action	All the events that happen in a story on the way to the climax.
Climax	This is the highest point of tension in your storyline.
Falling Action	During the falling action, the conflict gives way to resolution and tension begins to dissipate.
Denouement	This is how a story ends, the resolution of the plot.

Week 3 - Characters

Semantic Field	When a group of words all link to one overall theme.
Sensory Language	Description that appeals to the senses. Sight, sound, taste, touch, smell.
Hyperbole	Extreme exaggeration.
Imperative sentence	A sentence that commands or demands.
Exclamatory Sentence	A sentence that exclaims and ends with an exclamation mark.

Week 4 - Quotes

Zooming In and Out	The narrowing or widening of the narrative focus.
Flashback/ Flash-forward	Set earlier or later than the main narrative.
Repetition	A word or phrase that is used more than once.
Foreshadowing	An advance hint of what is to come later.
Chronological structure.	Arranged in the order of time.

Week 5 – Key Terms

Superlative	An adjective showing the highest quality or degree.
Juxtaposition	Two things placed together to highlight the contrast between them.
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
Narrative Voice	1st / 2nd / 3rd person.
Fragment Sentence	Contains three or less words.

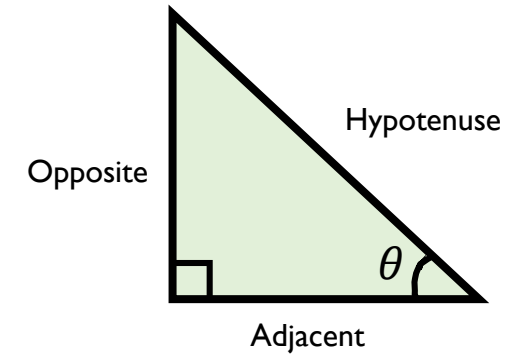
Week 6 - Quotes

Q1	What you learn/understand from a text. Specific lines to focus on. Simple and straightforward extraction of facts. 4 marks.
Q2	Analysis focuses on language devices, the importance of words and sentence structures. The focus is on the effect of language on the reader. 8 marks.
Q3	Analysis focuses on structural devices, the importance of sequence – when things happen in the extract and why - and how things change or develop. The focus is on the effect of structure on the reader. 8 marks.
Q4	This question asks you to do two things: Form an opinion about the extract in response to a statement Analyse the writer's methods (of both language and structure). 16 Marks.

Maths – both tiers

Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry

Pythagoras' Theorem	A formula we can use to find missing sides on a right angled triangle
Pythagoras' Theorem Formula	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
Trigonometry	A formula we can use to find missing sides and angles on a right angled triangle
Trigonometric function	The functions we use within trigonometry in order to find missing values: sine (sin), cosine (cos), tangent (tan)
Hypotenuse	Longest side in a right-angled triangle; diagonally opposite the right angle
Adjacent	Side between the right angle and labelled angle
Opposite	Side opposite the labelled angle
θ	Greek letter ('theta') often used to label unknown angles
Trigonometric ratios	<p>The trigonometric functions in terms of the ratios of the sides of a right triangle</p> $\sin(A) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$ $\cos(A) = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$ $\tan(A) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$

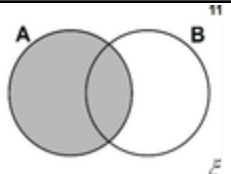
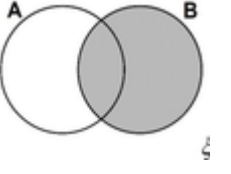
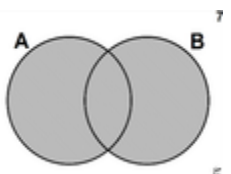
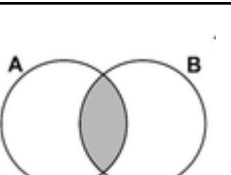
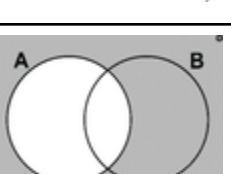
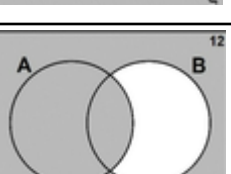


Maths – Higher only

Probability

Key Word	Definition
Event	An event is something that happens that is recorded. For example throwing a coin is an event.
Independent Event	Two events are independent if the occurrence of one event does not affect the chances of the occurrence of the other event
Dependent Event	Two events are dependent if the occurrence of one event does affect the chances of the occurrence of the other event
Outcome	An outcome is the result of an event.
Theoretical probability	This is the probability that something will happen in theory, it is based on the assumption that is something is tried an infinite number of times the outcomes will be this way.
Experimental probability	This is the probability calculated from an experiment
Relative Frequency	The probability of something relative to a number of trials or an experiment that has happened.
Mutually exclusive	an event that has two or more outcomes that cannot be true at the same time
Bias	Favouritism or when something has an unfair advantage, when the probability of each event is not equal there will be bias.

Venn Diagrams – Set Notation

Set	Numbers that feature in a certain list/part of Venn diagram	
Element	An individual number within a set	
$Set A$	Everything inside the circle of A	
$Set B$	Everything inside the circle of B	
$A \cup B$	The 'union' of A and B – all the elements in both circles	
$A \cap B$	The 'intersection' of A and B – the elements in the cross over	
A'	The 'complement' of A – everything apart from elements in A	
B'	The 'complement' of B – everything apart from elements in B	

Science

Bonding

Key Terms	Definitions
Law of conservation of mass	No atoms are lost or gained during a chemical reaction. The mass of the products is the same as the mass of the reactants. Some reactions appear to give a change in mass, but this is because a gas may have escaped from the reaction container.
Relative atomic mass (Ar)	The average mass of an atom of an element compared to Carbon-12.
Relative formula mass (Mr)	The sum of all the atomic masses of the atoms in a formula (e.g. H ₂ O).
Uncertainty	The interval within which the true value can be expected to lie.
Mole (HT)	A measurement for the amount of a chemical. It is the mass (in grams) of 6.02×10^{23} (the Avogadro constant) atoms of an element. Symbol: mol.
Limiting reactant (HT)	The reactant that is completely used up in a chemical reaction. It limits the amount of product formed.
Excess reactant (HT)	The reactant that is not completely used up in a chemical reaction. There is some reactant left at the end.
Concentration	A measure of the number of particles of a chemical in a volume. Can be measured in g/dm ³ .
Decimetre ³ (dm ³)	A measurement of volume. Contains 1000cm ³ .

Chemical Changes

Key Terms	Definitions
Metal oxide	Metals react with oxides to produce metal oxides. This is an oxidation reaction.
Displacement reaction	A more reactive metal can displace a less reactive metal from a compound.
Oxidation	Two definitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals are oxidised if they gain oxygen in a reaction. Chemicals are oxidised if they lose electrons in a reaction. (HT)
Reduction	Two definitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals are oxidised if they lose oxygen in a reaction. Chemicals are oxidised if they gain electrons in a reaction. (HT)
Acid	A chemical that dissolves in water to produce H ⁺ ions.
Base	A chemical that reacts with acids and neutralise them. E.g. metal oxides, metal hydroxides, metal carbonate
Alkali	A base that dissolves in water. It produces OH ⁻ ions in solution.
Neutralisation	When a neutral solution is formed from reacting an acid and alkali. General equation: $H^+ + OH^- \rightarrow H_2O$
pH	A scale to measure acidity/ alkalinity. A decrease of one pH unit causes a 10x increase in H ⁺ ions. (HT)
Strong acid (HT)	A strong acid is completely ionised in solution. E.g. hydrochloric, nitric and sulfuric acids.
Weak acid (HT)	A weak acid is only partially ionised in solution. E.g. ethanoic, citric and carbonic acids.

History

Key Individuals/ Groups	
Kaiser	The German Emperor.
Chancellor	In Germany, the chief minister, or Prime Minister in the government.
SPD	The Social Democratic Party, one of the largest political parties in Germany.
November Criminals	Nickname given to the German politicians who ended World War One and signed the hated Treaty of Versailles on Germany's behalf.
Spartacus League	Group of German communists who wanted a revolution similar to the one that had taken place in Russia in 1917.
Free Corps	Right-wing German paramilitary group that was active in the early years of the Weimar Republic.
Weimar Republic	Name given to Germany's democratic system between 1913 and 1933.
Stormtroopers (SA)	Hitler's brown-shirted supporters who were employed to beat up opponents and guard meetings.
League of Nations	International peace-keeping organisation set up after World War One; Germany joined in 1926.

Key Terms	
Militarism	Belief that a country should maintain a strong armed forces and be prepared to use it aggressively.
Bundesrat	Group made up of representatives who supported the Kaiser (unlike the Reichstag, who were elected politicians who challenged the Kaiser).
Reichstag	The main, elected German parliament.
Industrialisation	Process by which a country transforms from a mainly agricultural society to one based on manufacturing and factories.
Trade Union	Association of workers formed to protect their interests.
Socialism	System of government which supports democracy and greater involvement in the economy and society.
Weltpolitik	Literally meaning 'world policy', this was the Kaiser's plan to turn Germany into a global power.
Patriotic	Supporting your country, especially against its enemies.
Mutiny	Rebellion by soldiers or sailors who refuse to take orders.
Abdicate	Give up the throne of a country.

Key Word	Definition
Economic opportunities	chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment
Formal economy	the type of employment where people receive a regular wage, pay tax, and have certain rights such as paid holidays and sick leave
Global city	urban area with an important role in the global economy
Inequalities	differences between people, in terms of factors such as; poverty, wealth, wellbeing, employment opportunities, housing, education etc.
Informal economy	employment outside the official knowledge of the government
Land use	the way in which land is used, or has been modified or managed by people
Megacities	an urban area with a total population of more than ten million people
Migration	when people move from one area to another
Natural increase	birth rate minus the death rate of a population
Pull factors	the attractions and opportunities of a place that encourage people to move there
Push factors	the negative aspects of a place that encourage people to move away
Quality of life	how good a person's life is, measured by such things of housing and environment, access to education, healthcare, how secure people feel and how happy they are with their lifestyle
Rural–urban migration	when people move from rural to urban areas
Sanitation	measures designed to protect public health, such as providing clean water and disposing of sewage and waste
Service industries	the economic activities that provide various services – commercial, professional, social, entertainment and personal
Squatter settlement	an area of (often illegal) poor-quality housing, lacking in services like water supply, sewerage and electricity
Urban growth	the increase in the area covered by cities
Urbanisation	when an increasing percentage of a country's population live in towns and cities

Key Word	Definition
Brownfield site	land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits reuse; often found in urban areas
Dereliction	abandoned buildings and wasteland
Enterprise zone	a scheme supported by the government to encourage new businesses and new jobs in areas where there were no pre-existing businesses
Gentrification	when a decaying area is modernised and improved, the cost of living there increases and the original inhabitants are forced out
Green belt	the area of countryside around the edge of a city with strict planning controls to stop houses being built
Greenfield site	a plot of land, often in a rural or on the edge of an urban area that has not been built on before
Integrated transport system	different forms of transport are linked together to make it easy to transfer from one to another
Migration	when people move from one area to another
Quaternary sector	employment sector that includes jobs in hi-tech industries, research, information technology and the media
Regeneration	improving run down areas by improving the housing and the environment
Rural-urban fringe	a zone of transition between a built-up area and the countryside, where there is often competition for land use
Social deprivation	the extent to which an individual (or an area) lacks services and adequate housing, income or employment
Social opportunities	the chances available to improve quality of life, i.e. access to education, health care, etc.
Tertiary sector	employment sector that includes service industries, such as health care, offices, financial services and retailing
Traditional industries	industries such as coal mining, engineering and manufacturing
Urban greening	process of increasing and preserving open space in urban areas, i.e. public parks and gardens
Urban regeneration	reversing the urban decline by modernising or redeveloping, aiming to improve the local economy
Urban sprawl	unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding rural areas
Waste recycling	process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste

Spanish

Spanish	English
¿Qué haces en verano?	What do you do in summer?
En verano/invierno...	In summer/winter...
chateo en la red	I chat online
cocino para mi familia	I cook for my family
descargo canciones	I download songs
escribo correos	I write emails
hago natación/esquí	I go swimming/skiing
juego al baloncesto/fútbol	I play basketball/football
monto a caballo/en bici	I go horseriding/cycling
nado en el mar	I swim in the sea
salgo con mis amigos/as	I go out with my friends
toco la guitarra	I play the guitar
veo la tele	I watch TV
¿Qué tiempo hace? . . .	What's the weather like?
Hace buen/mal tiempo.	It's good/bad weather.
Hace calor/frío/sol/viento	It's hot/cold/sunny/windy.
Llueve/Nieva.	It's raining/snowing
Hay niebla/tormenta.	It's foggy/stormy.
¿Adónde fuiste de vacaciones?	Where did you go on holiday?
hace una semana/un mes/un año	a week/month/year ago
I went on holiday to...	fui de vacaciones a...

Spanish	English
¿Con quién fuiste?	Who did you go with?
con mi familia/insti	with my family/school
con mi mejor amigo/a	with my best friend
solo/a	alone
¿Cómo viajaste?	How did you travel?
Viajé...	I travelled...
en autocar/avión/barco/coche/tren	by coach/plane/boat/car/train
¿Qué hiciste?	What did you do?
primero /luego/más tarde /después/finalmente	first / then /later / after /finally
comí muchos helados	I ate lots of ice creams
Lo mejor fue cuando...	The best thing was when...
Lo peor fue cuando...	The worst thing was when...
comí muchos helados	I ate lots of ice creams
compré recuerdos	I bought souvenirs
descansé	I rested
fui al acuario	I went to the aquarium
hice turismo	I went sightseeing
visité	I visited
saqué fotos	I took photos
tomé el sol	I sunbathed

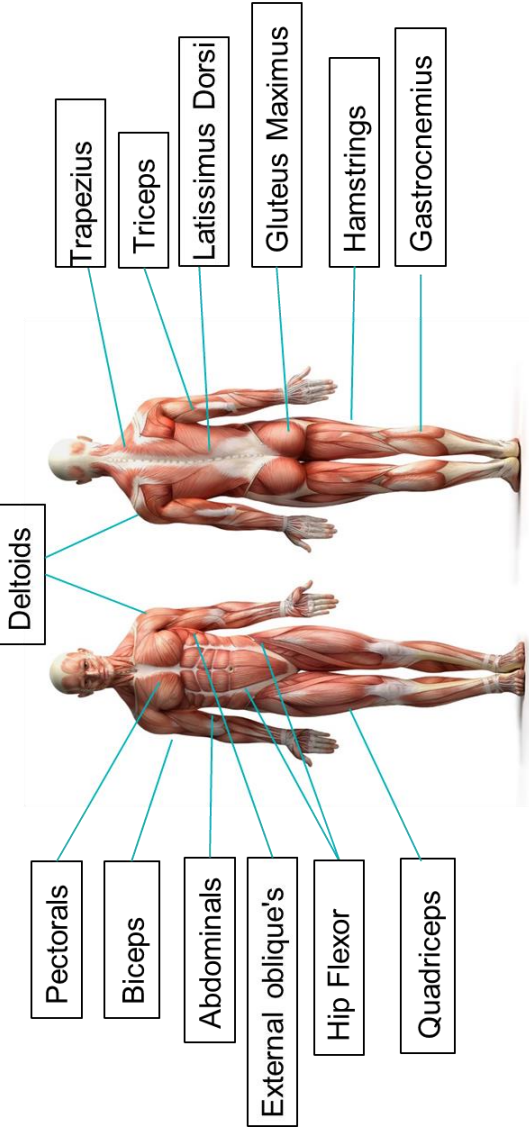
Health and Fitness

Muscular Strength	The amount of the force muscles can generate against a resistance
Muscular Endurance	The ability to use voluntary muscles, over long periods of time without getting tired
Flexibility	The range of movement at a joint
Cardiovascular Fitness (Aerobic Endurance)	The ability of the heart and circulatory system to meet the demands of the body for a long period of time
Body composition	The percentage of a body that is fat, muscle, bone and water
Coordination	The ability to move two or more body parts at the same time
Reaction Time	The time taken for a response to occur after a stimulus
Agility	The ability to change direction at speed
Balance	The ability to keep the body steady when in a static position or when moving
Speed	The time taken to cover a set distance/complete a movement
Power	The ability to combine speed and strength

Principles of training

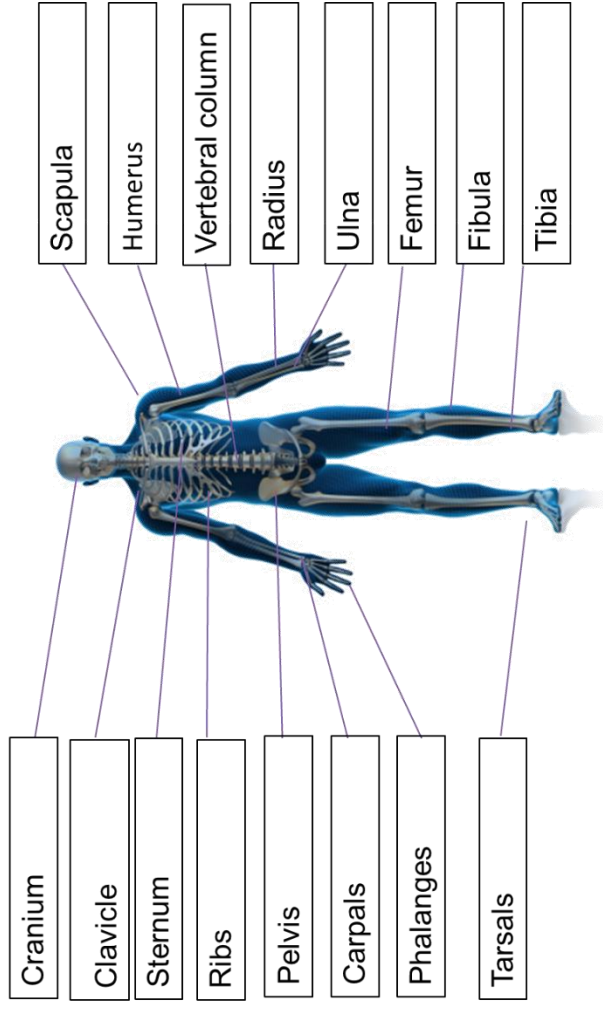
Progressive Overload	Working the body harder than normal/gradually increasing the amount of exercise you do
Reversibility	If training is not regular, adaptations will be reversed. This can happen when suffering from illness, injury or after an off season
Specificity	Training should be matched to the requirements of the sport or position the performer is in. Training must be specifically designed to develop the right muscles, type of fitness or skills
Individual needs	All PEP's would differ depending on performers goals/target, strengths /weaknesses, age/gender and current health/fitness levels
Overtraining	Occurs when you train too hard and do not allow the body enough rest/recovery time Signs include extended muscle soreness, frequent illness & increase injuries

Muscular System

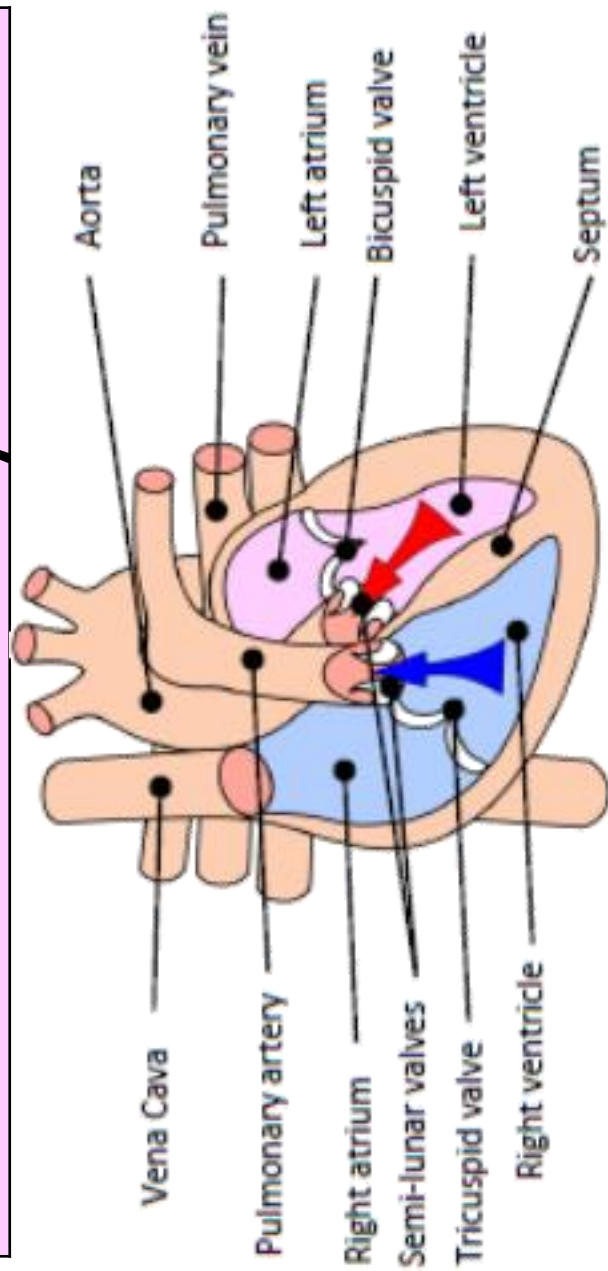


PE

Skeletal System



Cardiovascular System



Cardiovascular System – Components of blood

Red blood cells	Carry oxygen from the lungs to the working muscles + Removes CO ₂ .
Haemoglobin	A protein that binds and carries oxygen molecules.
White blood cells	Are part of the immune system and fight disease and infection.
Platelets	Blood platelets are formed in the bone marrow and are essential in the clotting of blood. Platelets are the workhorses of the cardiovascular system.
Plasma	Blood plasma is made up of 90% water. It contains a range of substances that aids the circulation between cells and tissues.

Blood Vessels

Arteries	<p>Carry blood away from the heart, Oxygenated blood (except pulmonary artery)</p> <p>Thick/elastic walls</p> <p>High pressure</p> <p>Small lumen</p>
Veins	<p>Carry blood back to the heart</p> <p>Deoxygenated blood (except pulmonary vein)</p> <p>Thin walls + larger lumen</p> <p>Lower pressure</p> <p>Valves</p>
Capillaries	<p>In the tissue</p> <p>Site of gaseous exchange</p> <p>Very thin walls</p>

Types of practice	
Massed practice	When no rest intervals are given
Distributed practice	When a rest interval is given to allow recovery, feedback & coaching
Fixed practice	Uses repetition of the same activity to develop consistency in performance
Variable practice	Involves performing a skill in different situations where conditions are changeable
Goal Setting	
Goal Setting	Done to motivate performances
Short term goals	A goal you want to accomplish soon
Long term goals	A goal you want to accomplish in the future
Outcome goal	Helps the performer to focus on the big picture of what they are trying to achieve.
Performance goal	Allows the athlete to focus in on details of the performance, not just winning and losing
SMART Targets	Are used to help guide goal setting. SMART is an acronym for Specific, Measureable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
Specific	Targets must be concise
Measureable	Must be measured and compared
Achievable	Target must be challenging but yet reachable
Realistic	Matched to the performers skill level
Time bound	Set for a particular time to be completed.

Mental preparation	
Mental Preparation	Involves the athlete imagining themselves in an environment performing a specific activity using all of their senses
Feedback	
Feedback	Vital part of information processing which provides confidence, motivation and improves performance
Intrinsic feedback	This comes from within the performer. Kinaesthetic senses provide feelings from muscles/joints about the action
Extrinsic feedback	This comes from results and match analysis
Concurrent feedback	Information provided to the athlete during the performance
Terminal feedback	Information provided to the athlete before or after the performance

Devising Drama – Key Words	
Stimulus	A resourced used as a starting point to generate ideas for a piece of drama.
Intentions	This is the overarching aim of the devised piece.
Contribution	The impact you have had on the creation of the Drama piece and your ideas and input during the creative and rehearsal process.
Blocking	The staging and use of the space in drama, This may refer to the location of actors on the stage and the movements they make.
Script	The dialogue of the actors is recorded here, as well as, stage directions, key movement and staging.
Scene	A sequence of continuous action in a play.
Plot	The storyline of a piece of drama.
Structure	The structure is how the plot or story of a play is presented, including a beginning, a middle and an end.
Dramatic Structure	Dramatic structure is typically broken up into acts, scenes, and plot points.

Developing Ideas	
Hot Seating	One character sits in the designated 'hot seat' and the class ask questions to the character with the actor in the hot seat replying as the character.
Improvisation	To perform quickly in response to something, without previous planning.
Role on the wall	This involves drawing a figure of the character, information about the character and opinions and views from others written down.
Storyboarding	Involves creating a series of images and/or text showing the sequence of the action planned for a devised drama.
Cue to Cue Rehearsal	This involves a rehearsal where the actors remove all of the action and dialogue between cues during a technical rehearsal.
The Exposition	The opening scene of the plot which provides essential background information.
Semiotics	This refers to how meaning is created and communicated through the systems of signs and symbols of drama.

Computing

Number bases

Denary (or decimal)	base-10 and is the number system we are most familiar with. We have the columns of units, tens, hundreds, thousands and so on. Base-10 means that we have 10 possible values (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) in each column
Binary	base-2 and has 2 values, 0 and 1. It requires a greater number of digits in binary to represent a number than denary. This is how data and instructions are stored in a computer.
Hexadecimal	base-16. To make up the 16 values we use the ten denary numbers in addition to 6 letters (A, B, C, D, E, F).

Denary	Hex.	Binary
0 ₁₀	0 ₁₆	0000 ₂
1 ₁₀	1 ₁₆	0001 ₂
2 ₁₀	2 ₁₆	0010 ₂
3 ₁₀	3 ₁₆	0011 ₂
4 ₁₀	4 ₁₆	0100 ₂
5 ₁₀	5 ₁₆	0101 ₂
6 ₁₀	6 ₁₆	0110 ₂
7 ₁₀	7 ₁₆	0111 ₂

Denary	Hex.	Binary
8 ₁₀	8 ₁₆	1000 ₂
9 ₁₀	9 ₁₆	1001 ₂
10 ₁₀	A ₁₆	1010 ₂
11 ₁₀	B ₁₆	1011 ₂
12 ₁₀	C ₁₆	1100 ₂
13 ₁₀	D ₁₆	1101 ₂
14 ₁₀	E ₁₆	1110 ₂
15 ₁₀	F ₁₆	1111 ₂

Strings and lists

GUI	Acronym for graphical user interface. It is an event-driven program that allows the user to interact with it in a variety of ways. For example, buttons and icons.
Concatenate	When two or more strings are joined together.
String	A value that is text. This can include numbers but they will be read as text.
Array	A fixed (static) data structure that holds items of the same data type under one name.
Index	The location of items or elements in a list, array, or string.
Append	Adding to an existing data structure.
Data structure	Used to store data in an organised and accessible way.
Operator	A symbol or function that performs an operation. For example, +.

Business

Ownership types	
Key Word	Definition
LIMITED LIABILITY	The level of risk is limited to the amount of money that has been invested in the business or promised as an investment.
ASSETS	Property such as a house or a car.
UNLIMITED LIABILITY	The level of risk goes beyond the amount invested, so the personal assets of the business owner can be used to pay off the business's debts.
SOLE TRADER	A type of UNINCORPORATED business that is owned by just one person.
PARTNERSHIP	A business that is owned by a group of two or more people who share the financial risk, the decision-making & the profits.
DEED OF PARTNERSHIP	A legal document that defines the terms of a PARTNERSHIP.
PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY (Ltd)	An INCORPORATED business that is owned by SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS	Investors who are part-owners of a company. They invest in return for a share of the profits & voting rights at the AGM.
FRANCHISE	When one business gives another business permission to trade using its name & products in return for a fee & share of its profits.
FRANCHISOR	An established business that gives permission to an entrepreneur to trade using its name & products.
FRANCHISEE	An entrepreneur who pays a fee to trade using the name & products of an established business.

Location	
Key Word	Definition
LABOUR	Includes the number of workers in an area & the availability of workers with the right skills in that area.
MARKET	This means how close a business is to its customers.
MATERIALS	Locating close to the raw materials that it uses to produce its finished products.
COMPETITORS	Some businesses want to be close to competitors & others want to be away from competitors.
FOOTFALL	The number of people passing a particular location within a given time period.
DEMOGRAPHICS	The characteristics of the population, such as gender, age, religion & wealth.
NATIONAL LIVING WAGE	The minimum amount that a business is legally allowed to pay its employees.
BULK-GAINING PRODUCT	An end product that is bigger than the raw materials used to make it eg. A bike

Business

The Marketing Mix	
Key Word	Definition
MARKETING MIX	The combination of the 4Ps of marketing:
PRICE	The amount of money a customer will need to pay to receive the product.
PRODUCT	The actual good or service that the business is offering for sale.
PROMOTION	The range of activities used by a business to improve customer awareness.
PLACE	Where the customer can purchase the product.
UNDERCUT	Sell the same product for a lower price than competitors.
PRICE WAR	When businesses try to undercut each other.
DIFFERENTIATION	Designing a product with unique features
BRAND LOYALTY	A customer's willingness to buy products repeatedly from one business
PROMOTIONAL MIX	The combination of promotional activities that a business uses.

Business Plans	
Key Word	Definition
BUSINESS PLAN	A document that outlines how an entrepreneur is going to set up a business
SMART OBJECTIVES	Objectives that are SPECIFIC, MEASURABLE, ACHIEVABLE, REALISTIC, TIMED
BUDGETS	Financial targets for a business to achieve eg. sales & expenditure budget
NEGATIVE CASH FLOW	Occurs if the business's OPENING BALANCE results in a negative amount.
BUSINESS PLANS consists of: a. THE IDEA b. AIMS c. BUDGETS d. CASH FLOW FORECAST e. SOURCES OF FINANCE f. LOCATION g. MARKETING MIX.	

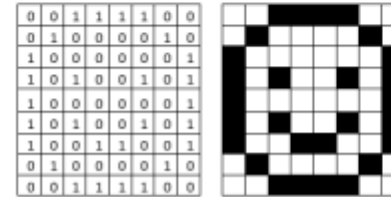
R094

Visual Identity	Logo, Brand, Slogan, House style (Font, Colour scheme, Layout)
Elements of Design	Layout, colour, font size/style (typography), symbols, Shapes
Properties of Graphics	Bitmap, Pixels, Colour depth, Bits, Vector, Scalability, Transparency, Compression
Pre planning Documents	Moodboard, Mind Map, Visualisation diagram,, Concept sketch
Assets Table	Source, Internet, Stock library Licence, Royalties, Watermark Properties, Size, File type, description, how did you change it, location, Copyright
Target Audience	A particular group at which a product such as a film or advertisement is aimed at.
Client Brief	The project brief which is produced for a design team detailing detailed requirements from the client.
Copyright	A form of intellectual property law, that protects original works of authorship including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works.
Watermark	Is a message (usually a logo, stamp, or signature) superimposed onto an image, with a great deal of transparency.
Stock library	The photographer or author of a stock photo makes it available for licensing, meaning you can pay a fee to get the right to use it in your designs legally.

Bitmaps

Bitmap graphics are made up of tiny little squares called **pixels**.

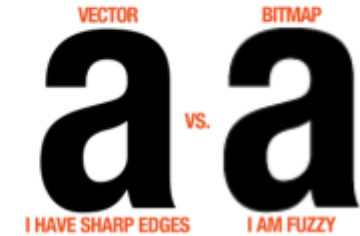
Each pixel is stored as a data value which represents each colour. These data values are made up of 1's and 0's – a number system that computers use called **binary**.



Vector Images

A vector image uses geometrical formulas to represent image as a shape or object.

They can be resized without losing quality and so are often used for company or product logos.



PEGI

The Pan European Game Information ratings system is designed to help European consumers make informed decisions when buying or playing video games.

The ratings are as follows:



- 3** Suitable for all ages
- 7** Recommended for 7 and older. May contain frightening scenes or sounds
- 12** Suitable for 12 and older. May contain slight graphic violence or nudity
- 16** Suitable for 16 and older. Contains realistic violence or sexual activity
- 18** Suitable only for 18 and older. Contains very realistic and extreme violence that may be repulsive to players

Cooking and Nutrition

Key Word	Definition
Nutrition	A study of what people eat and how all the nutrients in foods work together in the body
Balanced Diet	A balanced diet is one that contains the correct nutrients in the correct proportions, plus the correct amount of water and dietary fibre to meet the body's needs
Cholesterol	A type of fatty substance made in the liver
Coeliac Disease	A disease which develops from an intolerance to gluten
Eatwell Guide	A pictorial food guide showing the amounts and types of foods that are needed to make up a healthy balanced diet
Allergen	A substance that causes an allergic reaction
Anaphylaxis	A serious allergenic reaction that is very rapid in onset and can cause death if the throat swells and the person cannot breathe
Reference Intake (RI)	The recommended quantity of a nutrient that an adult should eat every day
Recipe Amendment	Changing or altering a recipe eg changing some ingredients and/ or cooking methods
Food Poisoning	Illness caused by bacteria or other toxins in food
Bacteria	Extremely small single celled organisms that can only be seen under a microscope.
Salmonella	Food poisoning bacteria found in chicken, some dairy foods and raw eggs
Staphylococcus	Food poisoning bacteria found in egg products , chicken, salad, tuna and eggs
Temperature probe	Device used to check the temperature in the centre of cooked food.

Key Word	Definition
Identity	Identity is the qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterize a person or group
Gender	either of the two sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. The term is also used more broadly to denote a range of identities that do not correspond to established ideas of male and female.
Artist Analysis	An Artist study is the breakdown of the artistic elements in an artwork to discover how it portrays meaning. Analysing art is an aspect that many students find difficult, practicing it will help you develop your language and skills.
Artist Transcription	Transcription in painting is copying, but often with a different purpose than to produce a replica. Artists use transcription to learn how another artist worked: how she constructed her painting, produced brush strokes and visual effects, and how they mixed colours
Critic	a person who judges the merits of literary or artistic works, especially one who does so professionally.
Context	Specific to artwork, context consists of all of the things about the artwork that might have influenced the artwork or the maker (artist) but which are not actually part of the artwork.
Culture	the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
Impasto	An oil painting technique that might require a little more practice, Impasto painting was a key feature of many of Van Gogh's works. Requiring deliberate strokes of thick paint, each mark of the paintbrush is clearly visible in the finished piece.
Chiaroscuro	Offering a significant contrast between the lighter and darker aspects of a painting, Chiaroscuro was used a lot by renaissance artists such as Rembrandt and Caravaggio.
Under painting	Underpainting removes that fear factor, as it involves 'sketching' the subject in one very thin layer of paint and blocking out any background so that you'll know where to put this later in the creative process.
Dry Brushing	The secret to dry brush painting is to apply the paint with the very tip of your brush. Work with a clean, dry brush and scrub it over the surface you're painting. Use a stabbing motion to really push the paint into any crevices. You want to work quickly to brush the paint out well.
Concept	Concepts are defined as abstract ideas
Theme	Theme relates to the meaning of a painting, rather than the subject, which is specific and basic. A theme is deeper and broader and conveys something more universal.
Interpret	explain the meaning of (information or actions)
Annotation	A note by way of explanation or comment added to a text or diagram

Music

Key Word	Definition
Syncopation	Emphasis placed on a note that is not normally stressed, or between beats music with a steady beat.
Dotted note	A dot added after a note, adding an extra half to its length three beats per bar
Chords	A chord in music is a combination of three or more notes played simultaneously, forming the harmonic foundation of a piece.
Triplet	Three notes played in the time of two.
Structure in pop	organization and arrangement of various song sections like verses, choruses, bridges, and the overall layout, creating the framework for the composition.
Harmony	is the combination of different musical notes played simultaneously, creating a rich and pleasing sound that adds depth and character to a musical piece.
Time signature	It tells you how many beats are in each measure and which note gets one beat, helping you keep track of the rhythm while playing or singing.
Dynamic	The volume of a sound or piece of music – loud/soft
pulse	The steady beat in music
Timbre	Each instrument own unique 'tone quality' and the voice as an instrument had different Timbre
accent	Extra stress placed on a note or chord
Texture	Sometimes voices sing different parts at the same time creating Harmony. Not all vocal music is accompanied by instruments, unaccompanied singing is called A Cappella.
Rhythm	Rhythm is the pattern of sounds and beats in music that creates a sense of movement and flow. It is like the heartbeat of a song that helps us feel the music and dance or sing along. Rhythm can be fast or slow, simple or complex, and is created by combining different beats and notes in a particular order. It is an essential element of music that makes it enjoyable and exciting to listen to.
Tempo	Tempo refers to the speed of music. It's how fast or slow a song sounds.