



Year 10 Knowledge Organiser HT4

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

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New!

English

Week 1 – Key Terms

Gangs	The plot deals with a gang's reaction to the aftermath of a crime. Kelly explores the interrelationships within the group responsible.
Bullying	Psychological bullying as well as the physical abuse of Adam is a predominant theme. The play explores the different effects bullying can have on people.
Responsibility	The play makes the audience question <i>who</i> is ultimately responsible for the callous behaviour of the group.
Power	Kelly investigates different kinds of power relationships within the group and how different characters exert their power to control the gang.
Loyalty	The audience are prompted to consider the different kinds of loyalty; to individuals, to the group, and to our own personal beliefs.

Week 2 – Key Devices

Adjacency Pairs	These are pairs of utterances in a conversation that follow on from each other e.g. greeting and greeting, question & answer.
False Start	This is where someone starts then breaks off (because they are uncomfortable or confused).
Overlap	This is where turn-taking goes wrong, and both participants message at the same time.
Back Tracking	Going back to something in the conversation that's already been started or has already been said.
Fillers	Items in speech that allow time to think, or create a pause, e.g. 'erm.

Week 3 - Characters

Phil	Menacing, Cold, Sinister
John Tate	Controlling, Manipulative, Tyrannical
Leah	Insecure, Loyal, Insightful, Inferior
Mark	Cruel, Malicious, Blunt, Ruthless
Jan	Bullying, Intimidating, Gullible,
Richard	Insecure, Confident, Sycophant (flatterer)

Week 4 - Characters

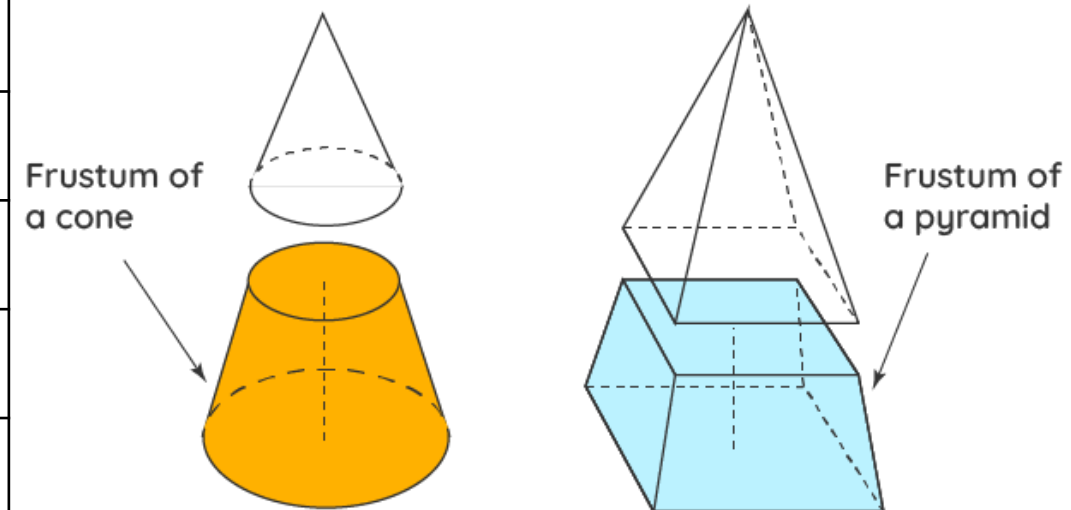
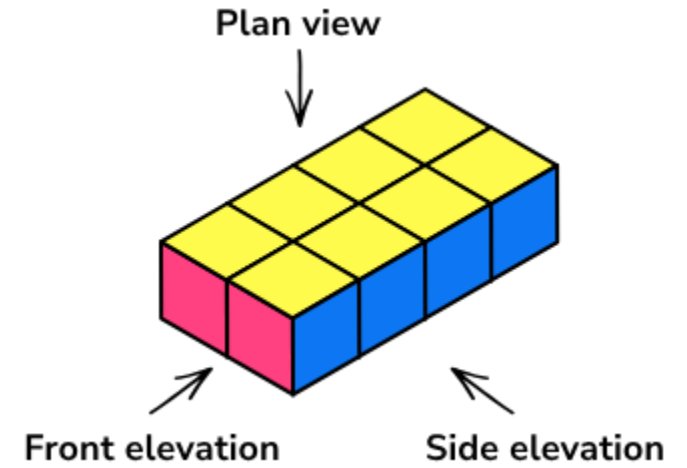
Cathy	Volatile, Sadistic, Merciless
Brian	Nervous, Introverted, Vulnerable
Lou	Unsuspecting, Impressionable, Spineless
Danny	Ambitious, Fearful. Sceptical
Adam	Victim, Confused, Scared

Week 5 - Quotes

Mark	We were having a laugh, weren't we...
Richard	You shouldn't threaten me, John.
Cathy	They might even give me money for it, do you think I should as for money?
John Tate	You crying piece of filth.
Leah	It's Adam, Phil, Adam! We used to go to his birthday parties, he used to have that cheap ice cream and we used to take the piss, remember?
Brian	<i>Beat. Brian stops crying. Looks up.</i> I think we should tell someone.

3D Shapes

Key Word	Definition
Prism	A 3D shape which has a constant cross-section
Cross-section	The two dimensional shape repeated throughout the prism's length
Plan	A plan is a scale drawing showing a 3D shape when it is looked at from above
Elevation	is the view of a 3D shape when it is looked at from the side or from the front
Volume	The amount of space taken up by a 3D shape
Volume formula	Area of cross section x depth
Surface area	Total area of all the faces on a 3D shape
Frustum	A 3D object that is left over after you cut the top off a cone (see diagram)
Hemisphere	Half a sphere



Maths – Foundation

Compound Measures

Key Word	Definition	Units
Speed	a measure of how fast something is travelling	mph, km/h, m/s
Distance	how far an object has travelled	miles, km, m
Time	how long a journey has taken	minutes, hours, seconds
Mass	a measure of how much matter there is in an object	kg, g
Density	a measure of how tightly the mass of an object is packed into the space it takes up	kg/m ³ , g/cm ³
Volume	the amount of space there is inside a 3D shape	m ³ , cm ³ , litres, cl, ml

Time Conversions

Minutes	Hours
30 minutes	0.5 hours
45 minutes	0.25 hours
15 minutes	0.75 hours
20 minutes	0.33333 hours
40 minutes	0.66666 hours
x minutes	(x ÷ 60) hours

Vectors

Key Word	Definition
Vectors	A vector describes a movement from one point to another. A vector quantity has both direction and magnitude (size).
Vector notation	A vector between two points A and B is described as: \overrightarrow{AB}
Column vector	A column vector is written in this format: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ x = right (+) and left (-) movement y = up (+) and down (-) movement

Transformations

Reflection	When a shape is flipped (reflected) in a mirror line
Rotation	When a shape is turned (rotated) around a centre of rotation by a given direction (clockwise/anticlockwise) and angle (90° or 180°)
Translation	When a shape is moved by a column vector
Enlargement	When a shape is made bigger or smaller. They must have a scale factor and they may involve a centre of enlargement.

Science

Reproduction

Sexual reproduction	Reproduction involving the fusion of gametes.
Gamete	A sex cell that contains half the genetic information of a body cell. E.g. sperm and egg in animals, pollen and ovaries in plants.
Meiosis	The type of cell division that produces gametes. Four daughter cells are produced from one original cell. Each cell is genetically different. Each daughter cell has half the genetic information of a body cell.
Fertilisation	Fusion of gametes. Restores the full number of chromosomes.
Asexual reproduction	Reproduction involving only one parent and no gametes. No mixing of genetic information so genetically identical clones are produced. Only mitosis is involved.
Mitosis	Cell division that produces two identical daughter cells with the full amount of chromosomes.

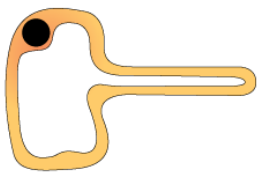

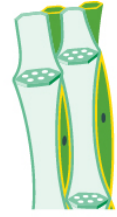
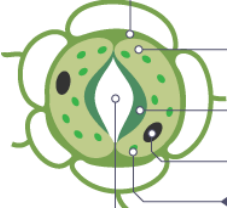
Genetics

DNA	Genetic material. DNA is a polymer made up of two strands forming a double helix. The DNA makes up chromosomes.
Gene	A gene is a small section of DNA on a chromosome. Each gene codes for a particular sequence of amino acids, which make a protein.
Chromosome	A long coil of DNA. Found in the nucleus.
Genome	The entire genetic material of that organism.
Allele	Different versions of the same gene – dominant and recessive.
Dominant	A dominant allele is always expressed. Only one copy is needed.
Recessive	Only expressed if two copies are present.
Homozygous	Both alleles for a gene are the same (i.e. both are dominant or both are recessive).
Heterozygous	Both alleles for a gene are different (i.e. one is dominant, the other is recessive).
Genotype	The alleles present for a particular gene.
Phenotype	The physical feature expressed for a particular gene.

Definitions for Variation and Evolution

Variation	The differences between organisms. Can be caused by genes (e.g. eye colour), the environment (e.g. scars) or both the environment and genes (e.g. weight). All variation in genes is caused by mutations.
Mutation	Mutations are changes in genes. Most have no effect on the phenotype. Occasionally mutations have a positive effect on phenotype and organisms with these mutations are more likely to survive.
Evolution	The change in the genes of a population over time. Occurs through natural selection.
Natural selection	The process by which the individuals best adapted to the environment survive and pass on their genes.
Speciation (Triple only)	Occurs when two populations are so different that they can no longer breed to produce fertile offspring. Two new species are formed.

Photosynthesis	
Photosynthesis	<p>Photosynthesis takes place in the chlorophyll</p> <p>Word Equation: carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen + energy</p> <p>Symbol Equation: $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 + \text{energy}$</p>
Uses of glucose from photosynthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy source in respiration • Converted in to insoluble starch for storage • Produce fats or oils for storage • Produce cellulose to strengthen cell walls • Produce amino acids for protein synthesis
Limiting factor (of photosynthesis)	The factor that stops the rate of photosynthesis from increasing; could be light intensity, CO_2 concentration, temperature or amount of chlorophyll
Movement within Plants	
Transpiration	The loss of water vapour from the leaves by evaporation from cells and then out through the stomata.
Transpiration Stream	The movement of water from the roots, up the stem to the leaves.
Translocation	The movement of dissolved sugars around the plant.

Plant cells			
			
<p>Root hair cell</p> <p>Extension gives a large surface area to absorb water and minerals.</p>	<p>Xylem</p> <p>Vessels are strengthened by lignin to withstand pressure. Cell walls are waterproof.</p>	<p>Phloem</p> <p>End of cells contain pores to allow dissolved sugars to move between cells.</p>	<p>Guard Cells and Stoma</p> <p>Guard cells can open the stoma to allow gas exchange or close to prevent water loss.</p>

Leaf structure and plant tissues	
Leaf part	Function
Epidermis	Cover the surfaces of the leaf; lets light penetrate.
Xylem	Carries water and minerals from the roots around the plant.
Phloem	Carries dissolved sugars made through photosynthesis around the plant.
Palisade mesophyll	Where most photosynthesis takes place. Cells contain many chloroplasts. Absorbs light.
Spongy mesophyll	Some photosynthesis. Has air spaces for diffusion of CO_2 and O_2 .
Guard cells	Cells that open and close stomata.
Stoma	Opening that allows CO_2 and O_2 to diffuse in and out of the leaf.

Spanish

Spanish	English
Está situado/a...	It is situated
en un valle	In a valley
al lado del río / mar	By the river/sea
pasar mucho tiempo al aire libre	Spend a lot of time outside
apreciar la naturaleza	Appreciate nature
disfrutar de las vistas	Enjoy the views
practicar ciclismo y senderismo	Do cycling and hiking
Vivo en una ciudad	I live in the city
Está en...	It is in...
el norte / el sur /el este / el oeste	North/south/east/west
Quiero comprar...	I want to buy
De acuerdo.	I agree
¿Tiene uno/a más barato/a?	I have one cheaper
¿Cuánto es?	How much is it?
Lo mejor de mi ciudad es que...	The best thing of the city is that...
hay tantas diversiones	There are so many entertainment
el transporte público	Public transport

Spanish	English
las tiendas están tan cerca	Shops are so near
hay muchas posibilidades de trabajo	There are many job prospects
Lo peor es que...	The worst thing is...
es tan ruidoso/a	It is so noisy
En el campo...	In the countryside
la vida es más relajada	Life is more relaxed
hay tantas fábricas	There are so many factories
hay pocos espacios verdes	There are few green spaces
no hay tanta industria	There isn't so much industry
hay bastante desempleo	There is enough unemployment
la red de transporte público	The transport network
no hay tantos atascos	There aren't so many traffic jams
es muy bueno	It's very good
Está rodeado/a de sierra / volcanes	It is surrounded by mountains/ volcanoes
entre	between
los bosques/las selvas subtropicales/lagos	the woods /subtropical forests /lakes
Tiene... un paisaje impresionante	It has an impressive landscape

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.

History

Key Individuals/ Groups

Article 48	Part of the Weimar Constitution that gave the President the right to rule in a time of crisis without requiring the support of the Reichstag.
Reparations	Payments made by Germany to some of the winning nations of World War One for the damage done by the fighting.
Diktat	Nickname given by many Germans to the hated Treaty of Versailles; 'dictated peace'.
Hyperinflation	Sudden, dramatic rise in prices.
Passive Resistance	Protesting against government or laws by using non-violent acts.
Putsch	Attempt to seize power or to take control by force.
Red Rising	Left-wing voters' revolt in March 1920, in the Ruhr region of Germany.
Swastika	The crooked cross symbol adopted by the Nazi Party as their emblem.
Rentenmark	German currency, introduced in 1924.
Dawes Plan	Agreement allowing for US loans to be given to European countries (especially Germany) in order for them to build factories and roads, and stimulate the economy.
Young Plan	Agreement to reduce reparations, made in 1929 between Germany and the countries they owed money to after WWI.

Key Terms

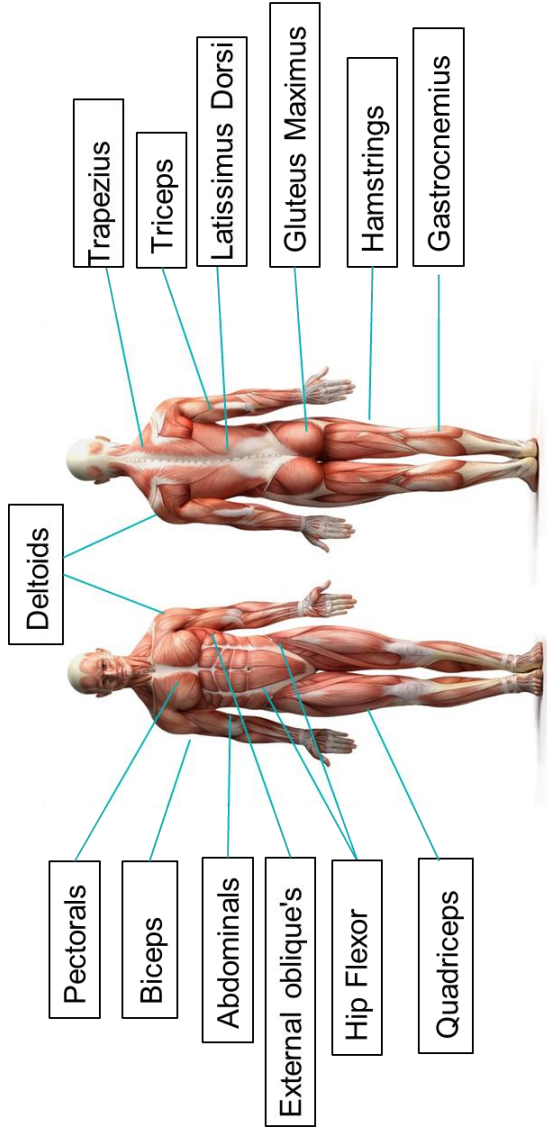
Armistice	Agreement, or truce, to stop fighting.
Democratic Republic	System of running a country in which all adults have the right to vote for the government they want.
Communism	Political system where all property is owned by the government; people are equal and they are paid by the government according to their needs.
Left-Wing	Political belief that promotes equality, high taxation for the rich, and the redistribution of wealth.
Constitution	Set of rules by which a country is governed.
Proportional Representation	Political system in which the number of seats for a party is in proportion with the number of votes they win; it can lead to lots of small parties gaining seats and an unstable government.
Majority	Over half of the votes or politicians in a parliament.
Culture	The values, morals, traditions and attitudes of a group or society; relates to the music, films, art they create, building design and the behaviours they display.
Avante-Garde	New and experimental ideas and methods in art, music, or literature.
Bauhaus	School of design originating in Weimar Germany, which focused on modern, simple and practical designs, rather than the more elaborate, 'fancy' designs of long ago.
Subversion	Trying to destroy or damage a system or a government.

Geography

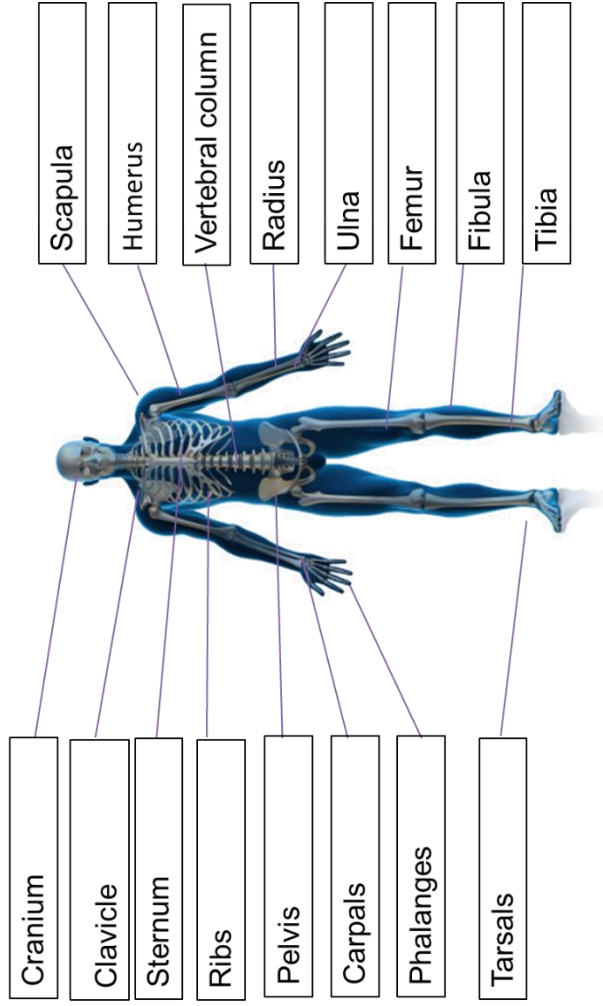
Key Word	Definition
Agribusiness	intensive farming aimed at maximizing the amount of food produced
Carbon footprint	measurement of the greenhouse gases individuals produce, through burning fossil fuels
Development	the progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare
Energy conservation	reducing energy consumption by using less energy and existing sources more efficiently
Energy mix	the range of energy sources of a region or country, both renewable and non-renewable
Energy security	uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price
Food miles	the distance covered supplying food to consumers
Fossil fuels	a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
Fracking	the process of extracting gas from gas shale where fluids at high pressure are injected to fracture the shale rock, allowing the gas to escape
Grey water	recycled domestic waste water
Organic produce	food produced without the use of chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides
Renewable energy	a resource that cannot be exhausted, e.g. wind, solar and tidal energy
Resources	a stock or supply of something that has value or a purpose
Resource management	control and monitoring of resources so that they do not become exhausted
Undernourishment	a food intake below that needed to sustain a healthy life
Undernutrition	when people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs for energy and growth, or to maintain a healthy immune system
Water deficit	when demand for water is greater than supply
Water quality	measured in terms of the chemical, physical and biological content of the water
Water stress	when the demand for water exceeds supply in a certain period, or when poor quality restricts its use
Water surplus	when the supply of water is greater than demand for water
Water transfer	matching supply with demand by moving water from an area with water surplus to another area with water deficit

Key Word	Definition
Aeroponics	growing plants in an air or mist environment without the use of soil
Appropriate technology	technology suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people and their environment
Biotechnology	the use of living organisms to make or modify products or processes
Food deficit	where the demand for food exceeds the supply of supply
Food insecurity	without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food
Food security	access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life
Food surplus	where the supply of food exceeds the demand for food
Genetically modified crops	a type of biotechnology that alters the DNA of crops to produce higher yields, use fewer chemicals and reduce carbon dioxide emissions
Green revolution	an increase in crop production, especially in poorer countries, using high-yielding varieties (mainly cereal), artificial fertilisers and pesticides
Hydroponics	growing plants in water using nutrient solutions, without soil
Irrigation	artificial application of water to the land or soil, to supply crops and other plants
Local food sourcing	food production and distribution that is local, rather than national and/or international
Organic farming	food produced without the use of chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides
Overgrazing	feeding too many livestock for too long on the land, so it is unable to recover its vegetation
Permaculture	(formed from 'permanent agriculture' and 'permanent culture') food production which follows the patterns and features of natural ecosystems
Seasonal produce	food (often produced locally) that is 'in season', such as strawberries in the summer and apples in the autumn
Soil erosion	the removal of soil by wind and rain
Sustainable fishing	fishing that avoids damaging supplies by setting catch limits and monitoring fish breeding and fishing practices
Sustainable food supply	food production that avoids damaging natural resources, providing good quality produce as well as social and economic benefits to local people
Undernutrition	when people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs for energy and growth
Urban farming	growing food and raising animals in towns and cities, as well as processing and distributing food, and collecting and re-using food waste
Water security	a reliable source of clean water for drinking, watering crops keeping livestock

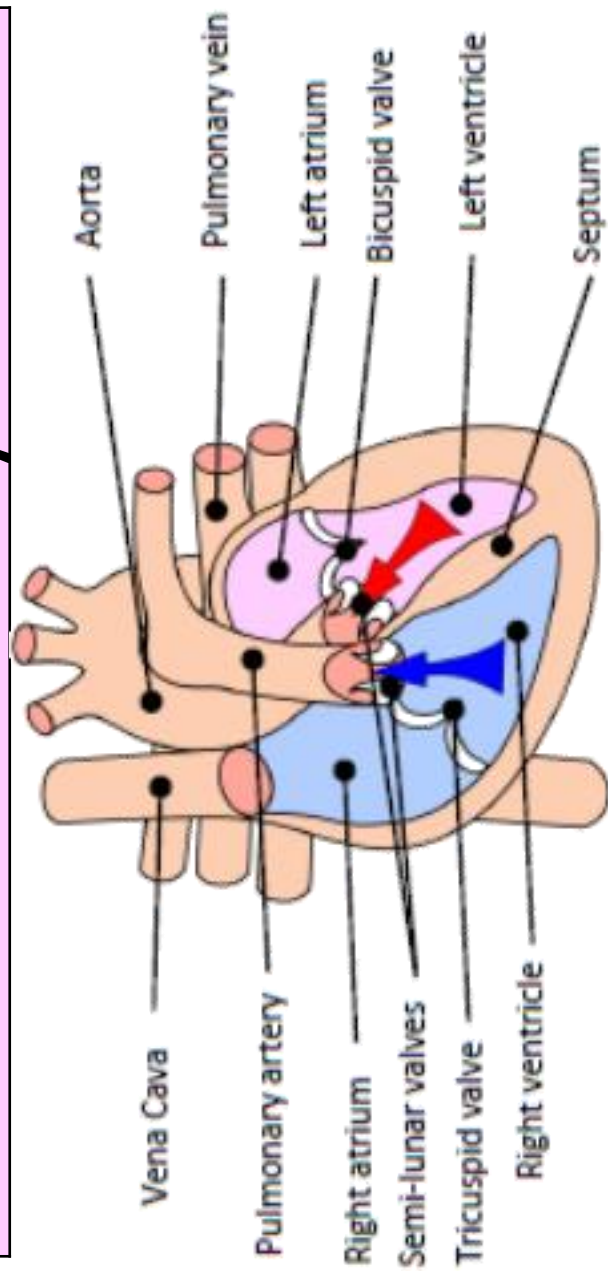
Muscular System



Skeletal System



Cardiovascular System



Type of muscle found in the body

The muscular system is made up of 3 types of muscle which serve different functions within the body.

Smooth	This is otherwise known as involuntary muscle as they are not under our conscious control. They are unstriated and do not fatigue. Functions: Help hollow organs contract.
Cardiac	Involuntary as it is not under our conscious control. They have striations and do not fatigue. Functions: Contract the heart chambers to move blood to the body and lungs
Skeletal	Which are voluntary as it is under our conscious control. They have some striations and they fatigue. They attach to bones via tendons. When they shorten and lengthen, movement occurs

Muscular contractions

There are two types of contraction that occur on skeletal muscles; Isotonic and Isometric contraction.

1. Isometric contraction	Involves contractions where the muscle remains the same length.
2. Isotonic contraction	Involves contractions when muscle length contraction to either become shorter or longer. The two types of isotonic contractions are; Concentric and Eccentric contraction.
Isotonic – Concentric contraction	Contractions are those where the muscles shortens as it contracts.
Eccentric	Contractions where the muscle lengthens.

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>

Computing

Processes

Decomposition	Breaking down a complex problem or system into smaller part
Algorithm	A step-by-step procedure that is created to solve a problem
Abstraction	Remove specific details and keeping the general relevant patterns
Computational thinking	Computational Thinking is all about understanding how computers think and make decisions

Sorting and Searching

Bubble sort	Bubble Sort is the simplest sorting algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements if they are in the wrong order
Merge sort	Merge sort continuously cuts down a list into multiple sub-lists until each has only one item, then merges those sub-lists into a sorted list
Insertion sort	An insertion sort compares values in turn, starting with the second value in the list. If this value is greater than the value to the left of it, no changes are made
Linear search	Starting at the beginning of the data set, each item of data is examined until a match is made

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

LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION	The LAWS that a country must comply with.
INDUCTION	The period of time after an employee starts a job when they provided with training.
COMPLY	Obeys a command or meet a set of standards.
EMPLOYMENT LAW	Relates to the way in which employees are hired & treated by businesses.
MINIMUM WAGE	The lowest legal rate of pay for employees, depending on their age.
DISCRIMINATION	Treating certain people differently to someone else because of a specific characteristic.
THE ECONOMY	
ECONOMIC CLIMATE	Refers to the performance of an economy.
LEVY	A tax on a particular product or service.
GLOBALISATION	When businesses operate on an international scale & gain international influence.
UNEMPLOYMENT	People unable to find a job. Measured through the claimant count.
BANK OF ENGLAND	The Central Bank of the UK. It manages the country's debts & sets INTEREST RATES.
INFLATION	The increase of prices over time.
INTEREST RATES	The cost of borrowing & the reward for saving.
TAX	A proportion of an individual's income or a business's profits that must be paid to the government.
IMPORTS	The flow of goods & services into a country from another country.
EXPORTS	The flow of goods out of a country to another country.
EXCHANGE RATES	The value of one currency in another currency.

STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDERS	Anyone who has an interest in the activities of a business.
SHAREHOLDERS	Investors who are part owners of a company.
PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY	An INCORPORATED business that is owned by SHAREHOLDERS who invest in the business in return for a share of the profits (LTD).
PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY	An INCORPORATED business that can sell shares to the public (PLC)
STOCK EXCHANGE	A place where shares in PLCs can be bought & sold.
PROFIT	The amount of revenue left over once costs have been deducted.
PAYMENT TERMS	The period of time that a business has to pay its suppliers.
ETHICS	Moral principles or standards that guide the behaviour of a person or business.
CONFLICT	A serious disagreement, usually between people, countries or ideas.
REAL TIME	Live or as it happens.
E-COMMERCE	Using the internet to carry out business transactions.
SOCIAL MEDIA	Websites that allow users to interact with other users, by sharing text-based messages, pictures or links to online content.
DIGITAL COMMUNICATION	The use of email, SMS & websites.
PAYMENT SYSTEMS	Improved by payment systems such as E-COMMERCE & M-COMMERCE.

IMPACT OF CHANGES IN ECONOMIC CLIMATE ON BUSINESS & CONSUMERS

<u>INCOMES</u>	BUSINESS	CONSUMER
CONSUMER INCOMES FALL	Business costs will rise	Consumer may well have to pay higher prices.
CONSUMER INCOMES RISE	Business costs will decrease	The business could reduce prices to the consumer to become more competitive. Or the business may keep the price the same & make more profit per sale.
<u>INTEREST RATES</u>	BUSINESS	CONSUMER
HIGHER INTEREST RATES	Borrowing costs rise. Reward for saving increases – Save more. LESS BUSINESS EXPANSION	Borrowing costs rise. Save more. LESS CONSUMER SPENDING
LOWER INTEREST RATES	Borrowing costs fall. Save less. INCREASED BUSINESS EXPANSION	Borrowing costs FALL. Save LESS INCREASED CONSUMER SPENDING
<u>TAXATION</u>	BUSINESS	CONSUMER
HIGHER TAX	May reduce sales – less staff needed	Lower disposable income
LOWER TAX	May increase sales – more staff needed	Higher disposable incomes
<u>EXCHANGE RATES</u>	BUSINESS	CONSUMER
EXCHANGE RATE FALLS	WIDEC – Weak £ Imports Dear Exports Cheap •Purchase more home made goods. •Sell more EXPORTS to foreign consumers	WIDEC- Purchase more home made goods
EXCHANGE RATE RISES	SPICED – Strong £ Imports Cheap Exports Dear Purchase more imports, reduce prices?	Purchase more imports

Topic Area 1: The media industry

Traditional media	Film, Television, Radio, Print publication (newspapers, magazines)	
New media	Computer games, Interactive media/website, Internet, Digital publishing (e-books)	
Products	Video, Audio, Music, Animation, Special effects, Digital images and graphics, Apps, Digital games, comics, websites, Multimedia, AR/VR	
Job roles media industry		
Creative	Animator, Content creator, Copy writer, Graphic designer, Illustrator, Photographer, Script writer, Web designer	
Technical	Camera operator, Games programmer/developer, Sound editor, Audio technician, Video editor, Web developer	
Senior roles	Campaign manager, Creative director, Director, Editor, Production Manager	
Pre-production	Mind maps of concepts Mood boards Visualisation diagrams Storyboards Script writing	Designing client briefs Creating Work plan Identifying target audience Considering H&S Considering legislation
Production	Filming, sound recording, creating media graphics, recording music/soundtracks, creating websites/animation	
Post production	Editing, CGI, sound effects, opening titles ,closing titles, editing music, distribution	

Keyword	Definition
Media	Media refers to the various means of communication and information dissemination, including print, broadcast, digital, and social platforms.
Media Products	These are the tangible or digital outputs created by the media industry, including newspapers, magazines, television shows, movies, websites, apps, etc.
Video	Visual content that is recorded or broadcast, encompassing a wide range of formats from short clips to feature-length films.
Audio	Sound content or recordings, which can include music, podcasts, interviews, and other auditory elements.
Animation	The technique of creating the illusion of motion and change through a series of still images or frames.
Special Effects	Techniques used in filmmaking, television production, and other media to create visual or auditory illusions that go beyond normal filming capabilities.
Graphic Novels	A format of storytelling that combines illustrations and text, similar to comic books but often longer and with more complex narratives.
Multimedia	Content that incorporates a combination of different media elements, such as text, audio, video, and graphics.
eBooks	Digital versions of books that can be read on electronic devices like e-readers, tablets, or computers.
AR/VR (Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality)	Technologies that enhance or simulate reality, providing immersive experiences through computer-generated environments.

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

Devising Drama – Key Words

Stimulus	A resourced used as a starting point to generate ideas for a piece of drama. This may be a poem, story, piece of music, historical event, a painting, a piece of artwork, a quote and more.
Direct Address	When an actor speaks directly to the audience, e.g. in pantomime.
Tableaux	A 'frozen picture' that tells a story. Costume and props are needed, and physicality used to show emotion.
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.
Multi-role	When an actor plays more than one role.
Exits and Entrances	Where a character enters and exits their scene.
Thought Tracking	An exercise that allows the inner thoughts of a character or role to be heard out loud. The participant is asked to say their characters thoughts and feelings at specific points during their acting.
Technical Rehearsal	Technical equipment and systems for example sound, lighting and computer generated effects.
Rehearsal	A practice or trial performance of a play.

Developing Ideas

Soundscape	The actors used their bodies to create sound effects for the performance
Transitions	The fluid and focused movement between scenes/images
Proxemics	Proxemics is how close or near you are to others on stage. This can help to communicate meaning e.g. if your character is scared of another character you might stand far away.
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.
Narrative	The narrative is the storyline or plot of a piece of drama. A narrative should be clear for the audience so that the storytelling makes sense - although there are different ways to structure a narrative which will explore in lessons
Semiotics	This refers to how meaning is created and communicated through the systems of signs and symbols of drama.
Movement in unison	All actors moves in the same way, at the same time.

Food and Cookery

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
Seasonality	Foods that grow at certain times of the year and are dependent on the seasons for the correct weather and temperature required for growth
Ramadan	The month of fasting that is set by the Muslim calendar
Passover	Jewish holiday that is usually in March or April
Diwali	A Hindu feast that takes place in October or November
Halal Food	Food that is set out in the Muslim holy book, the Quran, and is slaughtered in a certain way
Kosher Food	Food that is specified for a Jewish diet by Judaism's religious rules.
Recipe Amendment	Changing or altering a recipe eg changing some ingredients and/ or cooking methods
Lacto-ovo vegetarians	People who choose not to eat meat or fish, but they will eat other animal products such as eggs, milk, milk products like cheese and butter
Lacto vegetarians	People who choose to eat the same food as lacto-ovo vegetarians but will not eat eggs.
Organic foods	Foods that are grown or raised without using pesticides or artificial fertilisers and are produced with high standards of animal welfare.
Food miles	The total number of miles that food has travelled during transportation from the field or food producer to the plate or the consumer
Carbon emissions	The total amount of carbon dioxide produced from growing, processing and transporting a product.

Music

Key Word	Definition
Forte	Loud
Piano	Quiet
Crescendo	Getting louder
Diminuendo	Getting quieter
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
Triplet	Three notes played in the time of two.
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.

Thinking definition: *Thinking is making connections, reasoning and asking questions to make the learning stick*

Reflecting on learning behaviours for thinking...	Experience log		
	Successful moment...	In hindsight... <i>An example where you could have done better on reflection</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
I reflected on my idea and made it better after discussing with others			
I used a revision strategy to help make the learning stick.			
I made connections between what I am learning and the outside world.			

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Reading Log w/c 26th February (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 4th March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 11th March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 18th March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 25th March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 1

Cursive handwriting is better
known as joined up
handwriting. In cursive
handwriting, characters are
written joined together in a
flowing manner. Research shows
this style makes oral writing
faster which is really important
in examinations when time is
of the essence. It's therefore very
important that we practice this
skill.

Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 2

Cursive handwriting is better

known as joined up

handwriting. In cursive

handwriting, characters are

written joined together in a

flowing manner. Research

shows this style makes one's

writing faster which is really

important in examinations

when time is of the essence.

It's therefore very important

that we practice this skill.

Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 3

Reading does more than

just help us to learn about

our own personalities. It's

good for our health, too.

Studies show that it can

increase our emotional

intelligence as we

understand a range of

perspectives and

motivations.

Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 4

There is some evidence
that mental

stimulation is one of

the factors that can

delay the onset of

dementia and reading

is among the activities
that can help to keep

the brain active. It is
far from a passive

pastime. When we read
we create mental