Year 10 Knowledge Organiser HT5

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

Contents Page

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 *who* 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

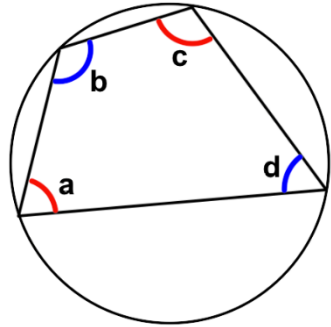|	
Phil	Menacing, Cold, Sinister
John Tate	Controlling, Manipulative, Tyrannical
Leah	Insecure, Loyal, Insightful, Inferior
Mark	Cruel, Malicious, Blunt, Ruthless
Jan	Bullying, Intimidating, Gullible,
Richard	Insecure, Confident, Sycophant (flatterer)
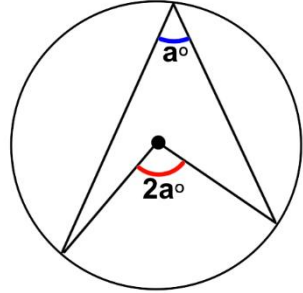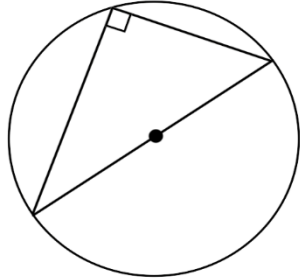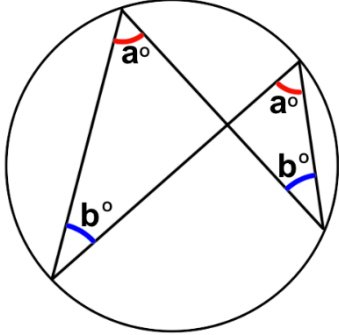
Week 4 - Characters
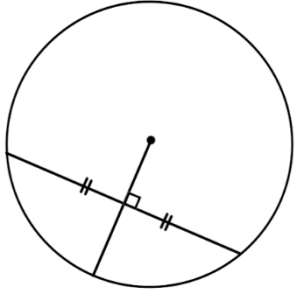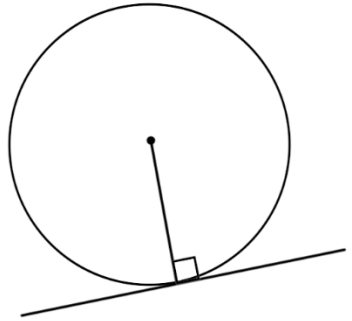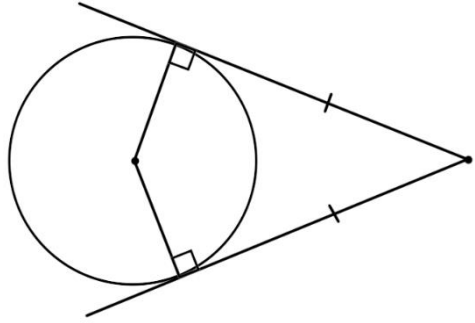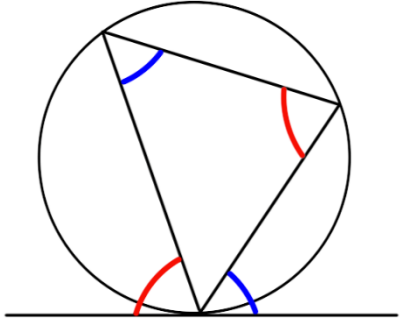
Cathy	Volatile, Sadistic, Merciless
Brian	Nervous, Introverted, Vulnerable
Lou	Unsuspecting, Impressionable, Spineless
Danny	Ambitious, Fearful. Sceptical
Adam	Victim, Confused, Scared

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	*Beat. Brian stops crying. Looks up.* I think we should tell someone.

The angle at the centre of a circle is twice the angle at the circumference	The angle formed in a semicircle is always a right angle

| The radius perpendicular to a chord, bisects the chord | A tangent forms 90⁰ with the radius |

$$A \text{ tangent forms } 90° \text{ with the radius}$$

| Angles in the same segment are equal | Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral add up to 180⁰ |

| Two tangents drawn from the same point are equal | Alternate segment theorem |

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Maths – Foundation
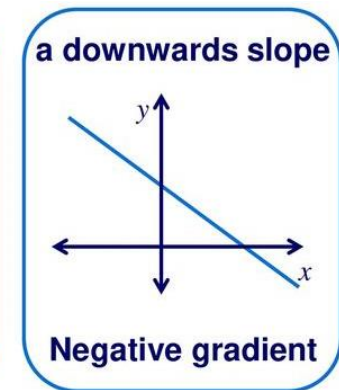
Sequences

Sequence	A number or picture pattern with a specific rule
Term	Each value in a sequence is called a term
Rule	The value that a sequence increases or decreases by
Nth term	A way of writing the rule of the sequence with algebra. It allows you to calculate the term that is the nth position of the sequence
Substitute	Replace the letter with a given value in order to solve an equation
Generate	When we substitute values into the nth term to calculate the original sequence

For example…							
Sequence	3	7	11	15	19	23	27
n (position)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Straight Line Graphs

X-axis	Horizontal axis (goes across)
Y-axis	Vertical axis (goes up)
Co-ordinate	Two numbers that locate a specific points on a grid (x, y)
Linear graph	A straight line on a graph
$y = mx + c$	This is the format of a linear graph (straight line). **m** = gradient, **y** = y-intercept
Gradient	The steepness of a line. The steeper the line, the higher the gradient.
Positive gradient	Line slopes upwards
Negative gradient	Line slopes downwards
y – intercept	Where the line crosses the y-axis

an upwards slope — Positive gradient

a horizontal line — Zero gradient

a downwards slope — Negative gradient

Science

Chemical Change Key Terms
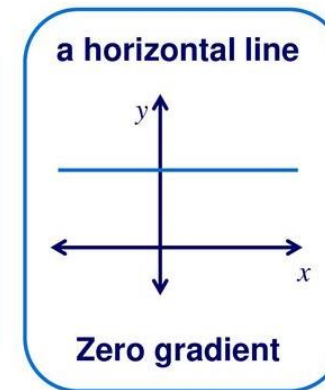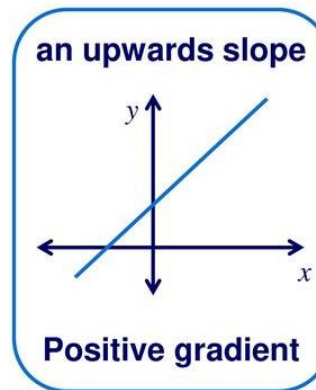
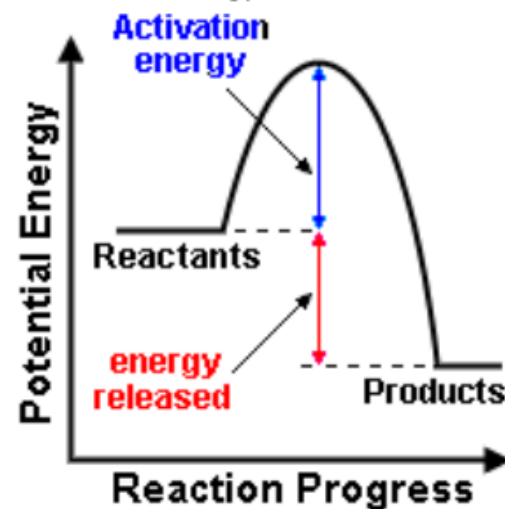| Chemical Change Key Terms	
Metal oxide	Metals react with oxides to produce metal oxides. This is an oxidation reaction.
Displacement reaction	A more reactive metal can displace a less reactive metal from a compound.
Oxidation	Two definitions: • Chemicals are oxidised if they gain oxygen in a reaction. • Chemicals are oxidised if they lose electrons in a reaction. (HT)
Reduction	Two definitions: • 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.

Energy Changes Key Terms

Energy Changes Key Terms	
Conservation of energy	Energy is not created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another
Exothermic	A reaction that transfers energy to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases, e.g. combustion and neutralisation reactions. Used in self-heating cans and hand warmers.
Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings decreases, e.g. thermal decomposition. Used in sports injury packs.
Activation energy	The energy needed for particles to successfully react.
Breaking bonds	Energy is needed to break bonds.
Forming bonds	Energy is released when bonds are formed.

7 Exothermic Energy Profile

8 Endothermic Energy Profile

Science

Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis	Photosynthesis takes place in the chlorophyll Word Equation: carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen + energy Symbol Equation: $6CO_2 + 6H_2O → C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 + energy$
Uses of glucose from photosynthesis	• 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
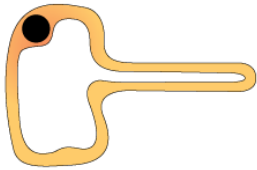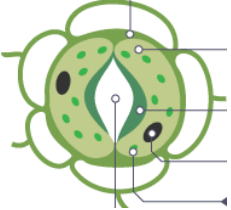
Transpiration	The loss of water vapour from the leaves by evaporation from cells and then out through the stomata.
Transpiration Stream	The movement of water from the roots, up the stem to the leaves.
Translocation	The movement of dissolved sugars around the plant.

Plant cells

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

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
Mi instituto / colegio es…	My school is…
Mixto/ femenino / masculino	Mixed/ all girls / all boys
público / privado	state / private
lo bueno / malo es que…	the good / bad thing is that… nada nothing / anything
lo mejor / peor es que…	the best / worst thing is that…
ni…ni…	(n)either…nor…
tampoco	not either
En mi escuela primaria…	In my primary school…
(no) había…	there was/were (not any)…
la educación infantil	pre-school education
la educación primaria	primary education
la educación secundaria	secondary education
el bachillerato	A levels
la formación profesional	vocational training
Salgo de casa a las…	I leave home at…
Las clases empiezan …	Lessons start at…
y terminan a las…	and finish at…
Tenemos… clases	We have… lessons
al día /por la mañana /por la tarde	per day /in the morning/ in the afternoon
Cada clase dura…	Each lesson lasts…

Spanish	English
el recreo/ la hora de comer	Break/lunch
Está prohibido…	It is forbidden…
No se permite…	You are not allowed…
No se debe…	You / One must not…
el estrés de los exámenes	exam stress
el acoso escolar	bullying
la presión del grupo	peer pressure
participar en un intercambio	take part in an exchange
¿Cómo son tus profes?	What are your teachers like?
Mi profe (de inglés) es…	My English teacher is…
joven	young
severo/a	strict
tolerante	easy-going
impaciente	impatient
paciente	patient
gracioso/a	funny
serio/a	serious
simpático/a	nice / friendly
antipático/a	unfriendly

History

Key Individuals

Elizabeth I	Last Tudor Queen of England 1558-1603. Protestant.
Henry VIII	Elizabeth's father. He changed the religion of the country from Catholic to Protestant during the English Reformation in 1533.
Anne Boleyn	Elizabeth's mother and Henry's second wife. She was beheaded by Henry.
Mary I	Elizabeth's Catholic sister. She was the ruler before Elizabeth and had been unpopular.
Sir William Cecil	Secretary of State and person in government closest to Elizabeth.
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester	One of Elizabeth's favorites at Court. Possible suitor.
Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk	England's most senior protestant nobleman. Close links to northern Catholic families. Disliked Cecil and Dudley.
Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex	Courtier and royal favourite in the court of Elizabeth I. Led rebellion against Elizabeth in 1601 and was executed.
Phillip II of Spain	King of Spain. Was married to Queen Mary I until her death. He proposed marriage to Elizabeth
Mary, Queen of Scots	Elizabeth's second cousin. Catholic with a strong claim to the English throne.

Key Terms

Inherit	To gain possessions after someone has died.
Treason	An attempt to kill or overthrow the Monarch or betray the country; punishable by death.
Royal Court	The nobles, advisors and others who surrounded the Monarch.
Nobility	The most respected members of society; they were given special rights and privileges and owned most of the land.
Secretary of State	The leader of the Privy Council; a very powerful position.
Militia	A non-professional army raised to defeat a rebellion or fight a war.
Privy Council	A Monarch's private councillors.
Gentry	High social class ranked below the nobility; they might be local JPs or hold similar office.
Patronage	Land, titles or power given to ensure an individual's support.
Mass	A Catholic church service.
Monopoly	The exclusive right to trade in a particular product.
Ruff	An item of clothing worn around the neck.
Succeed	To take over the throne.
Exile	Being sent to live in another country that is not your own.

Key Word	Definition
Abrasion	rocks carried along a river wear down the river bed and banks
Alluvium	a sediment deposited by a river when it floods
Attrition	rocks being carried by the river smash together and break into smaller, smoother and rounder particles
Channel	the main water course
Channel straightening	removing meanders from a river to make it straighter
Confluence	where a tributary joins a larger river
Cross profile	a cross section of a river channel or its valley
Deposition	occurs when material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy
Discharge	quantity of water that passes a given point on a stream or riverbank within a given period of time
Drainage basin	an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
Embankment	artificially raised river banks often using concrete walls
Estuary	tidal mouth of a river where it meets the sea – wide banks of deposited mud are exposed at low tide
Flood	where river discharge exceeds river channel capacity and water spills onto the floodplain
Flood relief channel	artificial channels that are used when a river is close to maximum discharge; they take the pressure off the main channels when floods are likely
Flood storage areas	water is deliberately allowed to flood wetlands to reduce the risk of flooding further downstream
Floodplain	relatively flat area forming the valley floor either side of a river channel that is sometimes flooded
Floodplain zoning	identifying how a floodplain can be developed for human uses
Gorge	a narrow steep-sided valley – often formed as a waterfall retreats upstream
Hydraulic action	power of the water eroding the bed and banks of a river
Hydrograph	a graph which shows the discharge of a river, related to rainfall, over a period of time
Interlocking spurs	outcrops of land along the river course in a valley
Lateral erosion	erosion of river banks rather than the bed – helps to form the floodplain

Key Word	Definition
Levee	raised bank found on either side of a river, formed naturally by regular flooding or built up by people to protect the area against flooding
Load	material transported by a river
Long profile	the gradient of a river, from its source to its mouth
Meander	a wide bend in a river
Mudflats	areas of fine sediment deposits which over time can develop in saltmarshes
Ox-bow lake	an arc-shaped lake on a floodplain formed by a cut-off meander
Plunge pool	a deep and turbulent area of water where the river 'plunges' over a waterfall
Saltation	hopping movement of pebbles along a river or sea bed
Saltmarshes	important natural habitats often found in sheltered river estuaries behind spits where there is very little flow of water
Solution	dissolved rocks and minerals often derived from limestone or chalk
Suspension	small particles carried in river flow or sea water, i.e. sands, silts and clays
Thalweg	the course of the fastest flow (velocity) within a river
Time lag	the time in hours between the highest rainfall and the highest (peak) discharge
Traction	where material is rolled along a river bed or by waves
Transportation	the movement of eroded material
Tributary	a small stream that joins a larger river
Velocity	rate of the river flow
Vertical erosion	downward erosion of the river bed
V-shaped valley	steep-sided valley
Waterfall	a step in the long profile of a river usually formed when a river crosses over a hard (resistant) band of rock
Watershed	the edge of the river basin
Wetlands	saturated areas of land, often found on river floodplains

Muscular System

Trapezius
Triceps
Latissimus Dorsi
Gluteus Maximus
Hamstrings
Gastrocnemius

Deltoids

Pectorals
Biceps
Abdominals
External oblique's
Hip Flexor
Quadriceps

Skeletal System

Scapula
Humerus
Vertebral column
Radius
Ulna
Femur
Fibula
Tibia

Cranium
Clavicle
Sternum
Ribs
Pelvis
Carpals
Phalanges
Tarsals

Cardiovascular System

Aorta
Pulmonary vein
Left atrium
Bicuspid valve
Left ventricle
Septum

Vena Cava
Pulmonary artery
Right atrium
Semi-lunar valves
Tricuspid valve
Right ventricle

Muscular system - Antagonistic pairs	
Tendons connect muscle to bone and ligaments connect bone to bone. Voluntary muscles allow for movement as they produce a force which causes the attached bones to move in a specific direction. Muscles which are attached via tendons work together to create this.	
Antagonistic pairs	Is where two muscles work together to create movement. There are two main categories that outline how these muscles work together; agonist and the antagonist.
Agonist	Is the also known as the prime mover. This is the muscle that contracts and causes the movement.
Antagonist	This is the opposite muscle that relaxes and in most cases lengthens as the movement occurs.
Muscular system – Muscle fibre types	
All skeletal muscle contains a mixture of Slow Twitch and Fast Twitch muscle fibres- this is based on their speed of contraction. There are 3 types of muscle fibre.	
Fast Twitch	Is broken down into two types; Type 2 x & Type 2 b.
Fast twitch - Type 2 x/2b	Produces highest force, fast contracting, Low endurance, good for short distances – Sprint start
Type 2a	Produce high force, moderate speed of contraction, medium endurance, more resistant to fatigue, Sprinting over longer distances.
Slow Twitch	They contract slowly and with less force. Provide a low speed of contraction, high endurance, can keep going, don't produce much power. These fibres have a rich blood (and oxygen) supply. This makes them red in colour. They are slower to fatigue, and so are used for more endurance events e.g. long distance swimming/ running.

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 – Concentrix contraction	Contractions are those where the muscles shortens as it contracts.
Eccentric	Contractions where the muscle lengthens.

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

Paper 2 – Topic area 2.1 - METHODS OF BUSINESS GROWTH AND THEIR IMPACT	
Key Word	Definition
INTERNAL GROWTH	Occurs when a business expands by itself, by bringing out new products, or by entering new markets. Also known as ORGANIC GROWTH.
METHODS OF INTERNAL GROWTH	1.Introducing new products or 2.Entering new markets.
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	Research into new products or processes & developing the ideas that are generated from research.
INNOVATION	The act of creating new products or processes.
E-COMMERCE	Using the internet to carry out business transactions.
EXTERNAL GROWTH	Occurs when a business expands by joining with another business. Also known as INORGANIC GROWTH.
METHODS OF EXTERNAL GROWTH	1.Mergers or 2.Takeovers.
MERGER	When two or more businesses agree to join together & operate as a combined business.
TAKEOVER	When one business buys another business & incorporates it into their own business.
PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES (PLCS)	An incorporated business that can sell shares to the public.
INCORPORATED	A business that is registered as a company, so the owners (shareholders) & the business have a separate legal identity.
MULTINATIONAL	A business with operations in more than one country also known as a multinational corporation (MNC).
INTERNAL SOURCES OF FINANCE	Found within the business & include: 1. Retained profit & 2. Selling assets. No interest will be payable on either method.
RETAINED PROFIT	Money that a business keeps, rather than paying out to its shareholders.
SELLING ASSETS	Selling assets is the process by which a business sells items that it owns in order to raise finance.
EXTERNAL SOURCES OF FINANCE	Found outside the business such as LOAN CAPITAL & SHARE CAPITAL.
SECURED	Guaranteed, because if the business fails to repay the loan, the asset will be taken by the bank.
DIVIDENDS	A percentage of the business's profits that is paid to shareholders as a reward for their investment in the business.
STOCK MARKET FLOATATION	The process of changing a business to a to a PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (PLC) by issuing shares for sale on a stock exchange.
STOCK EXCHANGE	A place where shares in PLCs can be bought & sold.

Business

CHANGES IN BUSINESS AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	
DEGREE OF COMPETITION	The number & size of businesses competing in a particular market.
MARKET SHARE	The proportion of sales in a market that are taken by one business.
CULTURE	The general attitudes, behaviour & beliefs of a business & its workforce.
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	The way in which the workforce is organised, usually a hierarchy with people reporting to managers all the way up to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
PRODUCT PORTFOLIO	The range of goods & services offered by any one business.
BUSINESS AND GLOBALISATION	
GLOBALISATION	When businesses operate on an international scale & gain international influence or power.
IMPORTS	The flow of goods & services into a country from another country.
EXPORTS	The flow of goods & services out of a country to another country.
DOMESTICALLY	At home, or within a business's home country.
TARIFF	A tax imposed on imports or exports
PROTECTIONIST MEASURES	An action taken by a government to reduce the flow of imports into the country.
TRADING BLOC	A group of country's that agree to act together to promote trade between themselves. E.g. The EU, NAFTA, ASEAN.
MARKETING MIX	The combination of the 4Ps of marketing.
BUSINESS, ETHICS AND THE ENVIRONMENT	
ETHICS	Moral principles or standards that guide the behaviour of a person or business.
STAKEHOLDER	Anyone who has an interest in a business.
TRADE OFF	A balance between two different or opposing objectives, such as making a profit & spending money on ethical activities that will enhance the business's reputation.
PROFIT MARGIN	The proportion of revenue left over after costs have been deducted.
SUSTAINABILITY	Acting to ensure that natural resources are used responsibly, to protect the environment for future generations.
PRESSURE GROUP	A group who join together to try to influence business or government policy for a given cause.
BOYCOTT	Refusing to buy from or interact with a business.
VIRAL MARKETING	Using online channels, such as video-sharing or social media sites, to spread a campaign message by encouraging people to share it with friends.

iMedia

Topic Area 2	Factors influencing product design
Client	An individual or organization receiving services or advice from a professional or business.
Client briefs	Documents outlining the objectives, expectations, and requirements of a project provided by the client to a service provider.
Client requirements	Specific needs and conditions set by the client, forming the basis for a project or service.
Audience	The group of people for whom a product, service, or message is intended, typically characterized by shared interests or demographics.
Demographics	Statistical data that describes the characteristics of a population, such as age, gender, income, and education.
Segmentation	Dividing a target audience into distinct groups based on shared characteristics or behaviors.
Accessibility	The ease with which a product, service, or information can be reached, used, or understood by a particular audience.
Market research	The process of gathering, analyzing, and interpreting information about a market, including its consumers and competitors.
Primary research	Original research conducted firsthand, including methods such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups.
Field research	Research conducted outside of a controlled environment, often in real-world settings.
Focus groups	A qualitative research method where a small group of participants discusses and provides feedback on a product or topic.

Key Word	Definition
Questionnaires	Written sets of questions designed to collect information from respondents.
Internet surveys	Surveys conducted online to gather data from a broad audience.
Interviews	Direct conversations between a researcher and a participant to gather in-depth information.
Quantitative data	Numerical data that can be measured and counted, often used for statistical analysis.
Qualitative data	Non-numerical data that provides insights into attitudes, opinions, and behaviors.
Secondary research	Analysis and interpretation of existing research and data.
Desk research	Secondary research conducted using existing literature, documents, and information.
Internet research	Gathering information and data from online sources.
Media codes	Conventions and symbols used in media messages to convey meaning or evoke specific responses.
Music genre	A category or style of music that shares common characteristics, themes, and musical elements.
Vocal intonation	The modulation of pitch and tone in spoken language, conveying nuances and emotions.
Intensity	The level of force, energy, or emotional impact within a particular context.
Mise-en-scene	The arrangement of visual elements in a film or theatrical production, including setting, lighting, and costume.

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 Rembrant 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

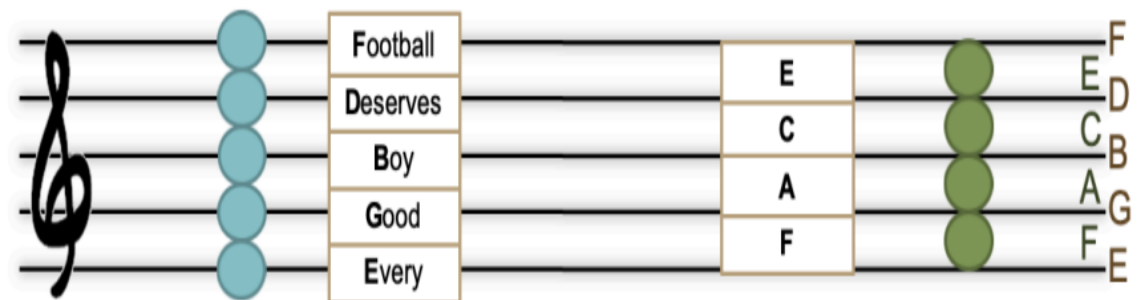|	
Soundscape	The actors used their bodies to create sound effects for the performance
Transitions	The fluid and focused movement between scenes/images
Proxemics	Proxemics is how close or near you are to others on stage. This can help to communicate meaning e.g. if your character is scared of another 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
Creaming	Mixing two ingredients together, normally fat and sugar
Rubbing in	The process of rubbing fat (butter, margarine, lard) into flour with fingertips
Kneading	A cooking technique used when making bread or dough. It is used to combine the flour and water together so that the protein in the flour (gluten) is developed.
Marinading	Soaking a piece of meat, fish or vegetables in a flavoured liquid before cooking.
Basting	Cooking meat in its own juices or in the marinade
Blanching	Partially cooking vegetables in boiling water for 2 – 3 minutes. They are then plunged into ice cold water to stop the cooking process.
Reducing	Making a liquid more concentrated by rapidly boiling it in an uncovered pan. This thickens the liquid and intensified the flavour eg tomato sauce.
Simmering	Cooking food in a liquid that is just below boiling point
Poaching	Food is submerged in a liquid that is very hot but not boiling
Braising	Meat or vegetables is lightly fried before being put in a casserole or stewed in a liquid.
En Papillote	Food is placed in a paper bag made of greaseproof paper before being baked in the oven
Recipe	A list of ingredients and the correct method to create a dish successfully
Lamination	Dough is folded and rolled to create laminated layers of fat and dough
Umami	Meaty, savoury taste of food
Plasticity	Different types of fat melt at different temperatures
Caramelisation	When complex sugars are broken down into simple sigars by heat, changing the colour to brown
Dextrinisation	When starch is converted to sugar when heated and turns brown

Music

Key Word	Definition
Piano or Forte (Dynamics)	Quiet or Loud
Crescendo or Diminuendo	Getting louder or Getting quieter
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
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 lenght three beats per bar
Harmony	is the combination of different musical notes played simultaneously, it adds depth and character to a musical piece.
Riff	A short, repeated patten or musical idea
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.
Falsetto	Male voice in a higher than usual range.

Note	European Name	American Name	Value
𝅝	Semibreve	Whole Note	4 beats
𝅗𝅥	Minim	Half Note	2 beats
𝅘𝅥	Crotchet	Quarter Note	1 beat
𝅘𝅥𝅮	Quaver	Eighth Note	½ beat
𝅘𝅥𝅯	Semiquaver	Sixteenth Note	¼ beat

W/c 15th April			
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… *Where you could have done better on reflection?*	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.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 22nd April			
Thinking definition: *Thinking is making connections, reasoning and asking questions to make the learning stick*			
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22

W/c 29th April
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… *Where you could have done better on reflection?*	At home…
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W/c 6ᵗʰ May **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… *Where you could have done better on reflection?*	At home…
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W/c 13th May
Thinking definition: *Thinking is making connections, reasoning and asking questions to make the learning stick*

W/c 20th May			
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… *Where you could have done better on reflection?*	At home…
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I made connections between what I am learning and the outside world.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

Reading Log w/c 15th April (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**
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •

Checked by form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 22nd April (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**
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •

Checked by form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 29th April (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**
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •

Checked by form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 6th May (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**
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 13th May (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**
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •

Checked by form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 20th May (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**
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •

Checked by form tutor:

These are a lot of reasons
why you might consider
taking a break from social
media. You might feel
overwhelmed by what's
going on in your feeds and
want to disconnect for a
little while. You might be
experiencing information
overload and need time to
yourself. Or you might

have something important coming up at school and you don't want to be distracted. Or maybe you just want to be more intentional about how you use your time.

Quitting social media for one week alone increased people's moods.

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Quitting social media for

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eliminated social media for

a week found their

contentment levels rose