



Year 10 Knowledge Organiser HT6

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

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English

Week 1 – Poetic Devices

Rhyme	Repetition of similar sounds at the end of words.
Enjambment	Continuation of a sentence or phrase over a line break.
Anaphora	the repetition of words or phrases in a group of sentences, clauses, or poetic lines.
Volta	A shift that marks the change of a thought or argument or tone in a poem.
Cyclical Structure	The poem ends in a way that connects back to the beginning.

Week 2 – When We Two Parted

The speaker unhappily addresses a former lover. He keeps his pain a secret as the relationship was an affair.
The poem conveys how the persistent pain of a broken heart is similar to that of bereavement.
It reflects on the inevitability of painful separation in romantic relationships.
The poem may be an autobiographical account of one of Byron's affairs. It is one-sided and may unfairly portray the woman's behaviour.

Week 3 – When We Two Parted

Pathetic fallacy	creates a melancholic tone.
Cyclical structure	emphasises the persistence of suffering
Personal pronouns	attempts to be close to his former lover.
Death Imagery	presents the break-up as being comparable to bereavement.
Consistent ABAB rhyme scheme	effect of fate and certainty that the relationship was doomed.

Week 4 – Love's Philosophy

The speaker tries to seduce his listener, emphasising that nothing in nature is single– so they shouldn't be single either.
Shelley was a well-known atheist. Therefore the religious references in the poem are interpreted as an attempt to manipulate the listener.
Like Byron, Shelley was a romantic poet.

Week 5 – Love's Philosophy

Personification	of nature shows the naturalness of sexual passion.
Religious Imagery	suggests physical love is God's will – manipulative.
Repetition of "kiss" –	speaker's increasing frustration.
Shift in Tone	from caring words ("clasp") to words with more sexual connotations.

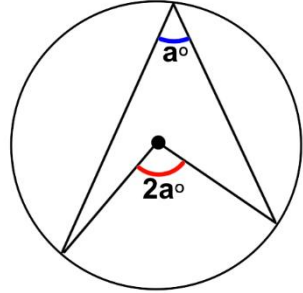
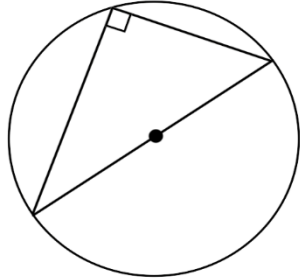
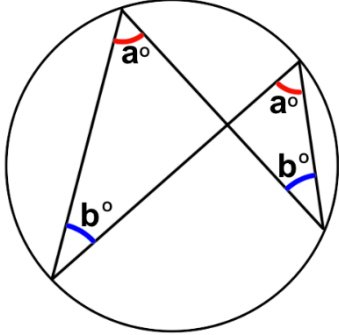
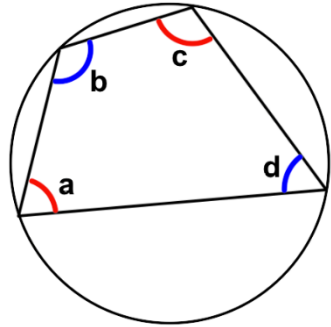
Week 6 – Porphyria's Lover

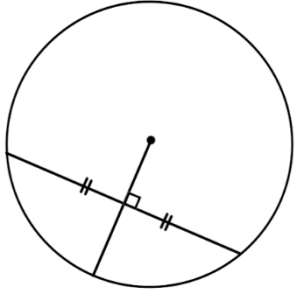
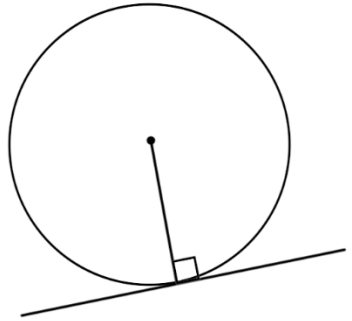
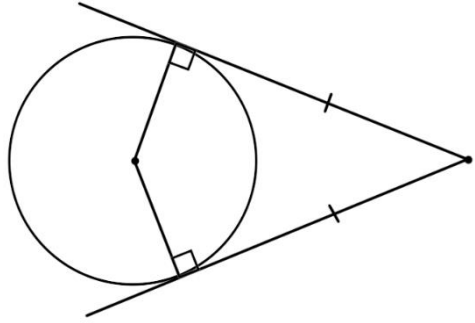
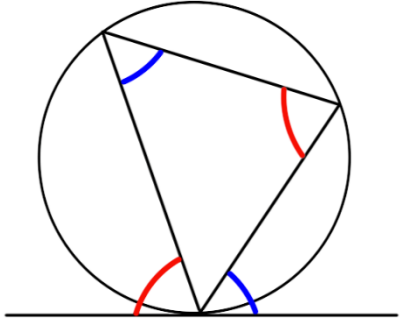
The speaker describes a stormy night when he strangled his lover – Porphyria – so that she would be with him forever
This poem reveals the dangers posed by possessive and obsessive love.
Porphyria is a disease that can result in insanity. Browning may compare love to madness.
In the Victorian period, women were supposed to be pure and innocent. But Porphyria is portrayed as seductive.

Week 7 – Porphyria's Lover

Dramatic Monologue	– narrative by one person. As we never hear Porphyria's version the speaker may be an unreliable narrator.
Juxtaposition	of the speaker's evil with Porphyria's trust.
Repetition	Shows possessiveness "That moment she was mine, mine fair".

Maths – Higher

<p>The angle at the centre of a circle is twice the angle at the circumference</p>	<p>The angle formed in a semicircle is always a right angle</p>
	
<p>Angles in the same segment are equal</p>	<p>Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral add up to 180°</p>
	

<p>The radius perpendicular to a chord, bisects the chord</p>	<p>A tangent forms 90° with the radius</p>
	
<p>Two tangents drawn from the same point are equal</p>	<p>Alternate segment theorem</p>
	

Maths – Year 10 Higher and Foundation

Algebra

Key Term	Definition
Factor	A whole number that will divide into another number with no remainder
Multiple	The times tables of a number
Prime	numbers greater than 1 that only have two factors, 1 and the number itself
Expand	Multiply out the brackets – inverse of factorising
Simplify	Collect like terms
Factorise	Put an expression back into brackets – inverse of expanding
Quadratic	An expression or equation where the highest power is x^2

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	$(x \div 60)$ 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: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ $x = \text{right (+) and left (-) movement}$ $y = \text{up (+) and down (-) movement}$

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.

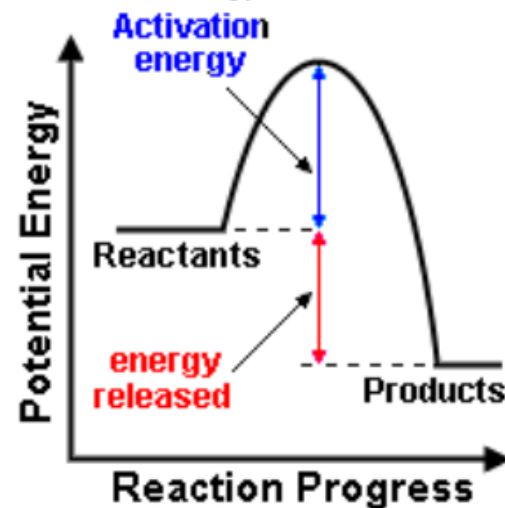
Chemical Change Key Terms

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: <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.

Energy Changes Key Terms

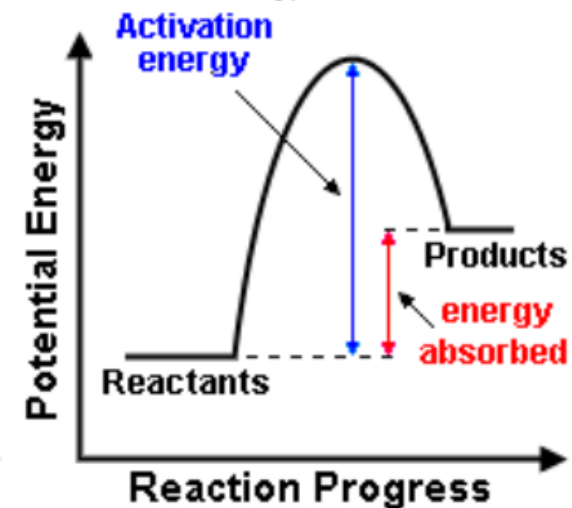
Conservation of energy	Energy is not created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another
Exothermic	A reaction that transfers energy to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings increases, e.g. combustion and neutralisation reactions. Used in self-heating cans and hand warmers.
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



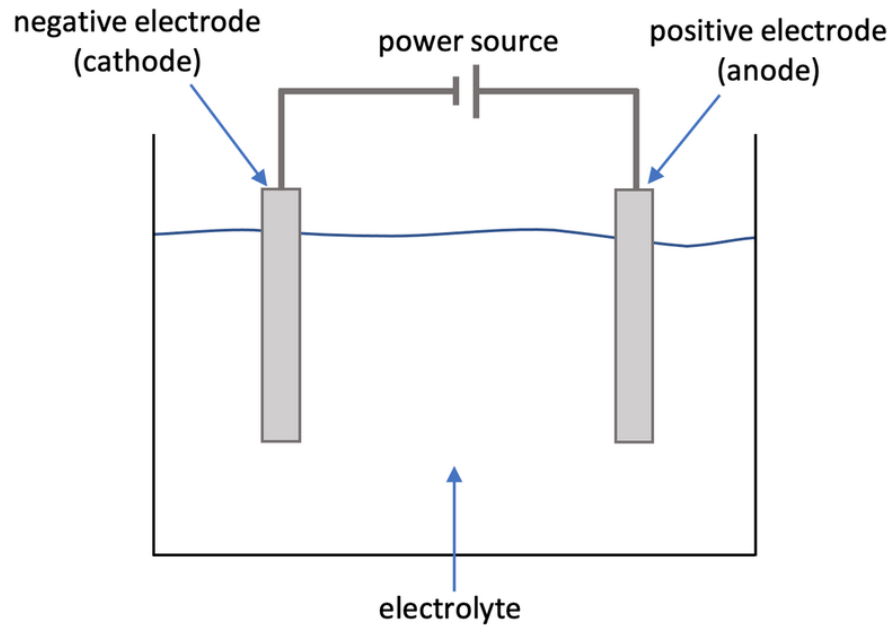
Exothermic reaction

8 Endothermic Energy Profile



Endothermic reaction

- Positive
- Anode
- Negative
- Is
- Cathode



Electrolysis	The breakdown of a ionic substance containing ions by electricity
Electrolyte	An ionic compound that is either molten or in a solution so that the ions are free to move and carry charge
Cathode	The electrode attached to the negative terminal of the power supply
Anode	The electrode attached to the positive terminal of the power supply
Cations	Positive ions. They are attracted/move to the negative electrode
Anions	Negative ions. They are attracted/move to the positive electrode
Cryolite	Chemicals used to reduce the energy costs for the electrolysis of aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) as cryolite has a lower melting point than aluminium oxide

Higher paper: rules to learn.

REDUCTION AT THE CATHODE:
 GENERAL EQUATION: $X^+ + e^- \rightarrow X$
 EXAMPLE: $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2$

OXIDATION AT THE ANODE:
 GENERAL EQUATION: $X^- \rightarrow X + e^-$
 EXAMPLE: $2\text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + 2e^-$

Paper I Biology

Mitochondria	Provides energy from aerobic respiration.
Ribosome	Synthesises (makes) proteins.
Chloroplast	Where photosynthesis occurs.
Xylem cell	Waterproofed cell wall; cells are hollow to allow water to move through.
Phloem cell	Some cells have lots of mitochondria for active transport; some cells have very little cytoplasm for sugars to move through easily.
Light microscope	Basic microscope with a maximum magnification of 1500x. Low resolution.
Electron microscope	Microscope with a much higher magnification (up to 500 000x) and resolving power than a light microscope. This means that it can be used to study cells in much finer detail.
Resolution	The ability of a microscope to distinguish detail.
Magnification	The degree by which an object is enlarged. Magnification = $\frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of real object}}$

Paper I Biology

Embryonic stem cell	Can divide into most types of cell.
Adult stem cell	Can divide into a limited number of cells e.g. bone marrow stem cells can form various blood cells.
Meristem	Found in plants. Can differentiate (divide) into any type of plant cell.
Diffusion	Spreading out of the particles (gas/ solution) resulting in a net movement from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
Osmosis	The diffusion of water from a dilute solution to a concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane.
Active Transport	The movement of substances from a more dilute solution to a more concentrated solution (against a concentration gradient). Requires energy from respiration.
Enzyme	A biological catalyst that can speed up the rate of reaction without being used itself. Made of a large protein molecule.
Denatured	When the active site of an enzyme changes shape and the substrate can no longer fit in. Can be caused by pH or temperature.
Antibodies	Some white blood cells (lymphocytes) produce antibodies. These bind to pathogens and destroy them or stick them together.
Antitoxins	Some white blood cells (lymphocytes) produce antitoxins. Antitoxins neutralise toxins.
Antibiotics	Antibiotics kill bacteria. Specific antibiotics should be used for specific bacteria. Some bacteria are resistant to antibiotics. Do not kill viruses.

Science

Paper I Chemistry

Mixtures	Two or more elements or compounds not chemically combined together
Element	Contains only one type of atom
Compound	Two or more elements chemically combined
Filtration	Separating an insoluble solid from a liquid
Crystallisation	To separate a solid from a solution
Simple distillation	To separate a solvent from a solution
Fractional distillation	Separating a mixture of liquids each with different boiling points
Chromatography	Separating substances that move at different rates through a medium

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 7 Li 3 </div>	Mass number	<i>The sum of the protons and neutrons in the nucleus</i>	
	Atomic number	<i>The number of protons in the atom</i>	Number of electrons = number of protons

Paper I Physics

Conservation of energy	energy can not be created or destroyed, only transferred from one form to another
Renewable energy	comes from natural sources or processes that won't run out
Work done	energy has been transferred from one energy store to another
Specific heat capacity	the amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a substance by 1o Celsius
Alternating current	The current regularly changes direction e.g. mains electricity
Direct current	The current flows in one direction only e.g. batteries.
Mains electricity	UK mains is an alternating current of 230V and at a frequency of 50Hz.
National grid	A series of cables and transformers linking power stations to consumers.
Step up transformer	Increases the potential difference for transmission across power cables. This reduces the current and therefore less heat is lost from the cables. This makes the National Grid efficient.
Step down transformer	Reduces the potential difference from the cables to 230V for use by consumers.
Isotope	An atom of the same element with different numbers of neutrons.
Half life	The time it takes for the number of nuclei of the isotope in a sample to halve Or, The time it takes for the count rate (or activity) from a sample containing the isotope to fall to half its initial level.

Spanish

Spanish	English
Mi familia	My family
El padre/la madre	Father/mother
El hermano	Brother
La hermana	Sister
El abuelo/la abuela	Grandfather/grandmother
Uso...para...	I use ... for ...
Es una aplicación para	It's an application for
Una red social	A social network
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

Spanish	English
Cada día/Todos los días	Every day
A menudo	Often
Generalmente/Normalmente	Generally/ Normally
De vez en cuando	From time to time
Una vez a la semana	Once a week
Dos veces a la semana/ al mes	Twice a week/ a month
Nunca	Never
¿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

Spanish	English
Lo peor es que...	The worst thing is...
es tan ruidoso/a	It is so noisy
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
lo bueno / malo es que...	the good / bad thing is that...
lo mejor / peor es que...	the best / worst thing is that
ni...ni...	(n)either...nor...
tampoco	not either
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

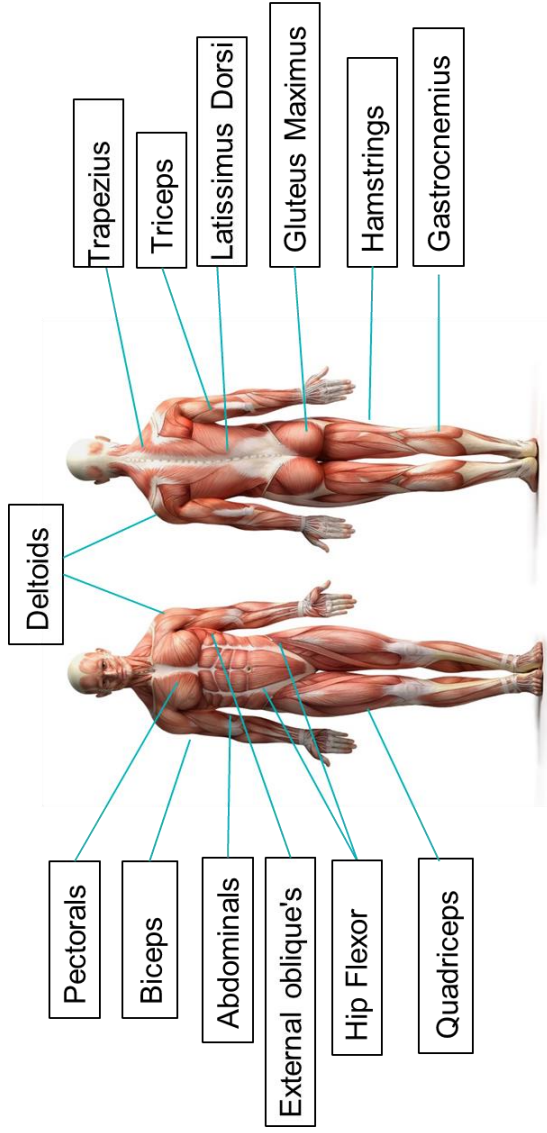
Elizabeth I	Last Tudor Queen of England 1558-1603. Protestant.
Henry VIII	Elizabeth's father. He changed the religion of the country from Catholic to Protestant during the English Reformation in 1533.
Anne Boleyn	Elizabeth's mother and Henry's second wife. She was beheaded by Henry.
Mary I	Elizabeth's 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

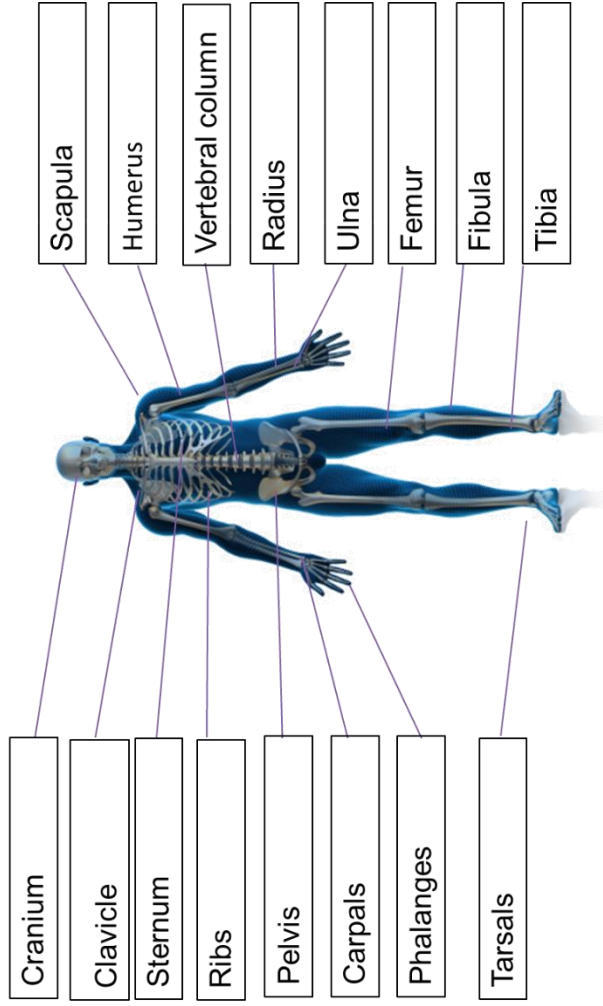
Inherit	To gain possessions after someone has died.
Treason	An attempt to kill or overthrow the Monarch or betray the country; punishable by death.
Royal Court	The nobles, advisors and others who surrounded the Monarch.
Nobility	The most respected members of society; they were given special rights and 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
Assess	To judge the importance /significant of using evidence provided/
Calculate	Work out the value of something. Sometimes, the command 'calculate' may not be used, but the question will require a calculation, eg 'What is the total...'
Compare	Identify similarities and differences.
Define	To give the meaning of something without using the word in question
Describe	Set out characteristics – to say what something is, is like, or appears like.
Discuss	Present key points about different sides of an argument, issue or the strengths and weaknesses of an idea.
Evaluate	Judge from evidence, the effectiveness of something or weighing up both sides of an argument.
Explain	Set out purposes or reasons – say why or how.
Identify	To find something. To provide a simple work or statement
Justify	Support a case with evidence – give detailed reasons for an idea.
Outline	Set out main characteristics – to give a brief account or summary.
Suggest	Present a possible case, to propose an idea, solution or answer in an unfamiliar situation
To what extent	Judge the importance or success of (strategy, scheme, project) and to show scale of importance

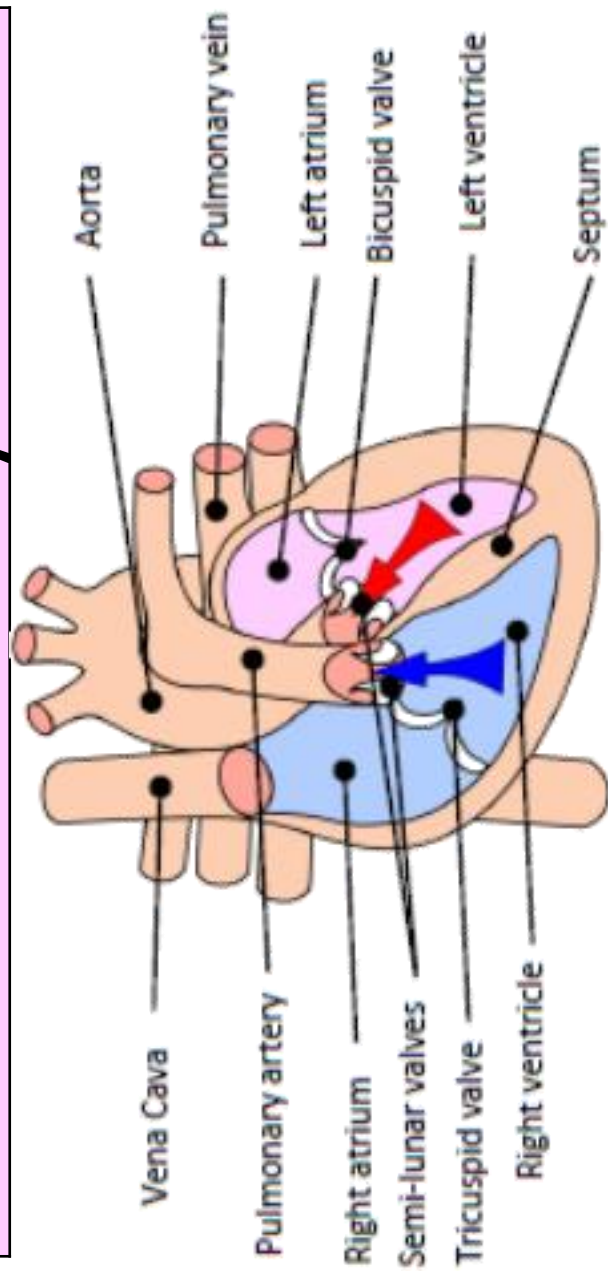
Muscular System



Skeletal System



Cardiovascular System



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

Types of joint found in the body

A joint is a place where two or more bones meet. There are 3 types of joints found in the body

Fixed	Joints are immovable and their function is for protection e.g. cranium, pelvis
Cartilaginous	Are slightly moveable joints e.g. the 33 bones in the vertebral column
Synovial	Are freely moveable joints. There are 6 types of synovial joint found in the body; Pivot, hinge, ball & socket, condyloid, gliding and saddle.

The 6 types of synovial joint

Synovial joints are freely moveable joints. There are 6 types of synovial joint:

Ball & Socket	This is found in either the shoulder or the hip. A round bone fits into a cup shaped socket. This allows for all types of movement.
Hinge	A hinge joint can be found in either the knee or the elbow. This allows for one plane of movement. The type of movement is flexion and extension.
Pivot	This type of joint can only be found in the neck. This type of joint only allows for rotation.
Condyloid	This can be found in the wrist and is very similar to ball and socket joint. It allows for flexion, extension, abduction and adduction. Ligaments in the wrist prevent rotation
Saddle	This is where the bones forming the joint are shaped like a saddle with other bones resting on it. This can be found in the thumb where the carpals meet the metacarpals.
Gliding	This type of joint is formed between bones that meet at flat or nearly flat articular surfaces. For example where the clavicle and scapulae (flat bone)

Computing

Data representation			
Data	Numbers or text that, on their own, have no meaning.	Signed integers	These can be positive or negative numbers. The first bit in a binary representation is used to show if the integer is positive or negative.
Instructions	Information on how to carry out a specific task.	ASCII	A character set that provides an encoding table for all of the characters on a standard English keyboard.
Binary	A way to describe something that has two states. In computing, a binary number is a 1 or a 0.	Bit	A storage term used to describe a 1 or a 0 in computer science.
Hexadecimal	A number from the base-16 number system. Letters A, B, C, D, E, and F are used to represent 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.	Byte	A storage term used to describe 8 bits.
Base 2	A number system that has 2 digits: 1 and 0.	Bitmap	A bitmap is a map of all of those bit patterns that make up an image
Base 10	A number system that has 10 digits: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.	Pixel	A pixel is a block of colour that forms part of an image.
Decimal	A number from the base-10 number system. Also known as denary.	Image resolution	Image resolution refers to the dimensions of an image in pixels..
Overflow/ Underflow	When the result of a calculation is too large/ small to be stored in the allocated number of bits.	Colour depth	Colour depth refers to the number of bits available per pixel.
Integer	A whole number, eg 1, 2, or 3.	Metadata	Metadata means 'data about data'.
Real (floating-point)	A number with a decimal point, eg 1.1, 2.3, or 3.514.	Compression	Reducing the size of an item.
		Lossy	A compression type that results in a loss of data.
		Lossless	A compression type that does not result in a loss of data.

PRODUCT	Refers to the goods or services sold by a business.
DESIGN MIX	A triangle which contains three aspects of design that all products need to address in the research and development stage
FUNCTION	How well a product does its job.
AESTHETICS	The visual attractiveness of something.
COST	Producing the product for a cost that allows the business to make a profit.
PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE	Plots the sales of a product through the four stages of its life.
INTRODUCTION	Covers the research, development & launch of a new product.
GROWTH	The product becomes increasingly popular & sales may rise rapidly.
MATURITY	The business now receives repeat purchases from its loyal customers. Its costs are low as economies of scale are exploited.
DECLINE	Sales begin to fall as the product loses popularity.
EXTENSION STRATEGIES	Any action that a business can take in order to lengthen the product life cycle & encourage growth in sales, during the decline phase. Most common approach involves: 1. using different promotions. 2. Rebranding as e.g. new improved recipe.
ECONOMIES OF SCALE	A situation where average costs (of production, distribution and sales) fall as a business increases the amount of product that it produces, distributes & sells.
DIFFERENTIATION	The process of developing a distinctive or unique product.
USP	Something that makes a product stand out from its competitors.

PRICE	The amount charged by a business for its products & services.
PRICING STRATEGIES	The way in which a business decides on the price of a product or service.
HIGH VOLUME PRICING STRATEGY	This involves producing a lot of a product at a low cost, using economies of scale.
HIGH MARGIN PRICING STRATEGY	Involves maximising the difference between the production cost of each product & the price for which it can sell the product.
INFLUENCES ON PRICING STRATEGIES	Technology which allows UBER to use dynamic pricing according to demand. Competition which provides consumers with more choice. Added Value which reflects how much additional value the given product has e.g. through differentiation, branding, being hand made & so on.
MASS MARKET	A large market where customers have similar needs & characteristics.
GENERIC	A characteristic relating to an entire group, not specific.
NICHE MARKET	A small market where customers have very specific needs & characteristics.
MARKET SEGMENT	The process of dividing a target market into smaller categories by grouping together consumers with a particular need or interest.

Business

PROMOTION	The ways in which a business communicates its products & services to its customers.
PROMOTION STRATEGIES	The group of techniques that a business uses to make customers & potential customers aware of & interested in its products & services. Examples include: Advertising, sponsorship, product trials, special offers & branding.
ADVERTISING	When a business pays to use adverts to communicate with customers.
EMOTIVE LANGUAGE	Language intended to affect people at an emotional level, usually using adjectives such as crazy, cutting edge or cool.
SPONSORSHIP	When a business supports an event, activity, person or organisation, either financially or by providing its products or services.
PRODUCT TRIALS	Free access to or the giveaway of a product.
SPECIAL OFFERS	AKA sales promotions are a short-term special offer, usually in the form of a discount, used by business to attract customers to buy a product or service.
PUBLICITY	Any communication about a business that is created by the business, its customers or a third party.
PRESSURE GROUP	A group of people who join together to try to influence government or business policy for a particular cause.
BRANDING	The personality or image of a product, generated through marketing activities.
VIRAL ADVERTISING	Advertising using social networking to increase sales or boost brand awareness.

PLACE	How a business gets its products to its customers.
E-COMMERCE	Using the internet to carry out business transactions.
M-COMMERCE	Using mobile technologies, such as smartphones & tablets to carry out business transactions.
RETAILING	Selling products or services to customers in a physical shop.
E-TAILING	Retailing to customers through the internet, such as through an e-commerce website.
MARKUP	The amount of money added to the cost price of a product or service to make the final retail price.

Topic Area 3	Pre-production Planning
Work Planning	The process of organizing tasks, timelines, and resources to achieve project goals efficiently
Production Schedule	A detailed timeline outlining the tasks and activities involved in the production process.
Gantt Chart	A visual representation of a project schedule, showing tasks and their durations over time.
Contingency	Pre-planned actions or resources set aside to address unforeseen events or changes in a project.
Mind Map	A visual representation of ideas and concepts, showing their relationships and connections.
Mood Board	A collage of images, colours, and textures used to convey the visual and emotional style of a project.
Asset Logs	Records documenting and tracking various project assets, such as images, videos, and other resources.
Flowcharts	Diagrams representing processes or systems using symbols and arrows to indicate the flow of information or steps.
Script	A written document containing the dialogue, actions, and directions for a performance or media production
Dialogue	The written or spoken words exchanged by characters in a play, movie, or other forms of media.

Keyword	Definition
Storyboard	A sequence of illustrated images or panels representing the scenes and actions of a video or film.
Visualization Diagram	A diagram that visually represents data, concepts, or processes to aid understanding.
Wireframe Layout	A visual guide representing the skeletal structure of a website or application.
Privacy	The right of individuals to control their personal information and protect it from unauthorized use.
Permissions	Authorization or consent given by individuals or entities for specific actions or uses of information.
Defamation	False statements that harm the reputation of an individual or entity, including libel and slander.
Libel	Written or published false statements that damage someone's reputation.
Slander	Spoken false statements that harm someone's reputation.
Data Protection	Measures and regulations to safeguard the privacy and security of personal data.
Intellectual Property Rights	Legal rights protecting creations of the mind, such as inventions, designs, and artistic works.
Regulation	Rules or laws established by authorities to govern specific activities, industries, or practices.
Certification	Formal recognition that a product, service, or process meets certain standards or requirements.
Classification	Categorization based on specific criteria, such as age appropriateness or content type.

Topic Area 3	Pre-production Planning
Camera Angles	The position of the camera in relation to the subject, influencing the viewer's perception.
Camera Shots	Different perspectives achieved by framing a subject in a specific way.
Camera Movement	Techniques used to physically or digitally move the camera during filming.
Pan	Horizontal camera movement from one side to another.
Tilt	Vertical camera movement, tilting up or down.
Zoom	Adjusting the focal length of the lens to make the subject appear closer or farther.
Dolly	Moving the entire camera to change the distance between the camera and the subject.
Long Shot	Capturing a scene from a significant distance.
Wide Angle Shot	Using a wide-angle lens to capture a broader view.
Close Up	Focusing on a subject at close range.
Extreme Closeup	Framing a subject in extreme detail, often focusing on a specific feature.
Low Level Shot	Capturing the subject from a low angle.
High Angle Shot	Capturing the subject from a high angle.
2 Shot	Framing two subjects in the same shot.

Key Word	Definition
Worm's Eye View Shot	Capturing the subject from a very low angle.
Aerial Shot	Capturing a scene from an elevated position, often using drones.
Establishing Shot	Providing an overview of the location to set the scene.
Patent	Legal protection for inventions, providing exclusive rights for a specified period.
Trademark	A recognizable sign, design, or expression identifying products or services.
Copyright	Legal protection for original works of authorship, including literary, artistic, and musical creations.
Ofcom	The UK's communications regulator, overseeing broadcasting, telecommunications, and postal services.
ASA (Advertising Standards Authority)	A UK organization regulating advertising content and ensuring compliance with advertising codes.
PEGI (Pan European Game Information)	A European video game content rating system.
BBFC (British Board of Film Classification)	A UK organization responsible for classifying films and video games.
Censorship	The suppression or restriction of information, media, or artistic works by authorities.
Health and Safety	Practices and regulations to protect the well-being of individuals in the workplace or other environments.
Risk Assessments	Evaluations of potential hazards and risks to health and safety in a given situation.
Recces	Short for "reconnaissance," referring to visiting and planning to assess risk

Key Word	Definition
Experimentation	The action or process of trying out new ideas, methods, or activities.
Photomontage	The action or process of trying out new ideas, methods, or activities.
Reflective practioner	A image or montage constructed from a collection of photographic images.
Mixed media	A variety of mediums used in one piece of work.
Assemblage	A collection or gathering of things or people.
Artist response	Responding to the work of other artists. Understanding of the ideas and aesthetic of an artist, that can later be used for inspiration.

Characters

Mrs Johnstone	Mrs Johnstone Naïve, loving and maternal, caring, rash, strong, generous, good, selfless, uneducated, superstitious, liv
Mrs Lyons	Lonely, cold, wealthy, dependent, inconsiderate, pampered, self-centred, manipulative, overprotective, anxious, unreasonable, mad
Mickey	Friendly, excitable, adventurous, sneaky, cast-off, wants to impress, shy, determined, bright, witty, hard-working, ambitious, trapped, victim
Edward	Friendly, generous, naïve, restricted, impulsive, lacks compassion, condescending, sneaky
Sammy	Aggressive, threatening, sarcastic, anti-social, criminal, hostile
Linda	Kind, compassionate, feisty, humorous, strongwilled, supportive, protective, poor, untrustworthy, desperate

Themes

Class, Money, Guns, Nature vs Nurture, Education, Work, Fate and Superstition, Marilyn Monroe, Growing Up

Social and Historical Context

Liverpool	A major port and the centre for trade providing lots of jobs at the docks. During the Industrial decline, Liverpool became very vulnerable as the docks were shut and unemployment rates soared.
Work	Some men turned to crime and gangs in order to support themselves and their families. There were also riots in 1980s.
Margaret Thatcher	Prime Minister in 1979. 10. Reduced the power of the trade unions and closed down many factories etc leading to widespread unemployment.
Class	Working class vs Middle class divide. More opportunities for middle classes reflected in education, job prospects and wealth.
Willy Russell	Born into a working class family, near Liverpool. Annoyed at treatment of intelligent working class and associated stereotypes. Left school at 15 with just one O'level + went to evening classes and university to become a teacher.
Education	The Education Act of 1944 led to 'secondary modern schools' and 'grammar schools.' Top 20% went to a grammar school with an academic curriculum. Secondary modern taught more practical subjects.
Youth Culture	Properly recognised group. Television – Westerns (The Lone Ranger and Rawhide). Police drama - Z Cars fictional town called Newtown

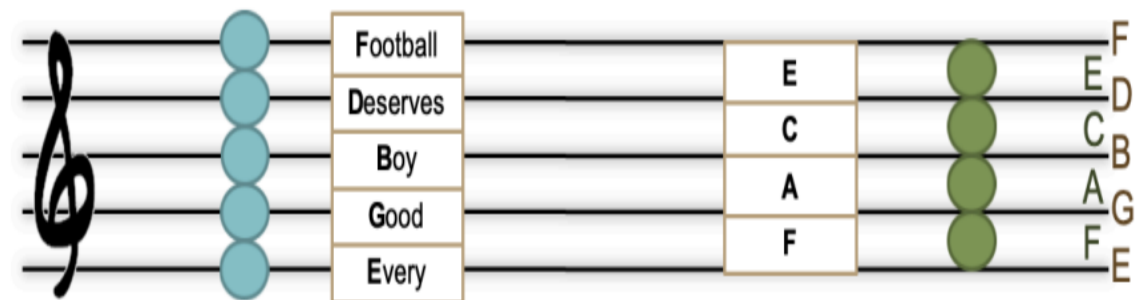
Food and Cookery

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
Dovetailing	Carrying out cooking tasks at the same time , so while one dish is cooking, cooling or resting, you are beginning the next task or dish.
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
Sensory Attributes	The taste, smell, appearance and texture of food.
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.

Music

Key Word	Definition
Harmony	The combination of two or more notes heard together, usually in chords.
Major triad	A three-note chord using the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of the major scale.
Minor triad	A three-note chord using the 1st, 3rd and 5th note of the minor scale.
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 length three beats per bar
Tied note	Indicated by a curved line between two notes of the same pitch, meaning that the second note is not replayed or re-sung, but that the sound carries through.
Riff	A short, repetitive phrase in pop music that forms the basis for a song or its accompaniment.
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.
Chord	Two or more notes, heard simultaneously or close together, that create the harmonic basis of a piece or song, often built on triads.

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 3rd June

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>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.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 10th June

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
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W/c 24th June

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
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W/c 1st July

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
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W/c 8th July

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
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	Successful moment...	In hindsight... <i>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	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 3rd June (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 10th June (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 17th June (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 24th June (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 1st July (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 8th July (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 15th July (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 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
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when time is of the essence.

It's therefore very important

that we practice this skill.

Reading does more than
just help us to learn about
ours 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.

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

Quitting social media for

one week alone increased

people's moods. Those who

eliminated social media for

a week found their

contentment levels rose

from 7.12 out of 10 to

8.12 out of 10, whereas

those who continued to use

it had their happiness levels

decrease.

Children should have no
more than 24g of sugar a
day (6 sugar cubes).

According to a study,
children are eating about
eight extra sugar cubes a
day or 2,920 cubes too
many each per year.

In the short-term, eating
too much sugar may

contribute to acne, weight gain, tooth decay and tiredness. In the long-term, too much sugar increases the risk of chronic diseases, such as type 2 diabetes and heart disease.

Blank handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.