



Year 11 Knowledge Organiser HT4

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

Contents Page

Subject	Page
English	1
Maths	2
Science	7
Spanish	9
History	10
Geography	11
PE	12
Business	19
iMedia	21
Art	24
Performing Arts	25
Music	26
'Thinking' reflection log	27
Reading log	31
Cursive Handwriting Practice	36

New!

English

Week 1 – Macbeth Vocabulary

Jacobean	Relating to the reign of James I of England. 1603- 1625.
Purgatory	(in Catholic doctrine) a place or state of suffering inhabited by the souls of sinners who are expiating their sins before going to heaven.
Divine Right of Kings	The doctrine that kings derive their authority from God.
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.
Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc.

Week 2 – Macbeth Vocabulary

Ambivalence	The state of having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone.
Machiavellian	Cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous, especially in politics.
Resolute	Admirably purposeful, determined, and unwavering.
Regicide	The action of killing a king.

Week 3 – An Inspector Calls Vocabulary

Microcosm	Using a place, group of people, or event in the small-scale to represent something much larger.
Bigotry	Treating those who are different or have different views from yourself with intolerance or unfairness.
Wilful Ignorance	Choosing to avoid acknowledging or learning about something so that you don't have to make difficult decisions because of it.
Mouthpiece	When the playwright places a character in the play who acts as a spokesman for their own views and beliefs.

Week 4 – An Inspector Calls Vocabulary

Caricature	An imitation where particular notable characteristics are exaggerated to a comic or grotesque effect.
Morality Play	A form of theatre from the Medieval era designed to teach the audience a lesson about good behaviour.
Cyclical	When the same sequence of events repeats throughout a story.
Socialism	An economic system where the means of production and distribution and trade are owned and regulated by the whole community where the goal is to ensure equal distribution of goods and a fairer society.

Week 5 – A Christmas Carol Vocabulary

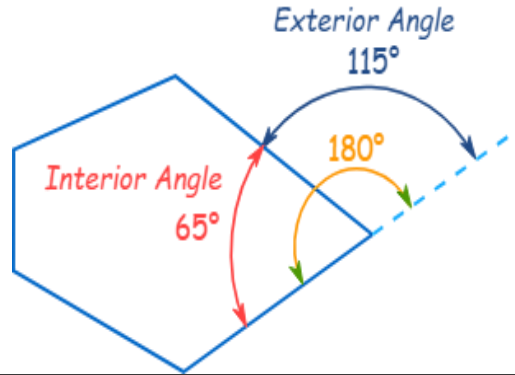
Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
Benevolence	The quality of being well meaning; kindness.
Proletariat	Working-class people regarded collectively.
Catharsis	The process of releasing, and thereby providing relief from, strong or repressed emotions.
Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.

Week 6 – A Christmas Carol Vocabulary

Ignorant	Lacking knowledge or awareness in general; uneducated or unsophisticated.
Inferior	Lower in rank, status, or quality.
Redemption	The action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil.
Transformation	A marked change in form, nature, or appearance.
Humanity	The quality of being humane; benevolence.

Maths – Higher and Foundation

Angles in other Polygons	
Polygon	a closed 2D shape with 3 or more sides
Regular	Equal sides and angles
Irregular	Unequal sides and angles
Interior angle	angle inside a shape
Exterior angle	angle between any side of a shape, and a line extended from the next side.



Formulae you need to memorise:

n = number of sides in the shape

Formula 1	exterior + interior = 180°
Formula 2	$n \times \text{exterior} = 360^\circ$
Formula 3	$(n - 2) \times 180 = \text{sum of interior angles}$

Names and properties of polygons

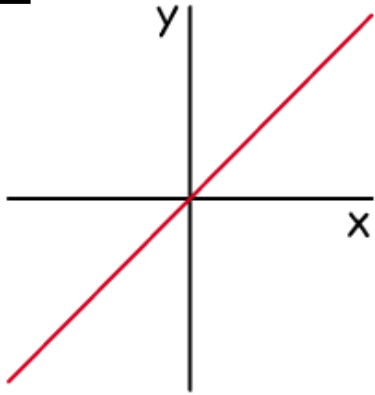
Pentagon	5 sides and angles
Hexagon	6 sides and angles
Heptagon	7 sides and angles
Octagon	8 sides and angles
Nonagon	9 sides and angles
Decagon	10 sides and angles

Venn Diagrams – Set Notation

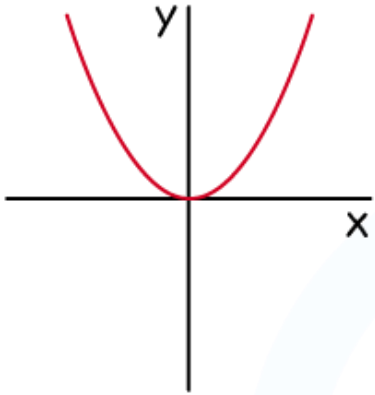
Set	Numbers that feature in a certain list/part of Venn diagram	
Element	An individual number within a set	
Set A	Everything inside the circle of A	
Set B	Everything inside the circle of B	
$A \cup B$	The 'union' of A and B – all the elements in both circles	
$A \cap B$	The 'intersection' of A and B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

Maths – Higher and Foundation

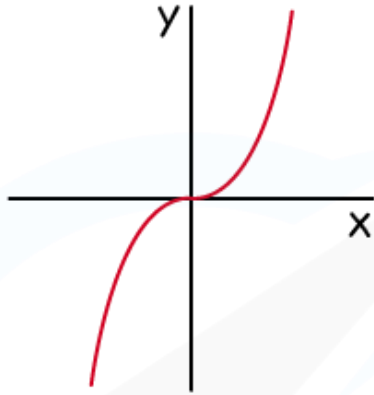
$$y = x$$



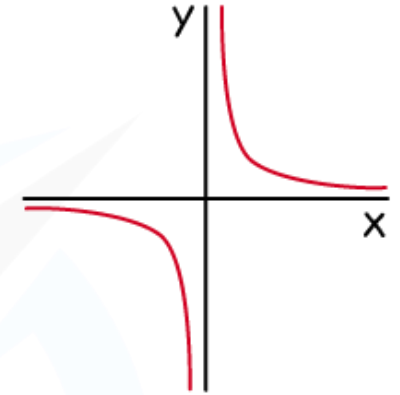
$$y = x^2$$



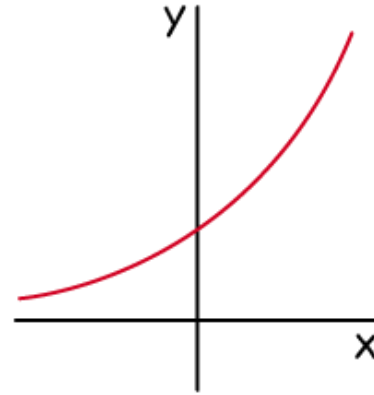
$$y = x^3$$



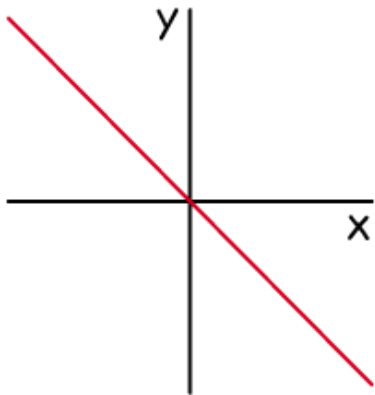
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$



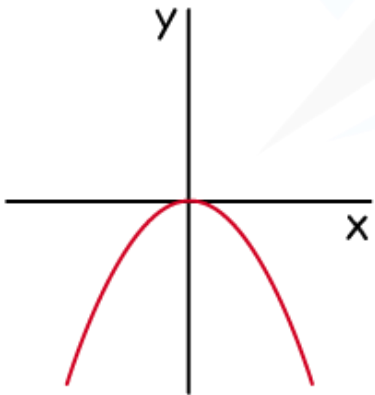
$$y = k^x$$



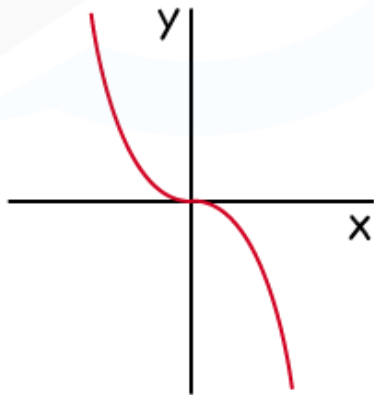
$$y = -x$$



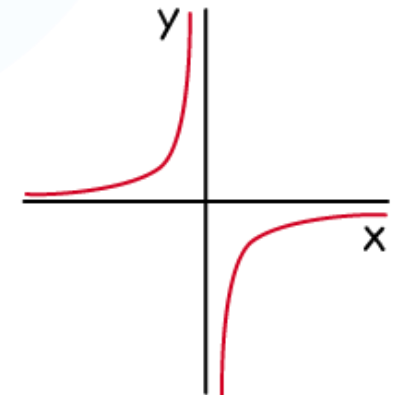
$$y = -x^2$$



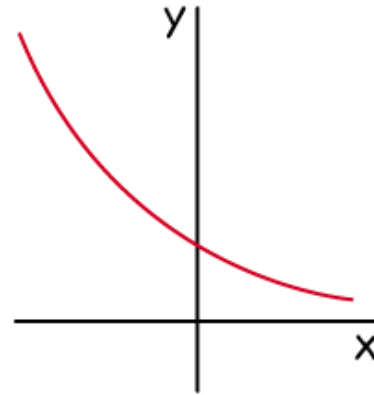
$$y = -x^3$$



$$y = -\frac{1}{x}$$



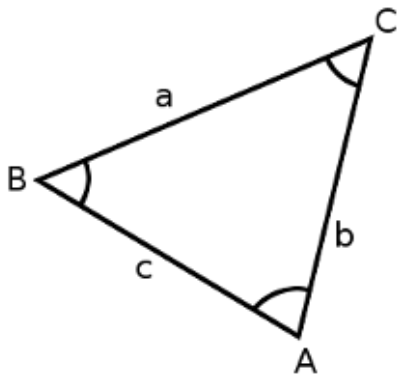
$$y = k^{-x}$$



Maths – Year 11 Higher only

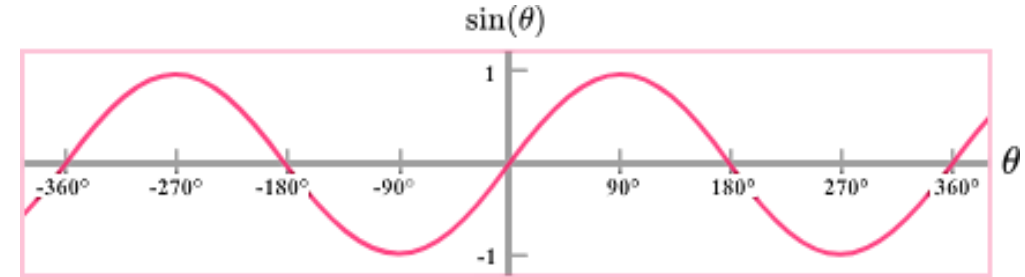
Advanced Trigonometry

Sine rule (sides)	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
Sine rule (angles)	$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$
Cosine rule (sides)	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos(A)$
Cosine rule (angles)	$\cos(A) = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
Area of any triangle	$\frac{1}{2} ab \sin(C)$



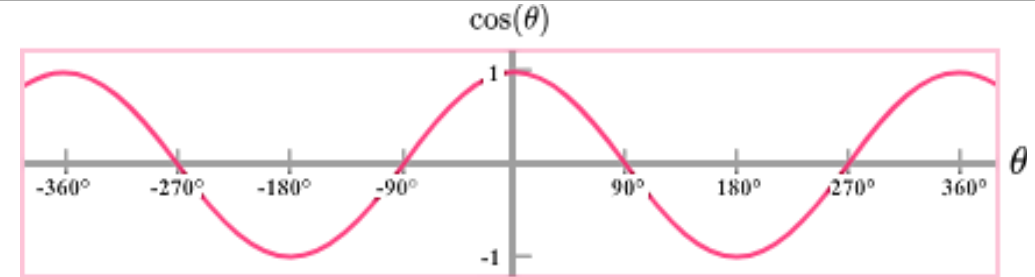
Trigonometric Graphs

$$y = \sin(x)$$



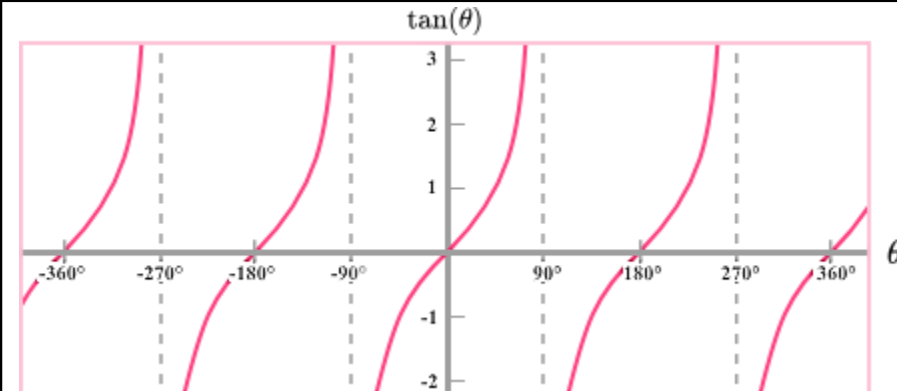
- Graph is a continuous curve and repeats every 360°
- Passes through (0, 0)
- Maximum point of 1, minimum point of -1

$$y = \cos(x)$$



- Graph is a continuous curve and repeats every 360°
- Passes through (0, 1)
- Maximum point of 1, minimum point of -1

$$y = \tan(x)$$



- Repeats every 180°
- Not a continuous curve
- Vertical asymptotes (lines where it is not allowed to touch) at 90° and 180°

Foundation Formula Sheet

This is the formula sheet you will be given in the GCSE exams.

You do **not** need to memorise it, but you should refer to it when doing revision and practice papers.

Foundation Tier Formulae Sheet

Perimeter, area and volume

Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation:

$$\text{Area of a trapezium} = \frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$$

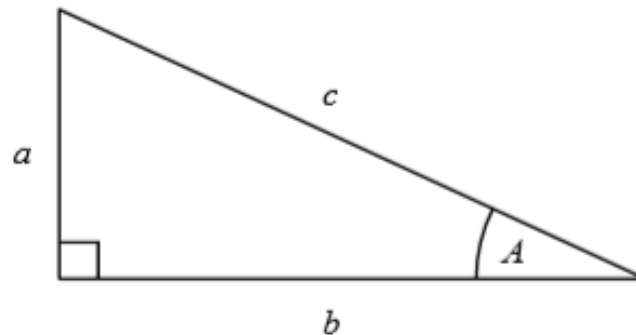
Volume of a prism = area of cross section \times length

Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:

$$\text{Circumference of a circle} = 2\pi r = \pi d$$

$$\text{Area of a circle} = \pi r^2$$

Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry



In any right-angled triangle where a , b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

In any right-angled triangle ABC where a , b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$$

Compound Interest

Where P is the principal amount, r is the interest rate over a given period and n is number of times that the interest is compounded:

$$\text{Total accrued} = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

Probability

Where $P(A)$ is the probability of outcome A and $P(B)$ is the probability of outcome B :

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

Perimeter, area and volume

Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation:

$$\text{Area of a trapezium} = \frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$$

Volume of a prism = area of cross section \times length

Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:

$$\text{Circumference of a circle} = 2\pi r = \pi d$$

$$\text{Area of a circle} = \pi r^2$$

Quadratic formula

The solution of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

where $a \neq 0$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry

In any right-angled triangle where a , b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

In any right-angled triangle ABC where a , b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

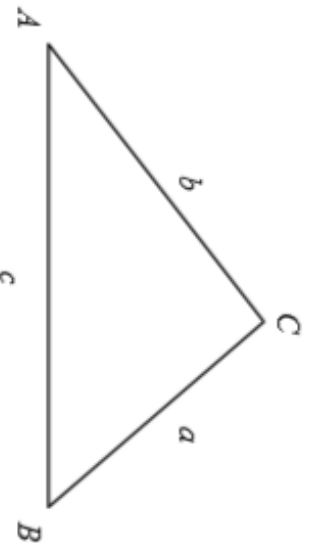
$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$$

In any triangle ABC where a , b and c are the length of the sides:

$$\text{sine rule: } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\text{cosine rule: } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} a b \sin C$$

**Compound Interest**

Where P is the principal amount, r is the interest rate over a given period and n is number of times that the interest is compounded:

$$\text{Total accrued} = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

Probability

Where $P(A)$ is the probability of outcome A and $P(B)$ is the probability of outcome B :

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ given } B) P(B)$$

Maths**Higher Formula Sheet**

This is the formula sheet you will be given in the GCSE exams.

You do **not** need to memorise it, but you should refer to it when doing revision and practice papers.

Science

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;"> <p>7 Li 3</p> </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
Me encanta	I love
Me chifla	I'm mad about
Me mola	I'm mad about
Me aburre	It bores me
Me interesa	It interests me
Me fascina	I'm fascinated by
Me enoja	It annoys me
Me fastidia	It annoys
Me molesta	It annoys me
Odio	I hate
Detesto	I hate
Disfruto	I enjoy
Pienso que	I think that
Creo que	I believe that
Según yo	According to me
A mi modo de pensar	In my way of thinking
No me gusta nada	I don't like at all

Spanish	English
Sin embargo	However
Aunque	Although
Pero	But
Además	Furthermore
No obstante	However
También	Also
Por un lado	On the one hand
Por otro lado	On the other hand
Muy	very
Bastante	quite
Un poco	A little
Demasiado	too
Tan	so
Más ...que	More...than
Menos...que	Less...than
Tal...como	As...as
Prefiero	I prefer

The Americas and Drake's Circumnavigation Motivations

Conquest of new land/trade	Areas like Brazil and Peru were relatively unexplored. There were markets for English cloth and Spanish ships to seize and trade with.
The encouragement of Elizabeth I	After 1573 she part-financed (secretly) Drake's to South America. She also gave permission and secretly invested in the planned voyage of 1577.
Acquisition of wealth	Hawkins made large sums from the slave trade and brought goods like sugar, spice back to trade. In 1572 Drake made a successful voyage to the Americas, helped by Diego, capturing much Spanish gold and silver.
Finding the Strait of Anian	Drake was convinced there was a Northwest Sea passage that linked the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. This would speed up the time taken to travel between East Asia.
Hawkin's influence	Drake sailed with Hawkins on several slave trading missions, leading to Drake captaining the Judith, in Hawkins 1568 mission to the Americas.
Revenge on the Spanish	In 1568 at San Juan de Ulua, the Spanish attacked Hawkins' fleet. Only Drake and Hawkins' ship escaped. In 1572 Drake's expedition to the Americas saw him raiding ships leaving Nombre de Dios.

The Americas and Drake's Circumnavigation Outcomes

Wealth and treasure	Vast sums of Spanish gold and silver, goods to trade – Drake personally gained £10,000 and crew shared £40,000
Drake's social standing	Knighthood in 1581, bought Buckland Abbey, seen heroically, charmed Elizabeth, Drake Passage named in his honour
Spanish relations with England	Declined! Treasure ships and ports raided – nicknamed Drake 'El Draque' – Phillip II reinforced Spanish defences
English imperialism	Led to future voyages e.g. Lancaster. South America less fruitful – English turn to North America
Geographical understanding	Drake's rutters corrected European maps – Drake Passage improved travel from Europe to Americas.

The Americas and Drake's Circumnavigation Impact

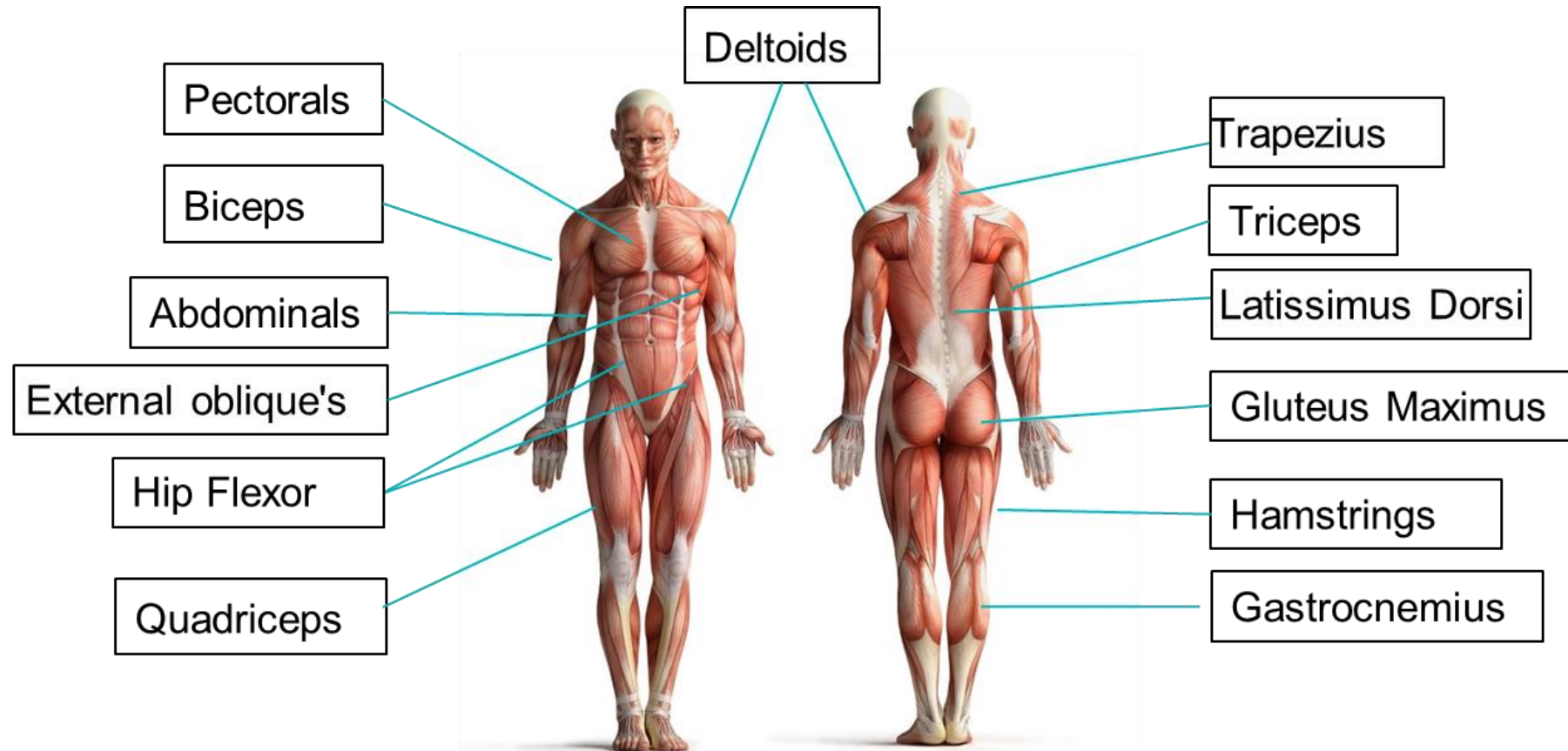
Drake	Lost all but the Golden Hind and wounded at Mocha Island. Returned with treasure worth £480million, plus £10,000 gold for himself.
England	Gained treasure worth over £480million and new territories/trade routes to use. Challenged Spanish imperial dominance. Elizabeth gained personal gifts from Drake.
Spain/ Portugal	Exposed vulnerability of colonies – led to Phillip II reinforcing them. Led in part to Spanish Armada. Portuguese lost trading with Maluku people as future English voyages exploited new trade routes.
Crew/ Backers	Initially angry – not told of destination in Americas. Only 59 returned and Thomas Doughty executed for treason. Shared £40,000 of treasure on their return. Led to future voyages e.g., James Lancaster.

Geography

Command 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

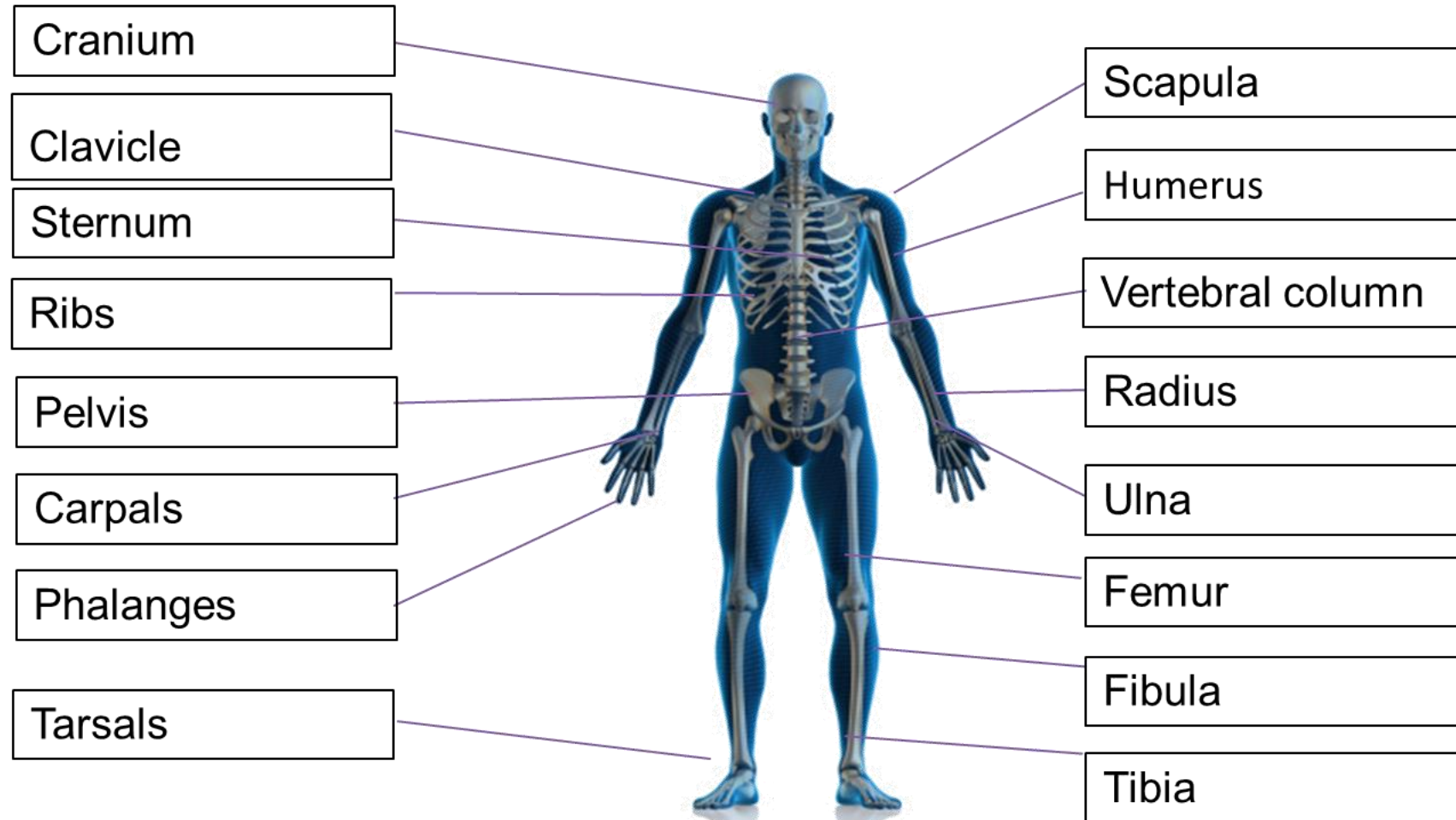
Muscular System

Key Word	Definition
Muscular system	Works in conjunction with the skeleton to produce movement of the limbs and body
Antagonistic pairs	Muscles are arranged in antagonistic pairs. As one contracts, its partner relaxes
Agonist	The muscle that contracts to produce movement
Antagonist	The muscle that relaxes to allow the movement to occur



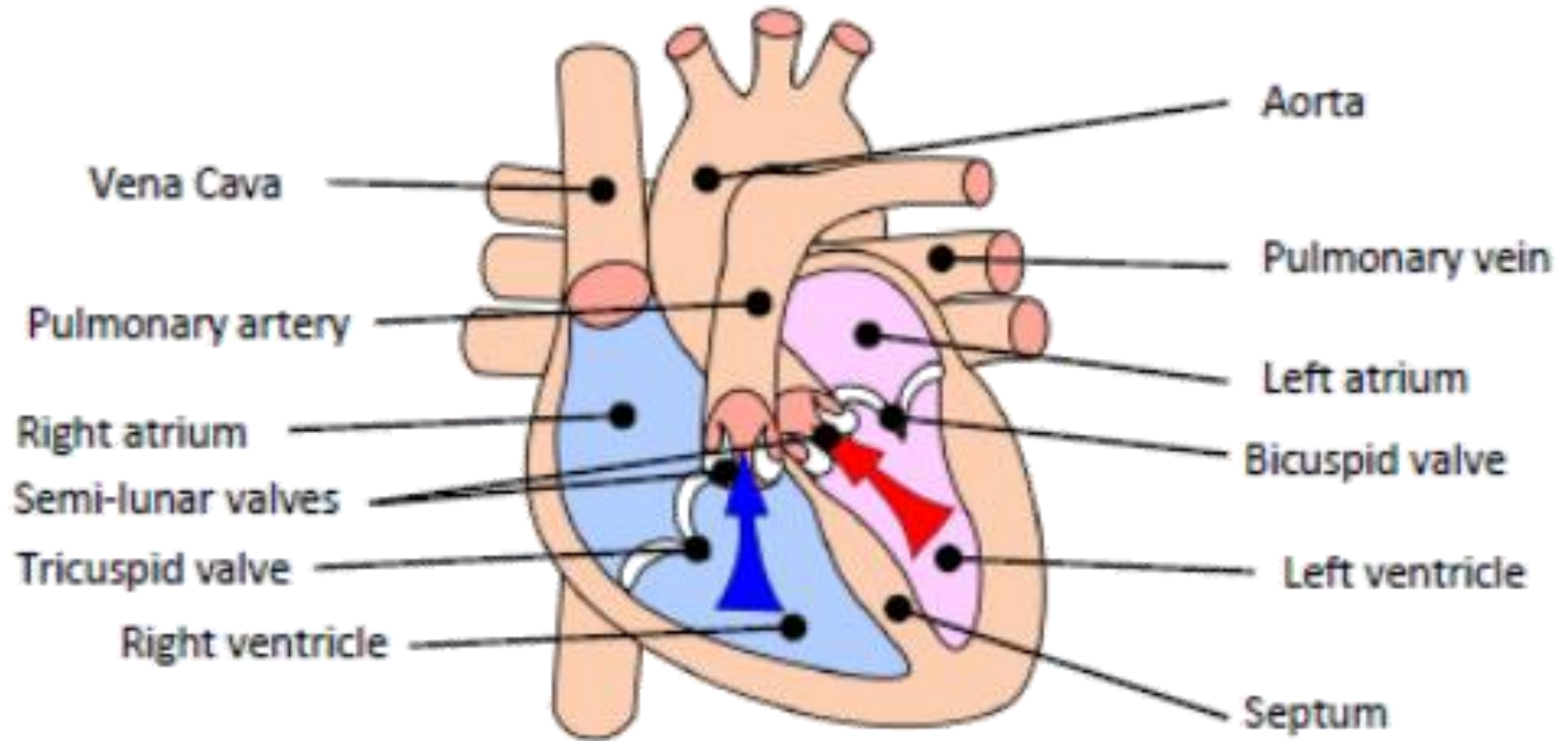
Skeletal System

Key Word	Definition
Skeletal system	Works in conjunction with the muscular system to produce movement of the limbs and body
Ligaments	Connect bone to bone
Tendons	Connect muscular muscle to bone



Deoxygenated blood = BLUE (Right side)

Oxygenated = RED (Left side)



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

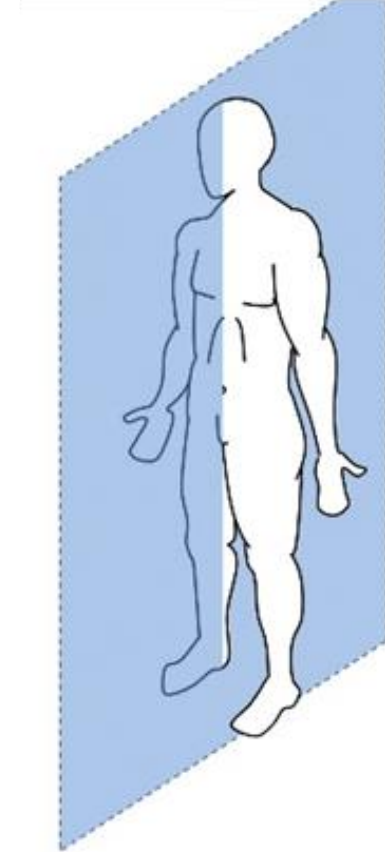
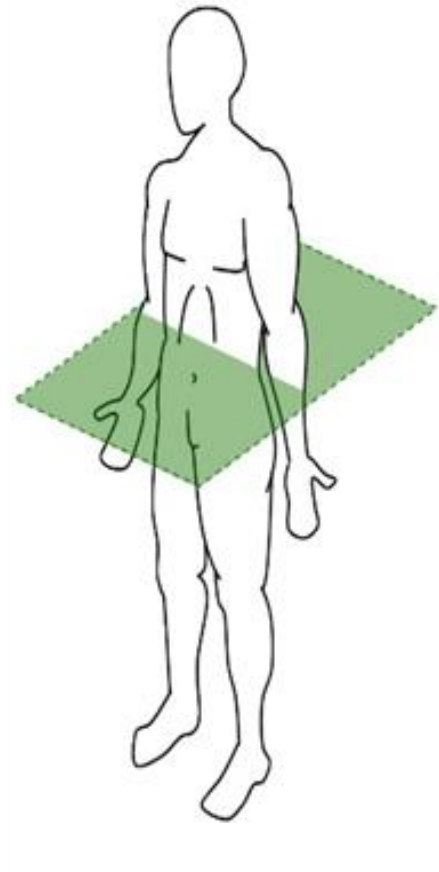
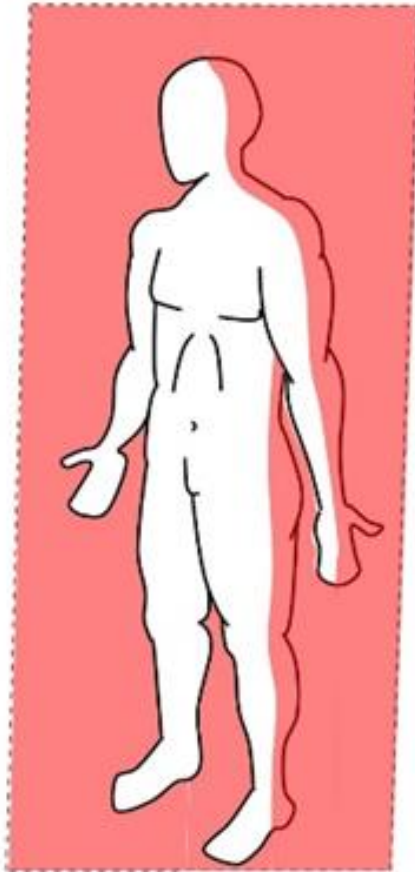
Synovial joints are freely moveable joints. There are 6 types of synovial joint:

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)

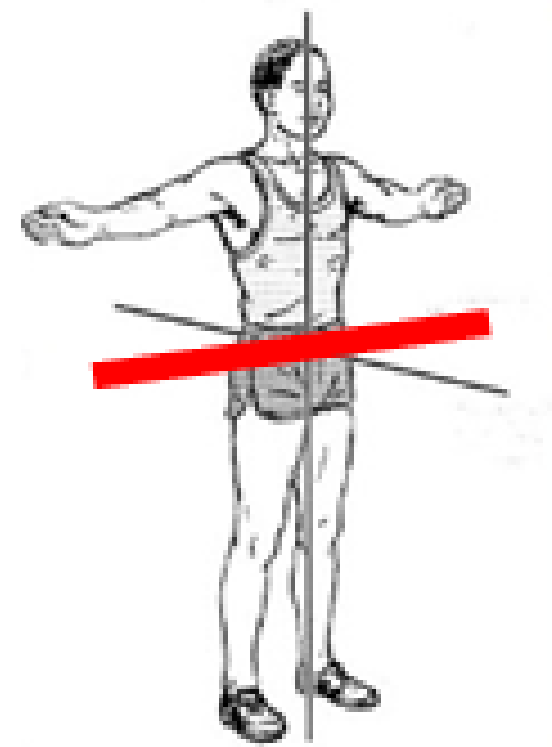
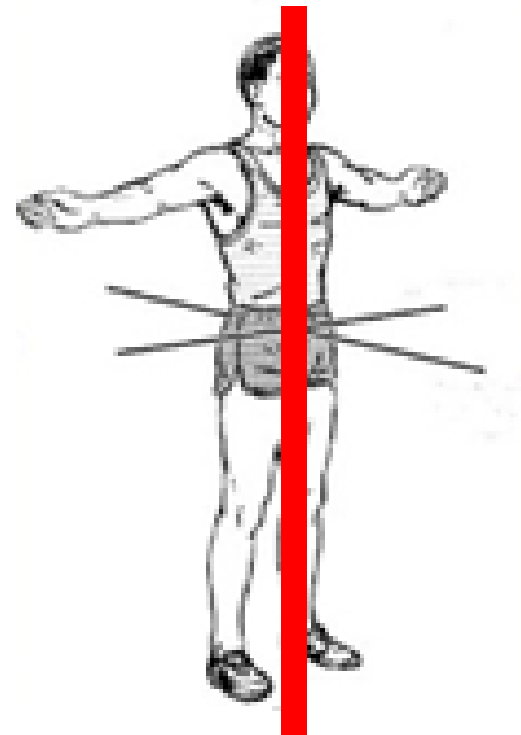
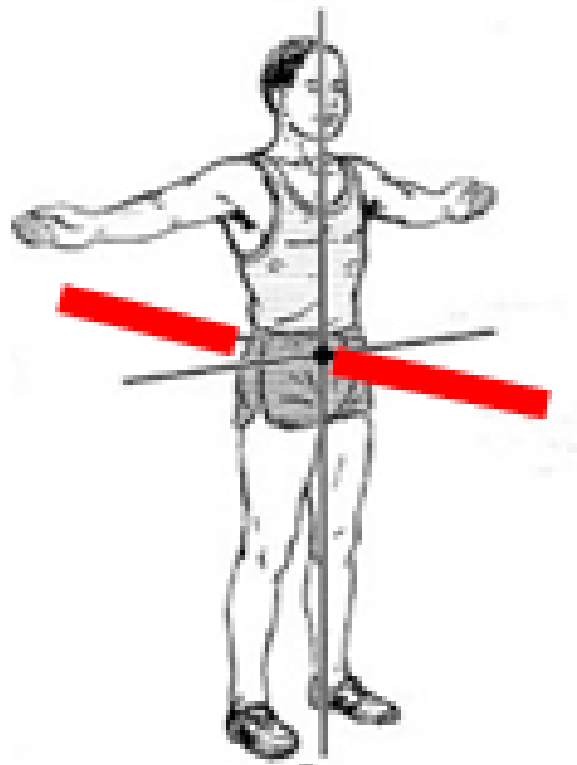
Y11 GCSE Biomechanics

Planes & Axes for movement

Plane	An imaginary line that divides the body into two
Frontal Plane (left picture)	A vertical plane that divides the body into front and back.
Transverse plane (middle picture)	A horizontal plane that divides the body into upper and lower halves.
Sagittal plane (right picture)	A vertical plane that divides the body into right and left sides.



Biomechanics	
Planes & Axes for movement	
PAxes for movement	An axis is an imaginary line at right angles to the plane
Sagittal axis (left picture)	Runs through the body horizontally from the back to front.
Vertical axis (middle picture)	Runs through the body vertically from the top to bottom.
Frontal axis (right picture)	Runs through the body horizontally from the left to right.



Year 11 GCSE	
Mental preparation	
Mental Preparation	Involves the athlete imagining themselves in an environment performing a specific activity using all of their senses
Feedback	
Feedback	Vital part of information processing which provides confidence, motivation and improves performance
Intrinsic feedback	This comes from within the performer. Kinaesthetic senses provide feelings from muscles/joints about the action
Extrinsic feedback	This comes from results and match analysis
Concurrent feedback	Information provided to the athlete during the performance
Terminal feedback	Information provided to the athlete before or after the performance

Business

Key Word	Definition
Entrepreneur	Someone who creates a business, taking on financial risks with the aim of making a profit from the business
E-commerce	Using the internet to carry out business transactions
Demographic	Relating to the population, such as average age, average income and so on
Sales revenue	The amount of money that comes in from a business's sales
Market share	The proportion of sales in a market that are taken by one business
Market segmentation	The process of breaking the whole population into smaller parts. Age, gender, occupation, lifestyle, income
Focus group	A group of people who discuss their views on a product, service advertisement or idea, either face-to-face or online
Ethics	Moral principles or standards that guide the behaviour of a person or business (Doing the right thing)
Stakeholder	Anyone who has an interest in the activities of a business, such as its workers, its suppliers, the local community and the government
Overdraft	A facility offered by a bank that allows an account holder to borrow money at short notice and go below 0 in their account for a short time.
Share capital	Money to invest in a business is raised by the business issuing shares that it then sells to those who wish to invest in the company
Break-even point	The point where revenue received meets all of the costs of the business

Key Word	Definition
Social objectives	Likely to be non-financial, such as to reduce the carbon emissions of a business or improve the quality of life for a local community
Asset	Any item of value that a business owns, such as its machinery or premises
Net cash flow	The difference between cash in e.g. revenue and cash out e.g. utility bills. (A prediction remember)
Limited liability	The level of risk is limited to the amount of money that has been invested in the business or promised as investment
Franchise	When one business gives another business permission to trade using its name and products in return for a fee and share of its profits
Product differentiation	Designing a product with some unique features that distinguish it from similar products sold by competitors
Brand loyalty	A customer's willingness to buy a product from a particular business rather than from its competitors
Business plan	A document that outlines how an entrepreneur is going to set up a new business
Target market	That group of people that a business has identified as potential customers
Budgets	Pre-set financial targets for a business to achieve, like a sales budget, or abide by, such as an expenditure budget, in a given period of time
Footfall	The number of people passing a particular location within a given time period
Labour	Workers, workforce, employees
Conflict	A serious disagreement, usually between people (stakeholders), countries or ideas

Business

Key Word	Definition
Minimum wage	The lowest legal rate of pay for employees, depending on their age and their type of employment
Globalisation	When businesses operate and in international scale and gain international influence or power
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 and services into a country from another country
Exports	The flow of goods and services out of a country to another country
Marketing mix	Product, price, promotion, place
Inflation	The costs of products and services are increasing
Interest rates	The % rate of borrowing goes up. Also savers do receive higher rates as well though
Exchange rates	The value of your £ against another can go up or down. Meaning you get more or less for your £ when buying abroad
Recession	When earnings, productivity and employment can fall within the country
Social media	Facebook, Instagram etc to promote the business products, services and customers to leave reviews

Key Word	Definition
Fixed costs	Costs that do not change with productivity
Variable costs	Costs associated with production e.g. raw materials
Legislation	Laws that impact on business e.g. Data protection, Health and safety, consumer law, minimum wage
Location	Where you choose to locate physical premises. Consider cost of rent, near competitors, near target audience, near labour and raw materials
Quantitative data	Numbers, statistics, percentages, charts—All can be easily interpreted and analysed
Qualitative data	Opinions and more in depth responses to market research
Margin of safety	Distance between current number of sales back to the breakeven level of sales.
Market research	Finding out what consumers want and/or what your competitors are doing. Primary or secondary methods can be used
Market mapping	Mapping out your competitors to see if there is a gap in the market. The criteria may be price against quality

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

Audio Format	Type	File Extension
PCM	uncompressed	.pcm
WAV (Wave)	uncompressed	.wav
AIFF	uncompressed	.aif(f)
Audio-CD-Track	uncompressed	.cda
MP3	compressed, lossy	.mp3
Ogg Vorbis	compressed, lossy	.ogg
WMA	compressed, lossy	.wma
AAC	compressed, lossy	.aac
FLAC	compressed, lossy	.flac
ALAC	compressed, lossy	.mp4/.m4

Topic Area 4	Distribution
Distribution	The process of making content available to an audience, often through various channels and platforms.
Streaming	The delivery of multimedia content in real-time over the internet, allowing users to access and consume it without downloading.
DPI (Dots Per Inch)	A measure of printing resolution, indicating the number of individual dots that can be placed in a linear inch.
PPI (Pixels Per Inch)	A measure of display resolution, indicating the number of pixels that can be accommodated in a linear inch.
Pixels	The smallest unit of a digital image, representing a single point of colour in a raster image.
Raster Images	Images composed of a grid of pixels, where each pixel contains colour information, commonly used in photography.
Bitmap Images	Another term for raster images, where each pixel is individually defined, and the file size is directly related to image dimensions.
Vector Images	Images created using mathematical equations to define shapes and lines, allowing for scalability without loss of quality.
File Compression	The reduction of file size to save storage space or speed up data transmission.
Lossy Compression	A compression method that sacrifices some data to achieve a smaller file size, often resulting in a loss of quality.
Lossless Compression	A compression method that reduces file size without sacrificing any data or image quality.
Sample Rate	The number of samples of audio taken per second, often measured in Hertz (Hz).
Bit Depth	The number of bits used to represent the color of each pixel in an image or the audio amplitude in digital audio.
Resolution	The clarity and detail of an image, often measured in terms of the number of pixels (width x height).
Frame Rate	The number of individual frames displayed per second in video footage, measured in frames per second (fps).

Key Word	Definition
Abstract expressionism	A development of abstract art which originated in New York in the 1940s and 1950s aimed at subjective emotional expression with particular emphasis on the spontaneous creative act.
Avant-garde	Avant-garde ideas, styles, and methods are very original or modern in comparison to the period in which they happen.
Chiaroscuro	An Italian term which refers to the use of the dramatic contrast of light and dark in a painting
Dadaism	An art movement formed during the First World War in reaction to the horrors and folly of the war, in which the work produced is often satirical and nonsensical.
Futurism	An artistic and social movement that originated in Italy in the early twentieth century. It emphasised speed, technology, youth, and violence, and objects such as the car, the aeroplane, and the industrial city
Impressionism	A style of painting associated mainly with French artists of the late nineteenth century, such as Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Claude Monet, and Pierre-Auguste Renoir. Impressionist painting seeks to re-create the artist's or viewer's general impression of a scene.
Minimalism	A style that uses pared-down design elements (uncomplicated, kept purposefully simple
Photorealism	A genre of art that encompasses painting, drawing and other graphic media, in which an artist studies a photograph and then attempts to reproduce the image as realistically as possible in another medium.
Still life	One of the principal genres (subject types) of Western art – essentially, the subject matter of a still life painting or sculpture is anything that does not move or is dead.

Promoting and Pitching	
Target Audience	The target audience refers to the specific group of audience members who would most benefit from your production. Researching and understanding your target audience is an important factor in tailoring your production's content, design and characters to the needs and interest of your audience.
Pitch	A pitch is a presentation of an idea to a group of people who can help turn the idea into a production/performance/event.
Arts Commission	This is where an individual or organisation funds an artist to create a piece of work based on their specifications.
Artistic Intention	This is the overarching aim which is communicated clearly to the audience.
Market Research	This is the process of gaining information about your chosen target audience through collecting data to help reveal key trends.
Public Relations	This is the process of promoting the production with a key focus on image and relaying key product information to the audience.
Arts Organisations	
Arts Council England	An arts council is a government or private non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the arts; mainly by funding local artists, awarding prizes, and organizing arts events.
BBFC	This stands for the British Board of Film Classification. This organization is responsible for censorship of all films content released. Furthermore, they determine the age classification given to film/DVD releases.

Stage Roles	
SM ASM	Stage Manager is responsible for the running of the show and is responsible for the stage. Assistant Stage Manager.
Director	ARTISTIC DIRECTOR – They may be involved in the directing of the show and the programming of a venue. TECHNICAL DIRECTOR – This involves overseeing the technical requirements of a production.
Stage Crew	The stage crew are a team of members who take responsibility for moving any scenery and props.
Actor	The actor is the person whose role it is to play a character
Stage Terms	
Strike	Striking the set and rigging at the end of a production run.
Blocking	The precise planning of how actors will move about the stage. Usually planned by the director and initiated in rehearsal and recorded in the stage manager's book.
Auditorium	The auditorium is a room that enables an audience to hear and watch performances.
Curtain Call	The curtain call occurs at the end of a production when one or more performers return to the stage to be recognized by the audience for their contribution to the piece.

Year 11 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.			

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.			

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.			

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.			

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