



Year 11 Knowledge Organiser HT2

Knowledge is Power

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Week 1 – Key Terms

Form	Form refers to the type of poem, length of lines and stanzas, rhyme and rhythm.
Structure	Structure is the order of ideas in a poem; what the poet focuses on in the beginning, middle and end
Language	Language relates to the use of device.
Imagery	Language that creates a picture in the readers mind.
Tone	The mood or feelings suggested by the way the poem is written.

Week 2 – Key Terms

Blank verse	Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines.
Plosive	“b”, “p”, “t” and “d” sounds – which can be harsh, aggressive or shocking.
Sibilance	Repeated “s” sounds – most often caused by “s” “ss” and “c”.
Juxtaposition	Two things being placed together for contrasting effect.
Semantic field	A set of words relating to the same topic.

Week 3 – Devices

Pathetic Fallacy	Pathetic Fallacy is the attribution of human emotion to the weather or environment. It is often used to make the environment reflect the inner experience of the narrator.
Enjambment	Enjambment is the running-over of a sentence or phrase from one poetic line to the next.
Alliteration	Alliteration is when the same sound or letter is found at the beginning of words next to each other.
Symbolism	Symbolism is when an object stands for something else.
Stacked adjectives	Stacked adjectives are a number of adjectives, one after the other.

Week 4 - Theme: Longing

Loves Philosophy	“why not I with thine?”
Sonnet 29- ‘I think of thee!’	“renew thy presence; as a strong tree should”
The Farmers Bride	“Tis but a stair betwixt us”
Letters From Yorkshire	“is your life more real because you dig and sow?”
Eden Rock	“They Beckon to me from the other bank”

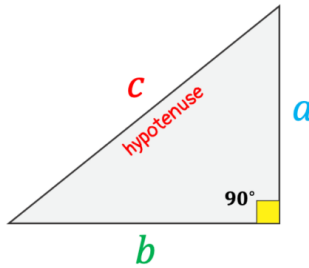
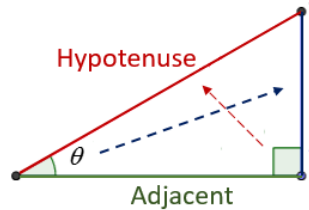
Week 5 - Theme: Family Relationships

Walking away	“Like a winged seed loosened from its parents stem”
Mother Any Distance	“your fingertips still pinch the last one-hundredth of an inch”
Before You Were Mine	“those high-heeled red shows, relics”
Eden Rock	“she pours tea from a Thermos, the milk straight from an old H.P sauce bottle”
Follower	“I stumbled in his hob-nailed wake”

Week 6 - Theme: Romantic Love

Sonnet 29- ‘I think of thee!’	“Renew thy presence; as a strong tree should”
Loves Philosophy	“see the mountains kiss high heaven”
Porphyria’s Lover	“That moment she was mine, mine”
Singh Song!	“Is half di cost ov yoo baby”
Winter Swans	“our hands, that had, somehow, swum the distance between us”

Maths – Foundation and Higher

Key Term	Definition	Method																								
Pythagoras' Theorem	A method we use to find missing sides in right angled triangles.	 <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px;"> $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ ★ $a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$ ★ $b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$ 																								
Trigonometry	A method we use to find missing sides and angles in right angled triangles.	<p style="text-align: center;">SOHCAHTOA</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOH $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$ CAH $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$ TOA $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$ 																								
Exact trigonometric values	Exact trig values are the exact trigonometric values for certain angles that you are expected to know for GCSE mathematics.	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">sin</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">cos</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black;">2</td> </tr> </table>		0	30	45	60	90	sin	0	1	2	3	4	cos	4	3	2	1	0		2				
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sin	0	1	2	3	4																					
cos	4	3	2	1	0																					
	2																									

<u>Vectors</u>	
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	<p>A column vector is written in this format:</p> $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ <p>x = right (+) and left (-) movement y = up (+) and down (-) movement</p>
<u>Transformations</u>	
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.

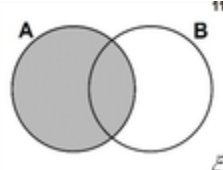
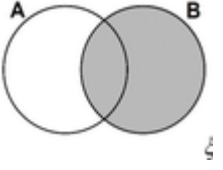
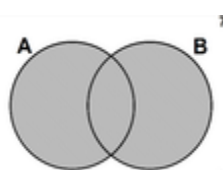
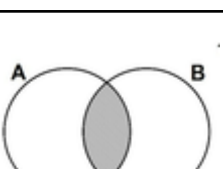
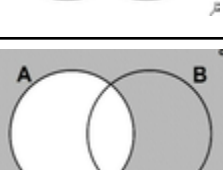
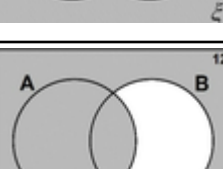
Maths – Foundation and Higher

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.

Interior Angle 65°
Exterior Angle 115°
 180°

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	$(n - 2) \times 180 = \text{sum of interior angles}$

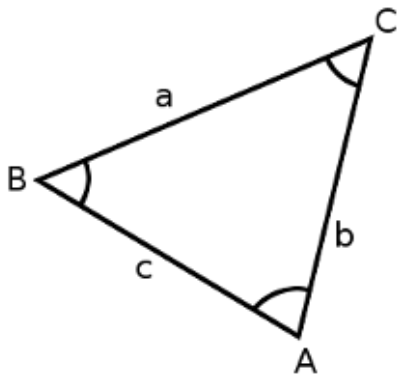
Names and properties of polygons	
Pentagon	5 sides and angles
Hexagon	6 sides and angles
Heptagon	7 sides and angles
Octagon	8 sides and angles
Nonagon	9 sides and angles
Decagon	10 sides and angles

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 only

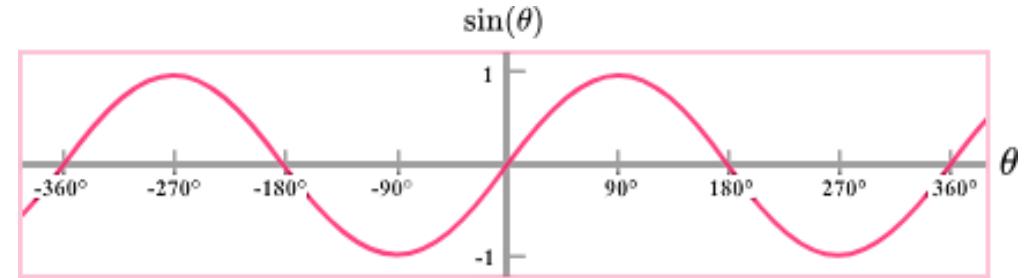
Advanced Trigonometry

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	$\frac{1}{2} ab \sin(C)$



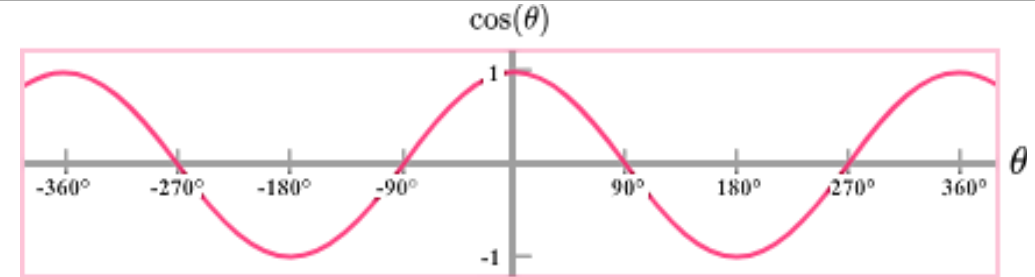
Trigonometric Graphs

$$y = \sin(x)$$



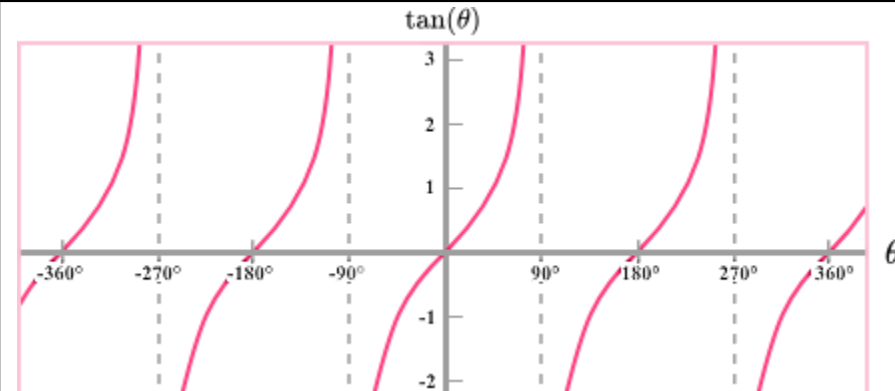
- Graph is a continuous curve and repeats every 360°
- Passes through (0, 0)
- Maximum point of 1, minimum point of -1

$$y = \cos(x)$$

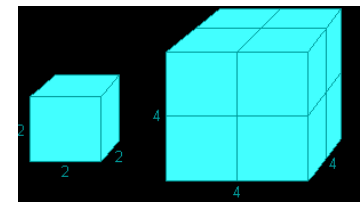
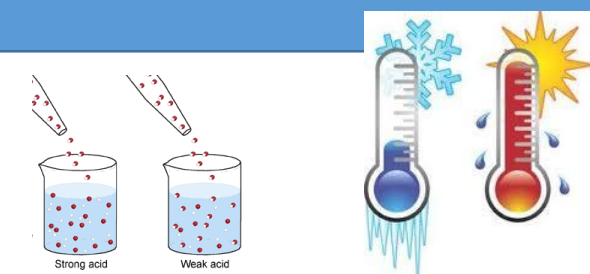


- Graph is a continuous curve and repeats every 360°
- Passes through (0, 1)
- Maximum point of 1, minimum point of -1

$$y = \tan(x)$$



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



Quantity	Unit
Mass	Grams (g)
Volume	cm ³
Rate of reaction	Grams per cm ³ (g/cm ³) HT: moles per second (mol/s)

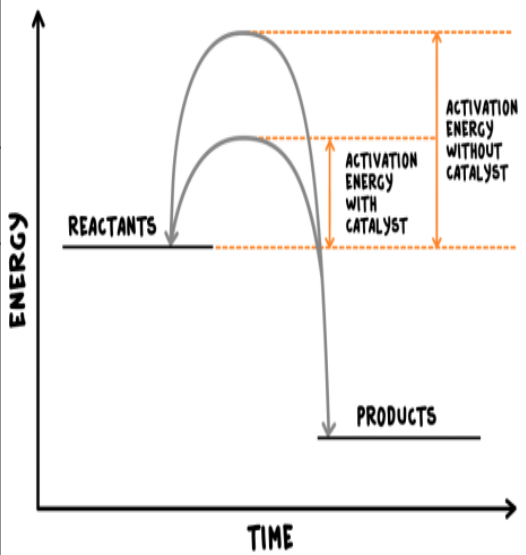
Rate of chemical reaction	<i>This can be calculated by measuring the quantity of reactant used or product formed in a given time.</i>	Rate = $\frac{\text{quantity of reactant used}}{\text{time taken}}$ Rate = $\frac{\text{quantity of product formed}}{\text{time taken}}$
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Collision theory	<i>Chemical reactions can only occur when reacting particles collide with each other with sufficient energy.</i>	Increasing the temperature increases the frequency of collisions and makes the collisions more energetic, therefore increasing the rate of reaction.
Activation energy	<i>This is the minimum amount of energy colliding particles in a reaction need in order to react.</i>	Increasing the concentration , pressure (gases) and surface area (solids) of reactions increases the frequency of collisions, therefore increasing the rate of reaction.

Factors which affect the rate of reaction

Describe how to increase the surface area of a substance	Breaking a substance down into smaller pieces increases the surface area	
Explain how increasing the surface area affects the rate of reaction	As the surface area is increased the rate of reaction increases , because there are more reactant particles exposed so more successful collisions in a given time	
Explain how increasing the concentration affects the rate of reaction	As the concentration is increased the rate of reaction increases , because there are more reactant particles in a given volume so more successful collisions in a given time	
Explain how increasing the temperature affects the rate of reaction	As the temperature is increased the rate of reaction increases , because more reactant particles have the activation energy needed so more successful collisions in a given time	
Define the term 'catalyst'	A catalyst is a chemical which speeds up the rate of reaction without getting used up	
Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using a catalyst	Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the rate of reaction • do not get used up • only small amounts are needed 	Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • often rare metals which can be expensive • catalyst can become poisoned by impurities in reactants

Catalyst	A catalyst changes the rate of a chemical reaction but is not used in the reaction.
Enzymes	These are biological catalysts.
How do they work?	A catalyst provides an alternative pathway with a lower activation energy so more particles have the required activation energy needed for a successful collision

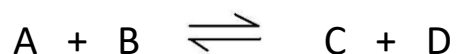


Reversible reactions

Reversible reactions

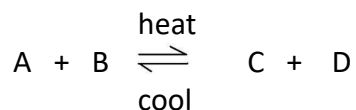
In some chemical reactions, the products can react again to re-form the reactants.

Representing reversible reactions



The direction

The direction of reversible reactions can be changed by changing conditions:



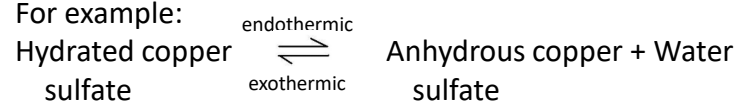
Equilibrium in reversible reactions

When a reversible reaction occurs in apparatus which prevents the escape of reactants and products, equilibrium is reached when the forward and reverse reactions occur exactly at the same rate.

Energy changes and reversible reactions

If one direction of a reversible reaction is exothermic, the opposite direction is endothermic. The same amount of energy is transferred in each case.

For example:



Changing conditions and equilibrium (HT)

The relative amounts of reactants and products at equilibrium depend on the conditions of the reaction.

Le Chatelier's Principles

States that when a system experiences a disturbance (change in condition), it will respond to restore a new equilibrium state.

Changing concentration

If the concentration of a reactant is increased, more products will be formed .
If the concentration of a product is decreased, more reactants will react.

Changing temperature

If the temperature of a system at equilibrium is increased:

- Exothermic reaction = products decrease
- Endothermic reaction = products increase

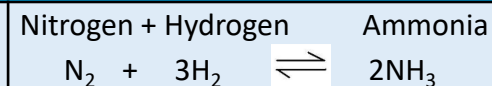
Changing pressure (gaseous reactions)

For a gaseous system at equilibrium:

- Pressure increase = equilibrium position shifts to side of equation with smaller number of molecules.
- Pressure decrease = equilibrium position shifts to side of equation with larger number of molecules.

The Haber Process : CHEMISTRY ONLY

Write the word and symbol equations for the Haber process



State the sources of the raw materials used in the Haber process

Nitrogen - The atmosphere
Hydrogen - Natural gas

Explain the conditions which would give the highest yield of ammonia

Decreasing the temperature would cause the position of equilibrium to oppose the change and increase the temperature by favouring the exothermic reaction (forward reaction)

Increasing the pressure would cause the position of equilibrium to oppose the change and decrease the pressure by favouring the side with fewer molecules (forward reaction)

Explain why a low temperature is not used during the Haber process

A low temperature is not used because the rate of reaction would be too slow

Explain why a high pressure is not used during the Haber process

A high pressure is not used as it would cost too much money to generate a high pressure

Spanish

Spanish	English
Soy..	I am..
Me gustaría ser más verde	I would like to be greener
Siempre apago la luz	I always turn off the light
Reciclo la basura cada día	I recycle rubbish every day
Creo que soy...	I think I am...
Quiero ser más...	I want to be more....
Tengo que ahorrar energía en casa.	I have to save energy at home...
La contaminación del aire es muy preocupante	Air pollution is very concerning
Tenemos que cuidar el planeta	We have to look after the planet
Ayer reciclé el vidrio y el plástico	Yesterday I recycled the glass and the plastic.
Me preocupa mucho el problema del calentamiento global...	I am really worried about the problem of global warming
Muchos países se enfrentan a graves problemas sociales.	Lots of countries face serious social problems
Es un gran problema a nivel mundial que afecta a muchos países.	It's a big problem that affects many countries
¡Qué verde!	How green !
La basura	rubbish

Spanish	English
Los recursos	resources
El mundo	The world
La escasez de agua	The scarcity of water
El efecto invernadero	The Greenhouse effect
¡Qué malgasto!	What a waste !
Los desechos	waste
El medio ambiente	The environment
La deforestación	Deforestation
El hambre	Hunger
La sequía	drought
Si pudiera, reciclaría toda mi basura....	If I could, I would recycle all my rubbish...
Si tuviera el dinero, Compraría un coche eléctrico.	If I were to have the money I would buy an electric car.
quiero ahorrar energía	I want to save energy
los efectos del calentamiento global.	The greenhouse effect
intento reciclar todo lo posible	I intend to recycle everthing possible
deberíamos ahorrar la energía	We should save energy
la energía renovable.	Renewable energy

History

Key Words/ Individuals

Key Words/ Individuals	
Poor Laws	Laws introduced from 1601 to deal with the growing problem of poverty.
Pauper	The poorest members of society who were unable to find work.
Enclosure	An area surrounded by a barrier.
Rack Renting	Demanding an excessive or extortionate rent from a tenant or for a property.
Inflation	A currency becoming worth less, shown through rapidly rising prices.
Urban	Relating to a town or city.
Deserving Poor	People who were poor through no fault of their own; the old, sick or wounded or people who tried to find work but were not able to.
Almshouse	Charity building set up to provide food and rest for the poor.
Undeserving Poor	Dishonest poor people who tried to trick others out of their money.
Stocks	Method of punishment for begging and other crimes; criminals would be held by the hands and feet while people threw things at them.
House of Correction	Where beggars would be forced to spend the night as punishment.

Key Events

Key Events	
1576	Elizabeth sent a loan of £100,000 to the Netherlands with a promise of an army if needed
1576	Poor Relief Act—tries to tackle the problem of vagabonds
1577	Elizabeth tasks Sir Francis Drake with travelling around the world and bringing back gold, silver, spices and anything else to make England rich
1580	Sir Francis Drake returns to England with £400,000 of Spanish treasure. He is knighted on the deck of the Golden Hind
1581	Parliament passes strict legislation against Roman Catholics with heavy fines for hearing Mass
1585	Walter Raleigh colonised Virginia
1585	All Catholic Priests ordered to leave England
1587	'Singeing of the King of Spain's Beard'. Sir Francis Drake plunders and destroys Spanish ships at the Battle of Cadiz
1587	Mary Queen of Scots is executed for treason
1588	Phillip II of Spain launches the 'Invincible Armada'
1589	Slave Trade English merchants found the Guinea company to traffic in slaves from Africa's Guinea coast
17 December 1601	Elizabethan 'Poor Law' is passed. Elizabethan Poor Law charges the parishes by providing for the needy

Geography

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

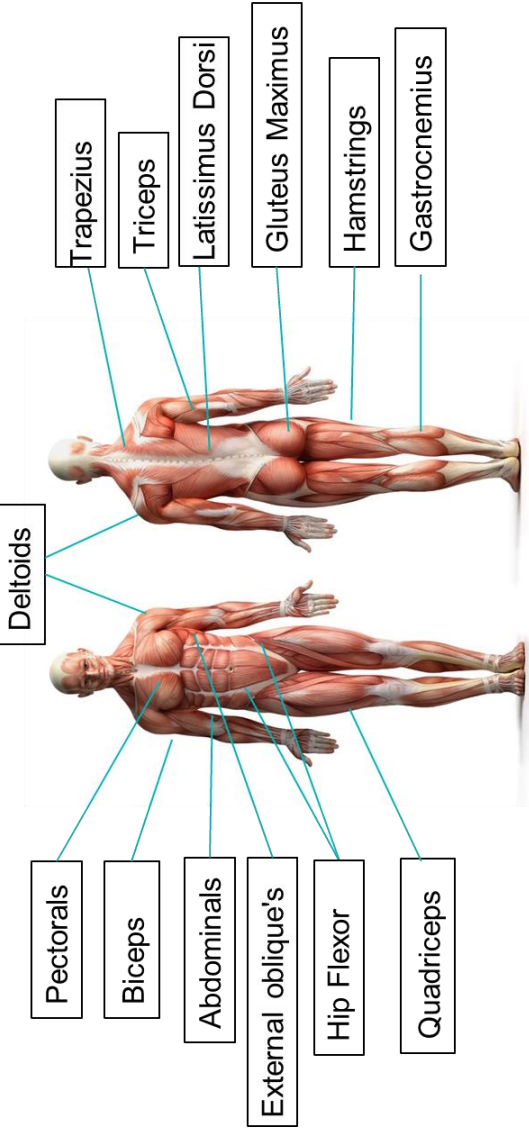
Performing Arts

Drama Devices	
Thought Tracking	The character steps out of the scene to reveal their inner thoughts to the audience.
Monologue	A speech presented by a single character which expresses the thoughts of the character.
Narration	Speaking directly to the audience to give them information.
Still Image	A non-moving image. (A freeze frame is a moment that has been paused)
Cross Cutting	Two scenes taking place on the stage at the same time, each scene stopping to allow the other scene to take place.
Body Propping	Creating props using the actors rather than using props.
Choral Speaking	Speaking as a group. Often used in Greek Chorus and Artaud's work.
Mime	The use of movement to tell a story.
Soundscape	Place, time, mood and atmosphere can be created with recorded or live sound and the voices of the actors on stage.

Frantic Assembly 1994 – Present	
Style of Theatre	Physical Theatre
Technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair duet • Hymn hands • Lifts • Walk the grid • Mirroring • Round-By-Through
Belief	Wanted to create non-realistic theatre through movement and music.

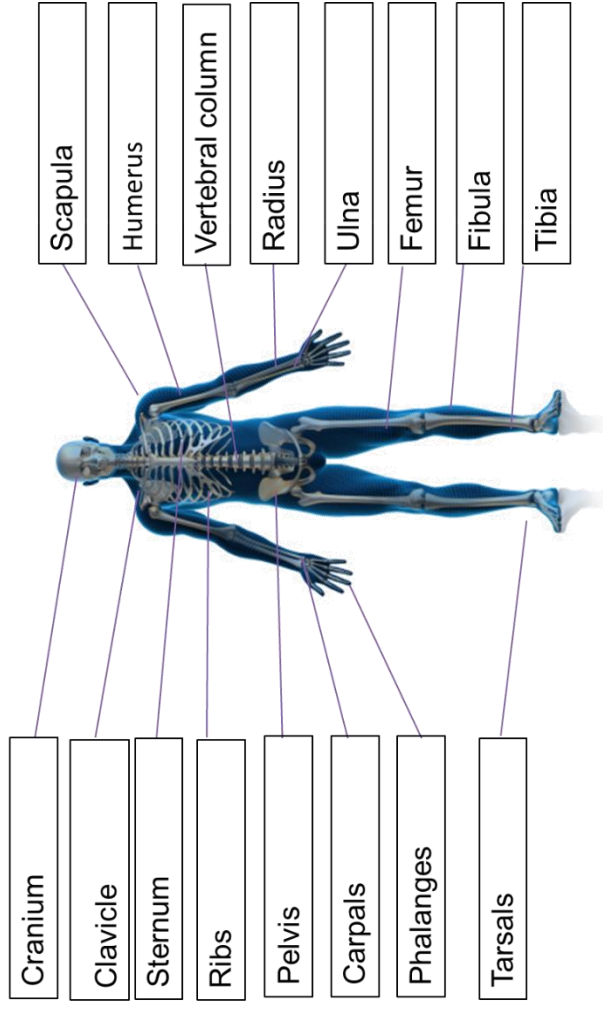
Constantin Stanislavski 1863 - 1938	
Style of Theatre	Naturalism
Technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fourth wall • Emotional memory • The magic 'if' • Sense memory • Objectives • Given circumstances • Subtext • Method of physical actions
Belief	Audiences should emotionally connect with the characters. Theatre should be believable.

Muscular System

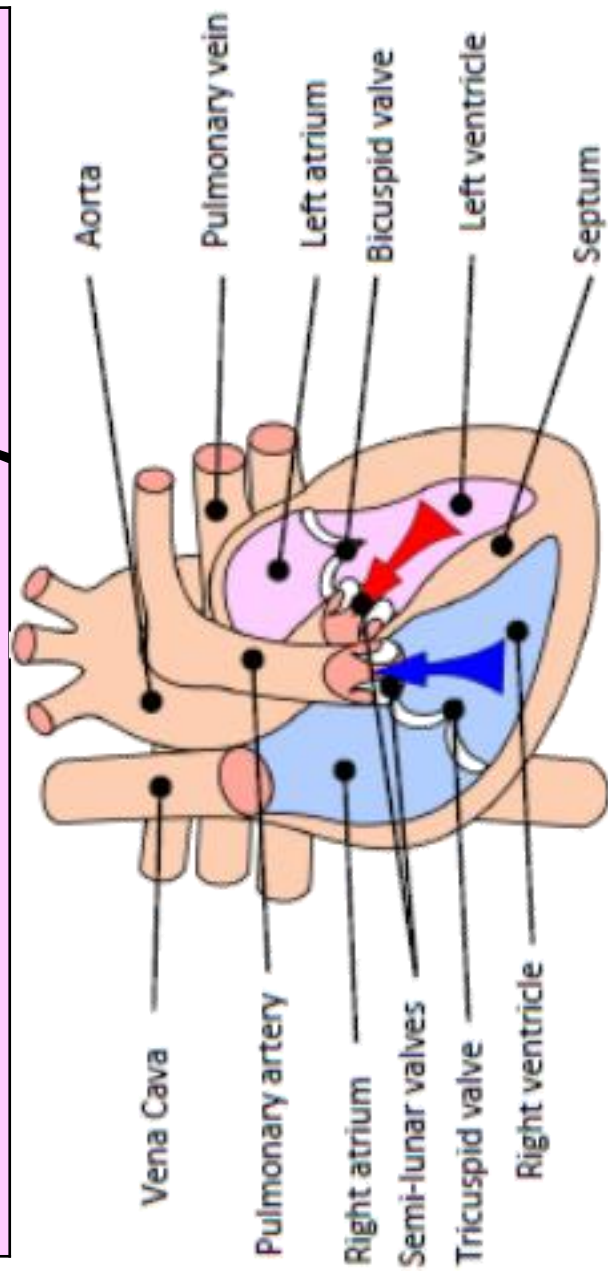


PE

Skeletal System



Cardiovascular System



<u>Muscular System</u>	
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
<u>Skeletal System</u>	
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
<u>Cardiovascular System</u>	
Deoxygenated blood	Blue, right side
Oxygenated blood	Red, left side

Cardiovascular System – Components of blood

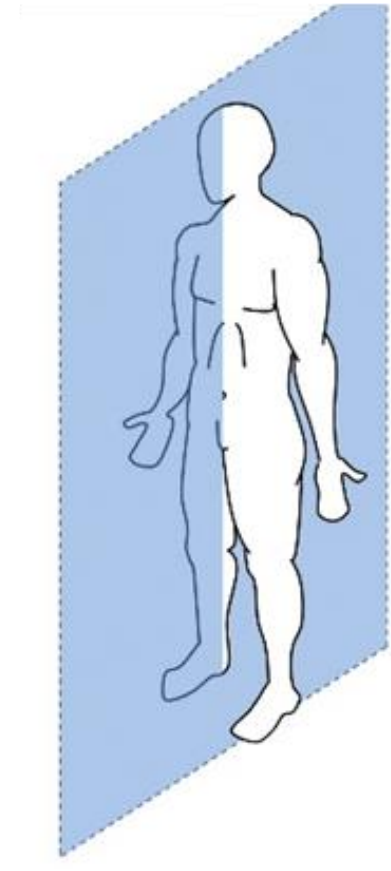
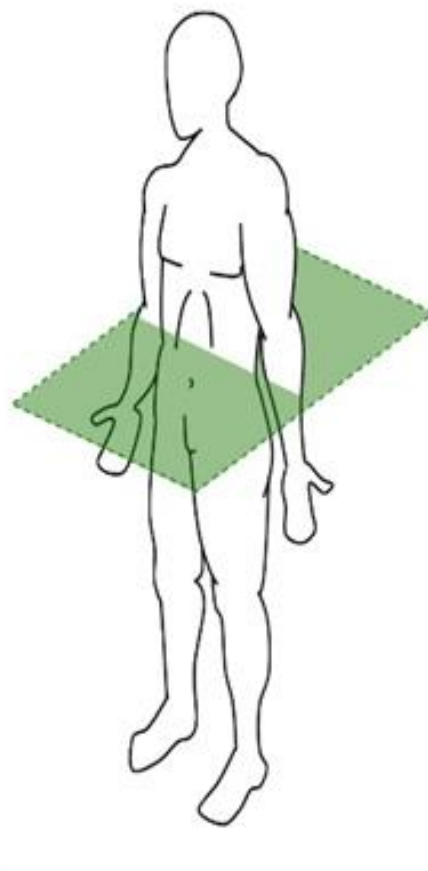
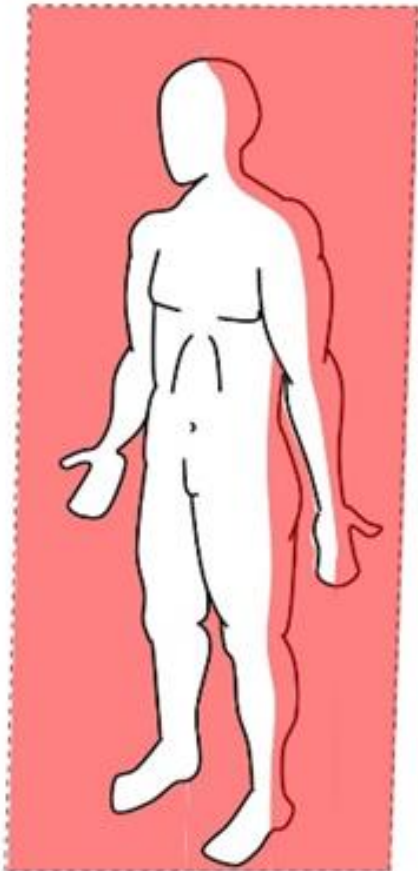
Red blood cells	Carry oxygen from the lungs to the working muscles + Removes CO ₂ .
Haemoglobin	A protein that binds and carries oxygen molecules.
White blood cells	Are part of the immune system and fight disease and infection.
Platelets	Blood platelets are formed in the bone marrow and are essential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

Blood Vessels

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

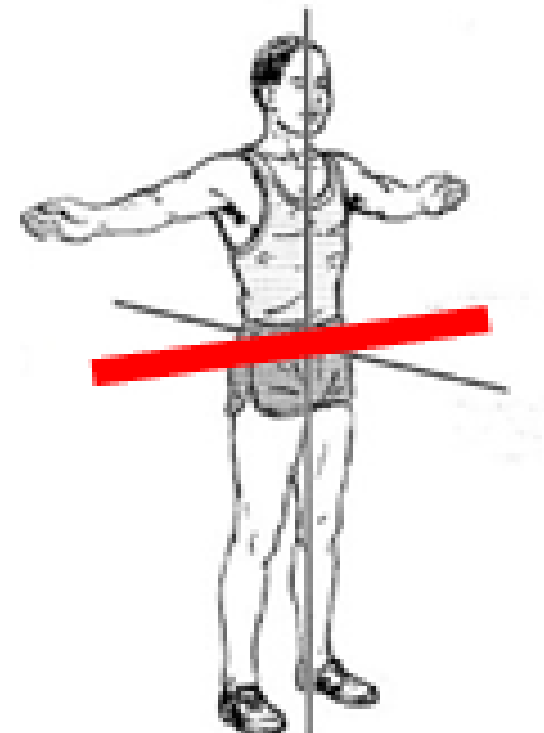
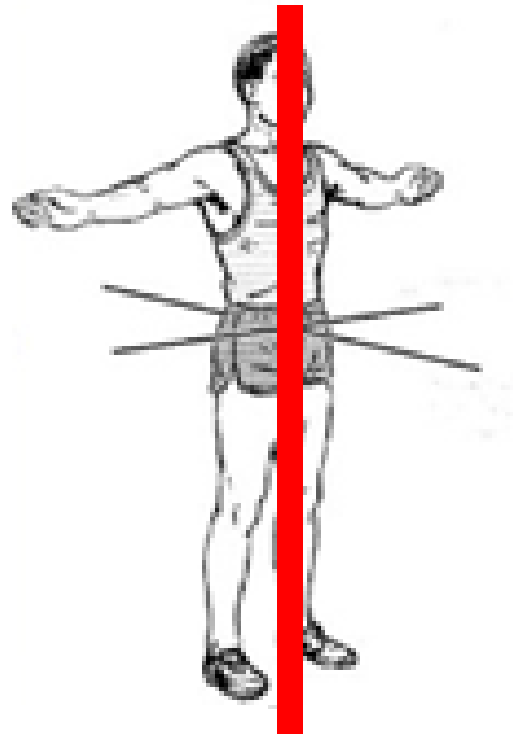
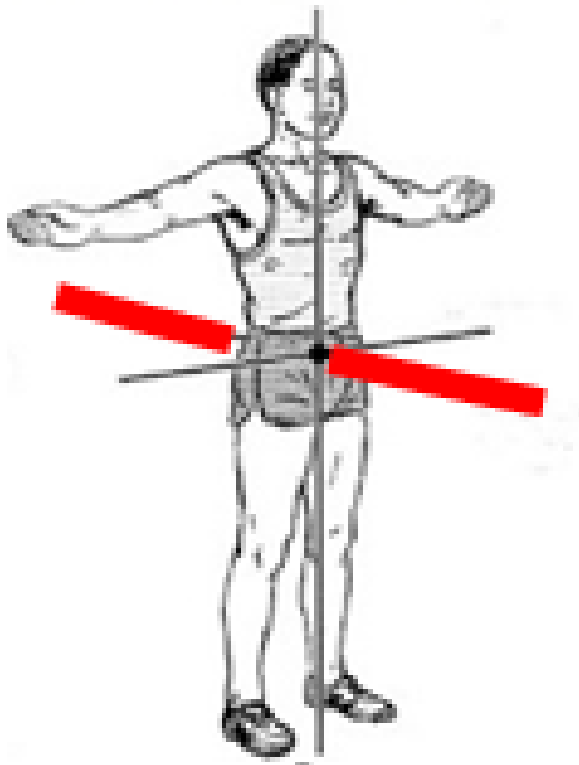
Planes & Axes for movement

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.



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.



METHODS OF BUSINESS GROWTH & THEIR IMPACT

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

BUSINESS & GLOBALISATION

GLOBALISATION	When businesses operate on an international scale & gain international influence or power.
IMPORTS	The flow of goods & services into a country from another country.
EXPORTS	The flow of goods & services out of a country to another country.
DOMESTICALLY	At home, or within a business's home country.
TARIFF	A tax imposed on imports or exports
PROTECTIONIST MEASURES	An action taken by a government to reduce the flow of imports into the country.
TRADING BLOC	A group of country's that agree to act together to promote trade between themselves. E.g. The EU, NAFTA, ASEAN.
LOCALISE	Adapt to suit the local area & its needs, particularly in terms of culture, language or geographical location.
MARKETING MIX	The combination of the 4Ps of marketing.

ETHICS, THE ENVIRONMENT & BUSINESS

ETHICS	Moral principles or standards that guide the behaviour of a person or business.
STAKEHOLDER	Anyone who has an interest in a business.
TRADE OFF	A balance between two different or opposing objectives, such as making a profit & spending money on ethical activities that will enhance the business's reputation.
PROFIT MARGIN	The proportion of revenue left over after costs have been deducted.
GREEN AUDIT	A detailed review of a business's impact on the environment.
SUSTAINABILITY	Acting to ensure that natural resources are used responsibly, to protect the environment for future generations.
PRESSURE GROUP	A group who join together to try to influence business or government policy for a given cause.
BOYCOTT	Refusing to buy from or interact with a business.
VIRAL MARKETING	Using online channels, such as video-sharing or social media sites, to spread a campaign message by encouraging people to share it with friends.
LOBBYING	Trying to influence the governments or other organisations.

OCR Imedia -2.2

Visualisation Diagram	A visual representation of what the final product will look like. It will be represented by an image of the product and annotations of the design.
Storyboard	A visual representation that shows the flow of scenes that occur in a timeline and the chronological succession of events.
Mood Board	A collection of sample materials and products created using paper / cards on a notice board or with digital media software.
Script	A piece of written work that can be for a movie, audio, audio-visual product or screenplay showing the spoken words and actions of characters at specific times.
Work Plan	A document used to plan the order in which work will be done.
Test Plan	A document that outlines tests to be carried out on the final product.
Client	The person or company who has asked for the media product to be made.
Client Brief	The project brief which is produced for a design team detailing detailed requirements from the client.

OCR Imedia – 4.1

Target Audience	This is a group of people identified as likely customers for the digital product
Advertising Product	A product made with the intention of selling a product
Education Product	A product made with the intention of teaching about a subject
Entertainment Product	A product made with the intention of entertaining the audience
File format	Are extensions added to file names when saving documents on a computer. e.g. docx, pptx, xlsx, htm, pdf, txt, jpg, png, gif, tiff, wmv, mp4, wa
File compression	Is when file sizes are made smaller by computers, smaller files are quicker to email and transfer
Lossless file compression	Retains data that allows the file to be restored later to its original quality and condition
Lossy compression	When file sizes are reduced some data is lost, so it is difficult to restore the file to the original condition if needed
House Style /Brand Identity	The common layout, colours and fonts. Is the same across mediums so audience recognise the brand

Cooking and Nutrition

Key Word	Definition
Anaemia	A disease caused by lack of vitamin C and iron which means insufficient red blood cells are formed so not enough oxygen can be carried around the body in the blood.
Reference Intake (RI)	The recommended quantity of a nutrient that an adult should eat every day
Rickets	A disease caused by poor bone strength where the bones bend during formation
Antioxidant	A substance which helps prevent harmful chemicals such as pollutants from the air, entering the body and causing harm
Correct nutrients	All the key nutrients needed for a balanced diet
Saturated fats	These fats usually come from animal sources and can be harmful to health
Unsaturated fats	These fats usually come from plant sources and can be good for health
Protein alternatives	Sources of protein other than meat that are suitable for vegetarians
Nutrition	A study of what people eat and how all the nutrients in foods work together in the body
Nutrients	Natural chemical substances in foods that are essential for body growth, function and health
Macro-Nutrients	Nutrients needed by the body in large amounts
Micro-Nutrients	Nutrients needed in the body in smaller amounts
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
Osteoporosis	A disease caused by lack of vitamin D and calcium where the bone degenerates and new bone is not created. The bones become weak and break easily
Anaemia	A disease caused by lack of Vitamin C and iron which means insufficient red blood cells are formed, so not enough oxygen can be carried around the body in the blood, causing tiredness
Soluble Fibre	This slows down the digestive process and can help lower blood sugar and cholesterol levels
Insoluble fibre	This absorbs water and helps prevent constipation

Art

Key Word	Definition
Art movement	An art movement is a tendency or style in art with a specific common philosophy or goal, followed by a group of artists during a specific period of time.
Landscape	all the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal.
Zooming	change smoothly from a long shot to a close-up or vice versa.
Concept theme	Concepts are defined as abstract ideas
Context	the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood.
Juxtaposed	place or deal with close together for contrasting effect.
Viewpoint	a position giving a good view.
Perspective	the art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.
Obscured	keep from being seen; conceal.

Graphic Design

Key Word	Definition
Concept	Concepts are defined as abstract ideas
Brand	A brand is a name, term, design, symbol or any other feature that distinguishes one seller's good or service from those of other sellers
Identity	Identity is the qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterize a person or group.
Logo	A logo is a graphic mark, emblem, or symbol used to aid and promote public identification and recognition. It may be of an abstract or figurative design or include the text of the name it represents as in a wordmark.
Colour psychology	Colour psychology is the study of hues as a determinant of human behavior. Carl Jung has been credited as one of the pioneers in this field for his explorations into the properties and meanings of colours in our lives.
Illustration	An illustration is a decoration, interpretation or visual explanation of a text, concept or process, designed for integration in print and digital published media, such as posters, flyers, magazines, books, teaching materials, animations, video games and films.
Art work	paintings, drawings, or other artistic works
Target audience	a particular group at which a product such as a film or advertisement is aimed
Packaging	the presentation of a person or thing in an advantageous way.
Product	a thing or person that is the result of an action or process.
Design brief	A design brief is a document for a design project developed by a person or team in consultation with the client/customer.