



# Yr 11

# Support Evening

# Resource Pack



**Y11 Classics Mock Preparation: Full break down of Myth and Religion content and prescribed sources**

<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>AREA</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>PRESCRIBED SOURCES</b>
Gods	Responsibilities and symbols, representation in art	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zeus, Hera, Demeter, Poseidon, Hephaistos, Apollo, Artemis, Athena, Aphrodite, Ares, Dionysus, Hestia, Hermes, Hades</li> </ul>	
		Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, Mercury, Mars, Pluto, Apollo, Juno, Venus, Minerva, Diana, Bacchus, Vesta, Ceres</li> </ul>	
The Universal Hero: Heracles/Hercules.	The myths and typical representations	Greece: Heracles and Olympia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heracles as founder of Olympic games</li> <li>The 12 labours of Heracles as represented on Temple of Zeus at Olympia,</li> <li>Homeric hymn to Heracles, the Lion Hearted.</li> </ul>	Homeric hymn to Heracles, the Lion Hearted. Visual/Material evidence
		Rome: Hercules in Ovid and Virgil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Myth of Hercules and Cacus, and Hercules as protector of Rome.</li> <li>Battles with Achelous and Nessus, and the death of Hercules.</li> </ul>	Ovid 9 Aeneid 8
Religion and the City: Temples.	Temples and their use, including the position of the altar, temple layout; the naos/cella and cult statue; use by worshippers; roles and responsibilities of priests in worship and sacrifice; the purpose of sacrifice; officials; animals.	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Parthenon and Temple of Zeus at Olympia.</li> <li>The hieres and hieria (priests and priestesses); the mantis (prophet). Animal sacrifice.</li> </ul>	Visual/Material evidence
		Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Temple of Fortune Virilis (Portunus) and the Pantheon.</li> <li>The Pontiffs and Pontifex Maximus; the Augurs/Augures; the Vestal Virgins.</li> <li>Animal sacrifice; the Haruspex.</li> </ul>	Visual/Material evidence
Myth and the City: Foundation Stories	Ancient Greek and Roman belief about how Athens and Rome were founded by their associated heros, including how and why the	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The naming of Athens: Poseidon and Athena.</li> <li>The adventures of Theseus: as displayed on the Theseus kylix</li> </ul>	Visual/Material evidence

	myths are depicted at they are; what they myths meant to the city; the roles of the hero; the role of the gods.	Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The founding of the Roman Race: Aeneas' leadership of the Trojans; arrival and settlement in Italy; the founding of Alba Longa and the line of kings.</li> <li>• The founding of Rome: Romulus and Remus</li> </ul>	Livy
		Both	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of Theseus and Romulus, with use of Plutarch's Lives.</li> </ul>	Plutarch's Parallel Lives
Festivals	Greek and Roman Festivals, including the origins of the festival; officials; sacrifice; the programme; the participants	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The City Dionysia and the Panathenaia.</li> </ul>	
		Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lupercalia and Saturnalia</li> </ul>	
Myth and Symbols of Power	Links between myth and portrayal of power, including how and why myth might be presented in art to demonstrate power, and the significance of where it was sited/displayed.	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Centauromachy: as depicted on the Parthenon.</li> <li>• The Amazonomachy: as depicted on the Bassae frieze.</li> </ul>	Visual/material evidence
		Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Prima Porta of Augustus.</li> <li>• The Ara Pacis of Augustus.</li> </ul>	Visual/material evidence
Death and Burial	Practices and beliefs surrounding death and burial	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preparation of the body (including prothesis), funerary procession (including ekphora), burial of the body (including use of stelai), festivals for the dead and the ancestors (including Genesia)</li> </ul>	
		Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preparation of the body (including funeral clubs), funerary procession, burial of the body, festivals for the dead and the ancestors (including Parentalia and Lemuria)</li> </ul>	
Journeying to the Underworld	Myths about journeys to the underworld as told by Greek and Roman authors, including details of the myth and its plot; portrayal of characters; portrayal of the underworld; how the set texts depict and reflect ancient culture.	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persephone and Demeter as told in the Homeric Hymn to Demeter 1-104, 301-474.</li> </ul>	Homeric Hymn to Demeter
		Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orpheus and Eurydice as told by Ovid, Metamorphoses, 10:1-64</li> </ul>	Ovid Metamorphoses; 10

## All Prescribed Sources:

Literary			
	The Homeric Hymns	Hymn to Demeter: Lines 1-104, 301-474	The Underworld
		Hymn to Heracles the Lion Hearted	Heracles
	Plutarch, The Parallel Lives	Comparison of Theseus and Romulus	Foundation Stories
	Livy, The Early History of Rome	1.0-1.1, 1.3.7-1.4, 1.6.3-1.7.3	
	Ovid, Metamorphoses	9:1-274	Hercules
		10:1-64	Underworld
	Virgil, Aeneid	8.154-279	Hercules and Cacus
Visual/Material			
	Temple of Zeus at Olympia		Heracles
	Parthenon		Temples/ Myth & Symbols of power
	Bassae frieze		Myth & Symbols of power
	Theseus kylix (BM)		Foundation stories
	The Pantheon		Temples
	Temple of Foruna Virilis (Portunus)		Temples
	Augustus of Prima Porta statue (Vatican museum)		Myths and Symbols of Power
	The Ara Pacis		Myths and Symbols of Power

# Cambridge Nationals in IT

**Access rights** - Control over who has access to a computer system, folder, files, data and/or information.

**Adware**-Advertising-supported software.

**ANPR** - Automatic Number Plate Recognition.

**Assets** - Items such as images or videos to be included in the final product.

**Backup** - A copy of the data or files that are currently in use. Backups are made regularly and stored away from the computer system, preferably in another building in a secure place.

**Bias** - Considering only one point of view or perspective.

**Biometric protection measure** - A measure that uses a person's physical characteristic, for example a fingerprint, eye scan or voice.

**Blog** - A regularly updated website or web page that is usually run by one person, the blogger, or by a very small group of people.

**Botnet** - An interconnected network of infected computer systems.

**Buffering** - When the internet connection is too slow to show a resource in real time.

**Concurrent** - Tasks that can be completed at the same time.

**Contingency time** - Time in a project plan with no tasks assigned. This is used if tasks are not completed on time, to make sure the project still meets the final deadline.

**Data encryption software** - Software that is used to encrypt a file or data.

**Data subject** - The person the data is being stored about.

**Data theft** - Happens when cyber-security attackers steal computer-based data from a person or business, with the intent of compromising privacy or obtaining confidential data.

**Data types** - A specific kind of data item that is defined by the values that can be stored using it or how the data is going to be processed.

**Defamation of character** - When an untrue or false statement is made by one person about another. The statement tries to discredit a person's character or reputation.

**Denial of Service (DoS)** - A cyberattack where the attackers attempt to prevent authorised users from accessing the service. During a DoS attack the attacker usually sends lots of messages asking the network/ servers to authenticate requests that have invalid return addresses.

**Dependency** - A dependent task is one that cannot be started until a previous, specified task has been completed.

**Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)** - An attempt to make a computer or network system unavailable to its users by flooding it with network traffic.

**Distribution channel** - The methods that can be used by individuals, organisations or businesses to share information.

**Duration** - How much time a task should take to be completed.

**Encryption code/key** - A set of characters, a phrase or numbers that is used when encrypting or decrypting data or a file.

**Feasibility report** - Created during the initiation stage and considers each of the questions and constraints. Success criteria and objectives are defined in this report. The report forms the basis on which the whole project should be completed.

**Field** - An individual data item within a record. Each field has a unique name and contains a single data type.

**Gantt chart** - A visual method of showing the proposed timing of each task needed to complete a project.

**Hacker** - A person who finds out weaknesses in a computer system to gain unauthorised access

# Cambridge Nationals in IT

## **R012: Understanding tools, techniques, methods and processes for technological solutions (1 hour 45 minutes)**

8.45am, Monday, 13th May

Students develop their knowledge and understanding of different hardware and software applications and the tools and techniques used to select, store, manipulate and present data. They also explore the various risks associated with the collection, storage and use of data, including legal, moral, ethical and security issues, and how such risks can be mitigated.

This will directly assess the learning outcomes titled as 'Understand':

- LO1: Understand the tools and techniques that can be used to initiate and plan solutions
- LO3: Understand how data and information can be collected, stored and used
- LO4: Understand the factors to be considered when collecting and processing data and storing data/information
- LO6: Understand the different methods of processing data and presenting information.

# GCSE in CS

<b>CPU &amp; Cache</b>	The CPU is the Central Processing Unit, this is where all instructions are carried out. Cache is extra memory, usually in the CPU, used to store recently/frequently used data, to speed up the fetch-decode-execute cycle.
<b>RAM &amp; ROM</b>	RAM stands for Random Access Memory, ROM stands for Read Only memory. RAM is volatile; it doesn't remember information when the power is turned off. ROM is non-volatile; it retains information when the power is off, but can't be changed.
<b>Embedded System</b>	An embedded system is a computer system built into another device. It is limited to a specific task, and all of the components are (usually) contained within a single printed circuit board.
<b>Virtual Memory</b>	This is a section of secondary storage (eg. hard drive) which is used as extra RAM, when the RAM runs out of space.
<b>DNS</b>	Domain Name System – the protocol used to find the IP address for a particular domain name, such as www.google.com
<b>Virtual Networks</b>	These are networks created in software, not hardware. They are configured using existing networking hardware, so that multiple, separate “virtual” networks can exist at the same time, on the same hardware, but not interfere with each other.
<b>Ethernet</b>	The most commonly used standard for network cabling, used to connect computers.
<b>IP &amp; MAC Address</b>	Every electronic device has a unique MAC address – this is unique to the hardware and can't be changed. The IP address is generated by software, it is assigned to a device when it joins a network, linking it to the MAC address.
<b>Network Layers</b>	These are the sets of rules (protocols) which determine exactly how data is encoded, split into packets, addressed, and transported across a network.
<b>Packet Switching</b>	Data sent across a network is split into small packets. These packets can take very different routes when travelling to their destination. Packet switching determines the best route to send each packet.
<b>Abstraction</b>	Abstraction is using symbols, variables, etc, to represent real world problems, by removing unnecessary elements, to reduce complexity and make it easier to understand the important parts of a problem.
<b>Decomposition</b>	Breaking down a large problem into smaller, easier to solve sub-problems.
<b>Sequence</b>	Executing instructions in the order they are written.
<b>Selection</b>	Making a choice or decision between two or more blocks of code, based on a condition; using an IF statement.
<b>Iteration</b>	Repeating a block of code until a condition is met, or a count is reached; using LOOPS.
<b>Variables &amp; Constants</b>	Variables are named locations in memory, storing data of a particular type, where the data can be changed at any time. Constants are similar, except the data can't be changed while the program is running.
<b>Arrays</b>	A data structure, containing multiple pieces of data, stored in order, of the same type. The structure has a single identifier (name) and each item is accessed using an index (their position)
<b>Functions</b>	Reusable blocks of code (sub-programs) that take optional parameters and RETURN a value.
<b>Procedures</b>	Reusable blocks of code (sub-programs) that take optional parameters and perform a task, NOT RETURNING a value.
<b>Concatenation</b>	Joining two strings together to form one string, using the + operator.
<b>Casting</b>	Changing the data type.
<b>Syntax Error</b>	An error in your code, which stops your program from running.
<b>Logic Error</b>	An error in your code, which doesn't stop your code from running, but does cause it to generate the wrong output.
<b>Assembler</b>	A translator, which translates assembly language into machine code.
<b>Compiler</b>	A translator, which translates all of the high-level code into machine code, before it runs.
<b>Interpreter</b>	A translator, which translates high-level code into machine code, line-by-line, as the code runs.

# GCSE in CS

## **Component 1 - Computer Systems (1 hour 30 minutes):**

This component will introduce learners to the Central Processing Unit (CPU), computer memory and storage, wired and wireless networks, network topologies, system security and system software. It is expected that learners will become familiar with the impact of Computer Science in a global context through the study of the ethical, legal, cultural and environmental concerns associated with Computer Science.

- 1.1 Systems architecture
- 1.2 Memory
- 1.3 Storage
- 1.4 Wired and wireless networks
- 1.5 Network topologies, protocols and layers
- 1.6 System security
- 1.7 Systems software
- 1.8 Ethical, legal, cultural and environmental concerns

## **Component 2 – Computational Thinking, Algorithms & Programming (1 hour 30 minutes):**

This component incorporates and builds on the knowledge and understanding gained in Component 01, encouraging learners to apply this knowledge and understanding using computational thinking. Learners will be introduced to algorithms and programming, learning about programming techniques, how to produce robust programs, computational logic, translators and facilities of computing languages and data representation. Learners will become familiar with computing related mathematics.

- 2.1 Algorithms
- 2.2 Programming techniques
- 2.3 Producing robust programs
- 2.4 Computational logic
- 2.5 Translators & facilities of languages
- 2.6 Data representation

## 25 Design & Technology “Must Learn” Terms

Term	Definition
Hardwood	Wood from a deciduous tree – generally slower growing with a less porous and denser cell structure. Most are harder wearing and less prone to rotting.
Softwood	Wood from a coniferous tree – generally quicker growing as they keep their needles all year round. More prone to rotting and not available in as larger range of colours as hardwoods.
Polymer	Plastics are mainly synthetic materials made from polymers traditionally derived from petrochemical resources such as oil gas and coal. More recently, the production of polymers from sustainable sources such as vegetable starches has increased.
Composite	Combining two or more distinctly different materials and combined together to create a new material with permanently
Manufactured Boards	Usually in sheet form, manufactured boards use processed natural timber waste products or veneers combined with adhesives. Examples include MDF (medium Density Fibreboard), Plywood and Chipboard.
Brazing	A process of permanently joining two pieces of metal together through heating by adding a filler material called spelter.
Welding	A stronger metal joining process that involves fusing two metals of the same type using a filler. Adjoining surfaces partially melt together becoming one piece.
Thermoplastic	Category of plastic that can be reheated and remoulded after they have been manufactured meaning they are better for recycling. Generally thermoplastics are more flexible .
Thermosetting	Category of plastic that once formed or ‘set’ cannot be reformed. These tend to be more rigid. The polymer chains have cross link bonds that prevent them sliding back into a previous position when reheated.
Finish	Applied to a bare material to change the aesthetic, enhance or protect the
Turning	A process involved with producing cylindrical shapes. There are centre lathes used for metal and wood lathes used for wood.
Ferrous	A metal that contains the element iron (Fe on the periodic table). Most ferrous metals are therefore magnetic and prone to rusting without a protective finish.
Non-ferrous	Metals that do not contain iron. These metals are generally not magnetic. They do not rust but they can still oxidise which causes the metal to change or dull over time.
Alloy	A metal made of a mixture of at least one pure metal and another element. The alloying process combines the metals and other elements in such a way as to improve the working properties or aesthetics.
CAD	Computer Aided Design – this can be used to model, test and even link to CAM to manufacture 3D components.
CAM/CNC	Computer aided manufacture or Computer Numerical Controlled machines – such as the CNC lathe and CNC router in GI08.
Strength	The ability of a material to withstand a force such as pressure, tension or shear. A material might possess one type of strength and not another, therefore it may be better to justify the type of strength it possesses rather than simply to say it is ‘strong’.
Hardness	The ability of a material to resist abrasive wear and indentation through impact. Very hard materials can become brittle and can crack, snap or shatter.
Toughness	The ability of a material to absorb energy through shock without fracturing
Malleability	The ability of a material to deform under compression without cracking, splitting or tearing.
Ductility	The ability of a material to be stretched out or drawn into a thin strand without snapping.
Sustainability	Something that can continue in the long term without having a negative impact on the environment
Elasticity	The ability of a material to return to its original shape after being compressed or stretched.
Density	The mass of material per unit of volume; how compact a material is.
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	A way companies can investigate the environmental impact of a product across the entire product life cycle from ‘cradle to grave’.

## 25 Drama “Must Learn” Terms

Term	Definition
Naturalism	<b>Naturalism</b> is a movement in European <b>drama</b> and theatre that developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It refers to theatre that attempts to create an illusion of reality through a range of <b>dramatic</b> and theatrical strategies.
Devising	<b>Devising</b> is a group collaboration in response to a stimulus leading to the creation of an original performance. <b>Devising in drama</b> demands inventiveness, an understanding of the rules of structuring a piece of <b>theatre</b> and a readiness to collaborate with others.
Transition	A <b>transition</b> is a change from one scene to the next.
Physical Theatre	A form of theatre which emphasizes the use of physical movement, as in dance and mime, for expression.
Episodic	<b>Episodic</b> Structure. The <b>Episodic</b> plot structure is made up of a series of chapters or stories linked together by the same character, place, or theme but held apart by their individual plot, purpose, and subtext.
Non-Naturalistic	<b>Non-Naturalistic</b> Performance Style. <b>Non-naturalism</b> is a broad term for all performance styles that are not dependent on a life-like representation of everyday life. It is based on the work of Antonin Artaud (Theatre of Cruelty), Bertolt Brecht (Epic Theatre) and Jerzy Grotowski (Poor Theatre).
Symbolism	Adding the use of symbol in a student <b>drama</b> performance is a difficult task. ... A symbol implies a greater meaning than the literal suggestion and is usually used to represent something other than what it is at face value. <b>Symbolism</b> in the theatre can be achieved via characters, colour, movement, costume and props.
Exploration Strategies	An <b>explorative strategy</b> is a technique to explore and deepen understanding of the <b>drama</b> you create. Using a range of <b>explorative strategies</b> in the rehearsal room gives you a box of tricks to experiment with. Having a range of ideas at your disposal moves the work forwards and prevents you from becoming stuck.
Coordination	Definition of <b>coordination</b> is the process of organizing people or groups so that they work together properly and well.
Characterisation	<b>Characterisation</b> is the act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture etc. when in role is called <b>characterisation</b> . All people are different. The actor must use their skills to portray a character consistently throughout their performance.
Communication	<b>Communication</b> is the means of connection between people; the imparting or exchange of information, thoughts, opinions. <b>Communication</b> is vital to a successful theatrical experience. A play is a two way street – what is sent from the stage gets an immediate response from the audience.
Energy	<b>Energy</b> is the life you bring to a character on stage. There is a sense of this energy being shared with the audience. This is often larger than real life.
Extension	<b>Extension</b> is an actor’s ability to raise and hold limbs in the air. Having good <b>extension</b> is particularly important for Freeze-Frames.
Facial expression	A <b>facial expression</b> conveys an emotion that tells us about the character and the way they react to the situation. A <b>facial expression</b> can also convey the character’s true feelings. A character may be flattering another character verbally but a mocking eye-roll will show the audience the character’s true emotion.
Gesture	Gestures are using your hands to communicate. Body language is communication by movement or position. Gestures are included in body language.
Posture	The position in which someone holds their body when standing or sitting.
Status	<b>Status</b> refers to the power difference in the relationship between two characters. A character in a high <b>status</b> behaves dominantly towards a character in a lower <b>status</b> .
Spatial awareness	The perceptions of and control of movement within the performance <b>space</b> as well as audience <b>space</b> .
Phrasing, emphasis and inflection	The change in pitch, speed or loudness of the voice.
Projection	Voice <b>projection</b> is the strength of speaking or singing whereby the voice is used loudly and clearly. It is a technique employed to command respect and attention, as when a teacher talks to a class, or simply to be heard clearly, as used by an actor in a <b>theatre</b> .
Vocal Tone	Vocal <b>tone</b> is for example, when a person is excited or nervous their pitch may become higher. If a person is trying to control emotion or expressing something serious or confidential they might use a low pitched <b>voice</b> .
Articulation	<b>Articulation</b> is the act of expressing something in a coherent verbal form, or an aspect of pronunciation (speaking clearly).
Proxemics	<b>Proxemics</b> means the position of people in relation to each other onstage. It works closely with characterisation and a relatively new science known as kinesics, which is the study of movement and gestures, and the meanings these can have in terms of personality or character.
Musicality	The ability to use music to help convey meaning to an audience.
Stage presence	<b>Stage presence</b> is something that draws your eye to a dancer, the x-factor they bring to each and every performance. <b>Stage presence</b> is the essence of an actor’s being that is projected, connecting with the audience, making them feel something.

## 25 Key Words: English Language

Topic	English Language	Definition
Language	Noun	A word that names an object, place, person or thing
	Verb	A word that reveals the action in a sentence
	Adjective	A word that describes a noun
	Imperative	A command verb e.g. listen, stop, write, let...
	Tone	The mood/emotion behind the language used e.g. aggressive tone, formal tone, affectionate tone...
	Simile	A comparison using the words 'like' or 'as'
	Metaphor	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action which is not literal. Similar to a simile but without 'like' or 'as'.
	Personification	When an inanimate object/place/thing is given human qualities
	Imagery	A word to describe a collection of figurative language techniques e.g. the writer uses war imagery; natural imagery...
	Pathetic Fallacy	When the weather is used to represent a character's emotions
	Emotive Language	Language used to make the reader feel a particular way
	Loaded Language	Biased language used to make the reader think a certain way
	Rhetorical Question	A question where the answer is obvious to the reader
Exaggeration	When a writer describes something with overstatement	
Structure	Juxtaposition	When a writer places two contrasting ideas/people/symbols next to each other to highlight how different they are
	Contrast	When two ideas/people/symbols are shown to be different
	Direct/Indirect Speech	Direct speech: "Learn these 25 key terms". Indirect speech: My teacher told me to learn these 25 key terms.
	Narrative Perspective	The point of view a text is written from (i.e. First person = I...; Third person = narrator is not a particular person or character)
	Zooming in/out	Use these phrases to describe how a writer shifts the reader's focus in a text
	Turning Points	A moment in a text where everything changes
Other	Repetition	When a word/idea/phrase appears more than once
	Theme	An idea or topic covered in a text
	Symbolism/Symbols	When a writer uses a person/object/place to represent a larger idea
	Genre	The style a text is written in e.g. article, letter, speech...

**25 Key Words: English Literature**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>English Language</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<i>A Christmas Carol</i>	Novella	What 'A Christmas Carol' – a short novel.
	Victorian	Relating to the era of Queen Victoria – when the novel was written and published
	Malthusian	Malthusian messages argue that poverty and death are natural and necessary to protect the rest of the population
	Humanist	Humanist messages argue that every individual is important and should be helped by those more fortunate
	Allegory	A story that uses symbols/character to show a moral message
	Stave	What Dickens calls the chapters in his book
	Supernatural	Adjective relating to a force above the natural world but not religious: e.g. ghosts, spirits, prophecies...
	Poverty	Noun to describe when people have very little money and few personal possessions
<i>Macbeth</i>	Iambic Pentameter	Rhythm that Shakespeare normally writes in (10 syllables in each line: 5 stressed and 5 unstressed). NOTE – the witches speak in trochaic not iambic rhythm – more eerie, unnatural.
	Blank verse	What the play is mostly written in – it has rhythm but no rhyme
	Monologue	When a character has a long speech on stage with other characters there
	Soliloquy	When a character has a long speech ALONE on stage
	Jacobean	Relating to the era of King James I when Macbeth was written
	Foreshadowing	When a writer includes an event/references that acts as a warning to a future even
	Tragedy	The genre of 'Macbeth': where we watch how a tragic hero is lead to disaster.
<i>An Inspector Calls</i>	A capitalist	A person who supports trading for their own private profit. E.g. Mr Birling. See also 'Capitalism'
	A socialist	A person who believes that society has a responsibility to look after every individual equally. E.g. Priestley is a socialist.
	Dramatic Irony	When the audience/reader knows more than the characters on stage
	Morality play	A play designed to spread a moral message
	Stage Directions	The instructions the playwright gives to the characters/directors - often relate to setting, movement, entrances/exits and tone of voice. These can be used to analyse form.
Poetry	Rhyme	When words are deliberately chosen to sound similar
	Alliteration	When particular sounds are used to represent an idea/create mood
	Stanza	A verse in a poem
	Rhyming couplet	When two adjacent lines rhyme together in a poem
	Enjambment	When there is no punctuation at the end of a line in a poem – increases the pace

## Food & Nutrition Key Words

Amino acids	Basic components of all proteins
Antioxidants	Vitamins A, C and E, which protect the cells from harmful substances
Ascorbic acid	Another word for Vitamin C
Cholesterol	A fatty substance found in the blood; it is essential for humans but can be harmful
Coagulation	A change in the structure of protein, when protein sets, brought about by heat or acids. This change is irreversible
Coeliac disease	An auto-immune disease; a sensitivity of gluten
Conduction	When heat travels through solid materials such as metals and food
Cross-contamination	Bacteria spreading onto food from another place
Denature	When protein changes shape, either when heated, agitated or in acid conditions
Denaturation	It may be a permanent change to protein, which occurs when the protein is heated and there is a change in its chemical structure ; or it may be temporary e.g. when egg white foam stands and collapses back to its liquid state
Dextrinisation	When dry heat turns starch brown
Diabetes	A condition in which the body's sugar levels cannot be controlled properly
Emulsification	The process of using an emulsifier (such as egg yolk) to stabilise an insoluble mixture
Enzymic browning	When enzymes in food react with oxygen in the air to cause the food to turn brown
Essential amino acids	Amino acids that cannot be made by the body, they must come from food
Essential fatty acids	Required for development and cannot be made by the body
Extraction rate	The percentage of flour by weight that is taken from the whole grain to make flour
Fat-soluble vitamins	Vitamins A, D, E and K which dissolve in fat
Fortification	Adding micronutrients to food that were usually not originally in the food
Gelatinisation	The process in which moist heat is applied to starch grains, which swell, increase in size and then break open, releasing amylose, which thickens the mixture around boiling point. Stirring will prevent lumps forming
High biological value protein (HBV)	Protein that contains all of the essential amino acids
Temperature danger zone	The range of temperatures between 5°C and 63°C, where most bacteria can easily multiply
Ultra heat treatment (UHT)	A process of sterilisation using a high temperature for a very short time
Water-soluble vitamins	The B group of vitamins and vitamin C, which dissolve in water

## 25 Geography “Must learn” terms

Term	Definition
Case study	A case study just means a real life example. Always name your case study at the start of your answer and include facts and figures from it.
Challenges	Negative things that will make life hard for people e.g. a lack of water or a natural hazard. These can also be considered push factors
Conclusion	This is where you sum up and give your view. Do this at the end of high scoring questions. Start with the words “In conclusion...”
Describe	Say what you see! Quote figures to show patterns and trends (No need to provide reasons here!).
Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare. It can be measured in ways including GNI and HDI
Distribution	The ways something is spread out over an area. Look for patterns. Look for dense areas (Crowded) and sparse areas (Not crowded!)
Economic	Things to do with money e.g. income and jobs
Environmental	Things to do with the natural world and our impact on it e.g. habitats and deforestation
Evaluate	Give the pros and cons. Always finish with a conclusion.
Explain	Gives reasons for something. Say why something has happened.
HIC	A high income country (i.e. a rich / developed country like the UK)
Human	Man-made features such as homes, roads, cities and sea walls
Inequality	Where resources (Especially money!) are not evenly spread across a population e.g. in Mumbai where you have billionaires and slum dwellers
Justify	Give the pros only. Why was something done in a particular way? Why do you support a decision or opinion?
LIC	A low income country (i.e. a poor country like Mali)
Management strategies	Ways of controlling, responding to, or dealing with an event
NEE	A newly emerging economy (i.e. a country that has made rapid progress in terms of economic development e.g. Nigeria)
Opportunities	Positive things that will attract people e.g. jobs, wealth, good education and healthcare. Can also be thought of as "Pull factors"
Physical	Natural features such as volcanoes, rivers, wildlife and habitat
Political	Things to do with the Government and the decisions that they take e.g. Brexit
Social	Things to do with people e.g. healthcare and education
Sustainable	Something that can continue in the long term without having a negative impact on the environment
Tectonic	To do with the earths tectonic plates. Volcanic events (Volcanoes) and Seismic events (Earthquakes) are both examples.
Urban	Urban means are built up areas such as large towns and cities
Using figure...	If you are asked to use a figure (e.g. Using figure 3...) then you must use it! Quote figures from it and use the words "In figure 3...".

## 25 History Key Terms

Term	Definition
Aryan	Typically blonde hair and blue eyes, favoured by the Nazis.
Concordat	Agreement with the Roman Catholic Church and Nazi Germany signed in 1933.
<i>Dolchstoss</i>	The 'Stab in the Back' by those who signed the armistice with the allies. They argued that the German Army was 'stabbed in the back' by politicians in Berlin.
Enabling Act	Act passed in 1933 that gave Hitler the power to rule without the Reichstag for four years.
<i>Fuhrerprinzip</i>	The 'leader principle' – Hitler to have control of the Nazi Party.
Gauleiter	A regional Nazi leader.
<i>Volksgemeinschaft</i>	People's community - Nazi idea of German community based on race.
Antibiotic	A drug made from bacteria that kill other bacteria and so cure infection or illness.
Apothecary	A pharmacist or chemist.
Dysentery	A severe infection causing frequent, fluid bowel movements.
Four Humours	The ancient Greeks believed that the body contained four humours of liquid – blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile.
Germ Theory	The idea that germs are micro-organisms that cause disease, associated with Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch.
Miasma	The idea that diseases are spread by bad smells.
Triage	The process of sorting patients into different categories.
Physician	A doctor of medicine who has trained at university.
Leeches	Blood-sucking worms used to drain blood from a wound.
Ligature	A thread used to tie a blood vessel during an operation.
Penicillin	The first antibiotic drug produced from the mould of penicillium to treat infections.
Physiology	The study of how the body works.
Brezhnev Doctrine	Military action against any member of the Warsaw Pact who tried to leave, like the Prague Spring of 1968.
Carter Doctrine	President Carter announced in 1980 that he would use military action to protect its oil interests in the Middle-East.
Truman Doctrine	To stop the spread of Communism, policy of President Truman in the late 1940s.
Glasnost	'Openness' – Gorbachev's policy of being open in government and the past.
Perestroika	'Restructuring' – Gorbachev's policy of changing the soviet economy to allow some private ownership.
Prague Spring	The rising in Czechoslovakia led by Dubcek to bring forward democracy.

## Key words and definitions – Hospitality and Catering

Key Word	Definition
Provider	a person or thing that provides something
Establishment	The action of establishing something or being established. A business such as Wetherspoons is an establishment.
Commercial	Making or intending to make a profit
Non commercial	An establishment not intending to make a profit ie; Hospital
Suppliers	a person or entity that is the source for goods or services. Restaurants will get their ingredients from a supplier
Profit	a financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something
Economy	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
Trends	The general direction in which something is developing or changing. Trends include the use of peanut butter in many desserts
Political	relating to the government or public affairs of a country.
Seasonal	Relating to or characteristic of a particular season of the year. Different fruits can be home grown depending on the season.
Demographic	Particular sector of the population. The demographic of Lego land would be families with young children.
Sustainable	Something able to be maintained at a certain rate or level. Red meat is not sustainable, we will eventually run out of this.
Stock Control	The fact or process of ensuring that appropriate amounts of stock are maintained by a business, so as to be able to meet customer demand without delay while keeping the costs associated with holding stock to a minimum.
Hierarchy	A system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority. The kitchen Hierarchy is an example where the head chef is in charge (at the top) and the kitchen porter is at the bottom.
Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities
COSHH	Stands for the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations. These Regulations require employers to control exposure to hazardous substances to prevent ill health. Hazardous substances include: certain chemicals
RIDDOR	Is the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013. These Regulations require employers, the self-employed and those in control of premises to report specified workplace incidents
PPER	Refers to protective clothing, helmets, goggles, or other garments or equipment designed to protect the wearer's body from injury or infection. The hazards addressed by protective equipment include physical, electrical, heat, chemicals, biohazards, and airborne particulate matter.
Risk	A situation involving exposure to danger
Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms, found in high risk foods that can cause illness.
Intolerances	An inability to eat a food without negative effects. Gluten and Lactose are both types of intolerance
EHO	<b>Environmental Health Officers</b> are responsible for carrying out measures for protecting public <b>health</b> , including enforcing legislation related to <b>environmental health</b> and providing support to minimize <b>health</b> and safety risks to ensure people are safe.
Food Safety Act	The <b>Food Safety Act</b> 1990 is an <b>Act</b> of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is the statutory obligation to treat <b>food</b> intended for human consumption in a controlled and managed way.

# Cambridge Nationals in IT

**Access rights** - Control over who has access to a computer system, folder, files, data and/or information.

**Adware**-Advertising-supported software.

**ANPR** - Automatic Number Plate Recognition.

**Assets** - Items such as images or videos to be included in the final product.

**Backup** - A copy of the data or files that are currently in use. Backups are made regularly and stored away from the computer system, preferably in another building in a secure place.

**Bias** - Considering only one point of view or perspective.

**Biometric protection measure** - A measure that uses a person's physical characteristic, for example a fingerprint, eye scan or voice.

**Blog** - A regularly updated website or web page that is usually run by one person, the blogger, or by a very small group of people.

**Botnet** - An interconnected network of infected computer systems.

**Buffering** - When the internet connection is too slow to show a resource in real time.

**Concurrent** - Tasks that can be completed at the same time.

**Contingency time** - Time in a project plan with no tasks assigned. This is used if tasks are not completed on time, to make sure the project still meets the final deadline.

**Data encryption software** - Software that is used to encrypt a file or data.

**Data subject** - The person the data is being stored about.

**Data theft** - Happens when cyber-security attackers steal computer-based data from a person or business, with the intent of compromising privacy or obtaining confidential data.

**Data types** - A specific kind of data item that is defined by the values that can be stored using it or how the data is going to be processed.

**Defamation of character** - When an untrue or false statement is made by one person about another. The statement tries to discredit a person's character or reputation.

**Denial of Service (DoS)** - A cyberattack where the attackers attempt to prevent authorised users from accessing the service. During a DoS attack the attacker usually sends lots of messages asking the network/ servers to authenticate requests that have invalid return addresses.

**Dependency** - A dependent task is one that cannot be started until a previous, specified task has been completed.

**Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)** - An attempt to make a computer or network system unavailable to its users by flooding it with network traffic.

**Distribution channel** - The methods that can be used by individuals, organisations or businesses to share information.

**Duration** - How much time a task should take to be completed.

**Encryption code/key** - A set of characters, a phrase or numbers that is used when encrypting or decrypting data or a file.

**Feasibility report** - Created during the initiation stage and considers each of the questions and constraints. Success criteria and objectives are defined in this report. The report forms the basis on which the whole project should be completed.

**Field** - An individual data item within a record. Each field has a unique name and contains a single data type.

**Gantt chart** - A visual method of showing the proposed timing of each task needed to complete a project.

**Hacker** - A person who finds out weaknesses in a computer system to gain unauthorised access

# Cambridge Nationals in IT

## **R012: Understanding tools, techniques, methods and processes for technological solutions (1 hour 45 minutes)**

8.45am, Monday, 13th May

Students develop their knowledge and understanding of different hardware and software applications and the tools and techniques used to select, store, manipulate and present data. They also explore the various risks associated with the collection, storage and use of data, including legal, moral, ethical and security issues, and how such risks can be mitigated.

This will directly assess the learning outcomes titled as 'Understand':

- LO1: Understand the tools and techniques that can be used to initiate and plan solutions
- LO3: Understand how data and information can be collected, stored and used
- LO4: Understand the factors to be considered when collecting and processing data and storing data/information
- LO6: Understand the different methods of processing data and presenting information.

## Latin revision tips for Year 11

### Language:

- Quizlet: This is an excellent tool for learning and revising vocabulary. It is both a website and an app, requiring only an email address to use. There are a variety of functions and games which make the acquisition of vocabulary fun and fast. Miss Thomas' GCSE lists can be found here: <https://quizlet.com/class/7493528/>
- All students have a hardcopy of the GCSE vocabulary list which they can use instead of Quizlet.
- Create/hang up revision posters on grammar - like conjugation of verbs, tenses, opinion phrases, etc.
- Create flashcards to revise vocabulary or grammar
- Chant/write out repeatedly the entire declensions table until it is committed to memory.
- It is recommended that you buy the revision guide *Essential GCSE Latin* (third edition, for the new specification) by John Taylor. This is full of small translation exercises that you can practise with, along with lots of useful grammar notes and practice passages.

### Culture:

- Flashcards and poster work are probably the best way to recall and process all of the cultural work we have covered.
- Remember that success in this paper comes down to how well you know the prescribed sources, as well any non-prescribed ones (these will be hugely beneficial for supporting your arguments in the essay-style questions).
- Make sure to consult previous assessments in order to understand what sorts of questions you will be asked.

### Literature:

- It is essential that you keep safe the blank copies of the text so that you can test your knowledge of the literature without all of your notes.
- Remember to focus on learning the English translation thoroughly before learning how it matches up with the Latin. Some students benefit from recording someone reading out the entire text so that they can listen to the translation repeatedly.
- Make sure that you can accurately translate any Latin which you choose to quote in a style question.

## Mathematics – The Language of Exams

Calculate	Use a calculator or formal method. Your working should be written down.
Comment on	Give a judgement on a result. This could highlight any assumptions or limitations or say whether a result is sensible.
Construct	Draw a shape accurately
Construct using ruler and compasses	Compasses must be used to create angles/shapes. Do not erase construction lines/arcs.
Describe	Usually describing a graph, one mark per descriptive sentence. When describing transformations give all relevant information. Reflection – state equation of line of symmetry; translations – identify column vector; rotations – identify coordinates of centre of rotation, angle and direction or rotation (clockwise or anticlockwise); enlargement – state scale factor and coordinates of centre of enlargement.
Diagram not accurately drawn	Calculate any angles or sides, do not measure then on the diagram.
Draw	Accurately plot a straight line (or other graph), bar chart or transformation.
Draw and label	Draw and mark on values.
Estimate	Simplify a calculation, by rounding (commonly to 1 significant figure), to find an approximate value.
Expand	Multiply out brackets
Evaluate	Calculate the value of.
Factorise fully	Put in brackets with the highest common factor (number and/or letter) outside the brackets.
Give a reason	Write an explanation of your argument, including the information you use and your reasons or rules used.
Give the exact value	Do not use rounding or approximations in your calculations. You should give your answers as fractions, surds (square root) and multiples of $\pi$ .
Give your answer in terms of $\pi$	Do not use a numerical approximation to $\pi$ , instead treat it as a letter (algebraic value). E.g. Use the formula $A = \pi r^2$ to find the exact area of a circle with radius 5 cm. $A = \pi \times 5^2$ $A = \pi \times 25$ $A = 25\pi$
Give your answer in its simplest form/simplify	Collect all like terms, any fractions or ratios should be in lowest terms
Give answer correct to 2 dp (decimal places)	Give your answer to the required degree of accuracy, e.g. 2 decimal places, 3 significant figures. You will lose marks if you do not do so.
Give your answer to an appropriate degree of accuracy	For example, if the numbers in the question are given to 2 decimal places, give your answer to 2 decimal places.
Make x the subject/Rearrange	Rearrange a formula and get x (or other letter) on one side of the equals sign and everything else (including numbers) on the other.
Measure	Use a ruler or protractor to accurately measure lengths and angles.
Prove that	Formally obtain a required result using a sequence of logical steps. Each line of workings should follow from the previous line and any general results used should be quoted.
Show	Present information by drawing the required diagram.
Show that	Obtain a required result showing each stage of your working. You cannot use the information you have been asked to 'show'.
Show working	Usually asked for to support a decision
Simplify	Collect like terms or cancel a fraction, e.g. Simplify $8a + 7b - 2a + 5b$ . Answer: $6a + 12b$
Sketch	Represent using a diagram or graph. This should show the general shape and any important features, such as the position of any intercepts with the axes, using labels as necessary. It does not require an accurate drawing.
Solve	Find an answer using algebra or arithmetic. This often means find the value of x in an equation.
State	Write one sentence answering the question
Work out	Find the answer showing your working.
Use an approximation	Estimate using rounding.
Use a line of best fit	Draw a line of best fit and use it.
Use	Use the supplied information or the preceding result(s) to answer the question.
You must show your working	Marks will be lost for not writing down how you found the answer to answer the question.

## Key Stage 4 – Digital Media Production – Key Terms

1. Audience Positioning – the way in which a media text places an audience, i.e. as a voyeur or as part of the text
2. Binary Opposites – when characters, themes or locations are complete opposites – urban/rural, good/evil
3. Code – a sign or convention through which the media communicates meaning to us because we have learned to read it.
4. 6. Conventions – the widely recognised way of doing things in particular genre.
5. Copyright – an automatic right that protects an original piece of work from being copied without permission
6. Colour Theory – the idea that colours have meaning beyond their simple place on the colour spectrum
7. Denotation – the everyday or common sense meaning of a sign. Connotation – the secondary meaning that a sign carries in addition to its everyday meaning.
8. Demographics – the study of audiences based on factors such as age, gender, ethnicity etc...
9. Dry Sound – Sound that is recorded with no ambient qualities – usually used for sound effects
10. Enigma Code – when an audience is left not knowing the answer
11. Foley – creating/adding synchronised sound effects in full motion video sequences
12. Genre – the type or category of a media text, according to its form, style and content. Sub-genre – a genre within a genre.
13. House Style – the overall design concept applied to a magazine, website, or production company
14. Location Footage – unedited footage shot on location for an a/v product
15. Mise-en-scene – ‘putting on stage’ – setting the scene for a shot or production
16. Mode of Address – the way a media text addresses its audience: direct address, informality, formal delivery etc...
17. Pitch – a short proposal to sell your idea to a client
18. Psychographics – the study of audiences based on their interests, attitudes and lifestyle
19. Representation – The way in which the media ‘re-presents’ the world around us in the form of signs and codes for audiences to read.
20. Stereotype – representation of people or groups of people by a few characteristics eg hoodies, blondes
21. Strapline – a subheading directly over a headline
22. Transition – how an edit links one shot to another
23. Treatment – detailed pre-production documents that outline how a media product will be produced
24. User-generated content – media that is produced by the consumer for distribution through a platform – Youtubers for example
25. White Space – area of a published product that contains no information – i.e. a margin

## 25 Key Words – French



<b>Question words</b>	
Pourquoi?	Why?
Comment?	How?
Où?	Where to?
Qui?	Who?
Combien?	How much (many)?
Quel / Quelle?	Which?
<b>Time phrases</b>	
demain	tomorrow
demain matin	tomorrow morning
hier	yesterday
avant hier	the day before yesterday
aujourd'hui	today
l'année dernière	last year
le weekend	At the weekend
hier soir	Last night
l'année prochaine	Next year
semaine	week
<b>Negatives</b>	
ne...personne	no one
ni...ni	neither.... nor
ne...jamais	never
<b>Connectives</b>	
cependant	however
même si...	even if...
donc	therefore
<b>Opinions</b>	
Ce qui j'aime le plus / le moins c'est...	The thing I like most/least is...
Je trouve que...	I find that...
Il me semble que...	It seems to me that...

## 25 Key Words – German



Question words	
Was für	What sort?/What type?
Wie?	How?
Wohin?	Where to?
Wer?	Who?
Wie viel(e)?	How much/How many?
Warum?	Why?
Time phrases	
morgen	tomorrow
morgen früh	tomorrow morning
gestern	yesterday
vorgestern	the day before yesterday
heute	today
letztes Jahr	last year
nächstes Wochenende	next weekend
neulich	recently
eine Stunde	an hour
ein Uhr	one o'clock!
negatives	
niemand	no one
noch nicht	not yet
connectives	
außer	except for
leider	unfortunately
deswegen, deshalb	therefore
opinions	
es gefällt mir	I like it
eindrucksvoll	impressive
furchtbar, entsetzlich, schrecklich	dreadful, awful
unglaublich	unbelievable

## MFL Revision Tips for Year 11

### Websites:

- GCSE bitesize - great tool for grammar, topics - different skills
- GCSE pods - short clips, great for revision for grammar, topics, etc.
- Memorise AQA vocab revision
- Quizlet vocab revision
- Pearson activelearn- revision for grammar, reading and listening
- AQA GCSE French/German/Spanish - assessment resources, practice papers, mark schemes
- Languagesonline – grammar and topic/vocabulary revision and exercises

### Ideas:

- Create/Hang up revision posters on grammar - like conjugation of verbs, tenses, opinion phrases, etc.
- Stick up post-its and change them each week once you have learnt them
- Create flashcards for speaking assessment
- Practise with a partner – get someone to ask you questions so that you can respond quickly
- Keep working through Grammar and Translation Workbook (available to buy from the library-ask your teacher to email you the answers)!
- Learn 50 words wiser - little and often
- Revise word wiz - especially Year 10 vocabulary
- Go through all marked work and check you understand and correct previous errors
- Redo writing tasks, but without reference to previous answers - can you improve on them - ask your teacher to mark them
- Learn connectives and aim to add a variety each time you speak and write
- Revise opinion phrases and aim to give an opinion on everything you can with a reason for your opinion
- Complete the exam questions that you didn't do in your mock writing exam and ask your teacher to mark them
- Redo past papers
- Redo writing tasks from the text book.
- Make sure you know the 3 key tenses (past, present & future) REALLY well!

Regular revision is important - little and often, especially with vocabulary! Aim to increase/reinforce your vocabulary knowledge by at least 10 words EACH day!



## 25 Key Words – Spanish

<b>Question words</b>	
¿Por qué?	Why?
¿Cómo?	How?
¿Adónde?	Where to?
¿Quién?	Who?
¿Cuánto(s)?	How much (many)?
¿Cuál?	Which?
<b>Time phrases</b>	
mañana	tomorrow
mañana por la mañana	tomorrow morning
ayer	yesterday
anteayer	the day before yesterday
hoy	today
el año pasado	last year
el fin de semana	At the weekend
anoche	Last night
el año que viene / el año próximo	Next year
a la una	at one o'clock!
<b>Negatives</b>	
no...nadie	no one
no...ni...ni	neither.... nor
Tampoco (hay)...	Nor (is there )...
<b>Connectives</b>	
ya que/dado que/puesto que	given that / since/ as
aunque	although
así que/por lo tanto /por eso	therefore
<b>Opinions</b>	
Lo que más/menos me gusta es...	The thing I like most/least is...
Lo mejor/peor es (que)...	The best/ the worst thing is ( that)...
Me parece que...	It seems to me that...

## 25 Music “Must learn” terms

Term	Definition
Timbre	The sound quality of an instrument, e.g. warm or metallic
Tempo	The speed of the music
Texture	The amount of layers
Rhythm	Time signature, syncopation, ostinato, triplets
Structure	How the music is organised, e.g. verse-chorus, binary, ternary, rondo, sonata form
Melody/Pitch	High & low, ascending, descending
Dynamics	The volume of the music, e.g. piano, forte
Tonality/Harmony	Keys & chords, e.g. major & minor
Ostinato	A repeated pattern
Polyrhythm	Multiple rhythms played at the same time
Cross-rhythm	Conflicting rhythms played at the same time
Syncopation	Off-beat rhythms
Cadenza	Virtuosic solo in a concerto
Polyphonic	Texture with more than one different layer at the same time
Monophonic	One layer of music
Homophonic	Melody & accompaniment
Perfect cadence	Chords V-I, sounds finished
Imperfect cadence	Chords I-V, sounds unfinished
Staccato	Detached notes
Legato	Played smoothly
Melismatic	Multiple notes per syllable
Syllabic	One note per syllable
Rubato	“Robbed Time”, slowing down & speeding up the tempo expressively
Call and response	Musical question & answer
Dissonance	Clashing notes

	<b><u>P&amp;R Key Words</u></b>
Atonement	Going or being taken up; the event forty days after the resurrection when Jesus returned to glory in heaven.
Ascension	Making amends or payment for a wrong. The belief that reconciliation between God and humanity that was brought about by death of Jesus as a sacrifice.
Eucharist	Literally 'thanksgiving'; a sacrament in which the death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated, using bread and wine.
Evangelism	Preaching the gospel (the good news about God) to convert people to the Christian faith.
Incarnation	Literally 'in flesh', or 'enfleshed,' belief that God took on human form in the person of Jesus.
Liturgical	A church service which follows a set structure or ritual.
Original Sin	Belief human nature is flawed and that we all have the tendency to sin; traditional belief held by some Christians that this came from Adam & Eve's eating of the forbidden fruit as recorded in Genesis 3.
Resurrection	Being raised from the dead; the event three days after the crucifixion when it is believed that God raised Jesus from the dead. The form that many Christians believe the afterlife will take, referring to either physical or spiritual bodies.
Sacrament	The outward and visible signs of an invisible and spiritual grace (eg. Baptism and the Eucharist)
Salvation	Being saved; belief that through God's grace, Jesus' death and resurrection brought about salvation for humanity. Saving of the soul and being able to enter eternal life in heaven.
Ablution	Ritual washing before prayer.
Adalat/Justice	Part of the nature of God in Shi'a Islam; the belief that God is fair.
Arafat	Part of the Hajj pilgrimage. Place where Prophet Muhammad preached his last sermon and pilgrims gather to pray.
Ahsura	Important festival in Shi's Islam, to commemorate the martyrdom of Hussein (Muhammad's grandson). Sunni Muslims observe Ashura as a day of repentance for sins in the belief that they will be forgiven.
Beneficence	Literally 'doing good'. One of the 99 Beautiful Names of Allah and belief about his nature, the generosity that Allah shows to humans.
The five roots of Usual ad-Din	The foundations of the faith in Shi'a Islam; five key beliefs. Tawhid (the oneness of God), Adalat (justice), prophethood, imamate, resurrection.
Friday prayer/Jumma	Friday prayers in the mosque, where a sermon (khutbah) is heard.
Giving alms	Giving to those in need, eg money, food, time. A key practise in Islam; one of the Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts (Zakah).
Greater jihad	The personal struggle of every Muslim to live by the teachings of their faith.
Hajj	One of the Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts; pilgrimage to Makkah, which all Muslims must undertake at least once in their lives, unless prevented by problems over wealth or health.
Cohabitation	A couple living together without being married/in civil partnership.
Nuclear Deterrence	Having nuclear weapons with the aim of deterring/preventing other states attacking for fear of retaliation and nuclear war (possibly leading to Mutually Assured Destruction)
Pacifism	Belief that all violence is wrong, which then affects all behaviours.
Corporal Punishment	Punishment in which physical pain is inflicted on the criminal.
Euthanasia	Assisting with the ending of life for a person who is terminally ill or has degenerative illness; often known as assisted suicide.

## 25 Science “Must Learn” Terms

Term	Definition
Accuracy	A measurement result is considered accurate if it is judged to be close to the true value.
Anaerobic	Without using oxygen
Catalyst	A substance that increase the rate of reaction
Chlorophyll	The green pigment in leaves which absorbs light for photosynthesis.
Control	Control variable is one which may, in addition to the independent variable, affect the outcome of the investigation and therefore has to be kept constant or at least monitored.
Current	The rate of flow of (positive) charge, i.e. the number of Coulombs which pass per second
Dependent	Dependent variable is the variable of which the value is measured for each and every change in the independent variable.
Diffusion	The movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.
Endothermic	A chemical reaction which takes in heat from the surroundings
Exothermic	A chemical reaction which gives out heat to the surroundings
Hypothesis	A proposal intended to explain certain facts or observations.
Independent	Independent variable is the variable for which values are changed or selected by the investigator.
Oxidation	Loss of electrons in a chemical reaction
Potential difference	The difference in how much energy each Coulomb has between 2 points
Random error	These cause readings to be spread about the true value. The reading are sometimes above and sometimes below the true value.
Reduction	Gain of electrons in a chemical reaction
Repeatable	A measurement is repeatable if the original experimenter repeats the investigation using same method and equipment and obtains the same results.
Reproducible	A measurement is reproducible if the investigation is repeated by another person, or by using different equipment or techniques, and the same results are obtained.
Resolution	This is the smallest change in the quantity being measured (input) of a measuring instrument that gives a perceptible change in the reading.
Respiration	Breaking down of Glucose and Oxygen in order to provide energy for cells.
Specific Heat Capacity	Energy needed for one kilogram of a substance to be raised by 1 degree Celsius.
Systematic error	These cause readings to differ from the true value by the same amount each time a measurement is made.
Temperature	A measure of hotness. Depends on the average kinetic energy of the particles
Uncertainty	The interval within which the true value can be expected to lie, e.g. $\pm 2$ cm
Zygote	A fertilised egg.

### GCSE/BTEC Dates for Coursework Completed & Subject Content Covered in Class

Subject	Coursework Completed	Subject Content Completed
English Language	No Coursework	All content completed by beginning of Term 4
English Literature	No Coursework	All content completed by beginning of Term 4
Resistant Materials	End of March	After Easter we will be revising content from years 10 & 11
Food & Nutrition	19 <sup>th</sup> March	April
Hospitality & Catering	22 <sup>nd</sup> February	February
Philosophy & Religion	No Coursework	End of March
Maths	No Coursework	1 <sup>st</sup> April
Cambridge National Sport Studies	Sports Media completion date: end of term 2 Awaiting info from exam board regarding change of dates for the final piece of coursework	Exam June 2020 and coursework
BTEC TECH Dance	<b>Component 1:</b> Tuesday 17th November P3 <b>Component 2:</b> Practical Audition Friday 9th October P4a Log books 1,2,3 = Tuesday 13th October P3 Final Skills Audit = Monday 19th October P3 <b>Component 3</b> – awaiting information from the exam board	All content covered by the end of term 4 – awaiting specific deadlines from exam board
Computer Science	Easter 2021	Easter 2021
ICT	January 2021	Easter 2021
MFL	No Coursework – Teacher speaking assessment TBC	March 2021
History	No Coursework	31 <sup>st</sup> March
Art	Term4/5 (Date TBC by AQA)	N/A
Music	Coursework deadline December 2020.	All content completed by March 2021.
Geography	No Coursework	Course complete by 19 <sup>th</sup> February
Separate Sciences	No Coursework	Biology and Physics 2 <sup>nd</sup> April. Chemistry 30 <sup>th</sup> April
Combined Sciences	No Coursework	2 <sup>nd</sup> April

### Year 11 Drama Coursework and Exam Deadlines 2021

<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Lesson/Time</b>	<b>How to submit</b>
Research Journal Submission – all three styles	Monday 2 <sup>nd</sup> November	In lesson	Teams – Student Work Area
Brochure Submission	Monday 16 <sup>th</sup> November	In lesson	Teams – Student Work Area
Physical Theatre dress rehearsal	Thursday 5 <sup>th</sup> November	After school	Dress rehearsal
Physical Theatre performance	Tuesday 10 <sup>th</sup> November	After school	Live Performance; Streamed via Teams
<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Lesson/Time</b>	<b>How to submit</b>
Skills Audit Part A	End of year 10	End of the day	Teams – Student Work Area
Skills Audit Part B	Thursday 12 <sup>th</sup> November	End of the day	Teams – Student Work Area
Skills Audit Part A, B and C	Thursday 10 <sup>th</sup> December	End of the day	Teams – Student Work Area
Monologue Performance (optional for some students)	Tuesday 2 <sup>nd</sup> February 2021	After school	Live Performance or Video of their solo performance of your 3 <sup>rd</sup> style.
<b>Component 3</b>	<b>TBC</b>		

# GSCE 9 – I Mathematics formulae – Foundation Tier

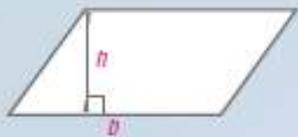
## Formulae to Memorise

You will not be given these formulae in the exam

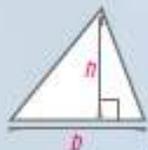
### Areas



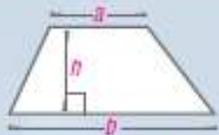
Area of a rectangle =  $l \times w$



Area of a parallelogram =  $b \times h$

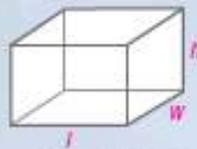


Area of a triangle =  $\frac{1}{2} b \times h$

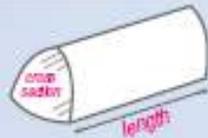


Area of a trapezium =  $\frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$

### Volumes



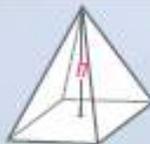
Volume of a cuboid =  $l \times w \times h$



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



Volume of a cylinder =  $\pi r^2 h$



Volume of a pyramid =  $\frac{1}{3} \times$  area of base  $\times h$

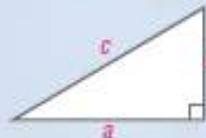
### Circumference and Area of a Circle



Circumference of a circle =  $2\pi r = \pi d$

Area of a circle =  $\pi r^2$

### Pythagoras' Theorem



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

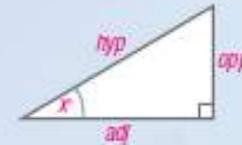
### Compound Measures

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$$

### Trigonometry



$$\sin x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \cos x = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \tan x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

### Compound Interest

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

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

### Probability

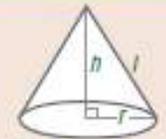
Where  $P(A)$  is the probability of outcome  $A$  and  $P(B)$  is the probability of outcome  $B$ :

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

## Formulae given in the Exam

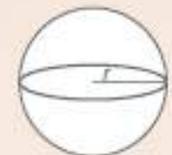
You do not need to memorise these formulae

### Volume and Surface Area



Curved surface area of a cone =  $\pi r l$

Volume of a cone =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$



Surface area of a sphere =  $4\pi r^2$

Volume of a sphere =  $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

### Kinematics Formulae

Where  $a$  is constant acceleration,  $u$  is initial velocity,  $v$  is final velocity,  $s$  is displacement from the position when  $t=0$  and  $t$  is time taken:

$$v = u + at$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

# GSCE 9 – I Mathematics formulae – Higher Tier

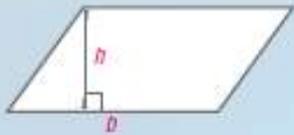
## Formulae to Memorise

You will not be given these formulae in the exam

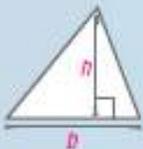
### Areas



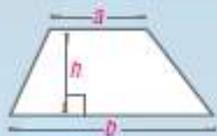
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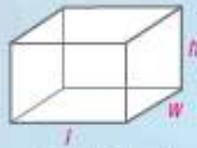


Area of a triangle =  $\frac{1}{2} b \times h$

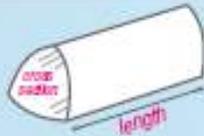


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### Volumes



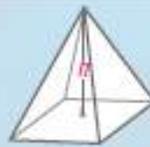
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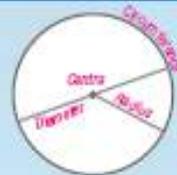


Volume of a cylinder =  $\pi r^2 h$



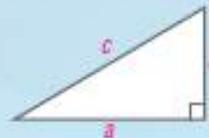
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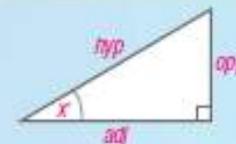
$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$$

## The Quadratic Formula

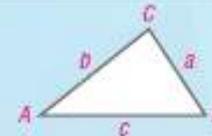
The solutions of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where  $a \neq 0$ , are given by:

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

## Trigonometry



$$\sin x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \cos x = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \tan x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$



$$\text{Sine Rule } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\text{Cosine Rule } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

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

## Compound Interest

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

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

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

Conditional Probability

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

## Formulae given in the Exam

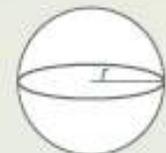
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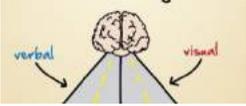
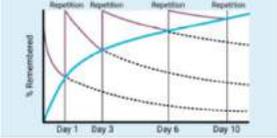
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$$v = u + at$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

R	E	V	I	S	E
					
Retrieval	Examples	Visuals + Words	Interleaving	Spacing	Elaboration
<p>Avoid just re-reading and highlighting. It isn't effective. Try these methods:</p> <p>Use <b>flashcards</b> to revise and to test yourself - even better use the Leitner approach!</p> <p><b>Quiz!</b> – use Kahoot or Quizlet or even better devise your own questions (maybe create a bank of quizzes with friends to share).</p> <p>Use <b>GCSE Pod</b> to top up your knowledge.</p> <p>Do a <b>Weekly Review</b> of your revision without notes. Write down everything you can remember.</p> <p>For both Quiz and Weekly Review, the key is to check how well you did on your quiz or recall/review, then go back to your notes, fill in the things you missed and actively learn the gaps!</p> <p>Use <b>Mnemonics</b> to help you retrieve large amounts of information more easily.</p>	<p>Look at <b>WAGOLLS</b> – ‘what a good one looks like’ - look on exam board websites or ask your teacher for a <b>model</b>.</p> <p>With tricky concepts, find an <b>example</b> that makes sense to you, that you associate with the idea and prompts you to remember what it means.</p>	<p>Revise from your notes. Then recall the information in a different way like a <b>mind-map or visual organiser</b>.</p> <p>Try using the <b>mind palace</b> technique.</p> <p>On your <b>flashcards</b> associate visuals with words.</p>	<p>Remember to <b>switch subjects</b> within any one revision session.</p> <p>It is far better to <b>do 4 x 30 minutes of revision focused on 4 different subjects</b> than 2 hours focused on 1 subject.</p> <p>Remember to aim for 30 minutes revision – then have a 5 minute break</p>	<p>Do not cram!</p> <p>Create a <b>revision schedule</b> that helps you to <b>chunk your revision over time</b>.</p> <p>Try <a href="http://www.getrevising.co.uk">www.getrevising.co.uk</a></p> <p>It is important to <b>sleep</b> – far better to do some revision, then sleep, then do some retrieval practice to see what your memory has retained.</p>	<p><b>Teach someone else</b> about key knowledge or ideas – if you can't <b>explain it</b>, you don't know it well enough.</p> <p>For any topic, idea, or text, <b>question yourself</b> regarding ‘how’ or ‘why’ something happens – eg. Why does Mr Birling behave like he does?</p>

## Year 11 Tutors

IIP Mrs Caplat	<a href="mailto:acaplat@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk">acaplat@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk</a>
IIU Mrs Mobsby	<a href="mailto:cmobsby@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk">cmobsby@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk</a>
IIE Miss Pidgeon	<a href="mailto:cpidgeon@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk">cpidgeon@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk</a>
IIL Mrs Benson	<a href="mailto:dbenson@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk">dbenson@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk</a>
IIE Ms Bates	<a href="mailto:ebates@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk">ebates@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk</a>
IIW Mrs Crang	<a href="mailto:hcrang@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk">hcrang@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk</a>
I IH Mrs Steenbergen	<a href="mailto:msteenbergen@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk">msteenbergen@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk</a>
III Ms Akeroyd	<a href="mailto:aakeroyd@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk">aakeroyd@stjohns.excalibur.org.uk</a>
IIT Mrs Smith	<a href="mailto:ajsmith@stjohns.exclibur.org.uk">ajsmith@stjohns.exclibur.org.uk</a>