



HORNCHURCH
HIGH SCHOOL
EXCELLENCE FOR ALL

Year 10

KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER HALF TERM 1

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English

Key Term	Definition
1833 Factory Act on Child Labour	Children have to be 9 years old to work and had to have basic education
1834 Poor Law	A system of welfare which introduced workhouses
Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else
Archetype	The traditional/typical idea of a concept. Scrooge at the beginning is an archetypal villain
Covetous	Greed. A desire to possess something belonging to someone else
Dichotomy	Contrasts of two beings that are opposed or distinctly different
Foil	A character which serves to contrast another, to emphasise certain characteristics of the other character. Fred is a foil to Scrooge
Industrial Revolution	This was when the means of production of Britain switched from agriculture to industry
Malthusian Economics	Thomas Malthus was an economist in the Victorian era and believed that London was overpopulated and so poverty would be inevitable as food supplies and housing would not be enough to sustain the growing city population
Ostracised	Cut off from society
Philanthropy	An act of helping those less well off than yourself, especially involving donations of money
Purgatory	This is a Medieval Christian belief which is a limbo between Hell and Heaven in which you are given another chance and supposed to be made ready for Heaven
Socialism	An economic system based on shared ownership
Workhouses	Institutions where those unable to support themselves financially were offered accommodation and employment

Maths—Foundation

Key Term	Definition
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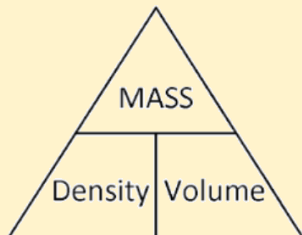
Algebra

Term	A number, letter or combination of both which forms part of an expression.
Expression	A collection of terms which can contain letters and numbers.
Equation	Two expressions which have the same value, separated by an '=' sign.
Solve	Find the value of the letter (unknown) in an equation

Inequalities

Inequality	Compares two values		
Inequality notation	= is the same as	< is less than	> is greater than
	≠ Is not the same as	≤ is less than or equal to	≥ is more than or equal to
Lower bound	The lower bound is the smallest value that would round up to the estimated value		
Upper bound	The upper bound is the largest value that would round down to the estimated value		
Error interval	An error interval is the range of values that a number could have taken before being rounded		

Compound Measures

Compound measure	Compound measures are types of measure that involve two or more different units
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<u>Circles</u>			
Circumference of a circle	$2\pi r$	Length of an arc	$(\text{angle}/360) \times 2\pi r$
Area of a circle	πr^2	Area of a sector	$(\text{angle}/360) \times \pi r^2$

Probability

Probability	The chance something will happen		
Mutually exclusive	Events that cant happen at the same time		
Independent events	Two events are independent if one does not effect the other happening		
Estimated probability	Probability of event x number of trials		
Frequency trees	Show the actual frequency of different events		
Tree diagrams	Show combinations of events. Each branch is labelled with its outcome and probability		

Maths—Higher

Key Term	Definition		
<u>Algebra</u>			
Term	A number, letter or combination of both which forms part of an expression.		
Expression	A collection of terms which can contain letters and numbers.		
Equation	Two expressions which have the same value, separated by an '=' sign.		
Solve	Find the value of the letter (unknown) in an equation		
Factorise	To put an expression into brackets by taking out a common factor or factors		
Quadratic			
Coefficient	Number in front of the x		
Indices			
Indices	Is a power, plural for index		
Rules of indices	Base numbers have to be the same to use the rules of indices		
When you multiply you add the powers $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$		When you divide you subtract the powers $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$	Brackets multiply the powers $(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$
Anything to the power of zero is one $a^0 = 1$		Fractional power-numerator power, denominator root $a^{\frac{n}{m}} = (\sqrt[m]{a})^n$	Negative power means find the reciprocal $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$
<u>Polygons</u>			
Polygon	Is a shape with straight sides		
Interior angles	Inside angle		
Exterior angle	Outside angle		
Sum of interior angles in a polygon = (Number of sides - 2) x 180°			
Sum of exterior angles in polygons = Always add up to 360°			
Interior and exterior angles add up to 180°			
<u>Statistics and Probability</u>			
Venn Diagrams	Are made up of two or more circles and are a way of grouping information		
Set	Is a collection of items, often written in curly brackets		
Universal set - All the items	Intersection - 'and' \cap	Union - 'or' \cup	Complement - 'not' \complement
Element \in	Empty set \emptyset	Subset \subset	Such that $:$
Product rule for counting	Is used to find the total number of outcomes for two or more events. multiply the number of		

Science— The Periodic Table and Bonding

Key Term	Definition
Atoms	The smallest part of an element that can still be recognised as that element
Element	A tiny particle with a negative charge. Electrons orbit the nucleus of atoms or ions in shells
Compound	A substance made when two or more elements are chemically bonded together
Periodic table	An arrangement of elements in the order of their atomic numbers, forming groups and periods
Group	All the elements in the columns (labelled 1 to 7 and 0) in the periodic table
Period	All the elements in the horizontal rows of the periodic table
Nucleus	The very small and dense central part of an atom that contains protons and neutrons
Electron	A tiny particle with a negative charge. Electrons orbit the nucleus of atoms or ions in shells
Proton	A tiny positive particle found inside the nucleus of an atom
Neutrons	A dense particle found in the nucleus of an atom. It is electrically neutral, carrying no charge
Ion	A charged particle produced by the loss or gain of electrons
Isotopes	Atoms that have the same number of protons but different number of neutrons, i.e. they have the same atomic number but different mass numbers
Atomic number	The number of protons (which equals the number of electrons) in an atom. It is sometimes called the proton number
Mass number	The number of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
Electronic structure	A set of numbers to show the arrangement of electrons in their shells (or energy) levels
Shells	An area in an atom, around its nucleus, where electrons are found
Alkali metals	Elements in group one of the periodic table

Science—Chemical and Energy Change

Key Term	Definition
Ore	Ore is rock which contains enough metal to make it economically worthwhile to extract
Oxidation	The reaction when oxygen is added to a substance /or when electrons are lost
Reduction	A reaction in which oxygen is removed or electrons are gained
Reactivity series	A list of elements in order of their reactivity
Displacement reaction	A reaction in which a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in
Ionic equation	An equation that shows only those ions or atoms that change in a chemical reaction
Half equation	An equation that describes reduction (gain of electrons) or oxidation (loss of electrons)
Electrolysis	The breakdown of a substance containing ions by electricity
Neutralisation	The chemical reaction of an acid with a base in which a salt and water are formed. If the
Alkali	Its solution has a pH value more than 7
Acid	When dissolved in water, its solution has a pH value less than 7. Acids are proton (H^+ ion) donors.
Base	The oxide, hydroxide or carbonate of a metal that will react with an acid, forming a salt as one of the products. If a base dissolves in water it is called an alkali. Bases are proton (H^+ ion) acceptors.
Neutral	A solution with a pH value of 7 which is neither acidic nor alkaline. Alternatively,
Weak acids	Acids that do not ionise completely in aqueous solutions
Strong acids	These acids completely ionise in aqueous solutions
Equilibrium	The point in a reversible reaction at which the forward and backward rates of reaction are the same
Exothermic	A reaction that transfers energy to the surroundings
Endothermic	A reaction that takes in energy from the surroundings
Reaction profile	The relative difference in the energy of reactants and products
Activation energy	The minimum energy needed for a reaction to take place

Geography—The Economic World

Key Term	Definition
African Union	An organisation of 54 countries formed to encourage co-operation between African nations
Commercial farming	Growing crops or raising livestock for profit, often involving vast areas of land
Commonwealth	A voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, most being former British colonies
Developmental aid	Long-term support given by charities, governments and multi-lateral organisations, which aims to improve quality of life
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States. A trading group of West African countries
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year
Employment structure	Relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy
International aid	Money, goods and services given by single governments or an organisation like the World Bank or IMF to help the quality of life and economy of another country
Manufacturing	Making goods by processing raw materials
Mining	Extraction of raw materials from the ground
Newly-Emerging Economies (NEE)	Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialization
Oil spills	The accidental leakage of oil from rigs or refineries into the surrounding area, resulting in severe environmental damage and pollution
Primary product	Unprocessed raw materials extracted from the earth or agricultural products
Primary sector	Employment sector that includes farming, mining and other related activities
Quality of life	How good a person's life is as measured by such things as quality of housing and environment, access to education, health care, security and levels of happiness
Secondary sector	Employment sector that involves manufacturing
Tertiary sector	Employment sector that includes service industries, such as health care, offices, financial services and retailing
Transnational corporation (TNC)	A company that has operations (factories, offices, research and development, shops) in more than one country
Trade	Buying and selling of goods and services between countries

Geography —The Economic World

Key Term	Definition
Trading group	Countries which have grouped together to increase trade between them by cutting tariffs to discourage trade with non-members
Quaternary sector	Employment sector that includes jobs in hi-tech industries, research, information technology and the media
Business park	An area of land occupied by a number of businesses
Commonwealth	The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, most being former British colonies
De-industrialisation	The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and overseas competition
Enterprise zones	A scheme supported by the government to encourage new businesses and new jobs in areas where there were no pre-existing businesses
European Union (EU)	A politico-economic union of a number of European countries
Exports	Goods and service sold by a country and bought by another country
Financial services	The management of money within the service sector, including banking, insurance, securities dealing, and fund management
Globalisation	Process creating a more connected world, with increases in the global movements of goods (trade) and people (migration & tourism)
Imports	Goods and services bought by residents of a country from another country
Information technology	Computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies
Infrastructure	The basic equipment and structures (such as roads, utilities, water supply and sewage that are needed for a country or region to function properly
Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs)	Voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses that aim to identify the business needs in the local areas and encourage companies to invest
North–South divide	Economic and cultural differences between southern England and the rest of the UK
Post-industrial economy	The shift of some HIC economies from producing goods to providing services
Science park	A collection of scientific and technical knowledge-based businesses located on a single site
Sustainable	Actions that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs

History—Conflict and Tension

Key Term	Definition
Paris Peace Conference	Meeting held at the Palace of Versailles in France at the end of WWI to decide how to punish the countries that had lost the war
The 'Big Three'	Representatives of the most powerful victorious countries of WWI (Britain, France, USA)
Idealist	A person with committed ideas
League of Nations	Formed under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, a group of countries which worked
Self-Determination	The idea that countries should be allowed to govern themselves rather than being in an
Armistice	Initial agreement signed to stop fighting during a war; counties then work out peace
Treaty	A formal, legal agreement
Reparations	Money paid as compensation to people or a country that has been harmed
Rhineland	An area around the River Rhine in Western Germany, bordering France
Allies	A group of countries working together; 'the Allies' is a term usually used to describe
Fourteen Points	Suggestions for a peace settlement after World War I which aimed to create fairness and
Empire	A group of countries or states that are owned and ruled by one country
Tsar	Russian leader
Communists	Left-wing political organisation, in which everyone is believed to be equal and everyone
Disarmament	The reduction or limitation of the number of weapons and/or troops a country has
Diktat	A forced treaty, Germany called the Treaty of Versailles a 'Diktat' or 'dictated peace'
Clause	A term in a treaty or legal agreement
Demilitarise	To remove all military (weapons and troops) from an area
Anschluss	Union between Germany and Austria
Conscription	Mandatory military service
Mandates	A former colony (part of an empire) that was assigned to the League of Nations to be
Propaganda	Using the media to persuade people to think a certain way
Isolationism	A policy in which a country does not get involved in foreign affairs
Ratify	Agree with, make official
Abdicate	To give up the throne of a country
Weimar Republic	The democratic government that ruled Germany from 1919-1932

History—Conflict and Tension

Key Term	Definition
Weimar Constitution	The rules setting out how Germany would be governed during the Weimar era
Democratic	System of government where people vote for their leader
Hyperinflation	When money becomes worthless
Naval Supremacy	British policy that its navy should be the biggest and strongest
Economist	Someone who studies money, trade and industry
Council	A group of powerful countries which ran the League of Nations; Britain, France, Italy and Japan were permanent members and other countries were elected to serve for a term
Locarno Treaty	Agreement signed in 1925, which allowed Germany to join the League of Nations
Fountainebleau Memorandum	A document written by David Lloyd George and his advisors during the Paris Peace Conference
Covenant	An agreement; the Covenant of the League of Nations set up what the League was and what members could expect to happen under it
Mitigation	Bringing people together to talk through their differences/ problems
Moral Condemnation	To tell someone that they are in the wrong
Economic Sanctions	Punishing a country by stopping trade with them
Assembly	Members of the League of Nations who met once a year to discuss and vote on matters of international importance
Unanimous	When everyone agrees
Veto	The right to reject a proposal
Secretariat	The League of Nation's bureaucrats; people who implemented the decisions that the Assembly and Council made
Civil Service	The people who work for the government
Refugee	Someone who flees from their homeland because it is not safe to live there anymore
Plebiscite	When the people of a country, not just politicians, vote on a matter
Dictator	One ruler who has total power over a country
Depression	An economic state; when a country has little or no money
Humanitarian	Helping people
Foreign Minister	A politician responsible for a country's relationship with other countries
Fascist	Right-wing political group, holding strongly nationalistic views
Stresa Front	An agreement made in 1935 between Italy, France and Britain, declaring that they would unite against Hitler
Haile Selassie	Title of the ruler of Ethiopia
Nazi	National Socialists; right-wing political party led by Adolf Hitler
USSR	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the name given to Communist Russia

Business

Key Term	Definition
Internal growth	Occurs when a business expands by itself, by bringing out new products, or by entering
Methods of internal	Introducing new products or 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
Methods of external	Mergers or 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
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 and include retained profit and 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
External sources of	Found outside the business such as loan capital and share capital
Secured	Guaranteed, because if the business fails to repay the loan, the asset will be taken by
Dividends	A percentage of the business's profits that is paid to shareholders as a reward for their
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

Key Term	Definition
<u>Changes in business aims & objectives</u>	
Degree of competition	The number & size of businesses competing in a particular market
Market share	The proportion of sales in a market that are taken by one business
Culture	The general attitudes, behaviour & beliefs of a business & its workforce
Retrenchment	When a business downsizes the scale of its operations by reducing the number of employees or closing less profitable branches
Organisational structure	The way in which the workforce is organised, usually a hierarchy with people reporting to managers all the way up to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Product portfolio	The range of goods & services offered by any one business
<u>Business & globalisation</u>	
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
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
<u>Ethics, the environment & business</u>	
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

I Media

Key Term	Definition
Visual identity	A collection of images that go towards representing the brand
Brand	A style you recognise with a product—Colour, name, slogan, font style, logo
Typography	How your text appears. The style, shape, size and colour of your lettering
Connotations	How a certain word/image makes you feel and what you associate with it
High-end	Top quality, expensive products aimed at a wealthy target market
House style	Consistent style with all company products
Cover lines	A line of text on the front cover of a magazine, briefly describing and promoting the content
Conventions	Getting the message across to the viewer in as simple way as possible
Bit map	Defines a display space and the colour for each pixel or "bit" in the display space
Pixels	The very tiny parts that make up the whole image or bitmap
Vector	A vector graphic consists of shapes, curves, lines, and text which together make a picture
Scaling	A process of modifying or altering the size of objects
Compression	Is minimizing the size in bytes of a graphics file without degrading the quality of the image
Transparency	Is used in various ways by different people and to a different degree, but at its simplest there is "full transparency" i.e. something that is completely invisible.
Mind map	Involves a central theme and thinking of new and related ideas which radiate out from the centre
Mood board	Physical or digital collages that arrange images, materials, text, and other design elements into a format that's representative of the final design's style
Visualisation diagram	Is a rough sketch of what you want your end product to look like. They can either be hand drawn or created on a computer and are annotated to explain your thinking
Client	The person you are aiming your product/design to. You must meet their requirements
Royalties	Means letting a Company use the design rights, the Company produces the product and pays a fee to use it
Watermark	Is a message, usually a logo, stamp, or signature, superimposed onto an image
Stock library	The photographer or author of a stock photo makes it available for licensing, meaning you can pay a fee to get the right to use it in your designs legally
Layers	Placed on top of each other for effect when using graphics software
Re-touching	Photo manipulation to change the look
File format	The extension used when saving the file as a certain type. JPEG, PNG, PDF etc. Keeping best resolution, compatibility with software and keeping file size small

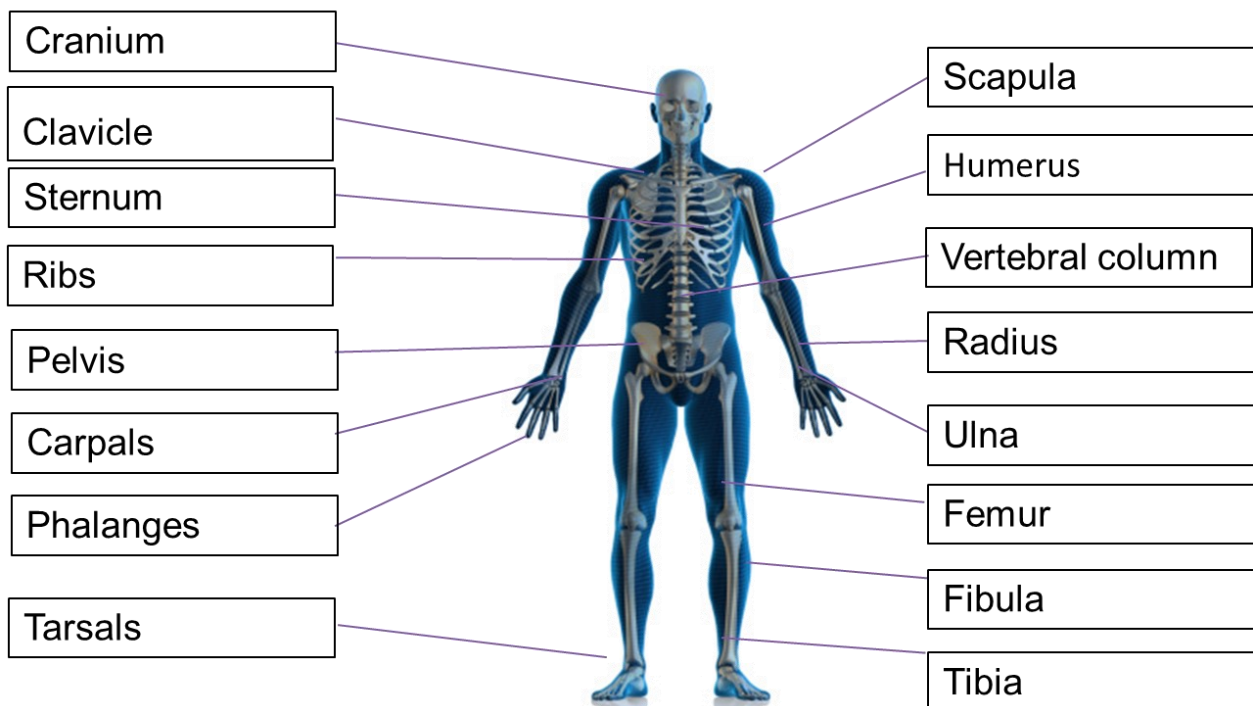
Spanish

Spanish	English	Spanish	English
¿Qué haces en verano?	What do you do in summer?	¿Adónde fuiste de vacaciones?	Where did you go on holiday?
En verano/invierno...	In summer/winter...	hace una semana/un mes/un año	a week/month/year ago
chateo en la red	I chat online	I went on holiday to...	fui de vacaciones a...
cocino para mi familia	I cook for my family	¿Con quién fuiste?	Who did you go with?
descargo canciones	I download songs	con mi familia/insti	with my family/school
escribo correos	I write emails	con mi mejor amigo/a	with my best friend
hago natación/esquí	I go swimming/skiing	solo/a	alone
juego al baloncesto/fútbol	I play basketball/football	¿Cómo viajaste?	How did you travel?
monto a caballo/en bici	I go horseriding/cycling	Viajé...	I travelled...
nado en el mar	I swim in the sea	en autocar/avión/barco/coche/tren	by coach/plane/boat/car/train
salgo con mis amigos/as	I go out with my friends	¿Qué hiciste?	What did you do?
toco la guitarra	I play the guitar	primero /luego/más tarde / después/finalmente	first / then /later / after / finally
veo la tele	I watch TV	Lo mejor fue cuando...	The best thing was when...
voy al polideportivo/al parque/a un centro comercial	I go to the sports centre/to the park/ shopping centre	Lo peor fue cuando...	The worst thing was when...
voy de paseo	I go for a walk	aprendí a hacer vela	I learned to sail
¿Qué tiempo hace? . . .	What's the weather like?	comí muchos helados	I ate lots of ice creams
Hace buen/mal tiempo.	It's good/bad weather.	compré recuerdos	I bought souvenirs
Hace calor/frío/sol/viento	It's hot/cold/sunny/windy	descansé	I rested
Llueve/Nieva	It's raining/snowing	fui al acuario	I went to the aquarium
El tiempo es variable	The weather is changeable	hice turismo	I went sightseeing
El clima es caluroso/soleado	The climate is hot/sunny	llegué tarde al aeropuerto	I arrived at the airport late
Hay niebla/tormenta.	It's foggy/stormy.	perdí mi móvil	I lost my mobile
Hay chubascos.	There are showers.	saqué fotos	I took photos
Está nublado.	It's cloudy.	tomé el sol	I sunbathed
¿Qué tiempo hizo?	What was the weather like?	vi un partido	I saw/watched a match
Hizo buen/mal tiempo	It was good/bad weather.	visité	I visited
Hizo calor/frío/sol/viento.	It was hot/cold/sunny/windy.	¿Qué tal lo pasaste?	How was it?
Hubo niebla/tormenta.	It was foggy/stormy.	Me gustó /Me encantó	I liked it/I loved it
Llovió/Nevó.	It rained/snowed.	Lo pasé bomba/fenomenal/bien/mal/fatal.	I had a great/good/bad/awful time

PE

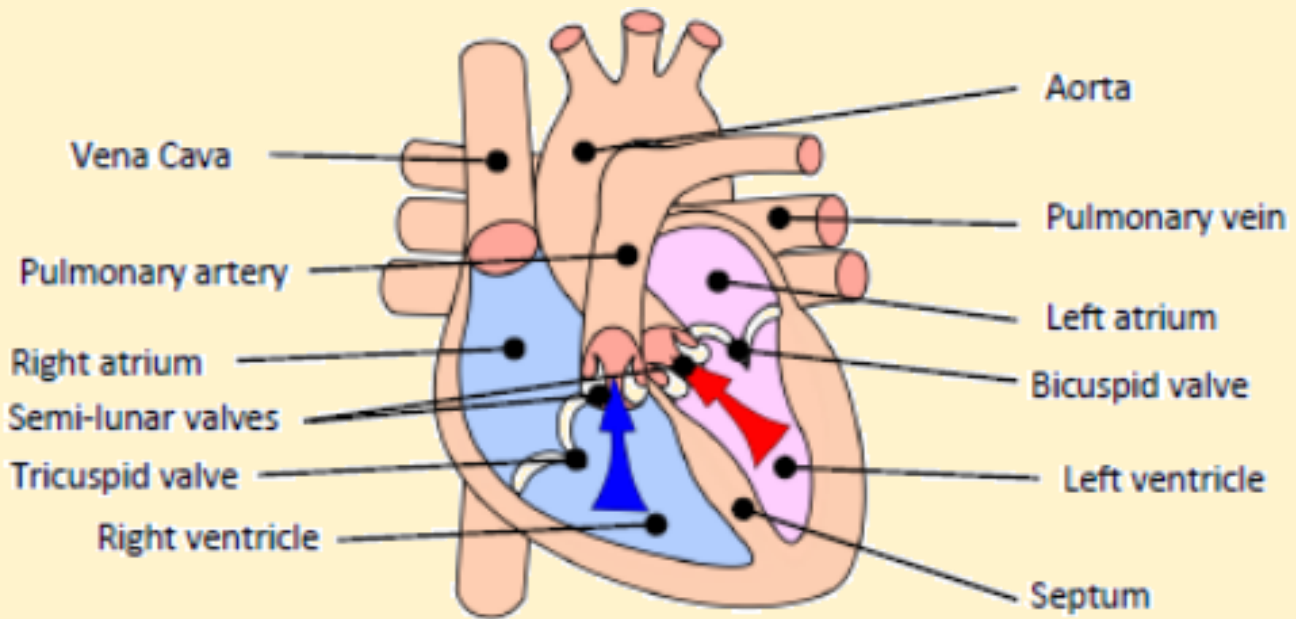
<u>Function of the skeleton</u>	<u>Classification of joints</u>
Protection of vital organs	Pivot (neck – atlas and axis)
Muscle attachment	Hinge (elbow and knee)
Joints for movement	Ball and socket (hip and shoulder)
Blood cell production (platelets, red and white)	Condyloid (wrist)
Storage of calcium and phosphorus	

Key Term	Definition
Flexion	Decreasing the angle at a joint (bending)
Extension	Increasing the angle at a joint (straightening)
Adduction	Limbs moving towards the midline of the body
Abduction	Limbs moving away from the midline of the body
Rotation	A twisting/turning action around a joint
Circumduction	A combination of flexion, extension, adduction & abduction
Dorsi-Flexion (ankle joint)	When the toes are turned up to the body
Planter-Flexion (ankle joint)	When the toes are pointed away from the body



PE

Key Term	Definition
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Deoxygenated blood = BLUE (Right side)

Oxygenated = RED (Left side)

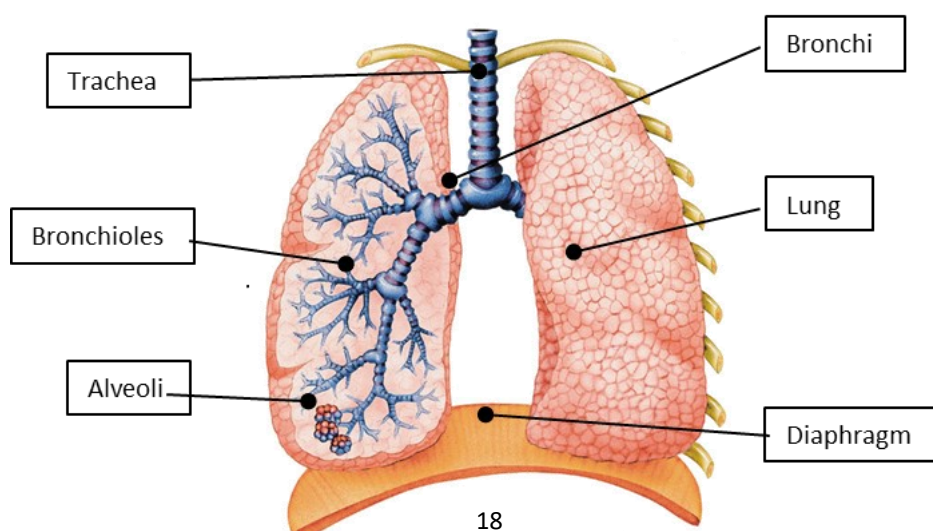
Components of blood

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

PE

Immediate Effects of Exercise	Long Term Effects of Exercise
Heart rate increases Increased stroke volume Increased blood pressure Vascular shunting occurs Increased cardiac output Muscular fatigue	Cardiac hypertrophy & Muscular hypertrophy Increased cardiac output & stroke volume Increased ability to carry oxygen and remove carbon dioxide Increased muscular strength, endurance and power Faster returning of resting heart rate (recovery). Lowered resting heart rate Growth/development of capillaries Enhanced gaseous exchange

Key Term	Definition
Respiratory System	Is the network of organs and tissues that help you breathe
Trachea	The airway that leads from the larynx to the bronchi. Also called the windpipe
Bronchi	The large air passages that lead from the trachea to the lungs
Bronchioles	Are the very small tubes that branch out from the bronchi
Lung	One of a pair of organs in the chest that supplies the body with oxygen and removes carbon diox-
Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs where the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place
Diaphragm	Is located just below the lungs and heart. It contracts continually as you breathe.
Diffusion	Is the movement of molecules from an area of high to a low concentration
Capillaries	The tiny blood vessels throughout the body that connect arteries and veins
Oxygen	What is moved from your lungs into your blood
Carbon dioxide	What is moved from your blood to the lungs
Tidal Volume	The amount of air inhaled and exhaled per breath. Resting value = 500ml
Vital Capacity	The maximum amount of air exhaled following a maximal breath in.
Frequency	The number of breaths taken per minute. Resting value – 12-20 breaths



Music

Key Term	Definition
Appraising	To listen to music
Orchestra	An ensemble made up of four sections—Strings, Woodwind, Brass, Percussion
String	Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Harp
Woodwind	Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon
Brass	Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba
Percussion	Timpani, Cymbal, Gong, Snare drum, Xylophone, Glockenspiel
Doubling instrument	Instruments that have a larger or smaller version—similar but not exactly the same
Vibrato	A slight wobbling of the pitch, often used in expressive passages of music
Pizzicato	To pluck a string
Arco	To use the bow on a string
Articulation	The way a note is produced on an instrument e.g. arco, pizzicato or tongued, legato on woodwind
Performance criteria	1 solo and 1 ensemble performance for GCSE. 15% of total mark per performance. 2 mins minimum

Hospitality and Catering

Key Term	Definition
Hazard	Something that is dangerous and likely to cause damage
Risk	How likely it is that someone may be harmed or injured by a hazard
Risk Assessment	A process that is used to identify and evaluate the level of risk involved in an activity
Control Measure	An activity or action that is put in place to prevent or reduce the risk of a hazard causing
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point. This is a food safety management system to
High Risk Foods	A ready to eat food. that if not stored correctly, could grow harmful microorganisms
Microorganism	Tiny plants and animals that are only clearly visible under a microscope (also called
Bacteria	A single-celled living organism, some of which cause food poisoning
Contaminate	Making a food unsafe to eat by allowing it come into contact with microbes that will grow
Cross-contamination	How microbes are spread from one place onto some food
Pathogenic	Something that is capable of causing illness in people

Art

Key Term	Definition
Identity	Is the way we perceive and express ourselves. Artists often address their multiple, intersecting identities in a work of art
Gender	Is a cultural and social classification of masculinity and femininity. Gender presentations in art are the outcome of the cultural process of defining sexual and social identity
Artist Analysis	Is the process of analysing an artwork. Formal analysis is the examination of the “form” of the artwork, meaning its visual elements.
Artist transcription	In painting is copying, but often with a different purpose than to produce a replica. Artists use transcription to learn how another artist worked
Critic	Is a person who specialises in evaluating art. Their written critiques, or reviews, are published in newspapers, magazines, books and on web sites
Context	In your drawings and artwork provide visual links that helps us to fully understand what your art is about
Culture	Culture is the ensemble of social forms, material traits, customary beliefs, and other human phenomena that cannot be directly attributed to a religious, racial, or social group
Style	Describe the way the artwork looks. Style is determined by the characteristics that describe the artwork, such as form, colour, and composition, to name just a few
Contemporary	Contemporary art is the art of today, produced in the second half of the 20th century or in the 21st century
Mood	Is the atmosphere in a painting, or the feeling expressed
Movement	An art movement is a tendency or a style of art with a particularly specified objective and philosophy that is adopted and followed by a group of artists during a specific period of time
Concept	Concept art is a form of illustration where the main goal is to convey a visual representation of a design, idea, and/or mood for use in films, video games, animation, or comic books
Theme	In art is the intended purpose or idea in the art work by the artist or the interpreter

Graphics

Key Term	Definition
Concept	Is about determining a specific image of how a design will look. It involves the choice of colours and shape
Brand	Refers to a business and marketing concept that helps people identify a particular company, product, or individual
Identity	Visual identity is a preview of your brand. Each part of your design is a clue that tells the viewer what they can expect
Logo	It is a design that is used by an organisation for its letterhead, advertising material, and signs as an emblem by which the organization can easily be recognized, also called logotype
Colour psychology	Is the study of how colours affect people's feelings and emotions
Illustration	Is a drawing (or painting, collage, engraving, photo, etc.) that explains something
Art work	Is an aesthetic physical element or artistic creation
Target audience	Is a distinct group of consumers which can be identified as purchasers of a company's product or service
Packaging design	Involves the design and creation of a product's container and how it looks to consumers who might purchase it
Product	Is the item offered for sale. A product can be a service or an item
Design Brief	Is an outline that focuses primarily on the business objectives, outcomes, and results of project design, rather than the actual design itself

Performing Arts

Key Term	Definition
Play script	A script is a piece of writing in the form of drama. Drama is different from prose forms of writing as it is meant to be performed either for stage, radio, television or film
Playwright	The person/ author who writes the play
Devising	Creating a performance using a brief or stimulus as a starting point
Genre	Refers to the type of story being told
Style	Refers to how the work is presented on stage
Multi-role	This means you are performing more than one character on stage
Dialogue	This is the speech included within a script
Setting	This refers to the place/location/time period in which a scene or play is set
Historical Context	The historic events behind a piece that help us to understand its influences and message
Physicalising	To represent physically using your body
Gesture	A movement of the head, arm, hands or other body part to express meaning.
Non-linear structure	This means there is no specific order for the scenes in a performance or script
Linear Structure	To follow a series of events in real time without the use of flashbacks or flash-forwards
Episodic	A series of scenes, usually connected. Often they can be watched in any order and still make sense
Context	The factors surrounding a text that help us to understand it; the background events that help to explain something.
Cultural context	The arts and popular interests associated with a particular time and place
Social Context	The way people lived and what they believed when the play was written and set