



HORNCHURCH
HIGH SCHOOL
EXCELLENCE FOR ALL

Year 10

KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER HALF TERM 2

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English

| Key Words | Definition |
|------------------|---|
| DAFORREST | Direct address, alliteration, facts, opinions, rhetorical questions, repetition, exaggeration, statistics, triplets |
| Allusion | A reference to another text |
| Anecdote | A story about a real incident or person |
| Emotive Language | Word choices intended to get an emotional reaction |
| Hyperbole | An extreme exaggeration. i.e. 'I have said this a million times.' |
| Juxtaposition | Two things being close together that contrast |
| Anaphora | Repetition of a phrase at the beginning of a sentence. For example, 'I have a dream...' |
| Hypophora | When a question is asked then directly answered by the speaker. For example, 'You ask, what is our policy? I can say: It is to wage war, by sea, land and air ' |
| Anadiplosis | The last word or phrase is repeated to begin the next. E.g. 'Fear leads to anger. Anger leads to hate. Hate leads to suffering.' |
| Simile | A comparison between two things, usually using the words 'as' or 'like'. E.g. 'We will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream' |
| Tone of voice | The manner in which something is said |
| Volume | How loud or quiet your voice is |
| Projection | The strength of speaking whereby the voice is used powerfully and clearly |

Maths—Foundation

| Key Term | Definition |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Probability | |
| Probability | The chance something will happen |
| Mutually exclusive | Events that cant happen at the same time |
| Independent events | 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 |
| AND | X |
| OR | + |
| Averages and the range | |
| Mode | Most common |
| Median | Middle, when the data is in order |
| Range | Largest value - smallest value |
| Mean | sum of data ÷ number of pieces of data |
| Estimated mean | (midpoint x frequency) / Total frequency |
| Algebra | |
| Formula | A rule written with mathematical symbols. It has an equal sign and more than one type of |
| Inverse | Opposite operation |
| Changing the subject | When you rearrange the formula so that we have a different letter on its own |
| Integer | Whole number |
| Inequality | Compares two values |
| Sequence | A set of numbers that follow a rule |
| nth term | The 'nth' term is a formula which enables you to find any term of a sequence |
| Arithmetic sequence | Is a sequence of numbers with the same difference between each term |
| Graphs | |
| Table of values | Used to generate the co-ordinates for the graph |
| Gradient | Steepness of the line |
| y intercept | Where the line cuts the y axis |
| Equation of a line | $y = mx + c$ m =gradient c = y intercept |
| Parallel lines | Have the same gradient |
| Quadratic equation | Has an x^2 in the equation |
| Quadratic graphs | A curve with a vertical line of symmetry |
| Parabola | The name of the curved shaped made by the graph |

Maths—Higher

| Key Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Percentages | |
| Percentage multiplier | A number you multiply by to increase or decrease in one calculation |
| | Increase Multiplier - $(100 + \%) \div 100$ Decrease Multiplier - $(100 - \%) \div 100$ |
| Simple interest | Same amount every year |
| Compound interest | Worked out yearly. Compound interest formula - Amount X % multiplier ^{years} |
| Reverse percentages | Working backwards to find the original amount after an increase or decrease |
| Percentage change | $(\text{Difference/original}) \times 100$ |
| Algebraic Fractions | |
| Algebraic Fractions | Is a fraction whose numerator and/or denominator are algebraic expressions. |
| Simplifying | Cancelling down by finding common factors in the numerator and denominator |
| Adding & subtracting | Follow the same rules as normal fractions |
| Multiplying & dividing | Follow the same rules as normal fractions |
| Changing the subject of the formula | |
| Formula | A rule containing mathematical symbols an equal sign and more than one type of letter |
| Inverse | Opposite operation |
| Changing the subject | When you rearrange the formula so that we have a different letter on its own |
| Straight Line graphs | |
| Gradient | Steepness of the line |
| y intercept | Where the line cuts the y axis |
| Equation of a line | $y = mx + c$ |
| Parallel lines | Lines that never meet |
| Gradient of parallel lines | Are equal |
| Perpendicular lines | Cross at right angles |
| Gradient of a perpendicular line | Negative reciprocal |
| Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry | |
| Pythagoras' Theorem | A formula to find missing sides in right angled triangles. $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ |
| Hypotenuse | The longest side opposite the right angle |
| Trigonometry | Used to find missing lengths and angles in right angle triangles |
| Opposite | The side opposite the angle |
| Adjacent | The side next to the angle |
| Trigonometry ratios | $\sin x = \frac{O}{H}$ $\cos x = \frac{A}{H}$ $\tan x = \frac{O}{A}$ |
| Trigonometry to find an angle | Press shift \sin^{-1} \cos^{-1} \tan^{-1} |

Science— Chemical and Energy Change

| Key Term | Definition |
|-----------------------|--|
| Ore | Ore is rock which contains enough metal to make it economically worthwhile to extract the |
| 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 one of its compounds or in solution |
| 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 base |
| 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) do- |
| 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) |
| Neutral | As solution with a pH value of 7 which is neither acidic nor alkaline. Alternatively, something |
| 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 |
| 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 |

Science—Energy

| Key Term | Definition |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Work | The energy transferred by a force. Work done (joules,J) = force (newtons, N) x distance moved in the direction of the force (metres, m) |
| Useful energy | Energy transferred to where it is wanted in the way that it is wanted |
| Wasted energy | Energy that is not usefully transferred |
| Dissipation of energy | The energy that is not usefully transferred and stored in less useful ways |
| Efficiency | Useful energy transferred by a device ÷ total energy supplied to the device |
| Power | The energy transformed or transferred per second. The unit of power is the watt (W) |
| Thermal conductivity | Property of a material that determines the energy transfer through it by conduction |
| Specific heat capacity | Energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a substance by 1 ^o C |
| Specific latent heat of fusion | Energy needed to melt 1kg of a substance with no change of temperature |
| Specific latent heat of vaporisation | Energy needed to boil away 1kg of a substance with no change of temperature |
| Biofuel | Any fuel taken from living things or recently living materials, such as animal waste |
| Renewable energy | Energy from natural sources that is always being replenished so it never runs out |
| Carbon neutral | A biofuel from a living organism that takes in as much carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as is released when the fuel is burned |
| Nuclear fuel | Substance used in nuclear reactors that releases energy due to nuclear fission |
| Nucleus | Tiny positively charged object composed of protons and neutrons at the centre of every atom |
| Reactor core | The thick steel vessel used to contain fuel rods, control rods and the moderator in a nuclear fission reactor |
| Geothermal energy | Energy that comes from energy released by radioactive substances deep within the Earth |

Science—Homeostasis

| Key Term | Definition |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Adrenaline | Hormone that prepares the body for flight or flight |
| Central nervous system | The part of the nervous system where information is processed. It made up of the brain and spinal cord |
| Coordination centres | Ares that receive and process information from receptors |
| Effectors | Areas (usually muscles or glands) that bring about responses in the body |
| Endocrine system | The gland that reproduces the hormones that control many aspects of the development and metabolism of the body, and the hormones they produce |
| Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) | Causes the egg to mature in the ovary |
| Hormones | Chemical produced in one area of the body of an organism that have an effect on the functioning of another area of the body. |
| Insulin | Hormone involved in the control of blood sugar levels |
| Homeostasis | Regulation of the internal conditions of a cell or organism to maintain optimum conditions for function, in response to internal and external changes |
| Motor neurones | Carry impulses from the central nervous system to the effector organs |
| Nerve | Bundle hundreds or even thousands of neurones |
| Neurones | Basic cells of the nervous system that carry minute electrical impulses around the body |
| Oestrogen | Female sex hormone that controls the development of secondary sexual characteristic in girls puberty |
| Ovulation | The release of a mature egg |
| Reflexed | Rapid automatic responses of nervous system that do not involve conscious thought |
| Stimuli | Changes in the external or internal environment that can be detected by receptors |
| Type 1 diabetes | A disorder where the pancreas fails to produce sufficient insulin |
| Type 2 diabetes | A disorder where the body cells no longer respond to the insulin produced ny the pancreas |

Geography

| Key Term | Definition |
|--------------------------|--|
| Ecosystem | An interconnected community of plants, animals and their surroundings |
| Biome | A large scale, global ecosystem |
| Abiotic | A non– living organism |
| Biotic | A living organism |
| Producer | An organism which produces its own food using energy from the sun |
| Primary consumer | An organism which eats plant matter. Also known as a herbivore |
| Secondary consumer | An organism which eats other animals. Also known as a carnivore |
| Decomposer | An organism which breaks down dead organic (plant and animal) matter |
| Food chain | The connections between different organisms that rely on one another as a food source |
| Food web | A complex hierarchy of plants and animals relying on each other for food |
| Biodiversity | The variety of plants and animals in a given ecosystem |
| Adaptation | A change in an organism which has become better suited to its environment |
| Commercial farming | Farming to sell produce for a profit e.g. cattle and crops |
| Logging | The business of cutting down trees and transporting the logs to sawmills |
| Mineral extraction | The removal of mineral resources from the earth e.g. gold, bauxite. The trees above the quarries and mines are removed |
| Subsistence farming | A type of agriculture producing food and materials for the benefit only of the farmer and his family or small community |
| Hydro– electricity | Dams have been built and large areas of rainforest destroyed by flooding |
| Resettling | Since 1970, 1 million people have been encouraged to move away from shanty towns/ squatter settlements and move into the rainforest |
| Soil erosion | Land left unprotected to heavy rains due deforestation. Results in soil and nutrients washing away |
| Selective logging | Only felling fully grown trees and specific species |
| Conservation | Areas of the rainforest protected from economic activities/ deforestation |
| Ecotourism | Minimal damage to the rainforest whilst creating local jobs and opportunities to learn about the rainforest biome |
| International agreements | Designed to restrict the trade of tropical hard woods |
| Debt reduction | HIC governments reducing or cancelling debt owed by LIC's in exchange for conserving large areas of the rainforest in order to reduce rates of deforestation |

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 | A document written by David Lloyd George and his advisors during the Paris Peace |
| 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 |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product | Refers to the goods or services sold by a business |
| Design mix | A triangle which contains three aspects of design that all products need to address in the |
| Function | How well a product does its job |
| Aesthetics | The visual attractiveness of something |
| Cost | Producing the product for a cost that allows the business to make a profit |
| Product life cycle | Plots the sales of a product through the four stages of its life |
| Introduction | Covers the research, development & launch of a new product |
| Growth | The product becomes increasingly popular & sales may rise rapidly |
| Maturity | The business now receives repeat purchases from its loyal customers. Its costs are low as |
| Decline | Sales begin to fall as the product loses popularity |
| Discontinued | No longer produced or sold |
| Extension strategies | Any action that a business can take in order to lengthen the product life cycle & encourage |
| Economies of scale | A situation where average costs fall as a business increases the amount of product that it |
| Differentiation | The process of developing a distinctive or unique product |
| USP | Something that makes a product stand out from its competitors |
| Price | The amount charged by a business for its products & services |
| Pricing strategies | The way in which a business decides on the price of a product or service |
| High volume pricing | This involves producing a lot of a product at a low cost, using economies of scale |
| High margin pricing strategy | Involves maximising the difference between the production cost of each product & the price for which it can sell the product |
| Mass market | A large market where customers have similar needs & characteristics |
| Generic | A characteristic relating to an entire group, not specific |
| Niche market | A small market where customers have very specific needs & characteristics |
| Market segment | The process of dividing a target market into smaller categories by grouping together con- |
| Promotion | The ways in which a business communicates its products & services to its customers |

Business

| Key Term | Definition |
|--------------------------|---|
| Promotion strategies | The group of techniques that a business uses to make customers & potential customers |
| Advertising | When a business pays to use adverts to communicate with customers |
| Emotive language | Language intended to affect people at an emotional level, usually using adjectives |
| Medium | The way in which something can be communicated (media – plural of medium) |
| Sponsorship | When a business supports an event, activity, person or organisation, either financially or |
| Product trials | Free access to or the giveaway of a product |
| Special offers | Are short-term special offers, usually in the form of a discount, used by business to attract |
| Publicity | Any communication about a business that is created by the business, its customers or a |
| Pressure group | A group of people who join together to try to influence government or business policy for |
| Branding | The personality or image of a product, generated through marketing activities |
| Brand personality | Helps consumers identify with a product and a certain set of characteristics with that |
| Viral advertising | Advertising using social networking to increase sales or boost brand awareness |
| Place | How a business gets its products to its customers |
| E-commerce | Using the internet to carry out business transactions |
| M-commerce | Using mobile technologies, such as smartphones & tablets to carry out business transac- |
| Retailing | Selling products or services to customers in a physical shop |
| E-tailing | Retailing to customers through the internet, such as through an e-commerce website |
| Markup | The amount of money added to the cost price of a product or service to make the final re- |
| Third-party platform | An e-commerce website or service that is run by an unrelated business |
| Integrated marketing mix | A marketing mix that has a theme, with the elements all supporting each other |
| Patent | Legal protection meaning that a design or invention cannot be copied by others |

I Media

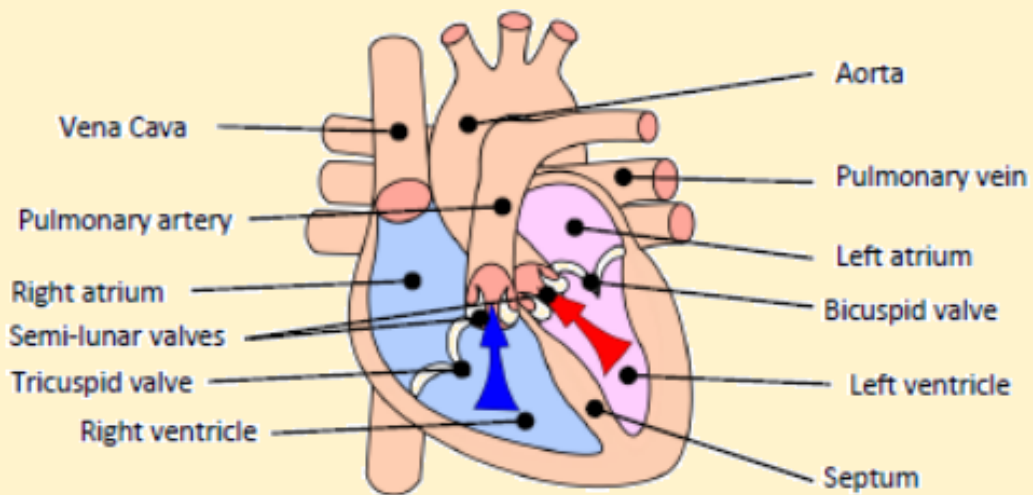
| Key Term | Definition |
|---------------------------|---|
| Visualisation diagram | This is a rough sketch of what you want your end product to look like |
| Storyboard | A panel or series of panels on which a set of sketches is arranged depicting consecutively the important changes of scene and action in a series of shots |
| Mood board | A collection of images, colours, typography and textures that establishes the style and "feel" for a media project |
| Mind map | A tool for idea and concept creation activities |
| Script | This is a written document, usually created on a computer, which explains a scene and the narrative/storyline for characters |
| Work Plan | A document used to plan the order in which work will be done |
| Test Plan | A document that outlines tests to be carried out on the final product |
| Client | The person or company who has asked for the media product to be made |
| Client Brief | The project brief which is produced for a design team detailing detailed requirements from the client |
| Graphic Designer | A visual communicator who creates concepts by hand or by using specialised graphic design software |
| Target Audience | This is a group of people identified as likely customers for the digital product |
| Advertising Product | A product made with the intention of selling a product |
| Education Product | A product made with the intention of teaching about a subject |
| Entertainment Product | A product made with the intention of entertaining the audience |
| File format | Are extensions added to file names when saving documents on a computer. e.g. docx, |
| File compression | Is when file sizes are made smaller by computers, smaller files are quicker to email and transfer |
| Lossless file compression | Retains data that allows the file to be restored later to its original quality and condition |
| Lossy compression | When file sizes are reduced some data is lost , so it is difficult to restore the file to the original condition if needed |
| House Style | The common layout, colours and fonts. Is the same across mediums so audience recognise the brand |
| Copyright | Is the law that protects peoples' creative work such as images, text and sounds |
| Health and Safety | Regulations and procedures intended to prevent accident or injury in workplace |
| Risk Assessment | The process of identifying what hazards currently exist or may appear in the workplace |

Spanish

| Spanish | English | Spanish | English |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ¿Te interesa(n)...? | Are you interested in...? | Mi instituto / colegio es... | My school is... |
| ¿Qué opinas de...? | What do you think of...? | Mixto/femenino/masculino | Mixed/ all girls / all boys |
| me interesa(n) | I'm interested in | público / privado | state / private |
| ¿Cómo son tus profes? | What are your teachers like? | lo bueno / malo es que... | the good / bad thing is that |
| Mi profe (de inglés) es | My English teacher is... | lo mejor / peor es que... | the best/worst thing is |
| joven | young | ni...ni... | (n)either...nor... |
| viejo/a | old | tampoco | not either |
| severo/a | strict | En mi escuela primaria... | In my primary school... |
| tolerante | easy-going | (no) había... | there was/were (not any) |
| impaciente | impatient | la educación infantil | pre-school education |
| paciente | patient | la educación primaria | primary education |
| gracioso/a | funny | la educación secundaria | secondary education |
| serio/a | serious | el bachillerato | A levels |
| simpático/a | nice / friendly | la formación profesional | vocational training |
| antipático/a | unfriendly | Salgo de casa a las... | I leave home at... |
| más divertido/a que | more fun than | Las clases empiezan ... | Lessons start at... |
| menos creativo/a que | less creative than | y terminan a las... | and finish at... |
| tan interesante como | as interesting as | Tenemos... clases | We have... lessons |
| Tengo que llevar... | I have to wear... | Cada clase dura... | Each lesson lasts... |
| oscuro / claro | dark / light | el recreo/ la hora de comer | Break/lunch |
| a rayas / a cuadros | striped / checked | Está prohibido... | It is forbidden... |
| bonito / feo | pretty / ugly | No se permite... | You are not allowed... |
| cómodo / incómodo | comfortable / uncomfortable | No se debe... | You / One must not... |
| elegante | smart | el estrés de los exámenes | exam stress |
| práctico | practical | el acoso escolar | bullying |
| El uniforme... | Uniform... | la presión del grupo | peer pressure |

PE—Cardiovascular system

| Key Term | Definition |
|----------|------------|
|----------|------------|



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 Small lumen |
| Veins | Carry blood back to the heart Deoxygenated blood (except pulmonary vein) Thin walls + larger lumen Lower pressure Valves |
| Capillaries | In the tissue Site of gaseous exchange Very thin walls |

PE—Cardiovascular system

| Key Term | Definition |
|--------------------|---|
| Resting heart rate | Is the amount of time your heart beats per minute during rest. This is measured in beats per minute. |
| Working heart rate | Is the amount of times your heart beats during exercise (bpm) |
| Maximum heart rate | Is the maximum times your heart can beat in a minute. It can be calculated from 220-your age |
| Stroke volume | Is the amount of blood that pumped out of the heart in each beat |
| Cardiac Output | Is the amount of blood that is pumped out of the heart per minute |
| Blood pressure | Is the amount of force the blood applies on the dies of the blood vessels |
| Systolic pressure | Is directly linked to pumping phase of the heart. This is where the ventricles contract to send blood around the body |
| Diastolic pressure | Is where the ventricles in the heart fill up with blood |

| Immediate Effects of Exercise | Long Term Effects of Exercise |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Heart rate increases | Cardiac hypertrophy |
| Increased stroke volume | Increased cardiac output 7 stroke volume |
| Increased blood pressure | Increased ability to carry oxygen and remove carbon dioxide |
| Vascular shunting occurs | Increased maximum cardiac output |
| Increased cardiac output | Faster returning of resting heart rate (recovery). |
| | Lowered resting heart rate |
| | Growth/development of capillaries |

Music

| Key Term | Definition |
|-----------------|--|
| Composition | An original piece of music created by the 'composer' |
| Brief | Instructions for writing a piece of music like style, instrumentation, number of performers etc. |
| Harmony | Chords/notes that accompany the melody |
| Melody | The main tune in a piece of music |
| Ternary | A type of structure using three sections; A, B then A again. Section A usually finishes with a perfect cadence. Section B has contrasting music (key signature, tempo, instrumentation etc.). Section A is repeated again. |
| Minuet and Trio | A type of structure most commonly used for dances in the 17th-18th century in Europe. Both the minuet and trio sections are in binary form. |
| Rondo | A type of structure with a main theme (A) which occurs throughout the piece. In between the main theme, a contrasting section is heard, leading to an overall structure of A B A C A D A E etc. |
| Theme and | A type of structure with a main theme, followed by a number of sections (the variations), |
| Strophic | A type of structure used in songs, where the same music is repeated in every verse but with different lyrics (A A A A etc.) |

Food

| Key Term | Definition |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Nutrients | Natural chemical substances in foods that are essential for body growth, function and health |
| Balanced Diet | A diet that provides a person with the right amount of nutrients for their needs |
| Diet | The food people eat every day |
| Eatwell Guide | Government healthy eating guidelines in the form of a pie chart that shows how much or how little of each food group your diet should contain. |
| Nutrition | The study of what people eat and how all the nutrients in foods work together in the body |
| Sources | The foods in which nutrients are found |
| 5 a day | The Government recommends that everyone should eat at least five portions of different fruits and vegetables every day to promote good health |
| Amino Acids | Building blocks of protein |
| High Biological Value Proteins | Foods that contain all the essential amino acids |
| Low Biological Value Protein (LBV) | Foods that are missing one or more of the essential amino acids |
| Protein Complementation | Combining two or more LBV proteins together to get all the essential amino acids |
| Biological Value | A measure of the amount of essential amino acids a protein based food contains |
| Micronutrient | A nutrient needed by our bodies in relatively small amounts e.g. vitamins and minerals |
| Macro-nutrient | A nutrient needed by our bodies in large amounts e.g. fat, protein and carbohydrate |

Art

| Key Term | Definition |
|----------------------|---|
| Identity | The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterize a person or group |
| Gender | Either of the two sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones |
| Artist Analysis | The breakdown of the artistic elements in an artwork to discover how it portrays meaning |
| Artist transcription | 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 | A person who judges the merits of literary or artistic works, especially one who does so professionally. |
| Context | Specific to artwork, context consists of all of the things about the artwork that might have influenced the artwork or the artist |
| Culture | The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society |
| Art styles | In the visual arts, style is a distinctive manner which permits the grouping of works into related categories |
| Contemporary art | Is the art of today, produced in the second half of the 20th century or in the 21st century. Contemporary artists work in a globally influenced, culturally diverse, and technologically advancing world |
| Mood | Is the atmosphere in a painting, or the feeling expressed |
| Tone | Refers to the lightness or darkness of colors used, which can help to create a sense of depth or distance in art |
| Movement | Is a tendency or style in art with a specific common philosophy or goal, followed by a group of artists during a specific period of time |
| Concept | Abstract ideas |
| Theme | Relates to the meaning of a painting which is specific and basic |
| Interpret | Explain the meaning of (information or actions) |
| Annotation | A note by way of explanation or comment added to a text or diagram |
| Surrealist movement | A cultural movement that developed in Europe in the aftermath of World War I in which artists depicted unnerving, illogical scenes and developed techniques to allow the unconscious mind to express itself |

Graphics

| Key Term | Definition |
|-------------------|---|
| Concept | Abstract ideas |
| Brand | A name, term, design, symbol or any other feature that distinguishes one seller's good or service from those of other sellers |
| Identity | The qualities, beliefs, personality traits, appearance, and/or expressions that characterize a person or group |
| Logo | A graphic mark, emblem, or symbol used to aid and promote public identification and recognition |
| Hues | A colour or shade |
| Colour psychology | The study of hues as a determinant of human behaviour |
| Illustration | A decoration, interpretation or visual explanation of a text, concept or process, designed for integration in print and digital published media |
| Art work | Paintings, drawings, or other artistic works |
| Target audience | A particular group at which a product such as a film or advertisement is aimed |
| Packaging | The presentation of a person or thing in an advantageous way |
| Product | A thing or person that is the result of an action or process |
| Design Brief | A document for a design project developed by a person or team in consultation with the client/customer |
| Photo montage | A montage constructed from photographic images |
| Composition | Means "putting together". It can be thought of as the organization of the elements of art according to the principles of art. |
| Design layout | Is the process of arranging visual elements—like text, images, and shapes—on a given page. |
| Kerning | The spacing between letters or characters in a piece of text to be printed. |

Performing Arts

| Key Term | Definition |
|-----------------------|--|
| Portfolio | A folder or book of documents that outline the process of creating your pitch. It should include the very beginning of your process as well as how you came up with your final product |
| Camera work | This refers to the way in which you present towards a camera during your presentation |
| Traverse | This is a stage type that looks similar to a catwalk with two sides of audience |
| In the round | This is a stage type that allows the audience to be all around the audience either in a square, hexagon or circle |
| Proscenium Arch | This is the classic stage type where the audience are sat in front of you normally in stalls and then upper circles. There is only one side of audience in this format |
| Thrust | This is a stage type that allows the audience to be on 3 sides of the stage. The stage will be similar to a proscenium arch but it will thrust forward to the audience creating an extra stage area closer to the audience |
| Promenade | This is a stage type that allows the audience to move during the performance. You will follow the actors or explore the space as they perform around you. Usually this is site specific and not in traditional theatres |
| Site specific theatre | This is where you will choose a venue or location that is chosen specifically for your performance |
| Monologue | A long speech by one actor. Usually monologues are used to provide more information about a characters thoughts or feelings in the play |
| Practitioner | This refers to someone who has practised a lot of work within performing arts and have generated their own theories or style |
| Stanislavski | A famous practitioner who established naturalism |
| Naturalism | a style that requires the audience to feel as though the acting is realistic. The actor will need to understand the characters emotions and background to create a realistic performance |