



HORNCHURCH
HIGH SCHOOL
EXCELLENCE FOR ALL

Year 11

KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HALF TERM 2

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English

Key Term	Definition
Argue	Presenting one side of a point of view against a differing one
Advise	To give your suggestions and ideas about something
Persuade	Trying to convince someone to have the same point of view as you
Newspaper Article	<p>An article needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Title / Headline - Paragraphs - By-line - Subheadings - Introductory paragraph - Formal language - Discourse Markers
Leaflet	<p>A leaflet needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Title - Paragraphs - Subheadings <p>When you think of a leaflet, you might think of a folded piece of paper with lots of images. In an exam, you just need to include the sub-headings</p>
Essay	<p>An essay needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Conclusion - Paragraphs
Speech	<p>A speech needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct address - Sections - Introduction - Conclusion and clear sign off (i.e. 'Thank you for listening.')
Letter	<p>A letter needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dear Sir/Madam / Name of person - Paragraphs - Address - Date - Yours sincerely/faithfully

Maths Foundation

Key Term	Definition
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.
Expand	To multiply out brackets in an expression.
Factorise	To put an expression into brackets by taking out a common factor or factors
Solve	Find the value of the letter (unknown) in an equation
Percentages	
Percentage	Out of 100
Increase	Make bigger
Decrease	Make smaller
Percentage multiplier	A number you multiply by to increase or decrease in one calculation
Simple interest	Same amount every year
Compound interest	Worked out yearly
Percentage change	The percentage increase or decrease
Statistics	
Frequency polygon	A graph that uses lines to join the mid points of each interval
Interval	A range of numbers
Pie chart	A circular chart that shows the proportion of each group
Stem and leaf diagrams	Is a table where the data is split into 'stems' and 'leaves'
Venn Diagrams	Are made up of two or more circles and are a way of grouping information
Set	Is a collection of items
Area, perimeter and volume	
Area of a triangle	$(\text{Base} \times \text{Height}) \div 2$
Area of a parallelogram	$\text{Base} \times \text{Height}$
Area of a trapezium	$((\text{top} + \text{bottom}) \times \text{height}) \div 2$
Circumference of a circle	πD
Area of a circle	πr^2
Volume of a prism	$(\text{Area of cross section}) \times \text{Depth}$

Maths Higher

Key Term	Definition
Vectors	
Vector	A vector has magnitude (size) and direction. We visualise vectors by using straight
Proof of parallel vectors	For two vectors to be parallel one vector is a multiple of the other.
Proof of a straight line	For two vectors to be on a straight line they need to be parallel and share a common point
Statistics	
Capture recapture	The capture recapture method is a way to estimate the population size of an animal species.
Quadratics	
Completing the square	A method used to solve a quadratic equation by changing the form of the equation so that the left side is a perfect square
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Half the co-efficient of x 2. Write the bracket $(x + \text{'half'})^2$
Straight Line graphs	
Equation of a line	$y = mx + c$
Perpendicular lines	Cross at right angles
Gradient of a perpendicular line	Negative reciprocal
Tangents to circles	
Tangent	A line that just touches the graph of the function at the point in question
How to find the equation of a tangent to a circle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw the radius to the given point 2. Find the gradient of the radius 3. Find the gradient of the tangent (perp grad) 4. Use the co-ord to find the equation of the tangent (perp line)
Exponential graphs	
Exponential graphs	Exponential functions are in the form $y = k^x$ where k is a positive number and go through the point (0,1).

Science—Earth’s Resources

Key Term	Definition
Atmosphere	The relatively thin layer of gases that surround planet Earth
Carbon footprint	The total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted over the full life cycle of a product, service or event
Climate change	The change in global weather patterns that could be caused by excess levels of green-houses gases in the atmosphere
Incomplete combustion	When a fuel burns in sufficient oxygen, producing carbon monoxide as a toxic product
Nitrogen oxides	Gaseous pollutants given off from motor vehicles, a cause of acid rain
Particulates	Small solid particle given off from motor vehicles as a result of incomplete combustion
Life cycle assessment	Carried out to assess the environmental impact of products, processes or services at
Recycle	The process in which waste materials are processed to be used again
Blast furnace	The huge reaction vessels used in industry to extract iron from its ore
Non-renewable	Something which cannot be replaced once it’s used up
Algae	A group of organisms that photosynthesise but lack the complex range of cell types and organs found in land plants. Most algae are aquatic. All have chloroplasts
Atmosphere	The layers of gases that surround the Earth. The important gases in the atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide
Fossil fuel	Natural, finite fuel formed from the remains of living organisms, eg oil, coal and natural gas
Photosynthesis	A chemical process used by plants to make glucose and oxygen from carbon dioxide and water, using light energy. Oxygen is produced as a by-product of photosynthesis. Algae subsumed within plants and some bacteria are also photosynthetic
Sedimentary	Rocks that are formed through the deposition of sediments, eg limestone and sand-stone
Acid rain	Rain that contains dissolved acidic gases such as nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide
Global dimming	The gradual reduction in radiation energy which reaches the Earth's surface from the Sun due to small particles in the atmosphere which have almost certainly been produced by human activities such as burning fossil fuels
Global warming	The rise in the average temperature of the Earth's surface

Spanish—Global Issues

Spanish	English	Spanish	English
Soy..	I am..	El mundo	The world
Me gustaría ser más verde	I would like to be greener	La escasez de agua	The scarcity of water
Siempre apago la luz	I always turn off the light	El efecto invernadero	The Greenhouse effect
Reciclo la basura cada día	I recycle rubbish every day	¡Qué malgasto!	What a waste !
Creo que soy...	I think I am...	Los desechos	waste
Quiero ser más...	I want to be more....	El medio ambiente	The environment
¡Qué verde!	How green !	La deforestación	Deforestation
La basura	rubbish	El hambre	Hunger
Los recursos	resources	La sequía	drought

Tengo que ahorrar energía en casa.	I have to save energy at home...
La contaminación del aire es muy preocupante	Air pollution is very concerning
Tenemos que cuidar el planeta	We have to look after the planet
Ayer reciclé el vidrio y el plástico	Yesterday I recycled the glass and the plastic.
Me preocupa mucho el problema del calentamiento	I am really worried about the problem of global
Muchos países se enfrentan a graves problemas social-	Lots of countries face serious social problems
Es un gran problema a nivel mundial que afecta a mu-	It's a big problem that affects many countries
En el futuro debemos sólo conducir coches eléctricos.	In the future we must only drive electric cars .
Es esencial que dejemos usar combustibles fósiles.	It's essential that we stop using fossil fuels.
Si fuera el primer ministro crearía más puestos de	If I were prime minister I would create more job
quiero ahorrar energía	I want to save energy
los efectos del calentamiento global.	The greenhouse effect
intento reciclar todo lo posible	I intend to recycle everything possible
deberíamos ahorrar la energía	We should save energy
la energía renovable.	Renewable energy
usar menos electricidad.	Use less electricity
soy muy ecológico/a,	I am ecologically-friendly

French—Global Issues

French	English	French	English
Le changement climatique	Climate change	Les produits bios	Green/bio products
La circulation	Traffic	Le réchauffement de la Terre	Global warming
La couche d'ozone	Ozone layer	Les ressources naturelles	Natural resources
L'effet de serre	Greenhouse effect	Le sécheresse	drought
Les embouteillages	Traffic jam	La terre	Earth
L'essence sans plomb	Unleaded petrol	Le trou dans la couche d'ozone	Hole in the ozone
L'environnement	environment	L'usine	Factory
Le gaspillage	Waste	Le bois	Wood
Le gaz d'échappement	Exhaust fumes	La boîte	Tin/can/box
L'inondation	flood	La carton	Cardboard
La marée noire	Oil slick	L'emballage	Packaging
Le monde	The world	Les ordures	Rubbish
Le pétrolier	Oil tanker	Le panneau solaire	Solar panel
La pluie acide	Acid rain	Le papier	paper
La pollution de...	... pollution	La pile	battery
Le recyclage	recycling	Le verre	glass
Ce qui m'inquiète	What worries me	À mon avis	In my opinion
Le plus/ le moins	the most/ least	Je fais déjà pas de mal	I already do quite a lot
En protégeant	by protecting	Ce qui fâche	what angers me
Il (ne) faut (pas)	we must (not)	Je serais	I would be
En faisant	by doing	Je ferais	I would make
J'ai l'intention de	I intend to	Je devrais	I should
Je me concerne par	I am concerned about	J'aurais	I would have
il faut que j'aide	one must help	j'irais	I would go
il est possible/impossible que vous aidiez	It is possible/impossible that you all help	je veux/préfère que ils aident	I want/prefer/regret that they help

Creative I Media

Key Term	Definition
Visualisation Diagram	A visual representation of what the final product will look like. It will be represented by an image of the product and annotations of the design
Storyboard	A visual representation that shows the flow of scenes that occur in a timeline and the chronological succession of events
Mood Board	A collection of sample materials and products created using paper/cards on a notice board or with digital media software
Mind Map	A diagrammatic representation used to organise thoughts and idea based on a central idea
Script	A piece of written work that can be for a movie, audio, audio-visual product or screenplay showing the spoken words and actions of characters at specific times
Work Plan	A document used to plan the order in which work will be done
Test Plan	A document that outlines tests to be carried out on the final product
Client	The person or company who has asked for the media product to be made
Client Brief	The project brief which is produced for a design team detailing detailed requirements from the client
Graphic Designer	A visual communicator who creates concepts by hand or by using specialised graphic design software
Target Audience	A particular group at which a product such as a film or advertisement is aimed at
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	The format in which the final product will be played which will affect the file size and the way in which it can be accessed.
File Compression	When the 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 File Compression	Loses some data when file sizes are reduced, 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	A form of intellectual property law, that protects original works of authorship including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works
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

History—Elizabethan England

Key Term	Definition
Inherit	To gain possessions after someone has died.
Treason	An attempt to kill or overthrow the Monarch or betray the country; punishable by death.
Royal Court	The nobles, advisors and others who surrounded the Monarch.
Nobility	The earls, dukes, lords and ladies; the most respected members of society; they were given
Secretary of State	The leader of the Privy Council; a very powerful position.
Militia	A non-professional army raised to fight for a particular cause, e.g. to defeat a rebellion or
Privy Council	A Monarch's private councillors.
Gentry	High social class ranked below the nobility; they might be local JPs or hold similar office.
Patronage	Land, titles or power given to ensure an individual's support.
Poor Laws	Laws introduced from 1601 to deal with the growing problem of poverty.
Succeed	To take over the throne.
Exile	Being sent to live in another country that is not your own, especially for political reasons.
Pope	The head of the Catholic Church.
Mass	A Catholic church service.
Monopoly	The exclusive right to trade in a particular product.
Ruff	An item of clothing worn around the neck.
Patron	Someone who funds the work of an artist or performing group.
Pamphlet	Short document usually printed to spread a particular political or religious message.
Alchemy	The 'science' of turning ordinary metal into gold.
Gloriana	Title given to the reign of Elizabeth I; meaning glorious grace.
Pauper	The poorest members of society who were unable to find work.
Retinue	A group of advisors or guards (i.e. private armies) accompanying an important person.
Reformation	The split of Protestantism from the Catholic Church beginning with Martin Luther in 1517;
Monastery	A building occupied by Monks.
Enclosure	An area surrounded by a barrier.
Rack Renting	Demanding an excessive or extortionate rent from a tenant or for a property.
Inflation	A currency becoming worth less, shown through rapidly rising prices.
Urban	Relating to a town or city.
Deserving Poor	People who were poor through no fault of their own; the old, sick or wounded or people who tried to find work but were not able to.

History—Elizabethan England

Key Term	Definition
Almshouse	Charity building set up to provide food and rest for the poor.
Undeserving Poor	Dishonest poor people who tried to trick others out of their money.
Stocks	Method of punishment for begging and other crimes; criminals would be held by the hands and feet while people threw things at them.
House of Correction	Where beggars would be forced to spend the night as punishment.
Flogged	To be whipped, a punishment used for begging and other crimes.
Vagrant	A person without a settled home or work who wanders and lives by begging.
Circumnavigate	To travel all the way around something.
Privateer	A ship's captain with royal permission to attack foreign ships.
Armada	The fleet of Spanish ships sent to attack England in 1588.
Lateen	A triangular sail that was invented in the 16th C; it allowed ships to move much quicker.
Astrolabe	A navigation tool that allowed for much more accuracy at sea.
Colony	Land controlled by another country.
Protestant	General term describing Christians that left the Catholic Church.
Catholic	To do with the religion of Roman Catholicism.
Recusancy	When a person refused to attend services of the Church of England.
Papal Bull	Special message issued by the Pope.
Excommunicate	Officially removed from the catholic Church by order of the Pope.
Seminary	A training college for priests.
Missionary	Someone whose aim is to spread their religious faith.
Counter-Reformation	The reform of the Catholic Church in Rome in the 16th and 17th C, in response to the Protestant Reformation.
Surplice	A white gown worn by priests in the Church of England.
Presbyterian	A Protestant Church that believes Bishops should be replaced by elders.
Popish	Term for a supporter of the Pope.
Prophesying	A meeting of Protestant clergy which usually involved criticism of the English Church under Elizabeth.
Clergy	Members of a religious order, e.g priests.
Separatist	Someone who wants to break away from the mainstream.
Martyr	Someone who has died for their religious beliefs.
Iconoclasm	The destruction of religious images and sculptures (icons).
Fireship	A burning ship sent into an enemy convoy or harbour.

Geography—Rivers

Key Term	Definition
Abrasion	Rocks carried along a river wear down the river bed and banks
Alluvium	A sediment deposited by a river when it floods
Attrition	Rocks being carried by the river smash together and break into smaller, smoother and
Channel	The main water course
Channel straightening	Removing meanders from a river to make it straighter
Confluence	Where a tributary joins a larger river
Course	The path of the river from its source to mouth
Cross profile	A cross section of a river channel or its valley
Dam	A barrier built across a valley to interrupt river flow
Deposition	Occurs when material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing
Discharge	Quantity of water that passes a given point on a stream or riverbank within a given
Drainage basin	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
Embankment	Artificially raised river banks often using concrete walls
Estuary	Tidal mouth of a river where it meets the sea – wide banks of deposited mud are ex-
Flash flood	A very sudden flood event resulting from a torrential rainstorm
Flood	Where river discharge exceeds river channel capacity and water spills onto the flood-
Flood relief channel	Artificial channels that are used when a river is close to maximum discharge; they take
Flood risk	The likelihood of a flood event occurring in a certain area
Flood storage areas	Water is deliberately allowed to flood wetlands to reduce the risk of flooding further downstream
Flood warnings	Providing reliable advance information about possible flooding
Floodplain	Relatively flat area forming the valley floor either side of a river channel that is sometimes flooded
Floodplain zoning	Identifying how a floodplain can be developed for human uses
Gorge	A narrow steep-sided valley – often formed as a waterfall retreats upstream

Geography—Rivers

Key Term	Definition
Gradient	The height and angle of a slope
Hydraulic action	Power of the water eroding the bed and banks of a river
Interlocking spurs	Outcrops of land along the river course in a valley
Lateral erosion	Erosion of river banks rather than the bed – helps to form the floodplain
Levee	Raised bank found on either side of a river, formed naturally by regular flooding or built up
Load	Material transported by a river
Long profile	The gradient of a river, from its source to its mouth
Meander	A wide bend in a river
Mouth	The end of a river, usually where a river joins the sea
Mudflats	Areas of fine sediment deposits which over time can develop in saltmarshes
Ox-bow lake	An arc-shaped lake on a floodplain formed by a cut-off meander
Plunge pool	A deep and turbulent area of water where the river ‘plunges’ over a waterfall
Pools and riffles	Alternating sequence of a river or stream that carry coarse sediment, where shallow fast-
Reservoir	A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply
River restoration	Modifying the course of a river to return it to its natural state
Saltation	Hopping movement of pebbles along a river or sea bed
Saltmarshes	Important natural habitats often found in sheltered river estuaries behind spits where there
Solution	Dissolved rocks and minerals often derived from limestone or chalk
Source	The start of a river
Suspension	Small particles carried in river flow or sea water, i.e. sands, silts and clays
Thalweg	The course of the fastest flow (velocity) within a river
Time lag	The time in hours between the highest rainfall and the highest (peak) discharge
Traction	Where material is rolled along a river bed or by waves
Transportation	The movement of eroded material
Tributary	A small stream that joins a larger river
Vertical erosion	Downward erosion of the river bed
V-shaped valley	Steep-sided valley
Waterfall	A step in the long profile of a river usually formed when a river crosses over a hard
Watershed	The edge of the river basin
Wetlands	Saturated areas of land, often found on river floodplains

Business

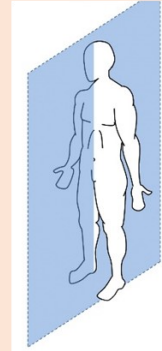
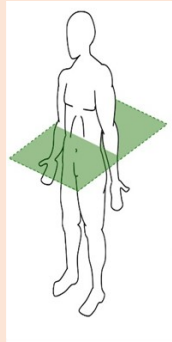
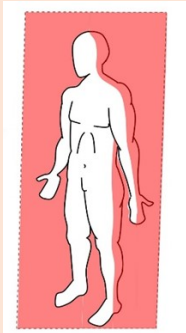
Key Term	Definition
Marketing mix	4 Ps of marketing, which are product, price, promotion & place
Product	Refers to the goods or services sold by a business
Design mix	A triangle which contains three aspects of design that all products need to address in
Function	How well a product does its job
Aesthetics	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
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 & encour-
Economies of scale	A situation where average costs (of production, distribution and sales) fall as a business
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 and the price for which it can sell the product
Influences on pricing	Technology, competition and added value
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

Business

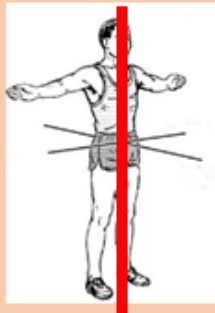
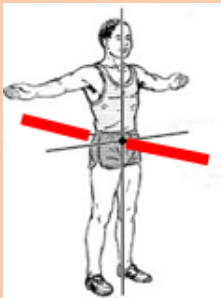
Key Term	Definition
Promotion	The ways in which a business communicates its products & services to its customers
Promotion strategies	The group of techniques that a business uses to make customers & potential customers aware of and interested in its products & services
Advertising	When a business pays to use adverts to communicate with customers
Emotive language	Language intended to affect people at an emotional level, usually using adjectives such as
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 a short-term special offer, 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 third party
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 mar-	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

PE

Key Term	Definition
Plane	An imaginary line that divides the body into two
Frontal Plane	A vertical plane that divides the body into front and back.
Transverse plane	A horizontal plane that divides the body into upper and lower halves.
Sagittal plane	A vertical plane that divides the body into right and left sides.



Axis	An axis is an imaginary line at right angles to the plane
Sagittal axis	Runs through the body horizontally from the back to front.
Vertical axis	Runs through the body vertically from the top to bottom.
Frontal axis	Runs through the body horizontally from the left to right.



Levers	
Fulcrum (F)	A fixed point
Effort (E)	The source of energy that will be applied
Load (L)	The weight/resistance to be moved
Mechanical advantage	Where a lever's effort arm is greater than its load arm. Large loads can be moved with limited effort
Mechanical disadvantage	Where a lever's load arm is longer than its effort arm

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
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
Theme and Variations	A type of structure with a main theme, followed by a number of sections (the variations), which transform and develop the theme in different and imaginative ways
Strophic	A type of structure used in songs, where the same music is repeated in every verse but
Key signature	A set of either sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a line of music on the stave.
Cadence	The ending of a musical sentence (phrase). The four main cadences for GCSE are Perfect, Imperfect, Plagal and Interrupted
Modulation	When the music moves from one key to another during the piece (a change of direction)
Ostinato	A musical pattern repeated many times
Pedal	A held or repeated note against which changing harmonies are heard
Canon	A melody repeated in another part while the initial melody is still being played
Conjunct	Where the melody moves mainly by step
Disjunct	Where the melody leaps from one note to another

Hospitality and Catering

Key Term	Definition
Menu	A list of food items (dishes) that are prepared by restaurants and other catering businesses and offered to customers to choose from
A la Carte	A menu where the dishes are all listed and priced separately under different headings
Cyclic menu	A set of menus with limited choices that are rotated every week, two weeks or a month
Du jour menu	A menu that changes each day
Entree	A French word that means a main course on a menu
Table d' hote	A set menu with limited choices which has a set price for the meal (e.g a two or three course meal)
Vegan	Someone who does not eat any products derived from animals e.g meat and eggs
Seasonal foods	Foods that are available at certain times of the year e.g. British grown asparagus
Food miles	The distance a food product travels from where it is produced or grown to where it is sold
Climate change	Changes of the earth's temperature that can lead to unusual and extreme weather conditions
Sustainable	Producing food in a way that can be maintained over a long period of time and protects the environment
Appetising	Food Prepared, cooked and served so well that people want to eat it
Organoleptic	The qualities of food that people experience with their senses
Senses	The ability of the body to react to things through sight, taste, smell and touch

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. You should aim to have charisma and confidence when speaking. You should have eye contact with the camera to imagine you are speaking to the person watching your pitch recording
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. This means actors must be very conscious of their back to the audience and their planned blocking
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. An example of this could be a performance that is about mental health being performed inside a hospital or a performance about sailing being performed on a beach
Monologue	This is where you will perform on your own or solo. You will memorise a speech and perform this to the audience. 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. Usually these styles have become very famous and widely used by actors and performers. Their ideas can include rehearsal activities as well as performance techniques
Stanislavski	This is a famous practitioner who established naturalism. Naturalism is 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.

Art

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

Graphic Design

Key Term	Definition
Concept	Are defined as abstract ideas
Brand	Is a name, term, design, symbol or any other feature that distinguishes one seller's good or service from those of other sellers
Identity	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
Colour psychology	The study of hues as a determinant of human behavior. Carl Jung has been credited as one of the pioneers in this field for his explorations into the properties and meanings of colors in our lives
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 design brief is a document for a design project developed by a person or team in consultation with the client/customer