

Beckfoot School

Knowledgeable And Expert Learners

10 Year

Knowledge Organisers

Options Subjects

2023/24

Jan - Feb

enjoy learnsucceed

Name:

Tutor group:

The knowledge organisers on the following pages are for your options subjects. You should use these to complete your weekly 'Revise like a Beckfooter' activities alongside the core subject knowledge organisers in your main ILBs

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Start up options

1	Key Idea	There are a variety of ways to start a business. Sole Trader Partnership Private Limited Company Public Limited Company Franchise Each option comes with advantages and disadvantages
2	Key Idea	There are many factors that influence where a business locates as it is such an important decision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to the market (where the product is going to be sold) Where do the workers come from Where are the raw materials coming from Where are the competitors What the business sells
3	Key Idea	E-commerce is he buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, including the transfer of money and data. E-commerce is any transaction that takes place through the internet. E-commerce and M-commerce allow businesses to choose cheap locations, because there is no requirement to be located near to customers. These businesses are able to sell items online and then send them to customers using couriers. Common examples of businesses that operate online are clothing companies, designers, bloggers and influencers
4	Main benefits of E-Commerce	lower costs flexible working hours access to a much larger market of potential customers ability to be open 24 hours a day, seven days a week relatively low-price marketing and promotion
7	Drawbacks of E-commerce	Customers like to try on clothes, or feel stuff before they buy it Personal shopping experience Internet can be unreliable

Key Vocabulary

1	Limited Liability	This is when an investor can only lose what they invest. They are not liable for the all the debts the company incurs. This is a less risky option
2	Unlimited Liability	When the owners of a business are liable for all debts of the business. This means that owners can lose personal possessions to cover the cost of the debts.
3	E-Commerce	E-commerce is he buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, including the transfer of money and data.
4	M-Commerce	M-commerce is any transaction that takes place using mobile technologies, for example a mobile phone app

Legal Structures

		Advantages	Disadvantages
	Sole Trader	Quick and Easy to set up Cheap to set up Keep all profits Make own decisions Work when you want to	Unlimited liability – liable for all debts When you don't work you don't get paid High levels of responsibility Nobody to cover you when you go on holiday Work long hours
2	Partnership	Quick and easy to set up Shared decision making – takes away some of the stress Shared responsibility for debts	Unlimited liability Disagreements over decision making Work long hours Relying on everyone to put their weight so the business can be successful
3	Private Limited Company (Ltd)	Owners (shareholders) have limited liability Business is a separate legal identity to its owners Large amounts of capital can be raised through selling shares	Profits have to be shared with shareholders (dividends) Owner loses complete control of the business Less privacy – the company has to produce accounts which are available to the public
4	Public Limited Company (PLC)	Owners have limited liability Large amounts of capital can be raised through selling shares	Same as Ltd Original owners lose control and ownership of the business. Professional directors and manager appointed to run the business may have different aims to those of the shareholders. Must disclose all main accounts to the public . Company can be taken over if a majority of shareholders agree to bid
7	Franchise	Given support in setting up the business Benefit from being part of a large business establish name Less investment required than setting up a completely new business Proven product, loyal customers to the brand therefore less risky	Cost of buying the franchise Pay a percentage of the profits to the Franchisor Have to follow the Franchise model Other franchisee operations can have a negative effect on yours

Start up options

1	Key Idea	
2	Key Idea	
3	Key Idea	
4	Main benefits of E-Commerce	
7	Drawbacks of E-commerce	

Key Vocabulary

1	Limited Liability	
2	Unlimited Liability	
3	E-Commerce	
4	M-Commerce	

Legal Structures

		Advantages	Disadvantages
	Sole Trader		
2	Partnership		
3	Private Limited Company (Ltd)		
4	Public Limited Company (PLC)		
7	Franchise		

Marketing Mix

1	Key Idea	The marketing mix refers to the set of actions, or tactics, that a company uses to promote its brand or product in the market. The 4Ps make up a typical marketing mix - Price, Product, Promotion and Place. It is a marketing tool used to attract customers to a business, and all four elements should be carefully considered in order for a business to be effective.
2	Key Idea	The right marketing mix should work well together and each element of the marketing mix should complement the rest, for example the type of promotion will be applicable to the product being sold by a business.
3	Key Idea	The most effective marketing mixes constantly adapt to the ever-changing business environment. This could mean a business adapting their price, adopting new types of promotion, updating their product or changing distribution channels as required.
4	Price	Factors that influence price include: competition – a business may need to reduce its prices to compete with other businesses customer opinions – about the product and its worth brand image – some products can have a higher price because customers perceive the business' brand as desirable availability – if a product is in short supply, this can drive up the price
7	Place	Businesses that sell mass-market products may use many different options to make sure that their customers can easily purchase their products. Place can also include the channel of distribution used to get the product from the manufacturer to the final customer. Types of distribution include: manufacturer → customer manufacturer → wholesaler → customer manufacturer → wholesaler → retailer → customer
8	Promotion	A business will use a mix of different promotion methods to increase its sales. Its chosen method will depend on the type of product or service on offer, the relative costs of the different methods and the size of the budget the business has. This is often referred to as the 'promotional mix' for a business. This includes: TV adverts use of billboards social media activity
9	Product	The product element refers to the goods or services the business sells. A business should conduct market research to find out the needs and wants of its target market.
10	Impact of Technology	Technological advances create many opportunities for businesses. This means that a business' promotional mix may need to change to enable it to interact with its customers through increasingly popular technologies (such as online messaging and digital advertising). The use of social media has changed how much many businesses spend on traditional promotional activities (eg TV advertising) and on advertising in other media types (eg newspapers). Sponsorship and influencers on social media are commonly used as a means of promoting products and services.

Key Vocabulary

1	Marketing Mix	A description of marketing—product, price, promotion, place.
2	Product	The good or service a business is selling. A business needs its products to stand out from the products of its competitors so that customers buy from it. To do this, a business creates a unique selling point (or USP)
3	Price	Price is the amount a business charges its customers for its product or service.
4	Promotion	Promotion is the methods a business uses to create interest in its products and services among its customers and potential customers. The main aim of promotion is to either persuade customers to purchase, or inform about products.
5	Place	Where the product is sold. In a shop, online, geographical location
6	Mass Market	A market for products and services that are aimed at large groups of customers with similar characteristics.
7	Promotional Mix	The combination of promotional activities used to build customer awareness of a product to increase sales.
8	Retailer	A store (or person) that sells products directly to customers.
9	Channels of distribution	The channels of distribution are the different ways in which a product gets from the producer to the end consumer.
10	Consumer	A person who uses a product
11	Customer	A person who buys the product
12	USP	The distinctive factors that make a product or brand stand out from rivals.
13	Target Market	A group of people or area of a market that a business aims to sell its products to.

The Product

1	Goods	Goods are a tangible item that a customer can physically touch, for example a mobile phone or a chocolate bar.
2	Services	a service is an intangible product that cannot be touched, such as a spa day experience or having a haircut.

Business Plans

1	Key Idea	A business plan is a document created by a business or entrepreneur that provides details about each element of the business. Creating a business plan means an entrepreneur considers all of the different elements of their business. Having a BP reduces the risk of starting a business and encourages investors.
2	Key Idea	A business plan is usually made up of several sections: the business idea – what product or service the business will be, the business' aims and objectives – using the SMART principles, target market determined through market research, revenue forecast, projected costs and profit, cash flow forecast, sources of finance, location, marketing mix – the four Ps.
3	Key Idea	The purpose of a BP is to reduce risk and obtain finance

Marketing Mix

1	Key Idea	
2	Key Idea	
3	Key Idea	
4	Price	
7	Place	
8	Promotion	
9	Product	
10	Impact of Technology	

Key Vocabulary

1	Marketing Mix	
2	Product	
3	Price	
4	Promotion	
5	Place	
6	Mass Market	
7	Promotional Mix	
8	Retailer	
9	Channels of distribution	
10	Consumer	
11	Customer	
12	USP	
13	Target Market	

The Product

1	Goods	
2	Services	

Business Plans

1	Key Idea	
2	Key Idea	
3	Key Idea	

Comparison Operators	
Operator	Meaning
==	Is equal to
>	Is greater than
<	Is less than
<> or !=	Is not equal to
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Less than or equal to

Data Types and Operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integer e.g. 23 - Real e.g. 23.7 - Character e.g. A or 5 - String e.g. A546TH - Boolean e.g. TRUE or FALSE. - Operations - ADD + - SUBTRACT – - DIVIDE / - MULTIPLY * - MOD - DIV - EXPONENTIATION **

Translators & Facilities of Language
<p>Low level languages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Machine language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Op-code & Operand - Assembly language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mnemonics <p>High level languages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closer to human language <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assembler 2. Compiler 3. Interpreter <p>Integrated development environment (IDE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source code editor. - Error debugger. - Run time environment. - Translator (compiler or interpreter). - Automation tools
Robust Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defensive design considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Input validation - Planning for contingencies - Anticipating misuse - Authentication - Maintainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comments & Indentation - Types of testing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iterative - Final / terminal - Logical errors, syntax errors, and runtime errors

Key Vocabulary		
1	Variable	A named value which can be changed as the program is running.
2	Constant	A named value which cannot be altered as the program is running.
3	Syntax	The arrangement of words and phrases
4	Boolean	A way of defining 1 or 0. Sometimes used as a way of defining algebraic notation



Comparison Operators	
Operator	
==	
>	
<	
<> or !=	
>=	
<=	

Data Types and Operations

Translators & Facilities of Language


Robust Programs

Key Vocabulary		
1	Variable	
2	Constant	
3	Syntax	
4	Boolean	



Number Bases and Binary addition	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decimal - Base 10 Binary - Base 2 Hexadecimal - Base 16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Converting from binary to denary. Converting from denary to binary. Converting between hex and denary. Converting between hex and binary. Adding binary numbers. Overflow. 	
Binary Addition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 + 0 = 0 1 + 0 = 1 0 + 1 = 1 1 + 1 = 10 1 + 1 + 1 = 11 	
Units of Information	
(1000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit Nibble Byte Kilobyte Megabyte Gigabyte Terabyte 	(1024) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit Nibble Byte Kibibyte Mebibyte Gibibyte Tebibyte

Data Compression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is data compression? Need for compression Types of compression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lossy (example: image file) Lossless (example: text file) Huffman Tree Coding Run Length Encoding (RLE)
Images and Sound
Image: Image files are stored in binary on a computer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metadata Pixel Colour depth Resolution Bitmap images Vector images
Sound <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of sound File size Sample resolution: is the number of bits per sample Calculate file sizes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> File size (bits) = rate x res x secs

Key Vocabulary																
1	Binary	The computers language. A counting system which uses 1s and 0s, also known as machine code.														
2	Character Set	A group of characters that a computer recognizes from their binary representation.														
3	Decimal	A digit represented in base ten														
4	Hexadecimal	A digit represented in base 16														
<table><tr><th>Hex</th><th>Decimal</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>15</td></tr></table>		Hex	Decimal	A	10	B	11	C	12	D	13	E	14	F	15	
Hex	Decimal															
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Subject: Computer Science	Topic: Data Representation	Year Group: 10
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Number Bases and Binary addition	
Units of Information	







Data Compression
Images and Sound

Key Vocabulary		
1		
2		
3		
4		
Hex	Decimal	
A	10	
B	11	
C	12	
D	13	
E	14	
F	15	





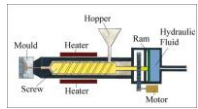
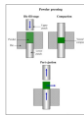
1.2.1 Wasting Processes

The process of taking something away from a material is called wasting. This is because the material which has been removed such as the shaving and dust are generally thrown away as waste. Shaping by wasting can be done by using machinery or hand tools

1	Sawing 	Fine toothed – power saw, hacksaw , junior hacksaw, circular abrasive disc.
2	Shearing 	This is the process of cutting sheet metal to size out of a larger roll or flat stock. Cutting blades come together in order to cut the material into shape. Like scissors when cutting paper. Tools used include tin snips or a guillotine .
3	Drilling 	A cutting process that uses a drill bit to cut a hole of circular cross-section in solid materials. The bit is pressed against the work-piece and rotated. This forces the cutting edge against the workpiece, cutting off chips (swarf) from the hole as it is drilled.
4	Filing 	Hardened steel in the form of a bar or rod with many small cutting edges raised on its surfaces; used for smoothing or shaping objects .
5	Threading 	Tapping (internal thread) uses a tap & wrench & threading (external thread) uses a die & die holder .
6	Routing 	The process of shaping wood, metal, plastic, and a variety of other materials using a high speed spinning cutting tool (similar to milling, usually limited to wood and soft metals – Aluminium)
7	Laser-cutting	A process that uses a laser to cut or etch into different materials
8	Turning	A material removal process , which is used to create rotational parts by cutting away unwanted material
9	Milling	The process of machining using rotary cutters to remove material by advancing a cutter into a work piece.

1.2.2 Shaping processes:

Involves the **remoulding of a material**. For example, in casting technology, the molten metal is needed to be poured on the moulds and it needs to cool down.

1	Sand casting 	An object made by pouring molten metal or other material into a sand mould . The sand mould (void) is made by pressing sand around a mould, then removing the mould. This is a single use void and will need forming again after use.
2	Die casting 	A casting process that involves feeding molten metal into moulds (dies) under high pressure create moulded products . The die is usually a high quality steel mould made by CNC machining.
3	Injection moulding 	The process of melting plastic pellets (thermosetting/ thermoplastic polymers) that once malleable enough, are injected at pressure into a mould cavity, which fills and solidifies to produce the final product
4	Powder metallurgy for ceramic product 	This is the process of blending fine powdered materials, pressing them into a desired shape and then heating the compressed material in a controlled atmosphere to bond the material (sintering) . Bearings, carbon brushes and various gear parts are examples of Powder Metallurgy applications.


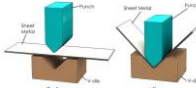
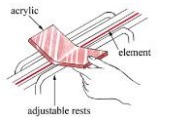
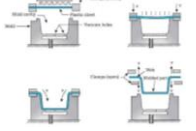
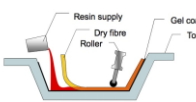
Examination Clarification;

A range of question types will be used in the exam;

1.1	Students will need to be able to describe how each type of process changes the form of materials and to recommend the process types that would be necessary to create an identified product.
1.2	Students will need to be able to identify the equipment and tools used to carry out the processes, describe the stages involved in carrying out each process using the equipment and explain the safety considerations when using the equipment.







1.2.3 Forming processes

A mechanical process used in manufacturing where metals undergo permanent deformations to the required shapes and sizes by application of suitable stresses such as compression, shear and tension

1	Forging 	Make or shape a metal object by heating it in a fire or furnace and hammering it.
2	Press forming metal 	A process in which a metal sheet is placed between two matching moulds then is forced to take the shape of the mould as the mould closes.
3	Strip heating of polymers 	Plastics such as <i>acrylic</i> can be formed (shaped) by folding (bending) it on a 'strip heater', to different angles by heating a just the area to be folded of the sheet plastic.
4	Vacuum forming 	A sheet of plastic is heated to a forming temperature, stretched onto a single-surface mould, and forced against the mould by a vacuum . Used to form thermoplastics into permanent objects such as yoghurt pots, chocolate sweet trays, bath tubs.
5	Moulding of composite materials 	Layup technique - using a liquid resin system to a reinforcement material like fibreglass, then applying the saturated material to a prepared surface, such as a boat or mould, using a steel roller to drive out excess resin and ensuring it is saturated.

1.2.5 Joining processes

Can be a mechanical fixing or a process that **uses heat to melt the metal**.

1	Brazing 	A metal-joining process in which two or more metal items are joined together by melting and flowing a filler metal (alloy of copper & zinc) into the joint.
2	MIG/MAG Welding 	An electric arc forms between a consumable MIG wire electrode and the workpiece metal, which heats the workpiece metal, causing them to melt and join.
3	Riveting – Hammered Rivets 	A metal bolt that is hammered to secure pieces together. It is a mechanical fastener composed of a head on one end and a cylindrical stem on another (called the tail) which has the appearance of a metal pin.
4	Riveting – Pop Rivets 	Pop rivets, also known as blind rivets, are a type of rivet . They are used in applications where there is limited - or no - access to the rear side (blind side) of the parts to be joined.
5	Mechanical Fastening – Nuts And Bolts 	Nuts are almost always used in conjunction with a mating bolt to fasten multiple parts together. A carriage bolt, coach bolt or round head square neck bolt is a form of bolt used to fasten metal to wood.
6	Mechanical Fastening – Self-tapping Screws 	A screw that can tap its own hole as it is driven / screwed into the material.

1.2.4 Additive manufacturing

Additive manufacturing is **the process of creating an object by building it one layer at a time**. It is the opposite of waste manufacturing, in which an object is created by cutting away at a solid block of material until the final product is complete.

1	3D Printing (fused deposition modelling)	There are several different methods of 3D printing, but the most widely used is a process known as Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) . FDM printers use a thermoplastic filament, which is heated to its melting point and then extruded, layer by layer, to create a three dimensional object
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1.2.6 Finishing processes

1	Painting – brush	Use of a brush, roller or pad to apply the paint evenly. Allow to dry between coats and give a light rubbing down to ensure a perfect finish!
2	Painting – spray	spray paint is paint that comes in a sealed, pressurized container and is released in an aerosol spray when a valve button is depressed. Aerosol painting is one form of spray painting; it leaves a smooth, even coat, unlike many traditional rolled and brushed paints .
3	Powder coating	Powder Coating is a dry finishing process created by an electric charge that causes a dry powder to fuse to the surface of the metal . This is then baked in a curing oven to achieve a smooth coating. It is usually used to create a hard finish that is tougher than conventional paint

Painting

Painting metal is different than painting other surfaces, and the material is challenging to work with. Paint **doesn't stick** as well to a metal surface as it does to wood or plaster. Also, metal is prone to oxidation and **rust**

Why is metal difficult to paint?

When painting on metal, it's essential to use a paint for metal, especially if you want to control rust. Metal paints come in **oil-based** and water-based brush-on or spray-can versions. Oil-based paint is trickier to work with, but the results are **longer lasting**

What type of paint should you use on metals?

Primer is a must for painting metal. If the metal surface has been painted before, you'll need to remove old paint, rust, debris, grease, dirt using sandpaper, scuffing pad, or wire-brush tool. If the metal is smooth and has nothing on it, you'll still need to scuff up the surface of the metal so the primer can stick to the surface by sanding. The **scuffing pads** or **sandpaper** will also help smooth away some metal imperfections.

What must you apply to the metal before applying the finishing paint.

Why would we use this paint first?

Make sure to protect yourself. Use a **dust mask** or respirator, **protective goggles**, and gloves. Also, work in a well-ventilated area. When grinding away rust with a wire rotary tool, use **earplugs** for ear protection.

Name 2 items of PPE you may need to use when painting or preparing to paint?

Process	Description
1	Remove Old Paint and Rust Use a wire brush to remove any loose or flaking paint and as much surface rust as possible.
2	Scuff Up the Metal If the metal doesn't have paint on it or it's smooth, take a scuffing pad and rub it along the metal. These pads will lightly etch the surface of the metal, which will allow the primer to stick more effectively.
3	Prime the Metal Coat the metal with a zinc chromate primer that's for coating rust.
4	Apply Paint Oil-based paint tends to dry smooth, so you won't need to worry about brush strokes if you apply a thin layer with a natural bristle brush
5	Allow the Paint to Cure The metal needs to cure for 36 to 48 hours before moving it. Ensure the object is in an area that won't be affected by extreme temperatures, direct sunlight or dust when drying / curing



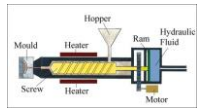
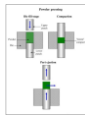
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3	Drilling 	
4	Filing 	
5	Threading 	
6	Routing 	
7	Laser-cutting	
8	Turning	
9	Milling	

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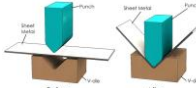
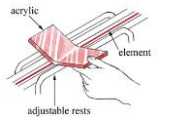
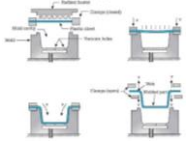

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2	Painting – spray	
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Why would we use this paint first?

Make sure to protect yourself. Use a **dust mask** or respirator, **protective goggles**, and gloves. Also, work in a well-ventilated area. When grinding away rust with a wire rotary tool, use **earplugs** for ear protection.

Name 2 items of PPE you may need to use when painting or preparing to paint?

Process		Description
1	Remove Old Paint and Rust	Use a wire brush to remove any loose or flaking paint and as much surface rust as possible.
2	Scuff Up the Metal	If the metal doesn't have paint on it or it's smooth, take a scuffing pad and rub it along the metal. These pads will lightly etch the surface of the metal, which will allow the primer to stick more effectively.
3	Prime the Metal	Coat the metal with a zinc chromate primer that's for coating rust.
4	Apply Paint	Oil-based paint tends to dry smooth, so you won't need to worry about brush strokes if you apply a thin layer with a natural bristle brush
5	Allow the Paint to Cure	The metal needs to cure for 36 to 48 hours before moving it. Ensure the object is in an area that won't be affected by extreme temperatures, direct sunlight or dust when drying / curing

Knowledge Group 1 Pencil Drawing

1	Grades of pencil	Graphite pencils are classified as either soft black (B), hard (H), hard black (HB), and firm (F). The degree of these qualities is then further classified by numbers, the higher the number the higher the intensity.
2	"B" Pencils	Pencils which feature softer and darker graphite.

Knowledge Group 3 Chalk Pastel

1	Tortillon	A tortillon (blending stump) is a cylindrical drawing tool, tapered at the end and usually made of rolled paper, used by artists to smudge or blend marks made with charcoal, Conté crayon, pencil or other drawing utensils.
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Knowledge Group 2 Pen & Wash

1	Water soluble (ink)	Capable of dissolving in water.
2	Layering	A system for creating paintings or drawings that involves the use of more than one layer of medium. Layering pen and wash can create an impression of depth and varying degrees of transparency.

Knowledge Group 4: Artists/Periods

1	Ian Murphy	A UK based Fine Artist, renowned for his passion for journeys and landscape, both natural and constructed. Murphy travels the world and produced observational drawings of unusual architecture.
2	Clara Lieu	Visual artist and teacher at the Rhode Island School of Design in America. She uses the human figure as a vehicle for expression in multiple techniques in drawing, printmaking and sculpture.
3	Elizabeth Wilson	Fine artist who uses oil pastels to create vibrant portraits with gestural marks.

Key Vocabulary

1	Observational drawing	Observational drawing is drawing what you see and typically implies drawing from life.
2	Tonal Modelling	Tonal modelling is a means for the artist to create a sense of three-dimensional form in a drawing or painting.
3	Hatching	Artistic technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing (or painting or scribing) closely spaced parallel lines.
4	Cross-hatching	A method of line drawing that describes light and shadow. Light is represented with the openness of the lines, while shadow is recorded using the density of crossed lines.
5	Contour-hatching	When the lines follow the contours of the subject recording form.
6	Highlights	The areas on an object where light is hitting.
7	Shadows	The darker areas on an object where light is not hitting.
8	Depth	The perceived distance between the background and the foreground of a composition
9	Detail	A distinctive feature on a piece of art which can be seen most clearly close up.
10	Implied texture	Texture in art that cannot be felt by touch, but which resemblance is instead achieved through the masterful use of artistic tools and materials.

Knowledge Group 1 Pencil Drawing

1	Grades of pencil	
2	"B" Pencils	

Knowledge Group 2 Pen & Wash

1	Water soluble (ink)	
2	Layering	

Key Vocabulary

1	Observational drawing	
2	Tonal Modelling	
3	Hatching	
4	Cross-hatching	
5	Contour-hatching	
6	Highlights	
7	Shadows	
8	Depth	
9	Detail	
10	Implied texture	

Knowledge Group 3 Chalk Pastel

1	Tortillon	
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Knowledge Group 4: Artists/Periods

1	Ian Murphy	
2	Clara Lieu	
3	Elizabeth Wilson	




Knowledge Group 1 Key Vocabulary

1	Target Audience	A particular group at which a product such as a film or advertisement is aimed. For example: Peppa Pig young target audience. Horror films older target audience.
2	Pop Culture	Modern popular culture transmitted via the mass media and aimed particularly at younger people.
3	Conventions	A convention, in the sense of a meeting, is a gathering of individuals who meet at an arranged place and time in order to discuss or engage in some common interest. The most common conventions are based upon industry and profession.
4	Research Sheet	Using imagery and annotations to get a better understanding of a subject areas and recording this visually.
5	Stylistic Typography	A collection of related typefaces which share common design traits used to create a themed design.
6	Symbolism	The use of symbols/images to represent ideas or qualities.

Knowledge Group 3 Key Techniques

1	Gaussian Blur	Will blur the high resolution pixels created in photoshop make an image become unclear or less distinct.
2	Collage	A piece of art that is made by attaching and layering up pieces of different materials or layering up different images – overlapping and underlapping.
3	Pressure Sensitive Pen Tool	Controlling the thickness of lines and stroke. Shape Dynamics allow us to dynamically control the size, angle and roundness of the brush stroke. This is done after a path is formed using the pen tool
		
4	Layer Styles	Stylistic qualities that can be added to a layer to transform its appearance. E.g Colour overlay, drop shadow, outer glow, bevel & Emboss
5	New Techniques	A skill or ability in a particular field.


Knowledge Group 4 Artist

1	Aniket Jatav	
	Mike Alcantara	
	Risa Rodil	




Knowledge Group 1 Key Vocabulary

1	Target Audience	
2	Pop Culture	
3	Conventions	
4	Research Sheet	
5	Stylistic Typography	
6	Symbolism	

Knowledge Group 3 Key Techniques

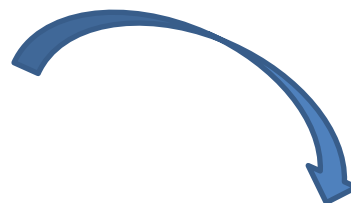
1	Gaussian Blur	
2	Collage	
3	Pressure Sensitive Pen Tool 	
4	Layer Styles	
5	New Techniques	

Knowledge Group 4 Artist

1	Aniket Jatav	
	Mike Alcantara	
	Risa Rodil	

2.3 Effects on service users' health and wellbeing if person-centred values are not applied

1	What are the physical effects if person-centred values are not applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain if medication or treatment is not given • Illness may get worse • Malnutrition/illness due to lack of food for special dietary needs • Dehydration due to lack of regular fluids • Injury
2	What are the intellectual effects if person-centred values are not applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of progress or skills development • Failure to achieve potential • Loss of concentration • Lack of mental stimulation
3	What are the emotional effects if person-centred values are not applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression • Feeling upset • Low self-esteem/feeling inadequate • Anger/frustration • Stress
4	What are the social effects if person-centred values are not applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling excluded • Feeling lonely • Lack of social interaction/poor social skills • Become withdrawn


Give examples of effects when the person centred values are not applied, linking them to a health and social care setting:

If a service user in a nursing home is not given a choice of food to suit their dietary needs, they could become malnourished.

A service user in a residential care home has individual needs which may require specific activities to keep their mind active. If these needs are not met, this could lead to a lack of mental stimulation.

If a service user in a hospital feels that their privacy has not been maintained, they could feel upset, angry and embarrassed.

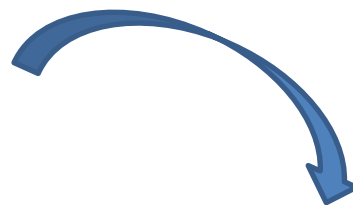
If a service user's independence is not encouraged in a day care setting, they may become withdrawn or feel excluded.

Key words:

Obesity	Describes a person who's very overweight, with a lot of body fat.
Coeliac disease	A condition where your immune system attacks your own tissues when you eat gluten. This damages your gut (small intestine) so you are unable to take in nutrients.
Halal	Halal refers to foods or non-food items such as cosmetics or pharmaceuticals permitted by and prepared according to Islamic law.
Kosher	Kosher is a term to describe any food that complies with a strict set of dietary rules in Judaism
Malnutrition	A condition that results from lack of sufficient nutrients in the body. This causes fatigue, dizziness and growth related problems.
Bipolar disorder	A serious mental illness characterised by extreme mood swings. They can include extreme excitement episodes or extreme depressive feelings.

2.3 Effects on service users' health and wellbeing if person-centred values are not applied

1	What are the physical effects if person-centred values are not applied?	
2	What are the intellectual effects if person-centred values are not applied?	
3	What are the emotional effects if person-centred values are not applied?	
4	What are the social effects if person-centred values are not applied?	



Give examples of effects when the person centred values are not applied, linking them to a health and social care setting:

Key words:

Obesity	
Coeliac disease	
Halal	
Kosher	
Malnutrition	
Bipolar disorder	

Factors effecting menu planning

1	Cost	The price of the dishes will impact the menu as all establishments need to make a profit. The type of customer and location will also impact the price.
2	Portion control	Use the Eatwell guide to make sure that the amount of food you eat is in proportion for each section e.g. 200-230g Carbohydrate daily.
3	Balanced diet	Eating a balanced diet every day should give you all the nutrients you need to maintain good health. You need to include fruit , vegetables, carbohydrate, Protein, dairy, oils & spreads. Limit foods/drinks high in fat, salt or sugar
4	Time of day	What foods you eat at specific time of the day. E.g. Breakfast requires starchy carbohydrate to provide energy for the day
5	Type of customer	Different people will require / desire things from a menu e.g family – children's menu, tourists – local specialities
6	Type of establishment	A local country pub will require a different type of menu to a city centre take away. A festival snack bar will offer different to a fine dining hotel.
7	Type of service	Different types of services will import what type of food can be served – counter/ plater/ table/ silver/ gueridon service
8	Time/ production plan	A specific method to create two or more dishes at the same time. Dove tail recipes with timings, quality control points, safety

How to plan a menu

1	Portion control	Correct size portion for the type of dish. E.g. starter is smaller than the main
	Balanced diets	Ensure meals have a variety of food groups to provide good nutritious content
	Time of day	Confirm that your meal choice is suitable for the time of day. E.g. fish & chips are not served at breakfast.
2	Clients/customers	Approve allergies/intolerances/religious and dietary choices of all customers before designing dishes.
3	Equipment available	Research the equipment that you can access in order to produce your dishes safely, efficiently and to professional presentation
4	Techniques of the chef	Investigate the recipe sequence and highlight any high level techniques required to create the dish.
5	Time available	Work out how much time you have to prepare, cook and plate up. Explore if this will be successful. E.g. practice
6	Environmental issues	Identify ways that food can be produced with little impact to the Earth. E.g. sustainable ways to grow, catch and cook
7	Time of year	Different seasons have different ingredients available – lower cost, peak quality, less environmental impact. Also hot weather will require different dishes to winter e.g stews, pies. Seasonal events – Valentines day, Christmas
8	Organoleptic	Being, affecting, or relating to qualities (such as taste, appearance, aroma, and texture) of a substance (such as a food or drink) that uses sensory organs to describe foods.

Key vocabulary

1	Appetising	Using sensory visual and aroma checks to see, what food looks like and smells like in order to create a personal opinion of the dish.
2	organoleptic	Using ALL senses in order to make a preference or suggest an improvement to a dish to upskill it
3	sensory	Identifying which senses are being stimulated by the smell, taste, texture or appearance of dishes.
4	sustainable	Providing food needs to current and future generations, while ensuring a balance between economic growth, environmental care and social well-being. E.g. food miles, grow you own
5	Mise en Place	Arranging ALL of your ingredients and equipment in one place before you start to cook.
6	dovetailing	Fitting together the preparation, cooking and presenting of multiple dishes at the same time.
7	sequence	Preparing and cooking your dishes in a logical order so that everything is ready to serve on time.
8	Quality points	Ensure that all food is prepared, cooked and presented to the highest standard with Health & Safety checks

Factors effecting menu planning			How			Key vocaluably		
1	Cost		1	Portion control		1	appetising	
2	Portion control			Balanced diets		2	organoleptic	
3	Balanced diet			Time of day		3	sensory	
4	Time of day		2	Clients/customers		4	sustainable	
5	Type of customer		3	Equipment available		5	Mise en place	
6	Type of establishm ent		4	Techniques of the chef		6	dovetailing	
7	Type of service		5	Time available		7	sequencing	
8	Time plan		6	Environment al issues		8	Quality points	
			7	Time of year				
			8	Organoleptic				

1. Instrumental families

1	Strings	Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass and Harp
2	Brass	Trumpet, Trombone, French Horn and Tuba
3	Wood wind	Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon and Saxophone
4	Percussion	Bass drum, snare drum, Triangle, Cymbal, Drum kit, Timpani, Glockenspiel and Xylophone
5	Keyboards	Piano, Electronic keyboard, Harpsichord, Organ and Synthesizer
4	Other	Electric guitar, Bass guitar, Spanish/Classical Guitar, Traditional world instruments.

2. Instrumental terms

1	Pizzicato	Plucking the strings
2	Double stopping	Playing two strings at the same time
3	Arco	Using a bow to play a stringed instrument.
4	Tremolo	A 'trembling' effect, moving rapidly on the same note or between two chords (e.g. using the bow rapidly back and forth).
5	Tongued	A technique to make the notes sound separated (woodwind/brass).
5	Slurred	Notes are played smoothly
5	Muted	Using a mute to change/dampen the sound (brass/strings).
5	Drum roll	Notes/beats in rapid succession.
9	Glissando	A rapid glide over the notes.
10	Trill	Alternating rapidly between two notes.
11	Vibrato	Making the notes 'wobble' up and down for expression

3. Composing techniques

1	Theme	The main tune/melody.
2	Motif	A short musical idea (melodic or rhythmic).
3	Leitmotif	A recurring musical idea linked to a character/object or place (e.g. Darth Vader's motif in Star Wars).
4	Underscore	Music playing underneath the dialogue
5	Scalar	Melody follows the notes of a scale
6	Triadic	Melody moves around the notes of a triad.
7	Fanfare	Short tune often played by brass instruments, to announce someone/something important; based on the pitches of a chord.
8	Pedal note	A long, sustained note, usually in the bass/lower notes
9	Ostinato/riff	A short, repeated pattern
10	Conjunct	The melody moves by step
11	Disjunct	The melody moves with leaps/intervals
12	Consonant harmony	Sounds 'good' together
13	Dissonant harmony	Sounds 'clashy'
14	Chromatic harmony	Uses lots of semitones/accidentals that's not in the home key
15	Minimalism	A style of music using repetition of short phrases which change gradually over time

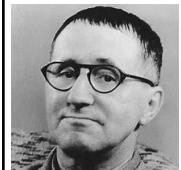
1. Instrumental families		
1	Strings	
2	Brass	
3	Wood wind	
4	Percussion	
5	Keyboards	
4	Other	

2. Instrumental terms		
1	Pizzicato	
2	Double stopping	
3	Arco	
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3. Composing techniques		
1	Theme	
2	Motif	
3	Leitmotif	
4	Underscoring	
5	Scalic	
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10	Conjunct	
11	Disjunct	
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13	Dissonant harmony	
14	Chromatic harmony	
15	Minimalism	

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BORN - DIED	1898-1956.
NATIONALITY	German
AIM OF WORK	Aimed to appeal to less privileged classes, treating contemporary issues such as war, stock-markets, poverty, unemployment and corruption in high places.
OCCUPATION	Marxist playwright, poet and director. Political writer and director.



BRECHT'S THEORY AND STYLE

Epic Theatre:	This is the term used to describe Brecht's theory and technique.
'Verfremdungseffekt'	This means 'alienation' or 'distancing' effect. The familiar is made strange so the audience think about the issues in the piece clearly rather than getting too emotional.
Didactic Theatre:	This means theatre that teaches the audience a moral message.

KEY TECHNIQUES IN EPIC THEATRE

1	Montage	A montage is a series of freeze frames, images, projections or scenes put together in no particular order. Often music is played over the top.
2	Narration	The actor tells the story out loud. Sometimes the narrator will tell us what happens in the story before it has happened. This is a good way of making sure that we don't become emotionally involved in the action to come as we already know the outcome.
3	Direct Address	Speaking directly to the audience breaks the fourth wall and destroys any illusion of reality.
4	Gestus	A clear gesture or movement used by the actor which captures the attitude of a character or situation.
5	Figures (not characters)	Brecht didn't want the actors to play a character onstage, only to show them as a 'type' of person in society.
6	Third Person Narration	Commenting upon a character as an actor is a clear way of reminding the audience they are watching a play. It means they don't get emotionally attached to characters and think more about the message.
7	Speaking stage direction	This device was used by Brecht more frequently in rehearsal than performance. It helps distance the actor from the character they're playing. It also reminds the audience that they're watching a play and forces them to study the actions of a character in objective detail.
8	Multi-role	Multi-roling is when an actor plays more than one character onstage. The differences in character are marked by changing voice, movement, gesture and body language but the audience can clearly see that the same actor has taken on more than one role.
9	Split-role	This is where more than one actor plays the same character. For instance, the actor playing the main character might rotate from scene to scene.
10	Placards	A placard is a sign or additional piece of written information presented onstage. Using placards might be as simple as holding up a card or banner. Multimedia or a PowerPoint slideshow can also be used for this effect. What's important is that the information doesn't just comment upon the action but deepens our understanding of it.
11	Lehrstucke	The Lehrstücke are shorter, parable pieces - a simple story used to illustrate a moral lesson)
12	Spas	Spas literally translates as 'fun'. By presenting a serious subject in a funny way, it makes the audience laugh, and then question why they laughed. This makes them think about the message of the piece.
13	Minimal set /costume /props	Set, costume and props are all kept simple and representational. Although the stage setting was usually minimal, there was always a sense of authenticity to production elements (this means real, accurate props from the time period, for example).
14	Symbolic Props	Often one item can be used in a variety of ways.
15	Lighting	Brecht believed in keeping lighting simple as he didn't want the production values to overshadow the message of the work. He believed in using harsh white light as this illuminates the truth.
16	Song and Dance	This is a good way to ensure that the audience sees the theatre and are reminded of the fact they are watching a play. Often in Brechtian theatre the style of the music and the lyrics contrast each other e.g. serious lyrics with jolly music. This makes create a sinister feel and emphasises the message.
17	Visible stage Mechanics	Stagehands visible when changing sets, lighting units visible etc.

Contextual Links: An Introduction to Brecht (National Theatre): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-828KqT3A>
Five Truths (Brecht): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Z-gYcG4qY>

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BORN - DIED

NATIONALITY

AIM OF WORK



OCCUPATION

BRECHT'S THEORY AND STYLE

Epic
Theatre:
'Verfremd
ungseffekt'

:

Didactic
Theatre:

KEY TECHNIQUES IN EPIC THEATRE

1 Montage

2 Narration

3 Direct Address

4 Gestus

5 Figures (not characters)

6 Third Person Narration

7 Speaking stage direction

8 Multi-role

9 Split-role

10 Placards

11 Lehrstucke

12 Spass

13 Minimal set /costume
/props

14 Symbolic Props

15 Lighting

16 Song and Dance

17 Visible stage Mechanics

Contextual Links: An Introduction to Brecht (National Theatre): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L828KqT3A>
Five Truths (Brecht): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=62-gYcQ4qY>

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FOUNDED	2003 by 6 women who rained together at Bretton Hall University, Leeds
ARTISTIC DIRECTORS	Jemma McDonnell & Kylie Perry
AIM OF WORK	Explore social issues happening in the world today, often political.
STYLE	They use real interviews from everyday people to inform their work and place real testimonies directly into their pieces, often using movement and visual imagery .

KEY WORDS

1	Umbrella Theme	Used to describe the chosen topic or theme of the piece.
2	Function	Every scene serves a function. If the scene has no function – it doesn't make the cut. Everything placed on stage is there for a reason. Functions may include obvious things like 'introduce main character' or 'get that block to stage right in time for the next scene'.
3	Frame	Used to describe how all the scenes sit together. What does the material 'hang on to?' In 'Broke', the frame is fast forwarding and rewinding through research to find the crux of the story.
4	Strand	There are always several strands that layer together to create a complex exploration of the theme. Each performer has a different strand that relates to their individual intentions and journey throughout the piece. There can be 4 or 5 strands that all contribute to the overall theme.
5	KEY WORKS	A Smile Fell in the Grass (2002), In a Month of Fallen Sundays (2004), Accidentally Waiting to Happen (2005), 40 Feathered Winks (2007), In a Thousand Pieces (2008), Others (2010), Thirsty (2011), On the One Hand (2013), Broke (2014), Blind (2014), Mobile (2016), Goldfish Bowl (2017), Ask Me Anything (2020)

5 KEY INGREDIENTS

1	<u>Verbatim</u>	A form of documentary style theatre where real peoples words form the content of the script.
2	<u>Exposing the Method</u>	This means that we try to incorporate ways of heightening the action on stage with some insight into the background of how we made the show, or the choices or editing we've conducted throughout the process. Many of these techniques hark back to Brechtian traits such as alienation effects; reminding the audience that they are here in the theatre and that the issues they see on stage are real issues currently happening in our society.
3	Character & Narrative	Sometimes both the characters and narratives that feature in their productions are real – they might be people they've met throughout the research phase, or they might be stories that they've collected. But they often need to fill in the gaps to create interesting and relevant characters that will feature in the story.
4	Movement	Movement is used to create a non-naturalistic setting for naturalistic dialogue and verbatim. They use movement as a mode of conveying parts of the story to heighten or accentuate the spoken word. For example in Thirsty, repetitious movement depicts the characters becoming more drunk; or in Broke (2014), the performers fast forward and rewind through scenes to depict the verbatim editing process.
5	Motif	A motif is a collection of different ways in which to show a theme or idea – not necessarily in an obvious and episodic structure.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FOUNDED

ARTISTIC
DIRECTORS

AIM OF
WORK

STYLE

KEY WORDS

1

Umbrella Theme

2

Function

3

Frame

4

Strand

5

KEY WORKS

5 KEY INGREDIENTS

1
Verbatim
2
Exposing
the Method

3

Character
& Narrative

4

Movement

5

Motif

Knowledge Group 1 Photographic techniques

1	Leading Lines	Identifiable lines within a composition that guide the viewer around the image.
2	Composition	The arrangement of the shapes, tones & objects in a photograph. This is key in every photograph you take.
3	Bugs-eye-view	An image of an object taken in a way to emphasise its size and shape. Typically taken looking in an upward direction.
4	Symmetrical	An image with that has identical halves or sections.
5	Abstraction	To photograph a part of an object or item without its usual background or surroundings to make the image seem strange or new.
7	Geometric	An image characterized by or decorated with regular lines and shapes.

Knowledge Group 2 Annotation

1	Contact Sheet Analysis	Brief comments on your contact sheet that help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the photographs gathered. Make use of key words and technical vocabulary where possible.
2	Reviewing images	The process of evaluating and selecting images for their successes and suitability for use in Artist studies.
3	Presentation of unedited images	Slides that contain one or two of your most successful images with more detailed evaluation of the successes and strengths in the image. Make use of technical language and key vocabulary.

Knowledge Group 3 Artist studies

1	Artist study	A piece of work edited to match the style of a chosen artist or photographer. Made using similar photographic and editing techniques and approaches. This is done to gain skills and insights into more varied ways of working.
2	Suitable imagery	For your artist study you will need to select suitable imagery to work with to produce the study. This will need to be a photograph that you have taken that shows the same characteristics as the photographer you are emulating.
3	Review and selection	You will need to look through your contact sheets and assess the images for their suitability for the study.
4	Links to Artists	When creating your study it is important to create something that makes strong stylistic links to the work of the chosen photographer.

Knowledge Group 4 – Photographers' Styles

1	Aaron Yeoman	Symmetrical and abstract looking images showing sections of modern architecture. Typically black and white or reduced/selected colours displayed.
2	Helder Santos	Abstract images showing duplicated and flipped architectural features. Resembling a kaleidoscope in their appearance, and making the familiar seem unfamiliar.
3	Wyndham Lewis	Colourful abstract images depicting futuristic architectural forms combined in creative ways. Comprising of diagonal lines, layered planes and complex arrangements of geometric forms.

Key Vocabulary

1	Contact sheet	A sheet containing 35 thumbnail images (small sized versions) of your photographs. Used for quick inspection and analysis of large numbers of photographs.
2	Primary Photographs	A photograph taken by you since the start of the project. Photos that you've taken before the start date are not valid.
3	Leading Lines	Lines in an image that direct the eye of the viewer through the composition to the focal point.
4	Focal Point	The main focus, or centre of an image. The section that the photographer wants to bring to the attention of the viewer.
5	Contrast	Where two visual elements have striking difference or character. For example light and dark, smooth and textured, detail and plain. Often used to create impact.
6	Cropping	To trim an image to a new size of shape discarding the old pieces.
7	Duplicating	Making a copy of a section or sections to create a repetitive pattern or mirror image.
8	Flip	To reverse a duplicate so that it shows an exact mirror image.
9	Emulate/Emulation	To match or imitate a chosen style or approach. This is done in photography to gain experience and skills with a broad range of technical methods.
10	Abstract	When an image no longer clearly resembles the object from which it was photographed.
11	Architecture/Architectural	Relating to the design and construction of buildings and the built environment.
12	Modern	Relating to art and design, work that shows technological innovation and a departure from classical form.

Knowledge Group 1 Photographic techniques

1	Leading Lines	
2	Composition	
3	Bugs-eye-view	
4	Symmetrical	
5	Abstraction	
7	Geometric	

Knowledge Group 2 Annotation

1	Contact Sheet Analysis	
2	Reviewing images	
3	Presentation of unedited images	

Knowledge Group 3 Artist studies

1	Artist study	
2	Suitable imagery	
3	Review and selection	
4	Links to Artists	

Knowledge Group 4 – Photographers' Styles

1	Aaron Yeoman	
2	Helder Santos	
3	Wyndham Lewis	

Key Vocabulary

1	Contact sheet	
2	Primary Photographs	
3	Leading Lines	
4	Focal Point	
5	Contrast	
6	Cropping	
7	Duplicating	
8	Flip	
9	Emulate/ Emulation	
10	Abstract	
11	Architecture/ Architectural	
12	Modern	

Human sexuality and sexual relationships		
1	What does heterosexual mean?	Being attracted to a person of the opposite sex
2	What does homosexual mean?	Being attracted to a person of the same sex
3	What do religions say about sex before marriage?	Sex before marriage is wrong. But some liberals accept it
4	What do religions say about extra marital sex?	Adultery is always wrong, you cannot break your marriage vows
5	Give two religious teaching on contraception	contraception should not be used as it prevents procreation Its allowed to prevent Some allow it as a form of family planning or to prevent severe disabilities
6	What is family planning?	Controlling how many children a couple has and when they have them

Marriage and Divorce		
1	What is the purpose of marriage?	One of Gods gift and allows for procreation
2	What do religions say about same-sex marriage?	Many oppose it however some liberal religions allow it because it's the most loving thing to do
3	What does cohabitation mean?	Living together unmarried
4	Give two reasons why a marriage may end in divorce	No longer love one another, adultery, inability to have children, illness or addiction
5	Give two religious views on remarriage	Jesus said remarriage is adultery Some Christians allow it if the vows are taken seriously
6	What does compassion mean?	Sympathy or concern for the suffering of others

Family Life		
1	What is the religious view on the role of a parent?	To provide love, care and a religious upbringing
2	What is an extended family?	Family unit of parents and children but also grandparents and cousins etc
3	Give three purposes of a family	Procreation Stability and protection Educating on faith
4	How do religions respond to same-sex parents?	Some disapprove but liberals think its more important for a child to be raised in a loving home regardless of the gender of their parents
5	What is polygamy?	Having multiple spouses
6	Give two reasons against polygamy	Children are more secure in nuclear families Avoids sexual immorality

Gender and Equality		
1	What is the role of a man in the traditional family?	To protect the family and provide stability
2	What is the role of a woman in the traditional family?	To bring children into the world and be the prime carer
3	What does gender equality mean?	People have the same rights regardless of gender
4	What is gender prejudice?	Unfairly judging some due to their gender
5	What is gender discrimination?	Acting against someone negatively because of their gender
6	Give an example of gender prejudice	Thinking women are the weaker sex
	Give an example of gender discrimination	Not hiring someone for a job because of their gender

Key Vocabulary	
Cohabitation	A couple living together without being married/in civil partnership.
Compassion	Sympathy and concern for the suffering of others.
Contraception	Precautions taken to prevent pregnancy and to protect against contracting or transmitting STIs (sexually transmitted infections).
Divorce	Legal ending of a marriage.
Extended family	Family unit comprising two parents and their children, but also grandparents, cousins etc
Family planning	Planning when to have a family and how big a family to have by use of birth control practices and/or contraception.
Gender discrimination	Acting on prejudices against someone because of their gender.
Gender equality	Belief that all genders have equal status and value, so discrimination against any is wrong.
Gender prejudice	Negative thoughts, feelings or beliefs about a person or group based on their gender.
Heterosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the opposite gender.
Homosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the same gender.
Nuclear family	Family unit made up of two parents and their child(ren).
Polygamy	The practice of having multiple spouses (wives and/or husbands).
Procreation	Having a child; seen as a duty in many religions.
Remarriage	Marriage for the second time, after divorce ending an earlier marriage.
Vows	Promises made during a marriage ceremony.



Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues.

Human sexuality and sexual relationships			Family Life			Key Vocabulary		
1	What does heterosexual mean?		1	What is the religious view on the role of a parent?		1	Cohabitation	
2	What does homosexual mean?		2	What is an extended family?		2	Compassion	
3	What do religions say about sex before marriage?		3	Give three purposes of a family		3	Contraception	
4	What do religions say about extra marital sex?		4	How do religions respond to same-sex parents?		4	Divorce	
5	Give two religious teaching on contraception		5	What is polygamy?		5	Extended family	
6	What is family planning?		6	Give two reasons against polygamy		6	Family planning	
Marriage and Divorce			Gender and Equality			7	Gender discrimination	
1	What is the purpose of marriage?		1	What is the role of a man in the family?		8	Gender equality	
2	What do religions say about same-sex marriage?		2	What is the role of a woman in the family?		9	Gender prejudice	
3	What does cohabitation mean?		3	What does gender equality mean?		10	Heterosexuality	
4	Give two reasons why a marriage may end in divorce		4	What is gender prejudice?		11	Homosexuality	
5	Give two religious views on remarriage		5	What is gender discrimination?		12	Nuclear family	
6	What do the teachings sanctity of marriage and compassion mean for religious ideas on divorce?		6	Give an example of gender prejudice		13	Polygamy	
				Give an example of gender discrimination		14	Procreation	
						15	Remarriage	
						16	Vows	



Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues.

KG 1

2.1 Sport Values

Values which can be promoted through sport

Acronym: I.N.F.E.C.T.

1.	Inclusion	Refers to the fact that in order that all social groups can participate in sport, there should be equal opportunities for all social groups in society to play sport
2.	National pride	Support for your national team/squad in a sport creates national pride by uniting the whole population in their support of the team/sport
3.	Fair play	Where performers adhere to the rules and do not cheat whilst performing
4.	Excellence	Can be evident in sport at all levels when performers strive to be they very best that they can in their activity and work with maximum effort
5.	Citizenship	Relates to how people create community links and community spirit by getting involved in local sports clubs and teams
6.	Team spirit	Refers to the support given to fellow team/squad members and being able to work together to reach a collective goal
7.	Tolerance and respect	One sporting value not two separate values, and relates to how sport can generate a greater understanding of other cultures - inclusion - refers to the fact that in order that all

KG 2

2.2 Olympics and Paralympics

Those facing particular barriers to their participation are categorised into the following different user groups.

1.	Founder of the modern Olympics	Baron Pierre de Coubertin
2.	The creed	The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph, but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered, but to have fought well"
3.	The Symbol	Five interlocking rings to represent the union of the five continents of the world which take part The symbol is closely linked with all aspects of the Olympics and Paralympics and reminds everyone that the brand logo for the sporting event involves all areas of the world
4.	Olympic values	
	Friendship	Friendship is at the heart of the Olympic Movement. It encourages us to see sport as an instrument for mutual understanding between individuals, and between people all over the world
	Respects	This includes respect for yourself and your body, for other people, for rules and regulations, for sport and for the environment
	Excellence	Excellence means doing the best we can, on the field of play or in our professional life. The important thing is not winning, but taking part, making progress and enjoying the healthy combination of body, will and mind
5.	Paralympic values	
	Determination	Paralympic athletes have a unique strength of character that combines mental toughness, physical ability, and outstanding agility to produce sporting performances that regularly redefine the boundaries of possibility.
	Inspiration	Paralympic athletes maximise their abilities, empowering and exciting others to be active and participate in sport.
	Courage	Paralympic athletes, through their performances, showcase to the world what can be achieved when testing your body to its absolute limits.
	Equality	Paralympic athletes celebrate diversity and show that difference is a strength. As pioneers for inclusion, they challenge stereotypes, transform attitudes and break down social barriers and discrimination towards persons with disabilities.

KG 1

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3.	Fair play	
4.	Excellence	
5.	Citizenship	
6.	Team spirit	
7.	Tolerance and respect	




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KG 2

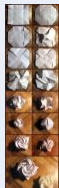
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5.	Paralympic values	
	Determination	
	Inspiration	
	Courage	
	Equality	

1. Contextual Links			
1	Zoe Bradley	Zoe Bradley is a UK fashion designer known for her constant exploration and discovery of new and exciting materials,	

2. Technical Knowledge Origami			
1	Origami	The Japanese art of folding paper into decorative shapes and figures	
2	Sonobe origami modular unit.	A process of folding 3 singular units that slot together to create the Sonobe unit. Easy	
3	Tato Envelope origami singular unit	A process of folding and scoring an individual piece of paper to create an envelope. Medium	
4	Kawasaki Rose origami singular unit	A process of folding and scoring an individual piece of paper to create a rose Hard	

3. Key Vocabulary		
1	Body Adornment	Body adornment is something that a person puts on or changes to embellish themselves.
2	Manipulation	A process of playing with a fabric to change its appearance.
3	Paper Folding	A process of transforming a flat square of paper into a finished sculpture through folding and sculpting techniques.
4	Sublimation Printing	A process of transferring an image onto fabric using a heat press.
5	Free Machine Embroidery	A process of using a sewing machine to add detailed patterns and textures. This technique will use a free machine embroidery foot.
6	Hand Embroidery	A process of using a embroidery threads and an embroidery needle to add detailed patterns and textures.
7	Geometric	A pattern that involves regular lines and shapes.
8	Insects/insect wings	A small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings. The wings can be studied as part of the structures project due to the lines and geometric shapes that are formed in the veins.
9	Repeat Pattern	A rigid motion of repeating a motif over and over along horizontal or vertical lines.
10	Distortion	Something that is not clear to the eye, may trick the eye into thinking it is seeing something else.
11	Repetition	A process of repeating a process or motif over and over again.
12	Symmetry	An identical motif or product that is repeated.






1. Contextual Links		
1	Zoe Bradley	

2. Technical Knowledge Origami		
1	Origami	
2	Sonobe origami modular unit.	
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11	Repetition	
12	Symmetry	






Revise Like a Beckfooter

Summary: How to flash cards

1  Identify knowledge <p>What are you creating flash cards on?</p> <p>Do you have your knowledge organizer?</p> <p>Use your book to look at previous misconceptions from whole class feedback.</p>	2  Colour coding <p>Use different coloured flash cards for different topics. This helps with organization NOT recall</p>	3  Designing <p>1 Question per flashcard.</p> <p>Making them concise and clear.</p> <p>Use a one word prompt, so that you can recall as much as you can.</p> <p>No extended answer questions.</p>	4  Using <p>Write your answers down, then check. Or say your answers out loud. This really clearly shows the gaps in your knowledge.</p> <p>Do not just copy & re-read.</p> <p>Shuffle the cards each time you use them.</p> <p>Use the Leitner system to use flash cards everyday.</p>	5  Feedback <p>How have you performed when you look back at your answers?</p> <p>Is there anything you need to revisit in more detail?</p> <p>Is your knowledge secure? If so, move onto applying knowledge in that area in specific extended exam questions.</p>
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Avoid answering the questions in your head: research shows that when you read a question and answer it in your head, you aren't actually testing your knowledge effectively. Say the answer out loud or write it down before checking it against the card, so you are truly testing if you can explain the answer properly

Summary: How to create a mind map

1  Identify knowledge <p>Select a topic you wish to revise. Have your class notes/knowledge organisers ready.</p>	2  Identify sub topics <p>Place the main topic in the centre of your page and identify sub topics that will branch off.</p>	3  Branch off <p>Branch of your sub topics with further detail.</p> <p>Try not to fill the page with too much writing.</p>	4  Use images & colour <p>Use images and colour to help topics stick into your memory.</p>	5  Put it somewhere visible <p>Place completed mind maps in places where you can see them frequently.</p>
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Avoid using too much information: mind maps are designed to summarise key information and connect areas of a topic/subject. If you overcrowd the page, you lose the point of the mind map and will find it harder to visualise the information when trying to recall it

Summary: Self Quizzing

1  Identify knowledge <p>Identify knowledge/content you wish to cover.</p>	2  Review and create <p>Spend around 5-10 minutes reviewing content (knowledge organisers/class notes/text book)</p> <p>Create x10 questions on the content (If your teacher has not provided you with questions)</p>	3  Cover and answer <p>Cover up your knowledge and answer the questions from memory.</p> <p>Take your time and where possible answer in full sentences.</p>	4  Self mark & reflect <p>Go back to the content and self mark your answers in green pen.</p>	5  Next time <p>Revisit the areas where there were gaps in knowledge, and include these same questions next time.</p>
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Ensure that you complete all subjects and all topics – not just the subjects you enjoy the most of find easiest.
Practice makes perfect!

Summary: Brain dumps

1  Identify knowledge <p>Identify the knowledge/topic area you want to cover.</p>	2  Write it down <p>Take a blank piece of paper/white board and write down everything you can remember about that topic. (with no prompts)</p> <p>Give yourself a timed limit (e.g. 10 minutes)</p>	3  Organise information <p>Once complete and you cannot remember any more use different colours to highlight/underline words in groups.</p> <p>This categories/links information.</p>	4  Check understanding <p>Compare your brain dump to your K/O or book and check understanding.</p> <p>Add any key information you have missed (key words) in a different colour.</p>	5  Store and compare <p>Keep your brain dump safe and revisit it.</p> <p>Next time you attempt the same topic try and complete the same amount of information in a shorter period of time or add more information.</p>
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Brain dumps are a way of getting information out of your brain.

Revise Like a Beckfooter Rewards

Great independent learning and revision are vitally important for your academic success. We have high expectations for everyone because we whole-heartedly believe that you deserve to have the best chances in life.

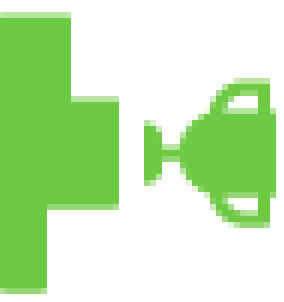
Our **minimum** expectations of KS4 students for their independent learning are as follows:

- **5 revision tasks** per week using the specified revise like a Beckfooter strategy (on Class Charts)
- You choose the subjects – we set the tasks
- Bring your ILB to school every day

If you do not meet our minimum expectations, this will be logged on Class Charts in the same way as a missed homework.

We also recognise that often, students will want to do even more than this, and we want to support and celebrate that achievement with you. The more independent learning/revision you do, the more Class Charts points you will receive

The following rewards are available for those students who commit to their independent learning/revision and go above and beyond expectations:



1 – 2

additional tasks

3 – 4

additional tasks

5

additional tasks

10 points

20 points

50 points