

Name:

Tutor group: .

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

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Revise Music Revise Like a Beckfooter Rewards Performing Arts **Music BTEC** Business Hospitality & Catering Fine Art Engineering Health & Social Care Computer Science Like Ω Beckfooter

ຼີ Beckfoot	Subject: Business	9-1 Topic:	Making Financial Dec	isions 2.4	Year Group:	***	enjoy learn succeed
	Profit		Gross Profit Margins		t Profit Margins	gins Average Rate of	
Key Idea Basic Formula for Profit	The profits made by a business consist of the money that is left over once all of the expenses incurred in running the business have been paid. Total Revenue – Total Costs	Key Idea Key Idea	Profit calculations alone are of limited use. While gross profit can be compared over time to see whether products have become more or less profitable, additional information is needed to assess whether a business has performed well. In order to better assess the	Key Idea	The net profit margin is the proportion of sales revenue that is left once all costs have been paid. It tells a business how much net profit is made for every pound of sales revenue received. For example, a net profit margin of 32% means that every pound of sales provides 32	Key Idea	The average rate of return is a way of comparing the profitability of different choices over the expected life of an investment. To do this, it compares the average annual profit of an investment with the initial
	Net Profit		performance of a business, it is necessary to calculate the profit margin . Profit margin is the amount of profit	Net Profit Margin	pence of net profit. Net Profit / Sales Revenue X 100	Kay Idea	cost of the investment. This is necessary in order to
Losts	Businesses usually separate their costs into variable costs and fixed costs Variable costs change with output Fixed costs stay the same no matter how many products the business sells	Gross Profit	expressed as a percentage of sales revenue. Since there are two different measures of profit, there are also two different types of profit margin: gross profit margin and net profit margin The gross profit margin is the	Using the net profit margin	Comparing the net profit margin with the gross profit margin - By comparing the net profit margin with the gross profit margin for the same time period, a business can identify		Businesses often have to make investment decisions. This might involve deciding
Gross Profit	Gross profit is the difference between the money received from selling goods and services and the cost of making or providing them. It ignores any fixed costs, or overheads , so it is useful in	Margin percentage of sales revenue that is left once the cost of sales has been paid. It tells a business how much gross profit is made for every pound of sales revenue received. For example, a gross profit margin of 75% means that every pound of sales provides 75 pence of gross		how significant its fixed costs, or overheads , are. For example, a business that has a gross profit margin of 50% and a net profit margin of 10% knows that for every pound of goods sold, 40 pence is used to pay fixed costs. This can then		which piece of equipment or machinery to buy, or whether to move to bigger premises. Any investment is made in the hope that in return the business will see its profits increase.	
Gross Profit Calculation	snowing now much profit each product or service generates. Gross profit = sales revenue – cost of sales	Gross Profit Margin Calculation	profit. Gross Profit/ Sales Revenue X 100		be used to identify whether there is any scope to reduce these fixed costs. Comparing net profit margins over time. By comparing net profit	ARR calculation	Average Annual Profit / Cost of Investment X 100
Net Profit	Net profit is the difference between the amount of money received from selling goods and services and all of the costs incurred in order to make them. Net profit is often considered to be the more important profit figure, as it includes all of the fixed costs and other overheads that a business has to pay.	Using the gross profit margin	Comparing gross profit margins over time can be useful for businesses. In the example above, the gross profit margin decreased despite the fact that the sales revenue tripled and gross profit doubled. This indicates that the cost of sales, which includes raw materials, increased faster than the business increased the price it charged its customers. This business might respond	Gross profit Gross profit Gross profit Gross profit Staffwages Etechicity Term	and by comparing net proint margins over time, a business can identify what is happening to its costs. F corrections profit n sales re costs oi undirected the going profit of the function the going profit of the going profit of the going profit of the function the going profit of the	Average Annual Profit calculation	Total Profit / number of years
Net Profit Calculation	Net profit = gross profit – other operating expenses and interest		by increasing the price that it charges its customers or by negotiating lower prices for raw materials with its suppliers.	The net profit per døy is: £5,000 - £4,525 = £475	The total groups profit is: E0.50 × 10,000 bottles = E5,000 per day		

ୁଇ Beckfoot	Subject: Business	9-1 Topic:	Making Financial Dec	isions 2.4	Year Group:	enjoy Jeam succeed		
F	Profit	Gross Profit Margins		Net	: Profit Margins	Average Rate of Return		
Key Idea		Key Idea		Key Idea		Key Idea		
Basic Formula for Profit		Key Idea						
Different types of Profit				Net Profit Margin		Kay Idea		
Costs		Gross Profit Margin		Calculation				
Gross Profit				Using the net profit margin		ARR calculation		
Gross Profit Calculation		Gross Profit Margin Calculation				Average Annual Profit calculation		
Net Profit		Using the gross			Saler revenue Cost of sales			
Net Profit Calculation		profit margin		Gross profit Other operating expenses a	Cap (5.02) Price (5.55) I dinterest Bettir (2.15)			
				consport Staffwages Electrony Rein the net profit per day is: E5,000 - E4,525 = E475 Electrony Rein	The grass profit on each battle of water is: (0,0) = (0,40) = (0,50) The total grass profit is: (0,0) = (0,40) = (0,50) The total grass profit is: (0,50) = (0,500) pert day			

بر ق Beckfoot	Subject: Business	9-1 Topic	: Making Financial Dec	isions 2.4	Year Gro	up: I I	enjoy learn succeed	
Information f	rom graphs and charts		Financial Data					
Key Idea	Businesses have access to a lot of numerical information, also called quantitative information. Businesses often use this information to help them make	Key Idea	The financial position of a business is crucial to all decisions that it makes. Using financial information, a business should be able to identify what options it can afford when making decisions. This financial data can be used to forecast	Benefits of using financial data	Making u percentaj enables a can be he be useful lenders a	Making use of financial data often requires the use of percentages and percentage change calculations over time. This enables a business to see trends and make comparisons, which can be helpful when making decisions. In addition, this data can be useful when communicating with shareholders or potential lenders about the performance of a business.		
	business decisions. Such information might be available in internal documents, such as sales reports or financial documents, and other information might come from external sources, such as government statistics.	Costs and revenues	how decisions might affect the business' cash flow and assess any impact on future profits . A business should be aware of what is happening to its total costs and revenues , and how well it is able to constal them. This makes it	Limitations of using financial data	 Financial data can only be used after it has been collected, meaning that it is always out of date. While it can give insights into how a business has performed, it cannot predict the future. Business owners must take this into consideration when using company accounts to make big decisions. When making decisions, a business owner should ensure that the user and the period of the state of the			
Quantitative Data	This is data or information that is presented by numbers like statistics		easier to forecast what might happen in the future.		• Another data can	sources. limitation of financial data is be interpreted differently u	the fact that statistics and sing different methods,	
Charts	A chart is used to present information in the form of a graph, a diagram or a table. There are many different types of chart,		Identifying what is happening to costs and revenues enables a business to calculate how this might affect both gross profit and net profit, using historical profit information.		 which can The final how succession is not the business 	n lead to different conclusion limitation of using financial essful a business is in finance only indicator of business s es it is the most important. §	ns being drawn. data is that it only shows ial terms. Financial success success, although to many Some businesses judge their	
	charts, pictograms and infographic s.	Profit Margins	Profit margins can be calculated and compared either to the business' previous figures or to competitors'		success ir their ethi	terms of their environment cal aims.	tal impact or according to	
Graphs	A graph is a specific type of chart that illustrates a relationship between two or more variables .		figures. They can help a business to understand what is causing any change in its profit levels.	Shoe design A B C D E SO(7) Shoe size 1 3 1 NA 4 1 000 6 Shoe size 2 1 2 5 NA 9 6 Shoe size 2 1 2 5 NA 9 9 Shoe size 3 6 3 1 3 2 9 3				
	These are often plotted on two axes, vertical and horizontal. All graphs are types of chart, but not all charts are graphs.	Cash Flow	Businesses need access to cash in order to survive. Accurately forecasting the cash flow in and out of a business is crucial when deciding what a business	Shoe size 7 NA I NA I <	C D E oduct			
Reading data from graphs and charts	 When extracting information from charts and graphs, it is important to: identify any trends the graph or chart shows check the scales used on the axes 	Break Even	can and cannot afford to do. Knowing the break-even point in the business' output is important when making decisions about which products to make. It can help a business to avoid making unprofitable products.	Sales by product type	renare	Sales (000s)	Sales Revenue Sales revenue Sa	
	 be aware of whether the data show units, percentages or percentage read the chart title and any labels used 	Average Rate of Return	Whenever investment decisions are required, a business will want to compare the expected returns from the options available. Calculating the average rate of return for each project enables a business to do this. This helps the business to identify the most profitable options.	Pie chart Diagr	Export am	Line graph	Spend on Advertising (£000s) Scatter diagram	

Beckfoot Subject: Business	9-1 Topic: Making Financial Dec	isions 2.4 Year Group: I I	enjoy leath succeed
Information from graphs and charts	Financial Data		
Key Idea	Key Idea	Benefits of using financial data	
Quantitative Data	Costs and revenues	Limitations of using financial data	
	Gross and net profit		
Charts			
	Profit Margins		
Graphs	Cash Flow	Shoe design A B C D E 00 7 Shoe size 1 3 1 NA 4 1 00 6	
Reading data from	Break Even	Shoe size 2 1 2 2 5 NA D 5 Shoe size 3 6 3 1 3 2 0 3 Shoe size 4 NA 1	
graphs and charts	Aurora Data af	Shoesize 7 NA NA 1 2 NA Product	
	Average Rate of Return		$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $
		Pie chart Diagram Line gr	(£000s) aph Scatter diagram

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Bec	uu _m ckfoot	Subject: Business 9-1	То	opic: Making Financial Decisions 2.4				Year Group: 11	enjoy learn succeed	
		Marketing Data		Und	erstanding Business Performance			Making Business Decisions		
Key Idea	Marketin of quant comes fr both prin can be in	ng data can provide a variety .itative and qualitative information. This data often rom market research, which can be used to obtain mary data and secondary data. All of this informatio avaluable when making business decisions.	n	Key Idea	There are a number of ways to measure business performance:	Кеу	y Idea	lea Businesses make decisions using the information th available. It is important to ensure that any informa- • accurate • sufficient • up to date		
Key Idea	Marketir plans tha if a busir ensure t	Marketing data can provide sales forecasts and promotional plans that may affect other areas of a business. For example, if a business is planning to promote a product, it will need to ensure that its production departments can cope with any		gross profit margin net profit margin Most of the information required to analyse the		Accurate In cc in cc		Information used to make decisions needs to be accurate and complete. Inaccurate or incomplete information is likely to lead to incorrect business decisions being made. The consequences of this could be serious, potentially leading to a business failing.		
	anticipated increase in sales.				performance of a business is contained within its accounts.	Suf	fficient	One set of data, particularly financial data, can be n	neaningless unless	
	Market Data			Particular care is required if this information is used to compare the performance of one business against another business. This is because different businesses might buse different				put into context. This might mean comparing it with historical data or data from similar businesses. This is particularly true for seasonal goods and services , such as ice cream, where comparing sales in the summer months against sales in the winter months would		
Key Idea	Market	data refers to information about the characteristics			because different businesses might have different accounting periods			not give a realistic growth figure for the business.		
	both ec affect t level of	be behaviour of consumers within the market and the behaviour of consumers within the market and the demand for products and services.	e			Up	o to date	Information needs to be kept up to date to ensure t relevant. It is not just the passing of time that make out of date. Any significant changes in the market c useful. For example, the emergence of a new comp	that it remains s information go an make data less etitor would make	
Economics	Econon	nic factors relate to money and wealth. They include:						historical market share data less useful.		
Factors	2. 3. 4. 5.	consumer incomes exchange rates interest rates inflation rate unemployment rates.				Oth lim	her hitations	Even when the information used to make decisions sufficient and up to date, the way that such informa have limitations. For example, the average rate of r used to help a business make decisions by comparir of different investment options. However, this tech consider the effects of inflation on the value of cash	is accurate, ation is used may r eturn is often ng the profitability nique does not	
Demographic Factors	Demog Demog can tell migratio	raphy refers to the composition of the population. raphic data is useful for business decision-making as businesses about changes in population size, on and population structure.	it							
	2. li	nge ncome								

Gender
 Ethnicity
 Marital status
 Education
 Employment status

ہے۔ Beckfo	Subject: Business 9-1	То	pic: Making Financial Decisions 2.	Year Group: II	
	Marketing Data		Understanding Business Performance		Making Business Decisions
Key Idea			Key Idea	Key Idea	
Key Idea			Key Idea	Accurate	
				Sufficient	
	Market Data				
Key Idea				Up to date	
Economics Factors				Other limitations	
Demographic Factors					

ຼື Beckfoot	Subject: Computer Science	To	opic: Digital Impact		Year Group: 11		
Legisla	tion	Issu	ues around Copyright	Key	Vocabulary		
I Althu huge argu impo the e to m legis digit pend	ough digital technology has been ely beneficial to mankind, it can be ued it has also had a negative act on some sections of society and environment. Society has reacted many of these issues by creating lation that governs the use of tal technology and puts in place alties if rules or laws are broken.	2	The Copyright Designs and Patents Act (1988) gives creators of digital media the rights to control how their work is used and distributed. Music, books, videos, games and software can all be covered by copyright law. Anything which you design or code is automatically copyrighted and may not be copied without your permission, as the digital creator.	1	Copyright	The exclusive and assignable legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material.	
I Ther orga but that resp Man that envi ener such wast For a and cons these how	re is increased pressure on modern anizations not only to make profits, also to make business decisions are socially and environmentally onsible. Any offices have a "green policy" c aims to reduce their fronmental impact in terms of rgy usage, use of physical resources a as paper, and pollution and te. companies utilizing cloud storage services, it's also important to ider the environmental impact of e services, and consider carefully they compare to more traditional pactices.	I	While there have been many new employment opportunities in the software sector, digital technologies may well have contributed to the decline in traditional manufacturing jobs. Automation, the introduction of robotics, expert systems and Computer Aided Design and Manufacturing have displaced many jobs. However, the quaternary sector that supports these digital technologies has grown significantly.	2	Cloud Storage	Cloud storage is a model of computer data storage in which the digital data is stored in logical pools. The physical storage spans multiple servers, and the physical environment is typically owned and managed by a hosting company.	

J. Beckfo	oot	Subject: Computer Science	То	pic: Digital Impact		Year Group: II		
Legi	islat	ion	Issu	ies around Copyright	Key	Vocabulary		
I			2		I	Copyright		
Clou	rd 2	torage Impact						
			Im	oact on Society	2	Cloud Storage		
			I					

Subject: Computer Science		Тор	oic: Ethical, Legal and Environme	Year Group:	enjoy Jearn succee	
Ethical	and Legal Issues	Date	a Security	Key	Vocabulary	
-	 Digital Divide Acts Data Protection Act Computer Misuse Act Copyright Design and Patents Act Cookies Law E-waste Future proofing Cloud Computing and Storage Local Vs Hosted Applications 	2	Personal data is precious and needs to be kept safe. Unfortunately, there are people that attempt to hack systems in order to gain access to other people's data. Social media accounts, phone mailboxes and networks that computers connect to are all prone to		Ethical Issues	Are about what would be considered right and wrong by society.
- - -			hacking. Some people may also use malware to obtain data. Recent	2	Legal Issues	Are about what's lawfully right or wrong
-	Privacy Social Media		times have seen the increased use of a type of malware known as ransomware. People who write ransomware do it to extort money	3	Cultural Issues	Are how groups of people may be affected
Culture	Cultural Issues I The introduction of computers has changed society, sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse. 'Cultural issues' is the term used for computer matters that have an effect on the nature and culture of society.		from unsuspecting users. Once the ransomware infects a computer it encrypts data on it, denying users access unless a ransom is paid.	4	Environmental Issues	Are those that cause potential damage to the work we live in.
chai bett			Environmental Issues			
'Cult com on t			Environmental issues are those where and use of computers has had a nega environment.	the mc tive im	inufacturing pact on the	<u> </u>

Some of these issues include:

- the changing nature of employment

- the digital divide

Resources are needed to in order for computers to be produced, distributed and used. Metals and plastics are used to manufacture components, while energy is expended in distributing equipment and in using it.



Ethical and Legal Issues	Data Security	KeyVocabulary
I	2	I Ethical Issues
		2 Legal Issues
		3 Cultural Issues
Cultural Issues		4 Environmental Issues
1		
	Environmental Issu	les

Leckfoot	Subject: Computer Science	Topic: Cyber Security		Year Group: I	l learn succeed
Cyber S	Security and Threats	Prevention and Detection of	Key \	/ocabulary	
l Cybe prac prot prog dam Cybe	er Security is the processes, tices and technologies designed to ect networks, computers, grams and data from attack, hage or unauthorized access. er Security Threats: - Social engineering techniques	Threats 2 - Understand and be able to explain the following security measures: Antivirus Software Firewall Biometric measures (particularly for mobile devices) Firewall Control and be able to explain the following security measures (particularly for mobile devices) - -	2	Malware Cyber Security	Is an umbrella term used to refer to a variety of forms of hostile or intrusive software is protecting
 Malicious code Weak and default passwords Misconfigured access rights Removable media Unpatched and or 	- Password systems - CAPTCHA (or similar) - Using email confirmations to confirm a user's identity - Automatic software Social Engineerings. Techniques	L		networks, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or unauthorized access.	
	Penetration Testing is the process of attempting to gain access to resources without knowledge	 - Understand and be able to explain the following security measures: - Antivirus Software 	3	Social Engineering	Using people as a weak point in a system
-	White Box Testing is to simulate a malicious insider who has knowledge of and possibly basic credentials for the target system Black Box Testing is to simulate an external hacking or cyber warfare attack	 Firewaii Biometric measures (particularly for mobile devices) Password systems CAPTCHA (or similar) Using email confirmations to confirm a user's identity Automatic software 	4	Virus	In computing terms it is something that maliciously affects computer software and code.

ୁ-ସିହି Beckf	Subject: Computer Science			opic: Cyber Security	Year Group: I I	ed				
Cyk	oer S	ecurity and Threats	Pre	evention and Detection of	Key	Key Vocabulary				
1			2	reats	2	Malware Cyber Security				
Test	ing -	Systems Penetration Testing	<mark>Soc</mark> I	- Automatic software tial Engineapidates. I echniques	3	Social Engineering				
	-	White Box Testing			4	Virus		•		
	-	Black Box Testing								

	ຼີ ຢີ່ນີ້ Beckfoot	Subject: Computer Science	e .	Topic: Computer Systems		Year Group: I I	enjoy learn succeed	ł													
Hare Men	dware, Ope nory	rating Systems and	Sec	condary Storage and Memory	Key	Vocabulary															
1	 What is hat In O Sp A Operating system Processor, and security Random Acconstruction Read Only M The difference Virtual Mem Prevention Disk Elash memory 	rdware? put Devices utput Devices secialist Devices ssistive Technology m functions memory, IO devices, applications ity tess Memory [RAM] lemory [ROM] te between RAM & ROM. ory venting the need for VM thrashing	1	 Common types of storage Optical Media Magnetic Hard Drive Solid State Drives Suitable storage devices / media for a given application Advantages / Disadvantages using the following characteristics: Capacity Speed Portability Reliability Cost Cloud storage 		I Bus A collection of wires that carry data, instructio and addresses between components of the CPU. 2 Embedded Systems A computer built into another device e.g. Smoother TV, dishwashe															
Bool	ean Logic			Systems Architecture The purpose of the CPU																	
I	 Logic Gates Truth tables Truth tables show of 1s and Os, and 	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\$	ons - Von their - Com their - Func deco - How CPUs - Emb														 Von Neumann architecture Common CPU components and their functions Function of the CPU as fetch decode and execute How common characteristics of 	3	Hardware	The physical components that make up a computer	
	 Logic statem Circuits can be w Operations in br just like in Math 	ents vritten as logical statements. ackets should be completed first, 's.		- Embedded systems:	4	Software	The program that runs on a computer system														

	୍ର ସ୍ଥିତି Beckfoot	Subject: Computer Sc	ience	Topic: Computer Systems		Year Group: I I	enjoy Jearn succeed	£
Hardy Memo	vare, Ope ory	erating Systems and	S	econdary Storage and Memory	Key	Vocabulary		
1					2	Bus Embedded Systems		
1		ID- D- I≫- AND OR NOT			3	Hardware Software		

Beckfoot	e Topic: Networks	Year Group: 11
Wired and Wireless Networks	IP and MAC Addressing	Key Vocabulary
I - What is a network? - Types of network - Local Area Network [LAN] - Wide Area Network [WAN] - Personal Area Network	 2 - Network Protocols: * Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol [TCP/IP] * Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure [HTTPS] * File Transfer Protocol [FTP] * Internet Message Access Protocol 	I Bandwidth This is the amount of data that can be sent across a network
[PAN] - Wired Vs Wireless Hardware Needed for a Network - Network Interface Card (NIC) - Switches Deuter	[IMAP] Simple Mail Transfer Protocol [SMTP] The concept of layers TCP/IP stack Packet Switching	2 Latency Is the delay of a bit leaving one device and arriving at another.
- Router - Wireless Access Points - Cables - Fibre Optic Cable - CAT5 CAT6 Ethernet Cable	- Describe network - Network Security Topologies - Topologies - Star	3 MAC Address The physical address embedded within the device.
I - The internet: The ultimate and biggest WAN in the world based around TCP/IP - Domain Name Server [DNS] - Web hosting - Benefits / Drawbacks - The cloud - Benefits / Drawbacks - Virtual networks - Bonofits / Drawbackr	- Mesh - Bus - Ring TCP/IP madel Protocols and services OSI model MTTP,FTTP, Application Tehenk,NTP, Presentation DHCP, PINC Session Transport TCP, UDP Transport Network IP, ARP, ICMP, ICMP Network Network Ethernet Physical	4 TCP/IP A set of rules that governs the connection of computer systems to the Internet.



୍ର ସିଥିଲ୍ Beckfoot	Subject: Computer Science	Topic: Networks		Year Group: 11		
Wired o	and Wireless Networks	IP and MAC Addressing	Key \	y Vocabulary		
1		2		Bandwidth		
		Topologies	2	Latency		
Searchi	ng Algorithms		3	MAC Address		
			4	TCP/IP		



ୁଇ Beckfoot	Subject: Computer Science	Тс	opic: Fundamentals of Algorithms		Year Group: 10	enjoy léarn succeed
Algorith	าทาร	Sec	arching Algorithms	Key	Vocabulary	
I		2		Ι	Abstraction	
		Sor I	ting Algorithms	2	Decomposition	
Searchin I	ng Algorithms	2		3	Algorithm	
				4	Pseudocode	

Beckfoot Subject: Cor	mputer Science	Topic: Data Representation	Year	r Gr	oup: 10	enjoy learn succeed
Number Bases and Bine	ary addition	Data Compression	Key	Voca	ıbulary	
 Decimal - Base 10 Binary - Base 2 Hexadecimal - Base 16 Converting from binar Converting from denar Converting between her Converting between her Adding binary numbers. 	y to denary. ry to binary. ex and denary. ex and binary.	 What is data compression? Need for compression Types of compression Lossy (example: image file) Lossless (example: text file) Huffman Tree Coding Run Length Encoding (RLE) 	I	Bin	ary	The computers language. A counting system which uses 1s and Os, also known as machine code.
 Overflow. Binary Addition 0+0=0 1+0=1 0+1=1 1+1=10 		Images and Sound Images Image files are stored in binary on a computer Metadata - Pixel	2	Che	aracter Set	A group of characters that a computer recognizes from their binary representation.
- 1 + 1 + 1 = 11 Units of Informe	ation	 Colour depth Resolution Bitmap images Vector images Sound - Sample rate	3	De	cimal	A digit represented in base ten
(1000) - Bit - - Nibble - - Byte -	(1024) Bit Nibble Byte		4	He	xadecimal	A digit represented in base 16
- Kilobyte - - Megabyte - - Gigabyte - - Terabyte -	Kibibyte Mebibyte Gibibyte Tebibyte	 File size Sample resolution: is the number of bits per sample Calculate file sizes: File size (bits) = rate x res x secs 	He	A B C D F	Decimal 10 11 12 13 14 15	

ୁ-ସିହି Beckfoot	Subject: Computer Science	Topic: Data Representation	Year	Group: 10	enjoy leatn succeed
Numb	per Bases and Binary addition	Data Compression	Key V	/ocabulary	
			I		
		Images and Sound	2		
	Units of Information		3		
			4		
			Hex	x Decimal 10 3 11 2 12 0 13 4 15	

Beckfoot Subject: Computer Scien		ence	ice Topic: Programming			Year Group: 10			
Co	mparison Operators		Translators & Facilities of Language	Key	Vocabulary	Vocabulary			
Operator	Meaning	Meaning Low level languages:			Variable	A named value			
==	ls equal to		- Op-code & Operand			which can be changed as the			
>	ls greater than		- Mnemonics			program is			
<	Is less than	High	level languages: Closer to human language			running.			
<> or !=	ls not equal to	1	Assembler		Constant				
>=	Greater than or equal to	2.	Compiler		Constant	which cannot be			
<= Less than or equal to		3. Integ	Interpreter rated development environment (IDE) Source code editor.			altered as the program is			
Data	Types and Operations	-	- Error debugger.			running.			
- Intege - Real e	r e.g. 23 .g. 23.7	 Run time environment. Translator (compiler or interpreter). Automation tools 		3	Syntax	The arrangement of words and			
- String	e.g. A546TH		Robust Programs			phrases			
 Boolean e.g. TRUE or FALSE. <u>Operations</u> ADD + SUBTRACT - DIVIDE / MULTIPLY * MOD DIV EXPONENTIATION ** 		JE or FALSE. - Defensive design considerations: - Input validation - Planning for contingencies - Anticipating misuse - Authentication - Maintainability: - Comments & Indentation - Types of testing - Iterative - Final / terminal		4	Boolean	A way of defining 1 or 0. Sometimes used as a way of defining algebraic notation			
		-	Logical errors, syntax errors, and runtime errors			6			

୍ର ସିଥିଲ୍ Beckfoot	Subject: Computer Science	Topic: Programming		Year Group: 10	enjoy leatn succeed
Co	mparison Operators	Translators & Facilities of Language	Key	Vocabulary	
Operator				Variable	
==					
>					
<					
<> or !=					
>=					
<=					
Data	Types and Operations				
		Robust Programs	2	Constant	
			3	Syntax	
			4	Boolean	



Unit RO14: Principles of engineering manufacture Topic Area 1: Manufacturing Processes

Year 10 enjoylearnsucceed

Shaping Processes

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.
Exar A ra	nination Clarification nge of question typ	on; bes will be used in the exam;
1.1	Students will r the form of m necessary to c	need to be able to describe how each type of process changes naterials and to recommend the process types that would be reate an identified product.
1.2	Students will r carry out the p process using using the equi	need to be able to identify the equipment and tools used to processes, describe the stages involved in carrying out each the equipment and explain the safety considerations when pment.

Unit RO14: Principles of engineering manufacture Topic Area 1: Manufacturing Processes Year 10

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1.2.3 Forming processes

Beckfoot

School

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

Engineering

Manufacture

(From 2022)

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.
З	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		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.

	Beckfor	Dt Engineer Manufac (From 20	ring ture 022)	Unit RO14: Princ Topic A	iple .rea '	s of engi 1: Manufac	neering manufactu cturing Processes	are ^{Ya}	ear 10	enjoy learnsuccee d			
1.	2.4 Additive n	nanufacturi	ng		1.	2.6 Finishi	ng processes						
A it	dditive manufacturii one layer at a time.	ng is the process It is the opposite	of create of was	ting an object by building te manufacturing, in	1	Painting – brush	Use of a brush, roller or pa and give a light rubbing do	ad to apply the pa own to ensure a p	aint even perfect fi	ly. Allow to dry between coats nish!			
w: ui	nich an object is crea ntil the final product	ited by cutting a sis complete.	iway at a	a solid block of material		Painting	spray paint is paint that co	mes in a sealed, p	Pressurize	ed container and is released in			
	3D Printing (fused	There are sever printing, but t	al differ ne most	ent methods of 3D widely used is a process	2	– spray	spray painting; it leaves a s brushed paints.	is a smooth, even coat, unlike many traditional rolled and					
1	modelling)	FDM printers u which is heated extruded, layer dimensional ol	ise a the to its r by laye	ermoplastic filament, nelting point and then er, to create a three	3	Powder coating	Powder Coating is a dry fin dry powder to fuse to the to achieve a smooth coatin tougher than conventiona	finishing process created by an electric charge that causes a e surface of the metal . This is then baked in a curing oven ting. It is usually used to create a hard finish that is nal paint					
Pa	inting												
Pa as	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?												
M M bu	lhen painting on me letal paints come in at the results are lon	etal, it's essential oil-based and wa ger lasting	to use a ater-bas	a paint for metal, especially if ed brush-on or spray-can vei	you v rsions	want to contrc . Oil-based pai	ol rust. Int is trickier to work with,	What type of ‡	paint shc	uld you use on metals?			
Pi de st	rimer is a must for pa ebris, grease, dirt usin ill need to scuff up t	ainting metal. If ng sandpaper, scu he surface of the	the me uffing p metal	tal surface has been painted b ad, or wire-brush tool. If the so the primer can stick to the	efore, metal surfa	you'll need to is smooth and ce by sanding.	o the metal before applying						
są	ndpaper will also hel	p smooth away	some m	netal imperfections.		7		Why would we	e use this	paint first?			
M Ve	ake sure to protect y entilated area. When	yourself. Use a d grinding away r	ust mas ust with	sk or respirator, protective go na wire rotary tool, use earpl	ggles , u gs fo	and gloves. A r ear protectio	lso, work in a well- n.	Name 2 items painting or pre	of PPE y eparing to	ou may need to use when paint?			
Pi	rocess		Descr	iption									
1	Remove Old F	Paint and Rust	Use ą	wire brush to remove any lo	ose of	·flaking paint	and as much surface rust as p	ossible.					
2	Scuff Up the M	Netal	If the the m	metal doesn't have paint on netal, which will allow the prir	it or i ner to	t's smooth, tal stick more ef	ke a scuffing pad and rub it al fectively.	ong the metal. T	hese pad	s will lightly etch the surface of			
3	Prime the Me	tal	Coat	the metal with a zinc chroma	te pri	mer that's for	coating rust.						
4	Apply Paint		Oil-b	ased paint tends to dry smoo	th, so	you won't ne	ed to worry about brush stro	kes if you apply a	a thin lay	er 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 a temperatures, direct sunlight or dust when drying / curing								n an area that wo	n't be af	fected by extreme			





~	Beckfoo	Engineeri Manufact (From 20	ing ure 22)	Unit RO14: Princ Topic A	iple rea	es 01 1: <i>M</i>	f engin Nanufac	enjoy learnsucceed						
1.2	.4 Additive m	anufacturin	ng		1.	.2.6	Finishin	ng processes						
Ad it o whi	litive manufacturin ne layer at a time . I ch an object is crea	g is the process t is the opposite ted by cutting av	of crea of was way at a	ting an object by building te manufacturing, in a solid block of material	1	Pa - t	ainting brush							
unt	il the final product 3D Printing (fused deposition	is complete.			2	Pa – s	ainting spray							
1	modelling)				3	Pc co	owder oating							
Pai	Painting													
Pair as v	nting metal is differ vell to a metal surfa	ent than paintin ce as it does to v	g othe vood o	r surfaces, and the material is r plaster. Also, metal is pron	; chall e to c	lengin oxidati	ng to work ion and ru :	with. Paint doesn't stick st	Why is me	etal difficult	to paint?			
Wł Me but	en painting on met tal paints come in c the results are long	al, it's essential f i l-based and wa j er lasting	to use a ter-bas	a paint for metal, especially it ed brush-on or spray-can ve	f you rsions	want s. Oil-	to control -based pain	rust. t is trickier to work with,	What type	e of paint sho	ould you use on metals?			
Prii deb still san	ner is a must for pa ris, grease, dirt usin need to scuff up th dpaper will also helt	inting metal. If t g sandpaper, scu e surface of the o smooth away s	the me ffing p metal s ome m	tal surface has been painted b ad, or wire-brush tool. If the so the primer can stick to the betal imperfections.	pefore meta surfa	e, you al is sm ace by	ı'll need to nooth and 7 sanding. T	remove old paint, rust, has nothing on it, you'll The scuffing pads or	What mus the finishin Why woul	t you apply ng paint. d we use thi	to the metal before applying s paint first?			
Ma ven	ke sure to protect y tilated area. When	ourself. Use a du grinding away ru	u <mark>st mas</mark> ust with	k or respirator, protective gc a wire rotary tool, use earpl	oggles l ugs fo	s, and g or ear	you may need to use when to paint?							
Prc	cess		Descr	iption										
1	Remove Old P	aint and Rust	Use a	wire brush to remove any lo	ose o	or flaki	ing paint a	nd as much surface rust as po	ossible.					
2	Scuff Up the N	etal	If the m	metal doesn't have paint on retal, which will allow the pri	it or mer t	it's sm to stick	nooth, take k more effe	e a scuffing pad and rub it alo ectively.	ong the met	al. These pao	ts will lightly etch the surface of			
3	Prime the Met	al	Coat	the metal with a zinc chroma	ate pr	imer t	that's for co	oating rust.						
4	Apply Paint		Oil-b	ased paint tends to dry smoc	oth, sc	o you	won't need	d to worry about brush strok	kes if you ap	ply a thin la	ver with a natural bristle brush			
5	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													

, 티고, Beckfoot	Subject:	Health and Social Care	Topic: RO32 Principles of care in Health and Social Care - Topic Area 4 (4.1 and 4.2)Y				Year Group: 11				
4.1 Safe	guarding (s	service users who need safeguarding	Protecting se	ervice	ce users		4.2 Infection prevention				
Vulnerab	le groups	Homeless, older adults - dementia	Safeguarding procedures in		Safeguarding policyDesignated Safeguarding Lea	ıd	Infections can ent through broken sl	er the body kin.	by inhalation, inge	stion and	
Children		Rely on people to keep them safe	care settings		(DSL)		General	• Wash h	ands		
Physical a learning	and Difficulties	Help them to dress and wash/ s understand risks or safety issues	Safeguarding • training for all staff •		 Duty to report serious concerns Knowledge of setting procedures 		cleaniness	 Ose ant Clean to Mop flo 	oys and play equipment oors and vacuum carpets daily		
Mental h	ealth	Not always in control of their day- to-day lives						Clean alDispose	of hazardous waste c	orrectly	
Older adults in residential care		Cannot care for themselves independently	Awaren and har Reportin		 Awareness of signs of abuse and harm Reporting procedures 		Personal Hygiene	 Prevent cr Hair tie shower 	ross-contamination by ed back and regular ering		
Sensory impairment		Not always aware of surroundings	Disclosure and Barring Service		Standard checksEnhanced checks			 Open wounds covered No jewellery Short nails and no nail polish Disposal of tissues 			
Depende carers	ent on	Cannot make decisions themselves	(DBS) checks for al staff		The barred list					sh	
4.1 Impa safeguar	cts of ding	Short term	Long term			Personal	Regular brushing of teeth Disposable gloves and aprop		oron		
Physical		Dirty or smelly, hungry or stealing food, losi fractures or burns, reluctant to change in p	ng weight, ublic.	Self-harm, pressure sores, physical damage			protective equipment (PPE)	Rubb Over Hair	per gloves and face alls and overshoes	masks	
Intellect	tual	Reluctant to seek support or try new things	, missing	Loss	ss of opportunity to progress in work	,	Key terms				
	appointments, confusion, lack of concentr Difficulties in thinking logically and decisio		making.	lang	nguage development		Surgical garments		scrubs		
Emotional Pretending to be ill, regression in behaviou bedwetting, feeling anxious, flinching, agg		r e.g. essive, feeling	Dep guil	pression, loss of trust, feelings of ilt, difficulties in forming relationship	s,	Cross-contaminat	ion	Reduce the risk of	infection		
Social Eew or no friends, reluctant to join in or ac			ept help.	Diff	fleving they are clumsy		PPE		Personal protective equipment	/e	
isolation or withdrawn, being ignored.		is		portunities							

, ID, Beckfoot	Subject	: Health and Social Care	Topic: RO32 F Social Care	Principles of care in Health and - Topic Area 4 (4.1 and 4.2)	Yea	Year Group: 11				
4.1 Safe	guarding	(service users who need safeguarding	Protecting serv	ice users		4.2 Infection prevention				
4.1 Impa safegua	acts of rding	Short term	L	ong term						
						Key terms				
						Surgical garments				
						Cross-contamination				
						РРЕ				

, 10, Su Beckfoot	bject: Health and Social Care	Topic: RO Social (O32 Principles of care in Health and Care - Topic Area 4 (4.3 and 4.4)	Year Gr	oup: 11		enloy succeed		
4.3 Safety	y procedures and measure	4.4 How secu	urity measures protect service	١	Visitors to a health or social care setting				
Safety proc	edures for reducing risk	users and stat	aff	F	riends and fam				
First aid Policy	 Providing first aid Taking control of the situation 	Identifying staff	 ID lanyards Staff uniforms Importance of staff identification (agency) 	H	Health care professionals (GPs, physiotherapi				
	Recording details of the	Monitoring keys	• To protect confidential information	5	support services	s (hairdressers)			
	 Informing the manager 		 9locked filing cabinets) Lost or stolen keys must be reported 	d C	Guest speakers				
	 Maintaining the first aid equipment 		and immediately changedLimit the amount od people who hat	T	Tradesmen (electricians, plumbers)				
Rick	Identifying hazards	access to keys		R	Religious support workers (priests, rabbis, vic				
assessments	 Identifying actions 	Receiving and monitoring	Staff on duty at entrances/exitsVisitor books		Social care professionals (social workers)				
Staff training	 Equipment use Moving and handling 	visitors	Visitor badges	5	ocial care profe	essionais (social workers)			
programme	techniques	Reporting of concerns to line	 Service providers have a duty to report any concerns to their line 	k	Key terms				
Fmergency	First aid Fire drills	managers	manager	R	Risk	The likelihood of harm occur	ring		
procedures	Evacuation		officers/security departments	V	/isitor log	Written record of all visitors			
Equipment consideratic	 Is the equipment fit for purpose? Has the equipment been risk 	External door, restricting access	 Electronic swipe card entry system Buzzer entry system Security pad with PIN 	R	Risk Issessment	A way of identifying the pote hazards	ential		
	assessed?Has the equipment been safely shocked?	Window locks and restraints	 Prevent windows from opening fully Necessary to protect vulnerable 	y. E p	Emergency procedure	A set process that must be for in the event of an incident	ollowed		
	Is there a reporting system?		service usersYoung children or adults with learning	ng h	Manual handling	Moving things by hand			
Safety measure	 Displaying fire safety notices Using warning signs (wet floor/ no entry) 		difficulties or dementia may not know the dangers of an open window.						

្ការីD Beckfoot	Subject: Health and Social Care	Topic: RC Social	032 Principles of care in Health and Care - Topic Area 4 (4.3 and 4.4)	Year	Group: 11	enjoy Icon succeed			
4.3 Sa	fety procedures and measure	4.4 How secu	rity measures protect service		Visitors to a health or social care settin				
		users and sta							
					Key terms				
					Risk				
					Visitor log				
					Risk assessment				
					Emergency procedure				
					Manual handling				

ГГ Ве	ସିଥିଲ୍ ckfoot	Design & Technology; Foo	Topic: Unit 1 AC2				Year G	roup: 10	enjoy learn succeed		
AC	2.1 Describe the	e operation of the back of house	AC2	.1 Describe the	operation of front of house	A	C2.	2 Customer r	Customer requirements		
1	Storage area	For storing ingredients & materials	1	Entrance/ reception	To greet customers & guide them to a table	1		Customer needs	Things the custor purchasing a proc	Things the customer requires when purchasing a product or service.	
2	Preparation & cooking areas	For preparing fish, veg, meat and cold dishes	2	Waiting area	To hold & entertain customers whilst they wait for a table	2		Customers rights /	Customers have legal rights to protect them when buying products/services		
3	Serving area	Where food is presented and	3	Bar area	For customers to have a drink			equality			
4	Dirty area	plated for customers Where rubbish waste food, and washing up is done	4	Dining area	To serve customers their meal. Usually divided into sections for waiting staff to attend to.	A(cu	C2.3 Istor	Explain how h mer requireme	ospitality and cate	ering provision meets	
	Staff area	Where employees can change,	5	Cloakroom / toilers	For customers to use to make them more comfortable	1	Cı	ustomer trends	Businesses nee with trends e.g	Businesses need to keep up date with trends e.g online services	
5		toilet	6	Workflow	The way food passes from the	2	Di re	etary quirements	Info on: nutrition intolerances &	on, food allergies + dietary needs	
6	Workflow	For kitchen to work efficiently it needs to have a logical layout for good workflow		Equipment	Includes equipment for; table	3	Le re	isure quirements	Sports activitie outdoor pursui	s, holidays, tourism, ts	
7	Kitchen equipment	Includes: large, mechanical, small hand-help and first aid and	7		table, customer seating, organisation, first aid/safety and	4	Bı re	usiness quirements	Conferences, m staff training, a	neeting, exhibitions, ward ceremonies	
		safety equipment			bar area.	5	Lo	ocal residents	Employ local ar	nd support economy	
8	Materials	For cleaning, food preparation, waste disposal, employee	8	Materials	For cleaning, food preparation, waste disposal, employee	Ke	ey Vo	ocabulary			
9	Stock control	Welfare and maintenance Use a first in, first out policy.	9	Stock control	Use a first in, first out policy.	1	c	overs	Customer food or the kitchen	ders that are sent to	
10	Documentatio n / admin	E.g. staff training records, H&S policies, stock, food safety		Dress code	Creates first impression, uniform	2	FI	FO	First in, first out- rotation	using food stocks in	
	Dress code	documents Uniform must be clean,	10		must be clean, no heavy make- up/jewellery or perfume, can identify staff	3	Customer 3 requirement		Factors that decic customer is satisf	e whether or not a ed with the service	
		professional, protect body and worn in kitchen only	11	Safety and security	Employees need to be aware of risks in front of house area	/expectation		expectation larket	Ways of finding o	ut customers' needs,	
12	Safety and security	Employees need to be aware of risks in kitchen				4		esearch	requirements and	expectations	

Define the 3 levels of customer requirements and expectations

ر Be	Design & Technology; Foo		od		Topic: Unit 1 AC2			Year G	roup: 10	enjoy leath succeed
AC	2.1 Describe the	e operation of the back of house	AC2.	1 Describe	the operation of front of house	A	C2.2	Customer r	requirements	
1	Storage area		1	Entrance/ reception		1		Customer needs		
2	Preparation & cooking areas		2	Waiting are	ea	2		Customers rights /		
3	Serving area		3	Bar area				equality		
4	Dirty area		4	Dining area	a	AC cu:	2.3 I stom	Explain how h er requireme	nospitality and cate	ering provision meets
5	Staff area		5	Cloakroom toilers)/	1	Cus	tomer trends		
5			6	Workflow		2	Die reg	tary uirements		
6	Workflow			Equipment	t	- 3	Leis req	sure uirements		
7	Kitchen equipment		7			4	Bus req	siness uirements		
	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1					5	Loc	al residents		
8	Materials		8	Materials		Ke	y Vo	cabulary		
9	Stock control		9	Stock conti	rol	1	Cov	vers		
10	Documentatio n / admin			Dress code	2	2	FIF	o		
	Dress code		10			3	Cus rec	stomer Juirement		
11				Safety and		1	/ex	cpectation		
¹² Safety and security		11 security			4	Ma res	irket earch			

Define the 3 levels of customer requirements and expectations

	୷ସିଁଥି- Beckfo	Music	T	opic: Beethove	n – Pathetique Sonata – Context, structure, sonority, melody.	Yea	Year Group: 10/11					
1.	Context and s	tructure	2. N	1elody		4.	4. Key vocabulary					
	Ludwig Van	Ground breaking composers, mainly a	1	Opening theme	Six notes, three pitches, small range, dotted rhythms and stepwise. Used in opening.	1	Sonata	Work for solo instrument, in 3 or 4 movements.				
1	Beethove n	classical composer, but led the change to the Romantic	2	Stepwise	Melody moving from one note to the next in the scale.		Classical period	Era in Western music between 1750 and 1820. Composers include Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven and Schubert. The era referred to in Western music between				
	Pathetiqu	period.	3	First subject	8 bars long, range of two octaves, arch shaped, with a mixture of scalic (bar 12) and arpeggios (bar 15-16).	2	(mainly this)					
2	e	emotional.		Second	8 bars long, range of nearly three octaves, use of							
3	Introducti on	Opening of a piece of music – bar 1-10.	4	subject	ornamentation, more legato and lyrical. Mix of leap and step.		Romantic period					
4	Exposition	Ideas exposed. Uses three main themes.	3	Balanced phrases	Melodic phrases have the same number of bars to create symmetry. A feature of the classical period .	3	(some elements of this)	1820 and 1900. Composers include Wagner, Tchaikovsky and Strauss.				
	Develome	Bars 11-132.	4	Sequence	A motif or phrase which is repeated at a higher or lower pitch. Seen in opening three bars.		Sonata form	A large-scale three-part				
5	nt	developed. Bars 133-194.	5	Acciaccatu ra	A crushed in note, used in the second subject in bar 53 and 54.	4		development and recapitulation, used for the				
4	Recapitula tion.	Opening ideas return. Bars 195- 294.	6	Mordent	Melodic ornamentation which asks you to play the printed note, the one above, and the printed note again Seen in bar 57 and 58,			first movements of many sonatas, symphonies and concertos.				
5	Coda	Ending section. Bar	7	Trill	Quick alternation between two notes. E.g. Bar 186.	5	Arch shaped	A melody that goes up and back down, like the shape of				
		295-end.						an arch.				
6	I neme A	in tonic – bars 11- 50.	3. S	onority – How	the instruments are used		Motif	Short repetitive phrases.				
7	Theme B	In Eb – unrelated	1	Fortepiano	A new instrument in the classical period – a keyboard instrument that replaced the			and returns later.				
8	Theme C	key. Bar 51-88. In Eb major – relative major. Bar 89-132.	2	Features of the Fortepiano	Could play dynamics, no sustain pedal and a smaller range than the modern piano, which is called the pianoforte.	7	Chromatic	Using all the notes of the scale, both black and white on the keyboard. Seen in bar 10.				

Other classical composers to listen to include: Haydn, Mozart and Schubert. Other Romantic composers to listen to so you can see how the music developed include Liszt and Chopin.

	ຼື ຟີ່ນີ້ Beckfoot	Music	Т	opic: Beethoven	– Pathetique Sonata – Context, structure, sonority, melody.	Ye	ar Group: 10/11	enjoy learn succeed		
1.	Context and struct	ure	2. N	1elody		4. Key vocabulary				
	Ludwig Van		1	Opening theme		1	Sonata			
1	Beethove n		2	Stepwise			Classical period			
	Pathetiqu	hetiqu		First subject		2	(mainly this)			
2	e			Second						
3	Introducti on		4	subject			Romantic period			
4	Exposition		3	Balanced phrases		3	elements of this)			
	Development		4	Sequence			Sonata form			
5	nt		5	Acciaccatu ra		4				
4	Recapitula tion.		6	Mordent						
5	Coda		7	Trill		5	Arch shaped			
6	Theme A		3. S	onority – How t	he instruments are used		Motif			
7	Theme B		1	Fortepiano		6				
8	Theme C		2	Features of the Fortepiano		7	Chromatic			

Other classical composers to listen to include: Haydn, Mozart and Schubert. Other Romantic composers to listen to so you can see how the music developed include Liszt and Chopin.

	দুৰ্ঘটি Music BTEC I Beckfoot				Component 2- Mu	sic skills development	Year	grou	p- 10/11	enjoy lean succeed		
Μι	usic Technolog	ÿ		In	dustry Roles	/ Disciplines		Key	y terms for an	alysin	g music	
1	Demos / Mixtapes	A short collection songs. Often relea	of 2 – 3 ased prior to	1	Composer / Creator	Someone who creates original music using		1	Dynamics	How	loud or quiet the c is. Does it change in	
	Rough cut /	The first mix of a	song after	2	Performer	A musician who plays their Instrument live to audiences		_		certa	certain sections and why?	
2	initial mix	the recording stag	ge	\vdash	Producer	A person who makes musi			Rhythm	The p	attern of notes used.	
1	Audio Manipulation	Editing sound sam through Cutting, I	nples ooping,	3	Troducer	through sequencing and the use of a DAW		2		Does the instrument play a repetitive rhythm or a complex one?		
	Remote	Working on a pro	ject with	K	ey Skills		-		Structure	The s	ections of the music.	
2	Collaboration	another person of Possibly through a	nline. a	1	Skills Audit	An analysis / evaluation of key musical skills		3		Into, Outro toget	Verse, Chorus, Bridge, o. How the music is put her	
		DAW platform	ure on a		Development Plan	How you will seek to	_n -		Melody	The r	nain tune. Think about	
M	usical terms			2		will you do it by, how w	ill	4	-	if it n	noves in steps or leaps.	
1	Timing	Ability to play or reconnection	ord an vith another			you know you have don it	ie	5	Instrumentat ion	The i	nstruments used	
		musician or click trad	iusician or click track		Skills Diary	A record of the development of your		6	Texture	The la Soun	ayers of instruments / d	
2	Phrasing	The way a musician of sequence of notes. F	expresses a Putting			development plan.	┠		Timbre	Desci	ribes the	
_	5	emphasis on certain	notes.		Time	Sticking to deadlines an	d	7	THISTC	chara	icteristics of the sound.	
3	Tuning	Playing or using the potes / nitches	correct	4	management	using time effectively	╟					
	Stage	The ability to engage	an an		Self discipline	The ability to control ho	w	8	Harmony	in. M	ajor or Minor.	
4	Presence	udience with how you perform piece		5		to overcome weaknesse	y ≘s	9	Syncopation	A rhy beat	thm the used the off (beats 2 and 4)	
5	Jam Session	group of musicians rehearsing nd improvising together		6	Identifying resources	Identifying equipment needed to rehearse, record and perform mu	sic	1 0	BPM	Beats meas	per minute, used to ure the tempo (speed)	

	୍ର ସିହି୍ର Beckfoot	Music	BTEC Mu	sic- C	Component 2- Music skills develop	oment	Year gro	up- 10/11	enjoy Jeann succeed
Μι	usic Technology			In	dustry Roles / Disciplines		K	ey terms for analys	sing music
1	Demos / Mixtapes			1	Composer / Creator		1	Dynamics	
2	Rough cut / initial mix			2	Performer			Rhythm	
1	Audio Manipulation			3	Producer		2		
	Remote			Ke	ey Skills			Structure	
2	Collaboration			1	Skills Audit		3		
				2	Development Plan		4	Melody	
	usical terms							Instrumentat	
1	Timing						5	ion	
				3	Skills Diary		6	Texture	
2	Phrasing				Timo			Timbre	
3	Tuning			4	management				
	Stage				Self discipline		8	Harmony	
4	Presence			5			9	Syncopation	
5	Jam Session			6	Identifying resources		1	ВРМ	

	ຼີຢົ້ວ Beckfoot	Subject: Performing Ar	ts	Topic: RE	SPONDING TO A BRIEF	Year Group: Year 11	enjoy learn succeed
Re	esponding to	brief – Key Vocabulary	Devi	sing a performi	ng – Key vocabulary		
I	Brief	A brief is a set of instructions given to a group to create a performance.	1	Target Audience	The people that you want to 'reach' and 'impact' with y aiming your performance at.	our performance. These are the peop	le that you are
2	Stimulus	A stimulus is a starting point	2	Theme	A theme is what the play is about. It is an idea in the sto	ory that runs throughout the whole pe	rformance.
		from which all of your ideas stem.	3	Context	The circumstances of the story. This could include what between characters, the time period, the location, the s	has happened before the scene, the r social class and the cultural influences	elationships
3	Research	Research is finding out information that will help you	4	Structure	The order that the story is performed in.		
		create your performance. This may be finding out ideas about a particular time period.	5	Story-board	A storyboard is a series of images that explain how your chronological order, with notes underneath to explain v	story will look, shot by shot. Each ima vhat's happening.	age appears in
4	Producing	location that the play is set. Managing the project. This	6	Style	A theatre style is a 'type' of theatre. It is HOW the piece Realism, Physical Theatre, Melodrama, Abstract.	s is performance. Some example of dif	ferent styles are:
-		could be through communicating with companies, venues, organizing marketing and the budget.	7	Stage Type	The shape of the stage and how the audience are placed types are 'End On' (This is where the audience are sat fa catwalk. The audience are positioned on each side of th stage on 3 sides). 'In the Round' (The audience fully sur	d in relation to the stage. The 4 main e acing the stage), 'Transverse stage' (Th e stage), 'Thrust Stage' (The audience round the stage)	examples of stage his stage is like a e surround the
5	Concept	Concepts are the general ideas for what you want your performance to look like.	8	Creative Intentions	How you want your audience to feel or the mood and a throughout your performance – for instance scared, sac	tmosphere you want to create at any d, excited.	given point
6	Script writing	Writing the words (dialogue) that people will say in a play.	9	Mood /Atmospher	The overall feeling created through the performance. So busy, calm.	ome example of moods/atmosphere a	re: exciting, scary,
7	Directing	Leading a group of people to		е			
8	Technical	A run through of the	10	Climax	The key moment that the performance builds up to. Thi the story.	s could be a turning point or a high po	bint of tension in
	rehearsal	performance with technical elements e.g. lighting, sounds,	П	Tension	A sense of anticipation or suspense – the feelings that the	he story is building up to something.	
9	Dress-	set, prop. A run through of the	12	Symbols / Semiotics	Using something visual or a sound in a performance to s flashing light could symbolise danger to the audience.	suggest something to the audience. Fo	or example, a red
	rehearsal	performance with costume and makeup elements.	13	Resources	Resources are the physical objects you will need to put rehearsal timetable, letters to target audience, devices	on the performance. E.g. specific prop for filming rehearsals	os, costumes,

	_র্ঘটি Beckfoot	Subject: Performing	g Arts	Topic: R	ESPONDING TO A BRIEF	Year Group: Year II	enjoy learn succeed
Re	esponding to b	rief – Key Vocabulary	Devisi	ng a performi	ng – Key vocabulary		
I	Brief		I	Target Audience			
2	Stimulus		2	Theme			
			3	Context			
3	Research		4	Structure			
4	Producing		5	Story-board			
-	Troutenig		6	Style			
5	Concept		7	Stage Type			
6	Script writing		8	Creative Intentions			
7	Directing		9	Mood /Atmospher e			
8	Technical		10	Climax			
	rehearsal		11	Tension			
9	Dress-		12	Symbols / Semiotics			
			13	Resources			

		Subjec	t: Performing Arts	Topic: DEVISI	N	G TE	CHI	NIQUES		Year Group: Year II	
Wag	ys of Exploring	a Stimul	us			KEY	POIN	NTS TO HELP YOU	J WITH DEVISING	AND STORY-TELLING - EPIC S	TARS
I	Improvisation		Trying out ideas on the spot with	out a script		١.	Е	ENDING	How will you end y	our performance. This could be with a ta	ıbleau (freeze frame)
2	Research for a secondary stimu	ulus	Finding other stimuli e.g. newspa historical artefacts, photos, whic	aper articles, h links to the	╞	2	D	PLOT	or an exit from the	stage	
			stimulus in the brief.		╞	2.					
3	Solo work		Writing something to perform yo monologue, solo song or dance p	ourself e.g. a Diece		3.	1	ISSUE	(this could be a the	to be meaningful and interesting, there eme or problem)	needs to be an issue
4	Small group wo	rk	Writing something to perform in a duologue	a small group e.g.		4.	С	CHARACTERS	These are the peop character's backgro	ble in your performance. It is important y bund and personality to play them convi	ou understand your ncingly.
5	Ensemble work		Working together with your grou a scenario and short script to sta	ip to come up with rt off your story		5.	S	STRUTURE	This is the order yo chronological (time order to make a po	ou will tell the story in. Not all performan e) order. Sometimes it is effective to put vint in your performance.	ces have to be in scenes in the wrong
6	Sketches, drawi photographs	ngs and	Drawing our your ideas or finding inspiration	g photos for		6.	т	TECHNIQUES	These are the meth	nods you use to tell the story. For examp	le, mime, slow
7	Mock-ups		Create a version of your set/prop what you have around you to giv	os/costume using e you some					This can also mean hot-seating and the	methods you use to help you with devis ought tunnel.	ing. For example,
8	Role on the wal	I	Drawing an outline of a characte about them and their personality	r and writing facts v inside	,	6.	Α	AIM	This is the reason for trying to achieve? F issue or entertain t	or your performance – WHY is it being performance – WHY is it being perfor example, is could be to educate the a che audience and make them laugh.	erformed? What is it audience about an
9	Movement tech	niques	Try out some touch and response round-by-through sequences or	e improvisation, chair duets		6.	R	RESOLUTION	This is the way that "happy" or "unhap	t your issue is resolved (sorted out). Your py" resolution. For example, a bully char	piece may have an acter could see the
10	Vocal work		Try out performing some words, with your voice to create a mood See if it generates any ideas.	phrases or sounds I and atmosphere.					error of their ways Alternatively, some (unhappy resolutio 'cliffhanger' ending	and stop their bad behaviour (happy res ething bad could happen to the characte n). Sometimes there is no resolution (for a) however, this should only be done for	olution). r being bullied r example, a a specific effect.
11	Hot-seating		Create a character and take it in questions to fill out the backgrou character.	turns to ask Ind of the		6.	S	STYLE	A theatre style is a example of differer	'type' of theatre. It is HOW the piece is p nt styles are: Realism, Physical Theatre, N	performance. Some Aelodrama, Abstract.
12	Mind-mapping		Write down your first thoughts a stimulus. What ideas come to mi	bout your nd from the start				Stanis <u>lavsk</u>	Contextual links i https://www.b <u>bc.co</u>	s: Practitioners including uk/bitesize/guides/zxn4mp3/ <u>reguision/1</u>	
13	Explore the sen	ses	Go through each sense – what ty smells, sights, sounds and textur stimulus make you think of?	pe of tastes, es does the				Ber Brecht hi	koff https://www.dra ttps://www.bbc.co.ul	amacraft.net/steven-berkoff.html k/bitesize/guides/zwmvd2p/revision/1	

		Subjec	t: Performing Arts	Topic: RESPO	NDIN	IG TO	D A BRIEF		Year Group: Year 11]
Way	ys of Exploring	a Stimul	us		KEY		NTS TO HELP YOU		GAND STORY-TELLING - EPIC S	TARS
I	Improvisation				١.	E	ENDING			
2	Research for a secondary stime	ulus			2.	P	PLOT			
3	Solo work				3.		ISSUE			
4	Small group wo	rk			4.	С	CHARACTERS			
5	Ensemble work				5.	S	STRUTURE			
6	Sketches, drawi photographs	ings and			6.	т	TECHNIQUES			
7	Mock-ups				6.	Α	AIM			
8	Role on the wal	I			6.	R	RESOLUTION			
9	Movement tech	nniques								
10	Vocal work									
11	Hot-seating				6.	S	STYLE			
12	Mind-mapping							Contextual link	s: Practitioners including	
13	Explore the sen	ses					Stanislavski Berkc Brecht http	off <u>https://www.bbc.co</u> https://www.dra os://www.bbc.co.u	5.uk/oncesize/guides/zxn4mp3/revision/ amacraft.net/steven-berkoff.html k/bitesize/guides/zwmvd2p/revision/1	1



Topic: RESPONDING TO A BRIEF - BRECHT



BACK	GROUND INFORMATION			KEY TECHNIQUES IN EPIC THEATRE
BORN - DIED	1898-1956.	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.
NATIONALITY	German	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.
	K Aimed to appeal to loss	3	Direct Address	Speaking directly to the audience breaks the fourth wall and destroys any illusion of reality.
	nrivilaged classes	4	Gestus	A clear gesture or movement used by the actor which captures the attitude of a character or situation.
	treating contemporary	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.
	issues such as war,	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.
	unemployment and corruption in high	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.
	places.	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.
OCCUPATION	Marxist playwright, poet and director.	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.
BRECHT	Political writer and S THEORY AND STYLE	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 of 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.
Enio	This is the term used to	11	Lehrstucke	The Lehrstücke are shorter, parable pieces - a simple story used to illustrate a moral lesson)
<u>Theatre:</u>	describe Brecht's theory	12	Spass	Spass 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.
'Verfremd	and technique.	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).
ungseffekt'	'distancing' effect. The	14	Symbolic Props	Often one item can be used in a variety of ways.
<u></u>	familiar is made strange so	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.
	the issues in the piece clearly rather than getting	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.
	too emotional.	17	Visible stage Mechanics	Stagehands visible when changing sets, lighting units visible etc.
<u>Didactic</u> <u>Theatre:</u>	This means theatre that teaches the audience a moral message.		Conte	extual Links: An Introduction to Brecht (National Theatre): <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I-828KqtTkA</u> Five Truths (Brecht): <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=62-gYcO6jrY</u>

,-ସିଁହି- Beckfo	ot	Subject: Perform	ning /	Arts Topic: I	RESPONDING TO A BRIEF -	Year Group: YEAR 11	enjoy learn succeed
BAC	KGROUNI	DINFORMATION	_		KEY TECHNIC	UES IN EPIC THEATRE	
BORN - DIED			1	Montage			
NATIONALITY	<u>ر</u>		2	Narration			
			3	Direct Address			
AIM OF WOR	к		4	Gestus			
			5	Figures (not character	's)		
			6	Third Person Narratio	n		
			7	Speaking stage directi	on		
OCCUPATION			8	Multi-role			
			9	Split-role			
			10	Placards			
BRECHT'	S THE	ORY AND STYLE		Lohrstucko			
Enic			11	Space			
<u>Theatre</u> :				50055			
() (orfromd			13	Minimal set /costume /props			
ungseffekt'			14	Symbolic Props			
<u>:</u>			15	Lighting			
			16	Song and Dance			
<u>Didactic</u>			17	Visible stage Mechani	cs		
Theatre:					ontextual Links: An Introduction to Bracht (Nation	al Theatre): https://www.www.he.com/warch?v=1.979/carTicA	
				C	Five Truths (Brecht): https://www	v.youtube.com/watch?v=62-gYcO6jrY	

Be		Subject: RE		Το	pic	: Muslim Practices	Y	Year Group: Year II
W	orship		Fes	stival			Key Word	Definition
I	What are the five pillars?	For Sunni Muslims, they are shahadah, salah, sawm, zakah and hajj. They are seen as pillars because they form the basis of faith.	1	What happens at Id ul-	•	The Greater Eid, and celebrates the prophet, Ibrahim, Muslims remember Ibrahims's	Arafat	Part of the Hajj pilgrimage. Place where Prophet Muhammad preached his last sermon and pilgrims gather to pray.
2	What are the ten obligatory	For Shi'a Muslims, they include salah, sawm, zakah, hajj and jihad. They also include khums, encouraging good, discouraging wrong, showing		Adna:	•	follow Allah's will. Visit the mosque, and eat a slaughtered animal.	Ashura	martyrdom of Hussein (Muhammad's grandson). Sunni Muslims observe Ashura as a day of repentance for sins in the belief that they will be forgiven.
	acts?	enemies of God.	2	What happens at	•	Festival of breaking the fast. The lesser Eid	Five Pillars	Important duties for Sunni Muslims which support the main principles of Islam. Shahadah, salah, zakah, sawm and
3	What is the Shahadah?	'There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah' Muslims should declare this		ld ul-Fitr?	•	Special prayers are made at home and mosques Muslims wear new clothes and give	Friday Prayer /Jummah	Friday prayers in the mosque, where a sermon (khutbah) is heard.
4	Why is Salah significant?	 Muslims perform ritual washing (wudu) before prayer Muslims pray facing Makkah Daily prayers are made up of certain 	3	What happens at Ashura?	•	gnis. Main Shi'a festival called the Day of Remembrance Remember the death of Husayn. It is a	Hajj	One of the Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts; pilgrimage to Makkah, which all Muslims must undertake at least once in their lives, unless prevented by problems over wealth or health.
		 At the mosque, men and women pray separately 			•	day of mourning and martyrdom Some re-enact the suffering but this has caused controversy.	ld ul-Adha Id ul-Fitr	Festival; celebration of the Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for Allah Festival; celebration that comes at the end of Ramadan
Du	ties		Sin	nilarities and l	Diff	erences: Sunni and Shi'a Islam	The Ka'aba	and marks the end of fasting. Part of the Hajj pilgrimage; cube-shaped building in the
1	How do	 No food or drink in daylight hours. To experience want and powerty. 	I	Acts of	•	Sunni Muslims have five pillars		centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah. All Muslims face towards it when they pray.
	fast?	 Encourages prayer and forgiveness. 		Falun:	•	have ten obligatory acts	Khums	One of the Ten Obligatory Acts in Shi'a Islam; practice of alms giving.
2	How do	• The Qur'an doesn't give exact amounts but it	2	Giving alms?	•	Sunni Muslims tend to give 2.5% of earnings to charity or volunteer	Mina	Site of pilgrimage during Hajj; where pilgrims take part in the stoning of pillars.
	practice zakah?	 Charity brings communities together and fulfils ad duty God has imposed 			•	themselves Shi'a tend to give 20% of extra earnings. This goes to the poor and to Muslim	Rak'ahs	Actions and ritual movements made during salah (prayer) consisting of recitations, standing, bowing and prostration.
3	What happens	 Remember the life of Ibrahim Actions: Enter state of Ihram, circle the 				leaders	Muzdalifah	Site of pilgrimage during Hajj; where pilgrims hold a night prayer and rest after the Stand on Mount Arafat.
	on Hajj?	Ka'aba, travel to Arafat, throw pebbles at Medina	3	Prayer?	•	Sunni Muslims pray five times a day Shi'a Muslim combine these into three daily prayor	Night of Power	The night on which Muhammad received the first revelations of the Qur'an.
		 It brings sincerity, humility, discipline and unity. 	4	Ashura?	Su	nni Muslims recognise Ashura but as the	Recitations	Part of the practice of salah (prayer); the reciting of verses from the Qur'an.
4	What is	• Lesser jihad is the duty to protect Islam		, ionar ar	Da	y of Atonement, when the Israelites	Salah	Prayer; one of the Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts.
	Jihad?	against violent threatGreater jihad is the personal struggle to	F	l aa danahin	es	Super Slavery in Eygpt.	Sawin	Five Pillars/Ten Obligatory Acts.
		follow Muslim rules and be faithful to Allah's will.	3	Leadership	•	Shi'a Muslims support an imamte.	Shahadah	Muslim declaration of faith; one of the Five Pillars in Sunni Islam.
		A students should be aware that the religious	tradi	tions of Great	t Bri	tain are, in the main, Christian, and	Ten Obligatory	These are requirements for Shi'a Muslims.

A students should be aware that the religious traditions of Great Britain are, in the main, Christian, and that religious traditions in Great Britain are diverse. They include Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism, and non-religious beliefs such as atheism and humanism.

Zakah Giving alms means giving to those in need, eg money, food, time. One of the five pillars and 10 obligatory acts

B	_JD eckfoot	Subject: RE		Retriev	al Quiz: Muslim Practices	Y	ear Group: Year I I	enjoy learn succeed
W	orshin		Fes	tival		Key Word	Definition	
I	What are the five pillars?		1	What happens at Id ul- Adha?		Ablution Arafat Ashura		
2	What are the ten obligatory acts?		2	What happens at Id ul-Fitr?		Five Pillars Friday		
3	What is the Shahadah?		3	What		/Jummah Hajj		
4	Why is Salah significant?			happens at Ashura?		Id ul-Fitr The Ka'aba		
Du	ities		Sin	nilarities and	Differences: Sunni and Shi'a Islam	Khums		
1	How do Muslims fast?		1	Acts of Faith?		Mina Rak'ahs		
2	How do Muslims		2	Giving alms?		Muzdalifah		
	practice zakah?					Night of Power Recitations		
3	What happens on Haii?		3	Prayer?		Salah Sawm		
Δ	\//bos :-		4	Ashura?		Shahadah 		
4	Jihad?		5	Leadership		Den Obligatory Acts Zakah		

KG 1	Topic Area 1 – Issues which affect participation in sport. 1.1 User Groups	SPORT STUDIES Year Group: 10/11
	Those facing particular barriers to their participation are categorised into the following differen	user groups.
+8,		¢• –
Gender peo frc aliffe gro gro	pple Retired Families Carers People People With Young Teenage ann people with Wino family anliatren rs mic people children rs mic over 60 nts	People Parents with (singles a disobiliti couples) es
5	1.2 Possible barriers	

		Lack of role models	5.
Lack of equal coverage in the media (gender	9.	Lack of transport or access	4.
Lack of awareness of appropriate activity prov	8.	Lack of disposable income	3.
Lack of appropriate activity provision	7.	Family or other commitments	2.
Lack of positive family role models or family sur	6.	Employment and unemployment	1.

General or specific barriers can prevent or hinder a person's potential to participate in sport







Lack of role models

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Lack of disposable income

Lack of transport or access

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Lack of equal coverage in the media (gender/ethnicity)

Lack of awareness of appropriate activity provision

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7.

Lack of appropriate activity provision

2

Family or other commitments

Beckf	of J	opic /	Area 1 -	lssues whic sport.	ch affe	ct part	icip	ation in	SPORT STUDIES Year Group: 10/11
		1.3 Pos	sible barrier s	olutions					
2	3	As the of the u	barriers face user groups.	d by various user g	froups are v	very similar,	, the b	arrier solutions (can be solutions fo
7	Provis	ion Tri Sa	omething wh 1 sport.	ich is provided to	overcome	barriers		Other barrie	r solutions
,	Types	of provisi	ion					Increased a availability	nd appropriate tra
٢	Appro	priate Immes	Specific sessions	Suitable activities	Sessio appropria	ns at Ite times	· Un	Availability o and equipm	of appropriate faci nent
,	Promo	tion	Involves ar persuade c	y type of marketir targeted audien	ng used to ice.			Improved a user groups	ccess to facilities fo
ų	Targe promo	hed ofion	A form of c specific au	dvertising that is c dience or user gro	directed to	wards a		Appropriate) pricing for all user
	Promo	tion strat	egies						
4	The tar proi	geted motions	Role n	nodels	Initiative	ö			
2	4	1.4 Fac	stors which c	an impact the pop	oularity of s	port in the I	Ĕ		
2	4	There o	are many pos	itive and negativ	e impacts o	on the pop	ularity .	of sport in the L	JK
. 	The r	iumber o	of people part	icipating	7.	The prov	rision o	f facilities	
2	Envir	onment/	climate influe	nces	. ⁰⁸	Live spec	ctator	opportunities	
.3	The o	amount a	and range of r	media coverage	9.	The high	level	of success of b	oth individuals an t
4	The r mod	iumber a Iels	ind range of p	oositive role	10.	Social a	ccept	ability.	
		1.5 Em	erging / new	sports in the UK					
2	() ()	Examp sports.	oles of curren	t emerging sports (and the de	velopment	ts and	opportunities t	o participate in err
1.	Walk	cing netbo			6.	Lacrosse			
2	Walk	cing as a l	leisure pursuit		7.	Extreme	runnin	g	
3.	Pade	Ð			8.	Disc golf			
4	Foot	golf			9.	Indoor c	limbin	9	
ŗ,	Park	run (lead	ling to tough	mudder)	10.	Ultra-mo	irathor	5	

ioi I.Odo		
Walking netball	٤.	Lacrosse
Walking as a leisure pursuit	7.	Extreme running
Padel	8.	Disc golf
Footgolf	۶.	Indoor climbing
Park run (leading to tough mudder)	10.	Ultra-marathons

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Reckfor	Topic Area 2 – T	he role of sport ir	n promoting values	SPORT STUDIES Year Group: 10/11	- succeed
		2.1 Sport Values			
	KG 1	Values which can sp	be promoted through port	Acronym: I.N.F.E.C.T.I.	
-	Inclusion	Refers to the fact that equal opportunities fo	t in order that all social groups co or all social groups in society to p	an participate in sport, there lay sport	should be
2	National pride	Support for your natic population in their sup	phalteam/squad in a sport creat	es national pride by uniting t	he whole
3.	Fair play	Where performers ad	here to the rules and do not che	at whilst performing	
4.	Excellence	Can be evident in spo in their activity and w	ort at all levels when performers s rork with maximum effort	strive to be they very best the	at they can
5	C itizenship	Relates to howpeopl local sports clubs and	le create community links and co d teams	ommunity spirit by getting inv	/olved in
ه.	Team spirit	Refers to the support to reach a collective	given to fellow team/squad mer goal	nbers and being able to war	rk together
7.	Tolerance and	One sporting value no	ot two separate values, and rela er cultures a Inclusion - refers to t	tes to how sport can genera he fact that in order that all	te a greater
		2.2 Olympics and	Paralympics		
	KG 2	Those facing particu different user groups	lar barriers to their participation c	are categorised into the follo	wing
	Founder of the ma	odem Olympics	Baron Pierre de Coubertin		
2	The creed		The most important thing in the part, just as the most important struggle. The essential thing is no fought well"	Olympic Games is not to win thing in life is not the triumph ot to have conquered, but to	n but to take ,, but the) have
a		8	Five interlocking rings to represe world which take part	int the union of the five conti	inents of the
بە	The Symbol	8	The symbol is closely linked with Paralympics and reminds every event involves all areas of the v	all aspects of the Olympics - one that the brand logo for t vorld	and the sporting
	Olympic value	5			
4	Friendship	Friendship is at the instrument for mu the world	e heart of the Olympic Movemei Itual understanding between ind	nt. It encourages us to see sp ividuals, and between peop	vort as an 4e all over
:	Respects	This includes response regulations, for sp	ect for yourself and your body, fo oort and for the environment	or other people, for rules and	
	Excellence	Excellence mean The important thir healthy combina	is doing the best we can, on the ng is not winning, but taking part. trion of body, will and mind	field of play or in our professi , making progress and enjoyi	ional life. ing the
	Paralympic val	Ues			
	Determination	Paralympic athle toughness, physic that regularly red	tes have a unique strength of ch cal ability, and outstanding agilith efine the boundaries of possibilit	aracter that combines ment / to produce spoting perfor /·	nances
'n	Inspiration	Paralympic athle active and partic	tes maximise their abilities, empc pate in sport.	wering and exciting others t	o be
	Courage	Paralympic athle achieved when t	tes, through their performances, esting your body to its absolute li	showcase to the world what mits.	can be
	Equality	Paralympic athle pioneers for inclus social barriers and	tes celebrate diversity and show sion, they challenge stereotypes, d discrimination towards persons	that difference is a strength. transform attitudes and brewith disabilities.	ak down

		5				:	4		μ		4	1			7. 1	6 . 1	5.	4.	3. F	2.	1.			Beckfood
Equality	Courage	Inspiration	Determination	Paralympic va	Excellence	Respects	Friendship	Olympic value	The Symbol		The creed	Founder of the m	KG 2		olerance and	feam spirit	Citizenship	xcellence	air play	V ational pride	nclusion	KG I	5	t Topic Area 2 – T
Paratyripe of the promises for meth	Paralyrybical w	the california be	Haratimpe shi olighticas, phea That ougstate or	lues	Ecoloria mag from portan la footby constance	the second s	There edd	5	E	3		odern Olympics	Those facing particu different user group	2.2 Olympics and		Interim to the support	indensi a Foupear	Carrbo existenting In their early y and y	assumpted exclusion	Support for yournam population in theirs.	registre codo o general Al segueraria	Values which can s	2.1 Sport Values	he role of sport i
n wei strate die state son, het die bruck son state die state	strop Apoquash Buijash gaod as quigt to the	des recordise liber abis aparte recepció			na doing fho beal was co ng is noi war ing but n droi body, will drug t	or i or pouse i or divo				a ser orber spinister opproce a series brug sogeral un each	the meating when it part (where the mean shappe the essential longht well"	Rates Pierro de Cox	ular barriers to their par s.	d Paralympics		given to tellow team/s sgout	io cracio communy i Citoria	eart art alt texats where p vock with measiment wite	a parto sop al caqueto, cal salond	malitean/squadin as pportof the team/spo	or of social discussions	be promoted through port		n promoting valu
we have a grow showing a state of the second se	en en casa di coccosco le attacitato lennis.	ins, engeneration, son	ng the of advances of the sector of the sect		n, ar he icki oʻplay kirgipa tirriki oʻplay rind	urbady, for a harpaq mont				noite eq	o vanjoj porej Baju Porejanjoj poreju Porejanjo		licipation are categori			dine secondaria para	ch dua contra di sia	ontonno is sin ver to borri V	ordinios procession o		postanta Auro	Acron		es
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C COMP		5	H MCC M		eal lifes.		all over			10:00	arl lonaka arl ho ave		ng		kojecisto je	no l'olico	ved in	nog gan		- 40 O D				enjoy leaded

Revise Like a Beckfooter



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



Identify **Review** and knowledge create

Identify knowledge/content you wish to cover.

> notes/text book) Create x10 questions on the content (If your teacher has not provided you with questions)

Spend around 5-10

minutes reviewing

organisers/class

content (knowledge

Cover and answer

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: Self Quizzing

Self mark &

reflect

Go back to the Cover up your knowledge and answer the questions from memory.

Take your time and where possible answer in full sentences.

content and self mark your answers in green pen. time.

Revisit the areas where there were gaps in knowledge, and include these same questions next

Next time

Ensure that you complete all subjects and all topics - not just the subjects you enjoy the most of find easiest. Practice makes perfect!

shorter period of time or add more

dump safe and revisit

information.

Brain dumps are a way of getting information out of your brain.55

Revise Like a Beckfooter Rewards

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

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

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

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

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

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

