

April - June

Year 9

**KNOWLEDGEABLE
AND EXPERT
LEARNERS**



Self
Quizzing

Flash
Cards

Mind
Maps

Brain
Dumps

enjoylearn**succeed**

INDEPENDENT LEARNING BOOKLET

NAME:

TUTOR GROUP:

CONTENTS

- Using Class Charts Instructions
- Accessing SENECA
- Independent Learning log
- Brain-dump instructions
- Subject Knowledge Organisers

You will need an A4 application booklet.

HOMEWORK:

- Your teacher will set specific tasks, with a deadline, on Class Charts
- Instructions for your homework and how to access it are in this booklet
- You must complete and hand in the work by the deadline

INDEPENDENT LEARNING EXPECTATIONS AND REWARDS:

- You should complete 1 task per day, 5 days a week.
- The tasks will be set on Class Charts to help you keep track of what you need to do.
- You must bring your ILB and application book to school every day.
- You can choose the subject/topic you want to work on.
- Your tutor will check your ILB regularly to see how you are getting on.
- You will be rewarded for going above and beyond expectations.

SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS CONTENTS

Art	8
Computer Science	9-11
Product design	12
Food Technology	13
Textiles	14
Performing Arts	15-16
English	17-18
French	19-20
Geography	21
German	22-23
History	24-25
Maths	26-27
Music	28-29
RE	30-31
Science	32-35
PSHCE	36

USING CLASS CHARTS



All of your homework will be set by your teachers using the Class Charts System. You should check Class Charts every day to make sure you are up to date, and that you meet all your deadlines. Below, shows you how to log on and track your homework.

Logging in to Class Charts

1. Enter your email address and password into the fields provided

Access code *
Your access code

Please enter the access code supplied by your teacher.

Remember me

2. Click on the Log in button



3. Enter your date of birth if prompted and click on the OK button

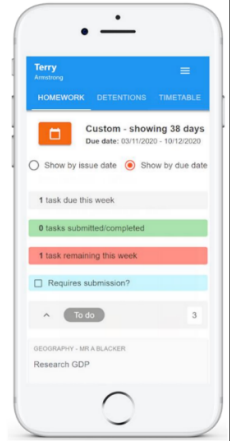
Date of birth

Please enter your date of birth below.

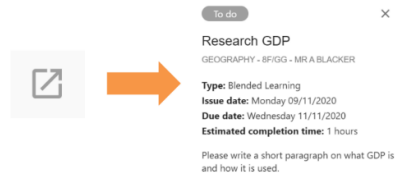
Date of Birth
12/06/2009

Homework

- Select the homework tab on our account.
- This will display a list of the homework tasks which you have been given.
- To change the date range for displayed homework tasks, click on the orange Date button.
- To display tasks in the order they are expected to be handed in, click on the Due date button.
- To mark a homework task as completed, view the homework task of your choice in more detail and tick the Completed checkbox.



To view a homework task in more detail, click on the expand icon in the bottom right hand corner of the homework tile. A popup will appear that contains the a description of the homework task, the estimated completion time and any links or attachments that may have been included.



Keeping track of homework

To track your homework use the three banners above the homework status. This shows the the number of homework tasks that are due that week, how many of those tasks you have completed and how many tasks you still need to complete.

1 task due this week

0 tasks submitted/completed

1 task remaining this week

To only see homework tasks that require an attachment submission, tick the checkbox labelled Requires submission.

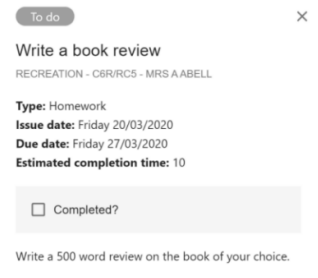
Requires submission?

If you are viewing the Homework tab via a desktop or laptop, expanding a homework status category will display a table overview of each homework task for the selected date range.

To do 3								
Homework	Teacher	Lesson	Issued	Due	Estimated time	Type	Feedback	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Research GDP	Mr A Blacker	8F/Gg	Monday 09/11/2020	Wednesday 11/11/2020	1 hours	Blended Learning	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Write a soliloquy	Mr J Kato	8y/En2	Tuesday 10/11/2020	Tuesday 17/11/2020	30 minutes	Homework	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Create a poster on French food	Mrs A Abell	7YEL/Fr	Friday 06/11/2020	Thursday 19/11/2020	45 minutes	Homework	<input type="button" value="Feedback"/>

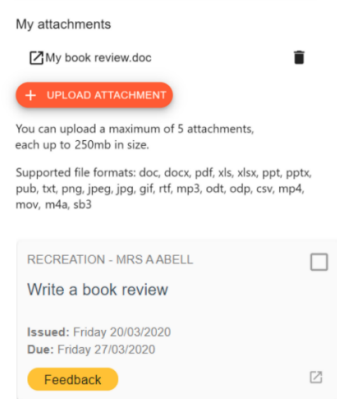
Homework attachment submissions

For certain homework tasks, you may be asked by your teacher to upload your work as an attachment. When viewing a homework task in more detail, you will see the Upload attachment button if your teacher is expecting your work to be uploaded. To submit a homework attachment, click on the Upload attachment button and select the files of your choice. Successfully uploaded files will then appear above the button



If your teacher leaves feedback on one of your homework attachments, you will see a Feedback icon appear on the associated homework task.

To view the feedback, click on the expand icon in the bottom right hand corner of the homework tile. Your teacher's feedback will appear directly below your homework attachment



To do

Completed

Submitted late

Not submitted

Submitted

To-Do: These are homework tasks that you need to complete. Once you have completed them, tick the checkbox

Completed: These are homework tasks that you have ticked as completed but have not been marked by your teacher

Late: These are homework tasks that have been handed in past the deadline.

Not submitted: These are homework tasks that were not handed in on time.

Submitted: These are homework tasks that have been handed in on time.

HOW TO ACCESS SENECA



Seneca learning is a free online platform that will help you revise for all your subjects.

1.

Go to
<https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/>

2.

Click 'Log In' at the top right hand corner.



Login

Sign up

3.

Select 'Continue with Microsoft'.



Continue with Microsoft

4.

Enter your school email and password.

5.

Select the course(s) you want to work on

If you need any help accessing SENECA please speak to your class teacher, or Miss Holmes.

You can also scan this QR code for a video walkthrough of how to log in as a student

SCAN HERE



INDEPENDENT LEARNING LOG



BRAIN DUMPS

Expectation this ½ term: Brain dumps

Complete 1 brain dump a day

- This should be done once a day , for approximately 20 minutes.
- All your Brain dumps should be evidenced in your application booklet.
- Use this log to track how what subjects you have done (see example)

Week Beginning	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
EXAMPLE:	English: KG1 & 2	Science: KG2 & 4	History: KG4 & 5	PSHCE: KG 1 & 2	Drama: KG 1 & 3
13/04/26					
ILB CHECK (10 Brain Dumps) 20/04/2026					
27/04/2026					
04/05/2026					
ILB CHECK (30 Brain Dumps) 11/05/2026					
18/05/2026					

BRAIN DUMPS- INSTRUCTIONS

1.



**Identify
knowledge**

Select a topic you wish to cover.

Do you have the resources you need?

Knowledge organisers

Textbooks

Lesson materials

Set your page up and make sure you have the correct equipment

2.



**Write it
down**

Write down everything you can remember about that topic. (with no prompts)

Give yourself a maximum of 5 minutes. This is Quick recall.

3.



Check it

Once complete and you cannot remember any more use your knowledge organiser to check what you have written down.

Use green pen to tick anything correct, or add any information you have missed.

4.



Review

Use your brain dump to:

1 - Identify your strengths

2 - Identify the areas you need to revise

3 - Write down any key areas you missed

4 - Address how you will move forward on points 2 and 3.

5.



Revisit it

Keep your brain dump safe and revisit it.

Use your brain dump to **RAG** rate your knowledge organiser. This will help you prioritise your revision in the future.

Knowledge Group 1: Techniques

1	Carve	The act of using tools to shape something from a material by scraping away portions of that material.
2	Peel	To strip off an outer layer of something.
3	Scrape	Drag or pull a hard or sharp implement across (a surface or object) so as to remove dirt or other matter.
4	Scoop	Pick up and move.

Key Vocabulary

1	Organic Abstraction	An artistic style characterised by the use of rounded or wavy abstract forms based on what one finds in nature.
2	1/3 (one third)	One third is one part of three equal parts.
3	Aperture	An opening, hole, or gap.
4	Gradual	Taking place or progressing slowly or by degrees.
5	Depth	The distance from the top or surface to the bottom of something.
6	Form (object)	The shape, visual appearance, or configuration of an object.
7	Observational drawing	Drawing what you see in front of you as realistically and as true to life as possible.

Knowledge Group 3: Artists/Periods

1	Barbara Hepworth	Barbara Hepworth was an English artist and sculptor who was born in Wakefield, West Yorkshire. Hepworth created huge abstract sculptures inspired by the natural world.
2	Henry Moore	Henry Moore was an English artist. He is best known for his semi-abstract monumental bronze sculptures which are located around the world as public works of art.

Programming Basics	
Algorithm	Set of step-by-step rules or instructions to be followed in order to solve a problem.
Program	A computer program is a set of instructions that can be executed by a computer to perform a specific task.
Storing data User Input	Users can input data as a variable or a constant and store it.
Processing	Programs manipulate data with logical processes.
Printing data	Data can be output using the print statement in Python (Thonny).
Statement	A single instruction.

Programming Constructs	
Sequence	A set of logical steps carried out in order.
Selection	Selection is a decision or question. We can do this in Python by using IF ELIF ELSE statements.
Count Controlled Iteration Looping	Repeatedly executes a section of code a fixed number of times FOR.
Condition Controlled Iteration Looping	Repeatedly executes a section of code until a condition is met - or no longer met WHILE.

Data Types	
Integer	An integer is a whole number.
Real/Float	A real/float is a number with a fractional part.
Boolean	A Boolean has two possible values: True or False (Yes/No).
Character	A character is any single letter, number or symbol on a computer.
String	A string is used to represent text or a sequence of characters.

Program Coding	
Comment # (hashtag)	Annotation in the code of a computer program.
Len	Counting how many characters there are in a string.
Indentation	Denotes code within the loop that is repeated.
Nesting	A programming construct is included within another.
Concatenate	Concatenating means to join or combine things together when printing in Python. We can do this by using the + sign.
Syntax Error	A syntax error is when you make mistakes with the code, this could be misspelt words or missing speech marks and brackets.

Key Vocabulary	
Calculation symbols	+ Addition - Subtraction • Multiplication / Division ** Exponentiation
Types of Division Modulus MOD Whole Number Division DIV	/ Real $5/2=2.5$ // Integer $5//2=2$ (DIV) % Remainder $5\%2=1$ (MOD)
Comparison IF or WHILE	== Is equal to != Not equal to > Greater than < Less than
Variable	A variable is a store of data/information or a memory location that has a name. The value of a variable can be changed whilst the program is running.
Constant	A constant is a store of data/information or a memory location that has a name. The value of a constant cannot be changed whilst the program is running, it can only be changed whilst writing your program.
Indexing	Indexing means finding the position of a character in a string.
Elements	Elements are individual characters in a string.

Key Vocabulary

1	<p>HTML (<u>Hypertext Markup Language</u>) Used to create the actual content of the page, such as written text, tables and images. It uses tags to split the content into separate blocks.</p>
2	<p>CSS (<u>Cascade Styling Sheets</u>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSS explains how the blocks of HTML should be displayed on the screen. • CSS reduces time spent developing a website, as you can style many pages in one go, and keep a consistent feel across the website. • CSS can even help you design a responsive website, meaning it can be adapted to suit different devices.
3	<p>HTML Tag HTML tags are the hidden keywords within a web page that define how your web browser must format and display the content. Most tags must have two parts, an opening and a closing part. ... Note that the closing tag has the same text as the opening tag, but has an additional forward-slash (/) character.</p>

HTML Syntax

1	<p>Structure of an HTML page</p> <pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Title goes here</title> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyles.css"> </head> <body> Main content goes here </body> </html></pre>
2	<p>Headings</p> <pre><h1>Heading 1</h1> <h2>Heading 2</h2></pre>
3	<p>Paragraphs</p> <pre><p>Paragraph Text</p></pre>
4	<p>Images</p> <pre></pre>
5	<p>Hyperlink</p> <pre>Link Text</pre>
6	<p>Line Break</p> <pre>
</pre>

HTML Syntax

7	<p>Tables</p> <pre><table> <tr> <th>Header 1</th><th>Header 2</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Hello</td><td>☺</td> </tr> <tr> <td>more</td><td>text</td> </tr> </table></pre>
---	--

Header 1	Header 2
Hello	☺
more	text

You can find a full HTML tutorial here:
<https://www.w3schools.com/html/>

w3schools.com

HTML Syntax

8 Unordered List

```
<ul>
<li>1st list item</li>
<li>2nd list item</li>
<li>3rd list item</li>
</ul>
```

9 Ordered List

```
<ol>
<li>1st list item</li>
<li>2nd list item</li>
<li>3rd list item</li>
</ol>
```

You can find a full CSS tutorial here:

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/>

w3schools.com



CSS Syntax

1 Styling the Body

```
body {
background-color: cyan;
color: black;
margin: 0;
}
```

2 Styling Headings

```
h1 {
text-align: center;
color: red;
margin-left: 20px;
font-size: 50pt;
}
```

3 Styling Paragraphs

```
p {
text-align: center;
color: black;
margin-left: 300px;
margin-right: 300px;
font-size: 17pt;
}
```

4 Images (rounded corner)

```
img {
border-radius: 15%;
}
```

5 Styling Tables

```
table {
margin-left:auto;
margin-right:auto;
width: 500px;
}

th {
background-color: #ff0000;
color: white;
}

td {
text-align: center;
}
```

6 Styling Unordered List

```
ul {
list-style-image: url('fries.png');
}

ul {
background: #3339ff;
padding: 20px;
}

ul li {
background: #cce5ff;
margin: 20px;
}
```

CSS Syntax

7 Styling an Ordered List

```
ol {
list-style-type: lower-roman;
}

ol {
background: #ff9999;
padding: 20px;
}

ol li {
background: #ffe5e5;
padding: 5px;
margin-left: 35px;
}
```

CSS Syntax

8 Styling an Unordered List to make a Navigation Bar

```
/* Unordered list styles */
.navbar ul {
list-style-type: none;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
overflow: hidden;
background-color: #333333;
position: fixed;
top: 0;
width: 100%;
}

/* List item styles */
.navbar li {
float: left;
}

/* List item hyperlink styles */
.navbar li a {
display: block;
color: yellow;
text-align: center;
padding: 14px 16px;
text-decoration: none;
}

/* List item hyperlink hover styles */
.navbar li a:hover {
background-color: white;
color: black;
}
```

1. Material Properties

1	Malleable	Can be pressed or hammered into shape
2	Corrosion resistant	Resists oxidization or moisture
3	Ductile	Able to be stretched into wire
4	Hard	Resists scratching






2. Materials; Metals

1	Ferrous metal	A ferrous metal is a metal that DOES contain IRON. Ferrous metals tend to rust and are magnetic. Examples include; Iron and Steel
2	Non Ferrous metals	A non ferrous metal DOES NOT contain IRON. Examples include; Aluminium and Copper
3	Alloy	An alloy is a combination of 2 or more metals mixed together to give an existing metal better properties. Examples include; Solder, Brass and Bronze

3. Materials; Manufactured Boards

1	Plywood	Strong thin wooden board consisting of two or more layers glued and pressed together with the direction of the grain alternating.
---	----------------	---

4. Electronic Components

1	Battery Snap 	Snap onto the leads on the terminal end of a standard 9V battery.
2	Switch 	A component that can disconnect or connect the path in an electrical circuit.
3	Light Emitting Diode (LED) 	A light source that emits light when current flows through it in the correct direction.
4	Wire 	Made from copper, allowing electricity to flow between components.
5	Battery 	A combination of electrochemical cells with external connections for powering electrical devices.

Key Vocabulary

1	Template	A shaped piece of rigid material used as a pattern for repeated processes such as cutting out or shaping
2	Model	A particular design or version of a product
3	Prototype	A first version of a device from which other forms are developed.

5. Tools & equipment

1	Soldering Iron	An electrical tool which applies heat, melting solder allowing you to join metals together.
2	Wire Cutters	Hand held tool used to cut through wires or cables
3	Wire Strippers	A hand-held tool designed to remove insulation from electrical wires.

6. Process; Soldering









Step 1	Heat the connection with the tip of the soldering iron for a few seconds, then apply the solder.
Step 2	Keep the soldering tip on the connection as the solder is applied.
Step 3	Remove the tip from the connection as soon as the solder has flowed .
Step 4	Don't move the connection while the solder is cooling.
Step 5	Don't overheat the connection, as this might damage the electrical component you are soldering

1. Knowledge is power

2. How to adapt a recipe






Key Vocabulary

1	Super foods	Superfoods are foods that are thought to be very good for your health. They usually have lots of nutrients. These nutrients help your body stay healthy and fight off illness. Some Scientists believe that these foods have extra special benefits in boosting our immunity.
2	Fast foods	Fast food is a type of mass-produced food that is easy to access, efficient and tasty. Some are sold in restaurants or bought in stores with frozen, preheated or precooked ingredients. Many fast foods contain hidden fats, salt and sugars, so must be consumed occasionally, as a treat.
3	Cooking Methods	We cook food to make it safe, tasty and easier to digest. The way that we cook food has an impact on nutrients and some are better than other at retaining them. E.G steaming. Finding the best cooking methods to seal nutrients in is essential to reduce nutrient loss and maximise benefits
4	Factors affecting food choices	Many things effect the types of food that we choose to eat. Sometimes the type of food that we choose to eat can lead to an unbalanced and harmful diet. Availability, food access and cost can impact choice. Religious and environmental reasons can limit what we choose to buy.
5	Eating Disorders	An eating disorder is a serious mental health condition where a person develops an unhealthy relationship with food, eating, body shape, or weight. It can affect anyone — no matter their age, gender, or background.
6	Nutrition in life stages	There are many stage of life that humans experience. Each stage requires certain nutrients to do a job in the body. E.g. Toddlers require calcium for bone development.
7	Exercise	Required to burn off the foods we consume. Input v output should be equal for good health
8	Animal Welfare	Where animals are reared in a safe, happy and secure environment. They are not mistreated.

1	Big Mac 	Mince choice, combining, moulding, shaping, cooking methods. Vegan/pescatarian options. Garnish development, leaves, vegetables, Sauces – mayo, chilli,
2	Sausage Bites 	Meat filling choices, vegan, fish 5 veg a day, grating to hide for toddlers. Eliminate fatty pastry using wholegrain bread as a casing. More Fibre fuller for longer Shaping, moulding, securing, glazing, consistent sizing, even cooking. Use food probe
3	KFC 	Type of potato: Sweet potato, white, new Fish/chicken: Salmon, Pollock, chicken, turkey Coating/seasoning: Cornflakes, rice krispies, bran flakes, paprika, oregano, chilli
4	Cheesecake 	Type of biscuits: Gingernuts, digestives Filling flavour, Lemon, blueberry. decoration: lemon slices, blueberry cluster, chocolate decoration, strawberry fans, roses.
5	Taco Bowls 	Using tortilla to make taco bowl. Seasoning, oiling and spice measuring on bowl and dips. Use of beans, lentils, protein.
6	Curry 	Marinating, tenderising, use of authentic, traditional spices. Cooking techniques, temperature control, chicken. Appropriate vegetable selection
7	Spring Roll 	Baking rather than deep frying to reduce fat content. Selection of vegetables as filling. Adding authentic spice selection.
8	Pizza Bites 	Passata / pesto used to go towards 5 a day. Cheese grated to limit fat content. Grated carrot added and other vegetables. Aubergine / sweet potato used instead of bread

1	Deficiency	A lack/shortage of a nutrient in the body.
2	Excess	Too much of a nutrient in the body.
3	Macronutrient	A nutrient required in large amounts in the diet. E.g. carbohydrates, fats, protein.
4	Micronutrient	A nutrient required in small amounts in the diet. E.g. vitamins, minerals and NSP.
5	Anaemia	A condition that can be caused by lack of iron in the diet. Not enough healthy red blood cells to carry enough oxygen around the body.
6	Osteoporosis	A condition caused by lack of calcium/vitamin D in the diet. It weakens bones making them fragile and more likely to break.
7	Antioxidant	Antioxidants are natural substances that help protect your body's cells from damage. Antioxidants act like protective shields that stop or reduce cell damage.
8	Well-being	Well-being is feeling well, feeling positive. Includes having good mental health and high self-esteem.
9	SME Issues	Social, moral, ethical and environmental issues e.g. Organic, Halal, Fair trade, farm assured, veganism
10	Symptoms	A physical or mental feature that points to a condition or disease.
11	Calorie	The amount of energy in an item of food or drink is measured in calories
12	Food Provenance	Where food comes from, how it's produced, and how it gets to us. It's the journey food takes — from farm to fork.
13	Battery Eggs	come from hens kept in small wire cages, often in large, crowded sheds. Poor care and feed.

Techniques and Processes

1	Block Printing 	The process of creating a printing block, applying a layer of ink with a 'brayer' and transferring a design onto paper or fabric.
2	Free machine embroidery 	Using a free machine foot on the sewing machine to achieve free motion sewing which creates designs and patterns.
3	Lamination 	The process of arranging various materials between layers of plastic and applying heat to seal together the layers and create an interesting design.
4	Digital Repeat patterns 	An image which is repeated multiple times to create interesting patterns. Repeats are mirrored, aligned and repeated to create surface pattern.
5	Hand drawn Repeats 	The process of creating a motif and repeating to create a block repeat design.

Key Vocabulary

1	Typography	Typography is the art and technique of arranging type to make written language legible, readable and appealing when displayed.
2	Annotation	Text accompanying images/practical work which explains, describes and justifies.
3	Motif	A motif is a recurring fragment, theme or pattern that appears in a work of art.
4	Mixed Media	Mixed media art refers to a visual art that combines a variety of media in a single artwork. For example, pencil, paint, collage, ink or fine liner etc.
5	CAD	Computer Aided Design is the use of a range of computer software to support the creative/design process of products.
6	Repeat Reflect Rotate Half drop repeat	Occurs multiple times A mirror image Move in a circle round an axis Staggering the repeat of an image along a vertical line
7	Justification	Presenting a reason, fact or opinion for your choices or actions
8	Inspiration	The process of being influenced or stimulated to do something creative

Tools and Equipment

1	Laminator	A machine used to provide protection and durability by sealing documents, pictures or materials between two layers of plastic.
2	Brayer	A 'roller' that applies a fine, evenly spread layer of ink to a printing block.

Contextual links/Key names

1	Typography	Typography and Textile Design are linked through their shared focus on pattern, communication and cultural expression. Surface pattern designers create repeating patterns that are applied to various products and surfaces like wallpaper, wrapping paper, clothing, upholstery, stationary, and much more.
2	People Powered Press	The People Powered Press are a community-based arts project in Saltire. They operate one of the largest printing presses in the world and focus on engaging the local community in creative and collaborative printing projects. The PPP have a mission to make art accessible for everyone.
3	Morag Myerscough	Morag Myerscough is a London-based artist and designer. She creates vibrant, large-scale installations that transform public spaces. Her work is bold, colourful and geometric. She uses a lot of typography/lettering and uplifting words and phrases. She often collaborates with local communities to co-create site-specific installations in schools, hospitals, at festivals and in urban spaces.
3	Template	A guide used to accurately measure/cut a material
4	Free machine foot	A circular foot allowing free motion sewing in all directions
5	Feed dogs	Metal teeth like ridges which guide the fabric through the sewing machine. They must be down for FME.
6	Cotton material	Woven natural soft material which comes from the cotton plant

CONTEXT OF THE MUSICAL

- Everybody's Talking About Jamie is based on the real story of Jamie Campbell and his mother.
- At 15, Jamie asked a TV company to film his journey as he planned to wear a dress to his school prom, unsure how others would react but determined to be himself.
- The documentary aired on BBC Three in 2011, showing his courage and story.

THEMES

1	Identity	The story explores identity, as Jamie learns who he truly is and stays true to himself despite criticism from others. He expresses himself through Drag.
2	Relationships	The story shows many types of relationships, from supportive friendships like Jamie and Pritti, or Margaret and Ray, to more difficult family dynamics, especially between Jamie and his father.
3	Resilience	How Jamie uses the positivity of those that care and understand him, to power through the resistance of others and achieve his dreams.
4	Respecting Difference	Jamie is comfortable with being gay. He has confidence in this and therefore others accept and respect him.

Warm-up Techniques

1.	Body Warm-up	Whole body movements and stretches to prepare our muscle and joints, ready to support our voices.
2.	Relaxing the face	Massaging the face and jaw to make sure there is no tension.
3.	Opening the larynx	Making sure there is not strain and tightness in our throats by exercising the vocal chords (yawning is a good technique).
4.	Using your diaphragm	A large muscle under the ribcage. When you breathe in, the diaphragm contracts and air is sucked into the lungs. The diaphragm relaxes when you release air and sound, so that the muscle is helping you to control the output of air.
5.	Breath Control	Making sure you have enough breath to speak/sing your lines.
6.	Resonance	When the voice is vibrating in your body to create different voice sounds and voice qualities. E.g., a nasal voice or a deep powerful voice.
7.	Tongue Twisters	A phrase or sentence which is difficult to say out loud because it involves similar sounds close together. They can help warm-up the face muscles and voice, ready for a performance.

KEY TERMS

1	Gay	A person who is attracted to people of the same gender.
2	Gender Identify	How someone feels about their own gender, such as feeling like a boy, a girl, both, or neither.
3	Drag Queen	A performer (usually a man, but not always) who dresses in exaggerated feminine clothes and makeup for entertainment.

MUSICAL THEATRE CONVENTIONS

1	Catchy Music	The music is usually in a popular style to entertain the audience.
2	Spoken dialogue	The speech and conversation in the performance.
3	Dance sequences	Musicals usually have big chorus numbers where people dance together.
4	Action songs	Songs which move the plot forward.
5	Ballads	Usually a slow, romantic or reflective song

DANCE PERFORMANCE SKILLS - DREAMS

1.D	DYNAMICS	How the movement is performed e.g. sharp, soft, heavy and having a variation to suit the dance.
2.R	RHYTHM AND TIMING	Picking out beats in music / Performing movements at the correct time as beat suggests or as other dancers are moving. "Being in time"
3.E	EXECUTION AND COMMITMENT	Making sure you finish off all your movements fully and fully immerse yourself into the mood and your character when performing.
4.A	AWARENESS OF SPACE	Having an awareness (knowing) of where other dancers are in relation to you, maintain formation and knowing the correct pathways to transition from one formation to another. Having An awareness (knowing) of set and props on stage. Important to prevent collisions.
5.M	MOVEMENT MEMORY	Being able to remember the movements choreographed without thinking or stalling.
6.S	STAMINA	Ability to keep going with high energy throughout rehearsal / performance without sowing fatigue.

Contextual Links :

Everybody's Talking about Jamie Trailer - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4n6-Rlx5a0>
 Interview with Director - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ord-5a7qDHE>
 Film trailer - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CpOe2w2xdl>

Devising a Performance

1	Target Audience	The people that you want to 'reach' and 'impact' with your performance. These are the people that you are aiming your performance at.
2	Stimulus	A starting point from which all of your ideas stem.
3	Theme	A theme is what the play is about. It is an idea in the story that runs throughout the whole performance.
4	Context	The circumstances of the story. This could include what has happened before the scene, the relationships between characters, the time period, the location, the social class and the cultural influences.
5	Structure	The order that the story is performed in.
6	Story-board	A storyboard is a series of images that explain how your story will look, shot by shot. Each image appears in chronological order, with notes underneath to explain what's happening.
9	Mood /Atmosphere	The overall feeling created through the performance. Some example of moods/atmosphere are: exciting, scary, busy, calm.
10	Climax	The key moment that the performance builds up to. This could be a turning point or a high point of tension in the story.
12	Free writing	Writing without structure in response to a stimulus. This can be anything from your thoughts and can be used to develop dialogue (speech) and a story-line for a performance.
13	Documentary Theatre	Theatre based on real life stories taken from documentary materials. For example, articles, news papers, interviews, reports.
14	Verbatim	When real people's exact words are used in a Drama performance as part of the script.

Brecht devising techniques

1	Montage	A montage is a series of freeze frames, images, projections or scenes put together in no particular order. Often music is played over the top.
2	Narration	The actor tells the story out loud. Sometimes the narrator will tell us what happens in the story before it has happened. This is a good way of making sure that we don't become emotionally involved in the action to come as we already know the outcome.
3	Direct Address	Speaking directly to the audience breaks the fourth wall and destroys any illusion of reality.
4	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.
5	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.
6	Placards	A placard is a sign or additional piece of written information presented onstage. Using placards might be as simple as holding up a card or banner. Multimedia or a PowerPoint slideshow can also be used for this effect. What's important is that the information doesn't just comment upon the action but deepens our understanding of it.
7	Gestus	A clear gesture or movement used by the actor which captures the attitude of a character or situation.

Poetry

1	'To My Coral Bones' Grace Nichols	This poem explores the importance of the poet's Caribbean heritage to her identity. It is about a Caribbean woman who incarnates the spirit of the islands and of the sea. She looks both inwards at the landscape and outwards at the scattered children of the diaspora.
2	'Papatuanuku' Hone Tuwhara	This poem explores the relationship between Maori (the indigenous people of New Zealand) and the land. It was written during the Land March in 1975 when Maori protested against the loss of their traditional rights and land.
3	'I, Too' Langston Hughes	This poem portrays American racism as experienced by a black man. The speaker asserts that he is just as much a part of America as are white people, and that soon the rest of the country will be forced to acknowledge the beauty and strength of black people.
4	'Still I Rise' Maya Angelou	The speaker's message is loud and clear—no matter the cruelty, regardless of method and circumstance, the victim will rise up. Although written with black slavery and civil rights issues in mind, "Still I Rise" is universal in its appeal; it is an assertion of the dignity and resilience of marginalised people in the face of oppression.
5	'Phenomenal Woman' Maya Angelou	Angelou challenges restrictive notions of feminine beauty. The speaker rejects narrow societal beauty standards and insists instead that real beauty comes from a place of self-confidence and self-acceptance.
6	'I want to apologise to all the women I have called pretty' Rupri Kaur	The speaker criticises herself for elevating a woman's attractiveness above her intelligence and bravery. This is from Rupri Kaur's <i>Milk & Honey</i> collection which explores violence, loss, femininity and survival.
7	'Six O'clock News' Tom Leonard	This poem aims to make us think about our prejudices. The speaker reads the news in his regional Glaswegian accent and dialect to suggest that only Standard English/Received Pronunciation is taken seriously or seen as credible.
8	'Listen Mr Oxford Don' John Agard	This poem addresses the issue of language control and who has the authority to decide what is proper and improper English. Agard, speaking in non-standard and Standard English presents himself as a dangerous criminal "mugging the Queen's English."
9	'Search for My Tongue' Sujata Bhatt	The poet explores the internal conflict she feels about losing her Indian cultural identity, specifically her fear of forgetting her mother tongue in her adopted country, England.
10	'BFD or This City' Kirsty Taylor	This poem is about celebrating Bradford – the people, the places, the culture, the heritage and the language. Bradford is the City of Culture for 2025.
11	'Presents from my Aunts in Pakistan' Moniza Alvi	This poem tells the story of a teenage girl conflicted by her mixed-race identity: part English, part-Pakistani. Her aunts in Pakistan send her gifts that represent her feelings, both positive and negative, about the country she has left and the country in which she is living.
12	'The British (serves 60 million)' Benjamin Zephaniah	This poem is a tribute to the cultural diversity and evolution of the British people. The poet uses an extended metaphor of a recipe to describe the various ethnic groups that have shaped Britain's identity throughout its history.
13	'In This Place' Amanda Gorman	The poet takes the reader around the country, stopping in various cities to engage with recent tragedies and highlight the deeds of brave men and women. She celebrates the diversity of the nation and states it is not finished yet and that every place and person has a song/poem to write.

Common Themes

1	Prejudice	5	Language
2	Racism	6	Power
3	Feminism	7	Identity
4	Culture	8	Diversity

Key Poetic Methods:

1	Extended Metaphor	An extended metaphor is a version of metaphor that extends over the course of multiple lines, paragraphs, or stanzas of prose or poetry.
2	Free Verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.
3	Enjambment	The continuation of a sentence or a phrase from one line of poetry to the next.
4	Tone	The attitude a writer expresses towards a subject.
5	Phonetic Spelling	When words are spelled how they sound so it copies the way something sounds when it's said out loud
6	Anaphora	The repetition of a phrase at the start of successive sentences/clauses.
7	Indent	When a writer leaves a visual space to the left or the right of the text
8	Footnote	Additional information added to the bottom of a text that is not included in the main writing.

Key Vocabulary:

1	Culture	The values, beliefs, systems of language, communication, and practices that people share in common and that can be used to define them as a group
2	Diversity	A range of different qualities, ideas and beliefs.
3	Identity	How we see ourselves in the world and the qualities that make a person who they are.
4	Feminism	A belief in equality between men and women.
5	Dialect	A particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.
6	Accent	The way words are pronounced based on where you come from, e.g. the UK has lots of regional accents such as Mancunian, Geordie, Glaswegian.
7	Spoken Word Artist	A person who performs their poetry out loud. They will often focus on how they pronounce words and where they put emphasis in words.
8	Dual Heritage	Having a family background in which parents come from two different countries, cultures, religions or ethnic groups.
9	Multiculturalism	The existence of multiple cultures in a single society.
10	Mother Tongue	The first language or native language of a speaker.

Form	Conventions
1 Dramatic Monologue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A poetic form First person From the perspective of a character (i.e. someone who is definitely not the poet) Allows a detailed psychological exploration of a character
2 Prose Fiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entertaining writing that tells a story Can be first or third person Can be present or past tense Many possible perspectives
3 Crime Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informative writing that reports on a newsworthy event Third person, past tense Uses speculative language (e.g. "it is alleged") Implies bias
4 Drama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing designed to help actors perform effectively Mainly dialogue (character will speak in the first person and present tense) Large, detailed stage directions at the start Staging decisions have symbolic meaning
5 Epistolary Fiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fictional story told through letters (or other documents like diary entries) First person, present tense Characterisation achieved through letter style

Context for <i>The Laboratory</i>		
1	Robert Browning	Victorian poet particularly famous for his <i>dramatic monologues</i> .
2	Morality	Ideas of right and wrong. A focus on morality was a strong feature of society in Victorian England.
3	Psychology	The study of the human mind. A new and controversial topic in Victorian England.
4	Nature vs nurture	An important debate for the Victorians. Is evil part of us from birth (nature), or do we learn it (nurture)?

Archaic Language		
1	thee/thou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both words mean "you" "thou" is used as a subject, "thee" as an object
2	thy/thine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "thy" means "your" "thine" means "yours"
3	art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaic form of "are"
4	doth/dost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaic forms of "does" and "do"
5	ere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaic form of "before"
6	aye/nay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaic forms of "yes" and "no"
7	prithee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraction of "I pray thee", meaning "I ask of you"
8	wherefore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaic form of "why"

Key Vocabulary		
1	Person	A key grammatical choice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st person = "I", "me" etc 2nd person = "you" 3rd person = "(s)he", "they"
2	Tense	A key grammatical choice that specifies when in time events occur: past, present or future
3	Perspective	The viewpoint employed in a piece of writing – which character tells the story
4	Poetry	Writing organised in lines and stanzas, often containing rhyme, rhythm and figurative language
5	Prose	Writing organised in sentences and paragraphs. Less likely to make use of rhyme and a fixed rhythm
6	Planning	Conscious choices made by a writer before they write
7	Drafting	When a writer has a first try at acting on planning decisions. An opportunity to experiment!
8	Editing	When a writer checks their work after writing to ensure it achieves its intended effect

Present Tense		
1	Je suis	I am
2	Je sors	I go out
3	Je fais	I do/make
4	Je vais	I go
5	Je joue	I play
6	Je prends	I take
7	Je rencontre	I meet
8	Je mange	I eat
9	Je bois	I drink
10	Je passe	I spend
11	Je travaille	I work
12	Je voyage	I travel
13	Je vois	I see
14	Je dors	I sleep
15	c'est	it's

Perfect Tense		
1	J'ai été	I have been
2	Je suis sorti(e)	I went out
3	J'ai fait	I did/made
4	je suis allé(e)	I went
5	J'ai joué	I played
6	J'ai pris	I took
7	J'ai rencontré	I met
8	J'ai mangé	I ate
9	J'ai bu	I drank
10	J'ai passé	I spent
11	J'ai travaillé	I worked
12	J'ai voyagé	I travelled
13	J'ai vu	I saw
14	J'ai dormi	I slept
15	c'était	it was

Future Tense – I will...		
1	Je serai	be
2	Je sortirai	go out
3	Je ferai	do
4	J'irai	go
5	Je jouerai	play
6	Je prendrai	take
7	Je rencontrerai	meet
8	Je mangerai	eat
9	Je boirai	drink
10	Je passerai	spend
11	Je travaillerai	work
12	Je voyagerai	travel
13	Je verrai	see
14	Je dormirai	sleep
15	ce sera	it will be

Conditional Tense – I would like to...		
1	Je voudrais être	be
2	Je voudrais sortir	go out
3	Je voudrais faire	do
4	Je voudrais aller	go
5	Je voudrais jouer	play
6	Je voudrais prendre	take
7	Je voudrais rencontrer	meet
8	Je voudrais manger	eat
9	Je voudrais boire	drink
10	Je voudrais passer	spend
11	Je voudrais travailler	work
12	Je voudrais voyager	travel
13	Je voudrais voir	see
14	Je voudrais dormir	sleep
15	ce serait	it would

Il y a		
1	Il y a	There is/are
2	Il y avait	There was/were
3	Il y aura	There will be
4	Il y aurait	There would be

Imperfect Tense		
1	J'étais	I was/I used to be
2	J'avais	I had/I used to have
3	C'était	It was
4	il y avait	there was/were

Structures with infinitives		
1	J'aime aller/faire	I like going/doing
2	Je n'aime pas aller/faire	I don't like going/doing
3	il faut aller/jouer	you have to go/play
4	on peut/doit aller	you can/must go

Sentence Starters

1	je pense que	I think that
2	je crois que	I believe that
3	à mon avis	in my opinion
4	selon moi	in my opinion
5	je dirais que	I would say that

Connectives

1	et	and
2	ou	or
3	où	where
4	parce que	because
5	car	because
6	mais	but
7	en revanche	however
8	de plus	furthermore

Intensifiers

1	un peu	a bit
2	assez	quite
3	surtout	especially
4	vraiment	really
5	beaucoup	much/ a lot
6	en général	generally
7	carrément	totally
8	plutôt	rather

Adjectives

1	célèbre	famous
2	rapide	quick
3	passionnant	exciting
4	sain	healthy
5	malsain	unhealthy
6	bien-payé	well-paid
7	fatigant	tiring
8	cher	expensive

Signposting Time Frames

1	l'année dernière	last year
2	la semaine dernière	last week
3	de bonne heure	early
4	ce matin	this morning
5	cet après-midi	this afternoon
6	ce soir	this evening
7	la semaine prochaine	next week
8	l'année prochaine	next year
9	dans l'avenir	in the future

Frequency

1	tout le temps	all the time
2	de temps en temps	from time to time
3	une fois par semaine	once a week
4	deux fois par mois	twice a month
5	ne...jamais	never
6	d'abord	firstly
7	souvent	often
8	quelquefois	sometimes

Describe Myself and Others

1	beau/belle	handsome/beautiful
2	joli/jolie	pretty
3	vieux/vieille	old
4	heureux/heureuse	happy
5	travailleur/travailleuse	hardworking
6	lunatique	moody
7	égoïste	selfish
8	pénible	annoying/a pain
9	affreux/affreuse	awful
10	marrant/marrante	funny
11	drôle	funny
12	malade	ill

Fancy Phrases

1	je l'ai trouvé génial	I found it great
2	je me suis bien amusé(e)	I really enjoyed myself
20 3	j'ai tellement hâte	I'm really looking forward to it

A. China overview

1.	Location	China is in East Asia and is the fourth largest country in the world. It is located south of Russia and Northeast of India.
----	----------	---

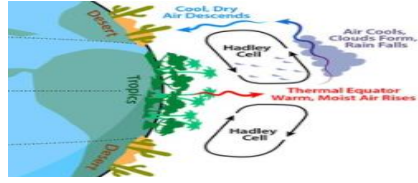
B. The Giant panda

1.	Where do they live?	Giant Panda's are found in the mountainous region of in the West of China.
2.	Habitat	Panda's live in the Bamboo forest high in the mountains 1200-3400 metres above sea level.
3.	Adaptations	The Giant panda has thick fur to help keep warm in the cold mountains. It has strong legs to help it climb and strong facial muscles to help it chew the tough bamboo.
4.	Risk of extinction	The Giant panda is at risk of extinction due to loss of habitat for agriculture and timber. China owns all the Panda's and zoos pay rent to China for these animals, to rent one panda for a year it costs \$1 million a year. The money is then used to protect Pandas in china.

C. Threats to biodiversity

1.	Biodiversity	It refers to all the variety of life that can be found on Earth (plants, animals, fungi and micro-organisms) as well as to the communities that they form and the habitats in which they live..
2.	Threats	The biggest threat to biodiversity in China is due to habitat loss. Lots of habitat is cut down for resources and to make space for agriculture.
3.	Illegal threats	Sadly 53% of the animal products in Chinese medicine comes from protected species. Illegal hunting and trade in animal products is threat to protected species.

D. The Taklamam Desert

1.	Location	The Taklamakan desert is located in Asia in the country of China. It is located in western China.
2.	Formation of desert	
3.	Adaptations to a desert.	The Bactrian Camel has been able to adapt to the lack of food in the Taklamakan desert. The Bactrian camel has adapted by having two humps which they use to store fat. Due to the hard climate, there is little vegetation, the camel is able to store fat in the humps that can be converted water and energy so that the camel can survive in the desert for long periods where there is little vegetation in the desert. Therefore, the Bactrian camel has been able to adapt to climate of the desert.

E. Desertification

1.	Desertification	The process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or inappropriate agriculture.
----	-----------------	--

F. Workshop of the world

1.	Open door policy	In 1979 the Chinese Government created the 'Open Door Policy', they opened their borders and invited Trans National Corporations (TNC's) large international companies to come and work in China
2.	Positive impacts	The Policy lifted 300 million people out of poverty and has lifted China to the 2 nd largest economy.
3.	Negative impacts	The policy has increased air and waste pollution, as well as sweatshops where people work in poor and hazardous conditions.

G. China Population

1.	Total population	China has a population of 1.4 Billion.
2.	One Child policy	In 1979 the one child policy was introduced, all couples in China are only allowed one child by law.
3.	Pros of the policy	The policy prevent 4 million births and stopped a famine
4.	Cons of the Policy	The policy affected the human rights of citizens, caused population imbalance and an ageing population.

H. Censorship

1.	Censorship	The suppression or prohibition of any parts of books, films, news, etc. that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security.
----	------------	---

Present Tense

Past Tense

Future Tense – I will...

Conditional Tense – I would like to...

1	ich gehe	I go
2	ich fahre	I travel
3	ich lese	I read
4	ich mache	I do/make
5	ich wohne	I live
6	ich sehe	I see
7	ich verdiene	I earn
8	ich studiere	I study
9	ich höre	I listen
10	ich kaufe	I buy
11	ich schlafe	I sleep
12	ich esse	I eat
13	ich bleibe	I stay
14	ich schwimme	I swim

1	ich bin gegangen	I went
2	ich bin gefahren	I travelled
3	ich habe gelesen	I read
4	ich habe gemacht	I did/made
5	ich habe gewohnt	I lived
6	ich habe gesehen	I saw
7	ich habe verdient	I earned
8	ich habe studiert	I studied
9	ich habe gehört	I listened
10	ich habe gekauft	I bought
11	ich habe geschlafen	I slept
12	ich habe gegessen	I ate
13	ich bin geblieben	I stayed
14	ich bin geschwommen	I swam

1	Ich werde gehen	go
2	Ich werde fahren	travel
3	Ich werde lesen	read
4	Ich werde machen	do/make
5	Ich werde wohnen	live
6	Ich werde sehen	see
7	Ich werde verdienen	earn
8	Ich werde studieren	study
9	Ich werde hören	listen
10	Ich werde kaufen	buy
11	Ich werde schlafen	sleep
12	Ich werde essen	eat
13	ich werde bleiben	stay
14	ich werde schwimmen	swim

1	Ich möchte gehen	go
2	Ich möchte fahren	travel
3	Ich möchte lesen	read
4	Ich möchte machen	do/make
5	Ich möchte wohnen	live
6	Ich möchte sehen	see
7	Ich möchte verdienen	earn
8	Ich möchte studieren	study
9	Ich möchte hören	listen
10	Ich möchte kaufen	buy
11	Ich möchte schlafen	sleep
12	Ich möchte essen	eat
13	ich möchte bleiben	stay
14	ich möchte schwimmen	swim

Imperfect Tense

Modal Verbs

Connectives

There is

1	es gibt	There is/are
2	es gab	There was/were
3	es wird geben	There will be
4	es gäbe	There would be

1	ich war	I was/I used to be
2	ich hatte	I had/I used to have
3	es war	It was
4	ich konnte	I could
5	ich durfte	I was allowed

1	man muss + infinitive	you must ...
2	man darf + infinitive	you are allowed ...
3	man kann + infinitive	you can ...
4	man soll + infinitive	you should ...

1	auch	also
2	oder	or
3	mit	with
4	ohne	without
5	weil	because
6	jedoch	however

Sentence Starters

1	Meiner Ansicht nach	in my opinion
2	Meiner Meinung nach	in my opinion
3	Ich würde sagen, dass	I would say that

Signposting Time Frames

1	letztes Jahr	last year
2	letzte Woche	last week
3	gestern	yesterday
4	normalerweise	normally
6	heute	today
7	nächste Woche	next week
8	nächstes Jahr	next year
9	in der Zukunft	in the future

Comparatives & Superlatives

1	besser/beste	better/best
2	reicher/reichste	richer/richest
3	größer/größte	bigger/biggest
4	älter/älteste	older/oldest
5	kleiner/kleinste	smaller/smallest
6	jünger/jüngste	younger/youngest

Question Words

1	wer	who
2	was	what
3	wann	when
4	wo	where
5	warum	why
6	wie	how
7	wie viel	how much

Intensifiers

1	viele	many
2	zu	too
3	extrem	extremely
4	ziemlich	quite
5	sehr	very
6	nicht	not
7	nur	only

Frequency

1	immer	always
2	ab und zu	now and then
3	oft	often
4	zuerst	first of all
5	einmal pro Woche	once a week
6	nie	never
7	manchmal	sometimes
8	zweimal pro Jahr	twice a year
9	seit	since/for
10	jetzt	now

Adjectives

1	berühmt	famous
2	bescheiden	modest
3	erfolgreich	successful
4	reich	rich
5	glücklich	happy
10	sauber	clean
11	stark	strong
12	unterhaltsam	entertaining
13	altmodisch	old fashioned
14	kitschig	corny
16	gemein	mean
17	neu	new
18	einfach	easy
22	streng	strict
24	bunt	colourful

Prepositions

2	unter	under
3	auf	on
4	zwischen	between
5	vor	in front of
6	hinter	behind
7	neben	next to
8	gegenüber	opposite
9	mit	with

Fancy Phrases

1	Das hat Spaß gemacht / Das wird Spaß machen	That was fun / That will be fun
2	Es hat sich gelohnt	It was worth it
3	Ich freue mich darauf!	I am looking forward to it
4	Ich habe es toll gefunden	I found it great

1. What was China like before communism?

1	Politically weak	China was a divided country where politicians bickered over power rather than trying to help the country as a whole.
2	High Inequality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Around 80% of the population lived in poverty. Women were seen as second-class citizens.
3	Landlordism	Landlords dominated rural China. They were often unfair to the poor people who rented from them.

2. How did the CCP win the civil war?

1	Why was there a civil war?	After WW2 the GMD and CCP fought to take control of China. They had different beliefs on how the country should run.
2	Why did the CCP win?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The CCP promised to take land from landlords and give it to peasants. This meant lots of people supported them.
3	Why did the GMD lose?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The GMD's government was very corrupt and ran its territory poorly. GMD troops were poorly supplied and equipped.

Key Vocabulary

1	Communism	A political idea where the government controls all resources in a country so it can be shared equally.
2	Maoism	Mao's version of communism.
3	Landlord	A person who owns property that they rent out.
4	Capitalist	A person who believes a government's primary concern should be allowing people to make money.
5	Peasants	A group in society that were usually poor and worked in farming.
6	Working Classes	A group in society that were usually poor and worked in factories.
7	Communist	A person who supports communism. The idea that the working classes should take over a country and run it for their own benefit.
8	Land Reform	Sharing out land in a country. Usually taking from the rich and giving to the poor.

3. Who was Mao?

1	Who?	Mao Zedong was the founding leader of Communist China.
2	Why was he important?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Led the Communists through the Civil War. Led the PRC to early successes due to land reform. Pushed for the 'Great Leap Forward' which ended in disaster. Pushed for the 'Cultural Revolution' which saw unrest in China.
3	Impact?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To begin with he improved the lives of millions of Chinese people via land reform. Became paranoid as he came more powerful and refused to listen to criticism. This led to various bad decisions that cost millions of lives.

4. How did Communism change China?

1	Politically	The CCP took control of China. People could only vote for the CCP. Criticism was dealt with harshly.
2	Economic ally	Land and property was controlled by the government.
3	Socially	Women were seen as more equal to men. Many women began working in stereotypically male jobs.
4	For the better	For millions of people their standard of living increased.
5	For the worse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Millions of people were killed by the government for being seen as too critical. Millions of people were killed by famine due to mismanagement of the economy.

Key Individuals/Organisations

1	Mao Zedong	The leader of Communist China
2	CCP	Chinese Communist Party
3	PRC	People's Republic of China. The official name of Communist China.
4	GMD	Known as the GMD/KMT/Kuomintang/Nationalists. They controlled China before the Communists.
5	Red Guards	Groups of students who formed their own militias to support Mao's ideas in the Cultural Revolution.
6	PLA	People's Liberation Army. Communist China's army.

1. Women's Rights		
1	Suffragists	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Led by Millicent Garrett Fawcett. Campaigned for women to have the vote through peaceful methods such as peaceful protests and writing to MPs.
2	Suffragettes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Led by Emmeline Pankhurst. Campaigned for women to have the vote through more violent methods such as hunger strikes, smashing windows and setting off bombs.
3	Has gender equality been achieved?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protests around gender equality continued throughout the 20th Century. The Equal Pay Act was passed in 1970. The Sex Discrimination Act was passed in 1975.

3. Civil Rights		
1	Civil Rights in the USA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> America had deep racial divides and in the Southern states the races were segregated. Martin Luther King Jr led peaceful protests including sit ins, bus boycotts and marches. The Black Panther movement were prepared to use violence if necessary.
2	Bristol Bus Boycott	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1963, a group that aimed to promote the rights of West Indians in Bristol began a boycott of the city buses in response to the treatment of West Indians by the bus company. Following the boycott, Parliament passed the Race Relations Act in 1965
3	Brixton Riots	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After the deaths of 13 black men in a fire, 20,000 black Britons demanded an investigation. This was reported as a riot and the police began stopping and searching black people without cause This caused tension that exploded into a riot

6. The fight for LGBTQ+ rights		
1	What limitations were there on the LGBTQ+ community?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Before the 1960s, homosexual acts were illegal Famous examples of people who were convicted under these laws are Alan Turing and Oscar Wilde In 1957, the Wolfden Committee published a report that said homosexuality should be decriminalised, however it would take 10 years before this report was acted upon During the 1980s, after the first AIDs case was recorded in the UK, the LGBTQ+ community were targeted by the media and this fuelled hostility, blame and discrimination towards the LGBTQ+ community
2	How have people campaigned for greater equality?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In June 1969 the Stonewall Riots in New York, triggered the creation of the UK Gay Liberation Front in 1970. The GLF fought for the rights of LGBT people and organized protests The GLF helped to found the first Pride march in 1972 The charity Stonewall was in 1989 to continue fighting against discrimination in law against LGBTQ+ people

6. The fight for disability rights		
1	What was life like for people with disabilities?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Industrial Revolution made life more difficult for people with disabilities in Britain, as many people were sent to the workhouse as they were poor and unable to work. Injured soldiers after WW1 meant that disabilities were becoming more visible in society. Rosa May Billinghurst, a wheelchair user, joined the Suffragettes in 1903.
2	How have people campaigned for greater equality?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1920, 171 blind and visually impaired people demanded more support from the government. In response, the Blind Persons Act was passed. A number of acts were passed by the government to support people with disabilities access education and helped them to live more independently. In 1995, the Disability Discrimination Act is passed which meant all employers have to make reasonable adjustments to support people with disabilities at work.

5. The 2010 Equality Act		
1	What was the 2010 Equality Act?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Equality Act replaced a range of different laws about discrimination. It stated that people could not be discriminated against on account of the nine protected characteristics.

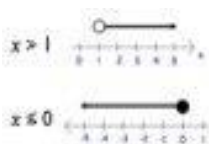
Key Word	Definitions
Boycott	To refuse to use a product or service as a form of protest
Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single country
Enfranchisement	To be granted the vote or the state of having the vote
Independence	When a country has the right to rule by its own laws and control its own government
NAACP	The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People – a group that fought for black civil rights in America
Non-Violent protest	A form of protest that aims to use peaceful methods
Massacre	A brutal slaughter of many people
Segregation	Enforced separation of black and white people in America
Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections
Suffragette	A campaigner for women's suffrage using militant action
Suffragist	A campaigner for women's suffrage who believes in legal and peaceful methods

Algebra – Inequalities

1 Understanding in equality signs



2 Representing inequalities on a number line



3 Quadratic Inequalities

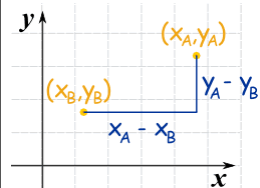
You should get **two pairs of solutions**
Graphically, you should have **two points of intersection**

Geometry and Measures - Pythagoras

1 Finding the hypotenuse (longest side)
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
 $3^2 + 4^2 = 25$
 $\sqrt{25} = 5$

2 Finding a shorter side
 $a^2 = c^2 - b^2$

3 Find the distance between two points



Statistics – Statistical Measures

1 Median for grouped data – add up the frequency column, add one to the total and divide by 2, this will tell you where the median value will be found

Half-Way through the Frequency is $(18 + 1) / 2 = 9.5$

Cappuccinos	f	Cumulative f
0-3	2	2
4-7	3	5
8-11	8	13
12-15	3	16
16-19	2	18
TOTAL	18	

The 9.5th position occurs during the 8-11 Interval. In this Interval we pass through 9.5 on the way to reaching 13.

The Median Class is 8-11

2 Mean for grouped data – find the midpoint of the data multiply it by the frequency.

Cappuccinos	Freq	Interval Midpoint	Freq x Midpt
0-3	2	1.5	2 x 1.5 = 3
4-7	3	5.5	3 x 5.5 = 16.5
8-11	8	9.5	8 x 9.5 = 76
12-15	3	13.5	3 x 13.5 = 40.5
16-19	2	17.5	2 x 17.5 = 35
TOTALS	18		171

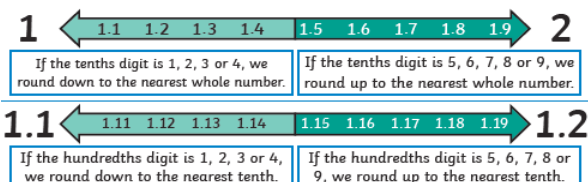
MEAN Average = Total of (Freq x Midpt) / Total Frequency = $171 / 18 = 9.5$ cappuccinos per hour

4 IQR = UQ - LQ (Interquartile range = Upper quartile - Lower Quartle)

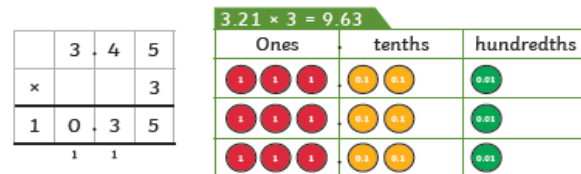
UQ = 75%
LQ = 25%
 $IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$
23, 25, 28, 28, 32, 33, 35
 $IQR = 33 - 25$

Number - Decimals

1 Rounding



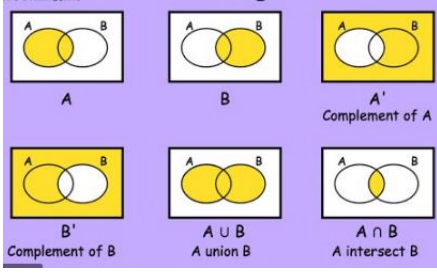
2 Multiplying decimals



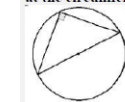

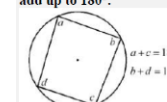
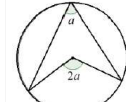
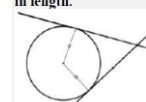
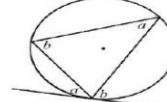
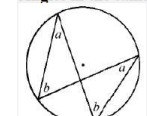
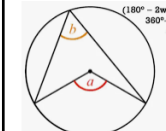
Key Vocabulary

1	Hypotenuse	The longest side of a triangle which is located opposite the right angle
3	Locus	A locus is a set of points satisfying a certain condition
4	Stratified Sampling	The researcher divides the population into separate groups, called strata
5	Quartiles	A quartile is defined as a group of values and/or means that divide a data set into quarters, or groups of four

Algebra - Quadratics		
1	Quadratic	A quadratic expression is of the form $ax^2 + bx + c$ where a , b and c are numbers
2	Factorising Quadratics	When a quadratic expression is in the form $x^2 + bx + c$ find the two numbers that add to give b and multiply to give c . $x^2 + 7x + 10 = (x + 5)(x + 2)$
3	Difference of Two Squares	An expression of the form $a^2 - b^2$ can be factorised $x^2 - 25 = (x + 5)(x - 5)$ $16x^2 - 81 = (4x + 9)(4x - 9)$
4	Solving Quadratics by Factorising	Factorise the quadratic in the usual way. Solve = 0 Solve $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$ Factorise: $(x + 5)(x - 2) = 0$ $x = -5$ or $x = 2$

Statistics – Representing Data	
1	<p>Venn Diagrams</p>  <p> A B A' Complement of A B' Complement of B $A \cup B$ A union B $A \cap B$ A intersect B </p>

Geometry and Measure – Angles		
1	Acute Angle	Acute angles are less than 90° .
2	Obtuse Angle	Obtuse angles are greater than 90° but less than 180° .
3	Reflex Angle	Reflex angles are greater than 180° but less than 360° .
4	Right Angle	Right angles are exactly 90° .
5	Corresponding Angles	Corresponding angles are equal. They look like F angles, but never say this in the exam.
6	Alternate Angles	Alternate angles are equal. They look like Z angles, but never say this in the exam.
7	Co-Interior Angles (Also called supplementary)	Co - Interior angles add up to 180°.

Geometry and Measures – Circle Theorems		
Circle Theorem 1	Circle Theorem 5	
Angles in a semi-circle have a right angle at the circumference. 	A tangent is perpendicular to the radius at the point of contact. 	
Circle Theorem 2	Circle Theorem 6	
Opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral add up to 180° . 	The angle at the centre is twice the angle at the circumference. 	
Circle Theorem 3	Circle Theorem 7	
Tangents from an external point at equal in length. 	Alternate Segment Theorem 	
Circle Theorem 4	Prove circle theorems	
Angles in the same segment are equal. 	 $(180^\circ - 2w) + (180^\circ - 2y) + a = 360^\circ$ $360^\circ - 2w - 2y + a = 360^\circ$ $a - 2w - 2y = 0$ $a = 2w + 2y$ $a = 2(w + y)$ $w + y = b$ so $a = 2b$	
Key Vocabulary		
1	Mutually Exclusive	Two or more events are said to be mutually exclusive if the occurrence of any one of them means the others will not occur
2	Relative Frequency	How often something happens divided by all outcomes

1. Disco

1	Disco	genre of dance music that originated in African American communities in the 1970s. Influences include funk, jazz and soul music.
2	Musicians	Diana Ross, Bee Gees and Earth, Wind and Fire.

2. Electronic Dance Music (EDM)

1	EDM	A form of dance music created in the early 1980's, originating in Chicago, USA and created by DJ's and Music Producers.
2	House	A form of EDM started in the 1980s and developed more recently in the 2010s.
3	Musicians	Avicii, Daft Punk and Arful Dodger

3. Grime

1	Grime music	a genre of EDM created in London in the early 2000s. It was influenced by garage and jungle.
2	Musicians	Skepta, Dizzee Rascal and Stormzy

4. Musical characteristics

1	Rhyming couplets	Ensuring that the lines of the lyrics rhyme in pairs.
2	Slang	Words used in street talk often used in modern musical styles
3	Four to the floor	A bass / kick drum on every beat of the bar.

5. Music technology

1	Digital audio workstation (DAW)	A hardware device or software app used for composing, producing, recording, mixing and editing audio
2	Looping	Using music technology to repeat a pattern over and over again.
3	Sampling	A digitally recorded clip of sound from another track, used in a different song.
4	Reverb	An electronically produced echo effect used in both live and recorded music.
5	Multitrack recording	A method of sound recording that allows people to record onto individual tracks, before combining them to create a whole song.
6	Overdubbing	Recording additional sounds onto a track, often to correct previous mistakes.
7	Synthesiser	An electronic musical instrument that uses human made sounds to create music. An example would be a keyboard.
8	Drum machine	An electronic instrument that creates percussion tracks.
9	Roland TR808	An example of an iconic drum machine
10	Layering	Slowly adding more parts into a song to create musical interest.

6. Key Vocab Musical elements

1	Melody	The main tune, played on instruments or sung.
2	Chords	Two or more notes played at once.
3	Bass line	The lowest part in music, provides the harmonic structure of the music.
4	Riff	A repeated musical pattern used in Rock, Pop and Jazz.

7. Key vocab Song structure

1	Intro	The section of the music that introduces the song.
2	Verse	A section that repeats in a song, it has the same music, but different lyrics.
3	Chorus	The main section of a song, it will repeat both the lyrics and the music in the same way..
4	Bridge	A section in a song that links two other sections.
5	Instrumental	A section in the music with no lyrics and the instruments contain the melodic interest.
6	Outro	The ending section of a song.

1. Bhangra		
1	Bhangra	A style of music that developed in the UK in the 1970s. It combines North Indian and western dance styles.
2	Dhol	A double headed Indian drum.
3	Chaal	A repetitive triplet crotch-quaver rhythm played in Bhangra music.
4	Punjabi and English	Two languages often used in Bhangra music.
5	Sitar	An Indian stringed instrument
6	Tabla	A pair of Indian drums.

3. Song structure		
1	Intro	The section of the music that introduces the song.
2	Verse	A section that repeats in a song, it has the same music, but different lyrics
3	Chorus	The main section of a song, it will repeat both the lyrics and the music in the same way..
4	Bridge	A section in a song that links two other sections.
5	Instrumental	A section in the music with no lyrics and the instruments contain the melodic interest.
6	Outro	The ending section of a song.

4. Key Vocab Musical elements		
1	Melody	The main tune, played on instruments or sung.
2	Chords	Two or more notes played at once.
3	Bass line	The lowest part in music, provides the harmonic structure of the music.
4	Riff	A repeated musical pattern used in Rock, Pop and Jazz.
5	Fusion	The combination of two or more musical styles.
6	Call and response	A soloist makes a call, which the rest of the ensemble reply to.
7	Sequencing	The creation of music on a computer.
8	Multi tracking	Using a DAW to compile a track from lots of individual tracks.
9	Sample	A digitally recorded clip of music, often taken from another well known song.
10	Pentatonic scale	A five note scale often used in folk music and fusion.
11	Drone	A long held note, often two notes.

2. Afro fusion		
1	Afrofusion	A fusion that combines elements of African and Western music.
2	Apartheid	Segregation of people based on their race. This influenced the recording of the album Graceland.
3	Paul Simon	Wrote the album Graceland, iconic in the development of the fusion.
4	Ladysmith black Mambazo	African vocal group who were key in the recording of Graceland.
5	Djembe	An African drum.
6	Balafon	A tuned percussion instrument, similar to a marimba or xylophone.

Iconic musicians of the styles. Bhangra – Panjabi MC, Bombay Talkie. Afrofusion – Paul Simon, Ladysmith black mambazo, Afrocelt sound system.

Knowledge Box 1

1	Who was Buddha?	The enlightened one – he left his rich life behind to seek truth.
2	Four Sights?	The Buddha saw a sick man, old man, a dead man and a holy man.
3	Suffering?	Buddhism is about confronting that all life is suffering.
4	Why suffer?	We attach to impermanent things like money and get upset when they run out
5	Sangha?	The Buddhist community

Knowledge Box 2

1	Five precepts?	Refrain from taking life, do not take what is not given, refrain from sexual misconduct, refrain from wrong speech and refrain from intoxication.
2	4 Noble Truths?	The truth of suffering, the origin of suffering, the end of suffering and the path to end suffering.
3	Mediation?	Visual way to demonstrate beliefs
4	Zazen?	Sitting meditation with legs crossed in lotus position.
5	Eightfold path?	8 elements of life that all Buddhists should follow.

Knowledge Box 3

1	Anicca?	Nothing stays the same, everything is constantly changing.
2	Samsara?	The cycle of life, death and rebirth.
3	Karma?	Positive or negative energy that affects rebirth.
4	Nirvana?	Escaping samsara though achieving enlightenment.

Knowledge Box 4

1	Hell?	A place of horrible torture until bad karma is worked off.
2	The environment?	Always treat it with respect and compassion
3	Animal experimentation?	Wrong as all life should be valued and goes against first precept.
4	Abortion?	Intention is important, each situation judged separately.
5	Euthanasia?	Acceptable is life is leading to greater suffering.

Key Word

Definition

Ahmisa	Principle of non-violence
Anatta	Having no soul
Akusala	Unskilful actions
Dukkha	Suffering
Enlightenment	Having full knowledge and truth
Mandala	A circular figure representing the universe
Meditation	Concentration to achieve inner peace
Merit making	Actions that result in good outcome e.g.. kindness
Monastery	Building where monks live
Mudra	Symbolic hand symbols
Ordained	Being made into a monk
Rupa	Buddhist statue used in meditation

There are around 530 million followers of Buddhism around the world. Buddhism began in the late 6th century BC. China has the most amount of Buddhists in its population, around 102, 000, 000 are Buddhist there

The Nature of God

1	Three words to describe God	Omnipotent / Omniscient / Omnibenevolent
2	Give three of the 99 names of Allah	The creator / The judge / The most holy / The all forgiving
3	Who was Abraham?	A Prophet and a role model for fulfilling God's commands.
4	Why is Abraham important?	Showed obedience to God through his willingness to sacrifice his son.

Authority

1	What is the role of a Prophet?	Communicate God's message to humans.
2	Who is Prophet Muhammad?	Final Prophet in Islam through which the Quran was formed.
3	What is the role of Angels?	Pure and sinless, worship God, communicate with prophets.
4	Who is Angel Jibril?	Revealed the Quran to Prophet Muhammad.
5	What happened on the Night of Ascension?	Prophet Muhammad journeyed to heaven.

Judgement and Salvation

1	What do Muslims believe about judgement?	Angels will present your book of deeds to Allah upon death and you will be judged.
2	What do Christians believe about salvation?	Can be achieved through, faith, grace and good works.
3	How are you rewarded and punished?	In the afterlife you will be rewarded with heaven and punished in hell.
4	What is the parable of the Good Samaritan?	Jesus teaching on the Christian duty to help the poor and needy.

Worship

1	How do Muslims pray?	5 times a day, using a prayer mat in the direction of Mecca.
2	Why is Mecca important?	Birthplace of Prophet Muhammad, contains the Kaaba built by Abraham.
3	What is liturgical worship?	Church service that follows a set pattern of prayer.
4	What is the Lord's prayer?	Jesus teaching on how to worship God.
5	What is the sermon on the mount?	Jesus' speech teaching humans how to follow God's laws.

Key word **Definition**

Monotheism	The belief in one God
Theology	The study of God
Immanent	Involved in the world
Transcendent	Beyond our understanding
Atonement	Restoring the relationship between God and humans
Covenant	Sacred promise made between God and his people
Angels	Heavenly beings created by God
Prophet	A person who speaks directly to and for God
Revelation	God reveals certain truths to someone
Forgiveness	Letting go of blame
Reconciliation	Restoring friendly relations
Agape	Unconditional Christian love
Worship	Expressing your adoration for God

Monotheistic theology is a study of the nature and attributes of a single God. Judaism, Christianity and Islam are connected by their belief and worship of one God. Monotheistic religions share commonalities in their belief of Angels, Prophets and life after death.

Knowledge: Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis is a chemical reaction which takes place in plants

1	It converts carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen
2	It uses light energy to power the chemical reaction, which is absorbed by the green pigment chlorophyll
3	This means that photosynthesis is an example of an endothermic reaction
4	The whole reaction takes place inside the chloroplasts which are small organelles found in plant cells

Knowledge: The Effect of Light intensity (Required practical)

The amount of light a plant receives affects the rate of photosynthesis.

1	If a plant receives lots of light, lots of photosynthesis will occur
2	If there is very little or no light, photosynthesis will stop

IV : light intensity
DV: amount of bubbles produced
CV: same amount of time/pondweed

Knowledge: Rate of photosynthesis/ Limiting factors

1	A limiting factor is something which stops the photosynthesis reaction from occurring at a faster rate
2	Temperature, light intensity and carbon dioxide level are all limiting factors
3	Increasing the temperature of the surroundings will increase the rate of reaction , but only up to around 45°C

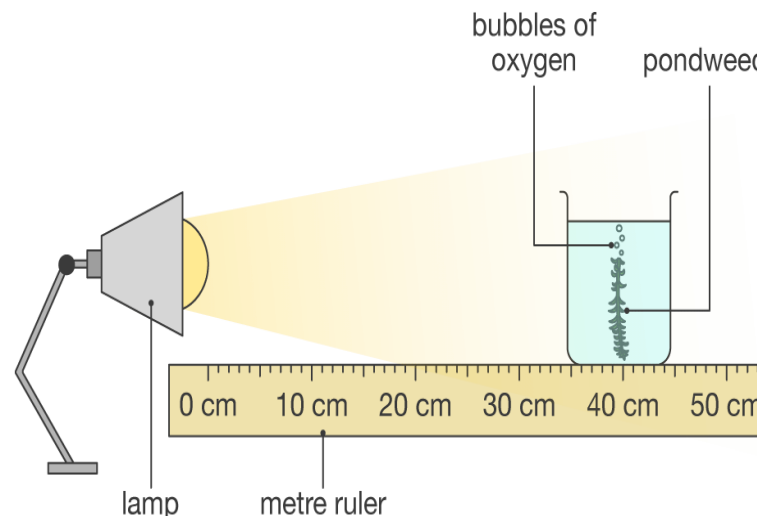
Key Vocabulary

1	Respiration	Is the chemical reaction which occurs inside the mitochondria Aerobic – Using oxygen Anaerobic – Without using oxygen
2	Exothermic	Meaning that energy is released to the surroundings.
3	Metabolism	Is the combination of all the reactions in a cell or in the body
4	Fermentation	In plants/yeast cells, anaerobic respiration makes different products. This is called fermentation.

Knowledge: key word + symbol equations

1	Photosynthesis: carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen $6CO_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$
2	Aerobic : glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$
3	Anaerobic: glucose → lactic acid $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2C_3H_6O_3$ Fermentation: glucose → ethanol + carbon dioxide $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2C_2H_5OH + 2CO_2$

Investigating the Effect of Light Intensity on the Rate of Photosynthesis



Knowledge: Effect of Exercise

When a person exercises, their body (muscles) need much more energy

1	To release more energy, the amount of respiration reactions occurring has to increase
2	The heart pumps faster and the breathing rate and breath volume all increase
3	Muscles not receiving enough oxygen then anaerobic respiration begins to occur
4	This incomplete oxidation of the glucose produces lactic acid

Knowledge: Interaction of Limiting factors (HT only)

The limiting factors for the reaction will depend on the environmental conditions

1	At night, light intensity is the limiting factor
2	In winter, temperature is the limiting factor
3	In other conditions, carbon dioxide is usually the limiting factor

Knowledge: Inverse Square Law and Light Intensity (HT only)

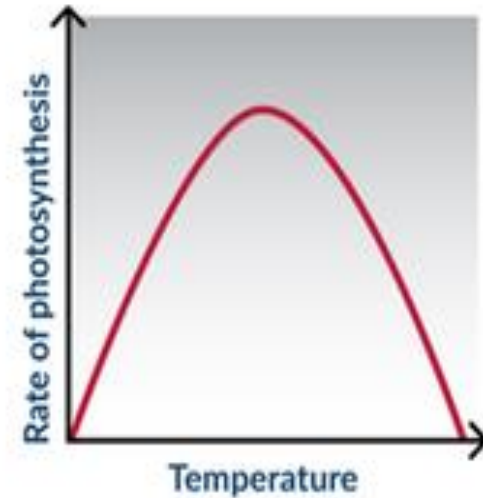
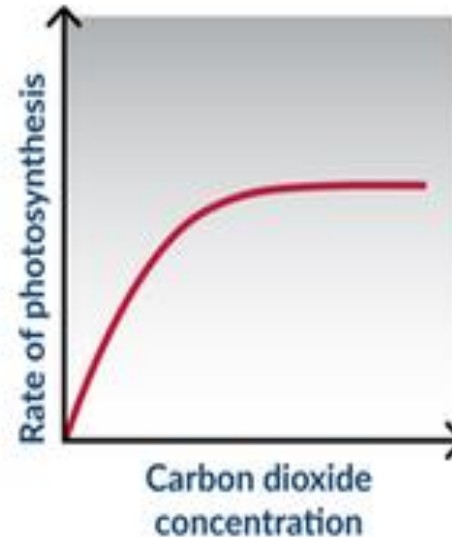
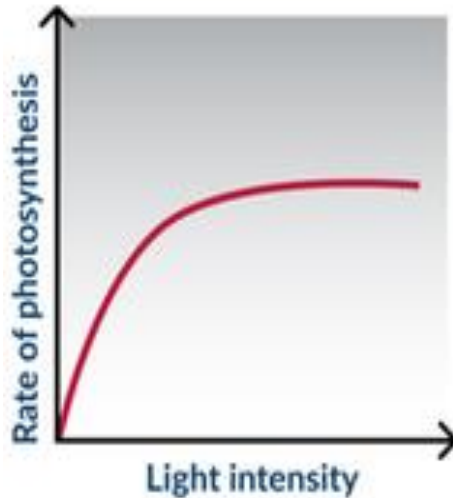
1	The inverse square law is used to describe the light intensity at different distances from the source
2	The intensity of light is inversely proportional to the square distance from the source

3 **Intensity**

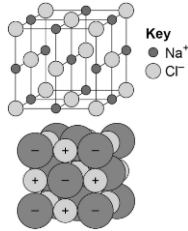
$$\text{intensity} \propto \frac{1}{\text{distance}^2}$$

Knowledge: Oxygen Debt (HT only)

1	During vigorous exercise, the body can begin to carry out anaerobic respiration and produces lactic acid
2	Lactic acid is transported via blood stream to the liver which converts it into glucose
3	The oxygen debt is the amount of oxygen required by the body



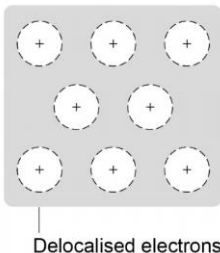
Ionic bonding

1	Particles involved	Oppositely charged ions
2	Elements involved	Compounds made from metals and non-metals
3	Caused by	Transfer of electrons from metal to non-metal, creating oppositely charged ions.
4	Representation	

Properties of ionic compounds

1	Structure	Giant ionic lattice
2	Do they conduct electricity?	When solid, no – ions cannot move. When molten or in solution, yes – ions can move.
3 34	Melting and boiling points	High – strong forces of attraction between oppositely charged ions

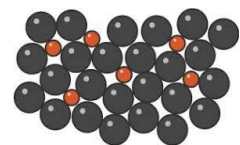
Metallic bonding

1	Particles involved	Atoms sharing delocalised electrons
2	Elements involved	Metallic elements and alloys
3	Representation	

Properties of metals

1	Structure	Regular lattice of positive metal ions in an 'sea' of delocalised electrons
2	Do they conduct electricity?	Yes, delocalised electrons can move through the metal
3	Melting and boiling points	High – strong forces of attraction between positive metal ions and delocalised electrons
4	Hardness	Metals are relatively soft – layers can slide. Alloys are hard.

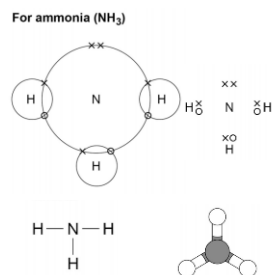
Alloys

1	Structure	Metal atoms mixed with another element (metal or non-metal)
2	Representation	
3	Hardness	Harder than pure metal as layers are distorted and cannot slide

Key Vocabulary

1	Melting point	Temperature at which a solid turns to liquid.
2	Boiling point	Temperature at which a liquid turns to gas.
3	Cation	Positively charged particle
4	Allotropes	Different structural forms of an element.
5	Delocalised	Electrons that are no longer bound to a single atom, and are free to move

Covalent bonding

1	Particles involved	Atoms sharing a pair of electrons
2	Elements involved	Non-metallic elements and compounds
3	Representation	<p>For ammonia (NH₃)</p> 

Properties of molecular compounds

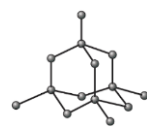
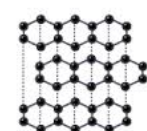
1	Bonding	Strong covalent bonds between atoms, weak intermolecular forces between molecules.
2	Do they conduct electricity?	No, as there are no charged particles.
3	Melting and boiling points	Low – weak forces of attraction between molecules

35

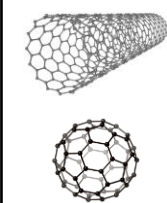
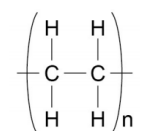
Giant covalent structures

1	Bonding	Strong covalent bonds between atoms
2	Do they conduct electricity?	Only those with delocalised electrons
3	Melting and boiling points	High – strong covalent bonds between atoms

Carbon

	Property	Explanation
	Diamond	Hard, high melting point
		Does not conduct electricity
	Graphite/Graphene	Soft
		Conducts electricity

Other giant structures

	Fullerenes	Structure	Molecules of carbon atoms with hollow shapes
		Uses	Fullerenes – drug delivery. Nanotubes – strengthen composite materials.
	Polymers	Structure	Repeating monomers connected by strong covalent bonds
		Properties	Relatively high melting points due to strong intermolecular forces.

Nanochemistry (chemistry only)

1	Nanoscience	Study of particles between 1 and 100 nm in size.
2	Nanometre	A billionth of a metre (1 x 10 ⁻⁹ m)
3	Uses of nanotechnology	Medicine, electronics, cosmetics, catalysts.
4	Advantages	Wide range of applications due to increased surface area to volume ratio and therefore reactivity
5	Disadvantages	Long-term impact on health not fully understood.

Managing yourself: Conflict management

1	Ways in which you can resolve conflict in a relationship	Apologising if you are in the wrong. Discussing ways to de-escalate the conflict. Listening and acknowledging each other's viewpoints. Clarifying views and opinions. Accepting the consequences of your actions.
2	Benefits of resolving conflict	A successfully resolved conflict can strengthen a relationship as the parties understand more about the person and themselves as a result.

Consent

1	What is consent?	Giving someone permission to do something
2	How can you give consent?	Consent should always be verbal or written never assumed.

Respect: Diversity

1	What is diversity?	Diversity is a range of different things.
2	What can diversity include?	diversity includes people of different gender, ages, sexual orientation, disability, religion, beliefs and more.
3	What can a hate crime be based on?	The law recognises five types of hate crime on the basis of: Race Religion Disability Sexual orientation Transgender identity

Resisting peer pressure: Substance misuse

1	What is peer pressure?	Peer pressure is the process by which members of the same social group influence other members to do things that they may be resistant to, or might not otherwise choose to do.
2	Direct vs Indirect	Direct peer pressure is when a person uses verbal or nonverbal cues to persuade someone to do something. With indirect peer pressure, no one is singling you out, but the environment you're in may influence you to do something.
3	Tips to being assertive	Maintain eye contact if you can Hold yourself confidently, don't appear scared or aggressive Speak calmly and clearly Express yourself openly and respectfully Don't feel guilty or make excuses
4	General strategies to deal with peer pressure	Take your time, consider your reasons, set boundaries.

Digital Citizenship

1	What is your digital footprint?	Your digital footprint is a traceable log of your online activity. This includes any websites that you visit, social media activity, emails you send, searches you make in a search engine and any information you submit to online services.
2	What are cookies?	They are used to trace your activity. Cookies are files that are sent to your computer by a website to monitor how you use the internet and which sites you visit.
3	What is an active digital footprint?	This means that you have left your details without meaning to do so, or without knowing about it. you have left your details when making deliberate choices on the internet.
4	What is a passive digital footprint?	When you have left your details without meaning to do so, or without knowing about it.
5	How can you clean up your digital footprint?	You can enter your name into search engines. Double check your privacy settings. Create super strong passwords. Make sure your antivirus and malware software is up to date. Look at your activity log on your computer, tablet or phone. Delete cookies and applications that you no longer need. Check your autofill settings and delete the information for websites / applications that you no longer use. Behave appropriately when online. Untag yourself from any posts or pictures that might show you in a less positive light.

Bullying

1	Verbal bullying	Using words directly to someone
2	Physical bullying	Physically attacking someone
3	Emotional bullying	Not usually directed to the person but designed to isolate them
4	What is a bystander?	Someone who is there when bullying occurs or knows that bullying is happening but chooses not to do or say anything about it.
5	What is an upstander?	Anyone who helps the person being bullied.
6	How can bullying impact the victim?	This person wants the bullying to stop. They are feeling down and bad about themselves. Their health is suffering. They have low self esteem.

