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Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers
Year 10
Autumn Term 2

Name:
Tutor Group:

Respect · Ambition · Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 English Literature Knowledge Organiser – A Christmas Carol and key terms

Key Terminology and Vocabulary		
1	**Stave**	Chapters in the novella, but we normally associate staves with music, as if the **book** is a Christmas carol, and each chapter is part of the song.
2	**Symbolism**	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
3	**Intrusive narrator**	A narrator who interrupts the story to provide a commentary to the reader on some aspect of the story or on a more general topic.
4	**Circular structure**	Circular narratives cycle through the story one event at a time to end back where the story originated.
5	**Allegory**	A story that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
6	**Allegorical figures**	An **allegorical** figure is a **character** that serves two purposes: first, they are an important person in the story in their own right, and, second, they represent abstract meanings or ideas.
7	**Foreshadowing**	Foreshadowing is a literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story.
8	**Didactic**	A type of literature that is written to inform or instruct the reader, especially in moral or political lessons.
9	**Polemic**	A strong verbal or written attack on someone or something.
10	**Malthusian**	Population growth will outstrip agricultural growth, leading to economic disaster.
11	**Purgatory**	A place or state of suffering inhabited by the souls of sinners.
12	**Misanthropic**	Having or showing a dislike of other people; unsociable.
13	**Philanthropic**	Seeking to promote the welfare of others; generous and benevolent.
14	**Avaricious**	Having or showing an extreme greed for wealth or material gain.
15	**Benevolent**	Well-meaning and kindly.
16	**Solitude**	The state or situation of being alone.
17	**Resolute**	Admirably purposeful, determined, and unwavering.
18	**Remorse**	Deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed.
19	**Redemption**	Being saved or saving someone from evil, sin or suffering.
20	**Capitalism**	An economic, political, and social system in which property, business, and industry are privately owned. The system is directed towards making the greatest possible profits for the owners of production.
21	**Inequality**	The difference in social status, wealth, or opportunity between people or groups.
22	**Injustice**	A situation in which there is no fairness, justice, or equality in the treatment of a person or persons.

Key Terminology and Vocabulary		
23	**Simile**	Comparing something using like or as
24	**Metaphor**	Saying something is something else; a direct comparison, not meant literally
25	**Extended metaphor**	The same metaphor repeating over multiple sentences or paragraphs
26	**Personification**	Applying human characteristics to objects
27	**Pathetic fallacy**	Use of the weather or nature done to set the tone or reflect the mood of characters
28	**Alliteration**	When the first letter of a word is repeated more than once
29	**Assonance**	Repeating vowel sounds (not necessarily rhyming though)
30	**Anecdote**	A short story from personal experience
31	**Irony**	Something contrary to what you might expect.
32	**Onomatopoeia**	Words that sound like what they are.
33	**Sibilance**	A repeated 's' sound – either at the start, or in the middle of words
34	**Colloquial Language**	Informal or slang words and phrases
35	**Connotation**	Word associations
36	**Semantic field**	When a group of words all link to one overall theme.
37	**Double entendre**	When a word or phrase has two meanings
38	**Emotive language**	Powerful describing words or adjectives to elicit an emotional response
39	**Figurative language**	The creative use of words or phrases to create a particular meaning,
40	**Anaphora**	Repetition of the starting line
41	**Stanza**	The different parts of a poem
42	**Hyperbole**	Exaggeration

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Biology Knowledge Organiser Infection and Response (B3)

Infection (Communicable disease and Pathogens)		
1	Communicable	A disease spread from person to person caused by a pathogen
2	Pathogen	Micro-organism that causes disease. The four types of pathogen are bacteria, virus, fungus and protist
3	Bacteria	Causes disease by reproducing rapidly inside the body, and releasing toxins which damage tissues and make us feel ill
4	Virus	Causes disease by living and reproducing inside cells, causing cell damage
5	Vector	An organism which carries something e.g. a disease but isn't affected by it such as a mosquito

Response (Medicines and immunity)		
1	Efficacy	Whether the drug works
2	Dose	How much of the drug to use
3	Toxicity	If the drug has harmful side effects
4	Placebo	A fake drug
5	Double blind trial	Neither the doctor nor the patient know if they have the placebo or the real drug, to avoid bias
6	Vaccines	Dead or weakened form of a pathogen injected into the body
7	Antigen	Protein on the surface of a pathogen which the body recognises as a foreign body
8	Antibody	Protein produced by white blood cells which binds to the antigens on pathogen and helps them be destroyed
9	Antibiotic	Drug which cures bacterial disease by killing pathogenic bacteria

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Viral Diseases (Human)				
Disease	**Pathogen**	**Symptoms**	**Transmission**	**Method of reducing transmission**
Measles	Virus	Fever, red skin rash	Inhalation of infected droplets from sneezes and coughs	Vaccination
HIV	Virus	Flu-like symptoms. Develops into AIDS over time which damages the body's immune system.	Sexual contact & sharing needles	Condoms, do not share needles

Bacterial Diseases (Human)				
Disease	**Pathogen**	**Symptoms**	**Transmission**	**Method of reducing transmission**
Salmonella	Bacteria	Fever, vomiting, diarrhoea	Undercooked food, unhygienic food practices	Ensure food cooked thoroughly
Gonorrhoea	Bacteria	Thick yellow or green discharge from the penis or vagina,	Sexual contact	Treatment with antibiotics, use of a barrier method of contraception e.g. condom

Protist Diseases (Human)				
Disease	**Pathogen**	**Symptoms**	**Transmission**	**Method of reducing transmission**
Malaria	Protist	Recurrent episodes of fever	Mosquito (vector)	Preventing mosquitoes breeding: mosquito nets and insect repellent

Plant Diseases				
Disease	**Pathogen**	**Symptoms**	**Transmission**	**Method of reducing transmission**
Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) - plant only	Virus	Distinctive mosaic pattern of discolouration on leaves	Spread using infected tools on healthy plants (direct contact)	Removing infected areas of the plant, sterilising gardening tools
Rose black spot—plant only	Fungus	Purple or black spots on leaves.	Air, water or direct contact	Use of fungicides and/or removing and destroying the affected leaves

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Biology Knowledge Organiser Infection and Response (B3) (Triple Only)

Culturing Microorganisms (Required Practical)

1	Binary Fission	The process in which bacteria reproduce to form clones
2	Calculating bacterial numbers	Number of bacteria = $2^{\text{number of divisions}}$
3	Aseptic technique	Sterile techniques used to prevent contamination when culturing bacteria
4	Zone of inhibition	The area around an antiseptic or antibiotic where the growth of bacteria has been prevented (inhibited)

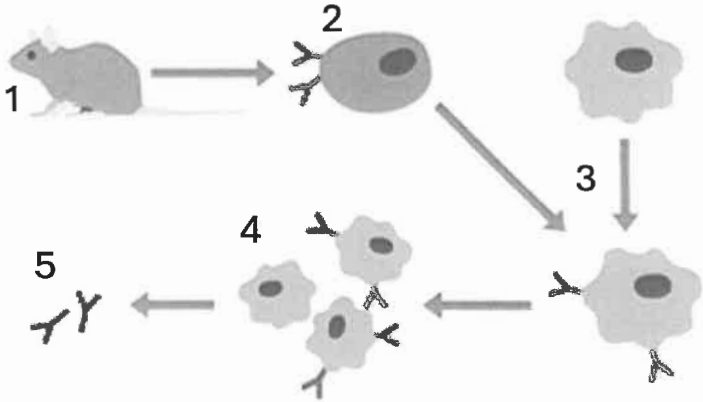
Plant Defences

Feature	Organism protected against	How it works
Cellulose cell walls and Waxy cuticles	Pathogens	Act as physical barrier to prevent pathogens entering
Layers of dead cells / bark	Pathogen	physical barrier to prevent pathogens entering
Antibacterial chemicals	Bacteria	Kill bacteria that come into contact with it so can't infect the plant
Poisons	Herbivores	Stop plants being eaten
Thorns	Animals	Hurts animals that touch them – stops plant being touched/eaten
Leaves that droop when touched	insects	Move away from things or knock insects off the leaf to stop leaf being eaten

Monoclonal Antibodies

Step	Process
1	Antigen is introduced into a small mammal (mouse) to start the formation of antibodies
2	Lymphocytes that form the antibodies are collected from the mouse
3	Lymphocytes are fused with tumour cells to form a hybridoma
4	Hybridoma cells reproduce rapidly forming clones that all produce a specific antibody
5	The antibodies are harvested and purified for medicinal use

Monoclonal Antibodies (Diagram)



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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Chemistry Knowledge Organiser Quantitative Chemistry C3

KEY TERMS

1	**Anomaly**	A result that is too different from the others - more than 10% away from the mean. Should not be included in mean calculations
2	**Conservation of mass**	Mass cannot be created or destroyed, the mass of the products equals the mass of the reactants
3	**Relative formula mass (Mr)**	The sum of the relative atomic masses of the atoms (in the numbers shown) in the formula
4	**Relative atomic mass (Ar)**	The relative mass of one atom of a substance, i.e. the big number in periodic table
5	**In excess**	More of the reactant is present in the reaction than is needed
6	**Uncertainty**	The range of measurements about the mean i.e. mean ± the distance to the furthest value
7	**Avogadro's constant (HT only)**	The number of atoms, molecules or ions in a mole of a given substance. The value of the Avogadro constant is 6.02×10^{23} per mole
8	**Limiting reactants (HT only)**	The reactant that is used up is called the limiting reactant because it limits the amount of product made
9	**Concordant (Triple only)**	A result from a titration that is within $0.05cm^3$ of the other results

CONCENTRATION

1	**Concentration**	mass of dissolved substance in specific volume (e.g. dm^3). Expressed as g/dm^3
2	**Mass**	The amount of matter a substance is made up of
3	**Volume**	a measure of the amount of space that matter occupies

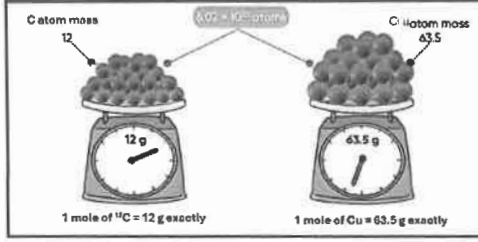
EQUATIONS

1	**Relative formula mass (Mr)**	$Ar + Ar + Ar...$ E.g. $CO_2 Mr = 12 + (2x16) = 44$
2	**Concentration (g/dm^3)**	$\frac{\text{Mass (g)}}{\text{Volume } (dm^3)}$
3	**Moles of a substance (HT only)**	$\frac{\text{Mass}}{Mr}$ (remember Mr Mole lives under mass)
4	**Concentration (mol/dm^3) (Triple only HT)**	$\frac{\text{Moles}}{\text{Volume } (dm^3)}$
5	**% Atom economy (Triple only)**	$\frac{\text{Relative formula mass of desired product}}{\text{Relative formula mass of ALL reactants}} \times 100$
6	**Volume of gas (dm^3) (Triple only HT)**	Moles x $24dm^3$
7	**Percentage yield (Triple only)**	$\frac{\text{Mass of product actually made}}{\text{Maximum theoretical mass of product}} \times 100$

MOLE CALCULATIONS – HIGHER TIER ONLY

1	Big numbers show molar RATIO	**$2Mg + O_2 \rightarrow 2MgO$** Means 2moles of Mg react with 1 mole of O_2 to form 2 moles of MgO
2	Balancing equations when given masses	Take the mass of each substance and **divide** by ***Mr.*** Write as a ratio. Simplify the ratio

MOLE CONCEPT – HIGHER TIER ONLY



One mole of any substance contains 6.02×10^{23} atoms, molecules or ions

One mole of any substance weighs the same in grams as its relative formula mass

So, one mole of H_2O weighs 18g and contains 6.02×10^{23} molecules of water

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Huish Episcopi Academy PHYSICS Knowledge Organiser Energy (P1)

P1.1 Energy stores

1	**K**inetic	Energy stored in a moving object
2	**E**lastic potential	The potential stored in a spring or something stretchy that will spring back after being released
3	**N**uclear	Energy stored in nuclei of atoms, released through nuclear fission or fusion.
4	**M**agnetic	The potential energy stored in a magnetic field
5	**T**hermal	Energy stored in all materials; due to the motion of particles
6	**G**ravitational potential	Energy stored in an object in a gravitational field
7	**C**hemical	Energy stored in all materials; due to the forces between particles
8	**E**lectrostatic	The energy stored when like charges are moved closer together/unlike charges are pulled

P1.2 Energy transfer mechanisms

1	**M**echanical	A force moving an object through a distance
2	**R**adiation	Energy transferred by waves (e.g. light, sound)
3	**H**eating	By conduction or convection
4	**E**lectrical	When an electric current flows through a device

P1.3 Units of energy

1	Energy	The ability to do work, measured in joules, J
2	Energy conservation	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred to other stores

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P1.4

1	Work	Energy transferred by a force moving something through a distance
2	Power	The rate of energy transfer
3	Efficiency	A measure of the proportion of input energy that is usefully transferred
4	Specific heat capacity	Energy required to raise the temperature of 1 kg of material by 1 °C

P1.5 Energy Resources

Name of Resource	Production	Advantages	Disadvantages
Coal	Burning coal heats water, producing steam which turns turbines to generate electricity	Readily available – reliable	Non-renewable, inefficient, high water use, produces greenhouse gases
Crude oil	Burned to heat water into steam to turn turbines to generate electricity	High energy density, vast quantity of other products also made from oil	Produces greenhouse gases, non-renewable, expensive
Natural Gas	Piped to consumer and burned on site	Energy efficient, less greenhouse gases than coal	Non-renewable, not available everywhere, limited applications
Solar	Energy converted to electricity using photosynthetic cells	Abundant, free, renewable, no greenhouse gas	Not yet available everywhere, expensive to set up – unreliable
Tidal or Wave	Waves power turbines which generate electricity	Readily available, renewable, close to cities	Difficult and expensive to harness wave power effectively – unreliable
Wind	Wind causes turbines to turn, which generate electricity	Free, clean, no greenhouse gas emissions	Expensive to set up, can endanger birds - unreliable
Hydroelectric	Running water turns turbines to generate electricity	Renewable, readily available	Set-up generate greenhouse gases and damages environment
Biofuel	Plant matter burned to power electricity generators	Potentially renewable, recycles agricultural waste – reliable	Cultivation and burning of fuel can yield low level pollutants

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 11 Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser Unit 1 Christianity

1. Key Vocabulary/terms	
Atonement	Belief that Jesus' death on the cross healed the rift between humans and God.
Ascension	Jesus left this world to return to the father in heaven.
Eschatology	Refers to beliefs about the 'last things': death, judgement, heaven and hell.
Evangelism	Preaching the Christian Gospel with the intention of converting others to the Christian faith.
Heaven	To be in the presence of God for eternity.
Hell	To be without God.
Incarnation	God became flesh/human in the person of Jesus Christ.
Just	Bringing about what is right and fair.
Omnipotent	All powerful.
Omniscient	All knowing.
Omnibenevolent	All loving; all good.
Resurrection	To rise from the dead (spirit returning to same body).
Salvation	To be saved from sin.
Sin	A thought or action that separates humans from God.
Theodicy	An argument put forward to defend God.
Transcendent	Outside of time and space.
Trinity	The belief that the one God can be experienced though the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
The Word	Another term for God the Son or Jesus. The Word existed from the beginning and was involved in creation.

2. Interpretations	
Literal	Things happen or have happened exactly as described.
Modern/progressive	A willingness to question tradition and interpret Biblical teachings through a current lens. Interpretation is required to understand old teachings.

3. Quotations	
Monotheism	"We believe in one God" Nicene Creed
Creation	"In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth" Genesis "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God". John
Incarnation	"She was found to be pregnant through the Holy Spirit" Matthew "The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us"
Crucifixion	"father into your hands I commit my spirit".
Resurrection	"and if Christ has not been raised, our preaching is useless" St Paul. "While he was blessing them, he left them and was taken up into heaven " Luke "He ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father" Apostles Creed.
Judgement	" For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat" Matthew "I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me" John
Salvation	"It is by grace you have been saved" St Paul "Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead" James

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 History Knowledge Organiser – 18th and 19th century medicine

Key Terms		
1	Spontaneous generation	The incorrect theory that microbes were produced by decay
2		
3	Microbes	Small organisms e.g. bacteria and viruses
4	Decaying matter	Material that is rotting
5	Anaesthetic	A substance that makes you unable to feel pain
6	Antiseptic	A substance that kills microbes
7		An anaesthetic
8	Gangrene	Death of living tissue due to bacterial infection
9	Sepsis	A serious condition caused by infection
10	Carbolic acid	An antiseptic
11	Aseptic surgery	Surgery free from microbes
12	Inoculate	Infecting someone with a disease in the hope of avoiding a more severe strain later
13	Laissez-faire	A government policy of not interfering in people's lives
14	Vaccinate	Introducing a weakened form of an illness to build immunity

Key individuals and Key Dates		
16	1796	Edward Jenner made the smallpox vaccine using cowpox
17	1847	James Simpson discovered chloroform
18	1854	John Snow discovers that cholera is spread by water not miasma
19	1854	Nightingale reduced hospital mortality from 40% to 2% in the Crimea
20	1859	Nightingale publishes *Notes on Nursing*
21	1860	Nightingale School for Nurses opened
22	1861	Pasteur's *Germ Theory* disproved spontaneous generation
23	1865	Joseph Lister began using carbolic acid during surgery
24	1872	The government begin to enforce compulsory smallpox vaccination
25	1875	The Public Health Act
26	1882	Robert Koch identified the bacteria that caused TB and went on to identify over 20 other pathogens

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 History Knowledge Organiser – Modern Medicine, c1900-present

Key Terms		
1	Hereditary disease	Diseases passed from parent to child
2	DNA	Carries genetic information
3	Genome	Complete set of DNA for building an organism
4	Magic bullets	Chemicals which killed bacteria e.g. Salvarsan 606 and Prontosil
5	NHS	Medical care paid for by taxation
6	Penicillin	The first antibiotic
7	Radiotherapy	Waves of radiation used to shrink tumours
8	Chemotherapy	Drugs which kill cancer cells
9	CT and MRI	Scans to see and diagnose illness inside the body
10	Robotic surgery	Very precise surgery using technology
11	Laparoscopic (keyhole) surgery	Tiny cameras allow surgery to happen through small incisions
12	Human Genome Project	A team which decoded the human genome to look for hereditary diseases
13	BRAC1	Cancer gene responsible for breast cancer
14	Mastectomy	Removal of one or both breasts

Key Dates		
15	1909	Salvarsan 606 discovered
16	1928	Flemming accidentally discovered penicillin
17	1932	Prontosil discovered
18	1940	Florey and Chain treat a postman with penicillin
19	1942	Diphtheria vaccine created
20	1945	Penicillin in general use
21	1948	NHS established
22	1951	DNA discovered by Franklin and Wilkins
23	1987	'Don't Die of Ignorance' HIV campaign
24	1990	Human Genome Project
25	2007	Smoking ban inside public places
26	2009	Change4Life campaign to combat obesity

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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 1 Natural Hazards

1. Tectonic hazards		
1	Earthquake	A sudden or violent movement in the earth's crust
2	Hazard risk	The probability that a hazard might take place
3	Immediate responses	The reactions of people as a hazard happens or the immediate aftermath
4	Long term responses	The reactions in the weeks and years following a disaster
5	Monitoring	Recording physical changes to forecast when a natural hazard might take place
6	Planning	Actions taken to enable communities to respond and recover from natural disasters
7	Plate margin	The border between two plates
8	Prediction	Attempts to forecast when a natural hazard might occur
9	Primary effect	Initial impacts of the hazard
10	Protection	Actions taken before a hazard occurs to reduce its impact
11	Secondary effect	Occur as a result of primary effects (Indirectly as a result of the hazard
12	Seismometer	The instrument used to measure earthquakes

2. Climatic hazards		
1	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate
2	Carbon footprint	How many greenhouse gases an individual produces
3	Development	The progress a country makes in economic growth
4	Extreme weather	When a weather event is significantly different than average for a place
5	Flood	When water overspills onto a floodplain or land
6	Management strategies	Techniques of controlling and responding to an event
7	Orbital change	Change in how the earth circles the sun
8	Waterborne disease	Diseases that a caused by contaminated water
9	Extreme weather event in the UK	Somerset levels flooding
10	Dredging	When sediment is removed from a reiver increasing its capacity
11	Prolonged rainfall	When it rains over many days
12	Embankment	A wall built along the side of a river to increase its capacity

¿Cómo eres? - Physical description

1	soy	I am
2	bajo / alto	short / tall
3	tener.. años	to be.. years old
4	llevar	to wear
5	gafas (f pl)	glasses
6	ojos (mpl)	eyes
7	azul/verde/marrón	blue/green/brown
8	pelo (m)	hair
9	corto / largo	short / long (hair)
10	rubio/castaño/negro/rojo	blonde/brown/black/red
11	pelirrojo	red-haired
12	largo	long
13	liso / rizado	long / curly

Los comparativos

1	menos; menos que..	less fewer; less (than)
2	más; más que..	more; adj+er (..than)
3	tan.. como	as.. as

La familia

1	abuelo/a (m/f)	grandfather/grandmother
2	bebé (m)	baby
3	cariño (m)	affection, love
4	familia (f)	family
5	hermano/a (m/f)	brother / sister
6	hijo/a (m/f)	daughter / son / child
7	madre / mamá (f)	mother, mum
8	marido (m)	husband
9	mujer (f)	woman, wife
10	padre / papa (m)	father, parent, dad
11	primo /a (m/f)	cousin
12	tío/a (m/f)	uncle / aunt
13	-astro	step-
14	mi(s)	my (plural)

¿Cómo te llevas con tu familia?

1	discutir	to argue, discuss
2	llevarse bien/mal	to get along well, bad
3	confiar en*	to rely on, to trust
4	cuidar*	to look after
5	pelearse*	to fight, argue
6	separarse*	to separate, split up
7	juntarse	to get together / meet
8	conocer, conocerse	to know, to meet

Regular verb endings - preterite tense

	-ar verbs	-er/ir verbs
I	-é	-í
you	-aste	-iste
he/she	-ó	-ió
we	-amos	-imos
you (pl)	-asteis	-isteis
they	-aron	-ieron

Key irregular verbs - preterite tense

	hacer – to do	ir – to go
I	hice	fui
you	hiciste	fuiste
he/she	hizo	fue
we	hicimos	fuimos
you (pl)	hicisteis	fuisteis
they	hicieron	fueron

Key irregular verbs (already conjugated)		
1	dije	I said
2	quise	I wanted
3	vine	I came
4	podría	I, he, she could
5	debería	I, he, she should
6	era	(I, she, he, it, one) was, used to be
7	eras	you sg were, used to be
8	iba	(I, she, he, it, one) went, used to go
9	ibas	you sg went, used to go
10	había	there was, there were
11	tenía	(I, she, he, it, one) had, used to have
12	tenías	you sg had, used to have

Photo description		
1	hay	there is, there are
2	se puede ver	one can see
3	a la derecha	to the right, right hand
4	a la izquierda	to the left
5	en el primer plano	in the foreground
6	en el segundo plano	in the background
7	en el centro	In the centre
8	en el fondo	in the background

Customs and celebrations		
1	pastel (m)	cake
2	regalo (m)	present, gift
3	tarjeta (m)	card, credit card
4	vestido (m)	dress
5	carta (f)	letter, playing card
6	cena (f)	dinner
7	cumpleaños (m sg)	birthday
8	religión (f)	religion
9	tradición (f)	tradition
10	flor (f)	flower
11	fiesta (f)	festival/party

Regular verb endings - imperfect tense		
	-ar verbs	-er/ir verbs
I	-aba	-ía
you	-abas	-ías
he/she	-aba	-ía
we	-ábamos	-íamos
you (pl)	-abáis	-íais
they	-aban	-ían

Key verbs		
1	encontrar	to find
2	olvidar	to forget
3	tomar	to take, to have (food)
4	pedir	to ask/request
5	viajar	to travel
6	sorprender	to surprise
7	enamorarse*	to fall in love
8	equivocarse*	to be wrong
9	sentir, sentirse*	to regret, to feel
10	abrazar	to hug
11	conversar	to chat, talk
12	descrubrir	to discover
13	conocer	to meet
14	chatear	to chat
15	romper	to break, to break up
16	amar	to love
17	casarse	to get married
18	considerar	to consider
19	creer	to believe
20	vestir(se)	to dress (oneself)
21	entender	to understand
22	llevar	to wear, carry
23	llorar	to cry
24	significar	to mean

HEA Year 10 French Knowledge Organiser – mes loisirs/ la musique

1. La musique	
• s'identifier (à)*	to identify (with), relate (to)
• ça me donne envie* de	it makes me want to
• parole (f); paroles (fpl)*	speech, word; lyrics
• une perte* de temps	a waste of time
• selon* moi	according to me
• dormir	to sleep
• ça me rend + adj	it makes me + adj
• ce n'est pas mon truc	it's not my thing
• j'ai horreur de	I really hate
• j'ai une passion pour	I have a passion for
• je crois que	I believe that
• je pense que	I think that
• je suis fan de	I am a fan of
• à mon avis	in my opinion
• chanson (f)	song
• rythme (m)	rhythm
• anglais	English
• francophone	French-speaking
• heureux/heureuse	happy, lucky, fortunate
• lent	slow
• tendance	trendy
• triste	sad
• assez	quite
• très	very
• trop	too
• vraiment	really
• un peu	a bit

2. Les opinions	
• C'est	It is
• pleurer	to cry
• sourire	to smile
• à mon avis	in my opinion
• je crois que	I believe that
• je pense que	I think that
• pour moi	for me
• selon moi	according to me
• musique (f)	music
• agréable	nice, pleasant
• génial	great
• moderne	modern
• nul	rubbish
• original	original
• passionnant	exciting
• populaire	popular
• rapide	fast
• sympa	nice
• traditionnel	traditional
• entrainant	catchy

3. La fête de la musique	
• j'ai voulu*	I wanted
• écouteurs* (mpl)	headphones, earbuds
• foule* (f)	crowd
• voix* (f)	voice
• c'était	it was
• il y avait	there was
• j'ai dansé	I danced
• j'ai écouté	I listened
• j'ai entendu	I heard
• j'ai fait la fête	I partied
• j'ai regardé	I watched
• j'ai vu	I saw
• je n'ai pas chanté	I didn't sing
• je suis allé(e)	I went
• chanteur, chanteuse	singer
• concert (m)	concert, gig
• festival (m)	festival
• groupe (m)	group, band
• spectacle (m)	show
• fort	loud, strong, good at
• gratuit	free
• pendant des heures	for hours

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HEA Year 10 French Knowledge Organiser – Mes loisirs /la musique

4. Le futur	
• cacher*	to hide
• écouteurs* (mpl)	earphones, earbuds
• acheter	to buy
• aller	to go
• entendre	to hear
• gagner	to win, to earn
• faire	to do
• savoir	to know
• suivre	to follow
• télécharger	to download
• voir	to see
• je vais	I go
• tu vas	you (sg) go
• il/elle/on va	he/she/we (inf) go/goes
• nous allons	we (f) go
• vous allez	you (pl) go
• ils/elles vont	they (m/f) go
• Que vas-tu faire?	What are you going to do
• Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire?	What are you going to do
• ça va être	it is going to be
• devoirs (mpl)	homework
• futur (m)	the future
• père (m)	father
• semaine (f)	week
• ce soir	tonight
• weekend (m)	weekend
• cher	expensive
• prochain(e)	next

5. Etre : to be present tense	
• Je suis	I am
• Tu es	You are
• Il est	He is
• Elle est	She is
• On est	We are (informal)
• Nous sommes	We are
• Vous etes	You are (formal/plural)
• Ils sont	They are (masculine)
• Elles sont	They are (feminine)

6. Avoir : to have present tense	
• J'ai	I have
• Tu as	You have
• Il a	He has
• Elle a	She has
• On a	We have (informal)
• Nous avons	We have
• Vous avez	You have (formal/plural)
• Ils ont	They have (masculine)
• Elles ont	They have (feminine)

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Extra vocabulaire	
• combien	how much/many
• centre commercial (m)	shopping centre
• chanson (f)	song
• cinéma (m)	cinema
• cousins (mpl)	cousins
• jeux-vidéos (mpl)	video games
• informations (fpl)	news
• natation (f)	swimming
• parc (m)	park
• portable (m)	mobile phone
• samedi	Saturday
• tablette (f)	tablet
• vélo (m)	bike
• fatigant	tiring
• nuire*	to harm
• voler*	to steal
• concours* (m)	competition
• écran* (m)	screen
• foule* (f)	crowd
• harcèlement* (m)	bullying, harassment
• Après avoir* fait	After having done
• chanter	to sing
• danser	to dance
• faire la fête	to party
• voir	to see
• partager	to share
• loisir (m)	leisure,
• réseau social	social network/media

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 German Knowledge Organiser – die Freizeit (Free Time)

Freizeitsaktivitäten – Free Time Activities		
1	Mein Lieblingsfreizeitaktivität ist…	My favourite free time activity is…
2	kochen	To cook
3	Fußball/Schach/Handball spielen	To play football/handball/chess
4	Fotos machen	To take photos
5	schwimmen/klettern gehen	To go swimming/climbing
6	wandern gehen	To go hiking
7	einkaufen gehen	To go shopping
8	in die Stadt gehen	To go into town
9	ins Kino gehen	To go to the cinema
10	Bücher/Romane lesen	To read books/novels
11	Bilder malen	To paint pictures
12	Bilder zeichnen	To draw pictures
13	Bücher lesen	To read books
14	tanzen	To dance
15	singen	To sing
16	Musik hören	To listen to music
17	Radfahren	To go bike riding/cycling
18	Filme sehen, fernsehen	To watch films / watch tv
19	Freunde/ Ausstellungen besuchen	To visit friends/exhibitions

Was machst du gern? – What do you like doing?		
1	Ich (gehe/spiele/etc) gern	I like (going/playing/etc)
2	Ich (gehe/spiele/etc) lieber	I prefer (going/playing/etc)

Gründe - Reasons		
1	denn es ist wirklich entspannend	Because it's really relaxing
2	denn es ist echt spannend	Because it is really exciting
3	denn es ist wirklich toll/prima	Because it is really great
4	denn ich bin kontaktfreudig	Because I am sociable
5	denn es macht Spaß	Because it is fun
6	denn es ist relativ langweilig	Because it's relaxively boring
7	denn es ist ganz blöd	Because it's rather silly
8	denn es interessiert mich (nicht)	Because it (doesn't) interest(s) me

Wie oft? – How Often? Time Phrases		
1	(fast) nie	(almost) never
2	selten	rarely
3	ab und zu	From time to time
4	manchmal	sometimes
5	oft / häufig	often
6	jeden Tag, täglich	daily
7	immer	always

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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 German Knowledge Organiser – die Freizeit (Free Time)

Was machst du online? What do you do online?

Note: Separable verbs have the **separable prefix** highlighted in bold.

1	auf sozialen Medien sein	To be on social media
2	Zeit online verbringen	To spend time online
3	mit Freunden chatten	To chat with friends
4	___ folgen	To follow ____ (person)
5	**herunter**laden	To download
6	**hoch**laden	To upload
7	**fern**sehen	To watch tv
8	**an**rufen	To call
9	(..Euro) für Technologie **aus**geben	To spend ("give out") (… euros) on technology
10	**auf**nehmen	To record
11	**mit**bringen	To bring (sth) with you

Vorteile und Nachteile – Advantages and Disadvantages

1	ein großer Vorteil ist…	A big advantage is…
2	ein großer Nachteil ist…	A big disadvantage is…
3	man kann falsche Nachrichten lessen	You can read fake news
4	das Internet kann süchtig machen	The internet can be addictive
5	man kann in Kontakt mit Freunden bleiben	You can stay in touch with friends
6	man kann Informationen schnell finden	The plot/storyline was…
7	man kann Computer-Viren bekommen	You can get computer viruses
8	das Leben bleibt nie privat	Life never stays private
9	man kann Probleme mit Cybermobbing bekommen	You can have problems with online bullying

Ausgehen – Going Out

1	Willst du…?	Do you want to…?
2	Möchtest du…?	Would you like to…?
3	die Ausstellung/die Vorstellung sehen	See the exhibition/performance
4	auf das Konzert gehen	Go to the concert
5	Ja, ich interessiere mich für…	Yes, I'm interested in…
6	Ja, gerne!	Yes, I'd love to!/with pleasure!
7	vielleicht	maybe, perhaps
8	ich darf nicht	I am not allowed
9	es tut mir Leid	I am sorry
10	ich habe keine Lust	I don't feel like it
11	ich möchte (die Karten) kaufen	I want to buy (tickets)
12	Was kostet die Karte/kosten die Karten?	How much does the ticket/tickets cost?
13	Wann beginnt (der Film)?	When does the film begin?
14	Um wieviel Uhr…?	At what time…?
15	…öffnet (das Café)?	…does (the café) open?
16	…schließt (das Theater/das Kino)?	… does the (theatre/cinema) close?
17	…beginnt (der Film/die Vorstellung)?	…does the (film/show) begin?
18	Gibt es (Toiletten) in der Nähe?	Is/are there (toilets) nearby?

Wie war der Film? What was the film like?

1	die Handlung war…	The plot was…
2	die Schauspieler waren überzeugend	The actors were convincing
3	die Spezialeffekte waren beeindrückend	The special effects were impressive
4	Ich würde den Film (nicht) empfehlen	I would (not) recommend the film

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Music Knowledge Organiser Area of Study 1: Forms and Devices

Section 1: Periods of Music

Baroque era (1600-1750)	Classical era (1750-1810)	Romantic era (1810-1910)
• Harpsichord • Ornaments • Terraced dynamics • Basso continuo • Small orchestra (mostly strings, plus some wind) • Suite, sonata, oratorio, chorales, trio sonata • **Bach, Handel, Vivaldi**	• Slightly larger orchestra • Piano introduced • Alberti bass • String quartets • Symphony, solo sonata, solo concerto • Balanced, regular phrases • **Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven**	• Lyrical, expressive melodies • Large orchestra • Wider range of dynamics • Richer harmonies and use of chromatic chords • Programme music • Opera symphony • **Tchaikovsky, Grieg, Schumann, Dvorak, Brahms, Verdi, Wagner**

Section 2: Cadences

Cadences

The two chords at the end of a phrase

Perfect	**V-I**	Strong ending – sounds 'finished'; a musical full stop.
Plagal	**IV-I**	Sounds finished but 'softer'; Amen.
Imperfect	**I-V, ii-V, vi-V**	Sounds unfinished.
Interrupted	**V-vi**	Moves to an unexpected chord; 'surprise'.

Section 3: Form and Structure

Form and structure

BINARY **A B**

Two sections: A usually ends in a related key (e.g. dominant or relative minor), but B returns to the tonic. B will contain with some change/contrast.

TERNARY **A B A**

Three sections: section B provides a contrast (e.g. new tune key change). A may return exactly or with some slight changes.

RONDO **A B A C A**

A longer form. A returns throughout the piece, with contrasting sections called 'episodes', containing new ideas and using different keys.

MINUET AND TRIO **II: AB: II II:CD :II AB**

The minuet was a type of graceful dance from the 17-18th century, and was often used as the 3rd movement in symphonies in the Classical era. The minuet had two repeated sections, the trio had two new repeated sections, with a return to the minuet at the end (no repeat).

VARIATIONS **A a A A 𝒜**

The main theme (tune) is repeated and developed a number of times in a variety of different ways.

STROPHIC **A A A**

A simple form where the song uses the same melody over and over.

Section 4: Devices

Devices

Repetition	A musical idea is repeated exactly.
Imitation	An idea is copied in another part.
Sequence	Repetition of an idea in the same part at a higher/lower pitch.
Ostinato	A short, repeated pattern or phrase.
Drone	A long held or constantly repeated note(s).
Arpeggio/ broken chord	The notes of a chord played individually.
Alberti bass	A broken chord accompaniment (I,V,iii,V) common in the Classical era.
Anacrusis	An 'up-beat' or pick-up before the first strong beat.
Dotted rhythms	A rhythm using dotted notes (gives a 'jagged' or 'bouncy' type of effect).
Syncopation	Off beat accents.
Conjunct	Notes that move in steps.
Disjunct	Notes that move in leaps/ intervals.
Regular phrasing	Balanced parts of a melody (like the phrases in a sentence) e.g. four bar phrases.

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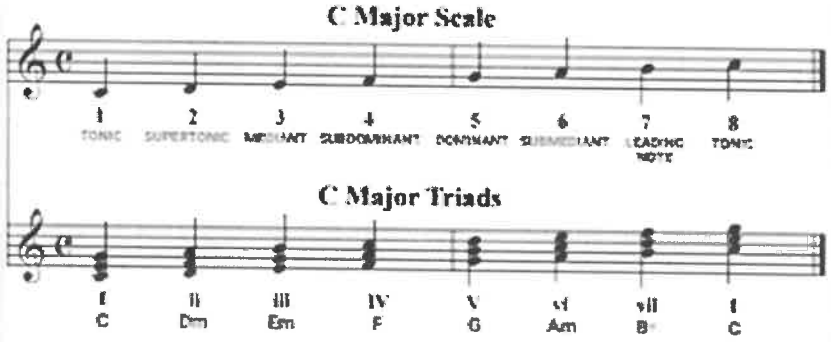
Section 5: Key Signatures

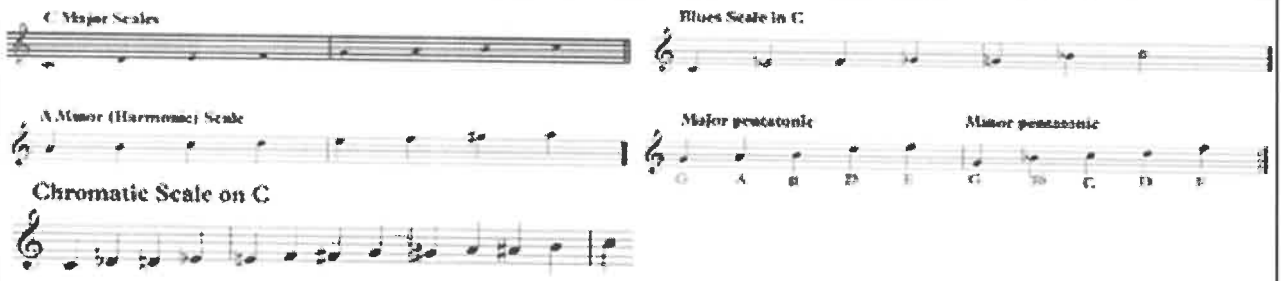
Scales and chords

A CHORD is a group of two or more notes played at the same time. A TRIAD has three notes. A CHORD SEQUENCE/ PATTERN is a series of chords. DIATONIC HARMONY is based on the chords of major/minor scales.

Primary chords I, IV, V

Secondary chords ii, iii, vi, vii





Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Drama Knowledge Organiser Term 1

UNIT 1: Introduction to Drama – Section A		
Section A	Lighting Design Terminology	
1	Wash	A broad spread of light covering a large area of the stage
2	Floodlight	The light that provides a wide, even spread of light
3	Blackout	A sudden or gradual complete extinguishing of all stage lights
4	Cue	A signal for a lighting change, often timed with specific moments in the performance
5	Gobo	A stencil placed in front of a light source to control the shape of the emitted light
6	Gel	A coloured plastic film placed in front of a light to change the colour of the beam
7	Crossfade	A transition where one set of lights gradually dims while another set simultaneously brightens
8	Fade	A gradual increase or decrease in the intensity of light
9	Profile Spot	A type of spotlight that produces a sharp, focused beam of light
10	Follow Spot	A powerful, movable spotlight that "follows" an actor as they move around the stage
Section B	Performance Skills	
1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 GCSE PE Knowledge Organiser 1.1.d – Structure and function of the Respiratory system

UNIT NUMBER.1	Respiratory system	
1	Pathway of air through the respiratory system	1. Mouth 2. Nose 3. Trachea 4. Bronchi 5. Bronchiole 6. Alveoli

UNIT NUMBER.2	Roles of respiratory muscles in breathing	
1	Inspiration (breathing in)	Intercostal muscles and diaphragm contract. Ribs move upwards and out. Diaphragm moves downwards meaning the area of the thoracic cavity increases. Pressure in the lungs decreases drawing air in.
2	Expiration (breathing out)	Intercostal muscles and diaphragm relax. The ribs lower and the diaphragm moves upwards meaning the pressure in the longs increases forcing air out.

UNIT NUMBER.3	Key terms	
1	Breathing rate	The frequency of breathing measured in breaths per minute.
2	Tidal volume	The amount of air which enters the lungs during normal inhalation at rest.
3	Minute ventilation	The volume of gas inhaled or exhaled from the lungs per minute
4	Gaseous exchange	The movement of gases taking place at the alveoli and capillaries. Gases diffuse through the walls of the capillaries surrounding the alveoli.
5	Oxyhaemoglobin	Haemoglobin combines with oxygen to form this bright red chemical

UNIT NUMBER.4	Aerobic and Anaerobic exercise	
1	Aerobic exercise	Use of oxygen for the duration of exercise
2	Anaerobic exercise	Exercise which does not allow for the use of oxygen
3	Lactic acid	With the absence of oxygen, lactic acid is formed in the working muscles. Lactic acid causes muscle pain and fatigue

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 GCSE PE Knowledge Organiser 1.1.d – Structure and function of the Cardiovascular system

UNIT NUMBER.1	Double circulatory system	
1	Double circulatory system	The human body has two circulatory loops in which blood circulates. One is oxygenated, and the other is deoxygenated.
2	Systemic	The circulatory loop that controls blood flow from the heart to the rest of the working muscles and organs.
3	Pulmonary	The circulatory loop that controls blood flow from the heart to the lungs.

UNIT NUMBER.2	Blood vessel	
1	Blood vessel	Tubular structures that carry blood around our body
2	Arteries	Carry blood at high pressure from the heart to the body tissues. The largest artery is the aorta.
3	Capillaries	Only have a single layer of cells in their walls. Allowing nutrients and waste product to pass through them.
4	Veins	Carry blood at low pressure and return the blood to the heart. The vena cava is the largest vein. Veins contain pocket valves that prevent the back flow of blood.

UNIT NUMBER.3	Pathway of blood through the heart	
1	Pathway of blood through the heart	The heat contains four chambers, left and right atrium and left and right ventricles. The right side sends deoygenated blood to the lungs. The left sends oxygenated blood to the muscles. A muscular wall called a septum separates both sides. The heart also consists of valves to prevent the backflow of blood. These are called; tricuspid, bicuspid and semilunar valves.

UNIT NUMBER.4	Major blood vessels	
1	Aorta	Takes oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to the rest of the body.
2	Pulmonary artery	Takes deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle to the lungs
3	Vena Cava	Brings deoxygenated blood from the body to the right atrium.
4	Pulmonary vein	Brings oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left atrium

UNIT NUMBER.5	Key terms	
1	Heart rate	Number of beats per minute
2	Stroke volume	The amount of blood pumped out of the heart (left ventricle – to the body) during each contraction
3	Cardiac output	The volume of blood pumped per minute by each ventricle. Cardiac output = SV x HR
4	Role of red blood cells	Also known as erythrocytes – they are the most abundant blood cells. They transport oxygen around the body and deliver carbon dioxide to the lungs.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 GCSE Physical Education Knowledge Organiser 1.2 Physical Training

Types of Training		
1	Interval	Training that involves set periods of work followed by set periods of rest
2	High Intensity Interval Training (HIIT)	Short bursts of extreme effort with even shorter rest periods
3	Continuous	Exercising for a sustained period of time without rest
4	Fartlek	Continuous training with varying speed
5	Circuit	A series of stations performed one after the other with a rest in between
6	Weight	Exercises organised into sets of repetitions
7	Plyometric	Takes the form of bounding, hopping or jumping

FITT Principle		
1	Frequency	How many sessions per week are performed
2	Intensity	How hard the sessions are
3	Time	How long the sessions, intervals or sets are
4	Type	The method of training used

Principles of Training (SPOR)		
1	Specificity	Relevant to the sport, muscles or energy system used
2	Progression	Training demands gradually increase over time
3	Overload	The gradual increase of stress placed upon the body
4	Reversibility	Training must be maintained

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 BTEC Sports Studies Knowledge Organiser Component 1b: Different types of sport clothing and equipment

UNIT NUMBER.5g Aerodynamic and Compression clothing		
1	Aerodynamic clothing	Reduces the force of air moving past it.
2	Compression clothing	Fits tightly around the skin and helps blood flow to the areas covered by the clothing.

UNIT NUMBER. 5h: Aerodynamic and Compression clothing benefits	
Aerodynamic clothing	Compression clothing
Reduced drag	Improved blood circulation
Improved speed	Faster recovery
Energy efficiency	Reduced muscle vibration
Enhanced comfort	Temperature regulation
Better performance in timed sports	Enhanced proprioception

UNIT NUMBER.5a Equipment needed for specific sports		
1	Participation equipment	Balls, rackets, bats, ropes
2	Fitness-related equipment	Dumb bells, kettle bells, ropes, machines
3	Travel–related equipment	Kayak, bicycles
4	Scoring-related equipment	Goal posts, hoops, try posts, nets

UNIT NUMBER.5c People with disability and assistive technology		
	Assistive technology definition	Any tool or device that enhances the ability of individuals with disabilities to perform tasks and increase their independence.
1	Wheelchair	Provide mobility for individuals with limited or no ability to walk.
2	Prosthetic limbs	Replace missing limbs to enhance mobility and functionality.
3	Hearing aids	Amplify sound for individuals with hearing impairments.

UNIT NUMBER.5b Protection and safety equipment used in sports		
1	Mouthguard	Used in multiple sports to protect teeth such as rugby, boxing, American Football and hockey.
2	Helmet/head guard	Used for head protection and preventative method for concussion. Used in sports such as rugby, cycling and baseball.
3	Gloves	Protects hands from impact or blisters. Used in sports such as Football, golf and boxing.
4	Goggles	Shields the eyes from debris and injury. Used in sports such as swimming and skiing.
5	Shinpads/guards	Protects the shins from impact. Used in sports such as football, hockey and cricket.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 BTEC Sports Studies Knowledge Organiser Component 1b: Different types of sport clothing and equipment

UNIT NUMBER. 5d: Facilities	
Indoor facilities	Outdoor facilities
Sports hall	Pitches
Gyms	Climbing walls
Squash court	Mountain bike trails
Swimming pools	Lakes
Gymnastics pits	Rivers

UNIT NUMBER.5e Performance analysis		
1	Smart watches	Tracks real-time fitness data like steps, heart rate, and distance
2	Heart rate monitor	Measures heart rate to optimize training intensity and monitor health
3	GPS	Monitors athletes' location, speed, and routes during activities
4	Smartphone fitness apps	Used for communication, performance tracking, and accessing fitness apps or video reviews during training or events

UNIT NUMBER.5f Equipment officials need		
1	Whistle	Used to start or stop play and signal infractions.
2	Stopwatch	For timing the duration of games or specific actions.
3	Scorecard/notebook	To record points, fouls, or other important game data.
4	Uniform	Distinctive clothing worn to signify the official's role and maintain neutrality.
5	Communication headset	Allows referees to communicate with each other during the game.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 D&T - Knowledge Organiser – Skills Based Projects

Mechanical properties	
Strength	Ability to withstand force. Eg: by resisting squashing or stretching.
Elasticity	Ability to return to original shape once deforming is removed
Plasticity	Ability to permanently deform without breaking when subjected to force.
Malleability	Ability to be permanently deformed in all directions without fracture.
Ductility	Ability to be deformed by bending, twisting or stretching, drawn out into lengths.
Hardness	Ability to resist deformation, indentation or penetration.
Toughness	Ability to withstand sudden stress or shocks.
Brittleness	Inability to withstand sudden stress or shocks.
Durability	Ability to withstand deterioration over time.
Stability	Ability to resist changes and shape over time.
Stiffness	Ability to resist bending.

Physical properties	
Density	Compactness of a material, defined as mass per unit volume.
Electrical conductivity	Ability to conduct electricity.
Thermal conductivity	Ability to conduct heat.
Size	Dimensions of a material.
Corrosion	Metal is eaten away as it reacts with oxygen and water in the air. Rust is formed through the corrosion of iron and steel.
Aesthetics	Appearance of a material.
Optical	Ability to absorb or reflect light.
Joining	Ability for a material to be joined to other materials.
Magnetism	Attraction to magnetic materials.

Huish Episcopi Academy GCSE – Product Design – KO - Core Knowledge – Natural & Manufactured timbers

1. Hardwoods

1	Hardwoods	This wood comes from trees that lose their leaves during autumn.		
2	Hardwood	Trees are slow-growing and therefore less amounts are available, which makes it more expensive		
	Material	**Appearance**	**Properties**	**Uses**
3	Oak	Moderate brown colour with close, straight grain.	Oak is a tough and durable hardwood, it polishes well.	High quality furniture, doors, skirting and staircases.
4	Beech	Is pink-tinted, closely grained.	Is a very tough and durable material and is smooth to finish.	It is popular with products that require a hardwearing and robust material.
5	Mahogany	Is a dark red/ brown with very close grain.	It cuts and polishes easily and gives a deep finish.	Popular for furniture and cabinet making.
6	Ash	Light coloured, smooth-grained.	Durable, flexible and attractive timber.	Ideal for tool handles. It is also makes good oars, flooring, hockey sticks and rackets.
7	Balsa	White to oatmeal in colour with high silky lustre.	It is buoyant and provides very efficient insulation against heat and sound.	Used in crafts such as model aircraft.

2. Softwoods

1	Softwoods	Come from evergreen trees, possibly bearing pinecones and needles, not leaves.		
2	Softwoods	Grow quicker and in more locations. They are readily available and less expensive.		
	Material	**Appearance**	**Properties**	**Uses**
3	Pine	Is a pale-yellow coloured wood with darker brown grain.	It is lightweight, easy to work.	For construction and furniture products.
4	Larch	Is a darker shade with brown grain.	It is water resistant and durable.	Used for exterior cladding and boats.
5	Spruce	Light, yellowish-white to reddish-white.	It is flexible and durable.	Used for sounding boards in pianos and construction.

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3. Natural timber availability

1	Stock forms	Hardwoods and softwoods are available in a variety of forms including plank, board, strip, square and dowel.
2	Sawing and seasoning	Natural timbers need to be cut at the sawmill and seasoned before use. Many are planed and cut to standard sizes ready for sale.

4. Finishes for hardwoods and softwoods

1	Surface finishes	can be aesthetic and functional. High-traffic areas like floors might require a hard-wearing and sealing finish like polyurethane, which can be oil or water based, and matt, semigloss or high gloss finish.
2	Enhancement finishes	Waxes and oils are popular to provide enhancement of the natural grain in the wood.
3	Preservative finishes	Stains and varnishes help to add colour to natural wood, and even change colours to match colour schemes. Preservatives are sometimes used to provide protection and ensure the wood is long-lasting

5. Manufactured board

1	Man-made	Like MDF, plywood and chipboard are all manufactured boards		
2	Man-made boards	Are made from wood fibres, normally collected from recycled wooden materials, bonded together with resins to form sheets.		
	Material	**Appearance**	**Properties**	**Uses**
3	MDF	Light brown, it has no grain.	MDF is easy to work.	It is popular for interior DIY furniture.
4	Chipboard	Is made from small 'chips' of timber bonded together	It is a strong material which will withstand pressure	Kitchen worktops can be made using chipboard with an additional veneer applied
5	Plywood	Plywood has a variety of facing layers so its appearance changes	It is made from layers of wood, bonded together at an angle of 90 degrees to increase strength and rigidity.	Sometimes, the facing layers can be high quality, e.g. birch, to provide a better aesthetic finish.

6. Finishes for manufactured boards

1	Veneers	Man-made boards like plywood are often finished depending on the visibility of the veneers.
2	Stains / Paints	MDF can be stained to match other natural woods, or it can be painted.
3	Veneers	Chipboard can look unattractive and is normally finished with a veneer e.g. a melamine layer.
4	Sprays / Varnishes	Face veneers / MDF can be finished using a spray-on lacquer or a paint-on varnish.

Huish Episcopi Academy GCSE Textiles Knowledge Organiser core knowledge topic 2

1. Design Principles

1	Research	Research involves the collection and analysis of information and images to increase understanding of a topic or theme.
2	Mood board	An arrangement of images, materials, pieces of text, intended to inspire a project.
3	Client profile	A summary of a specific customer type that is based on information such as, demographics, income, gender, age, location.
4	Product analysis	Examining a current product to get ideas for a new product or design.
5	Design brief	The instructions that a client gives to a designer about what they want a product to be like.
6	Design Specification	A list of criteria a product should meet
7	Prototype	Built so that the product and production methods can be evaluated before the product is manufactured
8	Iterative design	A design strategy that involves constantly evaluating and improving a products design
9	Evaluate	To check that a product meets the criteria set out in the design specification

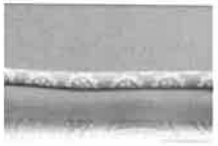
2. Joining and shaping fabric

1	Piping	Piping can be used on seams to add decoration or to strengthen a product, it stands out from the seam adding definition
2	Quilting	Quilting uses wadding between two layers of fabric which is then stitched in a pattern. Quilting adds warmth to a product e.g. bodywarmer.
3	Gathering and pleating	Gathering and pleating use excess material to create detail, a better fit or shape to a product

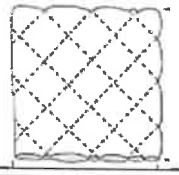
3. Printing processes

1	Block printing	Block printing is a technique for printing text, images or patterns. It is a method of printing on textiles or paper.
2	Poly Print	Polystyrene tile printing, is a versatile way of relief printing. Patterns can be easily pressed or drawn using a ballpoint pen
3	Lino printing	Lino Printing involves carving a pattern or design into a linoleum, rubber or vinyl surface that can then be printed from.
4	Screen Printing	This is the process of transferring a stencilled design by hand onto a flat surface using a mesh screen. Fabric and paper are the most commonly screen-printed surfaces
5	Flatbed screen printing	This process is used where large runs of printed fabric are needed e.g. retail. Advantages include being able to print intricate designs much faster. The process can also be carried out using cylinders instead of screens known as rotary screen printing.

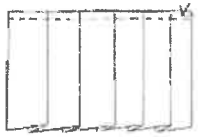
Piping



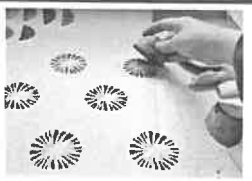
Quilting



Gathering and Pleating



Block printing

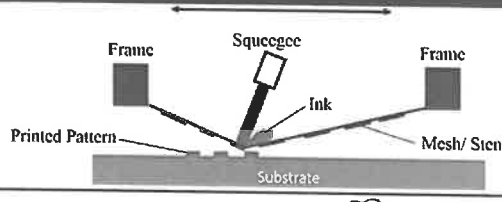


Poly print

Lino printing

Screen printing

Flat bed screen printing



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4. Printing processes 2 – surface treatments and finishes

1	Stencilling	A stencil is a piece of card with a design that is cut out and through which, paint is forced onto a surface to be printed.
2	Foil printing	A speciality printing process which uses glue, heat, and metallic foil. This is used to create different shiny designs and graphics on various materials.
3	Vinyl printing	Vinyl designs are put cut out of pieces of coloured vinyl. A heat press is utilized to transfer each piece of vinyl onto the material.
4	Heat transfer printing	This process uses disperse dyes that transfer from paper to fabric with heat. This technique only works well with synthetic fabric.
5	Mark making	Mark making is a term used for the creation of different patterns, lines, textures and shapes.
6	Digital printing	Uses CAD / Cam to create complex design which are printed onto fabric

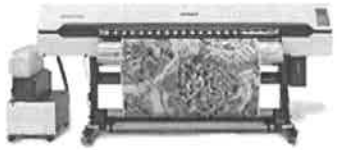
Stencilling

Foil printing

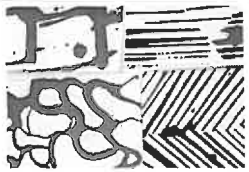
Heat transfer printing

Vinyl printing

Digital printing



Mark making

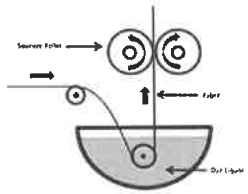


5. Dyeing processes – surface treatments and finshes

1	Dyeing	Dyes are used to change the colour of fabric. There are two main types of dyes, Natural – from plants insects and minerals and synthetic – manmade chemical compounds widely used to product bright consistent colours
2	Commercial Dyeing	Used in industry to dye large volumes of fabric, allowing manufacturers to work more efficiently
3	Batik (resist dyeing)	Usually done by hand a resist acts as a barrier between the fabric and the dye. Batik is a method of resist dyeing that originates from Indonesia.
4	Tie- dye	Uses elastic bands to create a barrier between the dye and the fabric.

Dyeing

Commercial dyeing



Batik

Tie dye

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Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 10 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser: Unit.2 Fat

1. Fats		
1.	Triglyceride	The Chemical name for a fat. A **triglyceride** molecule is made of three **fatty acids** parts attached to one **glycerol** part.
2.	Macronutrient	Fat is a macronutrient – 9Kcal per gram. it is essential for a balanced diet.
3.	The Functions of Fats in the diet	Provide energy, to insulate the body, making all body cells, protecting vital organs such as kidneys, to provide fat-soluble vitamins A,D,E,K, providing essential fatty acids.
4.	Saturated Fats	Solid at room temperature. They contain lots of saturated fatty acids. Generally found in animal products such as red meat, butter, ghee, cream, hard cheese and eggs. Coconut oil and palm oil are also saturated fats.
5.	Unsaturated Fats	Liquid at room temperature. They contain lots of unsaturated fatty acids. Eating unsaturated fats instead of saturated is recommended. Monounsaturated fatty acids and Polyunsaturated fatty acids are the two types of saturated fats.
6.	Monounsaturated fatty acids	These have one double bond. The prefix 'mono' means one. Avocados, cashews and peanuts are good sources of monounsaturated acids.
7.	Polyunsaturated fatty acids	These have 2 or more double bonds in the carbon chains. The prefix 'poly' means two or more. Corn, soya and sunflower oils are good sources of polyunsaturated fatty acids.
8.	Cholesterol	A fatty substance which is needed for normal functioning of the body. Cholesterol is an essential part of cell membranes and helps with the digestion of fats. Cholesterol is made by the body but it is also found in fatty foods. Eating foods that are high in saturated fat will raise cholesterol in the blood.
9.	Lipoproteins	Cholesterol is carried around the body by proteins called lipoproteins. There are 2 types. Low density lipoprotein (LPL) called **'bad cholesterol'** and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) called **'good Cholesterol'**.
10	Health risks	Too much bad cholesterol and saturated fat in the body can build up in the arteries and cause coronary heart disease. Consuming too much fat is associated with other health risks including weight gain/obesity.
11.	Essential Fatty Acids	Omega 3 and omega 6 are two polyunsaturated fatty acids that are very important for health. They are called essential fatty acids. Essential fatty acids must be eaten in the diet because the body can't not make them.
12.	Invisible fat	This is fat that is not clearly seen in food, for example crisps, biscuits, cakes and ice cream.
13.	Visible fat	Fat can be clearly seen in food.
14.	Trans fat	When oil goes through a process called hydrogenation, which makes the oil solid.
15.	Energy Dense	Foods high in fat.

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Diagram 1 - Chemical Structure of Fat

The Chemical Structure of Fat

this molecule is called a **triglyceride**

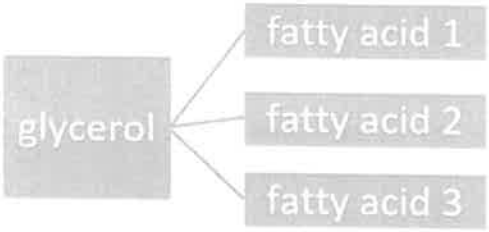

Diagram 2 - How much fat do we need?

How much fat do we need?

Fat is calculated as a percentage of our total daily intake.

Type of Fat	% of Food Energy per Day
Total fat of which:	**No more than** 35%
Saturated fatty acids	11%
Monounsaturated fatty acids	13%
Polyunsaturated fatty acids	6.5%
Trans fatty acids	No more than 2%

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 – Food Preparation and Nutrition – Energy

1. Energy		
1	Energy	Energy is essential for life, and is required to fuel many different body processes, growth and activities.
2	Energy	Keeps the heart beating; it keeps the organs functioning; it maintains body temperature; and muscle contraction.
3	Energy from food	Energy intake is measured in joules (J) or kilojoules (kJ), but many people are more familiar with Calories (kcal).
4	Energy from food	•Different macronutrients, and alcohol, provide different amounts of energy.
5	KJ / MJ / Kcal	1 kilojoule (kJ) = 1,000 joules 1 megajoule (MJ) = 1,000,000 joules 1 kilocalorie (kcal) = 1,000 calories **To convert from one unit to another: 1 kcal = 4.184 kJ**
6	Differing energy requirements	Age; gender; body size; level of activity; genes. The figures determined are known as Estimated Average Requirements (EAR) for energy.

2. Over and underweight		
1	Overweight / obesity	People who are obese are more likely to suffer from coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, gall stones, arthritis, high blood pressure and some types of cancers, i.e. colon, breast, kidney and stomach.
2	Underweight	Being underweight is also linked with health problems, such as osteoporosis (low bone mass), infertility (difficulty to conceive) and even heart failure.

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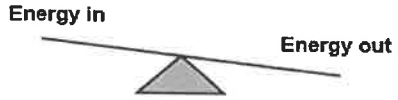
3. Activity Recommendations (minimums)		
1	Pre-schoolers (3 to 4 years)	180 minutes (3 hours) spread throughout the day, including at least 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity
2	Children and young people (5-18 years)	At least 60 minutes of physical activity every day and engage in a variety of types and intensities of physical activity across the week.
3	Adults (19-64 years):	At least 150 minutes each week (moderate intensity) or have 75 minutes of vigorous activity a week and do muscle strengthening activities on two days or more each week.

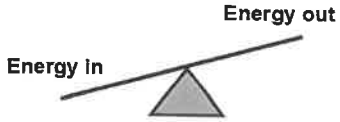
4. Physical Activity		
1	Physical activity	Physical activity should be an important part of our daily energy expenditure.
2	Physical activity Inactivity	Over time, sedentary behaviour can lead to weight gain and obesity, which can increase the risk of developing chronic diseases in adulthood.
3	Inactivity	1/4 women & 1/5 men are classified as inactive (<30 mins per week).
4	Activity can…	help to manage the balance between energy in and energy out, to maintain a healthy weight;
5	Activity can…	improve heart health and strengthen muscles and bones;
6	Activity can…	improve sleep, relieve stress and lift mood.

Diagram A – Weight Loss



Energy out > Energy in = Weight loss

Diagram B – Weight Gain



Energy In > Energy out = Weight gain

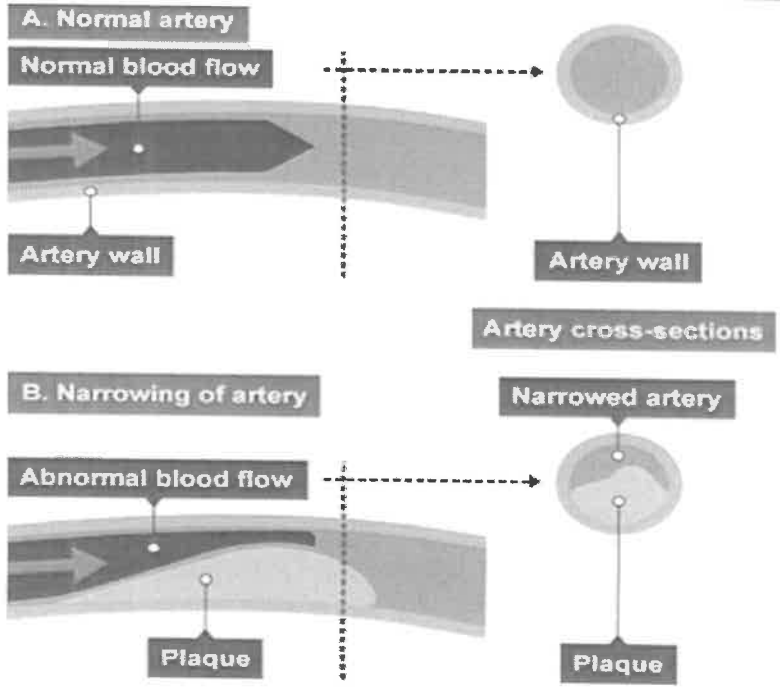
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 – Food Preparation and Nutrition – Cooking with Fats

Cooking with fat	
Aeration & Creaming	Is where air is trapped in a mixture. Example: (making a cake) the fat and sugar are creamed together, trapping air (aeration) the mixture becomes paler. An air-in-fat foam is formed. During baking: trapped air expands, and the cake rises.
Shortening	Is where fat coats the flour particles, preventing absorption of water resulting in a crumbly mixture. Example: Shortbread making
Glazing	Is a cooking technique that uses fat to create a glossy, flavourful coating on the surface of a dish.
Plasticity	Is the ability of a solid fat to soften over a range of temperatures. Fats to not melt at fixed temperatures.
Emulsifiers	This is a substance that will allow two unmixable liquids to be held together. Tiny droplets of one will be spread throughout the second liquid. This forms an **emulsion.**

3. Method of transferring heat to food and the scientific procedure		Example of cooking method
Conduction	Is when heat travels through solid materials such as metals and food.	Frying (Sausages) Roasting
Convection	is when heat travels through air or water	Boiling/Simmering/Poaching (Egg)
Radiation	Is when heat rays directly heat and cook food.	Grilling (Bacon) BBQ

How to reduce fat intake
Compare food labels and choose lower fat options.
Grill, poach, steam or bake instead of roast or fry.
Trim excess fat (rind) and skin.
Include more vegetables in meat dishes to make portions to go further.
Choose leaner cuts of meat or lower % fat mince for example

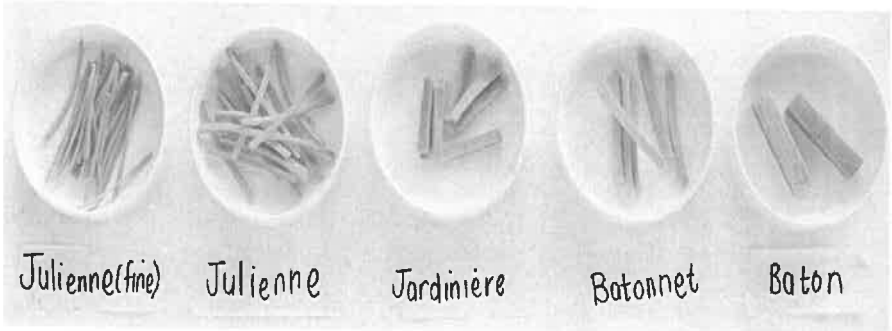
Buildup of artery walls



Huish Episcopi Academy – Food & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser – Core Knowledge – Food Preparation Skills

1. Food Preparation Skills		
1	Knife Skills	Bridge hold and claw grip are two techniques for holding and cutting fruit and vegetables when chopping and slicing.
2	Vegetables cuts	Julienne, Brunoise, Macedoine, Jardimiere – other examples see image below.
3	Aesthetics	The art of making food look good or attractive, for example by using garnishes on savoury dishes or decorations on sweet dishes.
4	Chopping Boards	Different coloured chopping boards are used for different preparation task

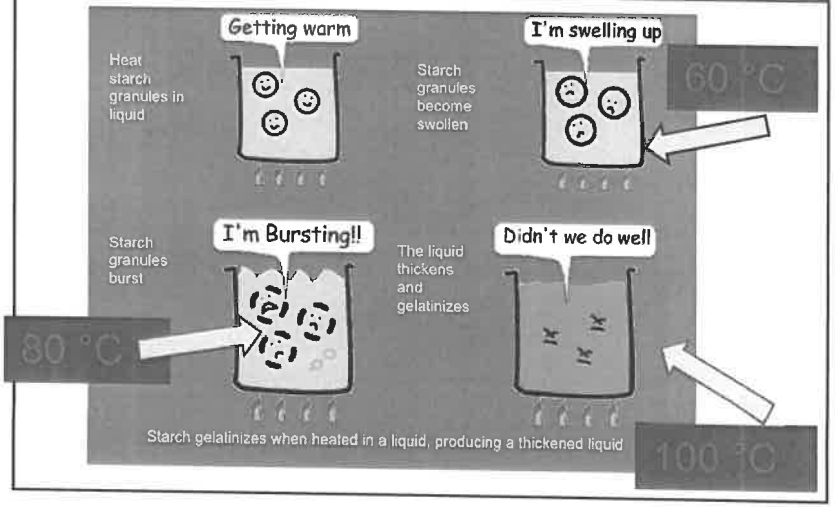
Diagram A - Vegetable Cuts



1. Food and Preparation Skills		
1	Food Spoilage	Is when food loses quality and becomes inedible.
2	Water Based methods using the hob	Boiling, steaming, poaching, simmering, blanching.
3	Dry heat and fat based methods using the hob	Dry-frying, shallow frying, stir frying,
4	Using the oven	Baking, Roasting, Casseroles and tagines, Braising,
5	Using the grill	Grilling under heat, grilling over heat, barbecuing
6	Skewer	Is a long metal or wooden pin used to secure food on during cooking. It is used to hold together pieces of food.
7	Starch based sauce stages.	Take note of what happens at each temperature. Diagram C.

Diagram B – Prevent Cross Contamination

Diagram C - Gelatinisation



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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Business GCSE Knowledge Organiser – Theme 1 Unit 3

Theme 1.3 Putting a business idea into practice			
Key word	**Definition**	**Key word**	**Definition**
Market share	The proportion of sales in a market that are taken by one business	Insolvent	A business that is unable to pay its debts and/or owes more money than it is owed
Profit	The amount of revenue left over once costs have been deducted	Trade credit	A credit arrangement that is offered only to businesses by suppliers
Social objectives	Likely to be non-financial, such as to reduce the carbon emissions of a business or improve the quality of life for a local community	Overdraft	A facility offered by a bank that allows an account holder to borrow money at short notice
Income statement	A financial statement showing the amount of money earned and spent in a particular period and resulting profit and loss	Asset	Any item of value that a business owns, such as its machinery or premises
Credit	The amount of money that a financial institution or supplier will allow a business to use, which it must pay back in the future at an agreed time	Venture capital	Money to invest in a business is sourced from individuals, or groups of people, who wish to invest their own money into new businesses
Stakeholder	Anyone who has an interest in the activities of a business, such as its workers, its suppliers, the local community an the government	Return on investment	The amount of money that an investor gets back in return for investing a business
Break-even point	The point where revenue received meets all of the costs of the business	Shareholders	Investors who are part-owners of a company
Trade credit	A credit arrangement that is offered only to businesses by suppliers	Share capital	Money to invest in a business is raised by the business issuing shares that it then sells to those who wish to invest in the company
Overheads	Fixed costs that come from running an office, shop or factory, which are not affected by the number of specific products or services that are sold	Retained profit	Money that a business keeps, rather than paying out to its shareholders

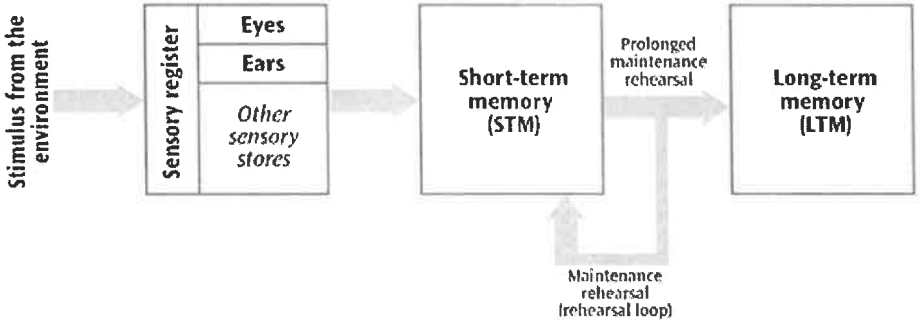
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Psychology Knowledge Organiser – Memory

Memory Topic Terms		
1	Capacity	A measure of how much information can be stored.
2	Cognition	All mental processes that are as a result of our senses E.g thinking, planning, problem solving, perception.
3	Context	The surroundings for an event, thought or memory which enable these things to be more fully understood and may act as a cue to recall. E.g The room we are are in is part of our context.
4	Culture	The way of life, especially the customs, beliefs and behaviours of a particular community of people at a particular time. (E.g. language, dress, religion, music)
5	Duration	How long information can be stored in the memory.
6	Effort after meaning	Making sense of something unfamiliar by changing it into more familiar terms. (Linked to Bartlett's Theory)
7	Encoding	Information taken into the memory is changed into a form that can be stored and later recalled.
8	Episodic Memory	Recollections of personal experiences or events (may include feelings as well as recall of what took place).v
9	Expectation	Beliefs or feelings about what it is that we will experience. Expectation can affect our memories.
10	False memories	Remembering something that has never happened but feels as if it did ***(NOTE – this is different from a reconstructed memory)***

Memory Topic Terms		
11	Long Term Memory Store (LTM)	Memory store that has a very large capacity and holds information for a lengthy period of time.
12	Primacy effect	When more of the **first** information received is remembered than later information.
13	Recency effect	When more of the **last** information received is recalled than earlier information.
14	Recall	To bring information or past experiences back into one's mind (similar to 'retrieval').
15	Recognition	By retrieving a memory, you are able to identify something or someone, previously known to you in some way.
16	Reconstructive memory	Changing or filling in gaps in our recollection of experiences or information so that it makes more sense to us.
17	Semantic memory	Recollections of **general knowledge (facts / meanings)** rather than personal experiences or events.
18	Sensory Store	Memory store for information received from the senses. Has a very large capacity but holds information for a very short period of time.
19	Serial position effect	The tendency for the recall of words at both the beginning and end of a list to be better than the recall of those in the middle.
20	Short Term Memory (STM)	Memory store that has a capacity of approximately seven pieces of information and in which information is held for a limited period of time (about 30 seconds)
21	Storage	Holding information in the memory system for use at some point in the future.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Psychology Knowledge Organiser – Memory

The Multi Store Model of Memory



Store	Sensory	STM	LTM
Duration	Less than 1 second	Up to 30 seconds	Up to a lifetime
Capacity	Large	5-9 Chunks	Possibly infinite
Encoding	All senses	Mainly acoustic	Semantic

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Psychology Knowledge Organiser – Research Methods

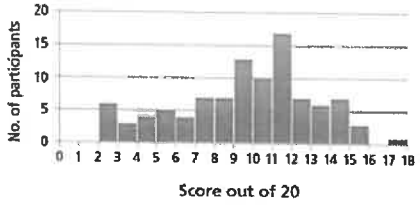
Research Methods Terms		
1	Alternative hypothesis	A prediction that a relationship between two variables will be found. It is the "alternative" to the "null hypothesis"
2	Bar chart	A type of graph that is used to display data that has separate categories. Numerical values are represented by the height or length of lines or rectangles. (There is a gap between bars).
3	Case study	An in-depth investigation of an individual, group, organisation or specific situation.
4	Categories of behaviour	Clearly defined, specific actions that can be observed and recorded as examples of the target behaviour during an observation. E.g. "kicking" is a category of aggressive behaviour.
5	Conditions	To investigate the effect of an independent variable (IV) on the dependent variable (DV), participants take part in different trials/situations called conditions. Participants in each situation will experience a different part of the IV.
6	Correlational relationship	A connection or association between variables. This does not mean there is also cause and effect. When two variables are correlated, it only means that as one variable changes, so does the other.
7	Counterbalancing	Used in **repeated measures** design to limit order effects. Half of the participants take part in the conditions in one order (A followed by B) while the other half take part in them in the opposite order (B followed by A).
8	Dependent variable (DV)	The thing that will be measured by a researcher to see if changing the IV has had any effect.
9	Ecological validity	The results of the investigation can be said to apply to real-life behaviour; they are an accurate account of behaviour in the real world.
10	Ethical issues	Concerns about what is morally right and best for participants when researchers are carrying out research. The British Psychological Society (BPS) provide guidelines for researchers.
11	Experimental design	How the participants are organised. E.g Independent Groups / Repeated Measures
12	Extraneous variable (EV)	A variable that is not the IV but that might affect the DV. If EVs are not controlled, the researcher cannot be certain what caused any change that occurs in the DV.
13	Field experiment	An experiment that is carried out in a natural/real life environment.
14	Frequency table	A type of table that is used to display data to show how often something occurs.
15	Histogram	A type of graph which represents the frequency of groups of continuous data (E.g. ages 11-18 in a school) There are no gaps between the bars and they are arranged in numerical order.
16	Inter-observer reliability	The extent to which the record sheets of two or more people carrying out an observation, match one another.
17	Laboratory experiment	An experiment that is carried out in an unnatural, controlled environment.
18	Natural experiment	Research carried out into the effect that a change (IV) has upon something (DV). However, the change has not been arranged by a researcher. E.g. the effects of lockdown on learning.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 10 Psychology Knowledge Organiser – Research Methods

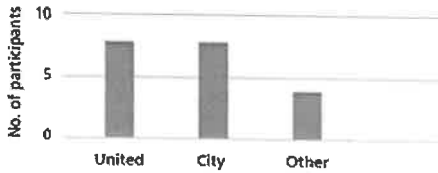
19	Normal distrib ution	A symmetrical arrangement of data in which the majority of values are grouped in the centre (looks like a bell shape).The mean, median and mode all fall in the centre of the curve.
20	Null hypothesis	A prediction that there is **no** relationship between variables.
21	Observation st udy	An investigative method where researchers collect data about people's behaviour by watching them and recording what they see.
22	Qualitative data	Data that is descriptive and non-numerical, eg verbal or written answers to interview questions.
23	Quantitative data	Data that is numerical, such as totals or tallies of observed behaviour categories.
24	Questionnaire	A set of questions about a topic that is given to participants in order to gather information/data.
25	Randomisation	Using chance (eg tossing a coin) to decide order in an investigation.
26	Random sample	People who are members of the target population who all have the same probability of being selected.
27	Range	The difference between the smallest and largest values in a set of data.
28	Ratio	The relationship between two or more amounts; shows how big or small one is when compared to another. E.g if there are 10 girls and 5 boys in a class the ration of girls to boys is 2:1
29	Sample	A small group of people taken from the target population and who are used by the researchers in their investigation.
30	Standard form (scientific notation)	A way of writing very big or very small numbers by expressing them as a multiple of powers of 10.

31	Standardised procedures	When carrying out a study, the same method and set of instructions are used for all of the participants in a condition.
32	Stratified sample	People are selected in similar amounts from a number of subgroups within the target population (E.g. age / sex / postcodes)
33	Target population	The large group of people the researcher wants to study and from which the sample is selected.

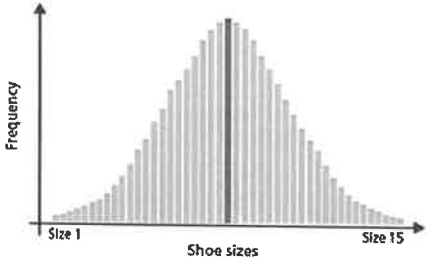
Histogram showing the score from 100 participants when throwing 20 balls in a bucket in front of an audience.



Bar chart to show the number of people who support Manchester United, Manchester City or a different football team



A normal distribution showing the shoe sizes of 2,000 men in the UK. The red line shows the mean, median and mode.



1.3 Computer Networks, Connections and Protocols		
1	LAN (Local Area Network)	A network in a small area like a school or home.
2	WAN (Wide Area Network)	A network over a large area, like the internet.
3	PAN (Personal Area Network)	A small network around a person, e.g. Bluetooth devices.
4	Star Topology	All devices connect to a central hub/switch.
5	Mesh Topology	Devices connect directly to many others, improving reliability.
6	Wired (Ethernet)	Uses cables for fast and secure connections.
7	Wireless (Wi-Fi)	Uses radio waves, more flexible but less secure.
8	TCP/IP	Rules for sending data across networks.
9	HTTP/HTTPS	Used for accessing websites (HTTPS is secure).
10	FTP	Transfers files between computers.
11	POP/IMAP/SMTP	Used for sending and receiving emails.
12	Packet Switching	Data is split into packets and sent across the network.
13	DNS (Domain Name System)	Translates website names (like google.com) into IP addresses.
14	Hosting	Websites are stored on servers so they can be accessed online.
15	Cloud Storage	Saving files online instead of on a local device.

1.4 Network security		
1	Malware	Malicious software like viruses or spyware.
2	Phishing	Fake emails or messages to steal personal info.
3	Brute Force Attack	Trying many passwords to gain access.
4	Denial of Service (DoS)	Overloading a system to make it crash.
5	Data Interception	Data is stolen while being sent.
6	Firewall	Blocks unauthorised access.
7	Anti-malware Software	Detects and removes harmful software.
8	Encryption	Scrambles data so only authorised users can read it.
9	User Access Levels	Limits what users can do on a system.
10	Strong Passwords	Harder to guess, improves security.
11	Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)	Adds an extra step to login.
12	Penetration Testing	Simulating attacks to find weaknesses in a system.
13	Network Forensics	Investigating network activity to find out what happened during an attack.

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A	Component 1 Human Lifespan Development	
1	Lifestyle choices	Include food, drink, exercise, smoking, drinking, drugs.
2	**Physiological**	Relating to the way in which a living body part functions.
3	Inclusion	The action of including within a group or structure.
4	Exclusion	The process of being left out.
5	Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different groups of people, e.g. on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.

B	Component 1 Human Lifespan Development	
1	Bullying	Seek to harm, intimidate, or coerce
2	**Cultural**	Relating to the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a society.
3	Gender roles	Behaviour considered to be appropriate to a particular gender.
4	Gender identity	A person's innate sense of their gender.
5	Sexual orientation	Feelings in relation to a sexual partners.

C	Component 1 Human Lifespan Development	
1	Race	Based on physical attributes or traits, categorising people.
2	**Environmental**	Space and location affecting health and wellbeing.
3	Pollution	Air, water, land and noise pollution can have affect on development.
4	**Economic**	Amount of money affecting access to services and support.
5	Employment	Affects skill levels, money to spend and self-esteem.

D	Component 1 Human Lifespan Development	
1	Health and wellbeing	Events causing changes to the body, physical or mental health or mobility.
2	Life events	Something that happens to people as they move through life.
3	Expected	Life events that you know will happen.
4	Unexpected	Life events that happen without warning.
5	Sickle cell disease	Inherited disorder causing red blood cells to be abnormally shaped

E	Component 1 Human Lifespan Development	
1	Ill health	A disease or period of sickness that affects the body or mind.
2	Parenthood	the state of being a parent and the responsibilities involved.
3	Bereavement	Loss of a loved one due to their death.
4	Cystic fibrosis	genetic condition that causes the body to produce thick, sticky mucus that blocks the lungs and digestive system
5	Muscular dystrophy	rare, genetic conditions that cause progressive muscle weakness and wasting

F	Component 1 Human Lifespan Development	
1	Redundancy	Loss of job due to company re-structure.
2	Imprisonment	Loss of freedom as a result of wrong-doing.
3	Divorce	the legal dissolution of a marriage by a court or other competent body
4	Marfan syndrome	genetic disorder that affects the body's connective tissues
5	Huntingdon's disease	inherited, progressive brain disorder that causes involuntary, jerky movements, cognitive decline, and mental health problems

G	Component 1 Human Lifespan Development	
1	Emotional intelligence	the capacity to be aware of, control, and express one's emotions
2	Disposition	a person's inherent qualities of mind and character
3	Character traits	Describe a person and whether they are positive or negative.
4	Encouragement	the action of giving someone support, confidence, or hope
5	Advice	guidance or recommendations offered with regard to future action