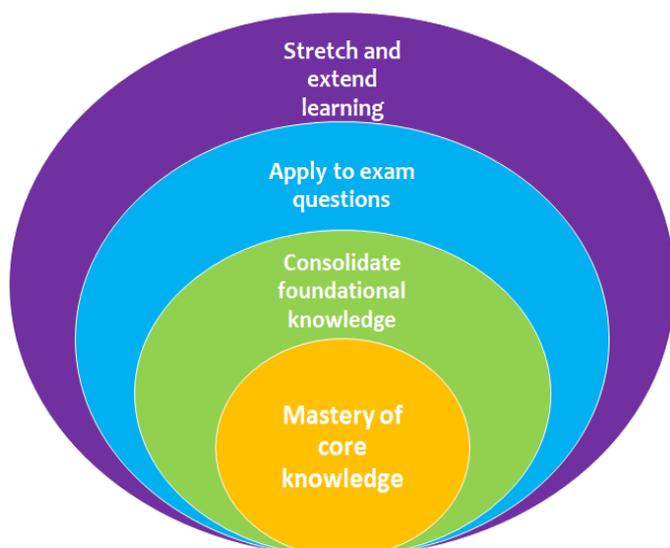




Ark Acton  
Academy

**Year 10  
Knowledge  
Booklet  
Spring 2023**

# What does great independent studying look like?



## **1. Use self quizzing to master core knowledge.**

Give yourself frequent opportunities to practise recalling the core knowledge - this knowledge must be automatic to make rapid progress.

## **2. Consolidate foundational knowledge.**

Use online platforms and revision guides to check you know how this core knowledge fits into a bigger picture. You will receive rewards via assemblies to celebrate how frequently you use these platforms.

- A. [www.hegartymaths.com](http://www.hegartymaths.com): KS3 & KS4 maths
- B. [www.senecalearning.com](http://www.senecalearning.com): English, history, geography, religious studies, music, KS3 science
- C. [www.my-gcescience.com](http://www.my-gcescience.com): KS4 biology, physics, chemistry
- D. <https://uk.language-gym.com>: French and Spanish
- E. [www.groklearning.com](http://www.groklearning.com): computer science
- F. [www.quizlet.com](http://www.quizlet.com): all subjects

## **3. Apply your knowledge to practice exam questions**

See your teacher to receive sample exam questions.

## **4. Stretch and extend your learning.**

Independently research the topics you are interested in and read widely around your favourite subjects. The below platforms will help:

- a. [www.startprofile.com](http://www.startprofile.com): careers
- b. [www.thisislanguag.com](http://www.thisislanguag.com): French and Spanish
- c. [www.digitaltheatreplus.com](http://www.digitaltheatreplus.com): access to live theatre
- d. <https://www.newscientist.com/>: news and developments in science
- e. <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection>: British museum online collection [history, geography and RS].

## **5. Read widely for pleasure: [www.sora.com](http://www.sora.com)**

## **How to use this booklet for self-quizzing**

Self-quizzing is a powerful strategy to get knowledge stuck in your long-term memory. And it's so simple to do!

Watch this video to learn how to self quiz: <https://tinyurl.com/AGFSIL>

How should I self-quiz?

1. Look at no more than 10 terms at a time.
  2. Read the terms and say them over and over again in your head (**without speaking aloud**) for 2-3minutes.
  3. Cover the terms on the following pages with an exercise book, **with a black pen**, write down as many terms and definitions as you remember.
  4. **With a green pen**, uncover the terms and check you have correctly spelled and defined each term. Refine your spelling and definition in blue.
  5. Spend 2-3 minutes reading the terms again and saying them in your head.
  6. Fold your piece of paper so you cannot see the first round of quizzing, cover the terms and write down as many terms and definitions as you remember.
  7. **With a green pen**, uncover the terms and check you have correctly spelled and defined each term. Refine your spelling and definition in blue.
  8. Repeat this process until you can correctly spell and define each term.
- **If you run out of space in your quizzing book, you should use lined paper to complete your self quizzing.**
  - You will be asked to place your quizzing on your desk to show your teacher on the day it is due.

To space your quizzing out to maximise retention of knowledge, change subjects after 40minutes.

# Organising your self-quizzing book

**Date of work completion**

**Date when work is due:**

**Subject**

Maths

Work Completed: 29/3/20  
 Work Due: 19/4/21

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**Attempt 1**

Types of transformation: reflection, rotation, enlargement, translation

Reflection = mirror image, on opposite side of line, without changing size

Enlarge = make bigger or smaller

Rotation = turn around a point, without changing size

Translate = move? Change position of a shape, without change of size.

Rotation = ~~move~~<sup>turn</sup> around a point, without changing size

translation = change of position, without changing size

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**Attempt 2**

Types of transformation: reflection, enlargement, rotation, translation

Reflection = mirror image opposite side of ~~line~~<sup>across</sup> a line, without changing size.

Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.

Rotation = ~~turn~~<sup>turn</sup> around a point, no change of size.

translation = ~~move~~<sup>change position</sup>, without change of size. \*

Rotation = turn around a point, no change in size

Translation = change of position, no change in size

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**Attempt 3**

Types of transformation: reflection, enlargement, rotation, translation

Reflection = mirror image opposite side ~~of~~<sup>across</sup> a line, without changing size

Enlargement, making bigger or smaller.

Rotation = turn around a point, no change in size

Translation = change of position, no change of size.

Types of transformation: rotation, reflection, enlargement, translation

Rotation = ~~turn~~<sup>turn</sup> around a point, ~~change~~<sup>no change</sup> in size

Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.

Reflection = mirror image, opposite side of line, no change in size.

Translation = change of position, no change of size.

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Types of transformation: rotation, translation, enlargement, reflection

Rotation = turn around a point, change in size

Translation = change of position. No change in size.

Reflection = mirror image on opposite side of line, no size change.

Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.

# English

## Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
<b>Hamartia</b>	For their downfall: Macbeth's is his ambition.	<b>Duplicitous</b>	Shakespeare presents Macbeth and Lady Macbeth as _____ characters when they pretend to welcome King Duncan into their home but have decided to murder him.
<b>Soliloquy</b>	When Shakespeare gives Macbeth or Lady Macbeth a _____, the audience know that truths will be revealed because there are no other characters on stage to hear them speak.	<b>Transgressive</b>	The murder of King Duncan, Banquo and Macduff's family are all _____ acts because they cross moral boundaries.
<b>Foil</b>	Banquo and Macduff are minor characters who are used by Shakespeare as a _____ because they are loyal soldiers; their moral goodness highlights Macbeth's corrupt soul.	<b>Impressionable</b>	Shakespeare portrays Macbeth as an _____ character when he does not question the witches' prophecy and allows himself to be manipulated by his wife into murdering King Duncan.
<b>Paradox</b>	The witches use _____ to highlight the chaos they will happen as the natural order is broken.	<b>Divine Right of Kings</b>	The Jacobean audience would have believed in _____; a belief that the king is chosen by God and has a direct connection to God.
<b>Regicide</b>	Macbeth carries out _____ in order to gain power even though he knows the consequence is eternal damnation.	<b>The Gunpowder Plot</b>	Shakespeare wrote this play in response to _____ where a group of Catholics led by Guy Fawkes tried to kill James I by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.
Block C		Block D:	
<b>Fair is foul, and foul is fair</b>	The witches' opening line establishing the world is about to be turned upside down.	<b>Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood / Clean from my hand?</b>	After Macbeth kills King Duncan, he is overcome with guilt and recognises his life is now changed forever.
<b>Like valour's minion carved out his passage</b>	At the start of the play, other characters speak of Macbeth's bravery on the battlefield when the Norwegian army is beaten.	<b>Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown, / And put a barren sceptre in my gripe</b>	Despite Macbeth becoming king, he is not satisfied because he is heirless and reflects on the witches' prophecy that Banquo's son, Fleance, will become king in the future.

<p><b>Art not without ambition, but without / The illness should attend it</b></p>	<p>Lady Macbeth recognises her husband's desire to be king but does not believe he has the ruthlessness to kill King Duncan.</p>	<p><b>O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!</b></p>	<p>Macbeth becomes increasingly paranoid and stressed when he is crowned king, worrying that his actions will be exposed.</p>
<p><b>Block E</b></p>		<p><b>Block F</b></p>	
<p><b>unsex me here, / And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full / Of direst cruelty!</b></p>	<p>Lady Macbeth wants her femininity stripped away from her and be replaced by more powerful masculine traits.</p>	<p><b>Never shake / Thy gory locks at me</b></p>	<p>After Macbeth orders the murder of Banquo, the other characters witness his mental decline as he calls out to Banquo's ghost at the banquet.</p>
<p><b>look like the innocent flower, / But be the serpent under't</b></p>	<p>Lady Macbeth advises her husband to pretend to be a loyal subject to the king and hide their evil, traitorous thoughts.</p>	<p><b>Are you a man?</b></p>	<p>Lady Macbeth is shocked by her husband's behaviour in front of their guests and questions his masculinity.</p>

# Mathematics

## Spring Knowledge

### Higher:

Block A		Block B	
Equation	A mathematical statement equating two expressions.	Basic angle rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>90^\circ</math>: quarter turn (right angle), <math>180^\circ</math>: half turn, <math>360^\circ</math>: full turn</li> <li>• <u>Interior angles in a triangle sum to <math>180^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles in a quadrilateral sum to <math>360^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles (at a point) on a straight line sum to <math>180^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles at a point sum to <math>360^\circ</math>.</u></li> </ul> <p>Vertically opposite (opposite sides of a vertex) <u>angles are equal.</u></p>
Formula	A mathematical relationship or rule expressed in symbols.	Angles in parallel lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Co-interior angles sum to <math>180^\circ</math>.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Same region, same side of transversal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Corresponding angles are equal.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Different region, same side of transversal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Alternate angles are equal.</u> Same region, different side of transversal.</li> </ul>
Inequality	A mathematical statement indicating two expressions are not equal.	Polygons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Regular polygon:</u> when all sides in the shape are congruent and equal angles</li> <li>• <u>Irregular polygon:</u> when sides and angles are not equal.</li> <li>• <u>Interior angles:</u> angles inside the shape</li> <li>• <u>Exterior angles:</u> angles outside the shape</li> </ul>
Substitute	Replace; tells you to replace the variable(s) with a value.	Pythagoras & trigonometry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Hypotenuse:</u> this is the longest length</li> <li>• <u>Trigonometry functions:</u> sin, cos, tan</li> </ul>

Solve	Find a solution to; tells you to find the value of the missing variable(s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>90^\circ</math>: quarter turn (right angle), <math>180^\circ</math>: half turn, <math>360^\circ</math>: full turn</li> <li>• <u>Interior angles in a triangle sum to <math>180^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles in a quadrilateral sum to <math>360^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles (at a point) on a straight line sum to <math>180^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles at a point sum to <math>360^\circ</math>.</u></li> </ul> <p>Vertically <u>opposite</u> (opposite sides of a vertex) <u>angles are equal.</u></p>
Rearrange	Make a different variable the subject of the equation; tells you to use inverse operations to isolate the needed variable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Co-interior angles sum to <math>180^\circ</math>.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Same region, same side of transversal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Corresponding angles are equal.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Different region, same side of transversal.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Alternate angles are equal.</u> Same region, different side of transversal.</li> </ul>

**Block C**

Real life time graphs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Speed</u>: the rate at which something or someone is moving</li> <li>• <u>Distance</u>: the length of the space between two points</li> <li>• <u>Distance time graph</u></li> <li>• <u>Acceleration</u>: the rate of change of velocity per unit of time</li> <li>• <u>Velocity</u>: the speed of something in a given direction</li> </ul> <p><u>Velocity time graph</u></p>
Linear graphs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Midpoint</u>: a point somewhere in the middle</li> <li>• <u>Coordinates</u>: specific location on the graph</li> <li>• <u>Gradient</u>: the steepness of the line</li> <li>• <u>Straight line graphs</u></li> </ul>

Foundation:

Block A		Block B	
Equation	A mathematical statement equating two expressions.	Term-to-term rule	The calculation needed to get from one term to the next in a sequence.

Formula	A mathematical relationship or rule expressed in symbols.	Position-to-term rule / $n^{\text{th}}$ term	An expression relating a term in a sequence to its position in that sequence.
Inequality	A mathematical statement indicating two expressions are not equal.	Arithmetic sequence	A sequence in which the term-to-term rule is additive (+/-) – a common difference.
Substitute	Replace; tells you to replace the variable(s) with a value.	Geometric sequence	A sequence in which the term-to-term rule is multiplicative (x) – a common ratio.
Solve	Find a solution to; tells you to find the value of the missing variable(s).	Quadratic sequence	A sequence in which the terms relate to the square numbers ( $n^2$ ) and the $n^{\text{th}}$ term is therefore quadratic.
Rearrange	Make a different variable the subject of the equation; tells you to use inverse operations to isolate the needed variable.	Term-to-term rule	The calculation needed to get from one term to the next in a sequence.

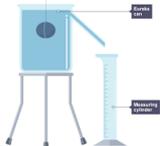
**Block C**

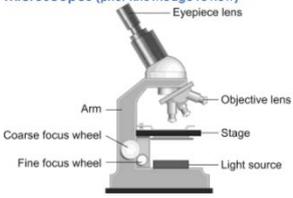
Basic angle rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>90^\circ</math>: quarter turn (right angle), <math>180^\circ</math>: half turn, <math>360^\circ</math>: full turn</li> <li>• <u>Interior angles in a triangle sum to <math>180^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles in a quadrilateral sum to <math>360^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles (at a point) on a straight line sum to <math>180^\circ</math>.</u></li> <li>• <u>Angles at a point sum to <math>360^\circ</math>.</u></li> </ul> <p>Vertically <u>opposite</u> (opposite sides of a vertex) <u>angles are equal</u>.</p>
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# Science

## Spring Knowledge

### Spring Knowledge

Biology		Chemistry		Physics	
Adaptations of the alveoli and villi	Large surface area Thin walls	Reduction	The reaction when oxygen is removed from a substance When a substance gains electrons  e.g. $Mg^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Mg$	5 Energy Stores	Kinetic energy, nuclear energy, chemical energy, elastic potential energy and gravitational potential energy
Left ventricle thicker than right	From the left ventricle blood is pumped around the whole body. From the right it is just to the lungs	Oxidation	The reaction when oxygen is added to a substance When a substance loses electrons $Mg \rightarrow Mg^{2+} + 2e^{-}$	How to determine the density of an irregular solid	Measure its mass and displacement of liquid using a eureka can 
Route of blood through the body	Aorta --> body --> vena cava --> right side of heart --> pulmonary artery --> lungs --> pulmonary vein ----> left side of heart -->	Reactivity	How likely a substance is to lose or gain electrons.	Gas pressure	Caused by collisions of particles with the walls of a container
Uses of energy transferred via respiration	a. Synthesis of new molecules b. Active transport c. Keeping warm (in mammals and birds) d. Movement (in animals)	Displacement reaction	When a more reactive element replaces a less reactive element in a compound	Ways of energy transfer	heating, mechanically, by waves or by radiation
Metabolism	The sum of all of the reactions in a cell or body	Heating with carbon	Method used to extract metals less reactive than carbon	Specific heat capacity	amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of the substance by one degree Celsius
The balanced symbol equation for aerobic	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$	Electrolysis	Method used to extract metals more reactive than carbon	extension of a spring	The difference between its original length and its new

respiration is					stretched length
Anaerobic respiration in plant and yeast cells is represented by the equation:	glucose → ethanol + carbon dioxide	Phytomining	A process where plants take up metal ions and are burned to collect metal from low grade ores	Power	Rate at which energy is transferred or the rate at which work is done
Palisade mesophyll adaptations for carrying out photosynthesis	contains many palisade cells which contain many chloroplasts	Bioleaching	A process where bacteria ingest metal compound and leach it out in order for it to be purified	Conservation of energy	Energy can be transferred usefully, stored or dissipated, but cannot be created or destroyed
Spongy mesophyll adaptations for diffusion of gases	† contains air spaces between cells	Half equation	A reaction which shows the movement of electrons e.g. $Al^{3+} + 3e^{-} \rightarrow Al$	Efficiency	A measure of the proportion of useful energy transferred.
Parts of a microscope		Compound	A substance made when two or more elements are chemically bonded together	Renewable energy sources	Energy sources that can be replenished as they are used e.g. solar power.
Translocation	The movement of food molecules through phloem tissue	Molten	A substance which has been melted, a liquid	The main energy sources	fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas), nuclear fuel, bio-fuel, wind, hydroelectricity, geothermal, the tides, the Sun and water waves.
Transpiration	the process of water moving through a plant and its evaporation from parts such as through the stomata on the underside of leaves.	Dissolved	Mixed with a solvent e.g. salt solution is salt and water	Negative impacts of the use of non-renewable energy sources	Global warming and acid rain
A limiting factor of photosynthesis	something that, when in limited supply, stops the maximum rate of photosynthesis	Cathode	The negative electrode in electrolysis. Attracts the metals	Work	The transfer of energy by a force
Limiting factors	Temperature, light intensity, carbon dioxide concentration, and the amount of	Anode	The positive electrode in electrolysis. Attracts the non-metals	$P_1V_1 =$	$P_2V_2$

	chlorophyll affect the rate of photosynthesis				
Independent and dependent variable for rate of photosynthesis	Independent: Distance between lamp and pondweed/light intensity Dependent: Number of bubbles produced per minute (rate of photosynthesis)	Electrolyte	A liquid containing free-moving ions which is broken down by passing an electric current in the process of electrolysis	The gravitational field strength on earth	10 N/kg

# Geography

## Spring Knowledge

<b>Block A</b>		<b>Block B</b>	
<b>Temperate</b>	Mild or gentle. A temperate climate has temperatures between 0-30°C and plenty of rainfall.	<b>Appropriate Technology</b>	Technology suited to the needs of local people that combines materials and is environmentally friendly.
<b>Biosphere</b>	The region on the Earth's Surface & Atmosphere occupied by all living things.	<b>Diurnal</b>	The range between day and night temperatures. <b>B</b>
<b>Endemic</b>	Species of animals & plants that can only be found in specific parts of the world.	<b>Tap Roots</b>	Deep roots that extend underground in search of water.
<b>Slash &amp; Burn</b>	A type of deforestation. Trees are cut down and then burned to clear the area.	<b>Monoculture</b>	The farming of a single of crop.
<b>Carbon Sink</b>	Where forests and oceans sequester (absorb) Carbon Dioxide from the atmosphere.	<b>Dormant</b>	Sleeping/Hibernating for periods of time to conserve energy.
<b>Block C</b>		<b>Block D:</b>	
<b>Migration</b>	People moving from one place to another or one country to another.	<b>Dereliction</b>	Where buildings are left unused or unoccupied.
<b>Inequality</b>	The unfair difference between groups of people in society, when some have more wealth, status or opportunities than others.	<b>Regeneration</b>	A city tries to change its appearance or reputation through new building constructions.
<b>Deprivation</b>	The reality of not having something that you need, like enough food, and home: it is the process that causes this.	<b>Integrated Transport System</b>	A system that links different types of transportation to give commuters access to the whole city.
<b>Greenfield Site</b>	Land that hasn't been built on before, often used for farming or left naturally.	<b>Informal Work</b>	Self-employed or temporary work, which provides a small wage and limited health regulations.
<b>Brownfield Site</b>	Land that has been previously built on. The buildings may still be standing or demolished.	<b>Urban Sprawl</b>	The process of a city growing and spreading out, taking over surrounding greenfield land.

# History

## Spring Knowledge

Block A: Origins of the Cold War		Block B: Origins of the Cold War	
<b>Communism</b>	An ideology where all industry and business are state-owned. The state is run by one (Communist) party. <b>(USSR)</b>	<b>Berlin Blockade and Airlift</b>	Soviet response to the creation of the West German state by blocking off rail, road and canal traffic in June 1948.
<b>Capitalism</b>	An ideology where voters can choose from several political parties. Businesses and industry can be privately owned. <b>(USA)</b>	<b>May 1949</b>	The formal division of Germany into the Federal Republic of Germany, <b>FRG</b> (France, UK, USA) and the German Democratic Republic, <b>GDR</b> (Soviet Union)
<b>USSR (The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)</b>	A federation from 1922-91 of 15 socialist states including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belorussia (Belarus), Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya (Kyrgyzstan), Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia (Moldova), Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.	<b>NATO, 1949</b>	A military alliance set up after the Berlin Blockade to prevent soviet expansion.
<b>Satellite states</b>	A country under the influence or control of another state. E.g. USSR controlling Poland, Hungary or Romania	<b>Warsaw Pact, 1955</b>	A military alliance of eight nations designed to counter the threat of NATO.
<b>The Truman Doctrine, 1947</b>	Truman's policy of containment to stop communism spreading by giving aid to countries such as Greece.	<b>Causes of Hungarian Uprising, 1956</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hungary did not have fair trading terms with the USSR as it was a satellite state</li> <li>2. Stalin's death in 1953 meant people wanted change and more freedom</li> <li>3. Nagy, a new leader proposed reforms including withdrawing from the Warsaw Pact.</li> </ol>
Block C: Development of the Cold War		Block D: End of the Cold War	
<b>Consequences of the Berlin Wall, 1961</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Families were divided as it was impossible to travel</li> <li>2. Flow of refugees was stopped ( 'brain drain' of experts moving from East to West Berlin stopped)</li> <li>3. JFK stated this was a symbol of western freedom and communism</li> </ol>	<b>Invasion of Afghanistan</b>	Brezhnev sent 50,000 troops into Afghanistan as he was concerned about the loss of Communist influence there. President Carter responded by providing aid to neighbouring countries and boycott the Moscow olympics
<b>Cuban Missile Crisis (events)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cuba's new leader Castro wanted to cut ties with USA</li> <li>2. USSR supported Cuba by putting nuclear weapons</li> </ol>	<b>Arms Race</b>	The competition between countries to build nuclear technology and capability

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. After US blockade around Cuba, the missiles were removed</li> </ol>		
<b>The Prague Spring, 1968</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dubcek wanted greater freedom from the USSR</li> <li>2. 10-year programme to bring about democratic elections</li> <li>3. Brezhnev was worried that Czechoslovakia would leave the Warsaw Pact so invaded and arrested Dubcek</li> </ol>	<b>Collapse of USSR</b>	Multi-candidate elections in Hungary, 1988 and uprisings in East Germany and Poland, 1989 took place. Gorbachev did not get involved ( <b>the Sinatra Doctrine</b> )
<b>Détente</b>	The relaxing of hostility between countries or nations	<b>Fall of Berlin Wall</b>	In 1989, the symbol of division between Capitalist FRG and Communist GDR was destroyed. Families were reunited after almost 30 years.
<b>Gorbachev's 'new thinking'</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Perestroika – restructuring the economy</li> <li>2. Glasnost- (openness) press censorship relaxed</li> </ol>	<b>End of Cold War</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baltic states (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) declared independence in 1990</li> <li>2. Warsaw Pact ended in July 1991</li> <li>3. Gorbachev resigned on 25<sup>th</sup> December 1991</li> </ol>

# French

## Spring Knowledge

Topic 1	
Bon pour la santé	Healthy
Se détendre	To relax
Temps-libre	Free time
Passe-temps	Hobby
Topic 2	
Depuis	Since
Demander	To require
Topic 3	
Lire	To read
Livre	A book
Topic 4	
Chanteur(se)	A singer
Préfééré	Favourite
D'ailleurs	By the way
Topic 5	
Emission	Show
Regarder	To show
Rater	To miss
Topic 6	
D'habitude	Usually
Utiliser	Tu use
Créer	To create
Marcher	To work

# Religious Studies

## Spring Knowledge

<b>Block A – The Six Articles of Faith (Sunnī Islam)</b>		<b>Block B – The Five Roots of Usul-ad-din (Shi’a Islam)</b>	
Belief in Tawhid	The oneness and unity of Allah.	Belief in Tawhid	The oneness and unity of Allah.
Belief in angels	They are spiritual beings created from elements of light. They gave God’s messages to the prophets and watch over humans.	Belief in Adalat (Justice)	Part of the nature of God in Shi’a Islam; the belief that God is fair.
Belief in Holy Books	The holy books of Islam should be respected. This is especially true of the Qur’an, which is the unchanged word of Allah.	Belief in Prophets	Belief in the prophets as messengers sent by Allah to communicate to people.
Belief in Prophets	Belief in the prophets as messengers sent by Allah to communicate to people.	Belief in the Imamate	Belief in the twelve imams who succeeded Muhammad as the leaders of Islam.
Belief in the Day of Judgement	The day when Allah will decide about individual deeds and on reward or punishment.	Belief in the Day of Judgement / Resurrection	The day when Allah will decide about individual deeds and on reward or punishment. Muslims will be resurrected and judged by God.
Belief in predestination	The belief that everything that happens has been decided already by Allah.		
<b>Block C – Declaration of Faith(s)</b>		<b>Block D – The Five Pillars</b>	
Sunnī Shahadah	‘There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet.’	Shahadah	Declaration of faith
Shi’a Shahadah	‘There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet and Ali is the friend of God.’	Salah	Prayer
		Zakah	Giving charity
		Sawm	Fasting during Ramadan
		Hajj	Pilgrimage to Mecca
<b>Block E – Obligatory Act and Qur’an, Surah</b>		<b>Block F – Obligatory Act and Qur’an, Surah</b>	
Salah - Prayer	‘Keeping up regular prayer is obligatory for the believers at prescribed times.’ Qur’an, Surah 4	Tawalla – association with good people	‘I ask no reward from you for this, only affection due to kin.’  Qur’an, Surah 32

Hajj – Pilgrimage to Mecca	‘Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able..’ Qur’an, Surah 3	Nahi anil munkar – discouraging bad actions.	‘The believers, both men and women support each other they forbid what is wrong.’ Qur’an, Surah 9
Zakah – giving charity	‘Whatever you give in charity...will earn multiple rewards’ Qur’an, Surah 30	Tabarra – disassociation with enemies of God.	‘You who believe, do not take My enemies and your as your allies (friends)’ Qur’an, Surah 60
Khums – giving charity, 20% excess income given by Shi’a followers to religious causes.	‘Know that one-fifth of your battle gains belong to God and the Messenger to close relatives and orphans, to the needy and travellers’ Qur’an, Surah 8	Amrbil ma’roof – encouraging good actions.	‘The believers, both men and women support each other they order what is right.’ Qur’an, Surah 9
Sawm – fasting during Ramadan	‘You who believe, fasting is prescribed for you..so that you may be mindful of God’ Qur’an, Surah 2	Jihad – struggle, spiritual or physical to defend faith in Islam	‘You who believe be mindful of God...and strive for his cause!’ Qur’an Surah 5

# Business Studies

## Spring Knowledge

Block A – Business plans		Block B – Business finance	
Key term	Meaning	Key term	Meaning
Business aim	The long term goal a business wants to achieve	Revenue	Revenue is the inflow of money from business assets e.g. cash sales and interest
Business objective	Small achievable goals to help achieve the business aim	Fixed cost	Fixed are cost for a business that do not change, no matter what the level of output for the business. For example, rent.
SMART objective	S – Smart M – Measurable A – Achievable R – Realistic T – Time	Variable cost	Variable cost are costs that change depending on the output of the business. For example, raw material.
Profit	The total money a business makes when total revenue exceeds total costs	Total cost	Total costs are the fixed and variable costs added together, giving the total overall costs for the business.
Financial aim and objective	Financial aims and objectives are linked to money e.g., share price and profit	Loss	This is when total revenue from sales is lower than the total costs of a business.
Non-financial aim and objective	Non-financial aims and objectives are linked to anything other than making money for the business e.g., survival	Formula for calculating profit	Revenue – total costs
Sales	Sales refer to the amount of products or services sold by a business.	Interest rate	An interest rates is a percentage you must pay back on top of what you borrowed.
Market share	This refers to the percentage of the market that a business occupies. For example, Tesco objective might be to increase their market share by 5% in 12 months.		

Business survival	This refers to keeping the business operating for a certain amount of time.		
Block C – Business finance		Block D – Business ownership	
Key term	Meaning	Key term	Meaning
Break even	Breakeven is the point at which revenue and total costs are the same, meaning the business is making neither a profit nor a loss.	Cashflow	The money flowing into and out of a business on a day-to-day basis.
Break-even level of output	Informs a business of how many products it needs to sell to reach the break-even point.	Cashflow forecast	A statement showing the expected flow of money in and out of a business over a period of time.
Calculation for contribution per unit	Selling price per unit minus variable cost per unit	Retained profit	Profits that are reinvested into the business.
Calculation for break-even output	Fixed cost divided by contribution per unit	Sole trader	A business that is owned by one person.
Margin of safety	The amount of output between the actual level of output where profit is being made and the break-even level of output.	Partnership	Is a business where there are two or more owners.
		Private limited company	Is a business that is owned by a small group of people, usually a family own business. It cannot be sold on the stock exchange
		Public limited company	There are companies that are owned by the government. For example, NHS, TLF.

## Sociology

### Spring Knowledge

<b>Block A – Sociological perspective on education</b>	<b>Block B – The education system</b>
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Functionalist perspective on education	Education is positive as it prepares individuals for work and creates a stable society. The education system is meritocratic.	Formal curriculum	Content that is directly taught in schools and this is mainly through the National Curriculum e.g., Maths and English.
Marxist perspective on education	Education is negative as it helps to maintain the class divide. Education benefits the middle classes and prepares working class students to accept capitalism.	Hidden curriculum	Content that is indirectly taught in education e.g., rules, routines and regulations.
Feminist perspective on education	Education is negative as it helps to maintain the gender divide and transmit patriarchal values and ideas.	State schools	Funded by the government, free to attend and teach the National Curriculum.
The New Right perspective on education	Education should only focus on preparing students for the workplace. Competition between schools is good for the education system.	Independent schools	Not funded by the government, parents usually pay for their children to attend and doesn't follow the National Curriculum.
Vocationalism	Education which focuses on skills-based learning and preparing young people directly for work.	De-schooling	Schools should be replaced with alternative forms of education e.g., home-schooling.
<b>Block C – Educational policy and Marketisation</b>		<b>Block D – Social class, gender, ethnicity, and attainment</b>	
Education Act (1870)	Introduced basic education up to age 14.	Social class and attainment	Working class students statistically underperform and are less likely to attend University compared to middle class students.
Butler Act (1944)	Introduced compulsory secondary education up to age 16 – The Tripartite system e.g., Grammar, secondary modern and secondary technical schools.	Gender and attainment	Male students statistically underperform in GCSE's and A-Level's compared to females.
Comprehensive system (1965)	Invited schools to become comprehensive, meaning there are no entry requirements and students are educated together regardless of ability.	Ethnicity and attainment	Chinese students are among the highest performing ethnic group while black students, gypsy/Roma and students are among the lowest performing.
Education Act (1988)	Introduced the marketisation of education, meaning that schools became more likely businesses and started competing for customers.	Internal factors (Within school)	Teacher labelling, self-fulfilling prophecy, pupil subcultures and setting and streaming.
2010 onwards	More marketisation, exam reform, and expansion of academies.	External factors (Outside of school)	Material deprivation, cultural deprivation, parental attitudes, speech codes and cultural capital.

# Y 10 GCSE Music

## Autumn Knowledge

Block A – Texture		Block B – Composition	
Texture	The layers of sound	Chord	Two or more notes played at the same time
Monophonic	One melodic line	Chord sequence	A pattern of chords (usually 4)
Homophonic	Parts moving in the same rhythm OR Melody and accompaniment	Quantise	A technique used in production which ensures that the music is in time
Polyphonic	More than one rhythm played at the same time	Metronome	A device which keeps music in time (it will click the beats)
Block C – Film Music		Block D: - Composition	
Diegetic	Sound which is heard on screen in the film (sound the characters can hear - the radio is on whilst characters are talking)	Automation	This changes the volume (dynamics) in Garageband – this is found by pressing “A” on the keyboard
Non diegetic	Sound which is not heard on the screen of a film (e.g. the soundtrack or underscore)	Verse	A repeating section in a song. It is normally 8 bars long and the lyrics will change.
Ostinato	A repeating pattern of notes	Bridge	This is a linking section between the verse and the chorus.
Minimalism	A genre of music which focuses on minor changes in the music to make a piece which gradually builds. Famous composers include Steve Reich.	Chorus	This is the most memorable part of a song. It is normally 8 bars long. The lyrics will repeat.
Block E – Film Music		Block F – Composition	
Note addition	Adding notes to a melody to make it more interesting	Forte	Loud volume
Metrical displacement	Moving a melody around in a bar to make the listener lose sense of time.	Piano	Quiet volume
Lento	Slow tempo (speed)	Dynamics	Volume
Allegro	Fast tempo (speed)	Build up	Making all the instruments play together loudly to build tension in a song.
Block G – Melody		Block H – Articulation	

Pitch	How high or low the notes are	Staccato	Separated, jumpy notes
Ascending	Going up in pitch	Legato	Smooth notes
Conjunct	Notes moving in steps	Accent	A note which is emphasised
Disjunct	Notes moving in leaps	Glissando	A slide, playing multiple notes
<b>Block I – Harmony and Tonality</b>		<b>Block J – Rhythm</b>	
Tonality	The mood of the music	Rhythm	The patten of notes and silence
Harmony	The combination of notes (chords)	Metre	The time signature
Major	Happy sounding	Time signature	How many beats in a bar and the type of beat
Minor	Sad sounding	Crotchet	1 beat note

<b>Block K – Harmony</b>		<b>Block L – Harmony</b>	
<b>Block K - Structure</b>		<b>Block I - Rhythm</b>	
Structure	The arrangement of sections in music	Dotted notes	Adds half the value of the note to itself
Binary	Two sections of music – A B	Syncopated	Off the beat
Ternary	Three section of music A B A	Swung rhythms	A rhythm which shortens one note and lengthens the other – sounds jazzy!
<b>Block M – Film Music</b>		<b>Block N - Composition</b>	
Leitmotif	A melodic idea which represents a character or place	Sample	Taking a short idea from another piece and using it in your own composition
Motif	A short melodic idea	Intro	The start of a song – usually between 4 and 8 bars long
Drone	A long, held note played underneath the music (usually low)	Bar	A short section of music (4 beats in a 4/4 piece)
Looping	Continuously repeating an idea	4/4	A time signature with 4 beats in a bar. This is the most common for pop music.
<b>Block O – Dynamics</b>		<b>Block P – Tempo</b>	
Crescendo	Gradually getting louder	Accelerando	Getting quicker
Diminuendo	Gradually getting quieter	Ritardando	Getting slower

Mezzoforte	Quite loud	Rallantando	Getting slower (more to the taste of the performer – this may slow at a different rate)
Mezzopiano	Quite quiet	Moderato	A moderate tempo
<b>Block Q – Tonality</b>		<b>Block R – Tonality</b>	
C major	A scale with no flats or sharps that sounds happy	A minor	A scale with no flats or sharps that sounds sad
Flat	This symbol looks like this <b>b</b> and makes a note a semitone lower	F major	A scale with one flat (Bb) that sounds happy
Sharp	This symbol looks like <b>#</b> and makes a note a semitone higher	G major	A scale with one sharp (F#) that sounds sad
Semitone	Half a step between notes (e.g. between C and C#)	D minor	A scale with one flat (Bb) that sounds sad
<b>Block S – Intervals</b>		<b>Block T – Composition</b>	
Tonic	The first note of a scale	Panning	A production technique of moving the sound to the left/ right speaker
Dominant	The fifth note of a scale	Distortion	A production technique which makes the music sound less “clean”
Cadence	The end of a musical sentence (whether a piece sounds finished or unfinished)	Reverb	A production technique which makes the music sound like it is being played in a larger room
Perfect cadence	This make a piece sound finished by moving from chord V to chord I – tonic to dominant.	Gain	A production technique which makes the music sound louder.



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