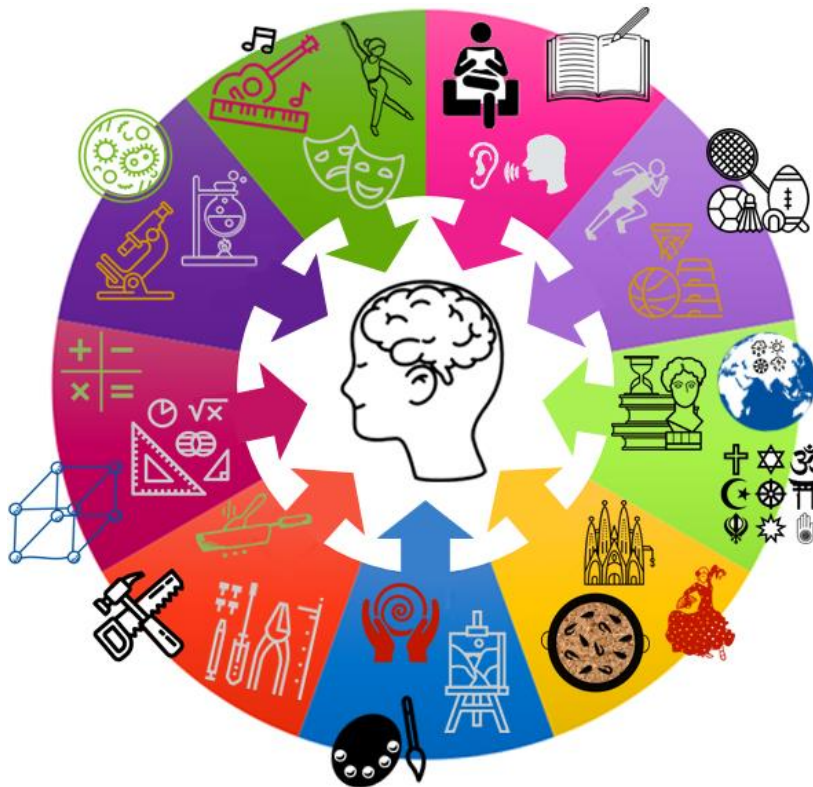


100% book - Year 11 Mainstream

Aim to memorise 100% of the knowledge on these Knowledge Organisers.



Term 4

Swindon Academy 2022-23

Name:	
Tutor Group:	
Tutor & Room:	

"If you are not willing to learn, no one can help you.

If you are determined to learn, no one can stop you."

How to use your 100% book of Knowledge Organisers and Quizzable Organisers

Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge Organisers contain the essential knowledge that you **MUST** know in order to be successful this year and in all subsequent years.

They will help you learn, revise and retain what you have learnt in lessons in order to move the knowledge from your short-term memory to long-term memory.

Quizzable Knowledge Organisers

These are designed to help you quiz yourself on the essential Knowledge.

Use them to test yourself or get someone else to test you, until you are confident you can recall the information from memory.

Top Tip

Don't write on your Quizzable Knowledge Organisers! Quiz yourself by writing the missing words in your prep book. That way you can quiz yourself again and again!

Expectations for Prep and for using your Knowledge Organisers

1. Complete all prep work set in your subject prep book.
2. Bring your prep book to every lesson and ensure that you have completed all work by the deadline.
3. Take pride in your prep book – keep it neat and tidy.
4. Present work in your prep book to the same standard you are expected to do in class.
5. Ensure that your use of SPAG is accurate.
6. Write in blue or black pen and sketch in pencil.
7. Ensure every piece of work has a title and date.
8. Use a ruler for straight lines.
9. If you are unsure about the prep, speak to your teacher.
10. Review your prep work in green pen using the mark scheme.

How do I complete Knowledge Organiser Prep?

Step 1

Check Epraise and identify what words /definitions/facts you have been asked to learn. Find the Knowledge Organiser you need to use.

The image shows a screenshot of the Epraise website. On the left is a 'Planner' for the week of 20th May to 26th May 2020, with a grid for different subjects. On the right is a 'Knowledge Organiser' for 'Particle Theory'. It contains various questions and answers, such as 'What is particle theory?' and 'Describe the arrangement and movement of particles in the three states of matter.' There are also diagrams of particle arrangements for solid, liquid, and gas.

Step 2

Write today's date and the title from your Knowledge Organiser in your Prep Book.

The image shows a printed page from a knowledge organiser. It has handwritten notes in blue ink. At the top right, the date '29th May 2020' is written. Below it, the title 'Particle theory' is written. The page contains several questions and answers from the knowledge organiser, such as 'What is particle theory?' and 'Describe the arrangement and movement of particles in the three states of matter.' There are also diagrams of particle arrangements for solid, liquid, and gas.

Step 3

Write out the keywords/definitions/facts from your Knowledge Organiser in FULL.

The image shows handwritten notes on lined paper. At the top, the date '29th May 2020' is written. Below it, the title 'Properties of the states of matter' is written. The notes define particle theory as 'all matter is made of particles'. It then describes the three states of matter: Solid = regular pattern, particles vibrate in fixed position; Liquid = particles are arranged randomly but are still touching each other, particles can slide past each other and move around; Gas = Particles are far apart and are arranged randomly, particles carry a lot of energy.

Step 4

Read the keywords/definitions/facts out loud to yourself again and again and write the keywords/definitions/facts at least 3 times.

The image shows handwritten notes on lined paper. It repeats the definitions of the three states of matter three times: Solid = regular pattern, particles vibrate in fixed position; Liquid = particles are arranged randomly but are still touching each other, particles can slide past each other and move around; Gas = Particles are far apart and are arranged randomly, particles carry a lot of energy.

Step 5

Open your quizzable Knowledge Organiser. Write the missing words from your quizzable Knowledge organiser in your prep book.

The image shows a printed page from a quizzable knowledge organiser. It has handwritten answers in blue ink. The questions are: 'What is the law of conservation of mass?' (Answer: Self quizzing), 'What are the different changes of state?' (Answer: Arrangement/movement of matter), 'What are the different?' (Answer: Solid = regular pattern, Liquid = , Gas =). There are also diagrams of particle arrangements for solid, liquid, and gas.

Step 6

Check your answers using your Knowledge Organiser. Repeat Steps 3 to 5 with any questions you got wrong until you are confident.

The image shows handwritten notes on lined paper. It repeats the definitions of the three states of matter, with checkmarks indicating that the definitions are correct. The definitions are: Solid = regular pattern, particles vibrate in fixed position; Liquid = particles are arranged randomly but are still touching each other, particles can slide past each other and move around; Gas = Particles are far apart and are arranged randomly, particles carry a lot of energy.

Make sure you bring in your completed Prep notes to demonstrate that you have completed your prep.

AN INSPECTOR CALLS Traditional

1. Context

<p>Playwright: John Boynton Priestley (1894-1984)</p> <p>Dates: Written in 1945</p> <p>First performed: In Moscow, Russia, in 1945</p> <p>Era: Edwardian</p> <p>Genre: Drama</p> <p>Set: Fictional town Brumley 'an industrial city in the north Midlands' in 1912</p> <p>Structure: Three Act Play</p>	<p>Biography of Priestley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in Yorkshire in 1894. • Fought in the first world war and became politicised by the suffering of it • Became concerned with the effects of social inequality in Britain in 1930s • Set up a new political party in 1942, The Commonwealth Party. It merged with the labour Party and was integral in developing the welfare state
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<p>Pre and Post War – Before the first world war there was deemed to be a general air of complacency regarding the prospect of any war taking pace. There were strong distinctions between upper and lower classes, society was deeply patriarchal. After the second world war ended in 1945, class distinctions had been greatly reduced by the two wars and women had earned a more valued place in society After 1945 there was a desire for more sweeping social change.</p>	<p>Socialism – Socialism is an approach to economic and social systems that is characterised by social ownership, democratic control and high levels of equality. Socialism is generally concerned with ensuring that disparities between wealth and social status are erased from society. After the two World Wars British society was far more open to socialist ideas. In <i>An Inspector Calls</i>, the Inspector harbors socialist attitudes.</p>
---	--

<p>Social and Moral Responsibility – Attitudes towards social and moral responsibility changed rapidly in the time between when the play was set (1912) and the time the play was written (1945). In 1912 the general attitude of those with social status and wealth was towards looking after one's own. By the mid-1940s however, the Labour party under Attlee won a landslide election reflecting a wave of enthusiasm towards communal responsibility for everyone in society.</p>	<p>The Titanic – RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner that sank in the North Atlantic ocean in the morning hours of 15th April 1912, killing around 1500. The Titanic was designed to be the pinnacle of both safety and comfort, and due to its enormous size and quality was frequently labeled 'unsinkable'. In <i>An Inspector Calls</i> Birling claims this, thus immediately losing the respect of the audience. It can serve as a symbol of the hubris and arrogance of man.</p>
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FORM – The play fits into three possible forms:

<p>Well-Made Play</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A popular type of drama from the 19th century • The events build to a climax • Primarily concerned with events that happened before the play • Plot is intricate and complex 	<p>Morality Play</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most popular during 15th and 16th centuries • They taught the audience lessons that focused on the seven deadly sins • Characters who committed those sins were punished 	<p>Crime Thriller</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves a gripping tale based around a crime • The audience receives clues and must guess what has happened before the end • All is revealed by the climax
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2. Key Characters

<p>Inspector Goole: An enigmatic (mysterious) figure who serves as Priestley's mouthpiece and advocates social justice. He serves as the Birling's conscience and exposes their sins.</p>
<p>Mr Arthur Birling: A capitalist and business owner who opposes social change and greater equality. He is a self-made man and lacks the refined manners of the upper classes. Made a fool by Priestley to highlight the arrogance and absurdity of his views.</p>
<p>Mrs Sybil Birling: Her husband's social superior, Mrs Birling is involved in charity work but contradictorily believes in personal responsibility and looking after one's-self. Fails to understand her own children.</p>
<p>Sheila Birling: Young and initially enthusiastic, Sheila grows and changes throughout the play, embracing the views of the Inspector and challenging the social indifference of her parents. She becomes wiser and more cautious in her relationship with Gerald.</p>
<p>Eric Birling: In his early twenties, he drinks too much and forces himself upon Eva Smith. Whilst she is pregnant with his child, he steals from his father to attempt to support her. Grows and changes, realises his own wrongs along with everyone else's. Critical of parents.</p>
<p>Gerald Croft: A businessman engaged to Sheila, Gerald a relationship with Daisy Renton (Eva Smith). Even though he sits between the two generations he is politically closest to Birling and fails to embrace the Inspector's message, instead seeking to prove he wasn't real.</p>
<p>Eva Smith: Doesn't appear in the play, but her suffering and abuse represents that of all the working classes. She also calls herself both Daisy Renton and Mrs Birling. The older characters begin to question whether she really is one person.</p>

3. Central Themes

<p>Social Responsibility</p>	<p>Priestley advocates a socialist message of collective responsibility for one another. The Inspector serves as his voice in conveying this ideology, but the younger generation also come to embrace it. The suffering of Eva Smith highlights the powerlessness of the working classes and the need for a society that protects its most vulnerable.</p>
<p>Age and the Generational Divide</p>	<p>Priestley presents a view that there is hope for change and that it lies with the younger generation. Both Sheila and Eric change for the better, maturing and becoming more empathetic as they come to embrace the Inspector's message. They also become vocal critics of their parents' indifference to Eva's suffering.</p>
<p>Class and Power</p>	<p>Priestley highlights the immense power that business owners wielded over their workers and presents them as arrogant and lacking in empathy. He demonstrates Edwardian society's preoccupation with wealth and status at the cost of the individual as a way of promoting change in post-WW2 Britain.</p>
<p>Gender</p>	<p>At the time the play was first performed, women had just played a pivotal role in World War 2 and were empowered by the freedom work provided them. In the 1912 setting, we see Sheila's growing independence vs her mother. However, the play still highlights the awful vulnerability of women and the outdated stereotyping of them.</p>

4. Key Vocabulary

Capitalist	Believing in private wealth and business aimed at making profit for business owners. Independent and self-reliant.
Socialist	Believing in shared ownership, collective responsibility for one another and social equality for all.
Ideology	A political viewpoint or set of beliefs, for example socialism.
Responsibility	Being accountable or to blame for something, or having a duty to deal with something.
Hierarchy	A ranking of status or power e.g. the strict class hierarchy of Edwardian England.
Patriarchy	A society in which power lies with men.
Prejudice	An opposition to or opinion about something/someone based upon what they are e.g. working class, female etc.
Morality	The belief that some behaviour is right and some is wrong.
Proletariat	The working class.
Bourgeoisie	The capitalist class in possession of the means of acquiring wealth.
Aristocracy	The highest class in society and often holding titles passed from father to son, for example Lord and Lady Croft.
Façade	A false front or surface-level illusion, for example the façade of family happiness in the opening scene of the play.
Catalyst	Someone or something that speeds up or triggers an event.
Antithesis	When something is the opposite of something else.

5. Key Terminology, Symbols and Devices

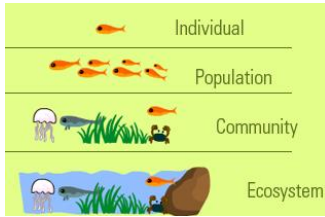
Dramatic Irony	When the audience is aware of something that a character is not aware of, for example Birling believing war won't happen.
Plot Twist	When a story suddenly departs from its expected path and something very unexpected happens. The final phone call.
Cliffhanger	Each act ends on a particularly dramatic, revealing moment that creates a sense of tension and anticipation.
Stage Directions	When the playwright instructs actors/director to perform in a particular way. Priestley's are unusually detailed.
Entrances/Exits	Characters frequently leave or enter the stage at dramatic moments. Some characters miss important events.
Lighting	Priestley uses stage directions to indicate how the stage should be lit. Changes to 'brighter and harder' for Inspector.
Props	Physical objects used in the play. The photograph plays a key role in identifying Eva. The doorbell interrupts Birling.
Contrast and Juxtaposition	Deliberately placing two very different things alongside one another to draw comparisons e.g. Birling and the Inspector.

AN INSPECTOR CALLS Traditional

1. Context			2. Key Characters		4. Key Vocabulary	
<u>Playwright:</u>	<u>Biography of Priestley</u> • • • •		Inspector Goole:		Capitalist	
<u>Dates:</u> <u>First performed:</u>			Mr Arthur Birling:		Socialist	
<u>Era:</u> <u>Genre:</u> <u>Set:</u>			Mrs Sybil Birling:		Ideology	
<u>Structure:</u>			Shelia Birling:		Responsibility	
			Eric Birling:		Hierarchy	
Pre and Post War –	Socialism –	Gerald Croft:		Patriarchy		
		Eva Smith:		Prejudice		
		3. Central Themes		Morality		
				Proletariat		
				Bourgeoisie		
				Aristocracy		
				Façade		
				Catalyst		
				Antithesis		
				5. Key Terminology, Symbols and Devices		
Social and Moral Responsibility –	The Titanic –	Social Responsibility			Dramatic Irony	
		Age and the Generational Divide			Plot Twist	
		Class and Power			Cliffhanger	
					Stage Directions	
FORM – The play fits into three possible forms:					Entrances/Exits	
Well-Made Play	Morality Play	Crime Thriller			Lighting	
			Gender		Props	
					Contrast and Juxtaposition	

Ecosystems

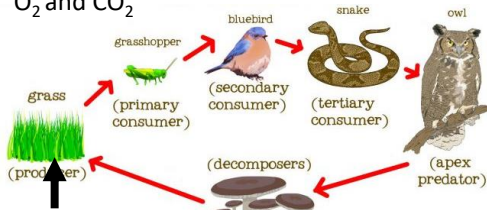
An ecosystem is all the living organisms within an area (community) plus the physical habitat



Interdependence

Organisms rely on each other for...

- Food
- Shelter / nesting sites
- Seed dispersal
- O₂ and CO₂



photosynthesis

Competition

Competition between organism occurs when resources within an ecosystem are limited.

Animals and plants compete for different resources.

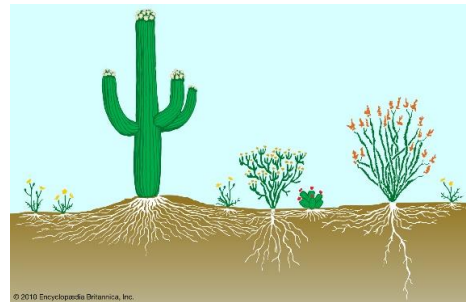
Plants	Animals
Light	Food
Space	Mates
Minerals ions	Territory
Water	

Biotic and Abiotic Factors

Factors that affect the number of organisms

Biotic – living	Abiotic – non-living
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of food • new predators arriving • new pathogens • one species outcompeting another so the numbers are no longer sufficient to breed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • light intensity • temperature • moisture levels • soil pH and mineral content • wind intensity and direction • carbon dioxide levels for plants • oxygen levels for aquatic animals.

Plant adaptations



Plants in desert areas have :

- deep roots to maximise water uptake
- thin/no leaves to minimise water loss
- Spines to stop them being eaten

Animal Adaptations



Can be:

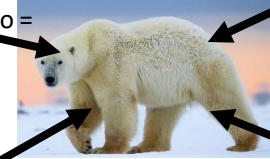
- Structural – a feature of the organism's body (e.g. thick fur, bright colours, camouflage)
- Behavioural – responses from the organism (e.g. hibernation, migration, huddling together)
- Functional – a body process (e.g. camel breaking down hump of fat into water, producing little urine)

Small surface area to volume ratio = ↓ heat loss

Thick layer of fat

Thick fur

Fur colour camouflaged with snow



Very little fat

Large surface area to volume ratio = ↑ heat loss

Thin fur

Fur colour camouflaged with sand



Extremophiles

Extremophiles are organisms that live in extreme environments.

Extreme environments = high temperatures, high pressure or high salt concentration.

E.g. bacteria living in deep sea vents = extremophiles.

Science T3 Y11 B5.16 Mainstream Adaptations, interdependence, and competition

1. What is a community?
2. What is an ecosystem?
3. Give two things that animals rely on plants for
4. Give two things that plants rely on animals for
5. What is the term given to the predator at the very top of a food chain?
6. Why are green plants known as producers?
7. Name two resources plants compete for
8. Name two resources animals compete for

1. Name two biotic factors that can affect organisms within a habitat
2. What does the term 'abiotic' mean?
3. Name two abiotic factors
4. Why do some plants have spines instead of leaves?
5. Name two ways plants are adapted for living in desert climates.

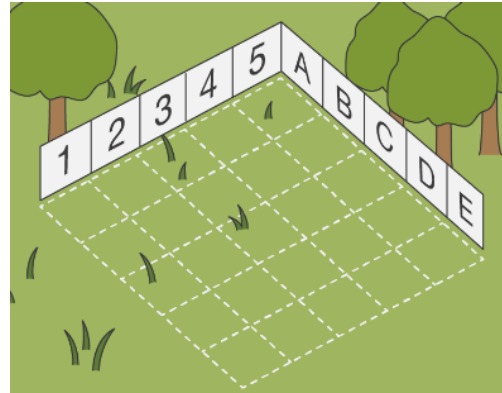
1. Name the three types of adaptations
2. Name one behavioural adaptation
3. How are animals adapted to live in cold climates?
4. What are extremophiles?
5. What is the surface area : volume ratio like on desert animals?
6. Give an example of an extremophile

Science T3 Y11 B5.16 Mainstream Adaptations, interdependence, and competition

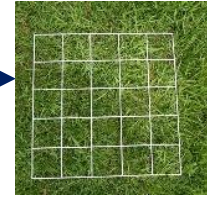
Required practical – Estimating Populations (Measuring abundance)

1. Calculate area of site.
2. Divide site up into a numbered grid
3. Use a random number generator to pick coordinates.
4. Randomly throw the 0.25m² quadrat at those coordinates.
5. Count the number of particular organism in the quadrat.
6. Repeat steps 3-5 **ten times (minimum)**.
7. Calculate mean number of organism.
8. Calculate estimated number organism in site using the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{area of site}}{\text{area of quadrat}} \times \text{mean}$$

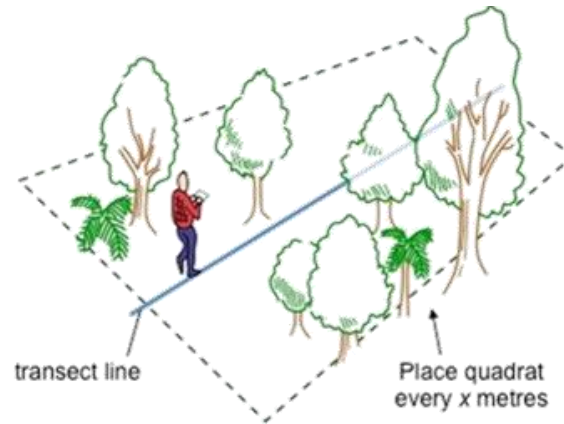
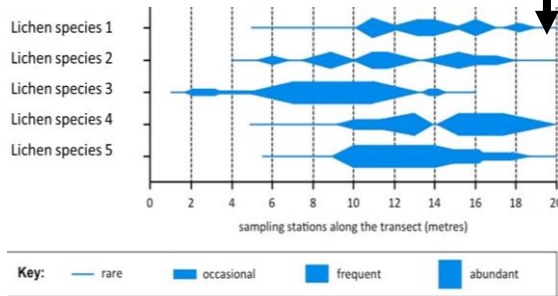


a quadrat →



Required Practical – How populations may change over a distance (Measuring distribution)

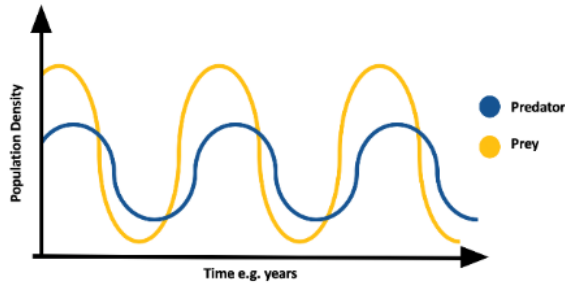
1. Place tape measure (a transect line) through ecosystem being investigated.
2. Place quadrat at regular, random intervals along the transect line and count the number of particular organisms.
3. Draw a distribution graph of your results. (They might look like this.)



1. What is the minimum number of times the organism should be counted when estimating population size?
2. What is a quadrat?
3. What is the equation used to estimate population size?
4. How can you ensure the quadrat is randomly placed throughout the site?

1. What is a transect line?
2. What is a transect line used to investigate?
3. How is the quadrat placed?

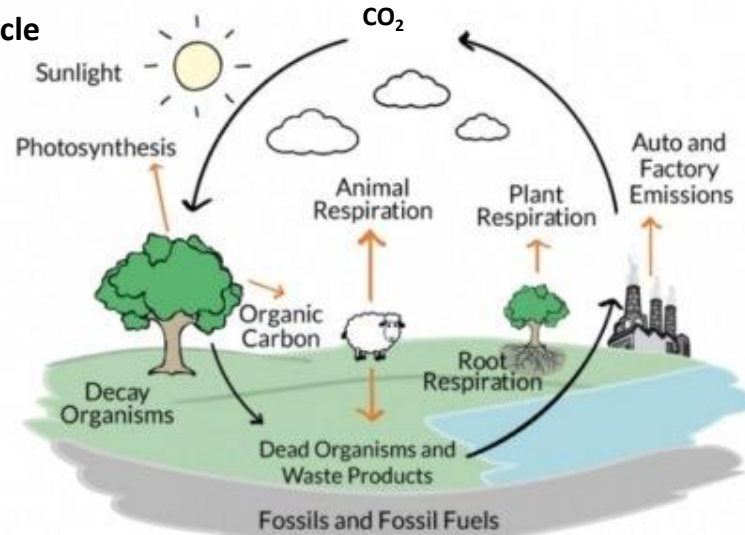
Predator-Prey Relationships



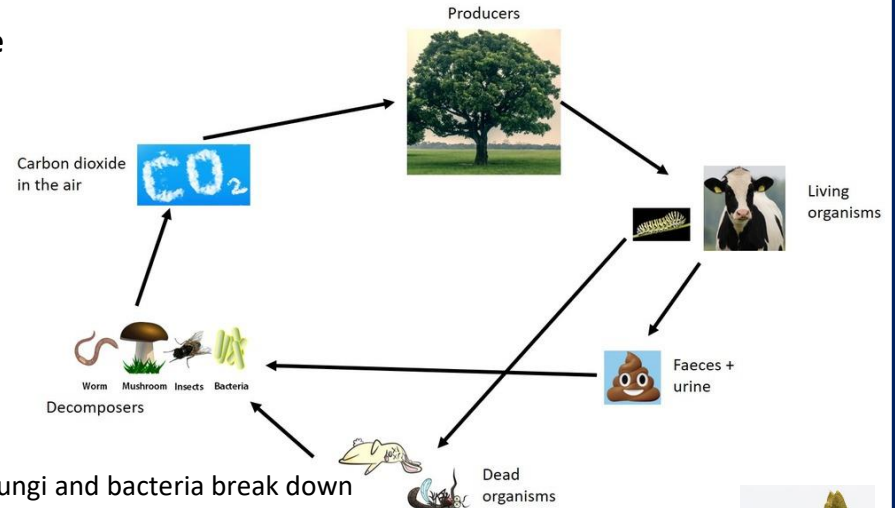
Population increases and decreases follow similar pattern in a cycle because they affect each other – more prey = more food for predator.

However predator and prey not 'in phase', e.g. predator population changes are delayed as it takes time for the predator population to grow.

The Carbon Cycle

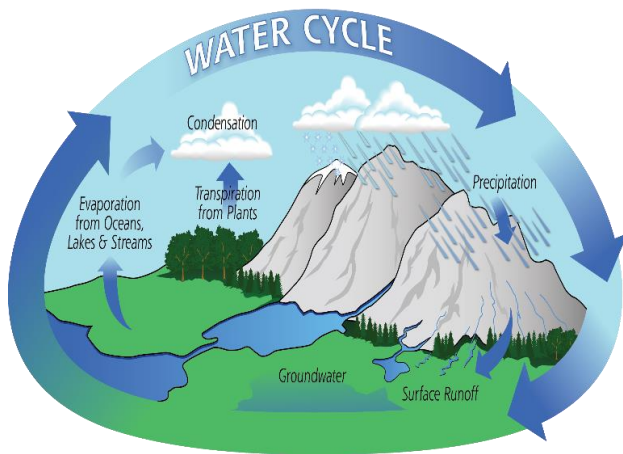


The Decay Cycle



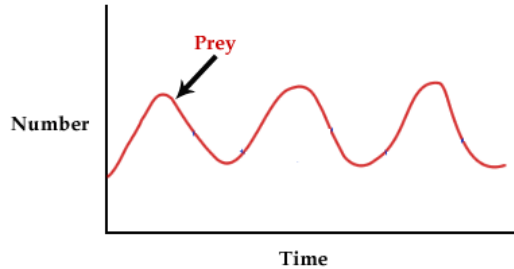
Microbes such as fungi and bacteria break down dead or dying material. This returns carbon to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide and mineral ions to the soil.

The Water Cycle



Science T3 Y11 B5.17 Mainstream – Organising an ecosystem

1. Sketch the line to show how the predator population would change on the graph below



1. Which process takes carbon into plants?
2. What do plants make with the carbon (and water)
3. Name 2 process that releases carbon into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.
4. What happens to carbon that gets trapped deep underground for millions of years?

1. What are the main stages in the water cycle?

1. Which types of microbes cause decay?
2. What can decay release into the environment?

Science T3 Y11 B5.18 Mainstream Biodiversity and ecosystems

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is a measure of the variety of different organisms living in an area/ecosystem.

Human Impact on Biodiversity

Waste management	Rapid growth in the human population = more resources are used and more waste is produced – this contributes to pollution. Can occur in water, in air and on land.
Land Use	Humans reduce the amount of land available for other animals and plants by building, quarrying, farming, dumping waste and the destruction of peat bogs.
Deforestation	In tropical areas it has occurred to provide land for cattle and rice fields or grow crops for biofuels.
Global Warming	Levels of carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour in the atmosphere are increasing, and contribute to 'global warming'. This can cause sea level rises, flooding, changes in species distribution, changes in migration patterns.

Maintaining Biodiversity

- breeding programmes for endangered species
- protection of rare habitats
- reintroduction of hedgerows
- reduction of deforestation and CO₂ emissions
- increased recycling to avoid landfill

Water pollution

- Fertilisers: nitrates from fertilisers are easily washed from the soil into stream, lakes and river.
- Untreated sewage: contains high levels of nitrates and can be washed into rivers or pumped into the sea.
- Toxic chemicals: from landfill sites can also be washed into waterways.

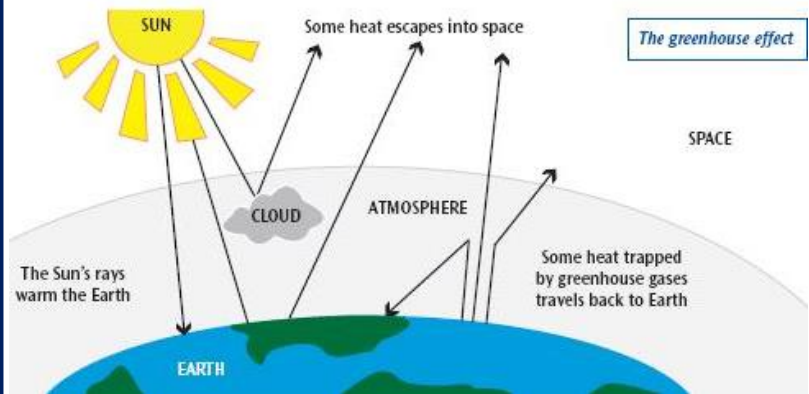
Land pollution

- Household waste: toxic chemicals from landfill sites can leak into the soil.
- Industrial waste: toxic chemicals from industrial process can poison large areas.
- Agricultural waste: pesticides and herbicides get into the soil and can be washed into streams and rivers. They can also become part of the food chain and be passed up the food chain causing dangerous levels in the top predators (bioaccumulation).

Air pollution

- Acid rain: sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxides dissolve in rain turning it acidic.
- Smog: a haze caused by smoke particles and acidic gases.
- Smoke pollution: particulates (tiny solid particles) reflect the sunlight causing global dimming.

The greenhouse effect



1. What is biodiversity ?

1. What is the impact of waste management on biodiversity?
2. What is the impact land use on biodiversity?
3. What is the impact of deforestation biodiversity?
4. What is the impact of global warming on biodiversity?

1. How is biodiversity maintained?

1. Give three causes of water pollution?

1. Give three causes of land pollution?

1. Give three examples of air pollution?

1. What is the greenhouse effect?

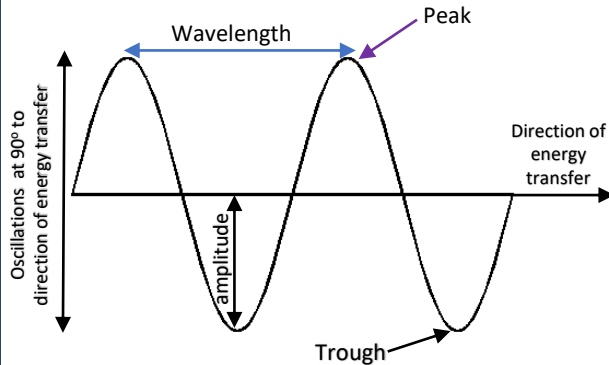
Science T3 Y11 P4.12 Mainstream Wave Properties

Transverse Waves

- Oscillations (vibrations) **perpendicular** to direction of energy transfer.

Examples:

- Electromagnetic waves
- Ripples on water.

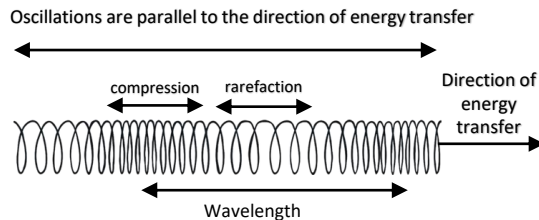


Longitudinal Waves

- Oscillations (vibrations) are **parallel** to direction of energy transfer.

Examples:

- Sound waves



Sound waves have areas of compression and rarefaction.

Compression = particles pushed closer together

Rarefaction = particles are further apart

Properties of Waves

Amplitude – maximum displacement from undisturbed position.

Wavelength – distance from a point on one wave to the equivalent point on the next wave.

Frequency – number of waves passing a point each second.
Frequency is measured in Hertz (Hz)
1Hz = 1 wave per second.

Wave speed – the speed at which energy is transferred through a medium.

$$v = f \times \lambda$$

You need to memorise

↑ ↑ ↑

wave speed frequency wavelength

(m/s) (Hz) (m)

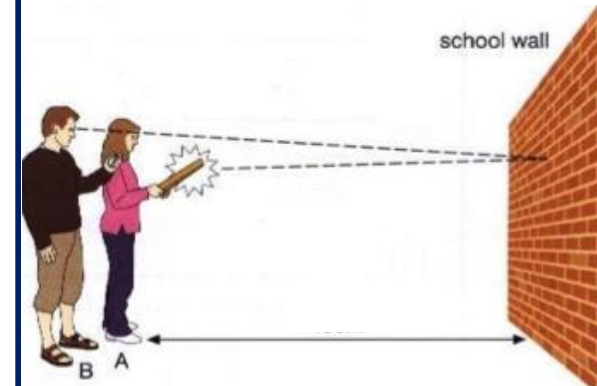
Measuring speed of sound waves in air

- Stand 50m from a large flat wall.
- One person claps/bangs bricks
- Measure time taken to hear the echo.
- Calculate speed of sound using:

$$\text{Speed} = \text{distance} \times \text{time}$$

- Remember distance is double (in this case, 100m) as it travels to the wall and back.
- Take several measurements and calculate the mean to reduce error.

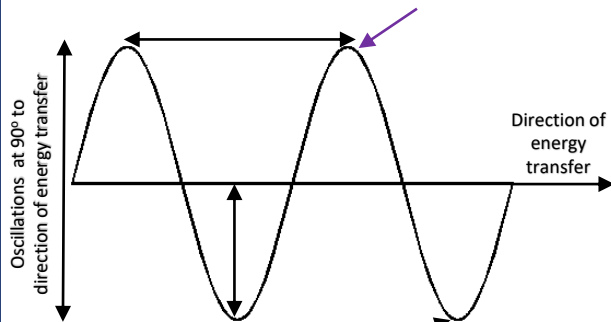
This is unlikely to produce an accurate value for sound in air (330 m/s) as the reaction time of the person operating the stopwatch is likely to be a significant proportion of the time measurement.



Science T3 Y11 P4.12 Mainstream Wave Properties

1. How are transverse waves produced?

2. Label the wave features below.



1. Describe a longitudinal wave

2. Give an example of a longitudinal wave.

3. Label an area of compression and rarefaction in the diagram below



1. Define the following:

Amplitude

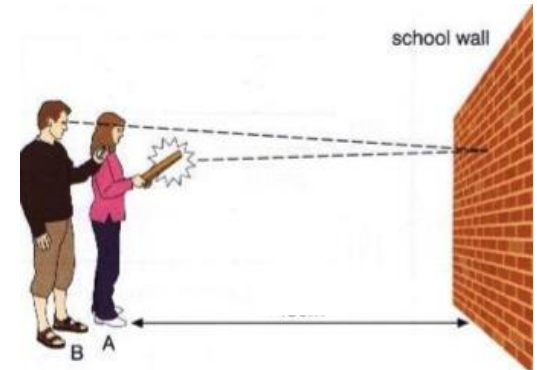
Wavelength

Frequency

2. What are the units for frequency?

3. What is the equation linking frequency, speed and wavelength?

1. Describe a method to investigate the speed of sound waves in air.



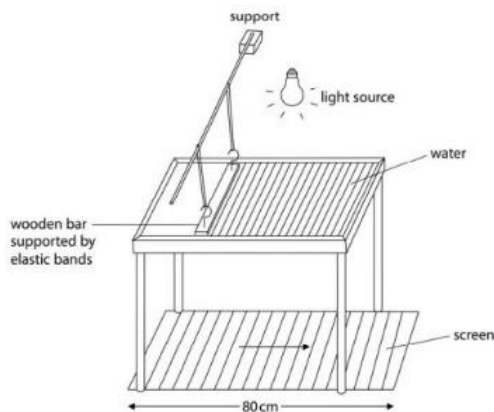
2. What is the biggest source of error in this investigation?

3. What is the speed of sound in air?

Measuring waves in a liquid

Equipment

- Ripple tank
- Measuring ruler
- Stop watch



Method

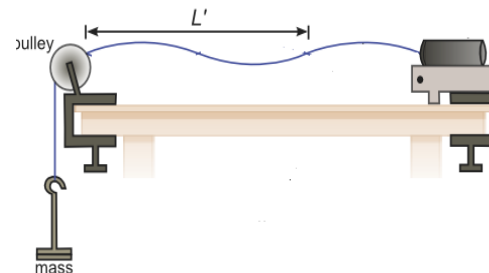
1. Set up the equipment as shown and turn on the motor to produce low frequency waves so that they are able to be counted.
2. Adjust the lamp until pattern is seen clearly on white screen underneath
3. Use a ruler to measure the length of a number of waves (e.g 10) and divide the length by the number of waves to give wavelength. This improves the accuracy of the measurement.
4. Record the waves using a camera or mobile phone. Count the number of waves passing a point in 10 seconds using a stopwatch and slowing the recording down.
5. Divide the number of waves counted by the time to give frequency.
6. Use $v = f \times \lambda$ to calculate the wave speed. Repeat for different frequencies of the motor.

Exp	Length of 10 waves (cm)	Wavelength of 1 wave (cm)	Number of waves in 10 s	Frequency (Hz)	Speed (cm/s)
1	65	0.65	121	12.1	7.9
2	50	0.5	155	15.5	7.9
3	42	0.42	187	18.7	7.9

Measuring waves in a solid

Equipment

- string, vibration generator, hanging mass set and pulley



Method

1. Set up the equipment as shown.
2. Turn on the vibration generator
3. Adjust the length of the string until a standing wave is achieved
4. The frequency can be read from the vibration generator
5. Measure as many complete waves as possible using a ruler
6. Divide the length by the number of waves to give wavelength
7. Calculate speed using $v = f \times \lambda$

Conclusion:

In both experiments, when you increase the frequency, the wavelength decreases – the speed remains the same in the same medium

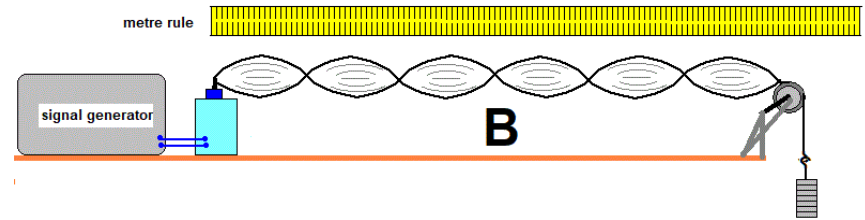
Science T3 Y11 P4.12 Mainstream Wave Properties Required Practical – investigating wave in a solid and a ripple tank

1. Complete the table below to explain the method in calculating the speed of waves in a ripple tank.

Step	Reason
Fill the ripple tank with water, switch on a lamp and place white card underneath the tank.	
Switch on the motor and adjust it to give low frequency waves	
Place a stopwatch next to the card and record the waves, with the stopwatch in view for 10 seconds	
Play the recording in slow motion, count the number of waves passing a certain point and divide this by 10	
Measure the length of 10 waves by taking a picture of the card with a ruler on it.	
Divide the length by 10	

2. If the length of 10 waves is 55cm, what is the wavelength of 1 wave?
3. If there are 210 waves in 10 seconds, what is the frequency?

1. When investigating waves produced by a vibration generator on a string, how do we know the frequency?

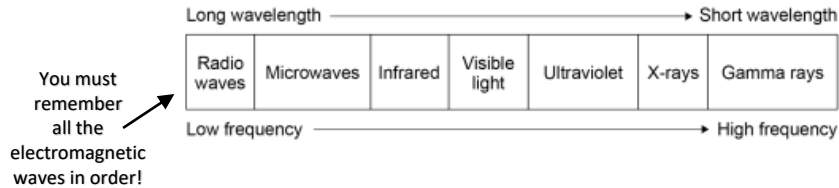


2. How many complete waves are shown in the image above?
3. If the length from the generator to the pulley was measured at 66 cm, what is the wavelength?
4. Why is it better to measure multiple waves and divide to find wavelength rather than measure one single wave?
5. What happens to wavelength when frequency increases?
6. What happens to wavelength when frequency decreases?

Science T3 Y11 P4.13 Mainstream Electromagnetic waves

The Electromagnetic Spectrum

- All **transverse waves**
- Transfer energy from the source of waves to an absorber.
- All travel at the same **velocity** through a vacuum or air – **speed of light**.
- Speed of light = 300,000,000 m/s

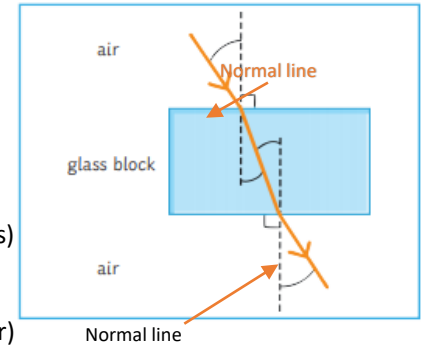


Wave	Use	Other information
Radio waves	Television and radio	Easily transmitted through the air. Harmless if absorbed by the body.
Microwaves	Satellite communications and cooking food	Can be harmful when internal body cells become heated by over exposure.
Infrared	Electrical heaters, cooking food and infrared cameras	Can cause burns to skin
Visible light	Fibre optic communications	Only EM wave detectable by human eye.
Ultraviolet	Energy efficient lamps, sun tanning	Causes skin tanning and can lead to burns or skin cancer .
X-rays	Medical imaging and airport security scanners.	Very little energy is absorbed by body tissues. Passes through the body.
Gamma rays	Sterilising medical equipment or food and treatment for some cancers.	They can lead to gene mutation and cancer.

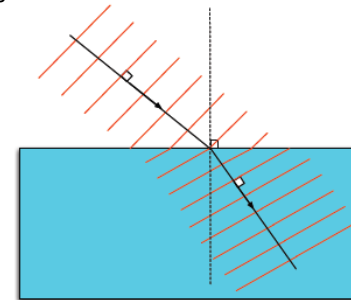
1. State two properties of electromagnetic waves.
2. Write the EM spectrum in order of **increasing** wavelength
3. Write the EM spectrum in order of **increasing** frequency
4. How fast do electromagnetic waves travel?
5. State the uses of:
 - a) radio waves
 - b) microwaves
 - c) infrared
 - d) visible light
 - e) ultraviolet
 - f) x-rays
 - g) gamma rays

Ray diagrams

- You need to construct **ray diagrams** to show how a wave is **refracted** at the boundary of a different medium.
- Less dense → More dense (e.g. air to glass)
- Ray **slows down** and bends **towards the normal line**.
- More dense → Less dense (e.g. glass to air)
- Ray **speeds up** and bends **away from the normal line**.



The ray bends because different parts of the wavefront cross the boundary at slightly different times –



If wave hits medium at an angle of 90° then the ray will slow down but will not be refracted.

1. What happens when a ray goes from a less dense → more dense medium?
2. What happens when a ray moves from a more dense → less dense medium?
3. What is the line at 90° to a surface called?
4. What happens if a ray hits a medium at 90°?

1. What type of current do radio waves create when absorbed?
2. What is the frequency of the current produced by a radio wave of frequency 250Hz?

Aim

Investigate how the amount of infrared radiation **emitted** (given out) by a surface depends on the nature of that surface.

In this investigation you are finding out which type of surface emits the most infrared radiation:

- **Dark and matt**
- **Dark and shiny**
- **Light and matt**
- **Light and shiny**

Method

1. Place **Leslie cube** on a heat proof mat.
2. Once the kettle has boiled, fill the Leslie cube with water.
3. Hold the infrared thermometer 5cm from the first surface
4. Record the temperature
5. Repeat the experiment three times on each surface and calculate mean for each surface.

Independent variable: surface

Dependent variable: temperature of the air (infrared radiation emitted)

Control variables: Temperature of the water inside, the distance between the cube surface and the infrared thermometer



In this investigation you are finding out which type of surface absorbs the most infrared radiation:



Method

1. Fill a black and a silver can with water from the tap.
2. Take the temperature of the water in each can
3. Place the infrared thermometer 5cm from the cans
4. Leave for at least 10 minutes
5. Record the temperature of the water in each can and calculate the rise in temperature

Independent variable: surface of the can

Dependent variable: Temperature increase of the water (infrared radiation absorbed)

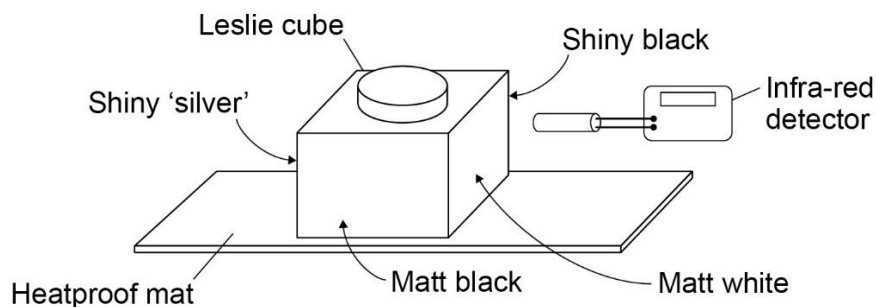
Control variables: Temperature of the water inside, the distance between the cube surface and the infrared thermometer

Conclusion

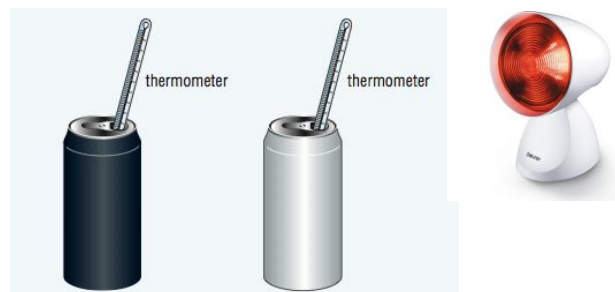
Black matt surfaces absorb and emit the most infrared radiation.

White/silver and shiny surfaces are poor emitters and poor absorbers of infrared radiation

1. Describe how you could use the equipment below to investigate the emission of infrared by different surfaces.



1. A student was investigating the amount of infrared radiation absorbed by water in cans with different surfaces.



Name the...

Independent variable:

Dependent variable :

Control variables :

2. What kind of surfaces are the best emitters of infrared radiation?

3. Why does the water in the silver can heat up less than the black can?

Magnets

- Have two poles - **north** and **south**.



- **Like poles** will **repel** each other (e.g. N-N or S-S)
- **Opposite poles** will **attract** (e.g. N-S)
- Magnetism is a **non-contact** force – magnets do not need to be touching for effect to be observed.

Magnetic materials: only **iron/steel, cobalt** and **nickel** are magnetic.

Types of magnets

Permanent magnet

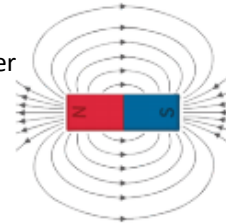
- Produces its own magnetic field.
- Magnetism cannot be turned on or off.

Induced magnet

- Induced magnet = a material which becomes magnetic when placed in a magnetic field.
- Induced magnets only attract other materials and lose magnetism when removed from the magnetic field.

Magnetic Fields

Magnetic field = the area surrounding a magnet where the force will act on another magnet or magnetic material.



- Magnet field is strongest at the **poles** where the field lines are **closest together**.
- Field lines always go away from **magnetic north** and towards **magnetic south**.

Earth's Magnetic Field

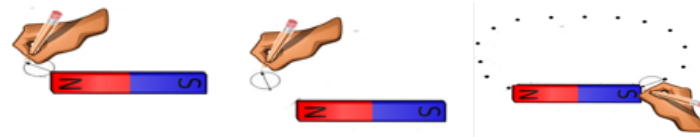
- Earth produces a magnetic field.
- Magnetic compasses use this to help navigation.
- The core of the Earth is made of **iron** (magnetic).

Plotting Magnetic Field Lines

A magnetic compass can be used to plot and draw the magnetic field lines around a magnet.

You need to be able to describe this method!

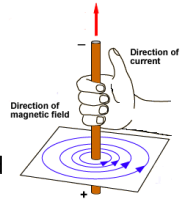
1. Place the bar magnetic in centre of paper.
2. Place a plotting compass at one end of the magnet.
3. Put a pencil dot at the place the compass arrow is pointing to
4. Move the compass to line up the tail of the compass needle to the dot you just made.
5. Repeat until you reach the other end of the magnet



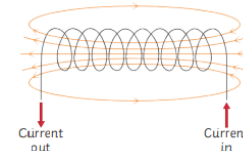
6. Join the dots using a line – this is the magnetic field line. Mark on the direction the arrow pointed – it should run **N→S**

Electromagnetism

- When a current passes through a wire, a **magnetic field** is produced
- The direction of the field can be found by the right hand thumb rule
- curl the fingers of the right hand around the wire and point the thumb in the direction of the current (+ to -)
- The direction of the circular field is shown by the fingers
- Strength of magnet can be increased by increasing the current
- When the current is switched off, the magnetic field is lost



Coiling the wire will form a **solenoid**.



To increase strength of magnetic field around a solenoid you can:

- Add an **iron core**
- **Increase number of turns** in coil
- **Increase the current** passing through wire

Electromagnets

- Electromagnet is a solenoid with an iron core.
- Are **induced magnets** (can be turned on and off)

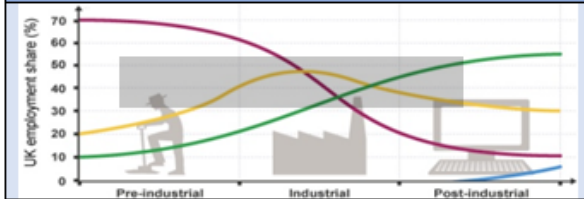
Uses = electric motors, loudspeakers, electric bells, scrapyards.

Science T3 Y11 P4.15 Mainstream Electromagnetism

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name the two poles on a magnet.2. What will like poles do?3. What will opposite poles do?4. Why is magnetism a 'non-contact' force?5. Which metals are magnetic?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a magnetic field?2. Where is the magnetic field the strongest?3. Which direction do the field lines go?4. Draw the magnetic field around a bar magnet.5. What is the Earth's core made of?6. What can the Earth's magnetic field be used for?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is produced when a current flows through a wire?2. How can you increase the strength of a magnetic field of a straight wire?3. What is produced when you coil the wire?4. How can you increase the magnetic field around a solenoid? (3 ways)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the two types of magnets?2. Name two differences between these two types of magnets.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Describe a method to plot the magnetic field of a bar magnet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. What is an electromagnet?6. What is meant by induced magnet?7. State 2 uses of electromagnets.



1. Economic change in the UK



Primary	↘ due to mechanisation.
Secondary	↗ due to industrial revolution then ↘ due to de-industrialisation.
Tertiary	↗ due to wealth (↗ disposable income)
Quaternary	High-tech jobs including research and IT. ↗ due to government policies and the increase in technology.

Why has our economy changed?

De-industrialisation	The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and competition from NEEs.
Government policies	A plan decided by a government to manage issues in a country.
Globalisation	The process which has created a more connected world; with increases in the movement of goods/people worldwide

2. Post industrial economy

Tertiary and quaternary sector employed 81% in 2011.	
IT	Employs over 60,000 people.
Services	Retail is the largest sector. Employs 4.4mill
Finance	London is the world's leading centre. HSBC
Research	Government invested £30bill in 2013.
Science parks	Groups of <u>high tech</u> industries and those doing scientific research. Located near universities (for graduates, share facilities).
Business parks	Purpose built areas of offices and warehouses (on edge of cities as less congestion, cheaper, good transport links).

3. Environmental impact of industry

Air and water pollution. Soil degradation.	
Releases CO ₂ increasing the rate of global warming.	
Transport of materials is by road ↗ air pollution.	
Example of modern industry being environmentally sustainable	
Google	London Landscaper started 2018.
686 bikes spaces	Encourages cycling to work.
4 car spaces	< congestion/CO ₂ emissions.
Solar panels.	Reduces fossil fuel consumption and reduces carbon footprint.
19,800 kWh	
Rooftop gardens	Urban greening. < CO ₂ . Collects rainwater. Encourages wildlife.

4. Changes in the rural landscape

Population decline	Outer Hebrides (away from cities, limited opportunities).
Social changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Declined by >50% since 1901. ↑ aging population = care issues. ↓ Less children > schools shut.
Economic changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Services close ie post offices. ⊖ ↑ tourists but infrastructure not there. ⊖ Government subsidies cost of ferries.
Population growth	South Cambridgeshire (near large cities, people can commute).
Social changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Migrants from Cambridge, some now from Eastern Europe too. ↓ Proportion of elderly increasing (>65). ↓ 80% car ownership = > congestion. ↓ Young people are costed out.
Economic changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ ↑ house prices. Less affordable housing ⊖ Petrol prices ↑.

5. Improvements in infrastructure

Road	Upgrading 'Smart motorways' M4. Variable speeds, reducing accidents, extra lanes. 2014 Road investment strategy £15 bill. New construction jobs, boost economy.
Rail	Crossrail in London. Puts extra 1.5 million within 45 mins commute of capital city. HS2 to reduce journey times. London to Manchester in 1 hr 8 minutes.
Port	Liverpool 2. Doubles capacity to over 1.5 million containers a year. 96% of UK imports/exports through ports.
Airports	Heathrow expansion. 3 rd runway £18.6bill

6.. North-South divide

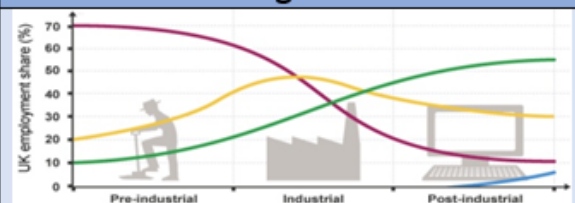
Causes	Decline of heavy industry in North (coal) Investment in finance and service industry in the South Investment in infrastructure in South
Impacts in north	Higher unemployment / lower wages (40%) Poor health, lower life expectancy (10 yrs) Poor education. There are SOME exceptions

Strategies attempting to resolve regional differences

Devolving more powers	Give more power to local councils and Welsh and Scottish governments. Plan best how to use their money.
Northern Powerhouse	A plan to attract investment to north. Improve transport links to northern cities. e.g. HS2, Liverpool2. BUT just a CONCEPT not a plan.
Enterprise Zones	55 EZs to encourage businesses to set up in areas of high unemployment. Reduce taxes, simple planning rules, superfast broadband to the area. Created more than 15,000 jobs.



1. Economic change in the UK



Primary	
Secondary	
Tertiary	
Quaternary	

Why has our economy changed?

De-industrialisation	
Government policies	
Globalisation	

2. Post industrial economy

Tertiary and quaternary sector employed 81% in 2011.	
IT	
Services	
Finance	
Research	
Science parks	
Business parks	

3. Environmental impact of industry

Example of modern industry being environmentally sustainable

Google	
686 bikes spaces	
4 car spaces	
Solar panels.	
19,800 kWh	
Rooftop gardens	

4. Changes in the rural landscape

Population decline	
Social changes	
Economic changes	
Population growth	
Social changes	
Economic changes	

5. Improvements in infrastructure

Road	
Rail	
Port	
Airports	

6.. North-South divide

Causes	
Impacts in north	

Strategies attempting to resolve regional differences

Devolving more powers	
Northern Powerhouse	
Enterprise Zones	

Year 11 OCR A Term 1 – People of the world

A. How can we measure development?	
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country
Birth rate	Number of live births per 1000 per year
GDP per capita	An average of the national gross domestic product per person per year in \$
Literacy rate	Percentage of people over the age of 15 who can read and write
Death rate	Number of deaths per 1000 people per year
HDI	Measures life expectancy, education and income per capita. Scored 0-1, 0 is low.
Internet users	Percentage of people who have access to the internet

A.	How can we measure development?	
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Life expectancy W	Shows condition of healthcare and quality of services	Does not consider political factors such as war
Birth rate	Shows development of healthcare (e.g., contraception)	Does not consider how long babies survive in the country
GDP per capita	Shows how wealthy a country's population is (quality of life)	Very small/ large populations can disrupt data (e.g. China)
Literacy rate	Shows the quality of education received in a country	Does not consider other factors that disrupt education (e.g. water collection)
Death rate	Shows the quality of healthcare/ disease/ food/water	Can be disrupted if country has an elderly population (Japan)
HDI	Uses a combination of measures= more accurate	
Internet users	Shows the development of infrastructure in a country	Does not consider the quality of this infrastructure

D. How does aid promote and hinder development?	
Promote	Aid can help a country improve its healthcare, communications rapidly by using ready developed technology from more developed nations. It can also help a country recover quickly after a natural disaster.
Hinder	Aid can hinder a country's development by encouraging dependence on money from more developed nations. If a government is corrupt, money given in aid could be used in the wrong places (e.g. armament). Tied aid can put a country into more debt as they spend money buying goods from wealthy nations,

B. What has caused uneven development?	
Natural resources	Fuel sources (oil, gas) can be traded. Access to clean, safe water
Colonialism	One country goes into another country and claims they are in power. They can steal their raw materials.
Industrialisation	Factories are built, increasing trade and increasing economic development
Trade	Can be fair or unfair. Helps a country increase their economy.
Climate	Extreme climate (too hot or too cold) will limit industry and affect health

C. The different types of aid	
Aid	When a country or organisation gives resources to another country (e.g. Money, products or technology)
Bi lateral aid	International aid given by one country to another. Often has 'strings' attached.
Multilateral aid	Given by many different countries or charity organisations (e.g. Oxfam, red cross)
Short-term aid	Aid given to support a country following a disaster (e.g. after an earthquake)
Long-term aid	Aid given over a long period of time to support a country's development (e.g. Oxfam goat aid)

E. What is Nigeria like?	
<u>Nigeria's environmental./ political/ economic context</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria is an EDC in west Africa. It borders Niger to the north and Benin to the west. Nigeria lies on the Atlantic Ocean. Nigeria has a tropical climate in the South (near the Niger delta) and semi-desert climate in the North. Nigeria was colonised by the UK and became independent in 1960 It has high levels of international migration due to jobs in the oil industry Agriculture in Nigeria provides a stable food supply for much of West Africa Nigeria has had a stable government since 2015 	

<u>What has enabled Nigeria to develop?</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a population of 182 million, Nigeria has the largest population of any African country. Nigeria has grown mainly through the export of raw materials such as oil, oil palm and cocoa. They export In 2014 it has the highest GDP in Africa 	

Factors contributing to Nigeria's economic growth	
Imports	Goods coming into a country
Exports	Goods leaving a country
International investment	When one country (e.g. UK) funds businesses in another country (e.g. Nigeria)
Population structure	The 'make-up' of the population. E.g how old or young/ males and females.
Employment structure	How the workforce is divided up (primary/ secondary/ tertiary)

Year 11 OCR A Term 1 – People of the world

A.	How can we measure development?	
Life expectancy		
Birth rate		
GDP per capita		
Literacy rate		
Death rate		
HDI		
Internet users		

B.	What has caused uneven development?	
Natural resources		
Colonialism		
Industrialisation		
Trade		
Climate		

E.	What is Nigeria like?
<u>Nigeria's environmental,/ political/ economic context</u>	

A.	How can we measure development?	
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
Life expectancy		
Birth rate		
GDP per capita		
Literacy rate		
Death rate		
HDI		x
Internet users		

C.	The different types of aid	
Aid		
Bi lateral aid		
Multilateral aid		
Short-term aid		
Long-term aid		

E.	What has enabled Nigeria to develop?

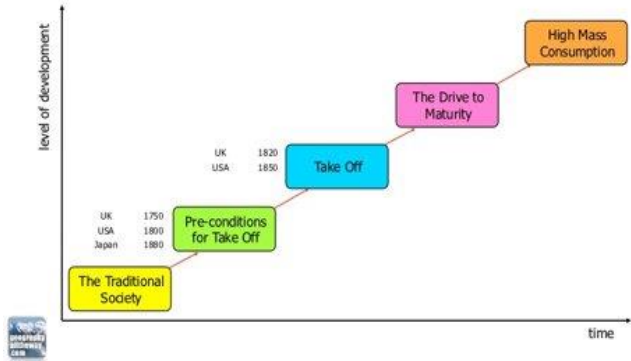
D.	How does aid promote and hinder development?	
Promote		
Hinder		

	Factors contributing to Nigeria's economic growth
Imports	
Exports	
International investment	
Population structure	
Employment structure	

Where is Rio?

Rio de Janeiro is located in South America. It is located in south Brazil. It borders the Atlantic Ocean.

- G. Why is Rio de Janeiro a global city?**
- Until 1960 Rio was the capital of Brazil however this has not changed to Brasilia. Rio is still very important.
 - Brazil is in an Emerging Developing Country. This means that it is experiencing rapid economic growth
 - Rio is a mega-city. This means it has a population of over 10 million people.
 - The exact population of Rio is unknown however it is over 18 million.
 - Rio is the cultural capital of Brazil with an annual carnival and over 50 museums. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - In 2014 the world cup took place in Rio
 - In 2016 Rio hosted the Olympics.



- F. What is Rostow's model?**
- Human Influence**
- Currently Nigeria is in stage 3. This is where secondary industries dominate.
 - In the future Nigeria may develop to stage 4
 - They will do this by becoming more self-reliant by improving education.
 - This will lead to increase in tertiary employment such as nursing and IT support.

Positive impacts of urbanisation

- Employment opportunities in banking, finance and insurance.
- Good infrastructure (roads) which link different areas together.
- Better quality of life
- More jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors

Year 11 OCR A Term 1 – People of the world

- H. Where do people in Rio come from?**
- Migration accounts for 65% of urban growth in Rio de Janeiro. Largely people come from Europe, in particular Portugal because they speak Portuguese in Rio.
 - However, large numbers of people come from other parts of Brazil including the Amazon Basin because there are better jobs, higher income, improved medical care and education.
 - People also travel from other countries in South America- Argentina/ Bolivia due to the cultural opportunities in Rio.
 - Many people come from the USA and UK. These are largely people who are highly skilled and are attracted due to the growing secondary and tertiary industry (specifically in oil exploration).
 - Many people come from China and Japan, this is because Rio de Janeiro has a growing finance and banking industry which is well paid.

I. How has migration influenced the character and way of life within Brazil?

Copacabana Beach: The beaches in Brazil are stunning and so are the natural surroundings. Rio is one of the most visited cities in the southern hemisphere. It is a UNESCO world Heritage Site which means that it should be protected from environmental harm.

Crime and government: Due to over population, there are not many jobs which means that many people must resort to crime. As a result, gangs often rule over the favelas. Police have been sent in to pacify these slum areas (make peaceful) with the aim to improve quality of life for people living there.

Negative impacts of urbanisation

- 40% of people living in favelas do not have a job.
- Due to unemployment there's not much tax being paid by a large proportion of the population.
- Not enough houses – 40% of population live in favelas (illegal squatter settlements).
- Only 50% of people have access to healthcare.
- Air pollution – 5,000 deaths/year

K.	
Sustainable Management in Rio- Transport	Due population growth, means that the use of cars has grown by 40% in the last 10 years. They have expanded the public transport system which is a metro that runs under the bay and connects various parts of Rio. More and more people are using the metro system and buses; however, they are no extremely busy as there aren't enough services to go around. They have also put tolls into the city centre, this means that traffic is reduced because people don't want to pay. Lastly, they have made busy roads one way in rush hour. Car use has reduced slightly, however many still use cars for their own safety.
Sustainable Management in Rio- Housing	Hillside were secured and new health and education facilities were built in these areas, however the budget of US\$1Billion is probably not going to be enough to do this in every Favela. It has also led to rent rising and many people can't afford to live in their old homes.

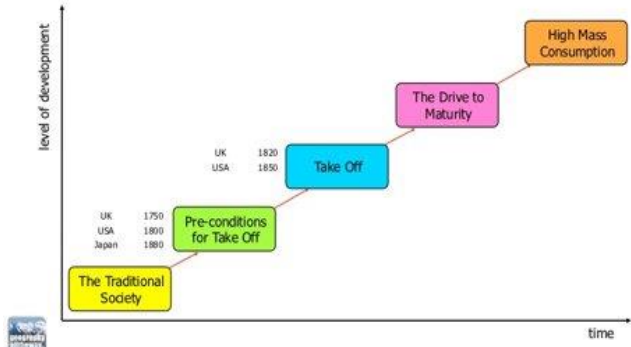
Sustainable Management in Rio- Waste

As we saw before, the largest problems concerning waste disposal are in the Favelas. Many are built on steep slopes and have few proper roads meaning that it is difficult for waste collection lorries to get through. Imagine if rubbish in Swindon wasn't collected every week – it would pile up outside our houses, attracting rats and foxes. It would also really smell. The waste in Rio does the same, it builds up and pollutes the water system spreading diseases like Cholera. To reduce this, a power plant has been set up near the University or Rio which uses methane gas from rotting rubbish to produce energy. This is more environmentally friendly than a lot of electricity production, however it does release some methane which is a greenhouse gas. It consumes 30 tonnes of rubbish a day (that's 2 busses) and produces electricity for 1000 homes. However, because of the methane gas it can be a stinky business.

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 - Rio is a mega-city. This means it has a population of over 10 million people.
 - The exact population of Rio is unknown however it is over 18 million.
 - Rio is the cultural capital of Brazil with an annual carnival and over 50 museums. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - In 2014 the world cup took place in Rio
 - In 2016 Rio hosted the Olympics.



- F. What is Rostow's model?**
- Human Influence**
- Currently Nigeria is in _____. This is where secondary industries _____
 - In the future Nigeria may develop to _____
 - They will do this by becoming _____
 - This will lead to increase in _____ such as nursing and IT support.

- Positive impacts of urbanisation**
- Employment opportunities in _____.
 - Good infrastructure (_____).
 - Better _____
 - More jobs in _____ sectors

Year 11 OCR A Term 1 – People of the world

- H. Where do people in Rio come from?**
- Migration accounts for 65% of _____ growth in Rio de Janeiro. Largely people come from E_____e, in particular Portugal because they speak P_____e in Rio.
 - However, large numbers of people come from other parts of Brazil including the _____ because there are _____, _____, improved _____ and education.
 - People also travel from other countries in South America- _____
 - Many people come from the USA and UK. These are largely people who are _____ and are attracted due to the _____ industry (specifically in oil exploration).
 - Many people come from _____, this is because Rio de Janeiro has a growing _____ industry which is well paid.

I. How has migration influenced the character and way of life within Brazil?

Copacabana Beach: The beaches in Brazil are stunning and so are the natural surroundings. Rio is one of the most visited cities in the southern hemisphere. It is a UNESCO world Heritage Site which means that it should be protected from environmental harm.

Crime and government: Due to _____, there are not many _____ which means that many people must resort to _____. As a result, _____ often rule over the _____. Police have been sent in to pacify these slum areas (make _____) with the aim to improve quality of life for people living there.

- Negative impacts of urbanisation**
- 40% of people living in f____s do not _____
 - Due to un____t there's not much _____ being paid by a large proportion of the population.
 - Not enough _____s – 40% of population live in _____s (illegal squatter settlements).
 - Only 50% of people have access to h_____e.
 - Air p_____ion – 5,000 deaths/year

K.	
Sustainable Management in Rio- Transport	<p>Due population growth, means that the use of c_____ has grown by _____ in the last _____ years.</p> <p>They have expanded the _____ system which is a m_____ that runs under the bay and connects various parts of Rio. More and more people are using the _____ and buses; however, they are now extremely busy as there _____. They have also put tolls into the city centre, this means that traffic is _____. Lastly, they have made _____ one way in rush hour. Car use has reduced slightly, however many still use cars for their own safety.</p>
Sustainable Management in Rio- Housing	<p>Hillsides were secured and new _____s were built in these areas, however the budget of US\$1Billion is probably not going to be enough to do this in every Favela. It has also led to _____ and many people can't afford to live in their old homes.</p>
Sustainable Management in Rio- Waste	<p>As we saw before, the largest problems concerning _____ are in the Favelas. Many are built on _____ and have few _____ meaning that it is difficult for _____ lorries to get through. Imagine if rubbish in Swindon wasn't collected every week – it would pile up outside our houses, attracting _____. It would also _____. The waste in Rio does the same, it builds up and pollutes the water system spreading _____. To reduce this, a _____ has been set up near the _____ which uses _____ from _____ environmentally friendly than a lot of electricity production, however it does release some methane which is a greenhouse gas. It consumes _____ of rubbish a day (that's 2 busses) and produces electricity for 1000 homes. However, because of the _____ it can be a stinky business.</p>

3. The Spanish Empire 1528-1555



Pizarro – First Expedition

Pizarro was with Balboa when they reached the Pacific. Pizarro was impressed by Cortes and his success in Mexico.

Tales of vast wealth in Peru encouraged Pizarro to find his own success.

November 1524 – First expedition

Not a success. Only reached Columbia before bad weather, lack of food and attacks by hostile natives forced Pizarro to turn back. The mangrove swamps put off any idea of establishing a settlement too.

Impact of Gold and Silver on Spain

Used to make 8 sided coins – ‘pieces of eight’. Widely accepted in Europe due to high silver content.

The Crown took 25% of bullion coming into Spain .

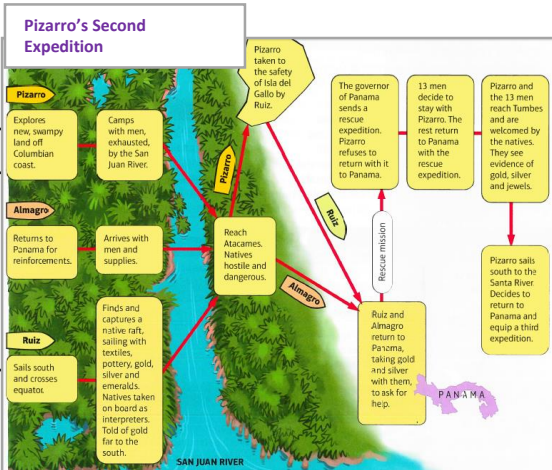
75% of wealth went to Spanish merchants and conquistadors.

European traders put up prices for the wealthy Spanish merchants.

High prices led to inflation – workers demanded higher wages in Spain.

Charles I invested money in the military – not industry and business.

Spanish were getting wealthy by finding bullion instead of making products and selling.



Pizarro's appeal to the Spanish King Charles I

In 1528 Pizarro returned to Spain with evidence of Inca wealth, including llamas, silver and gold. Having been refused permission to launch a third expedition by the governor of Panama, he appealed to Charles I. Pizarro received a licence, the Capitulacion de Toledo, in July 1529, authorising him to conquer Peru.

Governing the Empire

The Spanish needed to find a way to govern the discovered territories to restore peace and stability. They needed to make sure basic essentials were available, laws were in place, conquistadors didn't fight among themselves and ensure daily life was managed effectively.

Bartolome de las Casas – was a priest that tried to encourage the fair treatment of natives in the New World. 1527 he wrote a book 'A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies'.

The New Laws:

- It was made illegal to enslave natives.
- The amount of tribute that could be collected was limited.
- Encomiendas had to be passed back to the Spanish government on the death of the encomendero.

The role of the Viceroy:

The Council of the Indies appointed two viceroys to govern Spanish territories: one in Mexico city and one in Lima (Peru). They acted on behalf of the government. Justice was managed through the audiencias (courts), with judges who were independent of the viceroys.

The role of the encomienda system:

This was imposed officially across the Spanish Empire. An encomienda was land granted to a Spaniard, who was then called an encomendero. He could demand tribute from natives. In return he was responsible for their protection and their conversion to Christianity.

Significance of the New Laws 1542:

Laws introduced to improve the rights of native people, but encomenderos opposed them and the viceroy of Peru refused to implement them. Revolts in Peru: the most serious in 1544 had to be put down by the Spanish government and led to a temporary halt in the Spanish conquest of the New World in 1550. Although forced to suspend the laws, Charles I insisted encomiendas be passed back to the crown on the death of an encomendero. Natives continued to be exploited in the New World.

Date	Event
Dec 1518	Smallpox epidemic in Haiti.
Sept 1520	First cases of smallpox in Mexico
1525-1527	Smallpox spreads along the Caribbean coast.
1527	Smallpox reaches Peru. Huayna Capac dies from smallpox after returning to help his people.
1529	Civil War breaks out between Huascar and Atahualpa (Huayna Capac's son).
April 1532	Huascar is captured and killed. Atahualpa takes over Cuzco.
Nov 1532	The Battle of Cajamarca – Pizarro's men hid in the town square of Cajamarca. When Atahualpa's men entered the town they met with a priest who showed them a bible. Atahualpa threw the bible on the floor which was the signal needed for Pizarro's men to attack and they took Atahualpa prisoner.
July 1533	Atahualpa promised to fill his prison with treasure in order to secure his release. Although he did this, the Spanish still sentenced him to death. On 26 th July he was garrotted.
1533	Manco made puppet ruler of the Inca Empire.

Revolt of the Incas 1536

The Spanish saw Manco as a puppet king who would rule on their behalf. When Manco escaped from the Spanish he assembled an army and attacked the base at Cuzco.

The Siege of Cuzco 1536-1537

-10,000 Inca warriors faced 150 Spanish and 1000 native allies.
 -The Inca warriors broke into town, burning buildings to try to drive out the Spanish, but the Spanish were able to put the fires out.
 -The Spanish used their cavalry to attack the Inca warriors.
 -The Spanish captured the fortress of Sacsahuaman from the Incas, which the Inca army then besieged.
 -The siege ended when Spanish forces exploring Chile returned.
 -Manco withdrew and established a separate kingdom which lasted until 1572.

Founding of La Paz, 1548

La Paz was founded to symbolise the end of the revolt and to demonstrate that Spain had the overall authority in the New World, not the conquistadors. It became the administrative centre of the Spanish Empire. The Viceroy and the audiencias (courts) were based here. It was founded close to trade routes to ensure it maintained control over the silver mines based in Potosi and Oruro.

Discovery of silver in Bolivia and Mexico

By 1550 silver had been discovered in Potosi (Bolivia) and in Guanajuato and Zacatecas (Mexico). Some was sent back to Spain but most was kept by the conquistadors. Large mining towns developed to house workers for the mines. Colonisation of the New World increased as adventurers, merchants, speculators and their employees came in search of wealth. 25% of silver shipped to Spain went straight into the treasury.

Conquistador Revolt in Peru 1544

A serious revolt took place as the encomenderos were unhappy with the New Laws. This revolt was led by Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of Francisco Pizarro. It was a success and Gonzalo ruled over the Inca territory for 2 years. The arrival of a Spanish army resulted in his execution and the restoration of Spanish authority. The revolt raised the issue of control. Spain needed to govern its territories and control the rebellious conquistadors and encomenderos. This led to the founding of La Paz in 1548.

Pirates and Privateers

Spanish treasure was a target for Pirates and Privateers (funded by government/monarchy).



The ships were easy to find as they took well-defined and predictable routes across the Atlantic.

War with France (1542-46) meant Spain had to adapt ships and develop systems to deal with French privateers.

Galleons patrolled the sea routes and started carrying treasure as they were well armed.

Treasure fleet system developed: the **Tierra Firme** (went to S. America) and the **New Spain** (went to Mexico).

Growth of Seville

All goods imported to Europe had to go through Seville. Merchants travelled from all over Europe to buy and sell goods. This gave Spain a monopoly over trade with the New World.

The Slave Trade

Due to the number of deaths of natives in the New World, there was a labour shortage. Under the Treaty of Tordesillas, Spain could not directly get slaves from W. Africa. Spanish merchants could get licences (asientos) to supply slaves to the New World. Licences sold to the highest bidder who could then buy from Portuguese merchants and sell to merchants in the New World.

Casa de Contratacion (House of Trade)

Established in 1503 by Isabella. Collected colonial taxes. Approved voyages of exploration and trade and kept secret information on new lands and trade routes. Licenced captains of ships. In theory, no Spaniard could sail anywhere without the approval of the Casa.

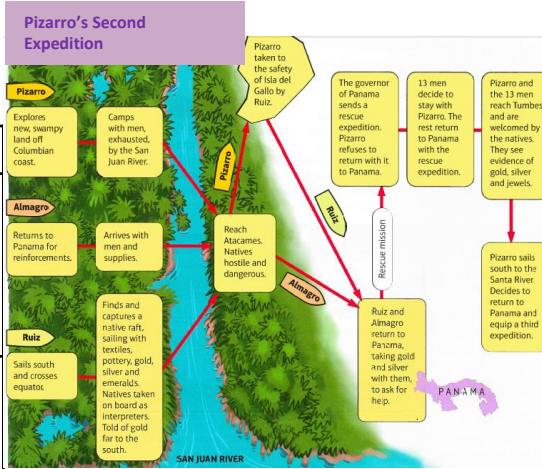
Council of the Indies

Formed in 1524 and based in Spain. Controlled all matters concerning the New World. Messages received from Viceroys would be discussed and advice given to the King. Decisions made were sent from the Council to the Viceroys. This was Spain's way of trying to maintain control over its empire in the New World.



3. The Spanish Empire 1528-1555

Pizarro – First Expedition



Pizarro's appeal to the Spanish King Charles I

Pizarro and the Conquest of the Inca Empire		Revolt of the Incas 1536
Date	Event	
Dec 1518		
Sept 1520		
1525-1527		
1527		
1529		
April 1532		
Nov 1532		
July 1533		
1533		

The Siege of Cuzco 1536-1537

Governing the Empire

The New Laws:

The role of the Viceroy:

The role of the encomienda system:

Significance of the New Laws 1542:



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Founding of La Paz, 1548

Growth of Seville

The Slave Trade

Discovery of silver in Bolivia and Mexico

Conquistador Revolt in Peru 1544

Casa de Contratacion (House of Trade)

Pirates and Privateers



Council of the Indies



What we are learning this term:	
A.	Christian beliefs about forgiveness
B.	Why do people commit crime?
C.	Aims of punishment
D.	Types of punishment

A.	Can you define these key words?
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Key word	Key definition
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Atone	Make amends
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Reconciliation	The restoration of relationships.
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Reformation	To change someone's behaviour for better.
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Retribution	To get your own back.
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Deterrence	To put people off committing crimes.
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Execution	The carrying out of a sentence of death
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Corporal punishment	Punishment of an offender by causing him physical pain.
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Forgiveness	To let go of anger and bitterness and to not hold a grudge against someone who has wronged you
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Justice	Fair treatment.
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B.	Christian beliefs about forgiveness
1	Parable of the forgiving father- Christians believe that God loves us like a father loves his son and will forgive all of our sins if we are truly sorry, therefore we should always forgive.
2	Parable of The Adulterers Woman- It is only the Lord who can judge us. God does not forgive evil but the individual as we have a possibility of changing.
3	Christians should forgive people no matter what they have done and no matter how many times. This is because in bible it said that Jesus said, "to forgive 7x70", referring to all the years Hebrews spend in slavery in Egypt, they should still forgive them for it.
4	Matthew 6:15- "But if you do not forgive others their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." this means that Christians will always forgive others because otherwise they will not be forgiven by God.
5	Reconciliation- restoration of friendship or relationship. Christians need to be reconciled with God so that they could be reunited with Him in heaven. Jesus died on the cross to allow the reconciliation to happen.

D.	Why do people commit crime?
Poverty	If you have no money for the basics you may be driven to crime such as theft out of necessity. Other times, poverty leads to frustration against rich institutions who don't pay tax and may cause crime such as shop lifting.
Upbringing	May cause crime as a person may see it as normal to commit certain acts and may never have been taught right from wrong. They may have grown up in areas with gangs and a culture of criminal behaviour, where it is celebrated and respected rather than scorned.
Mental Illness	Mental illness such as schizophrenia could cause you to be violent if the voices tell you to, and your normal rational self is overridden
Addiction	Addiction to substances can be so overwhelming they impair usual inhibitions and cause you to do things you wouldn't usually do. People can steal to fund addictions.
Greed	Some people are just greedy and want more wealth with less effort.
Hate	Some are angry towards others as they are prejudiced and this causes the potential for violent crime.
Opposition to unjust law	Some crimes are done in protest to unfair laws. For example, it may have been a crime for women to go to school, but that didn't stop Malala. Sometimes violent protest can happen in response to injustice. Eg the riots in South Africa against apartheid.

C.	Aims of punishment
1. Retribution	A punishment done with the intention to punish and cause the offender to pay for their wrongdoing. It also means the aim is about justice for the victims and intends to cause the criminal the same pain or inconvenience that their crime caused someone else.
2. Deterrence	Punishment done with the aim to put the criminal off reoffending. The punishment is devised to be so off-putting the would-be criminal would hopefully not want to risk doing the crime. This could include severe punishments like life imprisonment or the death penalty.
3. Reformation	Punishment done with the intention of changing the criminal into a better person who then goes on to lead a life free of crime.
4. Protection	A punishment done in order to protect society from the criminal, as they are considered dangerous. This might include prison, where they are locked away from society.

E.	Types of punishment
1. Prison	A punishment that takes away someone's freedom and keeps them locked up in jail. There are many different sentence lengths and it can vary hugely internationally. For example, in the UK, murderers spend an average of 17 years in prison for their crime, but could be released earlier than this. In some states in the USA life actually means life and the offender will die in prison.
2. Community service	Unpaid work, intended to be of social use, that an offender is required to do instead of going to prison. For example, picking up rubbish in a park, painting buildings, painting street poles and lights, cleaning areas.
3. Corporal punishment	Punishment that uses pain. For example, flogging (with a whip or cane), amputation eg chopping off a hand for theft or branding. This punishment remains in parts of Africa, the middle East, Asia and South America.
4. Death penalty	When a government/ state takes the life of a criminal as a punishment for their crime. Usually reserved for serious crimes such as murder. However, you can be executed in Saudi Arabia for sexual relations between adults of the same sex, rejecting the prophet or committing adultery.



What we are learning this term:		B. Christian beliefs about forgiveness		C. Aims of punishment	
A. Christian beliefs about forgiveness B. Why do people commit crime? C. Aims of punishment D. Types of punishment		1		1. Retribution	
		2		2. Deterrence	
		3		3. Reformation	
		4		4. Protection	
		5			
A.	Can you define these key words?	D. Why do people commit crime?		E. Types of punishment	
Key word	Key definition	Poverty		1. Prison	
Atone		Upbringing		2. Community service	
Reconciliation		Mental Illness		3. Corporal punishment	
Reformation		Addiction		4. Death penalty	
Retribution		Greed			
Deterrence		Hate			
Execution		Opposition to unjust law			
Corporal punishment					
Forgiveness					
Justice					

Year 11 RE Christianity quotes Crime and punishment	
<p>Leviticus 24:19-20 Moses taught: "If anyone injures his neighbour, whatever he has done must be done to him: fracture for fracture, eye for an eye, tooth for tooth. As he has injured, so he is to be injured".</p>	<p>We all need forgiveness, which Jesus showed when he met a crowd that wanted to stone a woman to death for adultery. If any one of you is without sin, let him be the first to throw a stone at her.</p> <p>John 8:7</p>
<p>Christians are told to respect the authority of the state, which means keeping to the law and accepting the punishments.</p> <p>"Obey the government, for God is the one who put it there. All governments have been placed in power by God."</p> <p>Romans 13:1</p>	<p>Hebrews In the same way, he sprinkled with blood the tabernacle and all the vessels used in worship. According to the Law, in fact, nearly everything must be purified with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness.</p>
<p>Genesis 9:5-6 From his fellow man I will require a reckoning for the life of man. "Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed, for God made man in his own image."</p>	<p>Matthew 5:38-39 "You have heard that it was said, 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.' But I say to you, Do not resist the one who is evil. But if anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also.</p>
<p>Whatever measure you deal out to others will be dealt back to you.</p> <p>Matthew 7:2</p>	<p>Ephesians 4:32 Be kind to one another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, as God in Christ forgave you.</p>

Year 11 RE Christianity quotes Crime and punishment	
<p>Luke 6:27 "But I say to you who hear, Love your enemies, pray for those who persecute you,</p>	<p>Luke 6:37 "Judge not, and you will not be judged; condemn not, and you will not be condemned; forgive, and you will be forgiven;</p>
<p>Romans 3:23 For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God</p>	<p>Ecclesiastes 7:20 Surely there is not a righteous man on earth who does good and never sins.</p>
<p>Exodus 22:3 But if the sun has risen on him, there shall be bloodguilt for him. He shall surely pay. If he has nothing, then he shall be sold for his theft.</p>	<p>Romans 12:19 Beloved, never avenge yourselves, but leave it to the wrath of God, for it is written, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, says the Lord."</p>
<p>' We glory in our sufferings... for they build character' Romans/ new testament</p>	<p>'all sins are equal' new testament</p>
<p>Matthew 6:15 But if you do not forgive others their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses</p>	<p>Matthew 18:21-22 Then Peter came up and said to him, "Lord, how often will my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? As many as seven times?" Jesus said to him, "I do not say to you seven times, but seventy times seven.</p>

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GCSE unit 1 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Me my family and friends



What we are learning this term:	
A. Talking about your family B. Describing your family and friends C. Explaining family relationships D. Describing relationships E. Describing future plans F. Translation practice	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. Me llevo bien	4. El año próximo
2. No soporto	5. Por otro lado
3. discuto	6. Voy a...

1.1G ¿Cómo es tu familia?

1.1G ¿Cómo es tu familia?	
El/la abuelo/a	grandfather/grandmother
los abuelos	grandparents
alegre	happy
alto/a	tall
amable	kind
anciano/a	old
la barba	beard
calvo/a	bald
cariñoso/a	affectionate, tender
casi nearly,	almost
castaño/a	brown hair colour
corto/a	short
delgado/a	thin
las gafas	glasses
gracioso/a	funny
guapo/a	good looking, handsome
El/la hermano/a	brother/sister
El/la hijo/a	son/daughter
joven	young
largo/a	long
liso/a	straight
la madrastra	stepmother
los ojos	eyes
el padrastro	stepfather
las pecas	freckles
pelirrojo/a	red-haired
el pelo	hair
rizado/a	curly
la tía	aunt
el tío	uncle
viejo/a	old
sensible	sensitive

1.1F Hablando de los amigos	
a menudo	often
alegrarse de	to be happy about
comprensivo/a	understanding
conocer	to know a person
el consejo	advice
la cosa	thing
cuidar	to look after
la discusión	argument
divertido/a	good fun
egoísta	selfish
el equipo	team
escribir	to write
fastidiar	to annoy, to bother
fuerte	strong
hablador/a	talkative
honrado/a	honest
maduro/a	mature
mismo/a	same
peligroso/a	dangerous
reirse	to laugh
seguro/a	certain, sure
el sentido del humor	sense of humour
travieso/a	naughty
triste	sad
el verano	summer
la vida	life

1.1H Relaciones con la familia

abierto/a	open
aconsejar	to advise
actualmente	nowadays
aguantar	to bear, to put up with
arreglar	to tidy
la barrera generacional	generation gap
el cariño	affection
celoso/a	jealous
la culpa	blame, fault
los demás	others
harto/a	fed up
el hogar	home
hoy en día	nowadays
incluso	even
injustamente	unfairly
juntos	together
la libertad	freedom
manera	way
molestar	to bother
oír hablar de	to hear about
olvidar	to forget
orgullosa/a	proud

Key Verbs				
Llevarse to get on	Ir To go	Soportar To stand	Hacer – to do/make	Discutir to argue
Me llevo I get on	Voy I go	Soporto I can stand	Hago I do	Discuto I argue
Te llevas You (s) get on	Vas You go	Soportas You can stand	Haces You do	Discutes You argue
Se lleva He/se gets on	Va s/he goes	Soporta He/she can stand	Hace s/he does	Discute He/she argues
Nos llevamos They get on	Vamos They go	Soportamos W can stand	Hacemos We do	Discutios We argue
Se llevan They get on	Van They go	Soportan They can stand	Hacen They do	Discuten They argue

1.1H Relaciones con la familia

parecido/a	similar
la pelea	fight
perezoso/a	lazy
provocar	to cause
el sobrino / la sobrina	nephew, niece
tender a	to tend to
todavía	still
tratar	to treat
triste	sad

1.2G Hablando de parejas

el beso	kiss
cada vez más	more and more
cocinar	to cook
comprar	to buy
echar de menos	to miss someone
enamorado/a	in love
los familiares	relatives
feliz	happy
la gente	people
el invitado/a	guest
maleducado/a	rude
el marido	husband
el matrimonio	marriage
la mujer	wife, woman
la novia	girlfriend, fiancée
el novio	boyfriend, fiancé
parecer	to seem
la pareja	partner
los parientes	relatives
pelear(se)	to fight
el piso	flat, apartment
serio/a	serious, responsible
sonreír	to smile

1.2F Planes para el futuro

así que	so, therefore
la boda	wedding
buscar	to look for
cambiar	to change
el casamiento	wedding
casarse	to get married
el compañero/a	colleague, friend
decepcionado/a	disappointed
encontrar	to find
la felicidad	happiness
la fiesta	party, festival
por eso	therefore
próximo/a	next
el sitio	place
solo/a	alone, only
soltero/a	single
tener suerte	to be lucky
las vacaciones	holidays
ya no	no longer

1.2H Las relaciones de hoy en día

ahora	now
alguien	someone
cara a cara	face to face
distinto/a	different
en contra	against
en primer lugar	in the first place,
la edad	age
estar de acuerdo	to agree
el/la jubilado/a	retired person,
pagar	to pay
la pareja	partner
la piel	skin
por otro lado	on the other hand

What we are learning this term:	
A. Saying how you keep in touch via the internet B. Picking out key words when reading C. Giving opinions about online messaging D. Talking about using a mobile E. Give opinions about mobile technology	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. chateo	4. sala de chat
2. redes sociales	5. descargar
3. en línea	6. subir

2.1F ¿Cómo prefieres mantenerte en contacto?	
comunicarse	to communicate
desafortunadamente	unfortunately
empezar	to start
escoger	to choose
genial	brilliant / great
gratis	free of charge
el hecho	fact
el inconveniente	disadvantage
interactivo/a	interactive
el jefe / la jefa	boss
la letra	letter of the alphabet
mandar	to send
los medios sociales	social media
el móvil	mobile phone
ofrecer	to offer
el ordenador	computer
la pantalla	screen
poder	to be able to
por desgracia	unfortunately
por mi parte	as far as I'm concerned
la revista digital	digital magazine
sencillo/a	simple
tampoco	neither / nor

Descargar To download	Subir To upload	Mandar To send	Hacer – to do/make	Chatear To chat
Descargo I download	Subo I upload	Mando I send	Hago I do	Chateo I chat
Descargas You download	Subes You upload	Mandas You send	Haces You do	Chateas You chat
descarga He/she download	sube He/she uploads	Manda He/she sends	Hace s/he does	Chatea He/she chats
Descargamos We download	Subimos We upload	Mandamos We send	Hacemos We do	Chateamos We chat
Descargan They download	suben They upload	Mandan They send	Hacen They do	Chatean They chat

2.1G Comunicarse por internet	
a veces	sometimes
allí	there
chatear	to chat online
colgar fotos	to post photos
el correo electrónico	email
demasiado/a	too much
hablar	to speak / talk
increíble	incredible
justo/a	fair
el país	country
un poco	a little
propio/a	own
la razón	reason
la red	internet / network
la red social	social network
la sala de chat	chat room
la salida	outing
todos los días	every day
usar	to use
utilizar	to use
la vez	time

2.2G ¡El móvil para todo!	
aunque	although
dar	to give
dar las gracias	to thank
enviar	to send
el juego	game
lento/a	slow
el mensaje de texto	text message
el móvil	mobile phone
navegar la red	to surf the internet
la norma	rule
prohibido	forbidden
el regalo	present, gift
la regla	rule
ridículo/a	ridiculous
roto/a	broken
único/a	only

2.2F La tecnología portátil	
andar	to walk
archivo	file
borrar	to delete, erase
la canción	song
cargar	to load
contestar	to answer
el correo basura	spam, junk mail
cualquier	any
de vez en cuando	from time to time
el disco duro	hard drive
el espacio	space
igual	same
el ordenador portátil	laptop
sacar fotos	to take photos
sentir	to feel
la tableta	tablet
la tecnología	technology

2.1H Las redes sociales	
a mi juicio	in my opinion
acosar	to bully
el acoso	bullying
apasionar	to excite
aun	even
bajo	low
compartir	to share
el comportamiento	behaviour
el desarrollo	development
la desventaja	disadvantage
divertirse	to have a good time
gratuito/a	free of charge
mejorar	to improve
el riesgo	risk
el/la seguidor/a	follower
tener éxito	to be successful
el/la usuario/a	user

2.2H ¿Podrías vivir sin el móvil y la tableta?	
raras veces	rarely
la sala de chat	chat room
la señal	signal
la tarjeta de crédito	credit card
todo lo contrario	the exact opposite

2.2H ¿Podrías vivir sin el móvil y la tableta?	
la conexión inalámbrica	wireless connection
chatear	to chat online
correr	to run
darse cuenta de	to realise
en vez de	instead of
las felicidades	best wishes,
congratulations	
felicitar	to send best wishes/to
congratulate	
hasta	until
imprescindible	essential
preocupar	to worry

What we are learning this term:

A. Talking about free time
 B. Talking about your plans for the weekend
 C. Talking about eating out
 D. Talking about special occasion meals
 E. Extending what you can say about sport
 F. Talking about sport in the world

3.1F ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

a veces	sometimes
bastante	quite
cada	each, every
cenar	to have an evening meal
charlar	to chat
el coro	choir
descansar	to rest
los dibujos animados	cartoons
el documental	documentary
el fin de semana	weekend
genial	great
las noticias	news
nunca	never
ocupado/a	occupied, busy
policíaco/a	police, detective, crime (adj.)
poner	to put
por lo general	in general
siempre	always
el teatro	theatre
la telenovela	soap opera
terminar	to finish
el tiempo	time
todo/a/os/as	all, every
tonto/a	silly, stupid
la vez	time, occasion

Salir To go out	Ir To go	Jugar To play	Hacer – to do/make	Tocar To play (ins)
Salgo I go out	Voy I go	Juego I play	Hago I do	Toco I play
Sales You go out	Vas You go	Juegas You play	Haces You do	Tocas You play
Sale He/she goes out	Va s/he goes	Juega He/she plays	Hace s/he does	Toca He/she plays
Salimos We go out	Vamos They go	Jugamos We play	Hacemos We do	Tocamos We play
Salen They go out	Van They go	Juegan They play	Hacen They do	Tocan They play

6 Key Words for this term

1. disfrutar	4. campeones
2. jugar	5. formentar
3. los deportes	6. a selección

3.1G ¿Qué te gusta hacer?

aburrido/a	boring
bailar	to dance
cantar	to sing
el cine	cinema
de vez en cuando	from time to time, occasionally
entretenido/a	entertaining
estimulante	challenging
jugar	to play (game, sport)
leer	to read
libre	free
odiar	to hate
la película	film
practicar	to practise
salir	to go out
la tarde	afternoon, evening
el teclado	keyboard
tocar	to touch, to play(an instrument)
ver	to see, watch

3.2G Comer y Beber

el (fem.) agua (mineral)	(mineral) water
beber	to drink
el bocadillo	sandwich
la carne	meat
la cena	evening meal
cenar	to have supper / to have an evening meal
comer	to eat
la comida	lunch, food, meal
desayunar	to have breakfast
el desayuno	breakfast
después	afterwards
el helado	ice cream
el huevo	egg
el jamón	ham
la leche	milk
las legumbres	pulses
la mantequilla	butter
la manzana	apple
la mermelada	jam, marmalade
las patatas fritas	chips, fries

3.2G Comer y Beber

el perrito caliente	hot dog
el pescado	fish
el pollo	chicken
el postre	dessert, pudding
el queso	cheese
la sopa	soup
el té	tea
tomar	to take, to have (food, drink)
la tortilla	omelette
la tostada	toast
el vaso	glass
las verduras	vegetables

3.1H Hablando del tiempo libre y de los planes

aburrido/a	boring
agradable	pleasant
al aire libre	in the open air, outdoors
la batería	drums
la canción	song
dar un paseo	to go for a walk
de vez en cuando	from time to time, occasionally
desafiante	challenging
divertido/a	fun
emocionante	exciting

3.3G ¿Haces deporte?

activo/a	active
al aire libre	in the open air, outdoors
ayudar	to help
el baloncesto	basketball
el campo	countryside, playing field
la cancha	court
los deberes	homework
la equitación	horse riding
el estadio	stadium
montar a caballo	to ride a horse
montar en bicicleta	to ride a bike

3.2F Vamos a comer fuera

el atún	tuna
el bacalao	cod
la barra	loaf
el bistec	steak
los calamares	squid
la cebolla	onion
el cerdo	pork
la cerveza	beer
los champiñones	mushrooms
el chorizo	chorizo
la chuleta	chop
el cordero	lamb
el filete	fillet
la fresa	strawberry
las gambas	prawns
el gazpacho	chilled tomato soup
los guisantes	peas
el jamón serrano	cured ham
las judías verdes	green beans

3.3F ¿Qué deportes harás?

el alpinismo	rock climbing
cansado/a	tired
la carrera	race
el concurso	competition
(contest)	
contestar	to answer
durante	during
el ejercicio	exercise
el entrenamiento	training
entrenar	to train
el equipo	team
el esquí	skiing
este, esta	this
ganar	to win
el jugador	player
mañana	tomorrow
el miembro	member
el partido	match
probar	to try, to test

What we are learning this term:	
A. Learning about Spanish life and routines	
B. Learning about local customs	
C. Talking about a Spanish festival	
D. Learning about Latin American culture	
E. Skim reading for key information	
F. Using past expressions of time	

4.1F Algunas costumbres regionales	
la actuación	performance
agradable	pleasant
el ambiente	atmosphere
antiguo/a	old
la batalla	battle
el caballo	horse
la camisa	shirt
el concurso	competition
conmemorar	to commemorate
correr	to run
la costumbre	custom
demasiado	too much, too many
el desfile	parade, procession
el diablo	devil
divertirse	to enjoy oneself
emocionante	exciting
el encierro	bull run
encontrar	to find
enorme	enormous
entender	to understand
entrenarse	to train
el espectáculo	show, display
extraño/a	strange
fatal	awful
formar	to form
histórico	historic
humano	human
impresionante	impressive
incómodo/a	uncomfortable
llevar	to wear, take, carry
el Mediterráneo	Mediterranean
el/la moro/a	Moor (historically a person from North Africa)
nadie	no one
natural	natural
el origen	origin
pasarlo bien	to have a good time
el peligro	danger
peligroso/a	dangerous
por encima de	over
precioso/a	beautiful
el producto	product
saltar	to jump
la seguridad	safety, security
la suerte	luck
el toro	bull
la torre	tower
el traje	suit, costume
único/a	only, unique
varios/as	several
vestirse (de)	to dress (in)

6 Key Words for this term	
1. divertirse	4. el desfile
2. hispánico	5. celebrarse
3. el turismo	6. los antepasados

Celebrar To celebrate	Ir To go	Disfrutar To enjoy	Hacer – to do/make	Disfrazar To dress up
Celebro I celebrate	Voy I go	Disfruto I enjoy	Hago I do	Disfrazo I dress up
Celebras You celebrate	Vas You go	Disfrutas You enjoy	Haces You do	Disfrazas You dress up
Celebra – he/she celebrates	Va s/he goes	Disfruta He/she enjoys	Hace s/he does	Disfraza He/she dresses up
Celebramos We celebrate	Vamos They go	Disfrutamos We enjoy	Hacemos We do	Disfrazamos We dress up
Celebran They celebrate	Van They go	Disfrutan They enjoy	Hacen They do	Disfrazan They dress up

4.1G La vida en familia

a media mañana	at mid-morning
acostarse	to go to bed
el bollo	bun
la cena	evening meal
coger	to catch
la comida	food, meal, lunch
el desayuno	breakfast
la dieta	diet
la leche	milk
levantarse	to get up
ligero/a	light
participar	to participate, to take part
probar	to try, to try out
el recreo	break
saludable	healthy
la sobremesa	sitting chatting at the table
after a meal	
el trabajador	worker
la tradición	tradition
traer	to bring
tranquilamente	calmly
el vaso	glass

4.2G Las fiestas de España – la Tomatina

al final	at the end
americano/a	American
australiano/a	Australian
británico/a	British
el camión	lorry
la camiseta	T-shirt
el carnaval	carnival
divertirse	to enjoy oneself
duchar	to shower
empezar	to start
la entrada	(entry) ticket
la foto	photo
la gente	people
hace (+ tiempo)	(time) ago
japonés/esa	Japanese
limitar	to limit
limpiar	to clean
llegar	to arrive
la manguera	hose, hosepipe
mojado/a	wet, soaked
el montón	heap, pile
la plaza mayor	the main square
primero/a	first
pronto	soon
rojo/a	red
sucio/a	dirty
típico/a	typical
tirar	to throw
todo el mundo	everyone, everybody
el tomate	tomato
el turismo	tourism
varios/as	several
el/la visitante	visitor
el/la voluntario/a	volunteer
volver	to return, to go back

4.2F Las fiestas del mundo hispano

el altar	altar, shrine
los antepasados	ancestors
aparecer	to appear
el azúcar	sugar
la calavera	skull
celebrarse	to be held
el cementerio	cemetery
cerca de	close to, near to
la ciudad	city, town
comenzar	to start
completamente	completely
describir	to describe
el desfile	parade
el diablo	devil
disfrazado	dressed up, disguised
en honor a	in honour of
encendido/a	lit
el esqueleto	skeleton
el estaño	tin
los familiares	family members
famoso/a	famous
la flor	flower
hispánico	Hispanic (i.e. of the Spanish speaking world)
la mina	mine
el/la minero/a	miner
el mole	'mole' sauce / Mexican chocolate sauce
la montaña	mountain
muerto	dead
la normalidad	normality
el número	number
la plata	silver
proteger	to protect
el pueblo	village, (small) town

4.1H ¿Cambian las costumbres?

acostarse	to go to bed
cerrarse	to close
coger	to catch
corto/a	short
empezar	to start
hace calor	it is hot
levantarse	to get up
el marido	husband
la mayoría	majority
el ordenador	computer

GCSE Unit 5 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Home, Town, Neighbourhood and Region



What we are learning this term:

- A. Saying what your house is like
- B. Describing your house and where it is
- C. Talking about the amenities in your area
- D. Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of living in the town and country

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. vivir | 4. el hogar |
| 2. alojamiento | 5. la casa |
| 3. alquilar | 6. las afueras |

5.2G ¿Qué se puede hacer donde vives?

el barrio	neighbourhood, area
la biblioteca	library
la bolera	bowling alley
el bolso	handbag
la carnicería	butcher's
el césped	lawn
el collar	necklace
descansar	to rest
el dinero	money
divertirse	to enjoy oneself, to have a good time
el estanco	tobacconist's (also sells stamps)
los grandes almacenes	department stores
la joyería	jeweller's
la juguetería	toy shop
el mercado	market
la muñeca	doll
el museo	museum
la panadería	baker's
el parque	infantil park, playground
la pastelería	cake shop
los pendientes	earrings
la plaza de toros	bull ring
la ropa (de marca)	(designer) clothes
la tienda de comestibles	grocery store, food

5.2F Mi ciudad

la avenida	avenue
el ayuntamiento	Town Hall
bienvenido/a	welcome
el centro comercial	shopping centre
la ciudad	city, large town
el club de jóvenes	youth club
Correos	Post Office
construir	to build
convertirse en (+ noun)	to become
los espacios verdes	open spaces
la fábrica	factory
fundar	to found
el/la habitante	inhabitant
la iglesia	church
ir de compras	to go shopping
el país	country
la plaza	square (in a town)
el polideportivo	sports centre
el pueblo (small)	town, village, people
el puente	bridge
el puerto	port, harbour
el siglo	century

Key Verbs

Vivir To live	alquilar To rent	Comprar To buy	Hacer – to do/make	Mudarse To move
Vivo I live	Alquilo I rent	Compro I buy	Hago I do	Me mudo I move
Vives You live	Alquilas You rent	Compras You buy	Haces You do	Te mudas You move
Vive He/she lives	Alquila He/she rents	Compra He/she buys	Hace s/he does	Se muda He/she moves
Vivimos We live	Alquilamos We rent	Compramos We buy	Hacemos We do	Nos mudamos We move
Viven They live	Alquilan They rent	Compran They buy	Hacen They do	Se mudan They move

5.1H Mi casa y mi barrio

abajo	under, downstairs
amplio/a	spacious, roomy
arriba	above, upstairs, up
el balcón	balcony
la calefacción	heating
la cocina amueblada	fitted kitchen
el comedor	dining room
el comercio	business, shop
imprescindible	essential, indispensable
inferior	lower
el jardín	garden
lujoso/a	luxurious
la mascota	pet
la piscina	swimming pool
la planta	floor (of a building), plant
la planta baja	ground floor
superior	upper, higher
la tienda	shop
la torre	tower, tower block
la vista	view, sight

5.1F ¿Cómo es tu casa?

las afueras	outskirts
antiguo	old
el árbol	tree
el campo	countryside,
field,sports ground	
el chalet / chalé	bungalow, detached house, villa
la costa	coast
el estante	shelf
encontrar	to find
encontrarse	to be situated
encontrarse con	to meet up with
la granja	farm
guardar	to keep, to put
away,to save	
la librería	bookcase, bookshop
la montaña	mountain
el mueble	piece of furniture
los muebles	furniture
peor	worse



GCSE Unit 6 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.

Topic Social Issues

What we are learning this term:

- A. Talking about different ways of volunteering
- B. Talking about charities and voluntary work
- C. Talking about healthy eating
- D. Talking about healthy and unhealthy lifestyles
- E. Listening for different tenses

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. un voluntario/a | 4. comedor social |
| 2. ecologista | 5. banco de alimentos |
| 3. los sin techo | 6. quiero |

6.1G ¿Quieres ser voluntario/a?

arreglar	to tidy, to fix, to arrange
ayudar (a)	to help (to)
el banco de alimentos	food bank
charlar	to chat
el comedor social	soup kitchen
el concurso	competition
cultivar	to grow, cultivate
disfrutar	to enjoy
ecologista	environmental
la gente mayor	old people
hogar	home
limpiar	to clean
marcar (un gol)	to score (a goal)
necesitado	needed, required
los necesitados	the needy
la organización benéfica	charitable organisation, charity
participar (en)	to take part (in)
pasarlo bien	to have a good time
proteger	to protect
la residencia de ancianos	old people's home
los "sin techo"	the homeless
el Tercer Mundo	the Third World
la tienda con fines benéficos	charity shop
/tienda solidaria	
el/la voluntario/a	volunteer

6.1F Me gustaría ayudar

agradecer	to thank
aprender	to learn
el asombro	amazement, surprise
contar (que)	to tell, to relate
el curso	school year, course
los/las demás	the others, the rest
esperar	to wait for, to hope, to expect
formar parte	to be part (of)
hacer la cama	to make the bed
el centro de menores tutelados	children's home
el idioma	language
inútil	useless
propósito	aim, purpose, objective
repartir	to deliver, to hand out
tener sueño	to be sleepy
la tienda solidaria	charity shop
útil	useful

6.2G ¿Comes bien?

acostarse	to go to bed
las bebidas alcohólicas	alcoholic drinks
las bebidas azucaradas	sugary drinks
borracho/a	drunk
el dolor	pain, ache
emborracharse	to get drunk
evitar	to avoid
glotón	greedy
la grasa	fat
grasiento/a	fatty, greasy
intentar (+ infinitive)	to try to
el ladrón	thief, robber
malsano	unhealthy
musulmán	Muslim
poco sano	not healthy
la ración	portion
saludable	healthy
sano	healthy

Key Verbs

Ayudar To help	Ir To go	Soportar To stand	Hacer – to do/make	Limpiar To clean
Ayudo I help	Voy I go	Soporto I can stand	Hago I do	Limpio I clean
Ayudas You help	Vas You go	Soportas You can stand	Haces You do	Limpias You clean
Ayuda He/she helps	Va s/he goes	Soporta He/she can stand	Hace s/he does	Limpia He/she cleans
Ayudamos We help	Vamos They go	Soportamos W can stand	Hacemos We do	Limpiamos We clean
Ayudan They help	Van They go	Soportan They can stand	Hacen They do	Limpian They clean

6.1H La importancia de hacer obras benéficas

andar	to walk
el bolsillo	pocket
contribuir	to contribute
dar asco	to nauseate
el dibujo	drawing
donar	to donate
en vías de extinción	threatened (threatened with extinction)
escaso/a	scarce
la exposición	exhibition
el ganador	winner
ganar	to win
gastar	to spend
las instalaciones	facilities
el medio ambiente	environment
las obras benéficas	charity, charitable works
la pérdida	loss
perteneciente a	belonging to
el/la político/a	politician
los recursos	resources
seropositivo/a	HIV positive
el sida	AIDS
temer	to fear

6.2H ¿Qué opinas?

aguantar	to put up with, to bear
asqueroso/a	disgusting
ataque cardíaco	heart attack
aumentar	to increase
el botellón	drinking party in the street
cada vez más	more and more
el cerebro	brain
el consumo	consumption
el corazón	heart
cuanto antes	as soon as possible
el/la drogadicto/a	drug addict
la edad	age
la encuesta	survey
enfrentar	to face
grave	serious
hacer daño a	to injure, to harm
el hígado	liver
nocivo/a	harmful
participar (en)	to take part (in)
pedir	to ask (for), to ask (someone to do something)
los primeros auxilios	first aid
prohibir	to prohibit, to forbid
provocar	to cause, to provoke
el pulmón	lung
reducir	to reduce
síndrome de abstinencia	withdrawal symptoms
el sobrepeso	excess weight, obesity
subir	to go up
el tabaquismo	addiction to tobacco
la venta	sale

GCSE Unit 7 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Global Issues

Key Verbs				
Reciclar To recycle	Ir To go	Apagar To turn off	Hacer – to do/make	Encender To turn on
Reciclo I recycle	Voy I go	Apago I turn off	Hago I do	Enciendo I turn on
Reciclas You recycle	Vas You go	Apagas You turn off	Haces You do	Enciendas You turn on
Recicla Sh/e recycles	Va s/he goes	Apaga He/she turns off	Hace s/he does	Enciende He/she turns on
Reciclamos We recycle	Vamos They go	Apagamos We turn off	Hacemos We do	Encendemos We turn on
Reciclan They recycle	Van They go	Apagan They turn off	Hacen They do	Enciendan They turn on

What we are learning this term:	
A. Talking about reusing things, reducing waste and recycling	
B. Talking about ways of protecting the environment	
C. Talking about poverty	
D. Talking about homelessness	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. la libertad	4. el destrozo
2. pensamientos	5. violento/a
3. asistir a	6. la culpa

7.1F Protegiendo el medio ambiente	
la basura	rubbish
la bombilla (de bajo consumo)(low-energy)	light bulb
el combustible	fuel
combatir	to fight, to combat
la contaminación atmosférica	air pollution
desaparecer	to disappear
el desastre	disaster
desconectar	to disconnect, to unplug,
switch off	
deshacer	to undo
los desperdicios	rubbish, refuse, waste
la especie	species
incluso	even
inquietante	worrying
luchar	to struggle, fight
la medida	measure, means
medioambiental	environmental
el motor	engine
los residuos	refuse, waste, rubbish
salvar	to save

7.2F Los “sin techo”	
el destrozo	damage, destruction
escoger	to choose
la falta	lack
formar parte de	to be part of
el/la gamberro/a	hooligan, lout,
troublemaker	
maltratar	to mistreat, to ill-treat
los niños de la calle	street children
la ONG (organización NGO (non-governmental organisation) no gubernamental)	
la pobreza	poverty
recoger	to pick up
robar	to steal, rob
el vertedero	rubbish dump, tip
la violencia	violence
violento/a	violent

7.1H Problemas ecológicos	
acercarse a	to approach
el agujero	hole
la aldea	(small) village
alejarse	to move (something)
further away	
alejarse de	to move further away
from	
amenazar	to threaten
arruinar	to ruin
el atasco	traffic jam, hold-up
el ave (marina) (fem.) (sea) bird	
el calentamiento global	global warming
la capa de ozono	ozone layer
el casco	helmet, hull (of ship)
el centenar	about a hundred
la central eléctrica	power station
la circulación	traffic
constituir	to constitute
cortar	to cut, to cut off
el efecto invernadero	greenhouse effect
extender	to spread, to stretch
frenar	to brake, to put a stop
to	
el humo	smoke
el huracán	hurricane
el incendio	fire
la lluvia	rain
la mancha	stain
la marea negra	oil slick
la muerte	death
el nivel	level
el petrolero	oil tanker
el/la pescador/a	fisherman/fisherwoman

7.1G Reutilizar, reducir, reciclar	
ahorrar	to save
la basura	rubbish
la bolsa de plástico	plastic bag
el cartón	cardboard
cerrar	to shut, to close, to turn off (tap)
el contenedor	container
en vez de	instead of
intentar	to try to
la lata	tin, can
el malgasto	waste
el papel (reciclado)	(recycled) paper
la papelera	wastepaper basket
la pila	battery
el plástico	plastic
ponerse	to put on (clothes)
los productos químicos	chemicals, chemical
products	
el proyecto	project
recargable	rechargeable
reciclar	to recycle
reutilizar	to reuse
la Tierra	Earth
tirar	to pull, to throw away
tratar de	to try to
el vidrio	glass

7.2G Los necesitados	
a favor (de)	in favour (of)
la alimentación	feeding,
nourishment, food	
la asistencia médica	medical care
asistir a	to attend
buscar	to look for
contribuir	to contribute
la creencia	belief
la culpa	blame, fault
la enfermedad	illness
en contra	against
estar dispuesto/a a	to be prepared to, to be
ready to	
faltar	to be lacking, to be
missing	
fresco	fresh
hace(n) falta	to be necessary, to need
la libertad (de pensamiento)	freedom (of thought)
merecer	to deserve
necesitar	to need
perder	to lose
perezoso/a	lazy
querer	to love

7.2H Es importante ayudar a los demás	
el agua corriente (fem.)	running water
bastar	to be enough
la comisaría	police station
consumir	to consume
la corriente	(electric) current,
electricity supply	
crear	to create
la criminalidad	crime
cualquier(a)	any
el empleo	job
el/la encargado/a	person in charge
el éxito	success

GCSE Unit 8 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Holidays and Travel



What we are learning this term:

A. Talking about travelling to holiday destinations
 B. Talking about the weather
 C. Talking about holiday accommodation
 D. Talking about the regions of Spain
 E. Understanding tourist leaflets and websites

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. alojarse | 4. vacaciones |
| 2. veranear | 5. un folleto |
| 3. la pensión | 6. el AVE |

8.1G ¡Me voy de vacaciones!

el aire acondicionado air conditioning
 el andén platform
 el asiento seat
 el autocar coach
 el AVE (tren de alta velocidad) high-speed train
 el avión plane
 barato/a cheap
 el barco boat
 la bici(cleta) bike, bicycle
 el coche car
 la consigna left-luggage office
 el crucero cruise
 desde luego of course
 echar de menos to miss
 Escocia Scotland
 estrecho/a narrow
 el equipaje luggage
 el ferrocarril railway
 el invierno winter
 la maleta suitcase
 el metro underground
 no fumador non smoking
 el otoño autumn
 la primavera spring
 la sala de espera waiting room
 Sudamérica South America
 el tranvía tram
 las vacaciones holidays
 el verano summer
 viajar to travel
 el viaje journey

8.1F ¿Dónde te alojas?

el abrebotellas bottle-opener
 el abrelatas tin-opener
 el aeropuerto airport
 a la derecha on the right
 a la izquierda on the left
 el albergue juvenil youth hostel
 Alojarse to stay (in a hotel)
 el bañador swimming costume
 la cama de matrimonio double bed
 camping campsite, camping
 la estación de servicio petrol station
 la estrella star
 fatal awful, terrible
 el folleto leaflet
 la gasolina (sin plomo) (unleaded) petrol
 el guía / la guía guide (person)
 la guía guidebook
 la habitación (doble/ (double/single) room individual)
 la llave key
 mojarse to get wet
 la oficina de turismo tourist office
 el papel higiénico toilet paper
 el parador state-owned hotel (in Spain)
 el pasaporte passport
 la pensión boarding house, B & B
 ponerse en camino to set off
 por desgracia unfortunately
 la recepción reception
 la reserva reservation
 el saco de dormir sleeping bag
 los servicios toilets
 la tarjeta de embarque boarding card
 la tienda (de campaña) tent
 la taquilla ticket office

8.2G ¿En qué región vives?

el desempleo unemployment
 la diversión entertainment
 muy poblado crowded
 nacer to be born
 Nací I was born
 nació he/she was born
 el país country
 Pescar to fish
 el río river
 la sierra mountain range
 tanto so much, so many

Key Verbs				
Quedarse To stay	Ir To go	Veranear To summer holiday	Hacer – to do/make	Volar To fly
Me quedo I stay	Voy I go	Veraneo I summer holiday	Hago I do	Vuelo I fly
Te quedas You stay	Vas You go	Veraneas You summer hol	Haces You do	Vuelas You fly
Se queda He/she/it stays	Va s/he goes	Veranea He/she summer hol	Hace s/he does	Vuela He/she/ it flies
Nos quedamos We stay	Vamos They go	Veraneamos We summer hol	Hacemos We do	Volamos We fly
Se quedan They stay	Van They go	Veranean They summer hol	Hacen They do	Vuelan They fly

8.2F Un folleto turístico

abrir to open
 abierto/a open
 callado/a quiet, reserved
 cargar to load
 cerrar to close, shut
 la cocina cuisine, cooking
 conocer to know (a person /a place)
 el cultivo crop
 entero/a entire, whole
 gruñón/oña grumpy
 ir de paseo to go for a walk
 la mina mine
 el monasterio monastery
 el monte hill, mountain
 la oveja sheep
 Pintoresco picturesque
 recomendar to recommend
 el recuerdo memory, reminder, souvenir
 la refinera (de petróleo) (oil) refinery
 la sombrilla sunshade, parasol
 el taller workshop
 tranquilo/a peaceful
 la vaca cow
 el valle valley
 el/la visitante visitor

8.2H Describiendo tu región

acostumbrado/a accustomed to, used (adj) to
 la barca pesquera fishing boat
 casero/a home-made
 la cita amorosa date (with someone)
 el clima climate

8.1H ¿Qué hiciste y qué te gustaría hacer durante las vacaciones?

aburrirse to get bored
 acabar de (+ infinitive) to have just (done something)
 broncearse to get a tan
 coger to catch, to take
 el crucero cruise
 descansar to rest
 el esquí acuático water skiing
 extranjero/a foreign
 el extranjero (en el __, abroad al __)
 Francia France
 genial brilliant, great
 Grecia Greece
 la insolación sunstroke
 la isla island
 las Islas Canarias Canary Islands
 a mediados de in the middle of (time)
 el Mediterráneo Mediterranean
 ocupado/a busy, engaged
 el oro gold
 la plata silver
 regresar to return
 relajarse to relax
 la sombrilla sunshade, parasol
 el vestuario changing room, cloakroom
 la vida nocturna night life
 volver to return
 el vuelo flight
 colocar to place, to put
 la empresa company, firm
 la época era, age, time



What we are learning this term:	
A. Giving your opinion about different subjects B. Talking about your studies C. Talking about your school life and daily routine D. Talking about school rules and uniform E. Translating into English	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. asignaturas	4. suspender
2. notas	5. licienciatura
3. aprobar	6. elegir
9.1G El instituto y las asignaturas	
el arte dramático drama la asignatura subject la carrera career, university course las ciencias science la clase class la cocina cooking, food technology continuar to continue, carry on los deberes homework dejar to drop el dibujo art difícil difficult, hard divertido/a fun la educación física PE Escoger to choose el español Spanish estudiar to study fácil easy el francés French la geografía geography la historia history el inglés English las matemáticas maths práctico/a practical próximo/a next la selección choice Útil useful	

9.1F ¿Cómo ser buen estudiante?
abrir to open Afectar to affect el apoyo support aprender to learn los apuntes notes asistir a to attend la biblioteca library el/la compañero/a classmate completar to complete Consultar to consult el debate discussion los deberes homework el diccionario dictionary la duda doubt, query el ejercicio exercise entender to understand la escuela school Esperar to hope, to wait, to expect el examen, exámenes exam, exams la excursión trip faltar a clase to miss lessons la frase sentence Intentar to try interrumpir to interrupt el instituto school levantar la mano to raise your hand la literatura literature llevar to take, to carry, to wear mejorar to improve mirar to look at el mundo world necesitar to need la nota grade ofrecer to offer el ordenador computer organizar to organise la palabra word la pantalla screen participar to take part pedir to ask for, to request pegado/a a glued to perder to lose, miss la pizarra blackboard la pizarra interactiva smartboard Preguntar to ask el/la profesor(a) teacher el progreso progress la prueba test Repasar to revise

Key Verbs				
Aprobar To pass	Elegir To choose	Suspender To fail	Estudiar To study	Pensar To think
Apruebo I pass	Eligo I choose	Suspendo I fail	Estudio I study	Pienso I think
Apruebas You pass	Eliges You choose	Suspendes You fail	Estudias You study	Piensas You think
Aprueba He/she/it passes	Elige He/she/it chooses	Suspende He/she/it fails	Estudia He/she/it studies	Piensa He/she/it thinks
Aprobamos We pass	Elegimos We choose	Suspendemos We fail	Estudiamos We study	Pensamos We think
Aprueban They pass	Eligen They choose	Suspenden They fail	Estudian They study	Piensan They think

9.1F ¿Cómo ser buen estudiante?
el repaso revision responsable responsible resultar en to end up with, to lead to saber to know sacar buenas / to get good / bad grades malas notas serio/a serious las tareas homework el trabajo work, piece of work la tutoría tutorial Usar to use el vocabulario vocabulary

9.1H ¿Qué tal el instituto?
preocupar to worry la sala de informática IT room sencillo/a simple Sentirse to feel usar to use el viaje journey la zona área

9.1H ¿Qué tal el instituto?
el/la alumno/a pupil antiguo/a old asustado/a frightened asustar to frighten el atasco traffic jam, blockage atento/a attentive el aula (fem.) classroom ayudar to help buscar to look for cambiar to change cansado/a tired conocer to meet, to get to know contento/a glad, happy contestar to answer el curso school year, course los deberes homework deteriorado/a dilapidated, shabby distinto/a different la emoción excitement emocionante exciting encima on top encontrar to find explicar to explain feo/a ugly el gimnasio sports hall, gym hambriento/a hungry el idioma language inmenso/a immense el laboratorio laboratory largo/a long mejor better nervioso/a anxious, nervous el patio del recreo the school yard, playground la pregunta question

GCSE Unit 10 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Life at School and College

What we are learning this term:

- A. Talking about your school and daily routine
- B. Talking about school rules and uniform
- C. Translating into English
- D. Revising 'se debe', 'hay que', 'tener que'
- E. Using questions to help your answer
- F. Using quantifiers and intensifiers

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. acabar de | 4. demostrar |
| 2. actuar | 5. las instalaciones |
| 3. la ausencia | 6. el maquillaje |

10.1F Las reglas y el uniforme

la agenda	diary, planner
el apellido	surname
el artículo	article
la ausencia	absence
buscar	to look for
el chicle	chewing gum
el daño	harm
dejar	to let, allow
demostrar	to show, demonstrate
el edificio	building
escolar	school (adj.)
firmar	to sign
el individuo	individual
las instalaciones	facilities
el intercambio	exchange
llevar	to take, carry, wear
el maquillaje	make up
los materiales	materials
mientras	while
el nombre	name
la palabra	word
el pasillo	corridor
el pendiente	earring
ponerse en contacto	to get in touch
prohibido	prohibited, banned
la puntualidad	punctuality
la regla	rule
el respeto	respect
sufrir	to suffer
traer	to bring
el trayecto	journey
el uniforme	uniform

10.1G El día en el instituto

acabar de	to have just done something
actuar	to perform
el aire libre	the open air
aislado/a	isolated
el/la alumno/a	pupil
aprender	to learn
la asignatura	subject
el bachillerato	A-level equivalent
el bocadillo	sandwich
bonito	lovely
campo de deportes	sports field
la clase	class
el/la compañero/a	classmate
corto/a	short
durar	to last
empezar	to start, to begin
el equipo	team, equipment
el estante	shelf
la evaluación	assessment
funcionar	to work, to function
ganar	to win
ir al baño	to go to the bathroom
el juego de mesa	board game
la hora de comer	lunch hour
el laboratorio	laboratory
la obra de teatro	play
la opción	option
la oportunidad	opportunity
pasar la lista	to take the register
el producto químico	chemical

Key Verbs

Acabar de To have just finished	Mejorar To improve	Maquillarse To put makeup on oneself	Hacer – to do/make	Ofrecer To offer
Acabo de I have just finished	Mejoro I improve	Me maquillo I put make up on	Hago I do	Ofrezco I offer
Acabas de You have just finished	Mejoras You improve	Te maquillas You put make up on	Haces You do	Ofreces You offer
Acaba de He/she it has just finished	Mejora He/she/ it improves	Se maquila He/she/it puts make up on	Hace s/he does	Ofrece He/she/it offers
Acabamos de We have just finished	Mejoramos We improve	Nos maquillamos We put make up on	Hacemos We do	Ofrecemos We offer
Acaban de They have just finished	Mejoran They improve	Se maquilan They put make up on	Hacen They do	Ofrecen They offer

10.1H Lo bueno y lo malo del instituto

el acoso	bullying
aguantar	to put up with
aislado/a	isolated
alegrar	to brighten up, to cheer up
aprobar	to pass an exam
el aspecto	appearance
la calefacción	heating
el castigo	punishment
el comportamiento	behaviour
la conducta	behaviour
corregir	to mark, to correct
cumplir con	to fulfil
en cuanto a	as regards
encenderse	to be turned on
enfadado/a	angry
enseñar	to teach, show
el equipo	equipment
la espalda	back
el estante	shelf
la explicación	explanation

10.1H Lo Bueno y lo malo del instituto

travieso/a	naughty, badly behaved
el trimestre	term
ya que	since, as
el fracaso	failure
golpear	to hit
hace falta	it is necessary
incómodo/a	uncomfortable
la intimidación	bullying
la pizarra	digital smartboard
mejorar	to improve
molestar	to disturb, to annoy
el ocio	leisure
la pared	wall
recordar	to remember
el repaso	revision
sucio/a	dirty
tardar	to take time, to delay



GCSE Unit 11 SPANISH Knowledge organiser.
Topic Education Post - 16



What we are learning this term:	
A. Talking about options at 16 B. Discussing choices at 18: work or university? C. Talking about different jobs D. Looking for and applying for jobs E. Using a variety of tenses F. Using 'quisiera'	
6 Key Words for this term	
1. porcentaje	4. la empresa
2. por ciento	5. el/la jefe/a
3. la ama de casa	6. cuidar a

11.1G ¿Qué voy a hacer?

a tiempo completo	full time
a tiempo parcial	part time
el/la alumno/a	pupil
aprender	to learn
el aprendizaje	apprenticeship
aprobar	to pass
la asignatura	subject
avanzado/a	advanced
el beneficio	benefit
buscar	to look for
la carrera (universitaria),(university) course, career	carrera profesional
conseguir	to get, to manage, to achieve
el consejo	advice
continuar	to continue
dejar	to leave
el dinero	money
encontrar	to find
esperar	to wait for, to hope, expect
los estudios	studies
el examen	exam
la experiencia	experience
la experiencia laboral	work experience
feo/a	ugly
la informática	information technology, IT
mejor	better, best
mientras	while
la nota	grade, mark, result
la opción	option
la oportunidad	opportunity
quedar	to stay
el resultado	result
sacar buenas / malasto	get good / to get bad
grades	
notas	
seguir + gerund	to carry on ...ing

11.1F ¿Trabajar o estudiar?

considerar	to consider
demonstrar	to show, demonstrate
la desventaja	disadvantage
estar harto/a de	to be fed up with
estar obsesionado/a con	to be obsessed with
furioso/a	furious
ganar	to earn, to win, to gain
la habilidad	skill, ability
horroroso/a	dreadful
imaginar	to imagine
inútil	useless
mundo	world
necesitar	to need
pedir	to ask for
peor	worse, worst
por otra parte	on the other hand
la promoción	promotion
relacionarse con	to relate to, to get on with
repasar	to revise
el repaso	revision
seguro/a	sure
la sociedad	society
todavía	still
vale la pena	it's worth it, it's worthwhile

Key Verbs				
Aprender To learn	Ir To go	Querer To want	Preparar To prepare	Dar To give
Aprendo I learn	Voy I go	Quiero I want	Preparo I prepare	Doy I give
Aprendes You learn	Vas You go	Quieres You want	Preparas You prepare	Das You give
Aprende He/she/it learns	Va s/he goes	Quiere He/she/ it wants	Prepara He/she/it prepares	Da He/she/it gives
Aprendemos We learn	Vamos They go	Queremos We want	Preparamos We prepare	Damos We give
Aprenden They learn	Van They go	Quieren They want	Preparan They prepare	Dan They give

11.1H ¿Vale la pena ir a la universidad?

a solas	on one's own
acabar de + infinitive	to have just
adecuado/a	adequate, decent
aislado/a	isolated
al final de	at the end of
apelar	to appeal
aprender	to learn
así que	so
avanzado/a	advanced
el beneficio	benefit
bien pagado/a	well paid
la calidad	quality
la carrera (universitaria)	university course, career
claro	of course
conseguir	to get, to manage, to achieve
consejo	advice
deber	to owe
devolver	to give back, to pay back
disfrutar	to enjoy
la edad	age
escoger	to choose
esperar	to wait for, to hope, to expect
estar a punto de	to be about to
la experiencia laboral	work experience
feo/a	ugly
el folleto	leaflet
el/la graduado/a	graduate
hacerse miembro	to become a member
inquietar	to worry, to concern
lejos de	far from
mejor	better, best

11.1H ¿Vale la pena ir a la universidad?

el mundo laboral	world of work
ofrecer	to offer
olvidarse	to forget
pedir prestado	to borrow
poco a poco	bit by bit
preocupar	to worry, to be concerned
recoger	to pick up, to collect
la residencia de estudiantes	student residence
el resultado	result
seguir	to follow
seguir + gerund	to carry on ...ing
tan pronto como	as soon as
el título (university)	degree
tomar un año libre	to take a year out
la ventaja	advantage

GCSE Unit 12 SPANISH Knowledge organiser
Topic Jobs, Career choices and Ambitions

What we are learning this term:

- A. Talking about different jobs
- B. Looking for and applying for jobs
- C. Recognising percentages and fractions
- D. Learning useful phrases
- E. Using a variety of tenses

6 Key Words for this term

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. buscar | 4. empezar |
| 2. una entrevista | 5. ganar |
| 3. anuncios | 6. desafiante |

12.1G Los trabajos

el ama de casa (fem.)	housewife
el banco	bank
el/la cajero/a	cashier
el/la cliente/a	customer
el cocinero/a	cook
estar en paro	to be unemployed
el ingeniero/a	engineer
el jardinero/a	gardener
limpiar	to clean
la mitad	half
la oficina	office
la peluquería	hairdresser's
el peluquero/a	hairdresser
el/la policía	police officer
por ciento	per cent
el/la porcentaje	percentage
quisiera	I would like
resolver	to solve, resolve
salvar	to save
temporal	temporary
el/la veterinario/a	vet
la vida	life

12.1F Buscar trabajo

a principios de	at the beginning of
el/la administrativo/a	clerk, office worker
ambicioso/a	ambitious
anciano/a	elderly
animado/a	lively
arreglar	to sort, fix, arrange
el aspecto	appearance, aspect
atender a	to attend to
la caja	till, check-out
el camping	campsite
el carnicero/a	butcher
el carpintero/a	carpenter
la carta	letter
los conocimientos	knowledge
el correo electrónico	email
cortés	polite, courteous
cuidar a	to care for, look after
el/la dependiente/a	shop assistant
el detalle	detail
dominar + language	to be fluent in
el/la electricista	electrician
el empleado/a	employee
la empresa	company, firm
en seguida	straightaway
la energía	energy
fiable	reliable
la gente	people
el/la hombre / mujer de negocios	businessman / business woman
el juego	game
el/la maestro/a	primary school teacher
mayor	older
organizado/a	organised
paciente	patient
la panadería	bakery
el panadero/a	baker
práctico/a	practical
el problema	problem
el/la recepcionista	receptionist
servir	to serve
sincero/a	honest
el sitio web	website
el sobre	envelope
sueldo	wage
trabajador/a	hard-working
el traductor/a	translator
el trimestre	term
la variedad	variety

Key Verbs

Tener To have	Ir To go	Buscar To look for	Hacer – to do/make	Encontrar To find
Tengo I have	Voy I go	Busco I'm looking for	Hago I do	Encuentro I find
Tienes You have	Vas You go	Buscas You're looking for	Haces You do	Encuentras You find
Tiene He/she/it has	Va s/he goes	Busca He/she/it is looking	Hace s/he does	Encuentra He/she/it finds
Tenemos We have	Vamos They go	Buscamos We're looking for	Hacemos We do	Encontramos We find
Tienen They have	Van They go	Buscan They're looking	Hacen They do	Encuentran They find

12.1H El trabajo ideal

el/la abogado/a	lawyer
el/la albañil	builder, bricklayer
el/la amo/a de casa	house
husband/housewife	
ascender	to move up
el/la azafato/a	flight attendant
el/la cajero/a	cashier
el/la camionero/a	lorry driver
la capacidad	ability, capacity
el/la cartero/a	postal worker
el/la cliente/a	customer
la compañía aérea	airline
compartir	to share
el/la contable	accountant
la cuenta	account
diseñar	to design
fijo/a	fixed, permanent
físico/a	physical
la formación	training
funcionar	to function
el/la gerente	manager
el/la granjero/a	farmer
las horas de trabajo	flexitime, flexible
working hours	
flexibles	
el/la jardinero/a	gardener
el/la jefe/jefa	boss
limpiar	to clean
la lluvia	rain
mejorar	to improve
la peluquería	hairdresser's
el/la peluquero/a	hairdresser
la perspectiva	prospect
el proyecto	project
el rincón	corner

12.1H El trabajo ideal

temporal	temporary
utilizar	to use
el viento	wind
ya que	as, since

1. Gross Profit Margin	
	Explanation
Gross profit	Gross profit is the difference between a product's selling price and what it costs the business to manufacture/purchase.
Gross profit margin	The percentage of gross profit made from the sales revenue for a product.
Gross profit margin calculation.	Gross profit margin = $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Sales revenue}} \times 100$

2. Net Profit Margin	
There are three main types of production:	
Type of Production	Advantages and Disadvantages
Job Production	Advantages: Highly flexible; gives the customer exactly what they want. Disadvantages: High production costs. Skills may be in short supply, making it hard for the business to grow
Batch Production	Advantages: Gain some cost advantages from producing several items at once...yet still able to offer customers the colour/size they want Disadvantages: May be limited scope for automation, making production costs far higher than with flow production. Not as flexible as job production.
Flow Production	Advantages: Can automate production fully, making it highly cost effective (which should be good for customers as well as suppliers). Many customers value consistency, and flow will provide an identical product each time. Disadvantages: Likely to be expensive to set up and inflexible to use; could be a disaster if a product life cycle proves much shorter than expected. Lacks flexibility in terms of meeting individual customer needs.

2. Procurement – Working with Suppliers	
There are five main factors at the heart of a relationship between a company and its suppliers:	
Quality	Suppliers must supply high quality products to businesses, suppliers will struggle to maintain a good relationship with a company if they are not supplying good durable products. First and fore most suppliers must supply high quality materials to businesses.
Delivery	Suppliers must deliver on time to clients, there is little point supplying at the right price and with the right product, if the product doesn't arrive on time. Failing to deliver supplies on time can bring manufacturing to a halt or leave shops with empty shelves.
Availability	Suppliers must be available and able to cope with varying orders in a timely fashion and sometimes within a short timeframe. Suppliers must be flexible and aware of the needs of their customers.
Cost	Cheaper supplies mean lower variable costs and higher profit margins. Therefore, the price charged by a supplier will be a key factor in the relationship between a firm and its suppliers. Price to highly and firms may look to alternative suppliers, price to low and firms may question the quality of merchandise. Pricing is key to the relationship between supplier and firm.
Trust	Trust is key for the relationship between firm and supplier. Most business transactions are on credit and not cash – therefore suppliers have to be able to trust that a firm will make a profit and be able to pay them back in cash.
8. Placing Strategy – Managing Quality within a Business	
Type of Quality Control	Explanation:
Quality Control	Quality control is a system of inspection to try to make sure that customers don't experience a poor-quality product or service. Such controls may include Factory Inspectors at the end of a production line checking the quality of a product
Quality Assurance	Quality Assurance describes the system put into place by a company to assure quality within the production system. Every member of staff will have responsibilities to quality assure products. Over time this should lead to quality products as people become better at their roles.
Quality Culture	Quality culture means the general attitudes and behaviours among staff within a workplace is focussed on high quality production. Quality culture describes motivated, punctual, diligent and invested employees who care about the business and strive to improve it.

9. The Sales Process	
Term	Definition
Customer Engagement	The attempt to make a customer feel part of something rather than an outsider.
Customer Feedback	Comments, praise or criticisms given to the company by its customers
Post-Sales Service	Service received after the purchase is completed because something has gone wrong or as a way of promoting customer engagement
Product Knowledge	How well staff know all the features of the products and service issues surrounding the products.

9. Customer Service	
Great Customer Service is pivotal to any successful business, but there is far more than that to the sales process. To succeed in sales, a business must make sure it provides:	
Component of Customer Service	Term
Product Knowledge	<p>Customers expect that staff will be sufficiently well trained and well-motivated to have good knowledge of the products and services being offered. In order to ensure staff, have good product knowledge, certain things are essential:</p> <p>Good Training – if businesses provide good training to staff, then staff will be knowledgeable about products and therefore will be able to improve the customer experience</p> <p>Loyal Staff – The longer staff stay working in a job the better they become. If staff only stay three to six months, they will never develop a rich understanding of the products and services that the business provides. Well managed businesses pay fairly and treat staff with respect.</p> <p>Committed Staff – Committed and enthusiastic staff are crucial to the smooth running of any business. This is affected by the quality of recruitment, the standard of training and the overall culture that exists within the company's workforce.</p>
Speedy and Efficient Service	<p>Good customer service is designed for the customer not the company.</p> <p>Efficient service:</p> <p>Gets products to customers exactly when you want them</p> <p>Gets products to customers in good condition</p> <p>If there is anything wrong - it will be sorted out as soon as possible and considerately</p>
Customer Engagement	<p>In the world of social media, it becomes possible to try to keep customers engaged with the business on a regular basis.</p> <p>Companies engage customers in a variety of ways:</p> <p>E-Mail</p> <p>Social Media (Facebook and Instagram)</p> <p>Post</p> <p>Text</p> <p>Television/Web advertisements.</p> <p>It is vital that customers feel up to date and informed about any product innovations</p>
Responses to Customer Feedback	<p>How companies respond to customer feedback is vital, providing great customers service where people feel listened too ensures customers continue to come back and buy products from the business.</p> <p>It can cost a lot of money to persuade new customers to come advertising is expensive and it's affects are hard to judge. Building up a reputation for responding to customer feedback can travel by word of mouth and this is much cheaper.</p>

Year 11 Cambridge National- Contemporary issues in sport- Term 3



What we are learning this term:

- The features of major sporting events
- The benefits of hosting major sporting events
- The drawbacks to hosting major sporting events
- Links between potential benefits, drawbacks and legacy

A. Key question from Assessment objectives?

Key word	Key definition
Legacy	The future impact hosting a major sporting event can have
Social benefits	The opportunity to make friends and socialise
Economic benefits	The money gained from hosting an event
Recurring	Something that happens more than once
Regularity	How often something happens
One-off	It happens once in a generation (25 years)
Investment	Putting in money to make a profit
Shop window effect	Making something look good

A. What are examples of one-off events?

Olympics
Paralympics
Commonwealth games

Main assessment objectives

Learning outcome: Understand the importance of hosting major sporting events

What are examples of regular and reoccurring events?

F1 races
ATP tennis finals

What are examples of regular events?

- UEFA Champions league
- UEFA Europa league
- World championships

A. What are the features of a major sporting events?

- One-off
- Regular
- Reoccurring
- International element

A. What are the 3 strands to the legacy of hosting a major sporting event?

- Sporting
- Social
- Economic

A. What sort of legacy would a sports facility provide?

- Sporting
- Social

G. Hosting a major sporting event

Positives

- Improving transport systems
- Increased tourism
- Commercial benefits
- Increase in participation
- Improved infrastructure
- New sports facilities built
- Raise status of the country
- Morale of the country is raised

Negatives

- Bidding to host the games can be expensive
- Can cost more to host than is gained
- Facilities can end up not being used after
- Negative impact on the host if run poorly
- Other areas of the country may suffer with lack of spending
- Can cause divisions between areas of the country

Previous Olympic host cities

2016	Rio De Janeiro Brazil
2012	London England
2008	Beijing China
2004	Athens Greece

Previous UEFA Champions league host cities

2019	Madrid Spain
2018	Kiev Ukraine
2017	Cardiff Wales



Main assessment objectives

Learning outcome: Understand the importance of hosting major sporting events

What we are learning this term:

- A. The features of major sporting events
- B. The benefits of hosting major sporting events
- C. The drawbacks to hosting major sporting events
- D. Links between potential benefits, drawbacks and legacy

What are examples of regular and reoccurring events?



What are examples of regular events?



A. Key question from Assessment objectives?

Key word	Key definition
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A. What are the features of a major sporting events?

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Positives

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A. What sort of legacy would a sports facility provide?

Previous Olympic host cities

2016	
2012	
2008	
2004	

Previous UEFA Champions league host cities

2019	
2018	
2017	

A. What are examples of one-off events?





Year 11 PRODUCT DESIGN Term 4



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Year 11 PRODUCT DESIGN Term 4



A. Finite Resources	
Finite resources will _____	
Coal	
Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____
Natural Gas	
Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____
Oil	
Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____
Nuclear	
Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____

B. CAD	
CAD stands for _____	
Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____

What we are learning this term:
 A. Finite Resources B. CAD
 C. Renewable D. Electronic Systems E.
 Metals & Alloys F. Surface Treatments

C. Renewable Resources

Renewable resources are _____

Wind

Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____

Solar

Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____

Tidal

Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____

Hydro Electricity

Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____

Biomass

Advantages	Disadvantages
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____

D. Electronic Systems

Input / Sensor

Process / Control Device

Output



E. Metals & Alloys

Metals are extracted from _____

Ferrous	Non-ferrous
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Contain iron and are magnetic, prone to rust.

Do not contain iron, not magnetic. Do not rust.

Alloys

Alloys are _____ to improve its _____ or _____.

F. Surface Treatments of Timber

Used to _____ and to _____ such as _____

Tanalising / Pressure-treated

Preservatives can be added to _____ of the timber, protecting it from _____, _____ and _____.

Food choice_

Food choice

Food choices for a balanced diet depend on many factors, such as:

- advertising and other point of sale information;
- cost and economic considerations;
- cultural or religious practices;
- environmental and ethical considerations;
- food availability;
- food preferences;
- food provenance;
- health concerns;
- individual energy and nutrient needs;
- portion size;
- social considerations.

Consumer information

Information can help consumers make informed choices, including:

- advertising and marketing;
- media, online blogs/forums;
- packaging, nutrition and health claims;
- point of purchase information and product placement;
- recipe ideas.

Cost and economic considerations

The cost of food and money available will influence people's food choices. If money is limited, people may choose to buy more basic items. Luxury items might then be selected for special occasions.

Food prices

Food prices can and do change throughout the year and over time. This may be due to a variety of reasons, including:

- climate and weather patterns;
- crop failure;
- crop disease;
- seasonality;
- consumer demand;
- agricultural costs increase;
- fuel prices go up;
- increased use of bio fuels.

Budgeting

There are many things that we can do to spend money wisely on food.

Examples can include:

- eating the seasons;
- stocking up on food with a long shelf-life;
- taking time to plan meals and write a shopping list;
- cooking using one pot;
- making fake-aways rather than buying takeaways;
- using leftovers;
- replacing branded items with cheaper items;
- comparing prices and shop around to find the cheapest items;
- growing your own food.

Environmental and ethical considerations

Some considerations when buying food might be:

- fair trade;
- local food;
- genetically modified (GM) food;
- organic food;
- free range.

Food availability

Buying food when it is in season will often mean that the price is lower. Technology and the importation of food has allowed food to be available all year round.

Personal preferences

A number of factors can influence personal preferences, including:

- colour, size and shape of crockery and cutlery used;
- portion size;
- serving style;
- taste, aroma, texture, appearance, shape and colour of food.

Food provenance

Food provenance is about where food is grown, caught or reared, and how it was produced. Food certification and assurance schemes guarantee defined standards of food safety or animal welfare. There are many in the UK, including:



Health concerns

People may choose their food based on their own or their family's health and wellbeing:

- allergy and intolerance, e.g. lactose intolerance, coeliac disease, wheat allergy, dairy allergy;
- body image;
- health issues, e.g. coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, over or under malnutrition;
- mental health.

Individual energy and nutrient needs

The amount of energy and nutrients needed differs between different age groups and between males and females. Energy needs also depend on activity levels. For example, athletes will have much higher energy requirements due to their high level of physical activity.

Key terms

Advertising: Advertising is a form of communication for marketing and used to encourage, persuade, or manipulate an audience to continue or take some new action.

Ethical: Relating to personal beliefs about what is morally right and wrong.

Food certification and assurance schemes: Defined standards of food safety, quality or animal welfare.

Food provenance: Knowing where food was grown, caught or raised and how it was produced.

Marketing: Promoting and selling products or services, including market research and advertising.

Religion: A particular system of faith and worship.

Seasonal food: Food grown at a particular time of year.

Portion size

Having a healthy, balanced diet is about getting the right types of foods and drinks in the right amounts.



Social considerations

- Body image and peer pressure.
- Development of ready meals and a wider range of convenience foods.
- Development of labour saving devices.
- Lack of competence and confidence in the kitchen.
- Lack of time.
- Living arrangement (e.g. living alone).

Food availability

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Food choice_

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What we are learning this term:

Component three is the best and most difficult of the components. It requires you to draw on your knowledge of making drama and create your own piece of theatre in response to a given scenario and stimulus. You have 12 weeks to collaborate with a group, create and refine a piece of theatre and then finally perform to an audience. This will be externally moderated.

Keywords

Brief	A creative brief is a document used to outline the strategy of a creative project. A creative brief contains project details including: Project purpose Objectives Requirements Demographics Deadlines
Stimulus	A starting point for inspiration. Either a picture, a quote, a poem or song lyrics.
Narrative	A story through line.
Fractured Narrative	A non-linear story line.
Verbatim	Copied, quoted, or translated in exactly the same words as were used originally.
Devising process	Devising in drama demands inventiveness, an understanding of the rules of structuring a piece of theatre and a readiness to collaborate with others.
Analyse	Recording insights, ideas and observations
Evaluate	Discuss your development and final work. To help others understand what you were trying to achieve explain your successes and weaknesses. To demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of art and design.
Characterisation	Physical and vocal attributes, individualized to a character that conveys personality and background.
Physicality	Stance, stride, posture, weight.
Vocality	Pitch, pace, pause, accent, intonation.

Component 3 – What is required:	
Activity One	An ideas log completed and saved as a PDF (up to 800 words). An hour exam and one page of notes allowed.
Activity Two	A skills log completed and saved as a PDF (up to 800 words). An hour exam and one page of notes allowed.
Activity Three	Performers must submit a digital recording of a workshop performance of between 7 to 15 minutes per group performance. Designers must submit a digital recording of their pitch/presentation of between 5 to 10 minutes. These performances/pitches/presentations must be to an audience.
Activity Four	An evaluation report completed and saved as a PDF (up to 800 words). An hour exam and one page of notes allowed.

Key learning aims from Component 3

AO1 Understand how to respond to a brief	Understand how to respond to a brief through discussion and practical exploration activities. Response to stimulus.
AO2 Select and develop skills and techniques in response to a brief	Demonstrate how to select and develop skills and techniques that are needed to realise the creative ideas in response to a brief
AO3 Apply skills and techniques in a workshop performance in response to a brief	Demonstrating effective use of performance skills and effective realisation of design skills and techniques in a workshop performance to the target audience. Communicate effectively through performance. Work well within a group dynamic.
AO4 Evaluate the development process and outcome in response to a brief	Ability to reflect on the performance and the process. By reflecting on; Individual contribution Group contribution effectiveness of the response to the brief o individual strengths and areas for improvement o overall impact of the work of the group.



Where to research:

[Devising - GCSE Drama Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize](#)
[News | Swindon Advertiser](#)
[Ideas about Creativity \(ted.com\)](#)
[Knife crime | UK news | The Guardian](#)



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Keywords

Brief	
Stimulus	
Narrative	
Fractured Narrative	
Verbatim	
Devising process	
Analyse	
Evaluate	
Characterisation	
Physicality	
Vocality	

Component 3 – What is required:



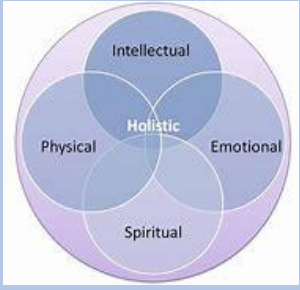
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What we are learning in LAA:
A. Key words
B. Definitions of health and wellbeing
C. Genetic inheritance

A.	Key words for this Unit
Genetic inheritance	The genes a person inherits from their parents
Predisposition	Someone is more likely to suffer from a particular condition
Chronic	Gradual illness that is long term (longer than 3 months) and generally can be treated but not cured
Acute	A short-term illness that can be cured
Monitor	To check progress over a period of time.
Person-Centred	Planning care around the wants and needs of a service user
Bereavement	The process of coming to terms with the death of someone close.
Circumstances	Events that change your life, over which you have no control
Physiological	Relates to how a person and their bodily parts function normally.
Interpret	understand an action, mood, or way of behaving as having a particular meaning
Collaboratively	Working well together with other people or services
Obstacles	Difficulties a person might face when they implement a plan.
Goal	What you want to achieve in the long term
Norm	Something that is usual, typical or standard
Targets	Challenges to help you reach your goal

B	Definitions of health and well-being	
Positive Definition		Looks at how physically fit and mentally stable a person is. You have a positive attitude towards health and wellbeing if you realise that there is something you can do to improve your health and wellbeing and do it.
Negative definition		Looks at the absence of physical illness, disease, and mental distress. You have a negative attitude towards your health and wellbeing if you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base your attitude on not having anything wrong with you. • Continues as you are- Inc. keeping bad habits like smoking. • Assume that because you currently feel fine you will stay healthy in the future.
Holistic definition		It is a combination of physical health and social and emotional wellbeing. It is not just the absence of disease or illness; it looks at all aspects of a person's health and wellbeing. You have a holistic attitude towards health and wellbeing if you look after your: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Health: Be meeting the needs we have to keep our bodies working as well as they can, e.g. Food, water, shelter, warmth, clothing, rest, exercise and good personal hygiene. • Intellectual health: By meeting the needs we have to develop and keep our brains working as well as possible; these include mental stimulation to keep us motivated and interested. • Emotional aspects of wellbeing: By meeting the needs we have that make us feel happy and relaxed, e.g. being loved, respected and secure. Knowing how to deal with negative emotions, having positive self-concept and being respected by others. • Social aspects of wellbeing: By meeting the needs we have to help us develop and enjoy good relationships with others, including mixing with others in appropriate environments and having access to leisure facilities/ activities.

C.	Genetic inheritance	
	Inherited physical Characteristics	Genes and environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children inherit their physical; characteristics from their parents e.g. height, skin and eye colour and hair type and colour. • These characteristics can affect social and emotional wellbeing because they influence a person's self-concept (self-image and esteem). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chromosomes carry genes that determine aspects of persons physical makeup. • Gene is a section of DNA that carries a code. Different versions of a gene are called alleles (they can be faulty). • Environmental factors such as diet, also influence physical appearance. For example, a person may not grow to their full, genetically determined height if they do not have enough food.
Allele type	<p>Dominant: If a gene is dominant a child inheriting it from only one birth parent will have the condition, e.g Huntington's disease.</p> <p>Recessive: If the gene is recessive a child would only develop the condition if it was inherited from both birth parents, e.g. Cystic fibrosis.</p>	<p>Effects of inherited disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical health: Body systems, growth and mobility • Intellectual wellbeing: learning, thinking, problem solving and decision making. • Emotional wellbeing: how people feel about themselves. • Social wellbeing: the ability to build relationships and maintaining them.



What we are learning in LAA:

- D. Balanced diet
- E. Chronic and acute illness
- F. What are the effect of exercise?
- G. What are the effect of excessive substance use?

E	Chronic or Acute Illness	
<p>Chronic illness- Illness comes on gradually, is long term (more than 3 months) and generally can be treated but not cured. E.g Asthma, Diabetes, epilepsy, bipolar disease, Alzheimer’s disease</p>		<p>Acute illness- Illness comes on quickly, is short term and can be cured. E.g. Cold, flue, broken bones, heartburn, appendicitis or Diarrhoea.</p>

Some chronic conditions are acute but may develop because of chronic conditions. For example: osteoporosis (a chronic condition that weakness bones) masking their bones fragile and more likely to break. Broken bones are then an acute condition.

Possible negative effects of chronic illness	
Physical:	Emotional:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor rate of growth • Unusual physiological change during puberty • Restricted movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative self-concept • Stress • Decision making
Intellectual:	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbed learning because of missing school • Difficulties in thinking and problem solving • Memory problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation • Loss of independence • Difficulties developing relationships

D.	Balanced diet
What is a balanced diet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet that contains the correct nutrients in the right proportions to keep out bodies and minds healthy. • It is also a lifestyle choice • Choosing to eat too much or too little might make us less able to take all the opportunities that life offers.
Overweight or underweight may:	<p>A person over weight or under weight may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prone to illness and conditions • Have their life expectancy reduced • Be less able to exercise effectively • Miss out on learning experiences • Miss out on some sporting activities • Be less successful in job interviews • Feel embarrassed and self-conscious about their appearance in social situations.
Essential parts of a healthy diet:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fats (saturated and unsaturated) • Carbohydrates (sugars and starches) • Minerals • Vitamins • Proteins
Est well guide says you should eat:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat at least 5 portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables every day. • Base meals on potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates; choosing wholegrain versions where possible. • Have some dairy or dairy alternatives (such as soya drinks); choosing lower fat and lower sugar options. • Eat some beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins (including 2 portions of fish every week, one of which should be oily). • Choose unsaturated oils and spreads and eat in small amounts. • Drink 6-8 cups/glasses of fluid a day.
If you eat more than you need:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The body will store food as fat and this can lead to: • Obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure, Strokes, Tooth decay or cancer
If you eat less than you need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The body does not get enough nutrients to grow and develop properly and this can lead to: • Eating disorders, stunted growth, anaemia, heart failure, depression, tiredness, cancer or rickets.

F.	What are the effect of exercise?
Positive effects of exercise	<p>Physical: maintain a healthy weight, reduce BMI, boosting energy levels. Improved flexibility, stamina, endurance and stronger bones and muscles. Reduce risk of heart disease and diabetes.</p> <p>Intellectual: improved brain function like mentor and thinking skills.</p> <p>Emotional: improves confidence and mood and reduces stress. Aid relaxation and sleep and lead to better self concept.</p> <p>Social: encourages social interaction, reducing isolation and improving social skills.</p>
Negative effects of exercise	<p>Physical: Obesity and associated health problems.</p> <p>Intellectual: Reduced pain performance, hard to concentrate and retain information.</p> <p>Emotional: poor self-concept and reduced ability to cope with stress.</p> <p>Social: Fewer opportunities for social interactions.</p>



G.	What are the effect of excessive substance use?
Negative effects of excessive alcohol consumption	<p>Physical: Alcohol dependence, damage to major organs: liver, heart, kidneys, pancreas. Cancers: mouth, throat, oesophagus, liver, breast. Infertility and impotence, weight gain.</p> <p>Intellectual: difficulty in making decisions, depression and anxiety, chance of stroke and brain damage, impaired brain development of unborn baby.</p> <p>Emotional: poor self-concept, poor judgement leading to a risk of accidents and unsafe sex, can have an impact on relationships, depression.</p> <p>Social: breakdown of relationships, domestic violence, social isolation</p>



What we are learning in LAA:

- H. The effects of social interactions on wellbeing
- I. What are the effects of stress on health and wellbeing
- J. What are the hazards of smoking
- K. What are the effects of personal hygiene

H. The effects of social interactions on wellbeing

Social integration	When people feel they belong to a group and can interact with others. Social interactions can happen between family members and friends, work colleagues, school learners, members of a community or interest groups.
Social isolation	Occurs when people do not have regular contact with others. This may be because they don't go out much because of physical illness, reduced mobility or unemployment. They might have a difficulty in communicating if they have a mental illness, depression or learning difficulties. Lastly, a person might be discriminated against because of culture, religion or disability.

Positive effects of relationships



Physical: physical support and day to day care and practical assistance.
Intellectual: shared experiences, supported learning and thinking
Emotional: unconditional love, security and encouragement, positive self-concept, feeling content, ability to build relationships with people outside the family, independence and confidence.
Social: Companionship, social circle increases.

Negative effects of social isolation

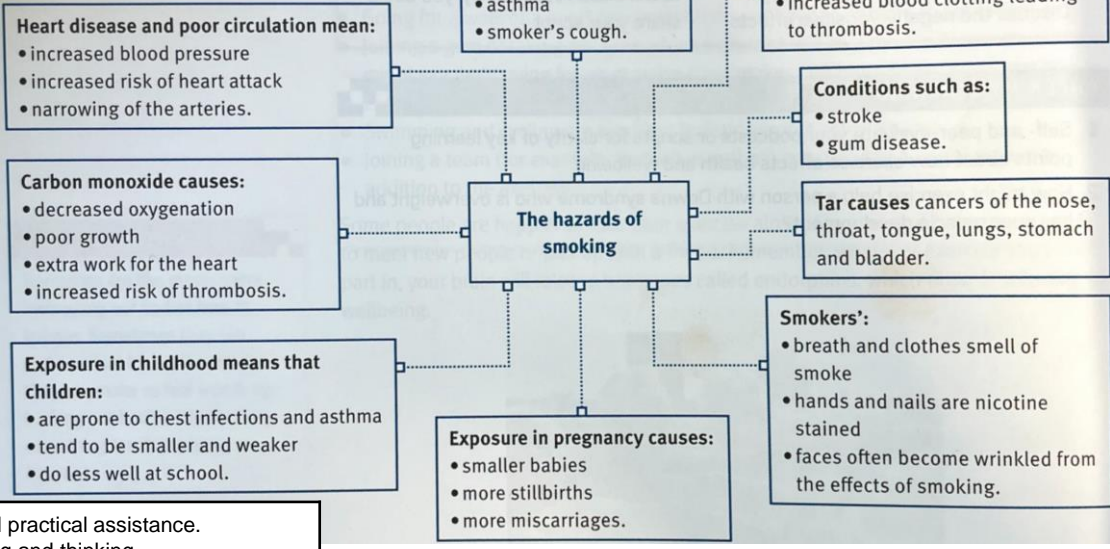


Physical: poor lifestyle choices like smoking and drinking, poor diet that can cause eating disorders.
Intellectual: reduced ability to use thinking skills, missing school/work
Emotional: feelings insecure, depression, anxiety, negative self-concept, feeling of hurt, loneliness and distrust, lack of independence, difficulty in controlling emotions.
Social: difficulties in building relationships as lack skills.

I. What are the effects of stress on health and wellbeing

Physical effects	Intellectual effects	Emotional effects	Social effects
Increased heartbeat Increased breathing rate Tense muscles Sweaty palms Dry mouth High blood pressure Loss of appetite Sleeplessness Digestive problems	Forgetfulness Poor concentration Difficulty in making decisions	Difficulty in controlling emotions Feeling insecure Negative self-concept Feeling anxious and frightened Loss of confidence	Difficulty in making friends and building relationships Breakdown of close relationships Social isolation

J. What are the hazards of Smoking



K. What are the effects of Personal Hygiene?

Positive effects of good personal hygiene



- Helps prevent the spread of infection
 - Improves self-concept
 - Reduces number of bacteria that lives on us.
- You must:**
- Brush you teeth
 - Shower daily or bath
 - Wash your hair regularly
 - Keep fingernails and toenails clean and trimmed

Negative effects of poor personal hygiene

Physical: catching and spreading disease like food poisoning, sore throat, meningitis and athlete's foot. Bad body odour, bad breath and tooth decay.
Emotional: loss of friendships and social isolation. Might be bullied and poor self-concept.
Social: low social interactions as people don't want to be friends with someone that neglects their hygiene. Social isolation.

When caring for others:

- Bad hygiene can stop effective communication.
- Negative effect on the person being cared for and their health and wellbeing- pass on infection
- Discomfort for the person being cared for because of the odour or visible dirt under fingernails.

What we are learning in LAA:	
L.	What are the barriers to seeking help.
M.	What are the effects of unexpected life events on health and wellbeing
N.	What are the effects of economic factors (e.g, income) on health and wellbeing
O.	What are the effects of expected life events on health and wellbeing
L.	What are the barriers to seeking help.
Culture	Accessing HSC services can be influenced by values, traditions, way of life and beliefs of the society or group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some may have received discrimination when accessing other services. Some may not speak English well enough. Values and traditions not understood e.g. eye contact means respect in some cultures but not others. Some cultures a woman must be treated only by a female professional. Alternative therapies are used in some cultures
Gender	Research shows that men are less likely to talk about their health and wellbeing than woman. This is because men are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often less open about their feelings Sometimes reluctant to appear vulnerable by asking for help Not aware of poor health signs as health campaigns target women's health more Unhappy to be examined by a female health worker.
Education	Research shows that people who are better educated are more likely to seek help. This is because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They like to research symptoms and know when help is needed Understand the importance of early diagnosis and treatment Know how and where to access services.
Stigma	In some cultural groups there is a stigma attached to certain condition like depression. Stigma is a word used to describe something that people feel embarrassed about. Therefore, they wouldn't seek help.

M. What are the effects of unexpected life events on health and wellbeing		
Life event	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Imprisonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depression Loss of contact with family and friends Social isolation Restrictions on physical activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to study Improvement in health through balanced diet, lack of alcohol, reduced use of nicotine
Redundancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor self-concept Anxiety about finances Fewer opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to study or train for a new job More time to spend with family and friends
Exclusion or dropping out of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of contact with friends Social isolation Poor self-concept Lack of learning opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalyst for change of behaviour Opportunities for more suitable study or work situation

N. What are the effects of economic factors (e.g, income) on health and wellbeing		
	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better financial resources can result in good housing conditions and healthy diet Manual jobs may improve muscle tone and stamina. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low wages can affect diet and housing, leading to poor health. Manual jobs can cause muscular and skeletal problems Desk jobs lead to less activity and weight gain.
Intellectual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better financial resources can result in more leisure time for intellectual activities Work, education or training helps to develop problem solving and thinking skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people work very long hours to improve their financial position, leading to less leisure time and reduced learning opportunities. Being unemployed can result in poor mental health.
Emotional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well-paid job gives a feeling of security. Being financially secure promotes positive self-concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial worried can result in stress and breakdown of relationships. Unemployment or low-status work can lead to low self-concept
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better financial resources provide opportunities for socialising. Work gives opportunities for socialising with colleagues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial resources reduces opportunities for socialising. Unemployment reduces opportunities for relationships, leading to social isolation.




O. What are the effects of expected life events on health and wellbeing		
Life event	Positive Effects:	Negative Effects:
Starting school, college or uni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build new relationships Extend knowledge and learning Develop new skills Improve confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety about new routines and meeting new people Insecurity about leaving parents and other families
Start a new job or career	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop independence Improve thought processes Improve self-concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress about learning new skills and routines Anxiety about meeting new people
Moving to a new house or area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excitement Develop new friendships and relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unhappiness at loss of old life Stress of moving Social isolation
Retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced stress Time to socialise with family and friends Opportunities for leisure of physical activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of relationships with colleagues Possible loss of fitness and mobility Loss of intellectual stimulation and status

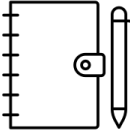
What we are learning in LAB:

- A. Physiological health indicators
- B. What are health indicators?
- C. Interpreting lifestyle data

A. Physiological health indicators	
Pulse	<p>Resting pulse rate is measured when a person has been still for about 5 minutes. Health reading for an adult is 60-100 bpm.</p> <p>Pulse rate during exercise: 220bpm minus the person's age.</p>
Blood pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the pressure exerted by blood against the artery walls. • It is measured in millimetres of mercury (mm Hg) and is shown in two numbers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systolic pressure: (the top number) is the maximum pressure in the blood vessels as the heart pushes out blood. • Diastolic pressure: (the bottom number) as the minimum pressure in the vessels when the heart relaxes between the beats.
Peak flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measured how quickly you can blow air out of your lungs. • it is measured in litters per min (L/min).
BMI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures the amount of fat on your body in relation to your height to tell you if your weight is healthy.

B.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are health indicators?
Importance of understanding indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detect health problems at an early stage • Track improvements or deterioration in health • Make recommendations about health and treatments • Give advice about future health risks • Support individuals to make different lifestyle choices.
What are lifestyle indicators?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These indicators can be used to assess risks to an individual's health and wellbeing now and in the future. • Professionals collect information about lifestyle choices by asking about a person's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly alcohol consumption • Smoking habits • Levels of physical activity and exercise.
What are physiological indicators?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They show how well the body's systems are functioning. • Health professionals check a person's health by taking measurements. • They compare the results with published guidance.

C. Interpreting lifestyle data	
<p>Interpreting data on smoking</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking causes around 96,000 deaths in the UK annually. • Smoker under the age of 40 are 5 times more likely to have a heart attack than non-smoker. • Smoking causes 80% of deaths from lung cancer, 80% of bronchitis and 14% of deaths from heart disease. • More than 25% of all cancer deaths are caused by smoking. • On average a smoker will die 10 years earlier than a non-smoker. • Smokers are more likely to develop facial wrinkles. • Smoking is a cause of impotence and can lead to sperm abnormalities.
<p>Interpreting data on alcohol</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly linked to at least 7 types of cancer • Alcohol-related liver disease accounts for 37% of liver disease and deaths. • 2/3s of cases of chronic pancreatitis are caused by heavy drinking • You are between 2 and 5 times more likely to have an accident or injury • Each drink per day increases the risk of breast cancer in woman between 7-13% • Men and woman should not drink more than 14 units a week and not all in one go.
<p>Interpreting data on inactivity</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of breast cancer by 17.8% and colon cancer by 18.7% • Increased risk of type 2 diabetes by 13%. • Increased risk of coronary heart disease by 10.5% • Leads to obesity and joint pain • 16.9% of all premature deaths are caused by inactive lifestyle. • Active people have a lower risk of premature death. • People who are inactive visit their GP more often and they spend 38% more time in hospital.

What we are learning in LAC:		C.	Recommended action to meet health and wellbeing improvement goals	
A. What is a person-centred approach B. Health improvement plan C. Recommended action to meet health and wellbeing improvement goals D. SMART targets for health improvement plan E. Sources of support		To lower blood pressure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat five or more portions of fruit and veg a day • Cut out salt • Use relaxation techniques to reduce stress • Join a gym • Drink water alongside alcohol to reduce consumption 	To reduce BMI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce fat and sugar intake • Do not exceed the recommended daily calories intake • Get off the bus a stop early and walk the rest of the way • Drink water instead of sugary drinks. 	
A.	What is a person-centred approach.		To increase peak flow reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half the number of cigarettes smoked each day • Use nicotine replacement therapies • Join an exercise or dance class. 	To reduce pulse rate and improve recovery time after exercise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk for half an hour at lunchtime • Drink decaffeinated drinks • Take up a physically active hobby • Join a yoga group.
Person-centred approach	A holistic approach that puts the individual at the heart of health care planning, so that the whole range of physical, intellectual, emotional and social health needs are met.			
When planning for health improvements include:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The needs: physical, intellectual, emotional and social. • The wishes: likes, dislikes, choices and desired health goals. • Circumstances: illness or disability, access to facilities, previous experiences, family and relationships, responsibilities. 			
Benefits of person-centred approach:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will feel involved • Is more likely to trust a health professional who listen to them • Will feel more secure • Is more likely to follow the plan and achieve the targets • Will take responsibility for their own health. 			
B.	Health improvement plan	D.	SMART targets for health improvement plan	
What is it?	Health and wellbeing improvement plans are often based on an individual's physiological and lifestyle indicators. Plans should be person-centred and include goals, actions and targets and possible sources of support.	Specific	The target must be clearly stated. It should say exactly what you mean, such as to 'lose 2 kg in weight in a week'. The target should be clear and not open to any misunderstanding.	
The plan will identify:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health issues and goal • The recommended actions to take • A set of targets for health improvement • The supports that are needed • Possible obstacles to progress and way to overcome them. 	Measurable	A target of to 'lose weight' is too vague. A specific amount must be stated so you can prove you have met your target.	
Positive effects of a health improvement plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be fitter • Loose weight • Have improved self-concept • Lower blood pressure, healthier heart • Reduced risk of cancer • Taking control of their health outcomes and reaching health goals 	Achievable/attainable	If you are following a health and wellbeing improvement plan you must feel it is possible to achieve it. If you do not, you will probably give up before you have even started. An achievable target is to 'lose 1kg this week'. An unachievable target would be to 'lose 20kg this week'.	
		Realistic	The target set must be realistic in that you must be able to physically do it. It is not realistic to expect a person who is older and not very fit to run for 30 minutes a day to help weight loss, but it is realistic to ask the same of a fitter, younger person.	
		Time-related	The target must have a deadline, so that you know when you need to achieve the target by, and progress can be assessed.	
		E.	Sources of support	
		Informal support	Informal support is the support an individual receives from partners, family and friends. It is usually the first form of support an individual experiences after and expected or unexpected life event. Informal support can provide reassurance, encouragement, advice, a sense of security, someone to talk through options with and practical help.	
		Professions (formal) support	Formal support may be provided by statutory care services (the state), private care services and charitable organizations. Professional support may include counsellors, teachers, careers advisers, occupational therapists, social workers and health specialists. Professional support may be needed to help people with a health condition, regain mobility, deal with life changes and emotions, get advice and information or change their lifestyle.	
		Voluntary support	Organizations offering voluntary support are charities, community groups and religious groups. At voluntary support services, many staff are volunteers (they work for free), but they also employ qualified people who are paid by donations. Community groups work at a local level to meet the needs of people living in a specific neighbourhood i.e. foodbanks. Religious groups are formed by people who share the same religious or spiritual beliefs but they help all people in need regardless of their beliefs and background i.e. a church run soup kitchen for the homeless.	

F.		G.		
What are the potential obstacle to implementing plans?		What are the possible obstacles to accessing services?		
		Type of obstacle	Possible obstacles	Suggestions to overcome obstacles
Emotional/psychological-Lack of motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conflict between choices such as worrying that giving up smoking could result in weight gain Other priorities in a person's life- such as getting married or bereavement. Having negative attitude- believing change will be too difficult Lack of progress for example losing eight quickly in the first weeks but then slowing down. Having a blip- thinking there is no point in continuing the plan after briefly returning to an old lifestyle. 	Geographical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service is difficult to get to because of poor bus or train services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange hospital transport Suggest telephone helplines or internet support groups.
Emotional/psychological-Low Self-concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with low self-concept don't value themselves, Feel powerless to change their lifestyle or that there's no point in starting because the task seems too big. Some thin that because they were unsuccessful in other aspects of their life, they won't achieve their health goals. They may not feel they have support and approval from family and friends even if they really do. 	Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charges to use the services Time off from work would mean loss of pay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for entitlements, such as medicines and treatments Direct the person to advice on benefits and employee rights.
Emotional/psychological-Acceptance of the current state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People may accept their present health problems or lifestyle choices, as it is easier to stay the same than to make changes. Have no incentive to make a change because they do not understand the health risks. Have no desire to change, for example, if they are happy with their weight or don't want to give up smoking. 	Psychological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fear of being judged because there is stigma around a health problem (mental health, obesity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about concerns and reassure Direct the person to a charity that supports people with a particular health problem.
Time constraints	<p>People find that they do not have the time to achieve their health improvements targets because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care of young children, family members that are not well. Regular and additional work and study commitments Domestic chores Medical appointments 	Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty getting into the buildings where the service is provided (no wheelchair access). No where to park near the service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of services that are adapted for easy access Ask a friend or family member to drop the person off at the service
Availability of resources	<p>Financial obstacles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gym memberships, entry fee for a swimming pool Cost of attending exercise classes Cost of travel to the gym. pool or to attend health appointments Higher costs of some healthy foods. Lack of and the cost of exercise equipment 	Personal needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication difficulties because of poor language skills, sensory or learning disability . Concern that cultural needs are not understood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support services that meet the person's needs, such as a BSL signer, interpreter, advocate Use anti-discriminatory practice and encourage others to do so
Unachievable targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expectations too high Targets are not clear There are too many targets Timing is wrong/poor Targets are not suitable for the individual Fear of not being able to meet targets Not being in the right frame of mind to commit to the plan, e.g. due to depression. 	Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limits on services, such as support aids and equipment Staff shortages, leading to long waits for appointments and support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest sources of second-hand equipment Look for alternative strategies, for example an exercise DVD if there are no places at an exercise class.
Lack of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diet- find it difficult if a person on a healthy eating plan is surrounded by others that eat junk food or tempted by the chocolate and biscuits in the cupboard, Family and friends go out for meals instead of doing other activities. Smoking- friends and family smoking and offering them cigarettes. Lacking will power to quit. Alcohol consumption- someone that is used to drinking with family and friends will find it difficult to stop without their support. It would be hard to quit if the family and friends drink wine with their meals, friends centre a night out around heavy drinking at pubs and clubs. 			
Ability, disability and addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand what they need to do Learn how to make the required changes in their lives. Any places the person uses are wheelchair accessible Any exercise advised is wheelchair friendly. If stop smoking, then can put on weight- put people off. Like the way alcohol makes them feel but cant admit that they have a problem 			