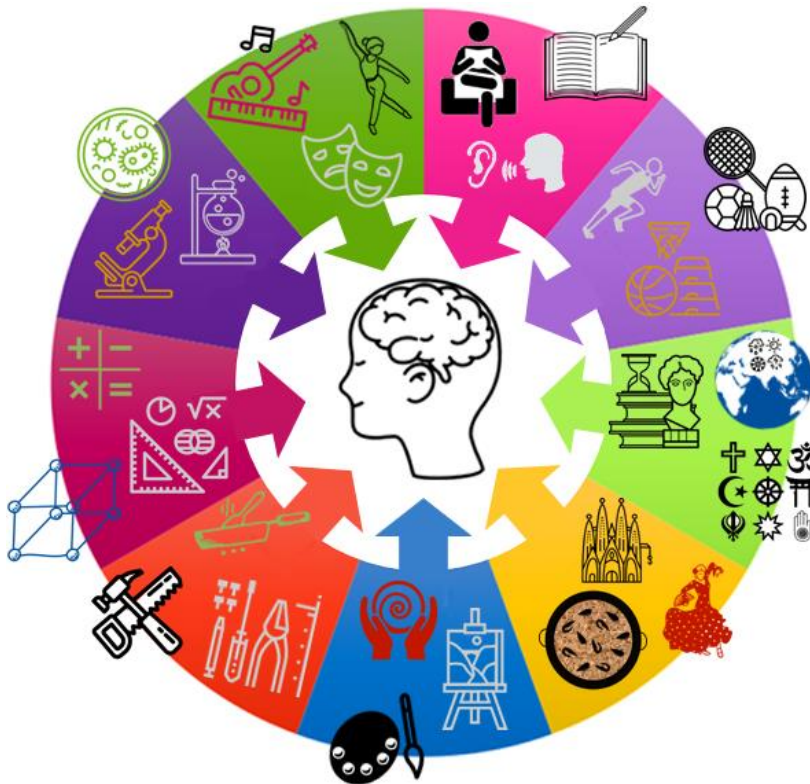


100% book - Year 10 Mainstream

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

Term 5



Swindon Academy 2024-25

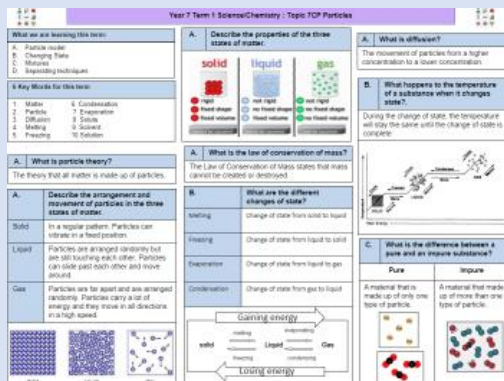
Name:	
Tutor Group:	
Tutor & Room:	

"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

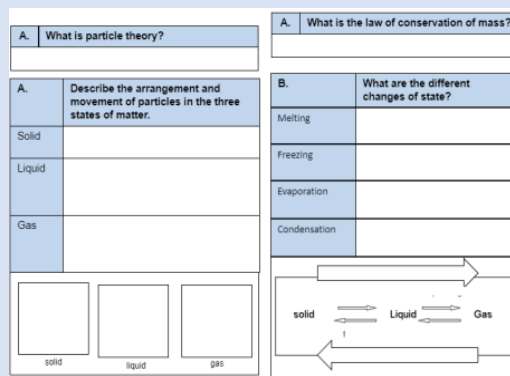
Knowledge Organisers



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 the Epraise website interface. On the left is a 'Planner' with a grid for different subjects and years. On the right is a 'Knowledge Organiser' for the topic 'What is particle theory?'. It contains various sections like 'What is particle theory?', 'What is the law of conservation of mass?', and 'What are the different changes of state?'. Each section has a brief definition and a diagram.

Step 2

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

The image shows a student's prep book. The date '29th May 2020' and the title 'Particle theory' are written in the top right corner. Below the title, there is a diagram of the states of matter (solid, liquid, gas) and a table of changes of state.

Step 3

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

The image shows a student's prep book. The date '29th May 2020' is written at the top. Below it, the title 'Particle theory' is written. The full definitions and facts from the knowledge organiser are written out in full, including 'Solid = regular pattern particles vibrate in fixed position', 'Liquid = particles are arranged randomly but are still touching each other', and '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 a student's prep book. The date '29th May 2020' is written at the top. Below it, the title 'Particle theory' is written. The full definitions and facts from the knowledge organiser are written out in full, including 'Solid = regular pattern particles vibrate in fixed position', 'Liquid = particles are arranged randomly but are still touching each other', and '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 student's prep book. The date '29th May 2020' is written at the top. Below it, the title 'Particle theory' is written. The full definitions and facts from the knowledge organiser are written out in full, including 'Solid = regular pattern particles vibrate in fixed position', 'Liquid = particles are arranged randomly but are still touching each other', and 'Gas = Particles are far apart and are arranged randomly. Particles carry a lot of energy'.

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 a student's prep book. The date '29th May 2020' is written at the top. Below it, the title 'Particle theory' is written. The full definitions and facts from the knowledge organiser are written out in full, including 'Solid = regular pattern particles vibrate in fixed position', 'Liquid = particles are arranged randomly but are still touching each other', and '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.

1. Context		
<p>Playwright: Shakespeare (April 23rd 1564- April 23rd1616)</p> <p>Dates: written around 1606</p> <p>Published: in ‘the First Folio, 1623</p> <p>Era: Jacobean</p> <p>Genre: Tragedy = <i>A play ending with the suffering and death of the main character.</i></p> <p>Set: Scotland,</p> <p>Structure: Five Act Play</p>		
<p>Macbeth. The plot is partly based on fact. Macbeth was a real 11th Century king who reigned Scotland from 1040-1057.</p> <p>Shakespeare’s version of the story originates from the Chronicles of Holinshed (a well known historian). The play was most likely written in 1606 – the year after the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 – and reflects the insecurities of Jacobean politics.</p>		
<p>The Divine Right of Kings says that a monarch is not subject to earthly authority and that they have the right to rule directly from the will of God. It implies that only God can judge an unjust king and that any attempt to depose, dethrone or restrict his powers runs contrary to the will of God and may constitute a sacrilegious act. The action of killing a king is called regicide and is considered a terrible crime.</p>		
<p>King James I of England (and VI of Scotland) came to the throne in 1603 following the death of Queen Elizabeth I. The play pays homage to the king’s Scottish lineage. The witches’ prophecy that Banquo will found a line of kings is a clear nod to James’ family’s claim to have descended from the historical Banquo. James was convinced about the reality of witchcraft and its great danger to him leading to witch trials. The play is probably not written simply to please James, but certainly looks at relevant ideas.</p>		
<p>Shakespearean Tragedy. Macbeth is one of Shakespeare’s tragedies and follows specific conventions. The climax must end in a tremendous catastrophe involving the death of the main character; the character’s death is caused by their own flaw(s) (hamartia) yet the character has something the audience can identify with.</p>		
<p>The Great Chain of Being was a belief in a strict religious hierarchy (see key vocabulary) of all things which was believed to have been decreed by God. This idea was important in Elizabethan and Jacobean beliefs. The chain starts from God and progresses downward to angels, demons (fallen/renege angels), stars, moon, kings, princes, nobles, commoners, wild animals, domesticated animals, trees, other plants, precious stones, precious metals, and other minerals.</p>		
Conventions of a Shakespearean Tragedy		
<p>A tragic hero who falls from greatness through a flaw of their own character.</p>	<p>Hamartia – the flaw in the tragic hero that destroys them.</p>	<p>A hero of status – the central characters are people of importance, with power and status to lose.</p>
<p>External conflict – his tragedies feature conflict between characters, and always lead to death.</p>	<p>Internal conflict – there are frequent moments of self-doubt or internal torment.</p>	<p>Supernatural elements – Many of Shakespeare’s tragedies feature supernatural influences.</p>

KS4 MACBETH Traditional	
2. Key Characters	
<p>Macbeth: The eponymous protagonist is the tragic hero of this play. He is both ambitious and ruthless. He falls from loyal and respected warrior to a paranoid, tyrannical king, before dying in battle in Act V.</p>	
<p>Lady Macbeth: A strong, ambitious and manipulative woman who exerts pressure on Macbeth to pursue his ambition of becoming king by murdering Duncan. Unable to deal with the guilt of these actions and is driven to madness and suicide.</p>	
<p>The Witches / Weird Sisters: Supernatural and manipulative beings who seem to be able to predict the future. They are unearthly and omniscient.</p>	
<p>Banquo: Macbeth’s close friend and ally is astute and loyal. Macbeth sees him as a threat. He is virtuous, admired by audiences, and mistrustful of the supernatural witches.</p>	
<p>Duncan: King of Scotland at the beginning of the play. He is a virtuous, strong and respected leader, held up as the model of good kingship by others in the play. He is murdered by Macbeth in Act 2.</p>	
<p>Macduff: A soldier who is loyal to Duncan and is suspicious of Macbeth. His family is murdered by Macbeth’s soldiers and he eventually exacts revenge by killing Macbeth. He was born by caesarian section and therefore was “not of woman born”.</p>	
<p>Malcolm: Duncan’s son and next in line to the throne. He is described as a good man in the play.</p>	
3. Central Themes	
<p>Ambition</p>	<p>The play is about the corrupting power of ambition. Both Lady Macbeth and Macbeth are urged to action by the prophecies of the witches, but they still commit their crimes themselves because they want greater power. Their ambition leads them to violence and death.</p>
<p>Kingship and Tyranny</p>	<p>The play contrasts the kind and wise rule of Duncan, who is described as a virtuous (good) king, with the brutal rule of Macbeth, who quickly becomes called a tyrant. The play shows how Macbeth has no divine right to rule and upsets the natural order by killing Duncan.</p>
<p>Order and Disorder</p>	<p>The play subverts the natural order of the world. Macbeth’s actions are based on a supernatural belief in a prophecy. It depicts an anarchic world: Macbeth inverts the order of royal succession; his wife inverts the patriarchal hierarchy; the unnatural world disrupts the natural. The disruption underpins the conflict that is not only external and violent but internal as Macbeth and his wife come to terms with what they’ve done.</p>
<p>Appearance and Reality</p>	<p>Characters in the play are often not what they seem. Lady Macbeth and Macbeth are duplicitous towards Duncan, the witches equivocate (not say what they really mean) and cannot be trusted, Lady Macbeth seeks to manipulate Macbeth.</p>

4. Key Vocabulary	
tyrant	cruel leader
duplicitous	deliberately dishonest
equivocation	a half truth
regicide	the act of killing a king
sceptical	someone who is unconvinced or doubtful
conflict	a serious disagreement or argument
valiant	great courage in the face of danger
ephemeral	lasting a very short time
transient	something that lasts for a short amount of time
androgyny	of indistinct gender
melancholy	deep sadness
emasculate	to deprive a man of his stereotypical role
catalyst	speeds up a reaction
sacrilege	destruction of something holy
motif	repeated image
5. Key Terminology, Symbols and Devices	
Motif	A recurring image or idea that has symbolic importance. The best example in Macbeth would be blood.
Soliloquy	When a character is alone on stage and speaks their thoughts aloud to themselves.
Iambic Pentameter	A line of a play or poem that has ten syllables organised into five pairs of syllables, where the second in each pair is emphasised. e.g. “When you durst do it then you were a man”
Foreshadowing	When a hint or warning is given about a later event.
Dramatic Irony	When a character is unaware of something that the audience is aware of, so they don’t know the full significance of their words.
Symbolism	When something symbolises a set of ideas e.g. “The raven himself is hoarse” – raven symbolic of death, supernatural.
Aside	When a character pauses in a conversation to speak only to the audience or another character, unheard by the rest.

1. Context		
Conventions of a Shakespearean Tragedy		

KS4 MACBETH Traditional	
2. Key Characters	
Macbeth:	
Lady Macbeth:	
The Witches / Weird Sisters:	
Banquo:	
Duncan:	
Macduff:	
Malcolm:	
3. Central Themes	
Ambition	
Kingship and Tyranny	
Order and Disorder	
Appearance and Reality	

4. Key Vocabulary		
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5. Key Terminology, Symbols and Devices		
Motif		
Soliloquy		
Iambic Pentameter		
Foreshadowing		
Dramatic Irony		
Symbolism		
Aside		

Year 10 Term 5 Module C4– Chemical Changes

The Reactivity Series

- A more reactive metal will replace a less reactive metal in a compound (**displacement**)

- e.g. potassium + magnesium chloride → potassium chloride + magnesium

Potassium is more reactive than magnesium

Potassium **displaces** magnesium from the compound and takes its place.

carbon →

hydrogen →

potassium	↑ Most Reactive
sodium	
calcium	
magnesium	
aluminium	
zinc	
iron	
tin	
lead	
copper	
silver	
gold	
platinum	
	Least Reactive

Extraction of Metals

- Extraction = remove metal from an ore or a compound.

Ore = a rock containing enough metal to make extracting metal worthwhile.

How to extract metals:

Less reactive than carbon – reduction with carbon

Reduction = loss of oxygen

E.g. iron oxide + carbon → iron + carbon dioxide

Oxygen has been removed to extract iron.

Carbon and the oxygen removed from the iron react to make carbon dioxide

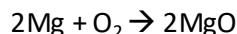
More reactive than carbon – electrolysis is used.

- Some metals are found in **native** form (not reacted, so in element form) – usually platinum and gold as **very unreactive**.

Reaction of metals with oxygen

- Metal + oxygen → metal oxide

e.g. magnesium + oxygen → magnesium oxide



Oxidation reaction as metal gained oxygen

- Oxidation = gaining oxygen

- Reduction = losing oxygen

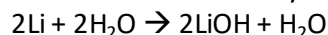
Reaction of metals with water

- Most metals don't react well with water

- Group 1 and group 2 react to form alkalis

- Metal + water → metal hydroxide + hydrogen

e.g. lithium + water → lithium hydroxide + hydrogen



Metal hydroxides are alkaline

Vocabulary: Crystallisation

Reactions of acids with metals

- Metal + acid → salt + hydrogen

E.g. iron + sulfuric acid → iron sulfate + hydrogen

salt

To name salt :
1st name Metal
2nd name Acid used

Naming Salts

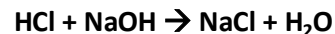
Acid used	Salt produced
Hydrochloric	Chloride
Sulfuric	Sulfate
Nitric	Nitrate

Reactions of acids with alkalis

- Acid + alkali → salt + water neutralisation

Hydrochloric acid + sodium hydroxide → sodium chloride + water

salt



Reactions of acids with carbonates

- Acid + carbonate → salt + water + carbon dioxide

sulfuric acid + calcium carbonate → calcium chloride + water + carbon dioxide

salt



Year 10 Term 5 Module C4– Chemical Changes

1. What is meant by displacement?

2. Name a very reactive metal

3. Name two metals which are less reactive than hydrogen.

1. State the general equation for the reaction of metal with acid.

2. State the salts produced from hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and nitric acid.

1. Define extraction.

2. What is an ore?

3. How do you extract a metal less reactive than carbon?

1. State the general equation for the reaction of metal with oxygen.

2. Write a word equation for the reaction of iron with oxygen.

1. State the general equation for the reaction of acid with an alkali.

4. What is meant by reduction?

5. What is meant by a 'native metal'?

6. Give an example of a metal found in native form.

1. State the general equation for the reaction of metal with water.

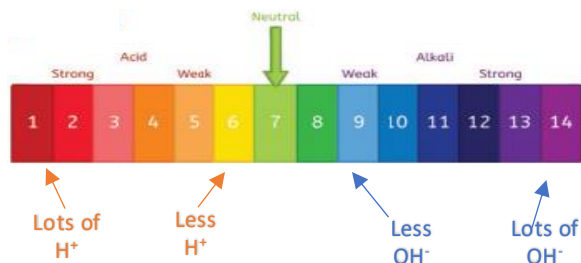
2. Are hydroxides acid/alkaline?

1. State the general equation for the reaction of acid with carbonates.

Year 10 Term 5 Module C4– Chemical Changes

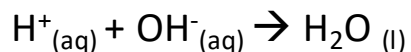
pH Scale

- Shows how acidic or alkaline solution is.
- pH 1-6 = acid
- pH 7 = neutral
- pH 8-14 = alkali



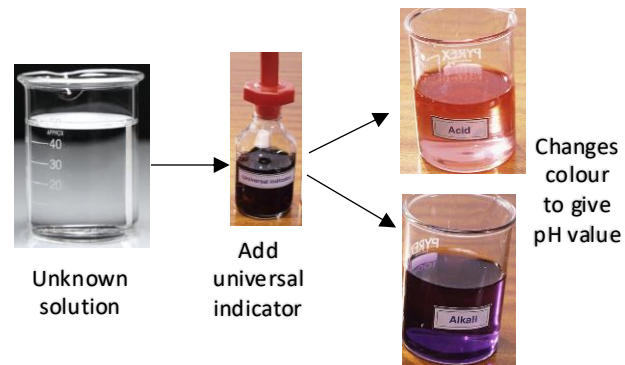
- **In aqueous solutions:**
Acids – produce H^+ ions
Alkalis – produce OH^- ions

In neutralisation reactions:



Measuring pH of a solution

- Can use **universal indicator**
- Gives the solution a colour
- Can compare colour to the pH scale



Disadvantages of method

- Colour is **subjective** – different people may see different colours
- Doesn't give an exact pH number (could use **pH probe** to make more **accurate**).

Year 10 Term 5 Module C4– Chemical Changes

1. What is the pH range for an acid?
2. What is the pH range for an alkali?
3. If a substance has a pH of 7, what type of substance is it?
4. What ions do acids produce in solution?
5. What ions do alkalis produce in a solution?
6. State the ionic equation for neutralisation reactions.

1. Describe a simple method to test the pH of an unknown solution.
2. State 2 disadvantages of using universal indicator.
3. How can pH be measured more accurately?

Year 10 Term 5 Module C4– Chemical Changes– Required Practical – Preparation of soluble salts

Aim

Prepare a pure, dry sample of a soluble salt from an insoluble **oxide or carbonate**.

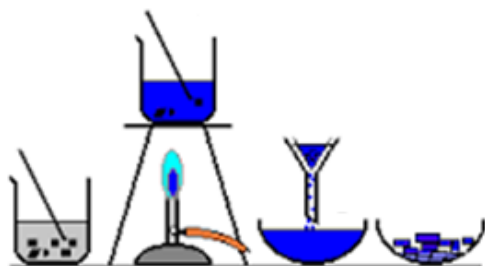
Equipment

- Beaker
- Measuring cylinder
- Bunsen burner and safety mat
- Filter funnel and filter paper
- Named acid (e.g. hydrochloric acid)
- Metal oxide or carbonate.
- Spatula
- Glass stirring rod

Change method
depending on reactants in
the question.

Method (example copper oxide and sulfuric acid to make copper sulfate)

1. Using measuring cylinder – 20cm³ **sulfuric acid** → beaker
2. Warm the acid gently (not boiling)
3. Using spatula add **copper oxide** to the acid and stir
4. Keep adding until no more oxide will dissolve (excess).
5. Using a filter funnel and filter paper – filter excess copper oxide.
6. Evaporate some of the filtrate using a water bath.
7. Pour remaining filtrate into an evaporating basin – leave overnight to evaporate water
8. Pat the crystals dry.



Common questions

Q1) Why do you heat the acid before adding the oxide?

A1) To speed up the reaction (particles have more energy to react).

Q2) Why is the oxide added in excess?

A2) To make sure that all the acid has been neutralised.

Q3) Why is the solution filtered?

A3) Remove any unreacted, excess solid.

Q4) Why is the solution left overnight in a warm, dry place?

A4) To evaporate excess water, to form crystals (crystallise).

Q5) Name 2 safety precautions you should take during this practical.

A5) Safety goggles and allow equipment to cool before putting away

Year 10 Term 5 Module C4– Chemical Changes – Required Practical – Preparation of soluble salts

1. Write a method to prepare a pure, **dry** sample of copper sulfate crystals (6 marks).

Q2) Why do you heat the acid before adding the oxide?

Q3) Why is the oxide added in excess?

Q4) Why is the solution filtered?

Q5) Why is the solution left overnight in a warm, dry place?

Q6) Name 2 safety precautions you should take during this practical.

1. What is development?

Term	Definition
Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.
Uneven development	Development takes place at different rates in different places.
Development gap	The difference in standards of living and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest countries.
Quality of life	General wellbeing (includes health, happiness, social belonging...)
Standard of living	Level of wealth and material goods available to people. \$
Economic development	Progress in an economy. New technology can lead to a move from agriculture to industry.

Ways to classify the world

LIC	Low income countries. GNI per capita of under \$1,045. (Poor) e.g. Haiti.
NEE	Newly Emerging Economies. Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, with rapid industrialisation. e.g. Nigeria
HIC	High Income Countries. GNI per capita of over \$12,746. (Rich) e.g. UK.
Brandt line	An outdated line from the 1980's that split the world into rich north and poor south.

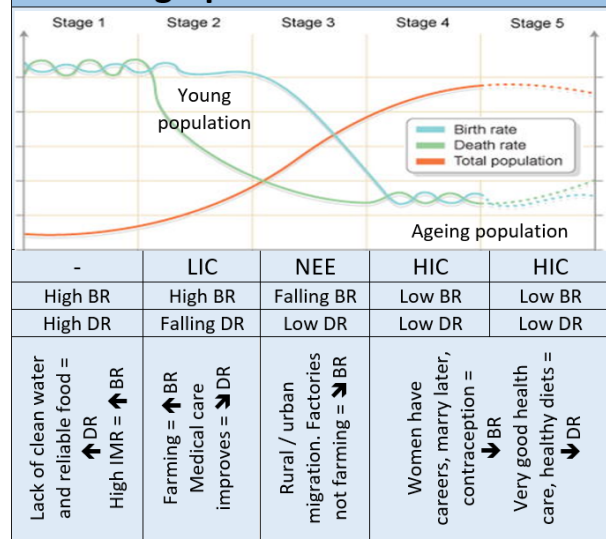
5. Consequences of uneven development

Disparities in wealth	Most developed countries > most wealth Africa owns just 1% of global wealth.
Disparities in health	Health care in LICs poor = ↓ life expect UK LE is 81 years. Nigeria LE is 52 years
International migration	Poor try to migrate to HICs. Mexico into USA. Syrians into Europe. Economic migration also occurs.

2. Measuring development

Term	Cat.	Definition
Arrows show how the indicator changes with development.		
GNI per capita	💰 ↗	Gross National Income per person. Total income divided by the size of the population. - Doesn't show inequality within a country. It's just an average.
Birth rate	👤 ↘	The number of babies born in a year per 1000 of the population. +Reliable- infers female equality.
Death rate	👤 ↘	The number of people that die in a year per 1000 of the population. - Less reliable. HICs now have an ageing population- > DR
Infant mortality rate	👤 ↘	The average number of deaths of infants under the age of 1, per 1000 live births per year.
Life expectancy	👤 ↗	The average number of years a person might be expected to live. - Less reliable for a LIC due to IMR making it look lower
People per doctor	👤 ↘	The number of people who depend on a single doctor for their health care needs
Literacy rate	👤 ↗	The percentage of people who have basic reading / writing skills.
Access to safe water	👤 ↗	The percentage of people who have access to water that does not carry a health risk such as cholera
HDI	👤 ↗ 👤 ↗	Human Development Index. A combined measure that includes GNI per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy rate. Out of 1. + Best indicator as it includes 💰 and 👤 data. Removes anomalies
Generic limitations		Data can be out of date or unreliable. Inequalities exist within countries.

3. Demographic Transition Model



4. Causes of uneven development

Cat	Factor	Explanation
Physical	Natural disasters	Government has to spend money rebuilding rather than education. eg Haiti has had EQs and TS
	Land-locked	No coastline. This hindered trade keeping the GNI low. E.g. Nepal.
	Extreme climates	If it's too hot or cold agriculture is difficult. E.g. Thar Desert
Economic	Debt	A country's money will go to repaying debt rather than education.
	Selling primary products	These are low value goods so the government has restricted income to invest in health care.
Historical	Colonialism	European countries controlled much of Africa and Asia. After regaining power they were poor and civil wars often occurred. eg Nigeria- UK colony
	War	Money spent on arms. E.g. Sudan

1. What is development?

Term	Definition
Development	
Uneven development	
Development gap	
Quality of life	
Standard of living	
Economic development	

Ways to classify the world

LIC	
NEE	
HIC	
Brandt line	

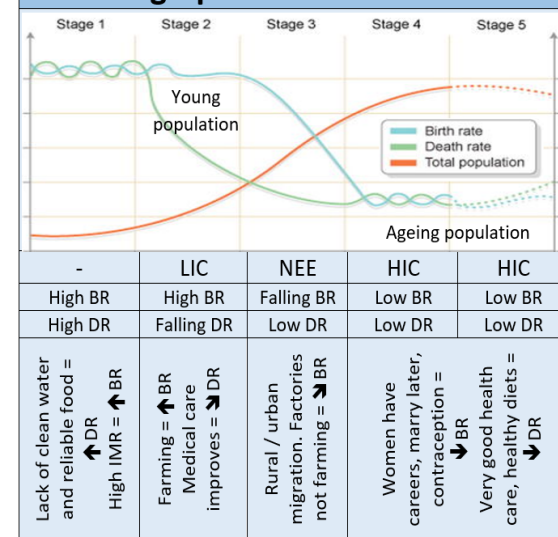
5. Consequences of uneven development

Disparities in wealth	
Disparities in health	
International migration	

2. Measuring development

Term	Cat.	Definition
Arrows show how the indicator changes with development.		
GNI per capita	♂ ↗	
Birth rate	♀ ↘	
Death rate	♀ ↘	
Infant mortality rate	♀ ↘	
Life expectancy	♀ ↗	
People per doctor	♀ ↘	
Literacy rate	♀ ↗	
Access to safe water	♀ ↗	
HDI	♂ ♀ ↗	
Generic limitations		

3. Demographic Transition Model



4. Causes of uneven development

Cat	Factor	Explanation
Physical	Natural disasters	
	Land-locked	
	Extreme climates	
Economic	Debt	
	Selling primary products	
Historical	Colonialism	
	War	

6. Strategies to reduce uneven development			FAT MIDII
Strategy	Explanation	Evaluation	
Fairtrade	When producers in LICs are guaranteed a fair price for the goods they produce <u>ie</u> cocoa, coffee. The better price improves income, aids community projects and protects the environment.	+ Improves quality of life - Poorest can't afford certification	
Aid	When a country or non-governmental organisation donates resources or money to another country to improve people's lives. Short term emergency aid or long-term aid. Nigeria- NETS4Life.	+ Improves quality of life - Aid may be tied - Corruption of aid	
Tourism	Visitors spend money in a country and infrastructure is improved.	- Can be unreliable	
Microfinance loans	Very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business. Often to women.	+ Makes women more equal - Can lead to debt	
Investment	Countries or TNCs can invest in a country. Might include the development of infrastructure, building dams or industry. Shell.	+ Triggers multiplier effect - Economic leakage can occur	
Debt relief	36/39 of the poorest countries have had their debt cancelled if they could guarantee no corruption and they agreed to spend the <u>money</u> on education/ reducing poverty. Nigeria's cancelled 2005.	+ Improves quality of life - They may go into debt again - Corrupt governments...	
Intermediate technology	Sustainable technology that is appropriate to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people. Small scale projects.	+ Affordable - Small scale	
Industrial development	Developing the secondary sector. This brings jobs, higher income and infrastructure improvements.	+ Triggers multiplier effect - Environmental damage	

6. Strategies to reduce uneven development			FAT MIDII
Strategy	Explanation	Evaluation	
Fairtrade		-	
Aid		-	
Tourism		-	
Microfinance loans		-	
Investment		-	
Debt relief		-	
Intermediate technology		-	
Industrial development		-	

7. Tourism to reduce uneven development	
Nepal	LIC. GNI per capital of US\$1,090. Suffered civil war and earthquakes. Trek (Mount Everest), jungles, culture.
Advantages	+ \$445 million in 2015. + 8% GNI. + 500,000 jobs. 7% employment.
Dis-advantages	- Locals are poorly paid. - Economic leakage. - EQ in 2015 reduced tourism by 1/3. Some out of work for 7 months. - Environmental damage (<u>ie</u> O ₂ tanks).
Summary	Has been successful but it is unreliable. Need to find a more sustainable method for the long run.

7. Tourism to reduce uneven development	
Nepal	
Advantages	
Dis-advantages	
Summary	

Balboa the Conquistador

1509

Balboa rescues Spanish expedition in trouble on mainland America.

1510

Found first permanent settlement on mainland America, Santa Maria de la Antigua del Darien.

1511

Confirmed, by King Ferdinand, as captain general and governor of Darien.

1513

Expedition across Isthmus of Panama – finds the Pacific and claims it and surrounding lands for Spain.

1514

Plans an expedition to sail south on the Pacific. Replaced as governor by Pedrarias. Arrested for treason, tried and beheaded.

Pedrarias and Espinosa: the significance of Panama

Pedrarias and Espinosa explored the south coast separately, but both ended up on the same point on the Pacific coast – this became Panama. Panama significant because:

- Situating on Pacific coast – closest in distance to Nombre de Dios on the Caribbean Sea.
- a route between Panama and Nombre de Dios was the quickest way of moving goods, people and messages between the Pacific and the Caribbean sea.
- land surrounding Panama was fertile and had sea rich in fish.
- Panama was a port, well situated for Spanish treasure ships to off-load.

Velázquez conquers Cuba

1511 – Hatuey a native chief living in Haiti, flees to Cuba with 400 natives to escape Spanish cruelty. Velázquez and 300 conquistadors pursue them.

1512 – After strong native resistance, Hatuey is captured and burned alive.

1513 – Massacre at Canao – thousands of natives killed.

1514 – Conquest of Cuba complete. City of Santiago de Cuba founded and becomes capital of Cuba.

1515 – City of Havana founded.

2. The Conquistadors 1513-1528



Cortes' expedition to Mexico 1519

1519 February – Cortes sails from Cuba, despite Velázquez attempts to stop him.

March – Lands on Yucatan Peninsula and claims land for Spain.

April – Fights Tabascan natives and takes control of the city of Pontonchon. Makes peace with Tabascans. Given Malinche.

July – Re-establishes a Spanish settlement at Vera Cruz. Cortes also sinks his ships.

August – Cortes is met by cheering natives at Cempoala and allies with them.

September – Fights Tlaxcalans – enemies of the Aztecs – makes peace and allies with them.

Aztec religion



Quetzalcoatl

What beliefs did the Aztecs have towards the Spanish?

Some Aztecs wanted to treat Cortes and the Conquistadors as returning gods; others as dangerous invaders. Aztecs worshipped many gods. They were usually connected to nature. Human sacrifices were common among the Aztecs. The god Quetzalcoatl was the god of life. Aztecs believed he had vanished into the sea and would one day return. Many Aztecs believed that Cortes and the conquistadors were returning gods. Cortes and the conquistadors appeared from the same sea, and in the same spot, from which Aztecs believed Quetzalcoatl disappeared.

Magellan

Magellan and his ships managed to circumnavigate the world between 1519 and 1522 and claim the Philippines for Spain.

This was important because:

- It meant that Spain could claim the Spice Islands – as they had found a western route to it.
- It brought prestige to Spain – Magellan and his ships were the first to complete a voyage of global circumnavigation.

Cortes removed as governor

Cortes had many enemies which were causing him problems back in Spain. In 1528 he was removed as governor because:

- Velázquez became a determined enemy.
- Rumours of greed reached the Spanish court.
- The king wanted to control Cortes.

In 1528 Cortes returns to Spain. Charles I was impressed with what Cortes had found but did not trust him. Cortes was no longer governor but he kept his land. An enemy of Cortes was installed so they could keep an eye on both, and to prevent one gaining too much power.

Date Event

1519

Feb Cortes sails from Cuba

March Lands on Yucatan peninsula and claims land for Spain

April Fights Tabascan natives and takes control of Pontonchon. Makes peace with Tabascans. Given Mayan woman, Malinche.

July Re-establishes Spanish settlement at Vera Cruz. Sinks his ships.

August Met by cheering natives at Cempoala and allies with them.

Sept Fights Tlaxcalans – enemies of the Aztecs – makes peace and allies with them.

October Cortes and his forces massacre 3000 natives in the town of Cholula.

8th Nov Cortes and his forces enter Tenochtitlan – welcomed by Montezuma.

14th Nov Montezuma taken prisoner by Cortes – becomes a puppet emperor.

1520

April Spanish troops arrive at Vera Cruz under instructions from Velázquez, intending to arrest Cortes.

May Cortes leaves Tenochtitlan to oppose Velázquez's troops. Cortes deputy, Alvarado, massacres thousands of Aztec nobles.

24-29 June Spaniards trapped in Tenochtitlan as Aztecs rise against them.

29th June Montezuma killed.

30th June The Night of Tears: Spaniards are massacred as they flee from Tenochtitlan and spend nearly a year re-grouping and planning.

1521

22nd May Battle for Tenochtitlan begins.

1st Aug Spaniards fight their way into the centre of Tenochtitlan.

13th Aug Tenochtitlan falls to the Spaniards and the Aztecs surrender.

Cortes strengthens Spanish control

In the years to 1528, Cortes strengthened control in many ways:

- He continued killing Aztecs and natives that supported them.
- He took tribute from remaining Aztec chiefs.
- Tenochtitlan was rebuilt on the ruins of the Aztec city.
- He encourages exploration and establishment of new communities.
- Agriculture was developed.
- Industry was developed.
- He helped with the spread of Christianity.

Aztec priests killed

Temples pulled down

The Spanish impose the encomienda system of landholding

The fall of the Aztec Empire

Aztec leaders killed and Aztecs ruled by Spaniards

Millions of Aztecs die from smallpox

Christian priests and friars convert Aztecs to Christianity

Forced labour kills millions of Aztecs


Balboa the Conquistador
1509
1510
1511
1513
1514

Pedrrarias and Espinosa: the significance of Panama

Velázquez conquers Cuba	
1511 –	1512 –
1513 –	1514 –
1515 –	



Cortes' expedition to Mexico 1519		
1519 February –	March –	April –
July –	August –	September –

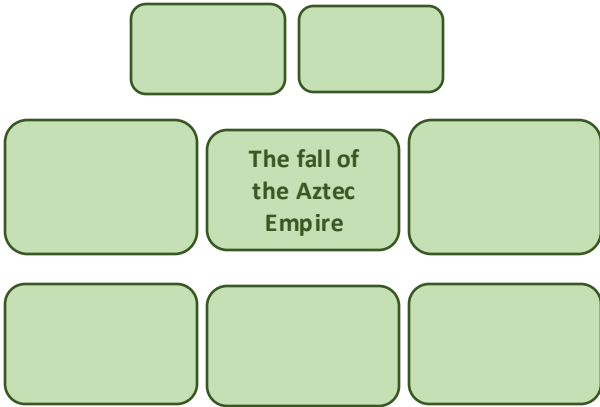
Aztec religion
<div>  <p>Quetzalcoatl</p> </div> <div> <p>What beliefs did the Aztecs have towards the Spanish?</p> </div>

Magellan

Cortes removed as governor

Date	Event
1519	
Feb	
March	
April	
July	
August	
Sept	
October	
8 th Nov	
14 th Nov	
1520	
April	
May	
24-29 June	
29 th June	
30 th June	
1521	
22 nd May	
1 st Aug	
13 th Aug	

Cortes strengthens Spanish control



Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

Keywords	
Worship	Act of religious honour or devotion
Liturgical worship	Service which follows a set pattern
Non-liturgical worship	Service which does not follow a fixed or set pattern
Sacrament	Rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace
Holy communion	A service of thanks giving where bread and wine are consumed to remember Jesus' death and resurrection
Festival	Celebration of Jesus' death and resurrection
Christmas	Celebration of Jesus' birth
Church	The holy people of God, the body of Christ or a building where Christians worship
Agape	Unconditional, unselfish love
Mission	A calling where an individual or group go out and spread the word of God
Missionary	A person sent on a religious mission to promote Christianity in a different country through preaching or charity work
Alpha course	An example of evangelism – trying to tell others about Christianity
Persecution	Hostility or ill-treatment, because of race or religious or political beliefs
Poverty	Restoring of harmony after relationships have broken down

What we are learning in this unit	
A. Worship B. Prayer C. The Sacraments D. Eucharist E. Baptism F. Pilgrimage	G. Christmas H. Easter I Role of the church J. Mission and evangelism K. Persecution L. Reconciliation

C.	Sacraments
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A specific rite or practice which is given to Christians as a symbol of God's grace The Catholic Church recognises 7 sacraments: baptism, confession, the Eucharist, confirmation, marriage, holy orders, anointing of the sick More on baptism and eucharist in box D and E

A.	Worship
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A way for Christians to show love and respect for God It shows Christians how important God is to them They worship in different ways
Liturgical worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worship with a set order or pattern E.g. Roman Catholic Mass Often takes place in a Church but can be elsewhere
Non-liturgical worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tends to be Bible-based Often follows a structure but there is free choice in the structure May choose a relevant theme for the community Prayer is often in a personal style
Informal worship	<i>Charismatic worship</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service has characteristics such as hymns, sermon and prayer but is free-flowing Can be anywhere, not just the Church Resembles worship practiced by early Christians Focus on the Holy Spirit
Private worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takes place individually Forms a personal relationship with God

B.	Prayer
What is it / Significance of prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A means of communicating with God Purpose is to praise God, confess sins, give thanks to God
The Lord's Prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Our Father, who art in Heaven" Gives a model for how to pray Involves adoration of God, confession of sins, and petition (asking God for something) Asking God for food "give us this day our daily bread" Asking for forgiveness "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us"
Set prayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written down and said more than once/regularly Allows collective nature e.g. Lord's Prayer
Informal prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use day-to-day language Often private and focus on reflection Pentecostal Church are moved by the Holy Spirit so speak in tongues

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

	Keywords
Worship	
Liturgical worship	
Non-liturgical worship	
Sacrament	
Holy communion	
Festival	
Christmas	
Church	
Agape	
Mission	
Missionary	
Alpha course	
Persecution	
Poverty	

What we are learning in this unit	
A. Worship	G. Christmas
B. Prayer	H. Easter
C. The Sacraments	I Role of the church
D. Eucharist	J. Mission and evangelism
E. Baptism	K. Persecution
F. Pilgrimage	L. Reconciliation

C.	<i>Sacraments</i>
What is it	

A.	<i>Worship</i>
What is it	
Liturgical worship	
Non-liturgical worship	
Informal worship	
Private worship	

B.	<i>Prayer</i>
What is it / Significance of prayer	
The Lord's Prayer	
Set prayers	
Informal prayer	

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

D.	<i>Eucharist/Holy Communion</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the words and actions of Jesus at the Last Supper "Jesus took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to his disciples, saying, 'Take and eat; this is my body'". Commemoration of the sacrifice Jesus made on the cross Deepens faith in Jesus Christians share bread and wine in Church which represents the body and blood of Christ
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some celebrate it weekly Gives them strength to live every day to God's glory
How is it celebrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing bread and wine during a service at the church Some use grape juice instead of wine
Different interpretations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roman Catholics believe in transubstantiation – the bread and wine is actually the body and blood of Christ transformed Protestants – expression of faith and obedience Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican – a way to receive God's grace

E.	<i>Baptism</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involves the candidate being immersed in water or having water poured on them Symbolises cleansing of sin and initiation into the Church Lots regard it as necessary to being saved Jesus told his disciples to "go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, the Son and The Holy Spirit"
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiation into the Christian community Cleansed from sin Reborn into eternal life United with Christ as a child of God Receive the gift of the Holy Spirit
Infant baptism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a child/baby is baptised Holy water is poured over their heads x3 Washes away original sin, starts life on the right track with God, shows commitment, welcomes to the Church
Believer's baptism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When an adult is baptised Whole body is immersed in the water Follows Jesus' example, start a new life with God, wash away sin, making their own decision to be baptised

F.	<i>Pilgrimage</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A visit to a place regarded as holy for the believer Places of pilgrimage have a special meaning and can make people feel closer to God
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lets people take time out from their every day lives Offers an opportunity for spiritual growth Encourage them to lead lives that reflect the values of God Physical or spiritual healing Deepens their faith – meeting people from different cultures
Lourdes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virgin Mary appeared to Bernadette in the 19th century Believed that the spring water can cleanse pilgrims of sin and cure illnesses People walk in processions, touch the walls of the grotto, take home Lourdes water There is a focus on helping and supporting the sick and disabled People feel healed spiritually, if not physically
Iona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island off the west coast of Scotland Services and tours for pilgrims MONASTIC experience = a simple way of living, i.e. like a monk Share practical tasks e.g., washing up, discussions, studying the Bible People do not go here for miracles

G.	<i>Christmas</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebrated to commemorate the birth of Jesus Churches are decorated with the scene of the nativity Carols are sung about the events of Jesus' birth Communion takes place at midnight on Christmas Eve
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembering the incarnation Celebrates the birth of a saviour – his birth led to people being saved from their sins
In GB today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians thank God for the incarnation A time of giving and receiving from loved ones Time to remember those in difficult circumstances – should give and support those in need Highlights meaning of Christmas to non-believers

H.	<i>Easter</i>
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembering Jesus' death and resurrection
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembers the resurrection of Jesus Power of good over evil Reminds Christians of the omnipotence of God Shows Christians there is an afterlife
Lent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time of preparation for Easter – reminds Christians of the temptations of Jesus
Maundy Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last Supper Observed today by Eucharist
Good Friday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remembering crucifixion of Jesus Observed today by worshipping together
Easter Sunday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebrates Jesus rising from the dead Shows there is an afterlife and death is not the end

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

D.	<i>Eucharist/Holy Communion</i>
What is it	
Significance	
How is it celebrated	
Different interpretations	

E.	<i>Baptism</i>
What is it	
Significance	
Infant baptism	
Believer's baptism	

F.	<i>Pilgrimage</i>
What is it	
Importance	
Lourdes	
Iona	

G.	<i>Christmas</i>
What is it	
Importance	
In GB today	

H.	<i>Easter</i>
What is it	
Importance	
Lent	
Maundy Thursday	
Good Friday	
Easter Sunday	

GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

I.	Role of the Church: Local community
Local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churches help in the local community in a number of ways: food banks, day centres for the elderly, helping refugees, food banks, soup kitchens, helping people with taxes Parable of the sheep and the goats: Jesus told his disciples that they should help others "If anyone has material possessions and sees his brother in need but has no pity on him, how can the love of God be in him?" Jesus deliberately sought out people in society who needed help
Food banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People volunteer to collect, sort and distribute food People in need are identified and are provided with vouchers to exchange The salvation army - soup kitchens and hostels, give emergency assistance, provide community vegetable gardens
Street pastors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians who go out on the streets of cities to help care for the needs of young people NOT there to spread Christianity, just to help E.g. St. Vincent de Paul Society – help anybody who needs it – give training to get jobs, run community shops, run hostels, soup kitchens

I.	Role of the Church: Worldwide
Working for reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians need to be reconciled with God but also with one another Christians believe that Jesus' death was an act of reconciliation Worldwide church has a role to restore people's relationship with God and with one another Working for reconciliation is necessary for all Christians
Persecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race, or political or religious beliefs Jesus told Christians to expect persecution because if they persecuted Jesus, they would also persecute his followers Those who suffer for their beliefs share in the suffering of Jesus "to know the power of his resurrection and participation in his sufferings" Persecution helps the church grow because people witness the hope that Christians have "if one part suffers, every part suffers with it" – all Christians suffer together so need to be supported Church supports people by smuggling in Bibles, giving legal and financial support, provide spiritual support, raise awareness of those being persecuted
CAFOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catholic agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) Works to bring hope and compassion to people of all faiths and in poor communities Action needs to be taken to remedy the injustice of people suffering Helps to increase access to clean water, education and healthcare, lobbies employers to adopt fair working conditions.

J.	Mission and evangelism
Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocation or calling of a religious organisation or individual to go out into the world and spread their faith "go and make disciples of all nations... teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you" Christians have the responsibility, according to the Great Commission, to tell others of their faith Spreading the word to people in everyday life, organised events, preaching, becoming missionaries, humanitarian work
Evangelism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spreading the message of Christianity and teachings of Jesus in order to make disciples of all nations Bring reconciliation between people and God Show the love of God through their own actions Preaching, teaching, performing missions and good works openly, move to foreign lands to spread the word, set up churches and church communities
The Alpha Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to help church members understand the basics of the Christian faith Many major Christian organisations use it Take place in church premises but also in homes, universities, workplaces, prisons and other venues Courses include topics such as relationship and marriage for adults and study programmes for young people

K	Persecution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostility and ill-treatment of a group of people Jesus told Christians to spread the word of Christianity – may put them in danger – "he who endures to the end will be saved" Open Doors and Christian Freedom International help persecuted Christians Support them through trauma, provide advice and support, speak on behalf of persecuted Christians to raise awareness, send/smuggle in Bibles, lobby the governments for political power, organise the offer of aid to persecuted, offer rooms to asylum seekers, ask god to forgive the persecutors Turn the other cheek
L	Reconciliation
How the church works for reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up initiatives to bring people together, working in prisons to lead people back to God and bring the victim and perpetrator back together, leading sermons, asking congregation to forgive each other
WHY they work for reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus' sacrifice, parable of the forgiving father, "love thy neighbour", he who sees his brother in need and does nothing, how can the love of God be in him?

GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Practices

I.	<i>Role of the Church: Local community</i>
Local community	
Food banks	
Street pastors	

I.	<i>Role of the Church: Worldwide</i>
Working for reconciliation	
Persecution	
CAFOD	

J.	<i>Mission and evangelism</i>
Mission	
Evangelism	
The Alpha Course	

K	<i>Persecution</i>
L	<i>Reconciliation</i>
How the church works for reconciliation	
WHY they work for reconciliation	



Keywords	
Tawhid	The belief in Islam that there is only one God who created everything
Omnipotent	God is all powerful and "has power over everything"
Immanent	God is active in the world and involved in its' creation.
Transcendent	God is outside of time and space. God cannot age or die or be located in one place.
Beneficent	Allah is compassionate, caring and good
Sunnah	The traditions and practices of the Prophet Muhammad
Qur'an	The Islamic sacred book
Hadith	A collection of traditions and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad
6 Articles of Faith	6 basic beliefs that shape the Islamic way of life
5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din	5 rules which explain how Muslims should act in daily life
Akhirah	Belief in the afterlife
Al Qadr	Supremacy of God's will and The belief in predestination which is slightly different for Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

What we are learning in this unit		
A. 6 Articles of Faith B. 5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din C. Sunnah and Hadith D. Risalah E. Torah, Psalms and Gospels F. Nature of Allah G. Qu'ran H. Torah, Psalms and Gospels I. Angels J. Al Qadir K. Day of Judgement, Paradise and Hell		
B.	5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din	
The 5 roots of Usul ad-Din are central to the Shi'a Muslim faith.		
Root	What is it?	Quote
1: Tawhid	The belief in the oneness of Allah	"He is God the One, God the eternal" Surah 112
2: Nubuwwah	Belief in prophethood: the chain of messengers from Adam to Muhammad	"We sent messengers to every community" Surah 16
3: Adl	Allah is just (fair) and will bring Divine Justice	"I advise you to being just towards both friend and foe" Imam Ali
4: Imamah	A term for God-given leadership	"obey God and the Messenger, and those in authority among you"
5: Mi'ad	The day of judgement and resurrection	"His is the judgement; and to Him you shall be returned"

A.	6 Articles of Faith
Article of faith	What is it?
1: Belief in one God	Allah is the creator and sustainer of life. There is no God but Allah
2: Belief in Angels	Angels do the work of Allah and do not have free will like humans. They obey Allah
3: Belief in God's revealed books	The Torah, the Psalms, the Gospels, the Scrolls of Abraham and the Qur'an.
4: Belief in the messengers of God	Prophets and messengers are chosen by Allah to deliver His message to humankind
5: Belief in the Day of Judgement	There will be a day when all people stand in front of Allah and are sent to Heaven or Hell
6: Belief in pre-destination	Allah knows everything. Everything is ordered by Allah – nothing is random or by chance
C.	Sunnah and Hadith
Sunnah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practices, customs and traditions of Prophet Muhammad They give an example for Muslims to follow The Sunnah and Hadith are sources of Wisdom and authority alongside the Qur'an
Hadith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading the Hadith helps a Muslim to learn how Muhammad explained the teachings from the Qur'an The Hadith makes the Qur'an easier to understand
What does the Sunnah tell Muslims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sunnah covers many areas of life It provides a guideline for Muslim life There is a Sunnah for everything



Keywords	
Tawhid	
Omnipotent	
Immanent	
Transcendent	
Beneficent	
Sunnah	
Qur'an	
Hadith	
6 Articles of Faith	
5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din	
Akhirah	
Al Qadr	

What we are learning in this unit		
A. 6 Articles of Faith B. 5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din C. Sunnah and Hadith D. Risalah E. Muhammad F. Nature of Allah G. Qu'ran H. Torah, Psalms and Gospels I. Angels J. Al Qadir K. Day of Judgement, Paradise and Hell		
B.	5 Roots of Usul Ad-Din	
Root	What is it?	Quote
1:		
2:		
3:		
4:		
5:		

A.	6 Articles of Faith	
Article of faith		What is it?
1:		
2:		
3:		
4:		
5:		
6:		
C.	Sunnah and Hadith	



D.	Risalah (Prophethood)	E	Torah, Psalms and Gospels
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Muslims believe there has been 124,000 prophetsEvery Islamic prophet preached Islam and key beliefsThe first was Adam, the last was Muhammad (Box E)	Psalms (Zabur)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Psalms of Dawud are a collection of prayers to AllahThey contain lessons of guidance for the people
Why are prophets important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prophets are guided by AllahTheir love of Allah stops them from sinningSome prophets are messengers who have been given revelation of news	Gospel (Injil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This is the good news about Isa (Jesus)Muslims highly respect Isa because there are revelations in the Qur'an about himMuslims believe he was the Masih, he was not the son of Allah, he was not crucified, he did not die to save sinsThe gospels contain some mistakes because they were written many years after Isa died
Adam	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The first prophetThe father of all humankindHe taught about the work of Iblis and how to protect themselvesHe taught life on Earth was temporary, eternal life is in the next lifeHe built the Ka'aba as the first place of worship	Torah (Tawrat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Tawrat is the Arabic word for the TorahThese are the revelations given to Moses by Allah on Mt SinaiThe Qur'an refers to the Tawrat as "guidance and light"
Ibrahim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ibrahim was told in a dream to sacrifice Isma'il as a test of faith – remembered at Hajj every yearHis son Isma'il is the ancestor of the prophet Muhammad	Scrolls of Ibrahim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Revelations received by Ibrahim on the first day of RamadanContained stories about workshop and reflectionNot a book, individual revelations

F.	The Nature of Allah
Tawhid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only one God and this God has no equal. He created everything. Only He should be worshipped: worshipping other Gods is a sin called shirk. "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger". "Allah witnesses that there is no deity except Him" "Do they not see that Allah, who created the heavens and the Earth and was not wearied by their creation, has the power to raise the dead to life?"
2: Omnipotent	Allah is all powerful and has power over everything
3: Immanence	Allah is active in the world and able to control events
4: Transcendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allah is outside of the universe Not limited by time or space
5: Beneficence	God has love and good will
6: Mercy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the name of Allah, the most compassionate, the most merciful" God is forgiving and caring
7: Fairness and justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allah is fair to all people Allah has sent the same message to all prophets to allow humans numerous opportunities to submit to the will of Allah Allah will ensure that judgement is fair and punishments are suitable



Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Islam Beliefs



D.	<i>Risalah (Prophethood)</i>	E	<i>Torah, Psalms and Gospels</i>
What is it		Psalms (Zabur)	
Why are prophets important?		Gospel (Injil)	
Adam		Torah (Tawrat)	
Ibrahim		Scrolls of Ibrahim	

F.	<i>The Nature of Allah</i>
Tawhid	
2: Omnipotent	
3: Immanence	
4: Transcendent	
5: Beneficience	
6: Mercy	
7: Fairness and justice	



Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Islam Beliefs



G. <i>Qur'an</i>		I. <i>Angels</i>	
Revelation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapters of the Qur'an were revealed to Prophet Muhammad over 13 years in Makkah While Muhammad received the revelations, he was not able to change them because it was the will of Allah After Muhammad received them, he recited them, and somebody wrote them down. 	What are they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angels are made from light and have wings which can move at the speed of light They have no gender and are in the unseen world They always complete what Allah asks and they always obey Allah as they have no free will
Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the direct word of Allah so it has His authority It is without error and remains in its' original form A written book was needed to formalise the religion 	What do they do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch over humans Bring peace to believers and instill fear in non-believers Angel of Death takes the soul at death Greet people entering paradise or throw people into the pits of hell Signify the end of the world by blowing a horn
What does it contain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It covered every aspect of life It influences a person throughout their lives The basics of worship which Muhammad developed Shari'ah law and social systems It explains creations and other ultimate questions 	Jibril	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most important angel in Islam Always brings good news Helped Ibrahim when he was thrown in to a fire, opened up the Zamzam well for Hajar Told Maryam she would have a son (Isa) Dictated the Qur'an directly from Allah
Supreme authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Qur'an is believed to have supreme authority It is a timeless book – it is only the word of Allah if it is not translated from Arabic 	Mika'il	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted Muhammad with his spiritual mission Giver of rain and sustenance – in charge of plants and rain Helped Muhammad to fight for Makkah Will help to weigh peoples' actions on Judgement Day Mika'il prepared Muhammad by providing Jibril with purifying water
K. <i>Day of Judgement, paradise and Hell</i>		J. <i>Al Qadir</i>	
What will happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims believe Judgement day will come on a Friday (Adam was created on a Friday) It will be announced by Israfil's trumpet Allah will refer us to the book of deeds to justify damnation or salvation Humans will go to paradise or Hell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everything happens as a result of Allah's will and nothing is ever random or without reason Allah is in charge of everything Everything is a part of Allah's plan "never will we be struck except by what Allah has decreed for us" 	
Jannah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paradise No growing ill, old or dying – it is a reward and gift from Allah A person must live religiously and ask Allah for forgiveness Good beliefs and actions It is beyond human imagination 	E. <i>Muhammad</i>	
Entry to Jannah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "enter among my servants! Enter my paradise!" People will arrive over the As-Sirat bridge There are 8 gates and you go through the one which represents your best action Two angels welcome people saying "peace be upon you" 	Why was he chosen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muhammad had characteristics such as responsibility, determination, patience, courage and honesty He was highly respected in his community He was extremely devoted to Allah – he prayed and fasted for long periods of time
Jahannam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hell People wail in misery, 70x hotter than any flame on earth, boiling water poured on their heads, pain, dragged in chains Punishment for a life full of evil or rejecting the teachings of the Qur'an 	What did he do as a prophet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He became the ruler of Madinah and set up the first Islamic community He converted the people of Makkah to Islam
		Why is Muhammad important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is seen as the perfect role model as he is trustworthy and obedient to Allah His influence can still be seen in the Hadith and Sunnah The night of power in Ramadan is to remember Muhammad's first revelation from the angel Jibril



Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Islam Beliefs



G.	<i>Qur'an</i>	I.	<i>Angels</i>
Revelation		What are they?	
Authority		What do they do?	
What does it contain?		Jibril	
Supreme authority		Mika'il	

K.	<i>Day of Judgement, paradise and Hell</i>	J.	<i>Al Qadir</i>
What will happen ?			
Jannah		E.	<i>Muhammad</i>
Entry to Jannah		Why was he chosen?	
Jahannam		What did he do as a prophet?	
		Why is Muhammad important?	

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

Keywords	
Ascension	Jesus returning to be with God in Heaven after the crucifixion
Atonement	Making things better after sinning, asking for forgiveness from God
Benevolent	God's nature as all-loving
Crucifixion	Jesus' execution by the Romans on the cross
Incarnation	God becoming flesh in the form of Jesus Christ
Just	God's nature as fair
Omnipotent	God's nature as all-powerful
Original sin	The built-in tendency to do wrong which comes from Eve's disobedience
Resurrection	Jesus returning from the dead after he was crucified
Salvation	Being saved from sin and given eternal life in heaven by God
Sin	Any thought or action which goes against God's will
Trinity	God's nature as three-parts-in-one, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

What we are learning in this unit		
A. Nature of God B. Evil and suffering C. The Holy Trinity D. Creation E. Resurrection, judgement, Heaven and Hell		F. Incarnation G. Crucifixion H. Christ in Salvation I. Ascension and resurrection J. Sin and salvation
A.	The Nature of God	How is it shown in The Bible?
One God	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Christians believe in one God who is the creator and sustainer of all that exists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">"the Lord he is God; there is none else beside him"
Omnipotent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">God is almighty and has unlimited powerNothing can defeat the power of God	<ul style="list-style-type: none">"For nothing is impossible with God"The creation of the universemiracles performed by JesusSending the 10 plagues to Egypt to help the Hebrews be free
Benevolent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">God is all-loving and all-good"agape" refers to a self-giving, sacrificial love	<ul style="list-style-type: none">"For God so loved the world, he gave his One and Only Son"Jesus' death on the cross is an example of that loveThe Parable of the Prodigal Son – the father forgave his son because he loved him how God is also loving
Just	<ul style="list-style-type: none">God is perfect and a fair judge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">"he is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins"
Problem of suffering	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If God is benevolent, why would he allow bad things and suffering to happen to innocent people?Some Christians argue that if God is fair and just, why does he allow suffering?	

B.	Evil and suffering
What is the problem of evil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is evil and suffering going on in the worldsuffering is physical or emotional pain a person goes through for any reasonChristians may find it difficult to make sense of God allowing suffering to happen
How do Christians solve the problem of evil and suffering?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Human beings have free will and have the ability to choose their own actions - God doesn't cause it, humans doJesus Christ suffered on the cross and Christians believe they can learn from suffering tooChristians believe they get rewarded for suffering in Heaven"God works in mysterious ways" – we cannot understand GodJob – there is sin in the world, we need to keep faith

C.	The Holy Trinity
What is it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The concept of the three persons of GodEach person of the Trinity is fully God, but they are not the same"we believe in one God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit"
God The Father	<ul style="list-style-type: none">God of the Old Testament – creator, ruler, judgeThe creator of all life
God The Son	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Jesus Christ – both fully human and fully GodGod became incarnate through Jesus
The Holy Spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The unseen power of God at work in the worlde.g. answering prayers, guides and comforts Christians
Why is the trinity important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It expresses who God isIt expresses how humans can interact with GodIt allows humans to come face to face with GodHelps to make the best sense of what Christians read in the BibleWhen Jesus was baptised, the Holy Spirit descended like a dove and said "you are my Son..."

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

	Keywords
Ascension	
Atonement	
Benevolent	
Crucifixion	
Incarnation	
Just	
Omnipotent	
Original sin	
Resurrection	
Salvation	
Sin	
Trinity	

What we are learning in this unit				
A. Nature of God B. Evil and suffering C. The Holy Trinity D. Creation E. Resurrection, judgement, Heaven and Hell			F. Incarnation G. Crucifixion H. Christ in Salvation I. Ascension and resurrection J. Sin and salvation	
A.	<i>The Nature of God</i>	<i>How is it shown in The Bible?</i>	B.	<i>Evil and suffering</i>
One God			What is the problem of evil	
Omnipotent			How do Christians solve the problem of evil and suffering?	
Benevolent			C. <i>The Holy Trinity</i> What is it? God The Father God The Son The Holy Spirit Why is the trinity important?	
Just				
Problem of suffering				

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

D.	Creation
Beliefs about creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trinity must have existed before creation The trinity is the way in which the world was created
Genesis 1:1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the beginning, God created the Heavens and Earth" God created Earth and all living things Christians believe that everything created "was good" Most Christians interpret the story as a way of describing the creation of the world Not all believe it was in literally 6 days "now the Earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the face of the deep and the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters"
John 1:1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God" 'The Word' refers to God the Son. This shows the Son (Jesus) was involved in creation
Messes from the story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God is the omnipotent creator Every aspect of God's creation is good The world is sacred Humans have stewardship and dominion – they have authority over the rest of the world Humans are made in the image of God

E.	Resurrection, judgement, Heaven and Hell
What is Resurrection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus overcame death through resurrection If Jesus lived after death, then so will they Makes Christians treat their body as a "temple of the Holy Spirit"
What do Christians mean by resurrection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Christians believe that God will raise them back to life before Judgement Day Catholics believe in purgatory – where the soul goes after death to be purified.
Judgement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a Judgement Day at the end of time and will be judged by Jesus according to how they behaved Jesus "will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead" After judgement, they will wait to be rewarded with Heaven or punished with Hell The Parable of the rich man and Lazarus – ignoring the needs of others has eternal consequences The Parable of the sheep and the goats – on Judgement Day, some will be rewarded with Heaven for helping others and others are sent to Hell
Heaven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heaven is being with God outside time and space Eternal happiness with no suffering Heaven is a state of being
Hell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hell is eternal separation from God "God predestines no one go to hell; for this, a wilful turning away from God... is necessary and persistence in it until the end" Some Christians reject any idea of hell because they think it would mean God's love would not triumph over evil

F.	Incarnation
What is it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God took on human form as Jesus Christ "The Word became flesh and lived for a while among us" Jesus was fully divine and fully human
Jesus as the Son of God	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary was impregnated by the Holy Spirit and gave birth as a virgin – proof that Jesus is the son of God
Belief in incarnation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incarnation is important to teach Christians how to live

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

D.	Creation	E.	Resurrection, judgement, Heaven and Hell
Beliefs about creation		What is Resurrection	
Genesis 1:1-3		What do Christians mean by resurrection	
		Judgement	
		Heaven	
		Hell	
John 1:1-3			
Messages from the story		F.	Incarnation
		What is it	
		Jesus as the Son of God	
		Belief in incarnation	

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

I.	<i>Ascension and resurrection</i>
Resurrection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus was buried in a rock tomb and left there due to the Sabbath When the women returned for the burial, Jesus' body was gone Jesus appeared for the next 40 days to his disciples and other believers
Ascension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus appeared to his disciples and told them to spread the word of him The time between resurrection and ascension reminds Christians that God will forgive sins and they can become closer to God The ascension happened 40 days after the resurrection It assures Christians they will rise again after death and live in the afterlife
Why is Jesus' resurrection important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians interpret the resurrection as proof that he is the Son of God Shows God's triumph over evil and death

G.	<i>Crucifixion</i>
Why was Jesus crucified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus was arrested and convicted of blasphemy He was sentenced to death by Pilate Crucifixion was a humiliating method which is slow and agonising
How does it influence a Christian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By accepting Jesus' sacrifice, their sins will be forgiven and they will go to Heaven Suffering is a part of life
Why did Jesus have to die?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blasphemy – some of the things he said and did were considered blasphemy and threatened authority Pilate – Pilate was going to pardon him but was afraid of the consequences from Rome God – Jesus had to die to fulfil God's commands for him – this way, humans could be reunited with God

I.	<i>Sin and salvation</i>
Original sin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe humans are separated from God due to original sin which they have due to Adam and Eve (Genesis) God in Christ offered salvation
Salvation through law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jews thought they needed to obey the law to be accepted by God Some Christian groups claim salvation depends on keeping to all the rules that are put in place However some say that the thoughts in our mind and love in our hearts for God is more important
Grace and spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grace = unconditional love that God shows to everyone, even when it seems undeserved God loves humans despite what we do or do not do Parable of the Prodigal Son = the son did not deserve the forgiveness, but that is how God treats humanity Jesus' actions made forgiveness for the sins of the world and reconciliation possible Christians believe they receive God's grace through the presence of the Holy Spirit

H.	<i>Christ in salvation</i>
Atonement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians see Jesus' death as atonement
Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciliation is the restoration of relationships The relationship between God and human beings was damaged Human beings need to be reconciled with God to get to Heaven God sacrificed his Son to allow this to happen

Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Christianity Beliefs

I.	<i>Ascension and resurrection</i>
Resurrecti on	
Ascension	
Why is Jesus’ resurrectio n important	

G.	<i>Crucifixion</i>
Why was Jesus crucified	
How does it influence a Christian	
Why did Jesus have to die?	

I.	<i>Sin and salvation</i>
Original sin	
Salvation through law	
Grace and spirit	

H.	<i>Christ in salvation</i>
Atone ment	
Recon ciliatio n	



Keywords		What we are learning in this unit		B.	The 5 Pillars - Salah
Tawalla	Showing love for God and for those who follow Him	A. The 5 Pillars and 10 Obligatory Acts B. Salah C. Sawm D. Zakah E. Hajj F. Jihad G. Id-ul-Adha H. Id-ul-Fitr		What is it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Salah is a prescribed duty that has to be performed at the given time by the Qur’an”Muslims pray 5 times per day and this allows them to communicate with Allah.The prayers are done at dawn (fajr), afternoon (zuhr), late afternoon (asr), dusk (maghrib) and night (isha)Muslims face the holy city of Makkah when paying.
Tabarra	Disassociation with God’s enemies			Wuzu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The washing process to purify the mind and body for prayerMuhammad said the key to Salah is cleanlinessHands, arms, nose, mouth, head, neck and ears are cleaned as well as both feet up to the ankle.
Khums	The obligation to pay one-fifth of acquired wealth			Rak’ahs and recitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">These are the movements that Muslims make during prayerTakbir – raise hands to ears and say ‘Allahu Akbar’Qiyam – Standing, Muslims recite SurahThen bow to the waist saying “Glory be to my Great Lord and praise be to Him”Then sink to their knees saying “Glory be to my Lord, The Most Supreme...”
Lesser jihad	The physical struggle or holy war in defence of Islam			Salah at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Salah is a big part of family lifeMeals and other activities are usually scheduled to fit around prayer timesFamilies pray all together and might have a room set aside for prayer
Greater jihad	The daily struggle and inner spiritual striving to live as a Muslim			Salah in the mosque	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All mosques have a qiblah wall which is to show where to face MakkahMen and women pray in separate rooms at the Mosque
Sunni	Muslims who believe in the successorship of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali as leaders after the Prophet Muhammad	What are the 10 obligatory acts	A. 5 Pillars of Islam and 10 obligatory acts What are the 5 pillars <ul style="list-style-type: none">5 key practices or duties for MuslimsBoth Sunni and Shi’a keep these (Shi’a have them as part of the 10 obligations)They are seen as pillars “holding up the religion” and are all of equal importance What are the 10 obligatory acts <ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 10 obligations for a Muslim according to the Shi’a branch of Islam.These include prayer, fasting, almsgiving, pilgrimage, jihad, khums, directing others towards good, forbidding evil, tawalla and tabarra Shahadah <ul style="list-style-type: none">Shahadah is the first of the 5 pillarsIt is the Muslim declaration of faith“there is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is His messenger”This is a statement that Muslims reject anything but Allah as their focus of beliefIt also recognises that Muhammad has an important role and his life is an example to follow	Jummah	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Jummah is congregational prayer held on a Friday at the mosque where the imam leads the prayerPraying together as a community develops the feeling of unity amongst MuslimsMen are obliged to attend unless they are sick or too oldWomen do not have to go – they may pray at home instead
Shi’a	Muslims who believe in the Imamah, leadership of Ali and his descendants	Shahadah		Differences between Sunni and Shi’a	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Shi’a Muslims combine some prayers so they may only pray 3x a dayShi’a use natural elements e.g. clay where their head rests
Niyah	Intention during prayer - having the right intention to worship God				
Du’a	A personal prayer that is done in addition to Salah e.g. asking Allah for help				
		Jihad			
Lesser Jihad		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Originated when Prophet Muhammad and early Muslims were being attacked and oppressed by the Meccans and had no choice but to engage“Fight in the way of God those who fight against you but do not transgress”Conditions for declaration<ul style="list-style-type: none">self-defenseproportionatelegitimate authorityno harm to civilians			
Greater Jihad		<ul style="list-style-type: none">A struggle within oneself to follow the teachings of Islam and be a better person e.g. perform the Five Pillars, follow Sunnah and avoid temptation“encourage what is right and forbid what is wrong”			



Keywords		What we are learning in this unit		B.	The 5 Pillars - Salah
Tawalla		A. The 5 Pillars and 10 Obligatory Acts B. Salah C. Sawm D. Zakah E. Hajj F. Jihad G. Id-ul-Adha H. Id-ul-Fitr		What is it?	
Tabarra					
Khums					
Lesser jihad					
Greater jihad					
Sunni		A.	5 Pillars of Islam and 10 obligatory acts	Wuzu	
Shi'a		What are the 5 pillars		Rak'ahs and recitations	
Niyyah		What are the 10 obligatory acts		Salah at home	
Du'a		Shahadah		Salah in the mosque	
		Jihad		Jummah	
Lesser Jihad				Differences between Sunni and Shi'a	
Greater Jihad					



Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Islam Practices



	<i>The 5 Pillars - Zakah</i>
The role of giving alms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims believe it is their duty to ensure Allah's wealth has been distributed equally as everyone is the same The Qur'an commands to give to those in need
The significance of giving alms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving 2.5% of savings/wealth to charity Wealth can cause greed which is evil, so Zakah purifies wealth – wealth is given by God and must be shared The Prophet Muhammad practiced Zakah as a practice in Medina Given to the poor, needy and travellers Sadaqah is giving from the heart out of generosity and compassion
Khums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shi'a Islam – one of the 10 obligatory acts 20% of any profit earned by Shi'a Muslims paid as a tax Split between charities that support Islamic education and anyone who is in need "know that whatever of a thing you acquire, a fifth of it is for Allah, for the Messenger, for the near relative, and the orphans, the needy, and the wayfarer"

	<i>The 5 Pillars - Sawm</i>
The role of fasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fasting during Ramadan (9th month in Muslim calendar) Muslims give up food, drink, smoking and sexual activity in daylight hours Pregnant people, children under 12, travellers and elderly people are exempt from fasting.
The significance of fasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramadan is believed to be the month that Prophet Muhammad began to receive revelations of the Qur'an Helps Muslims to become spiritually stronger
Reasons for fasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obedying God and exercising self-discipline Develops empathy for the poor Appreciation of God's gifts Giving thanks for the Qur'an Sharing fellowship and community with other Muslims
Night of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The night when the Angel Jibril first appeared to Muhammad and began revealing the Qur'an. The most important event in history – "better than a thousand months" (Surah 97:3) Laylat Al-Qadr is the holiest night of the year. Muslims try to stay awake for the whole night to pray and study for the Qur'an

	<i>The 5 Pillars - Hajj</i>
The role of pilgrimage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pilgrimage to Makkah which is compulsory for Muslims to take at least once as long as they can afford it and are healthy
The significance of pilgrimage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God told Ibrahim to take his wife and son on a journey and leave them without food or water Hajira ran up and down two hills in search of water, could not find any and prayed to God. Then water sprung from the ground. This is the Zamzam well When Ibrahim returned he was commanded to build the Ka'ba as a shrine dedicated to Allah Hajj is performed in the month of Dhu'l-Hijja
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ihram – dressing in two pieces of white cloth Circling the Ka'aba 7 times (tawaf) Drinking water from the Zamzam well like Hajar walking between Al-Safa and Al-Marwa hills seven times Throwing stones at 3 pillars (jamarat) to represent casting out the devil and remembering Ibrahim throwing stones at the devil to drive him away Asking Allah for forgiveness at Mt Arafat Collecting pebbles at Muzdalifah

	<i>Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura</i>
Id-ul-Adha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Festival of sacrifice Marks the end of Hajj and is a chance for whole Ummah to celebrate Origins – Ibrahim's commitment to God in being willing to sacrifice his son, Ishmael. God was testing Ibrahim Key events – new clothes, sacrificing an animal, visiting the Mosque. People ask a butcher to slaughter a sheep for them and share the meat with the community
Id-ul-Fitr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Festival of fast-breaking Marks the end of Ramadan Key events – Decorate homes with colourful light and banners, dress in new clothes, gather in Mosques, give gifts and money, give to the poor Zakah ul-Fitr – donation to the poor so that everyone can eat a generous meal at the end of Ramadan.
Ashura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunni celebration – many fast on this day which was established by Prophet Muhammad Shi'a mourning – Husayn was murdered and beheaded. Muslims remember his death and betrayal Key events – public displays of grief, day of sorrow, wear black, re-enactments of martyrdom, not a public holiday in Britain but Muslims may have day off school



Year 10 GCSE Religious Education KO - Islam Practices



	<i>The 5 Pillars - Zakah</i>
The role of giving alms	
The significance of giving alms	
Khums	

	<i>The 5 Pillars - Sawm</i>
The role of fasting	
The significance of fasting	
Reasons for fasting	
Night of power	

	<i>The 5 Pillars - Hajj</i>
The role of pilgrimage	
The significance of pilgrimage	
Actions	

	<i>Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura</i>
Id-ul-Adha Not an official holiday in UK	
Id-ul-Fitr Public holiday in Muslim majority countries, not UK	
Ashura	

Year 10 Term 5 Knowledge Organiser Spanish

La vida escolar en España (pages 104–105):

¿Cómo es tu instituto? el curso /día escolar el instituto / la escuela *primaria la escuela pública/privada los alumnos/estudios la formación profesional / *el bachillerato	<i>What's your high school like?</i> school year/day secondary school / primary school state/private school students/studies vocational training / baccalaureate (equivalent to A Levels)	¿Cómo son las instalaciones? el edificio / la biblioteca los campos deportivos el gimnasio *Los laboratorios / *las aulas	<i>What are the facilities like?</i> building / library sports grounds gym laboratories / classrooms
¿Qué ropa llevas en el insti? Llevo ... ropa deportiva / un jersey un pantalón/uniforme una camisa/camiseta un vestido / una falda una chaqueta/corbata unos zapatos unas zapatillas de deporte	<i>What clothes do you wear at school?</i> I wear ... sports clothes / a jumper trousers / a uniform a shirt/T-shirt a dress/shirt a jacket/tie some shoes some trainers	caro/a(s) / barato/a(s) cómodo/a(s) / incómodo/a(s) bonito/a(s) / feo/a(s) divertido/a(s) / excelente(s) viejo/a(s) / decepcionante(s) ¿Cómo es el director / la directora? En mi opinión, el director / la directora ... es alegre / buenísimo/a tiene buen sentido del humor	expensive / cheap comfortable / uncomfortable beautiful, nice / ugly funny, amusing / excellent old / disappointing <i>What is the headteacher like?</i> In my opinion, the headteacher ... is happy/cheerful / very good has a good sense of humour

These are the words / phrases that will come up in Term 5 as part of your GCSE Spanish learning.

Use look / cover / write / check method to learn these words.

¿Qué tal tus estudios? (pages 108–109):

¿Cuál es tu asignatura favorita? Mi asignatura favorita es ... Lo que más/menos me gusta es ... Se me da(n) bien/mal ... el dibujo/teatro el español/inglés la geografía/historia la *literatura/música la religión/educación física	<i>What is your favourite subject?</i> My favourite subject is ... What I like the most/least is ... I am good/bad at ... Art/Drama Spanish/English Geography/History Literature/Music Religion/PE	la tecnología/*informática las ciencias/matemáticas los idiomas porque / ya que es/son ... aburrido/a(s) / difícil(es) divertido/a(s) / duro/a(s) fácil(es) / importante(s) imposible(s) / interesante(s) útil(es) / práctico/a(s) complejo/a(s) pesado/a(s)	Technology/IT Science(s)/Maths languages because it is / they are ... boring / difficult fun/amusing / hard easy / important impossible / interesting useful / practical complex annoying, boring
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Un día en el insti (pages 106–107):

¿Cómo vas al instituto?

Voy (al insti) ...

a pie / en coche/tren

en autobús/bici

How do you go to school?

I go (to school) ...

on foot / by car/train

by bus/bike

¿Cómo es tu día escolar?

Las clases empiezan/terminan
a las ...

Cada clase dura una hora.

Hay un descanso a las ...

What is your school day like?

Classes start/end at ...

Each class lasts an hour.

There is a break at ...

¿Qué sueles hacer a la hora
de comer?

Salgo al patio.

Traigo un bocadillo.

Voy a la biblioteca/cantina.

*What do you usually do at
lunchtime?*

I go out to the playground.

I bring a sandwich.

I go to the library/canteen.

¿Qué día de la semana
prefieres?

Prefiero los martes cuando
tengo/tenemos ...

actividades *extraescolares.

todas mis asignaturas
favoritas.

*Which day of the week do
you prefer?*

*I prefer Tuesdays when
I/we have ...*

extracurricular activities.

all my favourite subjects.

¿Qué haces después del
insti?

Soy miembro de un club.

Soy **capitán/capitana** del equipo.

*What do you do after
school?*

I am a member of a club.

I am captain of the team.

Ayudo con la radio escolar.

Toco en la orquesta.

I help with the school radio.

I play in the orchestra.

¿Cuánto tiempo llevas ...?

Llevo/Llevamos dos años ...

participando en el proyecto

asistiendo a clases de baile

jugando al voleibol

How long have you been ...?

I/We have been ... for two years.

participating in the project

attending dance classes

playing volleyball

¿Por qué te gusta esta
actividad?

Me encanta porque ...

te ayuda a ...

te da **la oportunidad** de ...

te anima a ... / **te permite** ...

aprender cosas nuevas

desarrollar tus talentos

hacer nuevos amigos

ser *creativo/a

te da ...

más confianza

un **sentimiento** de éxito

te hace **sentir orgulloso/a**

Why do you like this activity?

I love it because it...

helps you to ...

gives you the opportunity to ...

encourages/allows you to ...

learn new things

develop your talents

make new friends

be creative

gives you ...

more confidence

a sense of accomplishment

makes you feel proud

¿Qué hiciste recientemente
con el club/equipo?

Organizamos una competición ...

Hicimos un espectáculo de ...

Acabo de ...

*What did you do recently
with the club/team?*

We organised a competition ...

We did a ... show

I have just ...

Me cuesta (mucho) ... Es difícil ... recordar todas las fechas resolver los problemas	<i>I find it very difficult to ... It is difficult ... to remember all the dates to resolve problems</i>	Para sacar buenas/mejores notas, ... Para tener éxito en la prueba , ... aprenderé de mis errores participaré más en clase preguntaré al profesor si no entiendo pasaré más tiempo *repasando asistiré a clases de *repaso	<i>To get good/better marks, ... To be successful in the test, ... I will learn from my mistakes I will participate more in class I will ask the teacher if I don't understand I will spend more time revising I will attend revision classes</i>
¿Qué vas a hacer para tener éxito? Para aprobar mis exámenes, ... Para mejorar mi nivel , ...	<i>What are you going to do to be successful? To pass my exams, ... To improve my level, ...</i>		

¿Cómo cambiarías tu instituto? (pages 110–111):

¿Qué harías para mejorar tu instituto? Mejoraría la calidad de la comida. Reduciría el precio del uniforme.	<i>What would you do to improve your school? I would improve the quality of the food. I would reduce the price of the uniform.</i>	tenemos que gastar dinero en ... muchos alumnos ... tienen miedo / sufren *amenazas.	<i>we have to spend money on ... many students ... are scared / suffer threats.</i>
Permitiría el uso de los móviles en clase. Construiría un nuevo gimnasio . Ofrecería más actividades *extraescolares.	<i>I would allow the use of mobiles in class. I would build a new gym. I would offer more extracurricular activities.</i>	Hay que ... llegar a tiempo respetar a los alumnos/ profesores mantener limpio el patio quedarse sentado durante la clase	<i>You have to ... arrive on time respect students/teachers keep the playground clean stay seated during class</i>
¿Qué es lo malo de tu instituto? Lo malo de mi instituto es que ... las instalaciones deportivas son viejas / están en mal estado las reglas son demasiado estrictas los teléfonos están prohibidos	<i>What is the bad thing about your school? The bad thing about my school is that ... the sports facilities are old / are in a bad state the rules are too strict telephones are prohibited</i>	No se debe ... No se permite / Está prohibido ... traer aparatos electrónicos personales tirar basura al suelo comer/beber en *las aulas ir al servicio sin *el permiso del profesor (No) Estoy de acuerdo con esta norma porque ...	<i>You must (not) ... You are (not) allowed to ... bring personal electronic devices throw rubbish on the floor eat/drink in classrooms go to the toilet without the teacher's permission I (don't) agree with this rule because ...</i>

La gente de mi insti (pages 112–113):

¿Qué tipo de alumno eres? *What type of student are you?*

Soy muy/bastante/demasiado ... *I am very/quite/too ...*
 responsable / trabajador(a) *responsible / hard-working*
 independiente / *perezoso/a *independent / lazy*

Tengo ganas de tener éxito. *I am keen to be successful.*

(No) Quiero / (No) Me gusta ... *I (don't) want / I (don't) like ...*
 aprender / aprobar *to learn / to pass*
 estudiar / *repasar *to study / to revise*

¿Cómo te preparas para el día escolar? *How do you prepare for a school day?*

(No/Nunca) Llego temprano / a tiempo. *I (don't/never) arrive early / on time.*

¿Dónde sueles hacer los deberes? *Where do you usually do your homework?*

Los hago en casa o en la biblioteca. *I do it at home or in the library.*

No los hago **jamás**. *I never do it.*

¿Aprendes mucho en clase? *Do you learn a lot in class?*

(No) Escucho al profe / a nadie. *I (don't) listen to the teacher / to anyone.*

(No) Hago todas **las tareas**. *I (don't) do all the homework.*

Suelo ... *I usually ...*
 sacar buenas notas *get good marks*
recordar lo que necesito *remember what I need*

¿Cómo sería tu profesor(a) *ideal? *What would your ideal teacher be like?*

Mi profesor(a) *ideal ... *My ideal teacher ...*
 haría mucho esfuerzo para ... *would make a lot of effort to ...*
 no **gritaría** nada *wouldn't shout at all*
 no **nos** pondría demasiados deberes *wouldn't give us too much homework*
 no sería demasiado estricto/a *wouldn't be too strict*
nos dejaría usar el móvil *would let up use our mobile*
 nunca llegaría tarde a clase *would never arrive late to class*
 tendría un buen **sentido** del humor *would have a good sense of humour*
 sería *comprensivo/a *would be understanding*

El viaje de fin de curso (pages 114–115):

¿Cómo fue el viaje? *How was the trip?*

(des)afortunadamente *(un)fortunately*
 especialmente / generalmente *especially / generally*
 inmediatamente / rápidamente *immediately / quickly*
 recientemente / **actualmente** *recently / currently*
 seguramente / **verdaderamente** *surely / truly*

Hicimos un **viaje** de fin de **curso**. *We went on an end-of-year trip.*

El primer/segundo/tercer día ... *The first/second/third day ...*

¿Visitaste algún lugar de interés? *Did you visit any place of interest?*

Visitamos el parque nacional ... *We visited the ... national park.*
 Fuimos al parque temático ... *We went to the ... theme park.*

¿Qué otras actividades hiciste? *What other activities did you do?*

Cada día hicimos actividades distintas. *We did different activities each day.*

Asistimos a una clase de cocina. *We attended a cookery class.*

Hardware and Software

Hardware:

The physical, electrical/mechanical parts of a computer. This consists of internal components such as the CPU and graphics card, and additional hardware which allows the users to communicate with the system through input and output devices, such as a monitor and a keyboard.

Externally attached hardware are known as peripherals.

Software:

The programs, data and applications in a computer system. Any parts of a computer system that aren't physical.

Software can be classified as either application or system software.

Application – Programs which perform specific end-user tasks. E.g. web browser, spreadsheet, games.

System – Programs which help to run or maintain the computer system.

System Software:

Operating Systems -

Manages processes.

Manages memory.

Manages I/O (input/output) devices.

Manages applications.

Manages security (access levels, user accounts)

Controls hardware components.

Provides a platform for software to run on.

Provides a user interface.

Utility Programs -

Programs which help to maintain or manage the computer system. E.g. Disk Defragmenters, Antivirus, Compression, Encryption, Registry Cleaners, Driver Updaters,

Translators -

Translate source code from a high-level language or assembly code into machine code (binary). There are three types, Compilers, Interpreters and Assemblers.

Compilers – Does the translation all at once and creates an exe file containing the machine code.

Interpreters – Does the translation line by line.

Inverts the input.

Assembler – Converts assembly code.

Boolean Logic Gates

AND Gate.

Both inputs need to be true for the output to be true.



Input A	Input B	Output Q
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

NOT Gate.



Input A	Output Q
1	0
0	1

OR Gate.

Either of the two inputs needs to be true for the output to be true.



Input A	Input B	Output Q
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

CPU Components

Control Unit (CU) – fetches, decodes and executes instructions. Sends control signals to the system and peripherals. Moves data around the system.

Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) – performs arithmetic and logical operations. Acts as a gateway between primary memory and secondary storage.

Cache – Small amount of high speed memory to store frequently used data and instructions.

Clock – Synchronises all computer's components by sending out regular electrical pulses. The more pulses per second, the more calculations and operations can be performed. This is measured in Hz.

Buses – Collections of parallel wires for high speed internal communication within the CPU.

Address Bus – Carries memory addresses.

Data Bus – Carries data between components.

Control Bus – Carries control signals.

Registers – Small amounts of high speed memory within the CPU. Special purpose ones listed below.

Program Counter – Holds the memory address of the next instruction.

Memory Address Register – Holds the address of the current instruction.

Memory Buffer/Data Register – Holds the data that is either being retrieved or stored.

Current Instruction Register – Holds the current instruction which needs to be decoded and executed.

Accumulator – Holds the result of calculations from the ALU.

Fetch-Decode-Execute Cycle

1. The memory address held in the program counter is copied into the MAR.
2. The address in the program counter is then incremented (increased by 1) so it now holds the address of the next instruction to be fetched.
3. The processor sends a signal along the address bus to the memory address held in the MAR.
4. The instruction/data in that memory address is carried by the data bus to the MBR/MDR.

5. The instruction/data in the MBR/MDR is copied to the CIR.
6. The instruction/data in the CIR is decoded and executed. Results of processing are stored in the ACC.
7. The cycle then returns to step one.

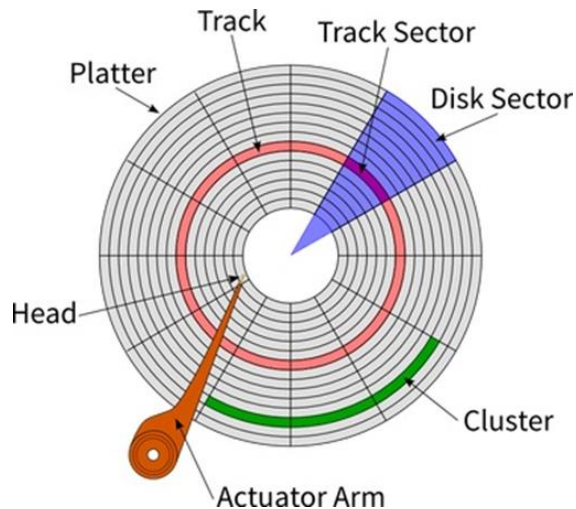
Secondary Storage

Secondary Storage is long-term, non-volatile storage. Without secondary storage, all programs and data would be lost when the computer is turned off.

Magnetic

Hard disks spin.

Actuator arm moves a read/write head over the disk to access parts of it. The head can detect the magnetisation of the disk and either magnetise (1's) or demagnetise (0's) parts of it.



Optical

Optical disk spins and has a spiral track.

Laser head is moved over the disk and shines the laser down onto it.

Disk has pits (scatters light 0's) and lands (reflects light 1's).

Writeable disks have photosensitive dye which is burned to represent 1's and 0's.

Solid State

A collection of semiconductor chips which can be accessed and written to extremely quickly.

No moving parts, so they are more reliable than disks.

27. A private limited company (Limited Liability)

When a business fails, a company that has limited liability restricts the losses suffered by the business owners (shareholders) to the sum of money that they invested in the business.

Benefits of Limited companies.

A company can have share capital, which makes it easier to divide up the ownership between different investors.

If the business needs to raise more capital, it is quite easy to issue more shares for sale to other investors

The business continues to exist even if the founder dies. The company develops a life of its own

Due to limited liability, the owners/shareholders can be bold about investing in the future of the business. If a bold move goes wrong, the business may suffer but individual shareholders are not liable for debts

28. Sole Trader (Unlimited Liability)

Treating the business and the individual owner as the same entity, therefore making the business owner responsible for all the debts in a business.

Why ignore Limited Liability?

The only logical reason for ignoring limited liability is if there is no realistic possibility of debts building up. For example, if the business is a market stall, where goods are bought for cash. In this scenario debts would be hard to build up and firms will be reluctant to pay the related costs and fill out the required paperwork.

29. Key Words: Making your business effective

Term	Definition
Bankrupt	When an individual is unable to pay their debts, even after all personal assets have been sold for cash
Private Limited Company	A small family business in which shareholders enjoyed limited liability
Sole Trader	A business run by one person; that person has unlimited liability for any business debts.

30. Franchising

Paying a franchise owner for the right to use an established business name, branding and business methods

Why do Businesses expand by selling franchises?

A firm can expand its sales quickly; this helps fill gaps that other businesses will fill if they don't

Franchise owners not only sell a franchise but will receive a share of all future sales. Subway receives 8% of the sales revenue of all 45,000 stores.

The Franchise owner can concentrate on developing new products and services, and on high quality advertising.

31. What are the benefits of Franchising for a entrepreneur?

When you franchise you buy the companies images, products and methods. Starting a business requires a wide range of skills, by franchising you are giving your business a stronger starting point.

An individual outlet/business could never afford image building TV advertising, franchising enables business to benefit from major marketing campaigns.

32. What are Royalties?

The percentage of sales revenue to be paid to the overall franchise owners

33. Business Locations**Location is key to the success of any business****Factors influencing business location:**

Proximity to Market: For many businesses this is the most important factor. For a physical service such as a shop, restaurant or hotel, customer convenience will be critical revenue. **Shops must be located in areas of high footfall.**

Proximity to Materials: For manufacturing businesses, nearness to materials may be more important than nearness to customers. **Being close to materials can cut costs for firms in manufacturing.**

Proximity to Labour: Labour is key to any business; therefore businesses must be located in areas where the labour force is equipped with the necessary skills to allow the business to thrive.

Proximity to Competitors: Many businesses want at location far away from competitors – effectively being the only supplier to customers in a local area. However, some businesses will want to be closer to their competitors as location is key to their business. For example; location is key for restaurants and more important than proximity to competitors.

34. How has the internet impacted business location:

Due to the impact of e-commerce, business location matters less. Firms can locate their head office anywhere they choose **provided the local labour force are equipped with the skills to run the administration effectively.** Internet based firms will have a more extensive stock range in all sizes and **can cater more extensively for consumers needs than retail outlets.**

35. Business Location: Key terms:**Fixed Premises:**

Real life buildings such as shops, offices and warehouses.

Proximity:

Nearness: Whether or not a business wants to be closer to a factor such as its customers.

36. Marketing Mix

The four factors that make up the marketing mix, usually referred to as the marketing mix. Usually referred to as the four ps.

Product	Targeting customers with a product that has the right blend of functional aesthetic benefits without being too expensive to produce
Price	Setting the price that retailers must pay which in turn affects the consumers price
Promotion	Includes all the methods that a business uses to persuade customers to buy, for example branding, packaging, advertising to boost long term image of the product and short-term offers
Place	How and where the supplier is going to get the product or service to the consumer; it includes selling products to retailers and getting the products displayed in prominent positions.

37. What is a business plan?

A detailed document setting out the marketing and financial thinking behind a proposed new business.

38. What should a good business plan contain?

- 1. The business idea;** Why, who & how?
- 2. Business Aims & Objectives;** What is business setting out to do?
- 3. Target Market;** Who will you be your target consumer?
- 4. Marketing Plan;** How will you market your product to consumers?
- 5. Forecast revenue, costs and profits;** Working out the break-even point
- 6. Cash Flow Forecast;** Cash is key to any business
- 7. Sources of Finance;** How will the business fund itself?
- 8. Location;** Where should the business be based?
- 9. Marketing Mix:** How will the company market their product?

39. Stakeholder

Stakeholders are the people or groups with an interest in the success or failure of an organisation.

Types of stakeholders & their typical objectives:**Business owners & shareholders**

Interested in the business being successful and making a profit.

Staff/managers

Interested in having job security, career development, fair wages etc.

Customers

Interested in getting an honest and fair deal from a business.

Local Community

Interested in honest and fair dealing/co-operation with the organisation with regards to local employment and environment.

Local Government

Interested in employment plans, location plans and business ability to pay tax.

Pressure Groups

Interested in fair and ethically correct business practices.

40. Types of technology used in business

Technology is used in different aspects of business:

E-commerce: Allows businesses to sell their products online and reach a wider audience of potential customers with lower costs.

Social Media: Allows a business to communicate and interact directly with customers.

Digital Communication: E-mail allows customers to contact a business personally and directly.

Payment Systems: Online payment systems (eg. Paypal) allow all types of businesses to access their payments fast and easily.

41. How does technology influence business activity?

Sales can increase as a result of e-commerce because customers can access products or services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. New technology drives innovation to create new products or services and this can increase sales of new products.

Costs can be reduced through advertising online through websites, e-mail newsletters, and via social media. Costs can also be reduced through manufacturing efficiency and being able to find the best deal on raw materials online.

The 4 P's are affected by different types of technology.

Product = New technologically advanced product or a new method of production.

Promotion = Digital marketing can improve the effectiveness of marketing and is cheap.

Place = Products can be sold online and can be accessed by customers worldwide.

42. Retail Legislation

Legislation	<u>Law's</u> passed by acts of parliament. Too many rules that impact on a business from operating as the owner would like are known as " Red Tape ".
Consumer Rights Act 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods must be fit for purpose and free from defects. • The buyer has the right to get their money back or have their product repaired at the seller's expense. • Any issues are to be dealt with by the seller and not the manufacturer.
Trade Descriptions Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trader's can <u>not use</u> false or misleading statements. • Labels must not be misleading.
Other acts of legislation:	Consumer credit act 1974, The weights and measures act 1985, The food safety act 1990.

43. Recruitment Legislation

Employees are protected from being exploited in the <u>work place</u>.	
Equality Act 2010	Organisations must consider all job applicants equally <u>in regards to</u> gender, age, skin colour etc.
Equal Pay Act 1970	Organisations must pay workers fairly and can not discriminate <u>in regards to</u> gender, age or skin colour etc.

44. The Economy

The economy is the collection of business transactions that take place throughout the country, throughout the year.	
Interest rates.	The amount that a lender charges per year to someone who has borrowed money. This is measured as a percentage.
Exchange rates	The value of the pound (£) measured by how much foreign currency can be bought per pound (£).
Recession	A downturn in sales and output throughout the economy, often leading to rising unemployment.
Inflation	The rate in which prices are rising from the same time last year.

45. Changes in interest rates

Interest rates change depending on how confident a lender is on the state of the economy. If the economy is strong the % rates are low, if the economy is weak then % rates are high.

Effects of lower interest rates:**Increased customer spending:**

Customers are happy to spend money more confidently because they will pay less in interest and are more likely to have an excess in disposable income.

More favourable borrowing:

Businesses can borrow money from lenders at a lower rate of interest.

Effects of higher interest rates:**Reduced customer spending:**

Customers are unlikely to spend money confidently because they will pay more in interest on loans and mortgages. Customers are more likely to have a lack of disposable income.

Less favourable borrowing:

Businesses will be charged higher interest rates on any money they have borrowed.

46. Changes in exchange rates

Exchange rates change depend on the supply and demand for different currencies. This is based on how well a country's economy is performing.

Effects of a strong pound (£):

Imported goods become cheaper to buy, Products being exported become more expensive abroad.

Effects of a weak pound (£):

Imported goods become more expensive to buy, products being exported become cheaper abroad.

47. External Influences

External influences can impact a business significantly. Business owners are often powerless to control how and when these influences can impact on business.

Typical external influences

- **Technology** – Technology changes all the time and it can affect how customers buy from a business, how products are made or even how a business is expected to communicate with customers.
- **Legislation** – New laws are created by government to protect consumers, employees and business activities from unethical, unsafe or undesirable working practices. Some legislation can be perceived as being a barrier to easy business and is known as “Red Tape”.
- **Economic Climate** – Businesses need to be able to react to changes in the economy. If customers are feeling unconfident in their ability to spend money because of a weak economy, then this could affect a business's ability to generate sales. If exchange rates change, a business will need to deal with the consequences of higher costs or lower demand abroad.

Food spoilage, contamination and food poisoning

Food spoilage

As soon as food is harvested, slaughtered or processed it starts to change. This happens for two main reasons:

- autolysis – self destruction, caused by enzymes present in the food;
- microbial spoilage – caused by the growth of micro-organisms, i.e. bacteria, yeasts and moulds.

Food spoilage: Autolysis – enzymes

Enzymes are chemicals which can cause food to deteriorate in three main ways:

- ripening – this will continue until the food becomes inedible, e.g. banana ripening;
- browning – enzymes can react with air causing certain foods, e.g. apples, to discolour;
- oxidation – loss of nutrients, such as vitamin C from food, e.g. over boiling of green vegetables.

Food spoilage: Microbial spoilage

Spoilage can be caused by the growth of:

- bacteria – single celled micro-organisms which are present naturally in the environment;
- yeasts – single celled fungi;
- moulds – fungi which grow as filaments in food.

Food contamination

Food contamination can lead to food poisoning. There are three ways which food can be contaminated: **bacterial**, **chemical** and **physical**.

Chemical contamination

Chemical contamination can occur in a variety of ways at different stages of food processing and production. For example, chemicals from the farm; cleaning products used in the processing plant and fly spray used in the kitchen.

Physical contamination

This can occur in a variety of ways at different stages of food processing and production. Some examples are:

- soil from the ground when harvesting;
- a loose bolt from a processing plant when packaging;
- a hair from a chef in the kitchen.

Bacterial contamination

Most bacteria are harmless but a small number can cause illness. These are known as pathogenic bacteria. Food which is contaminated with pathogenic bacteria can look, taste and smell normal.

Bacteria can be transferred onto food through cross-contamination, via equipment, people or pests, or can be naturally present in the food.

Some bacteria can produce toxins which can cause food poisoning.

Micro-organisms

Micro-organisms need conditions to survive and reproduce these can include:

- temperature;
- moisture;
- food;
- time;
- oxygen and pH level.

Temperature

Bacteria need warm conditions to grow and multiply.

- The ideal temperature for bacterial growth is 30°C – 37°C.
- Some bacteria can still grow at 10°C and 60°C.
- Most bacteria are destroyed at temperatures above 63 °C.
- Bacterial growth danger zone is 5°C - 63°C.

At very cold temperatures, bacteria become dormant – they do not die, but they cannot grow or multiply.

Moisture

Where there is no moisture bacteria cannot grow. However, bacteria and moulds can both produce spores which can survive until water is added to the food.

Food

Bacteria need a source of food to grow and multiply, these food are usually high in moisture, fat and protein, and may be ready to eat. Food where bacteria rapidly multiply in is called a **high risk food**. For example:

- meat, meat products and poultry;
- milk and dairy products;
- eggs – uncooked and lightly cooked;
- shellfish and seafood;
- prepared salads and vegetables;
- cooked rice and pasta.

Time

Given the right conditions, one bacterium can divide into two every 10-20 minutes through a process called binary fission.

People at high risk of food poisoning

Elderly people, babies and anyone who is ill or pregnant needs to be extra careful about the food they eat.

Symptoms of food poisoning

Food poisoning can be mild or severe. The most common symptoms are:

- feeling sick;
- being sick;
- diarrhoea;
- abdominal pain.

Campylobacter

Sources

Raw and undercooked poultry, unpasteurized milk, contaminated water.

Signs and symptoms

Onset 2 – 5 days (can be longer). Fever, headache and dizziness for a few hours, followed by abdominal pain.

E Coli 0157

Sources

Raw and undercooked meat and poultry. Unwashed vegetables. Contaminated water.

Signs and symptoms

Onset usually 3-4 days. Diarrhoea, which may contain blood, can lead to kidney failure or death.

Listeria

Sources

Unpasteurised milk and dairy products, cook-chill foods, pate, meat, poultry and salad vegetables.

Signs and symptoms

Onset 1-70 days. Ranges from mild, flu-like illness to meningitis, septicaemia, pneumonia. During pregnancy may lead to miscarriage or birth of an infected baby.

Salmonella

Sources

Raw meat, poultry and eggs. Flies, people, sewage and contaminated water.

Signs and symptoms

Onset 6-48 hours. Headache, general aching of limbs, abdominal pain and diarrhoea, vomiting and fever. This usually lasts 1 – 7 days, and rarely is fatal.

Staphylococcus aureus

Sources

Humans: nose, mouth and skin. Untreated milk.

Signs and symptoms

Onset 1 – 6 hours. Severe vomiting, abdominal pain, weakness and lower than normal temperature. This usually lasts 6 – 24 hours.

Key terms

Bacteria: Small living organisms that can reproduce to form colonies. Some bacteria can be harmful (pathogenic) and others are necessary for food production, e.g. to make cheese and yogurt.

Binary fission: The process that bacteria uses to divide and multiply.

Cross-contamination: The transfer of bacteria from one source to another. Usually raw food to ready to eat food but can also be the transfer of bacteria from unclean hands, equipment, cloths or pests. Can also relate to allergens.

Food spoilage: The action of enzymes or microorganisms which make the food unacceptable to consume.

Food poisoning: Illness resulting from eating food which contains food poisoning micro-organisms or toxins produced by micro-organisms.

Toxin: A poison produced by some bacteria which can cause food poisoning.

Allergens

Allergenic ingredients can cause adverse reactions in some people. Care must be taken at each stage of food processing to prevent contamination.

Desirable food changes

Desirable changes that can be caused by micro-organisms include:

- bacteria in yogurt and cheese production;
- mould in some cheeses, e.g. Stilton;
- yeast in bread production.

Food spoilage, contamination and food poisoning

Food spoilage

As soon as food is harvested, slaughtered or processed it starts to change. This happens for two main reasons:

- autolysis –

- microbial spoilage –

Food spoilage: Autolysis – enzymes

Enzymes are chemicals which can cause food to deteriorate in three main ways:

- ripening

- browning

- oxidation

Food spoilage: Microbial spoilage

Spoilage can be caused by the growth of:

- bacteria
- yeasts
- moulds

Food contamination

Food contamination can lead to _____. There are three ways which food can be contaminated:

Chemical contamination

Chemical contamination can occur in a variety of ways at different stages of food processing and production. For example:

Physical contamination

This can occur in a variety of ways at different stages of food processing and production. Some examples are:

-
-

Bacterial contamination

Most bacteria are harmless but a small number can cause illness. These are known as pathogenic bacteria. Food which is contaminated with pathogenic bacteria can look, taste and smell normal.

Bacteria can be transferred onto food through cross-contamination, via equipment, people or pests, or can be naturally present in the food. Some bacteria can produce toxins which can cause food poisoning.

Micro-organisms

Micro-organisms need conditions to survive and reproduce these can include:

-
-
-
-

Temperature

Bacteria need warm conditions to grow and multiply.

- The ideal temperature for bacterial growth is _____. Some bacteria can still grow at 10°C and 60°C.

- Most bacteria are destroyed at temperatures above _____
- Bacterial growth danger zone is _____

- At very cold temperatures, bacteria become _____ – they do not die, but they cannot grow or multiply.

Moisture

Where there is no moisture bacteria cannot grow. However, bacteria and moulds can both produce spores which can survive until water is added to the food.

Food

Bacteria need a source of food to grow and multiply, these food are usually high in moisture, fat and protein, and may be ready to eat. Food where bacteria rapidly multiply in is called a **high risk food**. For example:

-
-
-
-
-

Time

Given the right conditions, one bacterium can divide into two every 10-20 minutes through a process called _____.

People at high risk of food poisoning

Symptoms of food poisoning

Food poisoning can be mild or severe. The most common symptoms are:

-
-
-
-

Campylobacter Sources

Signs and symptoms

E Coli 0157

Sources

Signs and symptoms

Listeria Sources

Signs and symptoms

Salmonella Sources

Signs and symptoms

Staphylococcus aureus Sources

Signs and symptoms

Key terms

Bacteria:

Binary fission:

Cross-contamination:

Food spoilage:

Food poisoning:

Toxin:

Allergens

Allergenic ingredients can cause adverse reactions in some people. Care must be taken at each stage of food processing to prevent contamination.

Desirable food changes

Desirable changes that can be caused by micro-organisms include:

-
-
-



Year 10 PRODUCT DESIGN Term 5



What we are learning this term:

- A. Modern Materials C. Polymers E. Technical Textiles
B. Smart Materials D. Composite Materials F. Textiles

A. Modern Materials

A modern material is a material that has been engineered to have improved properties.

Type	Properties	Common Uses
Graphene	Transparent. Very strong and light	Protective equipment and clothing
Metal Foams	Lightweight. Strong under compression. Absorbs energy well.	Prosthetics. Soundproofing and crash protection.
Titanium	High strength-to-weight ratio. Corrosion resistant.	Prosthetics. Aircraft and spacecraft.

B. Smart Materials

Materials that exhibit a physical change in response to some external stimuli and change back once that stimuli has been removed.

Shape-memory alloys (SMA) – spectacle frames	Thermochromic pigments – colour changing spoons
Photochromic pigments - colour changing lenses and windows	Self-healing materials – metals that resist corrosion, concrete that can heal cracks
Ferrofluids formed by magnetic field – hydraulic suspension pistons	Polymorph – modelling and ergonomic handles

C. Polymers – come from crude oil

Thermoforming can be heated and formed repeatedly, thermosetting can only be formed once

Thermoforming (pliable, recyclable)	Thermosetting (good insulators)
Acrylic (PMMA)	Epoxy resin (ER)
High impact polystyrene (HIPS)	Melamine formaldehyde (MF)
High density polythene (HDPE)	Phenol formaldehyde (PF)
Polypropylene (PP)	Polyester resin (PR)
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Urea formaldehyde (UF)
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	These are resistant to heat and chemicals

D. Composite Materials

A composite material is a mixture of two or more materials to enhance properties.

Fibre-based	Materials	Common Uses
Glass-reinforced plastic (GRP)	Glass fibres and resin	Boats, instrument cases
Carbon-reinforced plastic (CRP)	Carbon fibres and resin	Formula 1 car bodies, crash helmets, sports equipment
Glass-reinforced concrete (GRC)	Glass fibres and concrete	Street furniture, urban features.
Particle-based	Materials	Common Uses
Concrete	Cement, sand and aggregate	Buildings, street furniture
Cement	Ceramic and metal	Electronic components

Sheet-based composite materials – look back to Term 4 – Manufactured Boards

Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)	Plywood	Chipboard
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E. Technical Textiles

Modern textiles can be engineered to have numerous properties.

Conductive Fabrics – touch screen gloves	Fire-retardant fabrics – furniture, furnishings, firefighter clothing.	
Kevlar – racing tyres and bullet proof vests	Microfibres – winter clothes and cleaning cloths	Microencapsulation – sports clothing and scratch and sniff perfume samples

F. Textiles

Textile materials can be found natural or can be formed synthetically

Natural – come from plants or animals	Synthetic – come from coal or oil
Cotton (plant)	Polyester
Wool (animal)	Polyamide (nylon)
Silk (animal)	Elastane

Blended – a mixture of fibres that combines and improves properties

Polycotton	Kevlar	Sympatex
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Year 10 PRODUCT DESIGN Term 5



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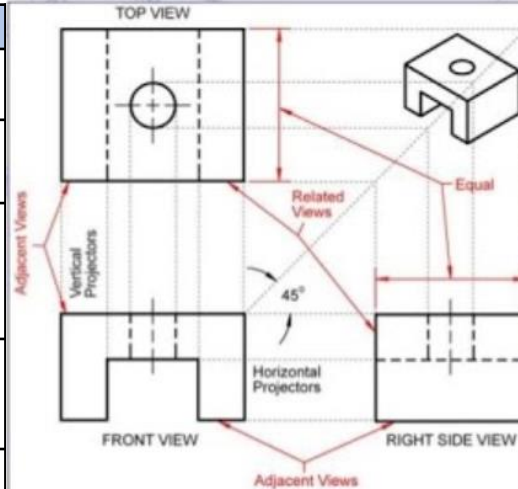
Year 10 Engineering Term 5 (Unit 2)



What we are learning this term:

- A. Types of hazard B. Isometric and orthographic C. material properties D. Tools and equipment
E. Categories of materials

A.	Types of hazard 
Sharp force	Anything that has the potential to cut, scratch or slice.
Blunt Force	Anything that has the potential to crush or bruise.
Entrapment	Any moving parts that have the potential to pull you in to the machinery. This leads to crushing / pulling.
Ejection	Any process that has the potential to have material/objects thrown out at you. For example, splinters of wood.
Inhalation	Any process that releases chemicals or particles that are dangerous if breathed in.
Control measure	What is done to reduce the risk of a hazard happening.








B. Orthographic and isometric

To translate isometric to orthographic, you need to always **draw your guidelines** and your **45° guide line**.

C.	Material properties
Strength	Ability of a material to withstand compression, tension, torsion, bending, and shear.
Hardness	Ability to withstand abrasion and wear and tear.
Toughness	Materials that can withstand impact or are hard to break or snap are tough & can absorb shock.
Malleability	Being able to bend or shape easily would make a material easily malleable
Ductility	Materials that can be stretched along their length are ductile
Elasticity	Ability to be stretched and then return to its original shape

D. Tools & Equipment

	Taps and dies. Used to cut internal and external threads (spirals) into materials. Place on material and twist forward two turns and back one turn to cut.
	Lathe knurling tool, used to add surface texture to turned objects on the lathe.
	Chuck key, used to loosen or tighten the chucks (gripping parts) of various machinery.
	The centre punch is made from mild steel, with the point hardened and tempered, so that it withstands impact with the material it is marking. It is normally used to mark the centre of a hole to be drilled
	A Vernier caliper. Can take internal, external and depth measurements.

E. Material categories

Polymers (Plastics)	Thermofforming – melt when reheated Thermoset – burn when reheated
Metals	Ferrous – contain iron, rust and can be magnetic Non-ferrous – corrode instead of rusting, no iron
Timbers (wood)	Hardwoods – from trees that drop leaves in winter, slow growing and expensive Softwoods – from trees that keep their leaves in winter, fast growing and soft
Composites (combined materials)	Sheet-based – sheets of material glued together plywood, chipboard. Cheap and easy to manufacture with. Fibre-based – glass reinforced plastic, carbon fibre. Very strong and light
Smart materials	Materials that change their properties when given a stimulus. Thermochromic – changes colour in heat Photochromic – changes colour in light Shape memory alloy – can return to its original shape when heated



Year 10 Engineering Term 5 (Unit 2)



What we are learning this term:

- A. Types of hazard B. Isometric and orthographic C. material properties D. Tools and equipment
E. Categories of materials

A. Types of hazard



Sharp force

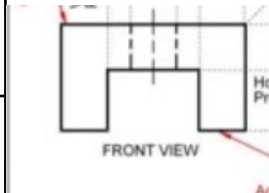
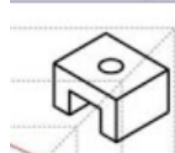
Blunt Force

Entrapment

Ejection

Inhalation

Control
measure



B. Complete the Orthographic drawing

C. Material properties

Strength	Ability of a material to withstand...
Hardness	Ability to withstand...
Toughness	Materials that can _____ or are _____ are tough & can absorb shock.
Malleability	Being able to _____ would make a material easily malleable
Ductility	Materials that can be _____ are ductile
Elasticity	Ability to be...

D. Tools & Equipment



E. Material categories



Polymers (Plastics)

- melt when reheated
- burn when reheated

Metals

- contain iron, rust and can be magnetic
- Non-_____ -

Timbers (wood)

- Hardwoods – from...
- Softwoods – from ...

Composites (combined materials)

- Sheet-based – one benefit is...
- Fibre-based – for example....

Smart materials

- Materials that change their properties when given a _____.
- _____chromic – changes colour in heat
- chromic – changes colour in light
- S M A – can return to its original shape when heated

What we are learning:	
A.	Key words
B.	What are the different types of health care services?
C.	What are the different types of social care services?
D.	What barriers are there to accessing care services?

A.	Key words for this Unit
Primary care	First point of contact when seeking health care
NHS	National Health Service – Tax funded health care in the UK.
Secondary care	Specialist health treatment and/or care
Tertiary care	Advanced specialist health treatment and/or care.
Allied health professionals	Professionals who are involved in patient care from diagnosis to recover
Clinical support staff	Support allied health professionals with the treatment and care of patients.
Foster care	A stable family home where care is provided on either a short or long-term basis.
Residential care	Accommodation and care for a number of children, young people or adults living together in one building.
Respite care	Short-term care which provides relief for family member who are carers.
Domiciliary care	Care received in the person's own home.
Sensory impairment	Difficulties with senses, most commonly vision and hearing.
Braille	Raised lettering to help visually impaired.
Occupational therapist	Offers support to develop independence for daily living activities.

B	What are the different types of health care services?
Primary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary care is the first point of contact a patient is likely to have with the NHS – you can refer yourself to primary care providers. Primary care providers include pharmacists, Registered GPs/doctors, walk-in centres, accident and emergency departments (A&E), dentists and Opticians.
Secondary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary care is specialist treatment or care. A primary care provider will refer a patient for secondary care if they feel it is necessary for the patient to receive further advice, tests or treatment. Secondary care providers include cardiologists (heart), gynaecologists (female reproduction), paediatrics (children), obstetrics (childbirth and midwifery), psychiatry (mental health) and dermatology (skin).
Tertiary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tertiary Care is advanced specialist treatment or care. A secondary care provider will refer a patient for tertiary care for long-term treatment and/or care. Tertiary care areas include spinal, cardiac (heart), cancer care, chronic pain, burns and neonatal (premature and ill new born babies).
Allied Health Professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allied health professionals work in a range of specialities They support patients through all stages of care – from diagnosis to recovery. To work with the public they must register with the Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC). Allied health professionals include art therapists, dieticians, paramedics, physiotherapists, speech and language therapists and radiographers.
Clinical Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinical support staff work within a range of departments under the guidance of allied health professionals. They are trained in their roles but are not required to register with the HCPC. Clinical support staff include theatre support workers, prosthetic technicians, dietetic assistant, phlebotomist (collects blood samples), hearing aid dispensers and maternity support workers.

C.	What are the different types of social care services?
Children and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and young people may need support on a temporary or permanent basis because their parent of carer is ill; they have family problems, they have behavioural issues or additional needs. Types of support for children and young people include foster care, residential care and youth work.
Children or adults with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and adults may need support with specific needs including learning disabilities, sensory impairments and long-term health issues. Types of support for children and adults with specific needs include residential care, respite care and domiciliary care.
Older Adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older adults may need support with a range of needs including arthritis, cardiovascular disease, dementia and depression. Types of support for older adults include residential care, carers and personal assistants.
Informal Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all carers get paid for what they do – they are known as informal carers and social services would really struggle without them. Informal carers include a spouse or partner, children, friends and neighbours. Informal carers do practical household duties, shopping, laundry, walk the dog and help with personal care.











What we are learning:	
A.	Key words
B.	What are the different types of health care services?
C.	What are the different types of social care services?
D.	What barriers are there to accessing care services?









A.	Key words for this Unit
Primary care	
NHS	
Secondary care	
Tertiary care	
Allied health professionals	
Clinical support staff	
Foster care	
Residential care	
Respite care	
Domiciliary care	
Sensory impairment	
Braille	
Occupational therapist	

B	What are the different types of health care services?
Primary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary care is..... Primary care providers include....
Secondary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary care is.... Secondary care providers include.....
Tertiary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tertiary Care is..... Tertiary care areas include.....
Allied Health Professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allied health professionals.... Allied health professionals include....
Clinical Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinical support staff.... Clinical support staff include....

C.	What are the different types of social care services? Explain them.
Children and young people	
Children or adults with specific needs	
Older Adults	
Informal Social Care	










D.	What barriers are there to accessing care services?
Physical Barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty accessing care due to mobility and/or disability. • Obstacles include uneven and rough pavements and services, narrow doorways, no lift and transport. • Access could be improved by planning journeys in advance and reporting any problems to the council.
Sensory Barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory impairments can be a barrier to accessing care. • A person with poor vision may need glasses or documents in large print. Profound sight problems may benefit from Braille. • A person with a hearing impairment may benefit from a hearing aid or sign language interpreter.
Social, Cultural and Psychological Barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social, cultural and psychological barriers may leave people feeling nervous about accessing support. • These can include: religion/cultural barriers, negative experience, self-diagnosis, substance misuse, opening hours. • Care services can give individuals opportunities to share their concerns, offer different gender practitioners, facilities to worship and show respect and understanding.
Language Barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language can be a barrier to accessing care services because individuals and care providers may struggle to understand each other. • Support for individuals could include translated documents, translators and interpreters and support from family members.
Geographical Barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals may struggle to reach care services because public transport may not run regularly, specialist treatments may require long distance travel and travel can be expensive. • Support could include being provided with direct travel or having travel costs reimbursed.
Intellectual Barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an individual has a learning disability it can cause difficulty in them accessing care services. • Support might include a learning disability nurse, speech and language therapist or occupational therapist.
Resource Barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the population ages and more disorders are being successfully treated, there is a huge strain on health and social care resources – at times it might seem that not everyone can access what they need. • There are huge staff shortages which puts strain on people that work in the health and social care sector.
Financial Barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeing a GP or using emergency services are free but some services, such as optical and dental care, often involve some payment. • This can be difficult for people if they are from a low-income household as they may not feel they can afford to access the care they need.

D.	What barriers are there to accessing care services? Explain them in detail.
Physical Barriers 	
Sensory Barriers 	
Social, Cultural and Psychological Barriers 	
Language Barriers 	
Geographical Barriers 	
Intellectual Barriers 	
Resource Barriers 	
Financial Barriers 	

What we are learning:	
E.	Define the key words
F.	What are the care values and how can they be implemented?

E.	Define the key words
Self-respect	Valuing yourself
Person centred approach	Planning care around the wants and needs of a service user
Empowerment	Supporting people to take control of their lives and futures by involving them decisions on their care and treatment
Confidentiality	Not passing on information or discussing a private conversation to anyone
Dignity	Being respected and treated with care
Safeguarding	Policies to ensure children and vulnerable adults are protected from harm, abuse and neglect
Discrimination	Treating a person or group of people unfairly or less well than others
Compassionate	Feeling or showing sympathy and concern for others
Competence	The ability to do something successfully and efficiently
Consequences	A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant
Review	Involves assessing or inspecting something with the intention of making change if necessary
Empathy	Being able to understand and share feelings and views of another person.
Insomnia	Difficulties in sleeping

F.	What are the care values and how can they be implemented?
Empowering and promoting independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment is when an individual feels in control of their own life and have a say in what happens to them. Some people might need help with empowerment because of their age, circumstances or confidence e.g. elderly people, children, adult with learning disabilities. You can promote empowerment and independence by involving individuals, where possible, in making choices about their treatment.
Respect for others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can show respect for the individual by respecting their privacy, needs, beliefs and identity. Show respect by being patient when someone takes longer to perform simple tasks due to their age, disability or injury. Do not leave personal files around for others to see or discuss your patients' case with friends. Gain permission before entering a room, provide private place for personal conversations.
Maintaining confidentiality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a person's right by law to have information about them kept confidential. Care workers are not allowed to talk about one service user to another, or someone who is not involved in helping them get better. This involves not having those private conversations in public places where other can overhear. Paper and electronic files are to be kept confidential and only shared with care workers which are involved in the treatment of the patient.
Preserving dignity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserving the dignity of individuals to help them maintain self-worth, privacy and self-respect. You do this by involving the person in their own care; helping them go to the bathroom; giving the person time they need, checking what they would like to be called; closing door or curtain when they are changing; making sure their clothes are clean; dealing with embarrassing situations sensitively and professionally.
Effective communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In health and social care it is important to communicate effectively with service users in order to build trusting relationships. These can be lost if the care worker appears not to care or listen. Recognising different communication needs and trying to overcome them shows that care workers respect the individual e.g. when visually impaired providing a leaflet in braille; if can't speak English well, have a translator organised beforehand. Show you value the person through showing empathy, asking questions, not judging, smiling, using their name, giving appropriate eye contact, open body language, giving time to process.
Safeguarding and duty of care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and social care workers have a legal duty to protect service users from harm, neglect or abuse. They must recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse so they can protect people. Signs of abuse include low self-esteem, STDs, unexplained injuries or bruises, insomnia, change in appetite, change of personality, self-harming, fear of being alone etc. What to do: report the abuse, never promise to keep the abuse secret, make it clear that you will have to tell someone e.g. your supervisor or the police. <p>DUTY OF CARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care workers must work in ways that never put individuals at any risk or harms. They need to know their responsibilities, procedures, deliver care as the care plan states and always report and record any concerns about the service user even if they appear minor.
Promoting anti-discriminatory practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination can be obvious but sometimes it can be subtle and hidden, and The Equality Act 2010 makes it illegal to discriminate against people because of their e.g. age, gender, race, disability, religion, sexual orientation, marital status etc. You can promote anti-discriminatory practice by: having patience with someone who doesn't speak English well; communicating in a way that the person will understand; showing tolerance towards people who have different beliefs and values from you; challenging unkind behaviour.

What we are learning:

- E. Define the key words
- F. What are the care values and how can they be implemented?

E. Define the key words

Self-respect

Person centred approach

Empowerment

Confidentiality

Dignity

Safeguarding

Discrimination

Compassionate

Competence

Consequences

Review

Empathy

Insomnia

F.

What are the care values and how can they be implemented? Explain in detail.

Empowering and promoting independence



Respect for others



Maintaining confidentiality



Preserving dignity



Effective communication



Safeguarding and duty of care



Promoting anti-discriminatory practice



What we are learning:	
G.	How to apply care values in a compassionate way.
H.	Identifying own strengths and areas for improvement against the care values

G	How to apply care values in a compassionate way?
Show empathy and care by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being patient • Showing sensitivity • Understanding • Actively listening • Having a positive outlook • Being encouraging • Having genuine concern for other people.
Care workers can check themselves against the ' Six C's of Compassionate Care ' checklist to make sure they are applying care values with compassion.	
Care	Helps to improve an individual's health and wellbeing. Care should be tailored to each person's needs and circumstances
Compassion	Shows the care worker understands what the individual is experiencing. Being empathetic to their situation shows care and value to the individual
Competence	Shows that care workers can safeguard and protect individuals from harm
Communication	How to adapt to individuals and their circumstances to ensure important information is given and shared- keeping the individual at the heart of everything that is done
Courage	Protecting individuals by speaking up if you think something is wrong; being brave enough to own up if you have made a mistake.
Commitment	Carrying out your duties to care for others to the best of your ability.

H	Identifying own strengths and areas for improvement against the care values
Working together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All care works have the responsibility to uphold care values. If everyone works together, doing their 'bit', service users and colleagues alike will all be able to have positive experiences. • Put any feelings aside, some clients can show anger or aggressions towards you, continues to work in a way that respects each of the care values. <p>Staff training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training keeps everyone updated. Even if they also ready had care values training it is important to have it again and remind them of their importance.
Making mistakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone sometimes make mistakes. It is crucial that staff own up to mistakes that they have made, not matter how small. This is part of the duty of care to safeguard individuals, it demonstrates respect. • You need to be honest about your mistake, do not pretend it never happened and do not blame someone else. • You can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell your supervisor, admit it and apologise • Be honest and accurate about what happened, • Suggest ways to avoid it happening again • Earn back the trust of the person involved • Prove you can do the job • Do no be too hard on yourself; seek help and guidance from others.
Reviewing own applications of care values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way to improve skills is to look carefully at the areas you are good at, what you are able to do well and things that you find difficult. • Knowing your strengths will allow you to take on task with ease and make you feel confident that you are doing a good job. • Knowing your weaknesses and what needs improving will help you work on them and develop. It is important to be open with yourself and others in order to progress further and be better at your job. • Regularly review your strengths and weaknesses because they change overtime
Receiving feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of feedback is to let you know what you are doing well and the areas you need to improve. • This can be formal- like reports and following an observation at work and Informal- like chatting to colleagues at break time. • Both types encourage you to feel pleased with what you have done well and motivate you to improve in weaker areas, perhaps even provide a way forward. • Remember: when giving and receiving feedback, positives must be noted so that you know what you are doing well and continue to do so. Negatives are hard to uncomfortable to hear, but do not take them personally, you need them to get better at your job and feel more confident.
Using feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create yourself a SMART action plan to set yourself Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-related targets or goals to help plan for your improvements

What we are learning:	
G.	How to apply care values in a compassionate way.
H.	Identifying own strengths and areas for improvement against the care values

G	How to apply care values in a compassionate way?	
Show empathy and care by:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • • •
Care workers can check themselves against the ' Six C's of Compassionate Care ' checklist to make sure they are applying care values with compassion. EXPLAIN THEM:		
Care		
Compassion		
Competence		
Communication		
Courage		
Commitment		

H	Identifying own strengths and areas for improvement against the care values. EXPLAIN WHAT THEY ALL MEAN AND INVOLVE.	
Working together		
Making mistakes		
Reviewing own applications of care values		
Receiving feedback		
Using feedback		

Popular Music

Area of study 4 - Eduqas GCSE Music



Popular music includes:

- **POP**
- **ROCK**
- **RAP**
- **HIP HOP**
- **REGGAE**

Plus many other genres, e.g. soul, ska, heavy metal, R&B, country, rock'n'roll.

FUSION: when two different styles are mixed together. This can be two styles of popular music e.g. 'rap metal', or could combine a popular music genre with other styles, folk-rock, gospel, world music, classical to create a new and interesting sound. **Jazz fusion** (jazz and pop) is a popular genre.

Instruments

ELECTRIC GUITAR:

- **Lead guitar:** plays the melody/ solos/riffs
- **Rhythm guitar:** plays the chords/ accompaniment.

BASS GUITAR: plays the bass line.

DRUM KIT: provides the beat.

LEAD SINGER: the main vocalist.

BACKING VOCALS: singers who provide harmony.

Pop/rock groups may also include **acoustic** (not electric) instruments e.g. trumpet, trombone, saxophone and/or electronic keyboards/synthesizers.

Features and techniques found in popular music

Riff	A short, repeated pattern.
Hammer on	Finger brought sharply down onto the string.
Pitch bend	Altering (bending) the pitch slightly.
Power chords	A guitar chord using the root and 5 th note (no 3 rd).
Distortion	An effect which distorts the sound (creates a 'grungy' sound).
Slap bass	A percussive sound on the bass guitar made by bouncing the strings on the fret board.
Fill	A short, improvised drum solo.
Rim shot	Rim and head of drum hit at same time.
Belt	A bright, powerful vocal sound, high in the chest voice.
Falsetto	Male voice in a higher than usual range.
Syllabic	One note sung per syllable.
Melismatic	Each syllable sung to a number of different notes.
A cappella	Voices singing without instrumental accompaniment.

The structure of a pop/rock song may include:

INTRO: short opening section, usually instrumental.

VERSE: same music but different lyrics each time.

CHORUS: repeated with the same lyrics each time (refrain).

MIDDLE EIGHT: a link section, often eight bars, with different musical ideas.

BRIDGE: a link/transition between two sections.

OUTRO: an ending to finish the song (coda).

*You may also hear a pre-chorus, instrumental interlude or instrumental solo.

*Strophic songs, 32 bar songs (AABA) and 12 bar blues are also found in popular music.

A typical rock ballad in verse-chorus form could follow the pattern:

- Intro
- Verse 1
- Chorus
- Verse 2
- Chorus
- MiddleEight
- Chorus
- Outro

Technology

Amplified	Made louder (with an amplifier).
Synthesized	Sounds created electronically.
Panning	Moving the sound between left and right speakers.
Phasing	A delay effect.
Sample	A short section of music that is reused (e.g. looped, layered).
Reverb	An electronic echo effect.

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
Give the term used for a short, repeated pattern		Which instrument provides the main beat of a song	
Give the term used when one note is sung per syllable		Give the definition of Reverb	
Which feature creates an effect which distorts the sound (creates a 'gruny' sound).		Circle the genre that IS NOT a form of popular music.	Rock Pop Romantic Hip Hop
Give the definition of Backing Vocals		Which technique is used when each syllable is sung to a number of different notes?	Falsetto A cappella Melismatic
Circle the part of a song which is a link/transition between two sections	Chorus Outro Bridge Middle-Eight	List 4 instruments used in a pop/rock group	
Give is the term given when two genres of music are mixed together e.g. Rap Metal.		What role does a Rhythm Guitar have in a pop/rock group?	
Give the definition of Sample		Give the term used when a Male voice is in a higher than usual range	
Circle the correct term used when a short improvised drum solo is used	Rim shot Belt Hammer on Fill	Give the definition of Verse	

Interpreting Theatre – COMPONENT 3 – eduqas GCSE DRAMA SECTION B - 15 marks

Question Focus on Acting



Remember you are:

- evaluating and analysing a live theatre production
- spending about 25 minutes answering this section
- choosing one of the two options
- naming the performance, the company and the location.

Remember: The questions can vary and focus on the actor's use of **PHYSICAL SKILLS, VOCAL SKILLS, INTERACTION, INTERPRETATION OF CHARACTER.**

Important Things!

Remember: Please read the question carefully, use the bullet points to help you. Give your personal **OPINION** as a member of the audience.



PHYSICAL SKILLS:

You will need to specify how the actor interprets the character through his use of gestures, posture, walk, physical responses, facial expressions, position on the stage, special territories, stillness, use of space, set and personal equipment and props. To begin with, briefly mention the character, background, age, importance and social status because all of this is dependent on the actor's interpretation of the role he/she portrays. You can then specify and give examples of how the actor succeeded in physically conveying the character in a scene OR two scenes of the production in question (read the question carefully). You can give examples from the beginning, middle and end of the scene in order to organise the answer.

Remember to use plenty of terminology.



VOCAL SKILLS:

You will need to specify how the actor interprets the character through their use of tone and vocal tempo, perhaps accent, pitch, emphasis on words, use of pauses to create tension, pronunciation and constructiveness. Choose a specific scene or two, and discuss how the actor used the skills to create and enrich the role. You can refer to the character's background, age, status and motivation in this particular part. You can refer to the beginning, middle and end of a scene of your choice and elaborate on the skills associated with the voice.

Remember to use plenty of terminology.



INTERACTION SKILLS:

You will need to specify how the actor responds to the rest of the actors on stage, the distance and proximity between them and what was the significance of this. Was the actor moving deliberately to suggest a feeling or emotion? The actor may be using a series of facial gestures and responses, e.g. folded arms, eyes rolling, scrunched face, walking back and forth, pointing or back turned. Remember that the impact of this on the rest of the actors needs to be explained and how this succeeded in causing tension, a feeling or an emotion. What was the impact of this on the audience? Decide on specific examples from a scene or two scenes - once again, it depends on the question.



CHARACTER INTERPRETATION:

The character (or characters) in question will need to be discussed in terms of age, social class, intent and motivation, background and their relationship with the rest of the characters in the scene. Explain how the actor used the physical skills to interpret the role, then the vocal skills and interaction skills. Stick to the order of referring to the beginning, middle and end of a scene or scenes to organise your answer.

Remember to use the appropriate terms.

Interpreting Theatre – COMPONENT 3 –

Eduqas GCSE DRAMA

SECTION B - 15 marks

Question focus on design

Remember: Questions can vary and can focus on the following: LIGHT, SOUND, SET and PROPS, COSTUME, MAKE-UP and HAIR, ATMOSPHERE and MOOD, and USE OF SPACE.



COSTUMES MAKE-UP AND HAIR:

You will need to start by discussing the production style, e.g. Musical, Naturalistic or Symbolic Drama; then the period, venue and time. Choose the characters that are a good example of costume, make-up and hair design. You can discuss the costume's fabric, colours and style. The colour might symbolise the character's emotion or motivation and helps the interpretation. You can discuss the costume in detail from head to toe, giving your opinion on the effectiveness of design. Also discuss the costume's condition and quality and also how this lead the audience to judge or sympathise with the character.

Remember - The hair and make-up will need to be discussed and their effect explained, e.g. messy hair, white make-up, a lot of lipstick.



USE OF SPACE:

Explain what was the set's production style and also, was it essential to the shape of the stage? This will give an idea of the size of the space. The stage might be narrow and the set might be bare to give fair attention and a chance for the actors to use as much space as possible. If so, how were the locations created? Was there a change in atmosphere? Did a particular light suggest that? Were simple levels changed from one area of space to another? Was the space meant to be closed in order to create the theme of frustration and boredom? How did the actors make the most of the space they had? If the production was on a wide stage, there would be an opportunity to use several resources, sets, levels and rostra to create locations. Actors' locations could vary frequently and move to create an atmosphere of excitement and vitality. There may be many actors and a chorus coordinating and making effective use of the space in one scene of the production. Remember, when discussing space, you will need to refer to the equipment in the space and characters' locations.



MOOD AND ATMOSPHERE:

Many theatrical resources can create mood and atmosphere in a production. But whilst referring to the designer's role, you could discuss the lighting, sound, costumes and set designer's work. However, one of these may have made more of an impression on you than the others. So, choose the show carefully, and initially, discuss the drama's style and context, e.g. Musical, Theatre Show in Education, production of Shakespeare's work, perhaps. Try to describe a scene (or scenes) that was/were full of tension and built tension amongst the audience, e.g. slowly increasing sound, the light fading or changing colour, the actor adding a piece of costume or using props in a symbolic way. A series of images on screen or a film might add to the mood. Theatre designers have so many possibilities to create mood and atmosphere.



LIGHT:

You will need to start by discussing the style of the production, e.g. Musical, Naturalistic or Symbolic Play, then the type of set and stage shape. The designer will have selected the types of light in order to reinforce this style. Choose a particular scene or scenes (depending on the question), which will be effective examples of lighting. You can discuss the types of lamps used, e.g. wash, fresnel, beams, profile and strength; and also the angles and how the set and actors were lit. Discuss the colours and gels and how this created an atmosphere. Gobos, cyclorama, a video screen or specific images might have been used. Lighting from the back can cast shadows and create a more sinister mood. The lighting for your production may be more simple but effective for different reasons, e.g. to emphasize themes or symbolize emotion.



SOUND:

You will need to start by mentioning the style of the production and then discuss how the sound enriched the show. The designer may have chosen the sound to match the period, social background of the play or specific themes. However, the designer may want to create a more vague or suggestive sound. Once again, the sound will have to be discussed in one scene or scenes. Sound can be a piece of music that's already been recorded or live music. It may also be a recorded sound effect or a live sound effect, e.g. a gun firing on or off stage, sounds off stage. Explain how the sound created a mood and atmosphere in this piece and helped the production to flow smoothly, or created a blanket in the background. You will need to mention the sound levels and volume and its impact, e.g. sinister or peaceful sound, classical or contemporary music; appropriate instruments to create a mood e.g. saxophone.



SET AND PROPS:

Comment on the style of the production and the design of the set. You will need to mention the shape of the stage, the drama period and the general appearance of the set, e.g. naturalistic, minimalistic, symbolic, bare. You can also discuss where the audience is situated in relation to the show, e.g. theatre in the round, traverse or proscenium theatre. Then proceed to explain the type of set used and how effective that was, e.g. painted flats, the colours and patterns; they may have been covered by material. The mobile platforms and rostrum that created a specific shape and location on the stage floor. Different levels that represented the status of particular characters or areas in the plays, e.g. scaffolding, the use of stage furniture and equipment, curtains and gauze. Consider the back of the stage as well and what was used to cover the walls, and also the ceiling and floor. You can discuss the materials, e.g. metal, wood or plastics, and also the colours used.

PROPS - Don't forget to discuss the props in terms of their period, colour, quality and condition and how they created impact and reinforced the production.

Interpreting Theatre –
COMPONENT 3 –

Eduqas GCSE DRAMA

SECTION B - 15 marks

Question focus on design

Have a go at answering
these questions about the
live performance you
watched - Curious Incident



COSTUMES MAKE-UP AND HAIR:



USE OF SPACE:



MOOD AND ATMOSPHERE:



LIGHT:



SOUND:



SET AND PROPS:

Interpreting Theatre –
COMPONENT 3 –

Eduqas GCSE DRAMA

SECTION B - 15 marks

Question Focus on Acting

Remember: The questions can vary and focus on the actor's use of
**PHYSICAL SKILLS, VOCAL SKILLS,
INTERACTION, INTERPRETATION OF
CHARACTER.**



**PHYSICAL
SKILLS:**

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! Remember to use plenty of terminology.



**VOCAL
SKILLS:**

You will need to specify how the actor interprets the character through their use of tone and vocal tempo, perhaps accent, pitch, emphasis on words, use of pauses to create tension, pronunciation and constructiveness. Choose a specific scene or two, and discuss how the actor used the skills to create and enrich the role. You can refer to the character's background, age, status and motivation in this particular part. You can refer to the beginning, middle and end of a scene of your choice and elaborate on the skills associated with the voice.

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**INTERACTION
SKILLS:**

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**CHARACTER
INTERPRETATION:**

The character (or characters) in question will need to be discussed in terms of age, social class, intent and motivation, background and their relationship with the rest of the characters in the scene. Explain how the actor used the physical skills to interpret the role, then the vocal skills and interaction skills. Stick to the order of referring to the beginning, middle and end of a scene or scenes to organise your answer.

! Remember to use the appropriate terms.

Interpreting Theatre –
COMPONENT 3 –

Eduqas GCSE DRAMA

SECTION B - 15 marks

Question Focus on Acting

Have a go at answering these
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**PHYSICAL
SKILLS:**



**VOCAL
SKILLS:**



**INTERACTION
SKILLS:**



**CHARACTER
INTERPRETATION:**

! Remember to use plenty of
terminology.