



Southmoor Academy

### cinema

- 25c tickets
- more leisure
- 1930 - 100mil go to
- 1910: 8000 cinemas,
- first talkie - Jazz
- Hollywood starts
- Star - Valent
- Mary Pickford

Trigonometry

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

To find a side  
To find an angle  
A side  
angle

DESPERANDUM

# 2019

# REVISION TOPICS

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Title of course: AQA GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## **Analysing fiction:**

- Setting
- Themes
- Characterisation and narrative voice
- Language and structure
- Annotating text
- Responding to a fiction text

## **Analysing non-fiction:**

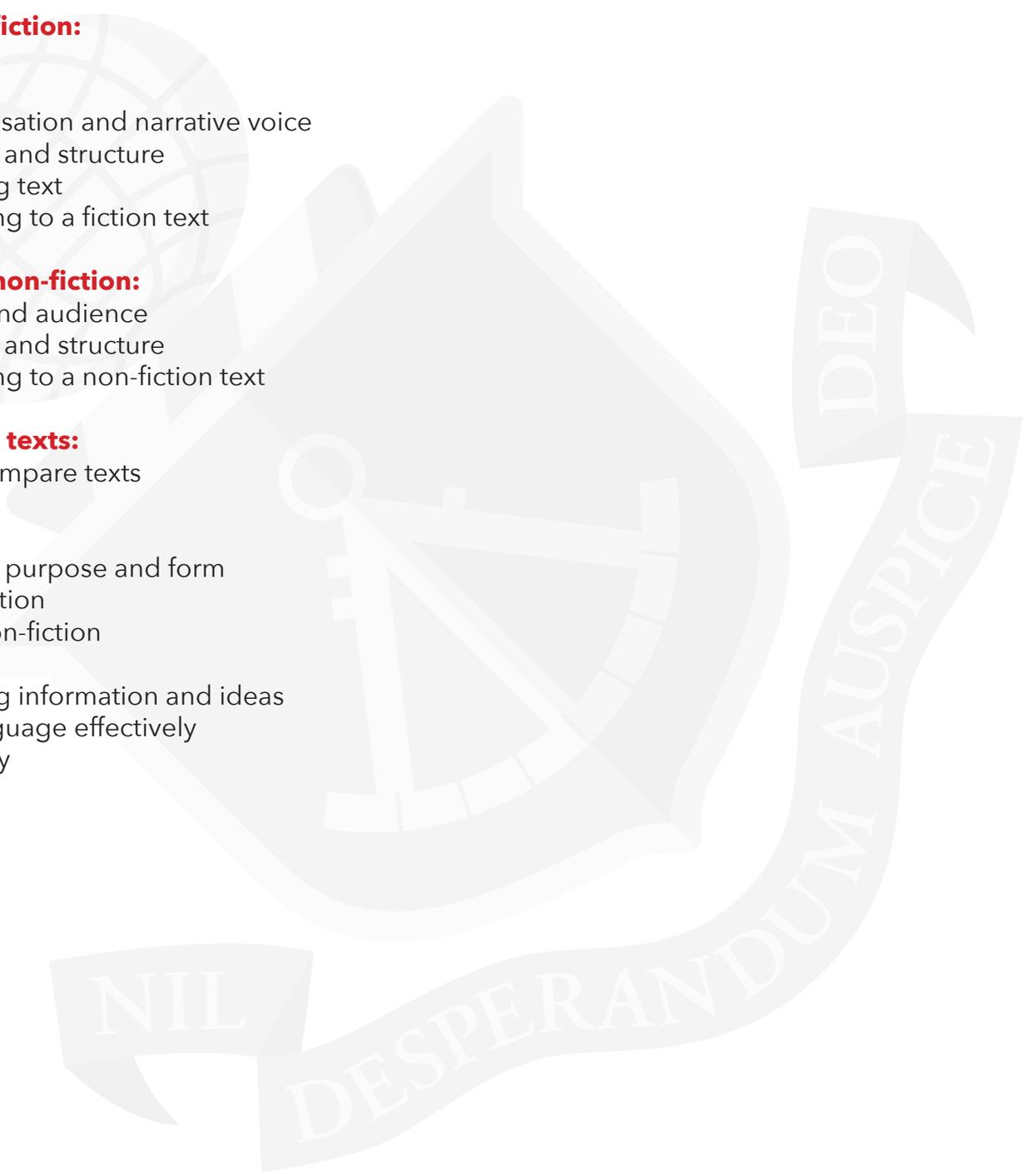
- Purpose and audience
- Language and structure
- Responding to a non-fiction text

## **Comparing texts:**

- How to compare texts

## **Writing:**

- Audience, purpose and form
- Writing fiction
- Writing non-fiction
- Planning
- Organising information and ideas
- Using language effectively
- Vocabulary



# ENGLISH LITERATURE

Title of course: AQA GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE

Knowledge of the following texts:

## ***J. B Priestley's 'An Inspector Calls'***

Understanding of:

- The plot
- Edwardian life
- Characters - Arthur and Sybil Birling, Sheila, Eric, Gerald and the Inspector
- Themes- - social class and social responsibility, age and gender
- Structure - how the plot is ordered and why
- Methods - devices, metaphorical language and symbolism

## ***YEAR 10 - Dickens' 'A Christmas Carol'***

Understanding of:

- The plot
- Victorian life
- Characters -Scrooge, Fred, the Cratchits and Tiny Tim, the ghosts and minor characters
- Themes- - social responsibility, the importance of family, social injustice, Christmas and Redemption
- Structure - how the plot is ordered and why
- Methods - devices, metaphorical language and symbolism

## ***YEAR 11 - Conan Doyle's 'The Sign of Four'***

Understanding of:

- The plot
- Victorian life
- Characters - Sherlock Holmes, Dr Watson, Mary Morstan, Jonathan Small, Tonga (also other minor characters)
- Themes - Victorian Fear, Evil and Justice, Empire and Imperialism.
- Structure - how the plot is ordered and why
- Methods - devices, metaphorical language and symbolism

## ***Power and Conflict (Poetry)***

Understanding of:

15 poems from the AQA Anthology from the 'Power and Conflict' cluster (the poems' ideas and messages, form and structure and use of language techniques. Two poems are compared.

## ***Unseen poetry***

This response to two unseen poems gives students the opportunity to demonstrate and use the skills they have learned throughout the course.

# MATHS (FOUNDATION SKILLS LIST)

ALL PUPILS NEED TO UNDERSTAND  
FOUNDATION CONTENT

Title of course: AQA GCSE MATHEMATICS

## Topics

### Numbers

Topics	Clip Number (Refer to HegartyMaths online)
Ordering positive integers	13, 14
Ordering negative integers	37
Ordering decimals	45, 46
Ordering fractions	60
Addition and subtraction of positive integers	18, 19, 20
Multiplication and division of positive integers	21, 22, 23, 144, 145
Addition and subtraction of negative integers	38, 39, 40, 41
Multiplication and division of negative numbers	42, 43
Addition and subtraction of decimals	47
Multiplication and division of decimals	48, 49, 50, 51, 135, 136
Addition and subtraction of fractions	65, 66
Multiplication and division of fractions	67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72
Place value: multiplying and dividing by 10	15, 16
Order of operations	24, 44, 120, 150
Prime numbers, prime factorisation	28, 29, 30
Factors, multiples, HCF and LCM	27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Powers and roots	99, 100, 101
Using standard form	121, 122, 123, 124
Calculating with standard form	125, 126, 127, 128
Converting decimals to/from fractions	52, 73, 74, 149
Converting percentages to/from fractions	75, 76, 82, 149
Converting percentages to/from decimals	55, 83
Simplifying fractions	59, 61
Mixed numbers and improper fractions	63, 64
Fractions of amounts	62, 77
Increasing/decreasing by fractions	78, 79
Fraction problems	80
Percentages of amounts	84, 85, 86, 87
Percentage increase/decrease	88, 89, 90
Percentage change	97
Reverse percentages	96
Simple interest	93
Percentage problems	98
Rounding	17, 56, 134
Rounding to significant figures	130
Estimating answers	129, 131, 132, 133
Working with money	747, 748, 749, 750, 751
Money problems	752, 753, 754
Financial statements	757
Income and rates of pay	755, 756
Profit and loss	759, 760, 761, 762
Best buys	763, 764, 765, 766, 767

# MATHS (FOUNDATION SKILLS LIST)

ALL PUPILS NEED TO UNDERSTAND  
FOUNDATION CONTENT

## Topics

## Clip Number (Refer to HegartyMaths online)

### Algebra

Algebraic expressions	151, 152, 153
Collecting like terms	156, 157
Multiplying and dividing algebra	158, 159
Substitution	155, 780, 781
Algebra terminology	154
Expanding brackets	160, 161
Factorising expressions	167, 168, 169, 170, 171
Index laws	173, 174
Changing the subject	280, 281, 282, 283, 284
Coordinates	199
Midpoints	200
Plotting straight line graphs	205, 206, 207
Gradient	201, 202
Distance-time graphs	874, 875
Sketch quadratic graphs	251, 257
Linear equations	176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 188, 189
Linear equations on graphs	217
Quadratic expressions	222
Linear sequences	196, 197, 198
Other sequences	261

### Ratio & Proportion

Scale diagrams	864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869
Simplifying ratios	328, 329, 331
Dividing in a ratio	332, 333, 334
Fractions and ratio	330
Direct proportion	339, 340, 341, 343
Inverse proportion	342, 346
Proportion graphs	348
Recipes	739, 740, 741, 742

### Statistics

Collecting data, frequency tables	401, 402, 403
Two-way tables	422, 423, 424
Bar charts	425
Pictograms	426
Pie charts	427, 428, 429
Stem and leaf diagrams	430, 431, 432, 433
Mode	404, 415
Mean	405, 406, 407, 408, 417
Median	409, 416
Range	410, 414
Choosing averages	413
Averages problems	419, 420
Scatter graphs	453, 454

# MATHS (FOUNDATION SKILLS LIST)

ALL PUPILS NEED TO UNDERSTAND  
FOUNDATION CONTENT

## Topics

### Probability

Probability scale  
Probability of single events  
Experimental probability  
Multiple event probability  
Listing elements in a set  
Venn diagrams  
Probability from Venn diagrams  
Frequency trees  
Listing systematically

### Geometry & Measures

Geometric notation  
Points and lines  
Properties of 2D shapes  
Angle on a line  
Complementary angles  
Angles around a point  
Angles on parallel lines  
Angles in a triangle  
Angles in polygons  
Translations  
Reflections  
Enlargements  
Rotations  
Describing transformations  
Congruence  
Properties of 3D shapes  
Nets of 3D shapes  
Metric units  
Units of measure: Length  
Units of measure: Mass  
Units of measure: Volume/capacity  
Units of measure: Time  
Units of measure: Area  
Imperial units  
Currency conversion  
Conversion graphs  
Compound units: Speed  
Angles: Recognising and Estimating  
Angles: Measuring and Drawing  
Bearings  
Calculating perimeter  
Calculating area  
Circles  
Circumference  
Circle area  
Surface area  
Volume of cuboids  
Volume of prisms and cylinders  
Similar shapes

## Clip Number (Refer to HegartyMaths online)

349, 350  
351, 352, 353, 354  
355, 356  
358, 359, 360  
370, 371  
372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380  
383, 384  
368, 369  
670  
456  
821  
822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828  
477, 478  
815  
812, 813, 814, 479, 480  
481, 482, 483  
484, 485, 486, 487  
560, 561, 562, 563, 564  
637, 638  
639, 640, 641  
642, 643  
648, 649  
650, 651, 652, 653, 654  
680, 681  
829, 830, 831, 832  
833, 834, 835, 836  
691  
692, 693, 694  
695, 696, 697  
698, 699, 702, 703, 704  
709, 710, 711  
700, 701  
705, 706  
707, 708  
712, 713  
716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 724  
455, 457  
458, 459, 460, 461  
492, 493, 494, 495  
549, 550, 551, 552  
554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559  
592  
534, 535, 536  
539, 540, 541

# MATHS (CROSSOVER SKILLS LIST)

ALL PUPILS NEED TO UNDERSTAND  
CROSSOVER CONTENT

Topics Number	Clip Number (Refer to HegartyMaths online)
Calculating with roots and indices	102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107
Repeated percentage change	91, 92
Compound interest and depreciation	94, 95
Error intervals	774, 775, 776
Financial statements	758
Best buys	768, 769, 771, 772
<b>Algebra</b>	
Substitution	782, 783, 278
Manipulating algebraic expressions	175
Changing the subject	285, 286, 287
Identities	154
Expanding double brackets	162, 163, 164, 165
Factorising quadratic expressions: $x^2+bx+c$	221, 223, 224
Gradient	203, 204
Equation of a straight line	208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213
Equation of a straight line: Parallel lines	214
Distance-time and speed-time graphs	876, 877, 878, 879, 880
Speed-time graphs	880
Sketch graphs	898, 899, 900, 901, 902
Tariff graphs	897
Quadratic graphs	252, 253, 254, 255
Cubic graphs	298, 299
Reciprocal graphs	300, 301
Linear equations in one variable	184, 185, 186
Quadratic equations	230, 234
Simultaneous equations	190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195
Simultaneous equations on graphs	218, 219, 220
Representing linear inequalities	265, 266, 267, 268
Solving linear inequalities	269, 270, 271, 272
Writing algebraic expressions and equations	151, 152, 153, 155, 188
Fibonacci sequences	263
Geometric sequences	264
Quadratic sequences	247
<b>Ratio &amp; Proportion</b>	
Ratio problems	335, 336, 337, 338
Scale drawings	870, 871
Direct proportion	344, 345
Inverse proportion	347
Proportion graphs	348

# MATHS (CROSSOVER SKILLS LIST)

ALL PUPILS NEED TO UNDERSTAND  
CROSSOVER CONTENT

## Topics

### Geometry and measures

Angle problems	488, 489, 490, 491
Angles in polygons	565
Constructions	660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669
Loci	674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679
Congruence criteria	682, 683
Enlargements	644, 645
Plans and elevations of 3D shapes	837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844
Conversion problems	714, 715
Compound units: Speed	721, 722, 723
Compound units: Density	725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 731
Compound units: Pressure	734, 735, 736, 737
Other compound units	738
Bearings	496
Circumference	537, 538
Circle area	542, 543
Surface area	587, 588, 589, 590, 591
Volume	576, 577, 579, 580, 581, 582
Arc length	544, 545
Sector area	546, 547
Pythagoras' theorem	497, 498, 499, 501, 502
Trigonometry	508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515
Similar shapes	612, 613, 614
Vectors	622, 623, 624, 625, 626

### Probability

Experimental probability	357
Independent events and probability trees	361, 362, 363

### Statistics

Types of data	392, 393
Sampling	394, 395, 396, 397, 398
Surveys	399, 400
Time series	450, 451, 452
Scatter graphs	453, 454

# MATHS (HIGHER SKILLS LIST)

(HIGHER PUPILS ONLY)

Topics Number	Clip Number (Refer to HegartyMaths online)
Calculating with roots and fractional indices	108, 109, 110
Converting recurring decimals to fractions	53, 54
Surds: Definition and estimating	111, 112
Surds: Simplifying, multiplying and dividing	113, 114, 115
Surds: Expanding brackets	116, 117
Surds: Rationalising the denominator	118, 119
Upper and lower bounds	137, 138, 139
Error intervals	777
Best buys	770
<b>Algebra</b>	
Substitution	784, 785, 786, 787
Substitution: Equations of motion	788, 789
Substitution: Important formulae	279
Expanding triple brackets	166
Expressions with algebraic fractions	172
Linear equations with algebraic fractions	187
Factorising quadratic expressions: $ax^2+bx+c$	225, 226, 227, 228
Quadratic expressions: Algebraic fractions	229
Quadratic expressions: Completing the square	235, 236, 237
Quadratic equations: Factorising	231, 232, 233
Quadratic equations: Quadratic formula	241, 242
Quadratic equations: Completing the square	238, 239
Quadratic equations: Algebraic fractions	244
Quadratic equations in context	245
Simultaneous equations: Quadratic/linear	246
Manipulating powers	790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795
Exponential equations	796, 797, 798, 799
Equation of a straight line: Perpendicular lines	215, 216
Quadratic graphs: Turning points and discriminant	256, 243, 258
Simultaneous equations on graphs: Quadratic/ linear	259, 260
Exponential graphs	302, 800, 801, 802, 803
Exponential growth problems	804, 805, 806, 807
Exponential decay problems	808, 809, 810, 811
Trigonometric graphs	303, 304, 305, 306
Graph transformations	307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313

# MATHS (HIGHER SKILLS LIST)

(HIGHER PUPILS ONLY)

## Topics

### Algebra (Continued)

	Clip Number (Refer to HegartyMaths online)
Speed-time graphs	881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886
Rate of change graphs	894, 895, 896
Estimating gradient from a curve	887, 888, 889, 890
Estimating area under a curve	891, 892, 893
Equation of a circle	778, 779, 314, 315, 316, 317
Circles and straight lines	318, 319, 320
Linear inequalities as graph regions	273, 274, 275, 276
Quadratic inequalities	277
Function notation	288, 289
Domain and range of functions	290, 291, 292
Composite functions	293, 294
Inverse functions	295, 296
Functions: Problem solving	297
Other sequences: Recurrence relations	262
Quadratic sequences	247, 248, 249, 250
Trial and improvement*	321
Iteration and numerical methods	322, 323
Proof and counter-examples	324
Direct algebraic proof	325, 326, 327
<b>Ratio, Proportion &amp; Rates of Change</b>	
Algebraic direct proportion	344, 345
Algebraic inverse proportion	347
<b>Probability</b>	
Product rule for counting	671, 672, 673
Conditional probability	364, 365, 366, 367, 389, 390
Probability from Venn diagrams	385, 386, 387, 388, 391
<b>Statistics</b>	
Quartiles and interquartile range	411, 412
Mean from grouped frequency tables	418
Averages problems	421
Cumulative frequency diagrams	437, 438, 439
Box plots	434, 435, 436, 440
Frequency polygons	441
Histograms	442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449
Capture-recapture	872, 873

# MATHS (HIGHER SKILLS LIST)

(HIGHER PUPILS ONLY)

## Topics

### Geometry & Measures

Topics	Clip Number (Refer to HegartyMaths online)
Congruence proofs	684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690
Enlargements	646, 647
Invariance	655
Describe combined transformations	656, 657
Circle theorems: Angles inside a circle	593, 594, 595, 596, 597
Circle theorems: Tangents and chords	598, 599, 600, 601
Circle theorems multi-step	603, 604, 605, 606
Prove circle theorems	816, 817, 818, 819, 820
Compound units: Density problem solving	730, 732, 733
Volume of frustums	578
Volume: Problem solving	583
Similar Shapes: Area	615, 616, 617
Similar Shapes: Volume	618, 619, 620, 621
Pythagoras' Theorem: Problem solving	503, 504
Right-angled trigonometry: Non-calculator	306, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853
Right-angled trigonometry: Problem solving	513, 514
3D Pythagoras	505, 506, 507
3D trigonometry	854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863
Sine rule for area	517, 518, 519
Sine rule	521, 522, 523, 524, 525
Cosine rule	527, 528, 529, 530
Non-right-angled trigonometry: Problem solving	532, 533
Bearings: Sine and cosine rule	531
Vectors: Magnitude	627
Vectors: Geometry problems	628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636

# SCIENCE - BIOLOGY COMBINED

## **Paper 1**

### **Cell biology**

- Animal and plant cells
- Microscopy
- Cell specialisation
- Cell differentiation
- Stem cells
- Chromosomes
- Mitosis and the cell cycle
- Diffusion
- Osmosis
- Active transport

### **Organisation**

- Principles of organisation
- The human digestive system
- Properties of enzymes
- Human digestive enzymes
- The heart and blood vessels
- Structure and function of arteries, veins and capillaries
- Coronary heart disease
- Blood
- Plant organs and plant tissues

### **Infection and response**

- Communicable diseases
- Viral, bacterial and fungal diseases in humans and plants
- Protist diseases - malaria
- Human defence systems
- Vaccination
- Antibiotics
- Painkillers
- Discovery and development of drugs
- Health issues and effect of lifestyle on non-communicable diseases
- Cancers (malignant tumours) result from uncontrolled cell division

### **Bioenergetics**

- Photosynthetic reaction
- Rate of photosynthesis/limiting factors
- Use of glucose
- Aerobic respiration
- Anaerobic respiration
- Response to exercise
- Metabolism

# SCIENCE - BIOLOGY COMBINED

## **Paper 2**

### ***Homeostasis and response***

- Homeostasis - regulation of internal conditions for enzyme action and cell function
- Structure and function of the nervous system
- Reflex actions
- Human endocrine system/hormonal control
- Control of blood glucose concentration/ HT: Glucagon
- Hormones in human reproduction
- Contraception/ HT: The use of hormones to treat infertility.
- HT: Negative feedback.

### ***Inheritance, variation and evolution***

- Sexual and asexual reproduction
- Meiosis
- Sex determination
- DNA and the genome
- Genetic inheritance and Inherited disorders
- Genetic engineering
- Variation: differences in the characteristics of individuals
- Selective breeding
- Evolution/evidence for evolution - fossils and resistant bacteria
- Extinction
- Classification

### ***Ecology***

- Communities
- Biotic factors and Abiotic factors
- Distribution of organisms
- Adaptations
- Levels of organisation - feeding relationships
- How materials are cycled, including water and carbon
- Biodiversity
- Waste management/population growth/pollution
- Land use and deforestation
- Global warming
- Maintaining biodiversity

# SCIENCE – BIOLOGY TRIPLE

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- Growing pathogens/preventing bacterial growth
- Protist diseases - malaria
- Human defence systems
- Plant pathogens and mineral deficiencies
- Vaccination
- Antibiotics
- Painkillers
- Discovery and development of drugs
- Monoclonal antibodies
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- Anaerobic respiration
- Response to exercise
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# SCIENCE – BIOLOGY TRIPLE

## **Paper 2**

### ***Homeostasis and response***

- Homeostasis - regulation of internal conditions for enzyme action and cell function
- Structure and function of the nervous system
- Reflex actions
- The brain
- The eye
- Human endocrine system/hormonal control
- Control of blood glucose concentration/ HT: Glucagon
- Hormones in human reproduction
- Contraception/ HT: The use of hormones to treat infertility.
- HT: Negative feedback.
- Plant hormones and their uses

### ***Inheritance, variation and evolution***

- Sexual and asexual reproduction
- Meiosis
- Sex determination
- Reproduction in fungi, plants and malaria parasites
- DNA and the genome
- DNA structure/protein synthesis
- Gene expression and mutation
- Genetic inheritance and Inherited disorders
- Genetic engineering
- Variation: differences in the characteristics of individuals
- Selective breeding
- History of genetics - Mendel
- Evolution/evidence for evolution - fossils and resistant bacteria
- Theories of evolution - Darwin and Lamarck
- Speciation
- Extinction
- Classification

### ***Ecology***

- Communities
- Biotic factors and Abiotic factors
- Distribution of organisms
- Adaptations
- Levels of organisation - feeding relationships
- How materials are cycled, including water and carbon
- Rates of decomposition
- Biodiversity
- Waste management/population growth/ pollution
- Land use and deforestation
- Global warming
- Environmental changes
- Maintaining biodiversity
- Trophic levels and biomass
- Factors affecting food security
- Making food production efficient/ sustainable food production

# SCIENCE – CHEMISTRY COMBINED

## **Paper 1**

### **Atomic structure and the Periodic Table**

- Atoms, elements and compounds
- Chemical equations
- Separating mixtures
- History of the atom
- Ions, atoms and isotopes / Electronic structures
- Development of the periodic Table/ Group 0, 1, 7

### **Bonding, Structure and Properties of Matter**

- States of matter
- Ionic compounds and their properties
- Covalent compounds
- (Small molecules AND giant covalent)
- Metals -bonding and properties
- Graphene, fullerene, alloys

### **Quantitative Chemistry**

- Relative formula mass
- Conservation of mass
- (Higher tier) Amount of substance/balancing equations/limiting reactants
- Concentration of solutions

### **Chemical Changes**

- Reactivity of metal
- Oxidation and reduction
- Reactivity series, displacement reactions, extraction of metals
- (Higher tier) Losing/gaining electrons
- pH scale and salts
- Soluble salts from bases.
- (Higher tier) Strong and weak acids

### **Electrolysis**

- Oxidation and reduction
- Extraction of metals, electrolysis of aqueous solution

### **Energy changes**

- Exothermic and endothermic/ energy level diagrams
- Measuring energy changes
- (Higher Tier) Energy calculations

# SCIENCE – CHEMISTRY COMBINED

## **Paper 2**

### ***The rate of chemical reactions***

- Collision theory /calculating rate
- Reversible reactions
- (Higher Tier) Changing reaction conditions

### ***Organic chemistry***

- Alkanes /crude oil /fractional distillation/ combustion
- Cracking /test for saturation

### ***Chemical Analysis***

- Pure substances/formulations/chromatography/gas tests.

### ***The Atmosphere***

- Earth's atmosphere past and present/decrease in CO<sub>2</sub>
- Greenhouse gases/climate change/human impact/carbon footprint

### ***Resources***

- Sustainable development/ drinking water / waste water.
- LCA / reduce, reuse, recycle
- (Higher Tier) Alternative methods of extracting metals.



# SCIENCE - CHEMISTRY TRIPLE

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### **Bonding, Structure and Properties of Matter**

- States of matter
- Ionic compounds and their properties /Covalent compounds /Small molecules AND giant covalent
- Metals -bonding and properties
- Graphene, fullerene, alloys, nanoparticles

### **Quantitative Chemistry**

- Relative formula mass
- Conservation of mass
- (Higher tier) Amount of substance/balancing equations/limiting reactants
- Concentration of solutions/ moles of gas.
- Titration calculation
- Yield /% yield/atom economy/ ethanol production
- (Higher Tier) Comparing production methods

### **Chemical Changes**

- Reactivity of metal / Oxidation and reduction
- Reactivity series, displacement reactions, extraction of metals
- (Higher Tier) Losing/gaining electrons
- pH scale and salts / Soluble salts from bases.
- (Higher Tier) Strong and weak acids

### **Electrolysis**

- Oxidation and reduction
- Extraction of metals, electrolysis of aqueous solution

### **Energy changes**

- Exothermic and endothermic/ energy level diagrams
- Measuring energy changes
- (Higher Tier) Energy calculations
- Cells and batteries/ Fuel cells

# SCIENCE - CHEMISTRY TRIPLE

## **Paper 2**

### ***The rate of chemical reactions***

- Collision theory /calculating rate
- Reversible reactions
- (Higher Tier) Changing reaction conditions

### ***Organic chemistry***

- Alkanes /crude oil /fractional distillation/ combustion
- Cracking /test for saturation
- Alkenes
- Alcohols/carboxylic acid / esters.
- DNA, starch, cellulose
- (Higher Tier) Amino acids
- Addition polymerisation/ properties/ thermosetting and thermos-softening
- (Higher Tier) condensation polymerisation

### ***Chemical Analysis***

- Pure substances/formulations/chromatography/gas tests/instrumental analysis
- Identifying substances / flame test/ metal and non-metal ions
- Carbonates /halides/sulphates

### ***The Atmosphere***

- Earth's atmosphere past and present/decrease in CO<sub>2</sub>
- Greenhouse gases/climate change/human impact/carbon footprint

### ***Resources***

- Sustainable development/ drinking water / waste water.
- LCA / reduce, reuse, recycle.
- (Higher Tier) Alternative methods of extracting metals.
- Preventing corrosion /glass/ ceramic/ composites.
- The Haber process
- (Higher Tier) Choosing conditions
- NPK fertilisers

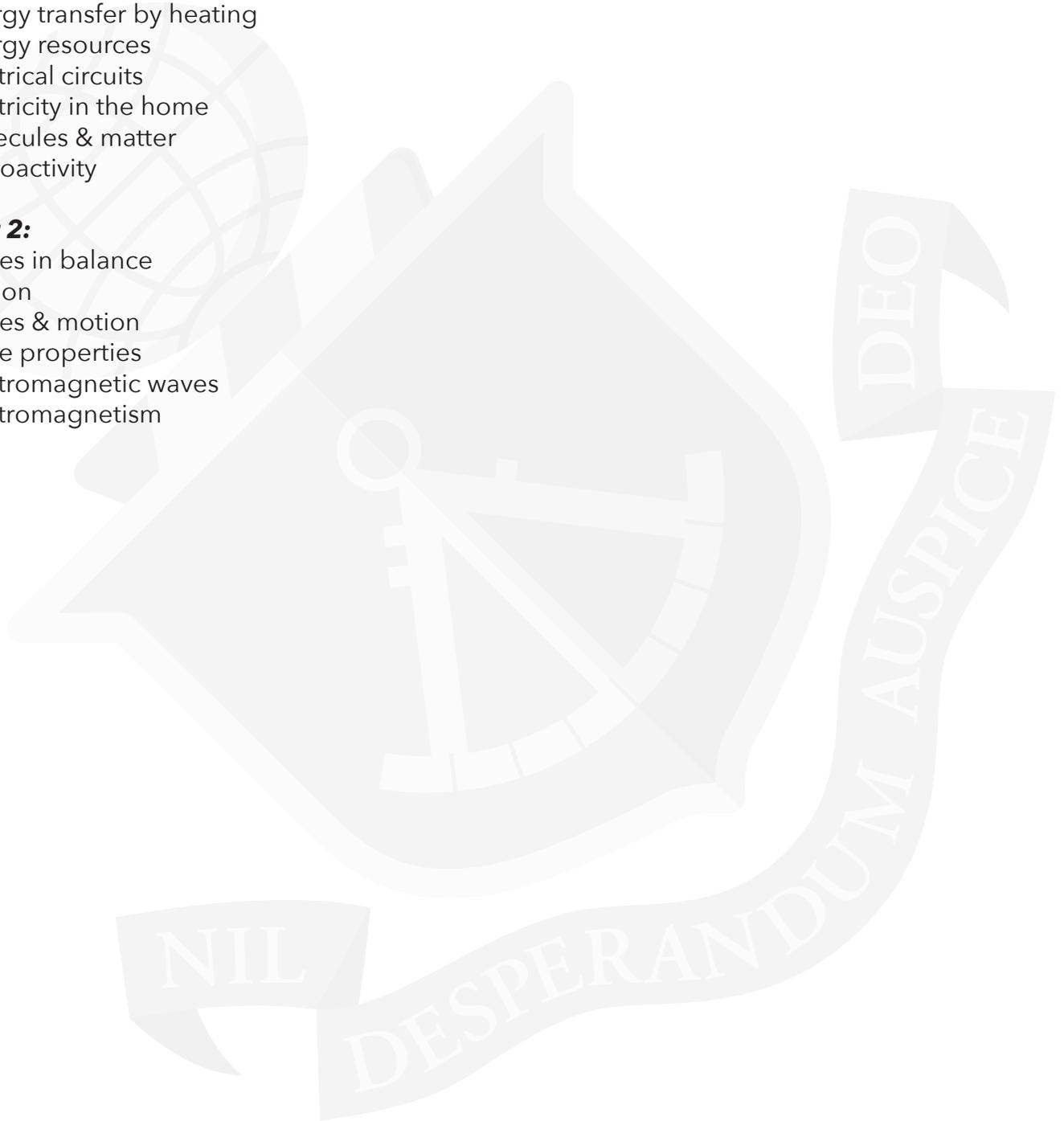
# SCIENCE - COMBINED PHYSICS

## **Paper 1:**

- Conservation & dissipation of energy
- Energy transfer by heating
- Energy resources
- Electrical circuits
- Electricity in the home
- Molecules & matter
- Radioactivity

## **Paper 2:**

- Forces in balance
- Motion
- Forces & motion
- Wave properties
- Electromagnetic waves
- Electromagnetism



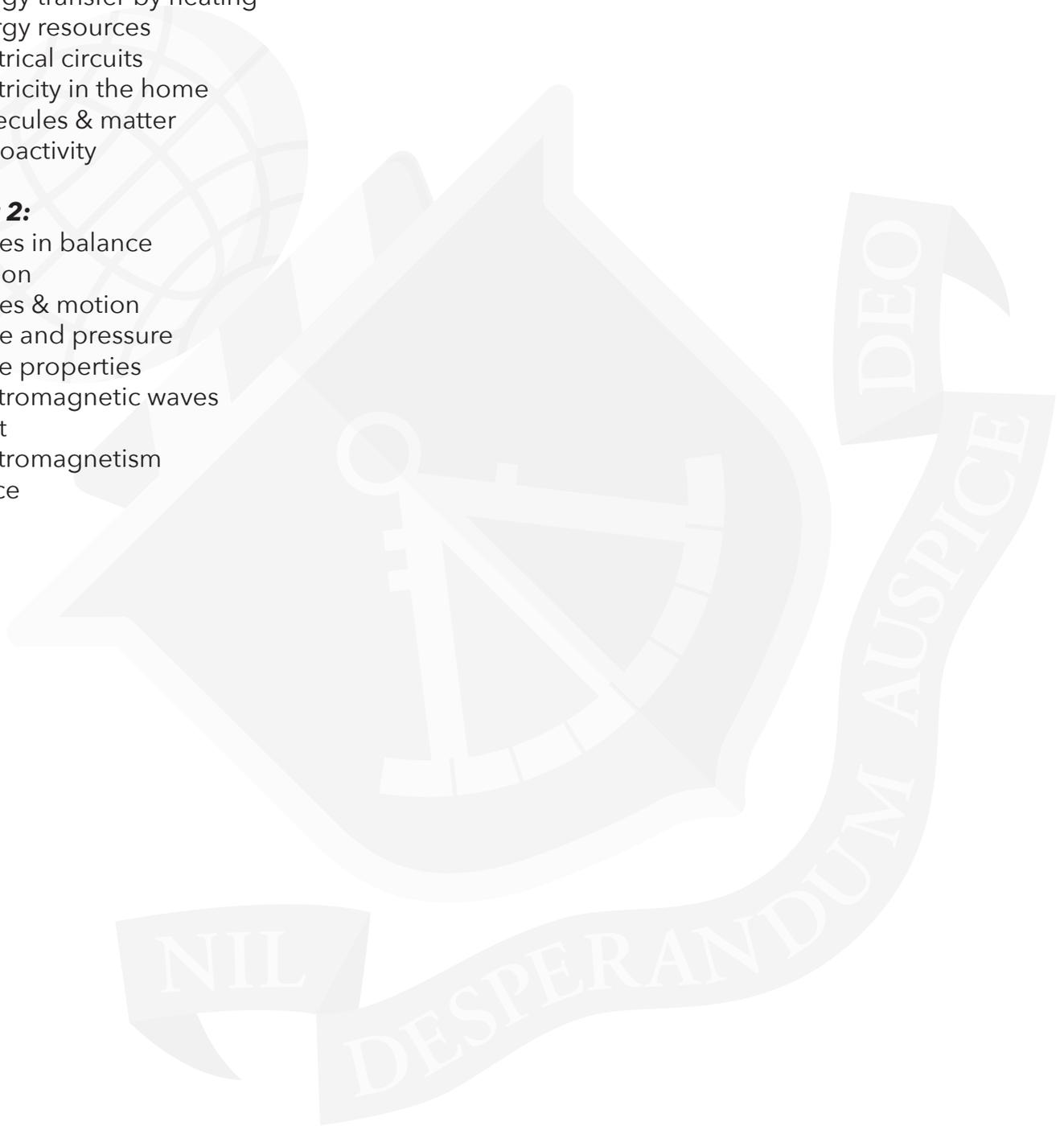
# SCIENCE - PHYSICS TRIPLE

## **Paper 1:**

- Conservation & dissipation of energy
- Energy transfer by heating
- Energy resources
- Electrical circuits
- Electricity in the home
- Molecules & matter
- Radioactivity

## **Paper 2:**

- Forces in balance
- Motion
- Forces & motion
- Force and pressure
- Wave properties
- Electromagnetic waves
- Light
- Electromagnetism
- Space



# COMPUTER SCIENCE

Title of course: OCR GCSE Computer Science

## **Paper 1 - Computer Systems**

Systems Architecture

Memory

Storage

Wired and Wireless Networks

Network Topologies, Protocols and Layers

System Security

Systems Software

Ethical, Legal, Cultural and Environmental Concerns

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## **Paper 2 - Computational Thinking, Algorithms and Programming**

Algorithms, Pseudocode and Flowcharts

Sorting and Searching Algorithms

Programming Techniques

Producing Robust Programs

Logic Gates

Boolean Logic

Translators and Facilities of Languages

Number Systems - Denary, Binary and Hexadecimal

Character Sets

Binary Representation of Images

Binary representation of Sound

Compression

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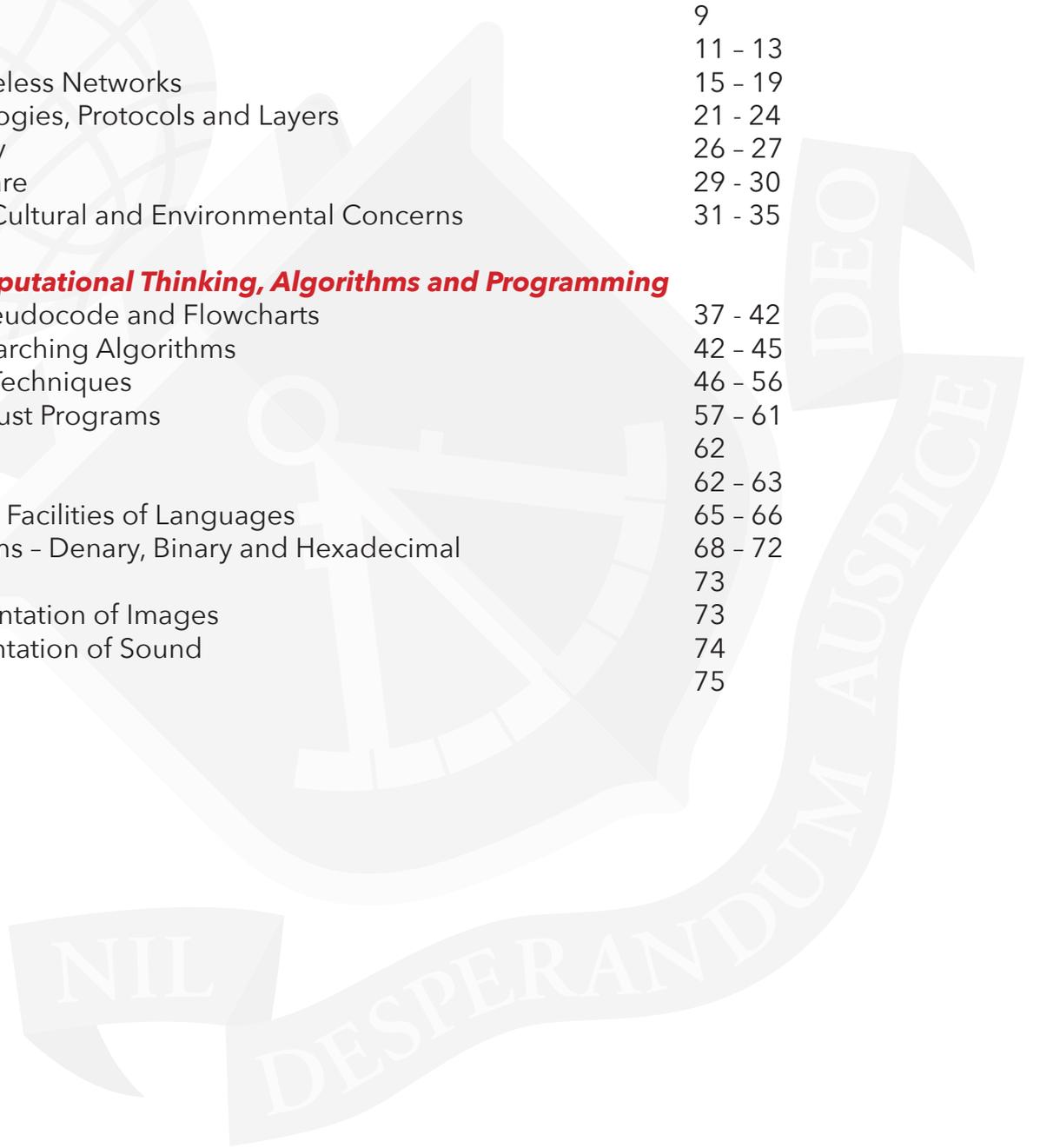
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# ENTERPRISE & MARKETING

## ***Enterprise & Marketing Concepts***

### ***Learning outcome 1: Understand how to target a market***

- 1.1 The need for customer segmentation
- 1.2 The types of market segmentation
- 1.3 The benefits of market segmentation
- 1.4 The purpose of market research
- 1.5 Primary (field) market research methods (physical or digital) and their benefits
- 1.6 Secondary (desk) market research sources and their benefits
- 1.7 The types of customer feedback techniques available to business start ups

### ***Learning outcome 2: Understand what makes a product or service financially viable***

- 2.1 Cost of producing the product or service
- 2.2 Revenue generated by sales of the product or service
- 2.3 Use of break-even as an aid to decision making
- 2.4 Profit level

### ***Learning outcome 3: Understand product development***

- 3.1 The product life cycle
- 3.2 Extension strategies for products in the product life cycle and the appropriateness of each
- 3.3 How to create product differentiation
- 3.4 The impact of external factors on product development

### ***Learning outcome 4: Understand how to attract and retain customers***

- 4.1 Factors to consider when pricing a product to attract and retain customers
- 4.2 Types of pricing strategies and the appropriateness of each
- 4.3 Types of advertising methods used to attract and retain customers and the appropriateness of each
- 4.4 Sales promotion techniques used to attract and retain customers and the appropriateness of each
- 4.5 How customer service is used to attract and retain customers

### ***Learning outcome 5: Understand factors for consideration when starting up a business***

- 5.1 Appropriate forms of ownership for business start-ups
- 5.2 Source(s) of capital for business start-ups
- 5.3 The importance of a business plan

### ***Learning outcome 6: Understand different functional activities needed to support a business start-up***

- 6.1 The purpose of each of the main functional activities that may be needed in a new business
- 6.2 The main activities of each functional area

# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

## Paper 1

### **Christianity Beliefs and teachings**

Key beliefs

#### **The nature of God:**

God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering the oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3).

Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell.

Jesus Christ and salvation

#### **Beliefs and teachings about:**

The incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God

The crucifixion, resurrection and ascension

Sin, including original sin

The means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit

The role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.

Key Practices

Worship and festivals

Different forms of worship and their significance:

liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible

private worship.

Prayer and its significance, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer.

#### **The role and meaning of the sacraments:**

The meaning of sacrament

The sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism

The sacrament of Holy Communion/Eucharist and its significance for Christians, including different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.

#### **The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including:**

Two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona

The celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.

# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

## ***The role of the church in the local and worldwide community***

The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors.

The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.

The importance of the worldwide Church including:

Working for reconciliation

How Christian churches respond to persecution

The work of one of the following: Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid, Tearfund.

Optional Religion either Judaism or Islam (pick one or other)

## ***Judaism Beliefs and teachings***

Key beliefs

The nature of God:

God as one

God as Creator

God as Law-Giver and Judge, loving and merciful.

The divine presence (Shekhinah).

Beliefs about life after death, including judgement and resurrection.

The nature and role of the Messiah, including different views on the role and importance of the Messiah.

The Covenant and the mitzvot

The promised land and the Covenant with Abraham, Genesis 12:1-3.

The Covenant at Sinai and its importance including the role of Moses and the Ten Commandments, Exodus 20:1-17.

Key moral principles including justice, healing the world, charity and kindness to others.

The importance of the sanctity of human life, including the concept of 'saving a life' (Pikuach Nefesh).

The relationship between free will and the 613 mitzvot.

Mitzvot between man and God and mitzvot between man and man, including the difference between them and their importance.

Key Practices

The synagogue and worship

The synagogue and its importance.

# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The design and religious features of synagogues including bimah (reading platform), aron hakodesh (ark), ner tamid (ever burning light) and associated practices; differences between Orthodox and Reform synagogues.

## **Public acts of worship including:**

Synagogue services in both Orthodox and Reform synagogues

The significance of prayer, including the Amidah, the standing prayer.

Shabbat in the home and synagogue and its significance.

Worship in the home and private prayer.

Tenakh (the written law) and Talmud (the oral law), and their study, use and significance in daily life.

Family life and festivals

## **Rituals and their significance:**

Ceremonies associated with birth including Brit Milah.

Bar and Bat Mitzvah

The marriage ceremony

Mourning rituals.

Dietary laws and their significance, including different Jewish views about their importance.

Kosher and trefah

Separation of milk and meat.

Festivals and their importance for Jews in Great Britain today, including the origins and meaning of:

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur

Pesach.

## **Islam**

Beliefs and teachings

Key Beliefs

The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam, including key similarities and differences.

Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Qur'an Surah 112.

The nature of God: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice/Adalat in Shi'a Islam, including different ideas about God's relationship with the world: immanence and transcendence.

Angels, their nature and role, including Jibril and Mika'il.

Predestination and human freedom and its relationship to the Day of Judgement.

Akhirah (life after death), human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, heaven and hell.

# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

## **Authority:**

Risalah (Prophethood) including the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad.

## **The Holy Books:**

Qur'an: revelation and authority

The Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham and their authority.

The Imamate in Shi'a Islam: its role and significance.

## **Key Practices:**

Worship

Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam (students should study the Five Pillars and jihad in both Sunni and Shi'a Islam and the additional duties of Shi'a Islam).

Shahadah: declaration of faith and its place in Muslim practice.

Salah and its significance: how and why Muslims pray including times, directions, ablution (wudu), movements (rak'ahs) and recitations; salah in the home and mosque and elsewhere;

Friday prayer: Jummah; key differences in the practice of salah in Sunni and Shi'a Islam, and different Muslim views about the importance of prayer.

## **Duties and Festivals:**

Sawm: the role and significance of fasting during the month of Ramadan including origins, duties, benefits of fasting, the exceptions and their reasons, and the Night of Power, Qur'an 96:1-5.

Zakah: the role and significance of giving alms including origins, how and why it is given, benefits of receipt, Khums in Shi'a Islam.

Hajj: the role and significance of the pilgrimage to Makkah including origins, how hajj is performed, the actions pilgrims perform at sites including the Ka'aba at Makkah, Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifah and their significance.

Jihad: different understandings of jihad: the meaning and significance of greater and lesser jihad; origins, influence and conditions for the declaration of lesser jihad.

Festivals and commemorations and their importance for Muslims in Great Britain today, including the origins and meanings of Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura.

NIIL

DESPERANDUM

# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

## **Paper 2**

4 themes:

### **Theme 1: Relationships and Families**

Sex, marriage and divorce

Human sexuality including: heterosexual and homosexual relationships.

Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage.

Contraception and family planning.

The nature and purpose of marriage.

Same-sex marriage and cohabitation.

Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and remarrying.

Ethical arguments related to divorce, including those based on the sanctity of marriage vows and compassion.

Families and gender equality

The nature of families, including:

The role of parents and children, extended families and the nuclear family.

The purpose of families, including:

Procreation, stability and the protection of children, educating children in a faith.

Contemporary family issues including:

Same-sex parents, polygamy.

The roles of men and women.

Gender equality and gender prejudice and discrimination, including examples.

### **Theme 2: Religion and Life**

#### **The origins and value of the universe, including:**

Religious teachings about the origins of the universe, and different interpretations of these

The relationship between scientific views, such as the Big Bang theory, and religious views.

The value of the world and the duty of human beings to protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder.

The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution.

#### **The use and abuse of animals, including:**

Animal experimentation, the use of animals for food.

The origins and value of human life

#### **The origins of life, including:**

Religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these

The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.

The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life.

Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk.

Ethical arguments related to abortion, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life.

Euthanasia.

Beliefs about death and an afterlife, and their impact on beliefs about the value of human life.

# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

## **Theme 3: Religion Peace and Conflict**

Religion, violence, terrorism and war

The meaning and significance of:

Peace, justice, forgiveness, reconciliation, violence (including violent protest) and terrorism.

Reasons for war, including greed, self-defence and retaliation.

The just war theory, including the criteria for a just war.

Holy war.

Pacifism.

Religion and belief in 21st century conflict

Religion and belief as a cause of war and violence in the contemporary world.

Nuclear weapons, including nuclear deterrence.

The use of weapons of mass destruction.

Religion and peace-making in the contemporary world including the work of individuals influenced by religious teaching.

Religious responses to the victims of war including the work of one present day religious organisation.

## **Theme 4: Crime and Punishment**

Religion, crime and the causes of crime

Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering.

Reasons for crime, including:

Poverty and upbringing, mental illness and addiction, greed and hate, opposition to an unjust law.

Views about people who break the law for these reasons.

Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder.

Religion and punishment

The aims of punishment, including:

Retribution, deterrence, reformation.

The treatment of criminals, including:

Prison, corporal punishment, community service, forgiveness.

The death penalty.

Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.

# GERMAN

Revision Topics German GCSE AQA

Details of the topics to be covered. Foundation & Higher cover the same topic areas.

## **Theme 1: Identity & Culture**

- Relationships with Family & Friends
- Marriage & Partnership
- Social Media
- Mobile Technology
- New Technology - advantages & disadvantages
- Music & Cinema
- Food & Eating Out
- Sport
- Germany & its customs

## **Theme 2: Local, National & Global Areas of Interest**

- Home & the local area
- Where I live
- Charity & voluntary work
- Healthy & unhealthy living
- Environment
- Poverty
- Homelessness
- Holidays & travel
- Regions in Germany
- Weather & climate

## **Theme 3: Current & future study & employment**

- School life
- University or work
- Career choices
- Future plans

# FRENCH

Revision Topics French GCSE AQA

Details of the topics to be covered. Foundation & Higher cover the same topic areas.

## **Theme 1: Identity & Culture**

- Relationships with Family & Friends
- Marriage & Partnership
- Social Media
- Mobile Technology
- New Technology - advantages & disadvantages
- Music & Cinema
- Food & Eating Out
- Sport
- France & its customs

## **Theme 2: Local, National & Global Areas of Interest**

- Home & the local area
- Where I live
- Charity & voluntary work
- Healthy & unhealthy living
- Environment
- Poverty
- Homelessness
- Holidays & travel
- Regions in France
- Weather & climate

## **Theme 3: Current & future study & employment**

- School life
- University or work
- Career choices
- Future plans



# HISTORY

## **Paper 1**

USA: 1920 - 1973

Conflict and tension 1918 -1939

## **USA: 1920 - 1973**

### **1920s**

- Causes of the economic boom
- People who did not benefit from the boom
- Immigration laws
- The Red scare (Sacco and Vanzetti, Palmer raids)
- Prohibition, why it was introduced and why it failed
- Women
- Entertainment

### **1930s**

- Causes and impact of the depression on farmers and towns and cities
- Hoover's presidency (things he did, good and bad things about him)
- Roosevelt's first 100 days as president (Fireside chats, emergency banking act etc)
- The New Deal
- Opposition to the New Deal (you need to know at least 2 opponents)
- Entertainment in the 1930s

### **1940s**

- Why did America enter WW2
- Impact of WW2 on economy (lend lease, improvement in industry etc)
- African Americans and women during the war

### **1950s**

- The second economic boom
- The second red scare (Macarthyism, hollywood 10, the Rosenbergs)
- The start of the civil rights movement (Brown V Topeka, Montgomery bus boycott & Little rock 9).
- Rock and roll and culture

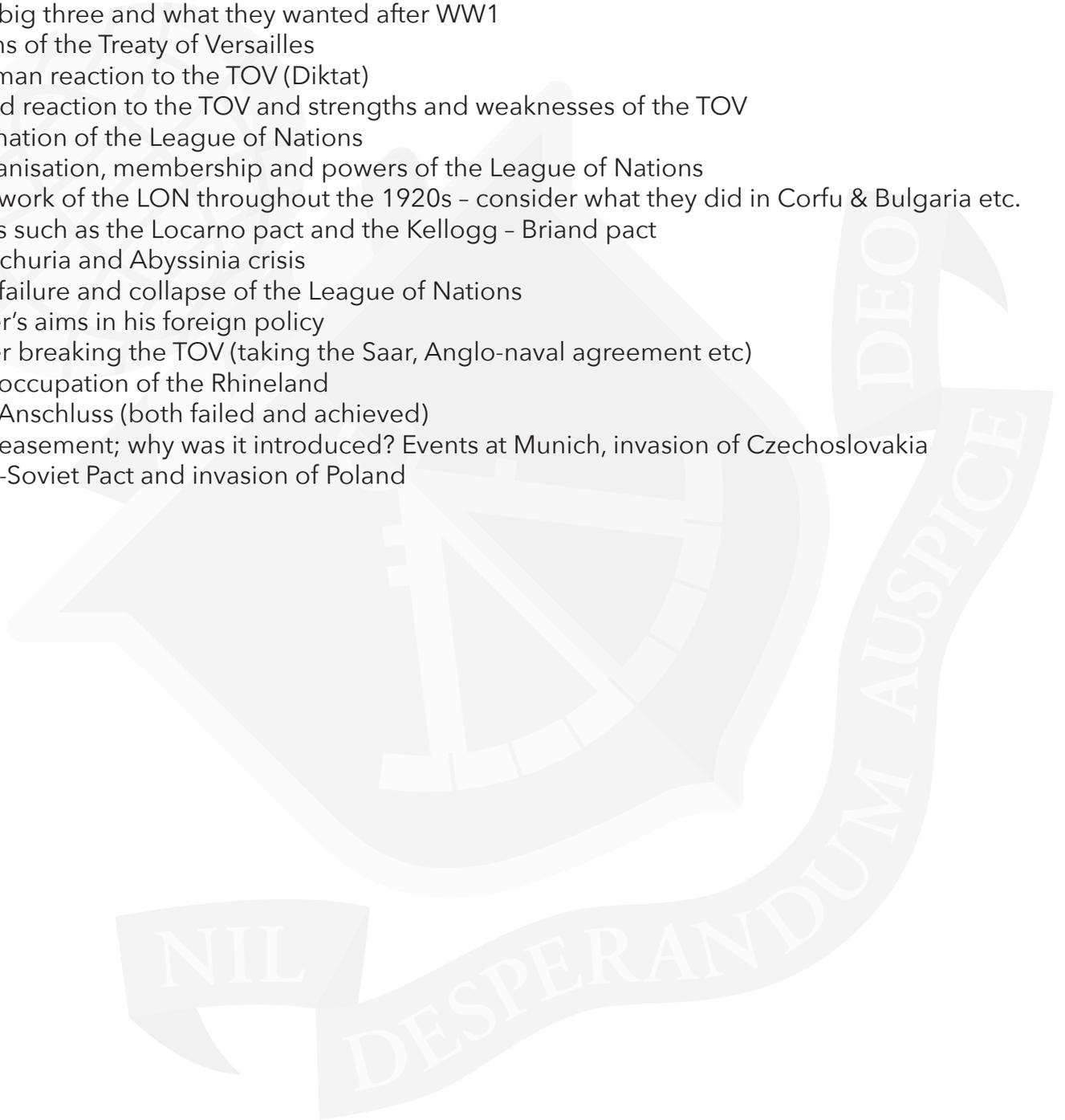
### **1960s and 1970s**

- The role of Martin Luther King in Civil rights movement (freedom marches, consider both successes and failures)
- Black power and Malcolm X (give examples of what they did)
- Other civil rights campaigns (sit ins, freedom rides)
- Feminist movement (NOW and women's lib)
- Roe V wade
- Policies of Kennedy and Johnson for improving society

# HISTORY

## Conflict and Tension 1918 -1939

- The big three and what they wanted after WW1
- Terms of the Treaty of Versailles
- German reaction to the TOV (Diktat)
- Allied reaction to the TOV and strengths and weaknesses of the TOV
- Formation of the League of Nations
- Organisation, membership and powers of the League of Nations
- The work of the LON throughout the 1920s - consider what they did in Corfu & Bulgaria etc.
- Pacts such as the Locarno pact and the Kellogg - Briand pact
- Manchuria and Abyssinia crisis
- The failure and collapse of the League of Nations
- Hitler's aims in his foreign policy
- Hitler breaking the TOV (taking the Saar, Anglo-naval agreement etc)
- The occupation of the Rhineland
- The Anschluss (both failed and achieved)
- Appeasement; why was it introduced? Events at Munich, invasion of Czechoslovakia
- Nazi-Soviet Pact and invasion of Poland



# HISTORY

## **Paper 2:**

Medicine

Normans: 1066 - 1100

## **Medicine**

### **Medieval Medicine**

- Ancient beliefs (Hippocrates, Galen and four humours)
- Surgery in Medieval times (John of Ardenne etc)
- Treatments (wise women and barber surgeons)
- The Black Death
- Towns and monasteries and public health

### **Renaissance Medicine**

- The work of Vesalius, Pare and Harvey
- The Great Plague
- John Hunter's work with surgery
- The growth and development of hospitals
- Edward Jenner
- Nicholas Culpepper and introduction of herbal treatments
- New treatments in Renaissance
- Edward Jenner and Smallpox

### **19th Century medicine**

- Conditions in the 19th century
- Pasteur's germ theory
- Florence Nightingale
- James Simpson and anaesthetics
- Joseph Lister and antiseptics
- Cholera
- Public health acts passed in the 19th century

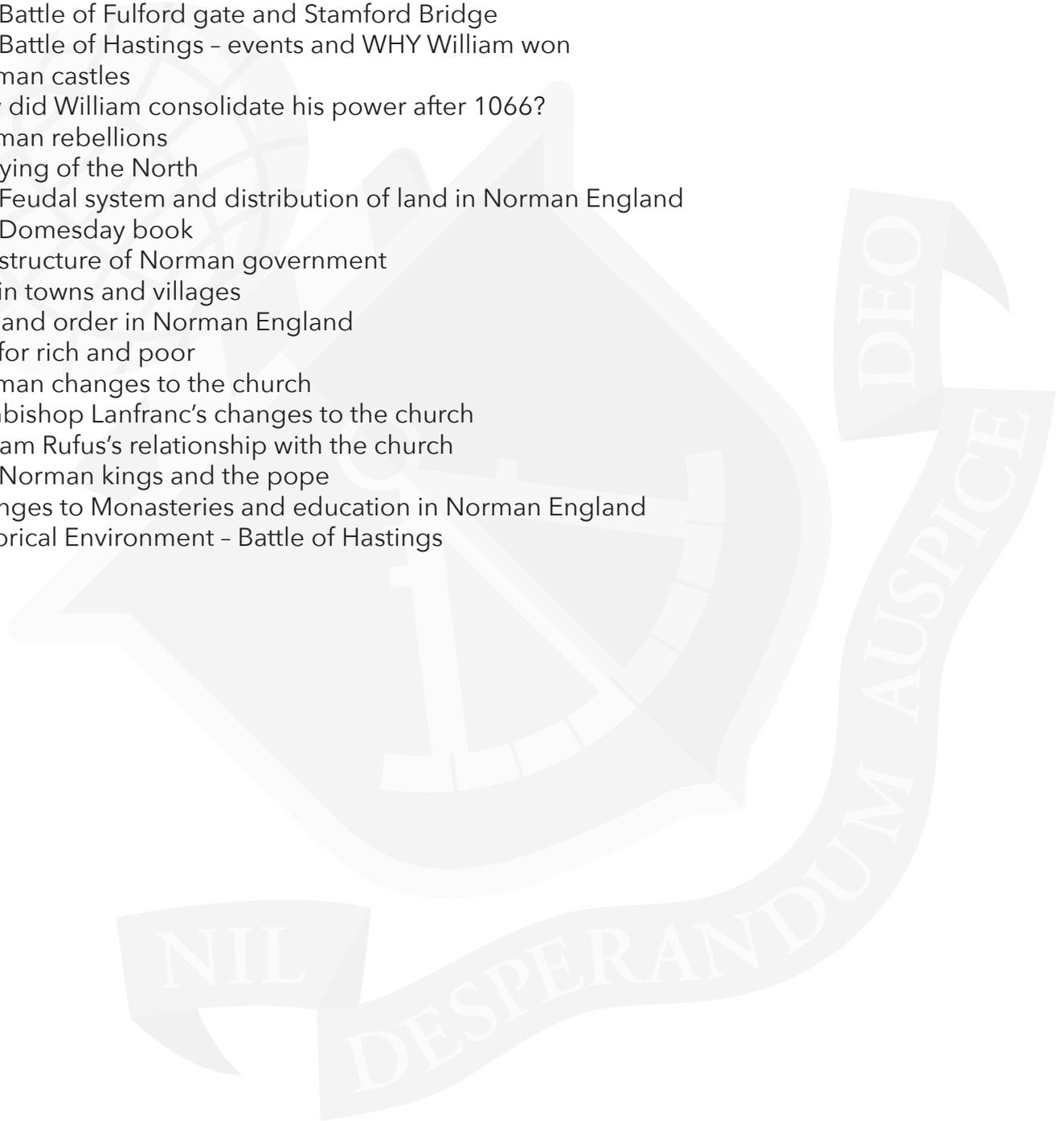
### **20th century medicine**

- Alexander Fleming and Penicillin
- Spanish flu
- Impact of WW1 and WW2 on medicine and surgery
- New treatments, technology and methods used during 20th century
- Introduction of the NHS and further public reforms

# HISTORY

## **The Normans: 1066 - 1100**

- Life in Anglo Saxon England and Europe before 1066
- The Battle of Fulford gate and Stamford Bridge
- The Battle of Hastings - events and WHY William won
- Norman castles
- How did William consolidate his power after 1066?
- Norman rebellions
- Harrying of the North
- The Feudal system and distribution of land in Norman England
- The Domesday book
- The structure of Norman government
- Life in towns and villages
- Law and order in Norman England
- Life for rich and poor
- Norman changes to the church
- Archbishop Lanfranc's changes to the church
- William Rufus's relationship with the church
- The Norman kings and the pope
- Changes to Monasteries and education in Norman England
- Historical Environment - Battle of Hastings



# GEOGRAPHY

## **Paper 1 - Living with the physical environment** **Section A - the challenge of natural hazards**

### ***Natural hazards***

- Definition of a natural hazard
- Types of natural hazard
- Factors affecting risk

### ***Tectonic hazards***

- Plate tectonic theory
- Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes
- Plate margins (constructive, destructive, conservative)
- Earthquake in an LIC (2005, Kashmir, Pakistan) - Effects (primary and secondary) and Responses (immediate and long term)
- Earthquake in a HIC (2009 L'Aquila, Italy) - Effects (primary and secondary) and Responses (immediate and long term)
- Living in areas of risk (why do people live near volcanoes?)
- Reducing the risk from tectonic hazards (3Ps - Prediction and Monitoring, Protection, Planning)

### ***Weather hazards***

- General atmospheric circulation model - pressure belts and surface winds
- Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons)
- The relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation
- Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation
- Structure and features of tropical storms
- How climate change affects tropical storms - distribution, frequency and intensity.
- Hurricane Katrina - Causes, Effects (primary and secondary) and Responses (immediate and long term)
- Reducing the effects of tropical storms - 3Ps - Prediction and Monitoring, Protection, Planning)
- Weather hazards experienced in the UK
- Somerset Levels 2014 - causes, impacts (social, economic, environmental) and management (immediate and long term responses)
- Evidence that UK weather is becoming more extreme

### ***Climate change***

- Evidence of climate change
- Natural factors - orbital changes, volcanic activity, solar output
- Human factors - use of fossil fuels, agriculture, deforestation
- Effects of climate change on the environment
- Effects of climate change on people
- Mitigation - alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements
- Adaptation - change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels

# GEOGRAPHY

## Paper 1 - Living with the Physical Environment

### Section B - the living world

#### **Ecosystems**

- Examples of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food webs and nutrient cycling
- Balance in an ecosystem. The impact of changing one component
- Distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems

#### **Tropical rainforests**

- The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest (temperature, rainfall, layers)
- The links between climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people
- How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions
- Issues related to biodiversity
- Changing rates of deforestation
- Amazon rainforest - causes of deforestation (subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth)
- Amazon rainforest - impacts of deforestation (economic development, soil erosion, contribution to climate change)
- The value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment
- Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably (selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism, international agreements, debt reduction).

#### **Cold environments**

- The physical characteristics of a cold environment
- The interdependence of climate, permafrost, soils, plants, animals and people
- How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions
- Issues related to biodiversity
- Svalbard - development opportunities (mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism)
- Svalbard - challenges (extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility)
- The value of cold environments as wilderness areas and why these fragile environments should be protected
- Strategies used to balance the needs of economic development and conservation in cold environments - use of technology, role of governments, international agreements and conservation groups

# GEOGRAPHY

## **Paper 1 - Living with the physical environment** **Section C - physical landscapes in the UK**

### ***Coastal landscapes in the UK***

- Wave types and characteristics
- Weathering (mechanical, chemical)
- Mass movement (sliding, slumping, rock falls)
- Erosion (hydraulic power, abrasion, attrition)
- Transportation (longshore drift)
- Deposition - why sediment is deposited in coastal areas
- How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms
- Erosional landforms - characteristics and formation (headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks)
- Depositional landforms - characteristics and formation (beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars)
- Dorset coast - major landforms locations and names
- Hard engineering - costs and benefits (sea walls, rock armour, gabions, groynes)
- Soft engineering - costs and benefits (beach nourishment, beach re-profiling, dune regeneration)
- Managed retreat - costs and benefits (coastal realignment)
- Lyme Regis - reasons for management strategy, resulting effects and conflicts

### ***River landscapes in the UK***

- The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley
- Erosion - hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion
- Transportation - traction, saltation, suspension and solution
- Deposition - why rivers deposit sediment
- Erosional landforms - characteristics and formation (interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges)
- Erosional and depositional landforms - characteristics and formation (meanders and ox-bow lakes)
- Depositional landforms - characteristics and formation (levees, flood plains and estuaries)
- River Tees - major landforms of erosion and deposition
- How physical and human factors affect flood risk - precipitation, geology, relief and land use
- Hydrographs
- Hard engineering - costs and benefits (dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels)
- Soft engineering - costs and benefits (flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration)
- Banbury flood management - why the scheme was required, the management strategy, the issues (social, economic and environmental)

# GEOGRAPHY

## **Paper 2 - Challenges in the human environment**

### **Section A - urban issues and challenges**

#### ***Urbanisation***

- The global pattern of urban change
- Urban trends in different parts of the world - HICs and LICs
- Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation - migration (push-pull factors), natural increase.
- The emergence of megacities

#### ***Rio de Janeiro - urban growth***

- The location and importance of the city regionally, nationally and internationally
- Causes of growth - natural increase and migration
- How urban growth has created social opportunities (access to services - health and education, access to resources - water supply and energy)
- How urban growth has created economic opportunities (how urban industrial areas can become more economically developed)
- Challenges of urban growth - slums, squatter settlements, providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy, providing access to services such as health and education, reducing unemployment and crime, managing environmental issues such as waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.
- How urban planning is improving the quality of life of the urban poor

#### ***Liverpool - urban change***

- The location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world
- Impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city
- How urban change has created social and economic opportunities - cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems
- How urban change has created environmental opportunities - urban greening
- How urban change has created social and economic challenges - urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment
- How urban change has created environmental challenges - dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal
- The impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.

#### ***Regeneration and sustainability***

- Urban regeneration in Manchester - reasons why the area needed regenerating
- Urban regeneration in Manchester - the main features of the project.
- Features of sustainable urban living - water and energy conservation, waste recycling, creating green space
- How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion

# GEOGRAPHY

## **Paper 2 - Challenges in the human environment**

### **Section B - the changing economic world**

#### ***Global variations in development***

- Classification based on economic wealth and quality of life
- Economic and social measures of development (gross national income (GNI), birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, • •
- Human Development Index (HDI)).
- Limitations of economic and social measures
- Demographic transition model and how it links to development
- Causes of uneven development (physical, economic and historical).
- Consequences of uneven development (disparities in wealth and health, international migration).
- Strategies used to reduce the development gap (investment, industrial development, tourism, aid, intermediate technologies, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans)
- Tourism in Jamaica - how this helps to reduce the development gap

#### ***Nigeria case study***

- Location and importance of Nigeria regionally and globally
- Wider political, social, cultural and environmental context
- The changing industrial structure - how types of industry have changed and why. How manufacturing can stimulate economic development.
- The role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNCs to the host country
- The changing political and trading relationships with the wider world
- International aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country
- The environmental impacts of economic development
- The effects of economic development on quality of life for the population

#### ***Changes in the UK economy***

- Causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies
- Moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks
- Impacts of industry on the physical environment. How Jaguar Land Rover (a modern industrial development) can be more environmentally sustainable
- Social and economic changes in the rural landscape in an area of population growth (North Somerset) and population decline (Cumbria)
- Improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity
- The north-south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences
- The place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport and electronic communication. Economic and political links (the EU and Commonwealth)

# GEOGRAPHY

## **Paper 2 - Challenges in the human environment**

### **Section C - the challenge of resource management**

#### **Resource management**

The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being

An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources

#### **Food**

- The growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce
- Larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food
- The trend towards agribusiness

#### **Water**

- The changing demand for water
- Water quality and pollution management
- Matching supply and demand - areas of deficit and surplus
- The need for transfer to maintain supply

#### **Energy**

- The changing energy mix - reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables
- Reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil
- Economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources

#### **Energy**

- Global distribution of energy consumption and supply
- Reasons for increasing energy consumption (economic development, rising population and technology)
- Factors affecting energy supply - physical factors, cost of exploitation and production, technology and political factors
- Impacts of energy insecurity - exploration of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas, economic and environmental costs, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply
- Sources of energy - renewable energy (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power)
- Advantages and disadvantages of extracting gas (fossil fuels)
- Sustainability - Individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation - designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels.
- The Chambamontera micro-hydro scheme - an example of a local renewable energy scheme in a LIC to provide sustainable supplies of energy.

# PSYCHOLOGY

## **Criminal Psychology (Paper 1)**

Key concepts 5 types of crime, explanations of why criminal/anti-social behaviour occurs, how crime is measured.

### **Core theory 1**

The Social Learning Theory of Criminality

### **Core study 1 (links to core theory 1)**

Cooper and Mackie (1986) - Aggression and video games

### **Core theory 2**

Eysenck's Criminal Personality Theory

### **Core study 2 (links to core theory 2)**

Heaven (1996) - Delinquency and Psychoticism, self esteem and Neuroticism

### **Application to real world**

The changing nature of punishment the effects of punishment, including prison and alternatives to imprisonment, rehabilitation, and reducing criminal/anti-social behaviour and increasing pro-social behaviour.

## **Social influence (Paper 2)**

### **Key concepts**

Conformity, collective and crowd behaviour, obedience.

### **Core theory 1**

Situational factors (majority influence, crowd and collective behaviour, culture on prosocial and antisocial behaviour, authority figures)

### **Core study 1 (links to core theory 1)**

Bickman (1974) - Social power of a uniform

### **Core theory 2**

Dispositional factors (self-esteem, locus of control, morality, authoritarian personality)

### **Core study 2 (links to core theory 2)**

Natcen (2011) - Tottenham riots

### **Application to real world**

Changing attitudes - how minority and majority influence affects social change in relation to mental health stigma and discrimination.

## **Memory (Paper 2)**

### **Key concepts**

The stages of information processing, types of forgetting, how the brain works to store memories.

### **Core theory 1**

Multi-store model of memory

### **Core study 1 (links to core theory 1)**

Wilson, Kopelman and Kapur (2008) - The case of Clive Wearing

### **Core theory 2**

Reconstructive memory

### **Core study 2 (links to core theory 2)**

Braun, Ellis and Loftus (2002) - Make my memory: Disney study

### **Application to real world**

Techniques used for recall - Cues, repetition, avoiding overload, autobiographical advertising and the Wechsler memory scale

# PSYCHOLOGY

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# PSYCHOLOGY

## Psychological Problems (Paper 1)

### Key concepts

An introduction to mental health Prevalence of mental health, how the incidence of significant mental health problems changes over time, the effects of significant mental health problems on individuals and society.

### Core theory 1

Biological (dopamine hypothesis) and psychological (social drift theory) explanation for schizophrenia

### Core study 1 (links to core theory 1)

Daniel (1991) - Amphetamine and blood in schizophrenia patients

### Core theory 2

Biological (social rank theory) and psychological (ABC model) explanation for depression

### Core study 2 (links to core theory 2)

Tandoc (2015) - Is Facebook depressing?

### Application to real world

The development of treatments - interventions or therapies for each and how these improve mental health.

## Development (Paper 1)

### Key concepts

Stages of development, including brain development and IQ as a measure of intelligence.

### Core theory 1

Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development

### Core study 1 (links to core theory 1)

Piaget (1952) - Conservation study

### Core theory 2

The effects of learning on development including Dweck's fixed and growth mindset Theory and Willingham's myth of learning styles Theory

### Core study 2 (links to core theory 2)

Blackwell et al (2007) - Theory of intelligence amongst pupils

### Application to real world

The changing role of education - how do the theories apply to education.

## Sleep and Dreaming (Paper 2)

### Key concepts

Functions, features and benefits of sleep, stages of sleep cycle and causes of sleep disorders

### Core theory 1

Freudian theory of dreaming

### Core study 1 (links to core theory 1)

Freud (1918) - Dream analysis of Wolfman

### Core theory 2

Activation synthesis theory of dreaming

### Core study 2 (links to core theory 2)

Williams et al (1992) - Bizarreness of dreams and fantasies

### Application to real world

Development of treatments for insomnia

# PSYCHOLOGY

## Research methods (Paper 1 & 2)

### *Hypotheses*

- Write a null hypothesis.
- Write an alternative hypothesis.
- Write hypotheses to predict differences, correlations, or no patterns.

### *Variables*

- Identify independent variables and how they can be manipulated.
- Identify dependent variables and how they can be measured.
- Identify co-variables and how they can be measured.
- Identify extraneous variables and how they can be controlled (including use of standardisation).

### *Experimental Designs*

- Define repeated measures design.
- Define independent measures design.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of experimental designs.

### *Populations and Sampling*

- Outline target populations, sampling, and sample size with reference to representativeness and generalisability.
- Describe sampling methods; random, opportunity, self-selected.
- Apply the principles of sampling to scientific data.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of sampling methods.

### *Ethical Guidelines*

- Ethical issues:
  - Lack of informed consent
  - Protection of participants / psychological harm
  - Deception.
- Ways of dealing with ethical issues:
  - Use of debriefing
  - Right to withdraw
  - Confidentiality.
  - The British Psychological Society's Code of Ethics and Conduct.

### *Experiments*

- Define and design laboratory experiments.
- Define and design field experiments.
- Define and design natural experiments.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of different types of experiments.

### *Interviews*

- Define and write structured interviews.
- Define and write unstructured interviews.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of different types of interviews.

### *Questionnaires (Surveys)*

- Define and write open questions.
- Define and write closed questions.
- Define and use rating scales.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of questionnaires (surveys).

# PSYCHOLOGY

## **Observations**

- Describe the difference between naturalistic and controlled observations.
- Describe the difference between overt and covert observations.
- Describe the difference between participant and non-participant observations.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of different types of observations.

## **Case Studies**

- Outline the use of qualitative data in case studies.
- Outline the use of small sample sizes in case studies.
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of case studies.

## **Correlations**

- Outline the use of quantitative data in correlations.
- Define and identify positive, negative, and zero correlations.

## **Types of Data**

- Describe the difference between quantitative and qualitative data.
- Describe the difference between primary and secondary data.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses of different types of data.

## **Descriptive Statistics**

- Calculate Measures of Central Tendency:
  - Mode (including modal class)
  - Median
  - Mean.
- Calculate range.
- Use and interpret ratios, percentages, and fractions.
- Write expressions in decimal and standard form.
- Use and interpret decimal places and significant figures.
- Describe and identify normal distributions.
- Make estimations from data collected.

## **Tables, Charts, and Graphs**

- Use and interpret frequency tables (tally charts).
- Use and interpret bar charts and pie charts.
- Use and interpret histograms, line graphs, and scatter diagrams.

## **Reliability and Validity**

- Define types of reliability:
  - Internal
  - External
  - Inter-rater.
- Define types of validity:
  - Ecological
  - Population
  - Construct.
- Explain demand characteristics.
- Explain observer effects.
- Explain social desirability.

## **Sources of bias**

- Gender bias.
- Cultural bias.
- Age bias.
- Experimenter bias.
- Observer bias.
- Presence of bias in questioning.

# BTEC SPORT

## COMPONENTS OF FITNESS

### HEALTH RELATED COMPONENTS

Aerobic Endurance  
Muscular Strength  
Muscular Endurance  
Body Composition  
Speed  
Flexibility

### SKILL RELATED COMPONENTS

Agility  
Balance  
Coordination  
Power  
Reaction time

**YOU NEED TO KNOW - DEFINITIONS AND SPORTING EXAMPLES FOR EACH!**

## BASIC PRINCIPLES OF TRAINING

### PRINCIPLE

Frequency  
Intensity  
Time  
Type

### DEFINITION / EXAMPLE

How often you train  
How hard you train  
How long you train for  
What type of training you do

**YOU NEED TO KNOW - HOW YOU WOULD USE OR CHANGE THESE PRINCIPLES TO IMPROVE TRAINING!**

## ADVANCED PRINCIPLES OF TRAINING

### Principle

Specificity

### Definition / Example

Training should be specific to your sport. Eg a marathon runner would need to perform continuous training.

***Progressive Overload***

***Gradually increase the working intensity/effort over time. E.g. begin lifting 10kg weights, then over time increase to 12.5kg to improve muscular strength.***

Reversibility

If training stops, then any gains are lost. This could be due to injury or illness.

***Adaptation***

***Adaptation is where your body changes to be able to cope with the stress it is being put under. Exercise must be long enough for this to happen.***

Variation

Having variety in your training to stop you getting bored and losing motivation.

***Rest and Recovery***

***Your body needs to rest and recover to allow muscles to repair and improvements to occur.***

Individual needs

Athletes will have different strengths/weaknesses and will need to make sure they are training to address these.

**YOU NEED TO KNOW - HOW YOU WOULD USE OR CHANGE THESE PRINCIPLES TO IMPROVE TRAINING!**

# BTEC SPORT

## **FITNESS TESTING**

Aerobic Endurance

### **Muscular Strength**

Muscular Endurance

### **Body Composition**

Speed

### **Flexibility**

Agility

### **Balance**

Coordination

### **Power**

Reaction time

Multi-stage fitness test (Bleep test) & Forestry step test

### **Hand-grip Dynamometer**

1 min sit up test and 1 min press up test

### **Skin fold (Jackson Pollock Nomogram) & Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA)**

35m sprint test

### **Sit and reach test**

Illinois Agility test

### **Stork stand test**

Alternative ball toss test

### **Standing Vertical Jump & Standing Broad Jump (long jump)**

Ruler drop test

**YOU NEED TO KNOW - THE PROTOCOL AND EQUIPMENT FOR EACH TEST, AS WELL AS THE ADVANTAGES!**

NIL

DEO  
DESPERANDUM AUSPICE

# BTEC SPORT

## METHODS OF TRAINING

### TYPE OF TRAINING

Continuous training

**Fartlek training**

Interval training

**Circuit training**

Resistance training

**Ballistic Stretching**

Static Stretching

**Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF)**

Plyometrics

**Speed Training**

### COMPONENT OF FITNESS

Aerobic Endurance

**Aerobic Endurance**

Aerobic Endurance

**Can be adapted to suit any!**

Muscular Strength / Muscular Endurance / Power

**Flexibility**

Flexibility

**Flexibility**

Power / Speed

**Speed**

### DEFINITION

Working at a medium - low intensity for a minimum of 30 mins without stopping or rest. E.g. slow jog/row/swim/cycle

**"Speed play", varying the speed of training without stopping. E.g sprint 50m, run 50m, walk 50m, sprint 50m etc.**

Periods of work followed by periods of rest. E.g. train for 2 mins, rest for 30 seconds then repeat.

**Stations of different exercises. Period of work e.g. 45 seconds, then move station and rest for 30 seconds. Complete full circuit.**

Use of weights to improve strength.  
1 Rep Max - the most you can lift in one repetition.  
Training for strength - 80-90% of 1 rep max, high weight, low reps. E.g. 3 sets of 6 reps.  
Training for endurance - 50-60% of 1 rep max. Lower weight, higher reps. E.g. 5 sets of 12 reps.

**Fast, jerky movements through the range of motion of the muscle.**

Active - using the body's own limbs/ muscles to hold a stretch. 8-10 seconds  
Passive - using equipment to help the muscle stretches e.g. putting your foot up on a bench to stretch your calf

**Partner stretch. Stretch muscle as far as possible, then hold. Relax a little bit, then re-stretch beyond the original limit. Over time increases the range of movement.**

Using jumping and bounding to work the muscles. Explosive movements involving rapid contracting and relaxing.

**Acceleration Sprints - Rolling start, gradually increase pace into a full sprint**  
**Hollow Sprints - Sprint 40m then walk/jog for 20m then sprint again for 40m.**  
**Interval training - Periods of work followed by periods of rest. E.g. sprint for 20 seconds, rest for 1 minute then repeat.**

**YOU NEED TO KNOW - WHAT EACH TYPE OF TRAINING IS USED FOR, HOW TO PERFORM EACH TYPE OF TRAINING, AND WHAT SPORTS WOULD BENEFIT FROM EACH TYPE OF TRAINING!**

# MUSIC

## **Section A of the listening exam:**

*Pupils must be able to audibly recognise all musical terms within each of the following elements:*

- Rhythm
- Melody
- Texture
- Harmony
- Tonality
- Sonority
- Dynamics

*There will also be questions relating to:*

- Music Theory
- Aural Dictation
- Modulations

*And numerous 3 or 4 mark questions on typical features of the following styles:*

- The Coronation Anthems and Oratorios of Handel.
- The Orchestra Music of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.
- The piano music of Chopin and Schumann.
- The Requiem of the late Romantic period.
- Music of Broadway 1950s to 1990s
- Rock music of 1960s and 1970s
- Film and computer gaming music 1990s to present
- Pop music 1990s to present.
- Blues music from 1920-1950
- Fusion music incorporating African and/or Caribbean music
- Contemporary Latin music
- Contemporary Folk music of the British Isles.
- The orchestral music of Copland
- British music of Arnold, Britten, Maxwell-Davies and Tavener
- The orchestral music of Zoltán Kodály and Béla Bartók
- Minimalist music of John Adams, Steve Reich and Terry Riley.

## **Section B of the listening exam:**

Pupils must have in-depth knowledge of the two pieces below in order to answer three 2 mark questions and an 8 mark question on each without listening to them.

- Haydn's Clock Symphony movement 2
- The Beatles Sgt Peppers Album with specific reference to
  - Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds
  - With a little help from my friends
  - Within You Without You

# DRAMA

## **Component Three**

Line learning

## **Component one written exam**

### **Section A:**

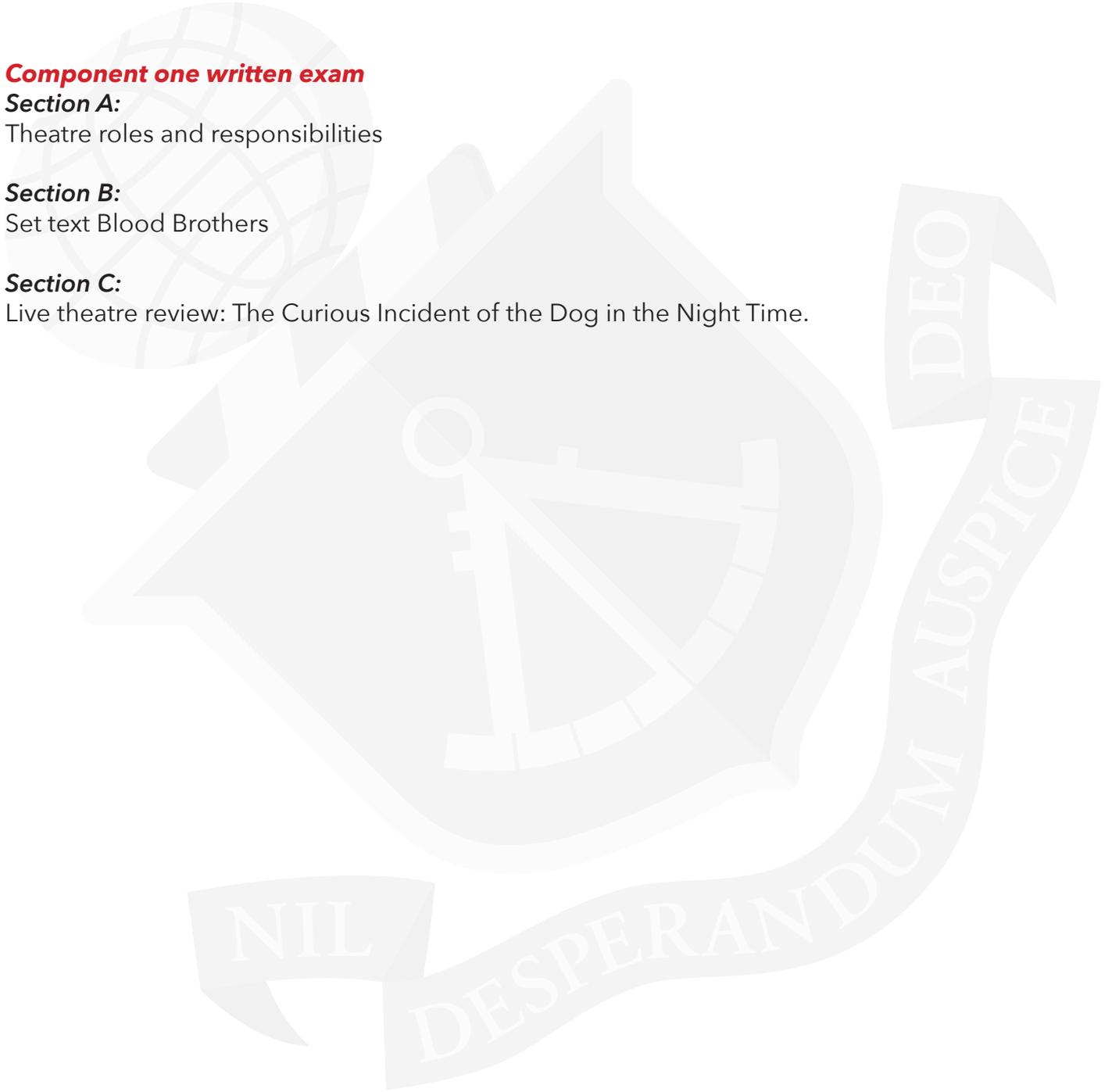
Theatre roles and responsibilities

### **Section B:**

Set text Blood Brothers

### **Section C:**

Live theatre review: The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night Time.



# CHILD DEVELOPMENT

## ***The main areas of development of children ages 0-5***

- Physical development, language development, intellectual development, social and emotional development, holistic development

## ***Methods for observing children's holistic development and their advantages and disadvantage***

- Narrative methods, event sampling, time sample, sociogram, checklist/tick list

## ***Factors that may affect children's development***

- Personal, External

## ***Transitions that children may experience and effects these may have on the child***

- Change to family circumstances
- Effects on language, intellectual and social and emotional development

## ***Ways to support children during transitions***

- Preparing for then, support during, providing play opportunities, providing reassurance

## ***Importance of being fair, equal and inclusive***

- Ability, age, gender, race, SEN

## ***Describe the main types of settings available for children***

- Childminder, school based nursery, nanny, children's centres, crèche, reception, primary school

## ***Identify some of these settings within local provision***

- Statutory, private, voluntary

## ***Responsibilities of early year's workers***

- Safeguarding, recognising when they should refer to others, Health & Safety, acting as a role model, understanding need for quality and diversity.

## ***Individual needs and ways of working that treat children fairly and in line with current diversity and inclusive practice.***

- Using forms, observing children, getting to know families, talking to children about their interest

## ***Everyday activities which support the care needs of children and promote their independence, well-being, health and safety***

- Sleep/rest, physical activity, balanced diet, clothing, personal hygiene, safe environment

## ***Reflecting upon own preferred learning style***

- Visual, auditory, tactile

## ***Relevant study skills***

- Knowing how to organise yourself, where to find information, not taking, planning assignments, referencing work.

# HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

## **Unit One: Introduction to the health and social care sector (TAHSC 1)**

### **Types of health and social care services**

- Statutory, private, voluntary

### **Functions of health and social care services**

- Long-term/short-term, residential, respite, community, rehabilitation, specific service provision to meet needs

### **Job roles within the health and social care sector**

- Social worker, nurse, doctor, health care assistant, activities co-ordinator, outreach worker, occupational therapist, counsellor, dietician

### **Types of referral used to access health and social care services**

- Self, professional, compulsory, third party

### **Barriers to accessing health and social care services may be overcome**

- Communication, cultural values and beliefs, cost, location, physical access, psychological, lack of resources, time

### **Health and social care services accessed by individuals through the life stages**

- Infancy, childhood, adolescence, early, middle, late adulthood

### **Types of informal carers**

- Family, friends, neighbours, community groups, volunteers

### **The role of regulatory and inspection bodies**

- The Care Quality Commission (CQC), Ofsted

## **Unit Two: Professional practice and the health and social care practitioner (TAHSC 2)**

### **Professional skills, behaviours and attributes required by health and social care practitioners**

- Be trustworthy, be objective, be patient, be respectful, show empathy, show commitment, use communication and interpersonal skills, use initiative, use observation skills, be able to problem-solve, be able to work as part of a team, be a reflective practitioner

### **Reasons for health and social care practitioners adhering to their job description**

- Policies and procedures, professionalism, limits and boundaries, commitment

Why continuing professional development is integral to the role of the health and social care practitioner

- Up-to-date knowledge and practice, continuous improvement in provision and outcomes, regulatory requirement, personal and professional growth, reflective practitioner, application of learning

# HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

## ***Legislation and standards which underpin practice***

- Legislation: General Data Protection Regulation, Human Rights Act 1998, Equality Act 2010 Health and Social Care Act 2012, Care Act 2014
- Standards: codes of practice, regulations, National Occupational Standards, 6Cs

## ***Health and social care values***

- Duty of care, safeguarding, person-centred, partnership, dignity, respect, rights, confidentiality, independence

## ***How individuals accessing services are valued***

- During daily routines: mealtimes, personal care, activities and decision making
- Consider: individual needs and preferences, informed choice, active support, aids and adaptations, health and safety, confidentiality

## ***Person-centred practice its Impact for individuals***

- Meeting individual needs (social, emotional, cognitive and physical), promote and uphold rights, health and well-being

## ***A working relationship and a personal relationship***

- Policies and procedures, limits and boundaries of professional relationships, underpinned by health and social care values, confidentiality

## ***How health and social care practitioners work in partnership***

- Multi-agency: organisations (agencies) working together to meet an individual's needs, multi-disciplinary: health and social care practitioners with different roles and responsibilities (disciplines) working together to meet an individual's needs, include national and local approaches to safeguarding, ie safeguarding boards, Team Around the Child .

## ***How partnership working meets the needs of individuals***

- Benefit from expertise
- Working together towards shared goals, defined roles and responsibilities, care planning, intervention, referrals, consistent and continuous care, safeguarding

## ***Barriers to partnership working***

- Ineffective communication, time management, resources.

## ***Strategies to overcome barriers to partnership working***

- Effective communication, co-operation, collaboration, understand viewpoints, problem-solving
- Resolution

## ***Opportunities for career development in health and social care***

- Volunteering, education, employment, progression

# HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

## ***Sources of information in relation to career development***

- Organisations and services, careers advisors, internet, media, work experience/placement
- Qualifications and training opportunities in relation to career development
- Further education, higher education, apprenticeships, required for specific roles, continuous professional development

## ***How to create a personal development plan***

- Career aspirations, learning needs, short-, medium- and long-term goals, implementation, review

## ***Unit Three: Human growth and development through the life stages (TAHSC 3)***

### ***Stages of development***

- Gestation period from conception to birth to include significant developments

### ***The potential effects on development of***

- Pre-conception experiences, pre-birth experiences, birth experiences

### ***Pre-conception experiences***

- Alcohol, drugs, smoking, diet, health, environment

### ***Pre-birth experiences***

- Antenatal care, alcohol, drugs, smoking, diet, health, environment, complications during pregnancy

### ***Birth experiences***

- Complications during labour for baby and mother.

### ***Life stages***

- Infancy, childhood, adolescence, early, middle, late adulthood.

### ***Social, emotional, cognitive and physical developments within each life stage***

- Social: relationships, independence, cultural
- Emotional: attachment and emotional resilience, self-image, self-esteem
- Cognitive: language, memory, reasoning, thinking, problem-solving
- Physical: early developments and health, puberty, aging process
- Holistic development: the ways individuals develop holistically through the interdependency of each area

### ***The nature versus nurture debate in relation to human behaviour and development***

- Nature: genetic, inherited characteristics, biological influences
- Nurture: environmental influences.
- Debate: extent to which nature or nurture is responsible for an individual's development and behaviour, reasons why nature and nurture is debated

# HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

## ***Factors which may influence human development***

- Biological influences, lifestyle, education, employment, socio-economic, relationships, culture, physical environment, health, bullying, aspiration

## ***Reasons for recognising and responding to concerns regarding individuals' development***

- To promote health and well-being, to meet individual needs, to meet the needs of family/carers/friends

## ***Transitions and significant life events (to include planned and unplanned)***

- Infancy: separation, nursery, weaning, toilet training
- Childhood: school, siblings, moving home
- Adolescence: puberty, exams, leaving home early
- Middle, late adulthood: employment, marriage, parenthood, divorce, bereavement, retirement, age-related medical conditions.

## ***The impact that transitions and significant life events may have on individuals (to include short- and long-term)***

- Emotion, relationships, independence, health, resilience

## ***The role of the health and social care practitioner***

- In preparing individuals for a planned transition, in supporting the needs of individuals during transition and significant life events, adhere to policies and procedures, key working, assessment of needs, discuss, explore and reassure, positive relationships, partnership working, access to services, safeguard, understand implications for well-being if not effectively supported

## ***Purpose of individualised care planning***

- Individual needs, support needs, action planning and goal setting, risk management, consistency of care, continuity of care

# MEDIA

## **Media Studies:**

- Basic Media language - media language terminology in use in a music video – shot sizes, camera angles, edits.
- Representation - Representation as 're-presentation or reality'
- Introduction to industries and audiences - major companies, targeting niche and mass audiences.

## **Advertising & Marketing:**

- Television advertisement for Galaxy
- NHS Blood and Transplant online campaign video
- OMO Print advert from Woman's Own magazine.

(Focus on: Media language: Forms of media language; Theories of narrative; Technology and media products.)

## **Media Representations:**

Choice of media producers  
Representations of reality  
Stereotypes →  
Reflection of contexts

## **The Film Industry:**

- Doctor Strange
- I, Daniel Blake.

(Focus on: Industry, not on the content of the films themselves; Ownership; Commercial industries; Regulation)

## **Music Videos:**

- Arctic Monkeys - I bet you look good on the dance floor
- One Direction - History.

(Focus on: Music videos, Targeted Audiences; Media Industries)

## **Radio:**

- Radio 1 Launch Day, Tony Blackburn
- Beats 1 Radio, Julie Adenuga.

(Focusing on media Industries and media audiences Radio, Production processes  
Working practices in media industries; Funding models; Regulation; Digital technologies)

# MEDIA

## **Online, Social & Participatory Media**

- Zoella - online vlogger and blogger
- Kim Kardashian; Hollywood
- Lara Croft Go.

(Focus on: in-depth, all four areas of the theoretical framework; Media language; Theories of narrative; Technology and media products; Codes and conventions; Media representations; Re-presentation; Theoretical perspectives on gender; Viewpoints; Social, cultural and political significance; Media Industries; Convergence; Commercial industries; Digital technologies; Media Audiences; Targeting; Media practices.)

## **Magazines**

- Tatler, April 2017
- Reveal, 18-24 March 2017.

(Focusing on: Media language and representations; Theoretical perspectives on genre; Media Representations; Re-presentation; Reflection of contexts)

## **Newspapers**

- The Daily Mirror, Weds 15 March 2017
- The Times, Weds 15 March 2017.

(Focusing on: all key media elements.)

## **Television**

Class, Episode 4 - Co-owner of a lonely heart

Dr Who, Episode 1 - An unearthly child.

(Focusing On: in-depth, all four areas of the theoretical framework):

# EXAM PREPARATION – THINGS TO DO

Attend **ALL** after school revision lessons – they are there to help you!

Prepare a **REVISION PLAN** – a revision timetable and topic planner will help schedule your revision.

Do **NOT** leave revision until the last minute!

## **LEARN - REVISE - TEST YOURSELF**

Condense Your Notes

Draw Mind Maps

Make Flow Charts

Use Flash Cards

Use memory techniques

Understand **COMMAND WORDS** used in exam questions.

Practice Essay Skills for longer questions.

**PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE** – use Practice Papers. Past exam papers can be found on all exam board websites or ask your teacher for some.

# MOBILE PHONES



**NO IPODs, IWATCHES/SMART WATCHES, MOBILE PHONES, MP3 PLAYERS**

**NO POTENTIAL TECHNOLOGICAL/WEB ENABLED SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Possession of unauthorised items, such as a mobile phone, is a serious offence and could result in **DISQUALIFICATION** from your examination and your overall qualification. All electronic equipment should be left at home or be handed into an invigilator on entering the examination room.

# IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please note that this year JCO have designated Wednesday 24th June 2020 as a "contingency day" for examinations in the event of widespread, sustained national or local disruption to examinations. Candidates must remain available until this date should an examination board need to invoke its contingency plan. Once all their examinations have been completed without incident, they do not have to be available on this date.



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**Southmoor Academy**  
ASPIRE • ACHIEVE • ENJOY

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### cinema

- 25c tickets
- more leisure
- 1930 - 100mil go to
- 1910: 8000 cinemas,
- first talkie - Jazz
- Hollywood starts
- Star - Valentino
- Mary Pickford

Trigonometry

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$  } to find a side

$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$  } to find an angle

A } side

angle

mu  
jo

DESPERANDUM



Southmoor Academy