



2025-2026

# Year 11 Cycle 2

# **100% Book**

Name:

Tutor group:

## Your 100% book and knowledge organisers

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Knowledge organisers contain **critical** knowledge you must know. This will help you recap, revisit and revise what you have learnt in lessons in order to remember this knowledge for the long-term.

**Students remember 50% more when they test themselves after learning.**

**You must have this 100% book for every lesson – it is part of your equipment.**

**You must keep your 100% books (even after you have finished the cycle or the year).**

### How do I use my 100% book for self-quizzing?

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1) Write today's date and the title from the knowledge organiser and underline with a ruler



2) Write out the keywords leaving two lines between each word



3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: read it, cover it, say it in your head, check it



4) If you got it right, move on and quiz yourself on the rest in your head, one by one



5) Cover up all the definitions and write them out from memory



6) Check your answers using green pen

- Tick any definitions which are correct
- Correct any definitions not completely correct

# Correcting spelling, punctuation and grammar

Your work will be marked across all subjects to help you improve your literacy. This is the code that will be used.

Correcting your spelling, punctuation and grammar	
<b>Sp + underlined word</b>	The underlined word is spelt incorrectly.  Look, cover, write then check. Do this at least three times so you spell it correctly.
<b>A circle around part of a word or a space</b>	Your punctuation is incorrect, or something is missing (including capital letters).
<b>? + wobbly line</b>	You haven't explained your ideas clearly enough.
<b>/</b>	You need to start a new sentence here.  Remember: full stop, capital letter.
<b>//</b>	You need to start a new paragraph here.  Remember: new paragraphs for time, place, topic, person (TiPToP).
<b>^</b>	A word is missing where the arrow is pointing.



## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Art – Power

1	Value	How light or dark something is
2	Reductive drawing	Technique where darkness is removed to show the light parts of an image
3	Oxidation	Combine chemically with oxygen
4	Chromophore	Part of a molecule responsible for its colour
5	Intaglio	Design engraved into a material
6	Monochrome	Artwork that only includes one colour
7	Figurative	Representing forms in art that are recognisable from life
8	Photomontage	Collage constructed from photographs
9	Photomanipulation	Transforming a photograph using various methods
10	Plate	The surface that a design is created on
11	Block-printing	Process of printing designs by engraving blocks or other surfaces
12	Gouge	Tool used for removing lino in the block-printing process
13	Incise	Mark a surface with cuts or gouges
14	Brayer	Roller that is used in printmaking to spread-out ink
15	Offset	Transferring ink from a printed page onto another surface
16	Invert	An image where up and down or left and right are reversed

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Business GCSE – Section 5: Marketing

1	Market share	% of total sales in a market. $\text{Sales of product} \div \text{sales of market} \times 100$
2	Market growth	% change in market size. $\text{Change in size} \div \text{original size} \times 100$
3	Qualitative data	Data based on opinions and attitudes
4	Quantitative data	Numerical data
5	Primary research	Data gathered by the business itself
6	Secondary research	Data gathered previously by other organisations
7	Marketing mix	The four Ps. The factors which influence customers' buying decisions
8	Price	Setting prices based on different methods of pricing
9	Product	Design, features and functions of the product itself
10	Promotion	Communicating with customers to raise awareness of the product
11	Place	Where products are sold and how products are delivered
12	Internal factors	Factors within the business that influence the marketing mix
13	External factors	Factors outside the business that influence the marketing mix
14	Promotional mix	The combination of promotional methods used by a business to communicate with customers
15	Product life cycle	The change in sales of a product over time
16	Extension strategies	Methods of maintaining the sales of a product to prevent it from decline
17	Boston matrix	A tool used to categorise the products of a business by market share and market growth
18	Distribution channels	The journey of a product from producer to consumer

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Citizenship

1	Active citizen	A person who takes responsibility and tries to make a change
2	Participation	To take part in something
3	Citizenship	Being a citizen of a country and having rights and responsibilities
4	Democracy	A society where citizens are able to vote in regular elections
5	Campaigning	Actions by an individual or a group to achieve a specific aim
6	Charities	Organisations which are set up to help those in need
7	Demonstration	A public meeting or march protesting against a specific issue
8	Interest group	An organisation that influence the government to change policies on a specific issue
9	Lobbying	When a person or group try to persuade a politician to listen to their cause
10	Pressure group	An organised group who take action to bring about change for a specific issue
11	Trade unions	A group of workers who have joined together to protect their rights
12	Volunteering	When a person gives their own time to help others without being paid
13	Petition	Collections of signatures showing support for a certain statement
14	E-media	All forms of media that are related to the internet
15	Community	A group of citizens who normally live in a particular area
16	Voter apathy	A lack of interest in voting during elections
17	Freedom of speech	Being able to voice your opinion without restriction
18	Boycott	Refusing to use a particular company or buying a certain product

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Drama – Live Theatre Review

1	Describe	To give detail on what acting style or design was used in a performance, with examples
2	Analyse	To give reasons why this acting or design choice might have been made and what it communicated to the audience, linking to the question
3	Evaluate	To give your opinion, using the word 'I', on the acting choice or design used and how it made you feel
4	PDAE structure	Structure of the main body of written live review answer: Point, Describe, Analyse, Evaluate
5	Key moments / scenes	Scenes or parts of play that you remember in detail and focus in on in a written answer, including quotations
6	Intentions	What the overall aim of the director, playwright or theatre company was in the performance as a whole and in individual choices
7	Context	What was happening at the time of the play being written and the time play is set
8	Subtext	The hidden meaning behind what a character is saying; could be implied through vocal or physical skills
9	Style	The way in which a play is performed: naturalistic, non-naturalistic, physical theatre, abstract
10	Performance techniques	Used by the actors with a purpose to create a style of performance, e.g., tableaux, narration, placards
11	Interaction	The way the characters communicate with each other through physical contact, use of space, eye contact, reactions
12	Peter Pan	Live at the National Theatre, written by J.M Barrie and directed by Sally Cookson
13	Peter Pan actors	Hook – Anne Francolini, Pan – Paul Hilton, Wendy - Madeleine Worall

## Year 11 – Cycle 1 – Design & Technology

1	Fractional distillation	The processing of crude oil to product hydrocarbons (naphtha)
2	Crude oil	Substance extracted from deep within the ground after carrying out a seismic test
3	Monomers	A molecule that can be bonded to others to make a polymer
4	Polymerisation	The process of joining monomers together to form a desired polymer
5	Cracking	The processing of breaking down naphtha to create monomers
6	Plasticisers	An additive that gives flexibility to polymers
7	Stabilisers	An additive in polymers that reduces UV degradation and brittleness
8	Synthetic polymers	Manmade polymers created from crude oil
9	Biopolymers	Polymers made from natural resources such as plants
10	Blow molding	Shaping a thermoforming polymer by heating it and blowing it into shape
11	Vacuum forming	Shaping a thermoforming polymer by heating it and sucking it around a mold
12	Injection moulding	A manufacturing process that involves pushing powdered plastic into a mould to form parts
13	Vinyl Cutting	A machine which requires a 2D CAD file before cutting designs with a fine blade onto self-adhesive vinyl
14	3D printing	A machine that creates 3D models by building up layers of filament once a 3D CAD file has been uploaded
15	Laser cutting	A machine that cuts digital designs onto materials after the speed and power of the laser has been defined
16	Tessellated design	Arrangement of software work that is not wasteful
17	Screen printing	A printing process for adding detail or text to polymer products
18	Pad printing	A silicone pad picks up ink from an etched printing plate and transfers it onto the object being printed



## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Design & Technology

1	Anthropometrics	The practice of taking measurements of the human body and providing data that can be used by designers
2	Ergonomics	The relationship between people and the products they use
3	One-off production	One product is made
4	Batch production	Several identical products are made
5	High-volume production	Many products are made, making extensive use of machinery and manufacturing aids
6	Jigs	A mechanical device to aid production
7	Gore-Tex	A breathable, waterproof and windproof fabric which allows the flow of air in and out
8	Kevlar	A fibre that is lightweight, flexible and extremely durable fibre that has excellent resistance to heat
9	Nomex	A non-flammable, heat-resistant fibre used where resistance to heat and flames is essential (e.g. firefighter suit)
10	Geotextiles	Permeable fabrics made originally for use with soil, with the ability to filter, separate, protect and drainage
11	Phase-changing materials	Materials that can maintain body temperature by storing and releasing heat (e.g. astronaut suit)
12	Interactive Textiles	Fabrics that contain a device or circuit that responds and reacts with the user (e.g. heart monitor for footballers)
13	Rhovyl	A synthetic fibre which is non-flammable, crease resistant, has good thermal properties, is antibacterial, waterproof and dries quickly.
14	Microencapsulation	A material where microcapsules have been added to the fabric / fibre (e.g. anti-bacterial chemicals)
15	Market Pull	A new product is introduced due to consumer wants / needs
16	Technology Push	A development in material / component / manufacturing leading to new product inventions
17	Environmental Directives	Laws put in place to protect the environment
18	The Consumer Rights Act (2015)	A law that protects consumers when they purchase a product / service. All goods should be as described and of satisfactory quality

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – English – *Macbeth* key quotations

	Quotation	Act & Scene	Speaker
1	“Fair is foul, and foul is fair; Hover through fog and filthy air.”	Act 1 Scene 1	The Witches
2	“Brave Macbeth”	Act 1 Scene 2	Captain
3	“Unseamed him from the nave to the chaps.”	Act 1 Scene 2	Captain
4	“Stay, you imperfect speakers, tell me more.”	Act 1 Scene 3	Macbeth
5	“If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me.”	Act 1 Scene 3	Macbeth
6	“Too full o’ the milk of human kindness.”	Act 1 Scene 5	Lady Macbeth
7	“Come, you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here.”	Act 1 Scene 5	Lady Macbeth
8	“Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under’t.”	Act 1 Scene 5	Lady Macbeth
9	“Stars, hide your fires; let not light see my black and deep desires.”	Act 1 Scene 4	Macbeth
10	“Is this a dagger which I see before me?”	Act 2 Scene 1	Macbeth
11	“When you durst do it, then you were a man.”	Act 1 Scene 7	Lady Macbeth
12	“A little water clears us of this deed.”	Act 2 Scene 2	Lady Macbeth
13	“Will all great Neptune’s ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?”	Act 2 Scene 2	Macbeth
14	“Macbeth doth murder sleep.”	Act 2 Scene 2	Voice/Macbeth recounting
15	“O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!”	Act 3 Scene 2	Macbeth
16	“What, all my pretty chickens and their dam at one fell swoop?”	Act 4 Scene 3	Macduff
17	“Out, damned spot! Out, I say!”	Act 5 Scene 1	Lady Macbeth
18	“All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.”	Act 5 Scene 1	Lady Macbeth
19	“Turn, hell-hound, turn!”	Act 5 Scene 8	Macduff
20	“Of this dead butcher and his fiend-like queen.”	Act 5 Scene 8	Malcolm

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Geography

### A: Ecosystems

1	Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals adapted to a climate
2	Biome	A large-scale ecosystem
3	Biomass	Organic matter (plants and animals)
4	Litter	Dead plant material that has fallen to the ground
5	Leaching	When rainwater takes some nutrients out of the ground
6	Drip tip	Leaves where water drips off the edge instead of pooling and growing mold
7	Buttress roots	Large roots above ground helping tall trees stand
8	Carbon sink	Something that absorbs carbon from the atmosphere
9	Monoculture	A single type of crop growing in a large area

### B: Changing Landscapes - Coasts

1	Erosion	The wearing away of the land by water, ice or wind
2	Weathering	The breakdown of rocks on the Earth's surface
3	Deposition	When water loses energy and drops sediment
4	Mass movement	The downhill movement of material due to gravity
5	Transportation	The movement of sediment
6	Fetch	The distance that wind has travelled over the sea
7	Longshore drift	The movement of sediment along the coast
8	Prevailing wind	The main wind in an area
9	Discordant coastlines	Coastlines with alternating layers of geology

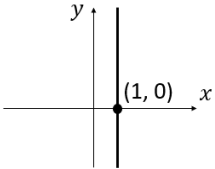
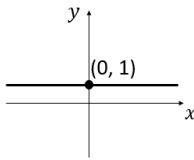
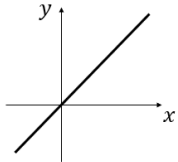
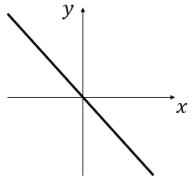
# History – Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Elizabethan England

A: Elizabethan government		
1	Patronage	A system used by the monarch to reward loyalty
2	Factions	Rival groups with different political interests
3	JPs (justices of the peace)	Members of the gentry who enforced law and order in each county
B: Lifestyles of the rich and poor		
4	Vagrant	An unemployed and homeless person that travelled the country in search of work
5	Impotent poor	Poor people who were viewed as being genuinely unable to work and deserving of charity
C: Popular entertainment		
6	Theatre companies	Groups of actors who were supported financially by wealthy noblemen
7	The pit	Area where the poor would stand in a theatre and watch a play
D: The Religious Settlement		
8	Religious settlement / Middle Way	Changes introduced by Elizabeth to provide a religious compromise between Protestants and Catholics
9	Church of England	The official name given to Protestantism in England

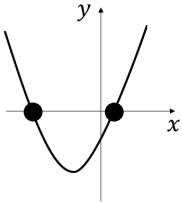
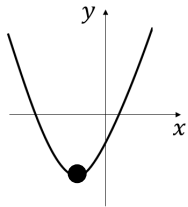
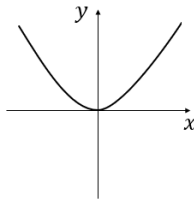
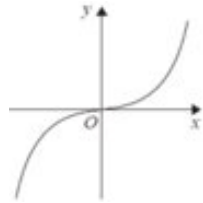
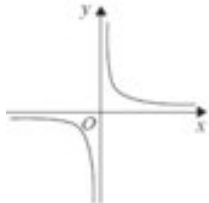
10	Royal injunctions	Instructions given to the clergy from the monarch
E: The Catholic Threat		
11	Recusants	Catholics who refused to attend Church of England services
12	Excommunication	Exclusion from the protection of the Catholic Church and entry to heaven
F: The Spanish Armada		
13	Privateers	Sailors that had permission from the monarch to capture goods from enemy ships
14	Beacon	A fire or light set up in a high position as a warning or signal
G: The Puritan Threat		
15	Puritan	Protestant sect that promoted a pure interpretation of the Bible
16	Presbyterians	Puritans that wanted to replace bishops with local elders
17	Propheysings	Gatherings of Puritans to discuss the Bible and Puritan beliefs
18	Separatists	Extreme Puritans who wanted to break away from the Church of England

# Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Mathematics (Foundation)

## A: Linear graphs

1	Equation of a straight line	$y = mx + c$ , where $m$ is the gradient and $c$ is the $y$ -intercept
2	Gradient of a line segment between the points $(x_1, y_1)$ and $(x_2, y_2)$	$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
3	Parallel lines...	... have the same gradient
4	$x = 1$	
5	$y = 1$	
6	$y = x$	
7	$y = -x$	

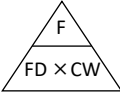
## B: Quadratic and further graphs

1	Roots	
2	Turning point	
3	$y = x^2$	
4	$y = x^3$	
5	$y = \frac{1}{x}$	

## C: Metric conversions

1	cm $\rightarrow$ mm	$\times 10$
2	mm $\rightarrow$ cm	$\div 10$
3	m $\rightarrow$ cm	$\times 100$
4	cm $\rightarrow$ m	$\div 100$
5	km $\rightarrow$ m	$\times 1000$
6	m $\rightarrow$ km	$\div 1000$

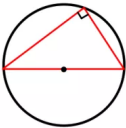
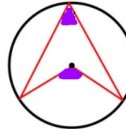
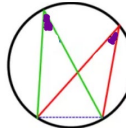
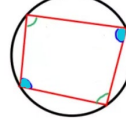
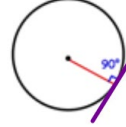
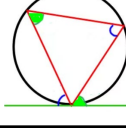
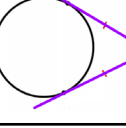
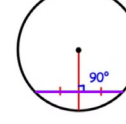
### A: Further statistics

1	Interquartile range	Upper quartile – lower quartile
2	Histogram triangle	
3	Frequency polygon	Plot (midpoint, frequency) and join with straight lines using a ruler
4	Cumulative frequency graph	Plot (upper bound, frequency) and join with a curved line

### B: Further trigonometry

1	Sine rule (finding angle)	$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$
2	Sine rule (finding length)	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
3	Cosine rule (finding angle)	$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
4	Cosine rule (finding length)	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$
5	Area of a triangle	$\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$

### C: Circle theorems

1		The angle in a semicircle is 90°
2		The angle at the centre is twice the angle at the circumference
3		Angles in the same segment are equal
4		Opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral add up to 180°
5		The angle between the radius and the tangent is 90°
6		Alternate segment theorem
7		The tangents to a circle from the same point are equal
8		The radius through the midpoint of the chord bisects the chord at 90°

A	Regular verbs: Simple present tense - I do						F	* Irregular verbs: Simple present tense							
	er verbs		ir verbs		re verbs			To be = être		To have = avoir		To do = faire		To go = aller	
1	I speak	je parle	I finish	je finis	I sell	je vends	1	I am	je suis	I have	j'ai	I do	je fais	I go	je vais
2	You speak	tu parles	You finish	tu finis	You sell	tu vends	2	You are	tu es	You go	tu as	You do	tu fais	You go	tu vas
3	He/she speaks	il/elle parle	He/she finishes	il/elle finit	He/she sells	il/elle vend	3	He/she is	il/elle est	He/she goes	il/elle a	He/she does	il/elle fait	He/she goes	il/elle va
4	We speak	nous parlons	We finish	nous finissons	We sell	nous vendons	4	We are	nous sommes	We go	nous avons	We do	nous faisons	We go	nous allons
5	You all speak	vous parlez	You all finish	vous finissez	You all sell	vous vendez	5	You all are	vous êtes	You all go	vous avez	You all do	vous faites	You all go	vous allez
6	They speak	ils/elles parlent	They finish	ils/elles finissent	They sell	ils/elles vendent	6	They are	ils/elles sont	They go	ils/elles ont	They do	ils/elles font	They go	ils/elles vont
B	Regular verbs: Simple past tense - I did						G	* Irregular verbs: Simple past tense with être				H	* Irregular verbs: Simple past tense with avoir		
	er verbs		ir verbs		re verbs			To go = aller		To go out = sortir					
1	I spoke	j'ai parlé	I finished	j'ai fini	I sold	j'ai vendu	1	I went	je suis allé	I went out	je suis sorti	1	I did	j'ai fait	
2	You spoke	tu as parlé	You finished	tu as fini	You sold	tu as vendu	2	You went	tu es allé	You went out	tu es sorti	2	I drank	j'ai bu	
3	He/she spoke	il/elle a parlé	He/she finished	il/elle a fini	He/she sold	il/elle a vendu	3	He/she went	il/elle est allé	He/she went out	il/elle est sorti	3	I read	j'ai lu	
4	We spoke	nous avons parlé	We finished	nous avons fini	We sold	nous avons vendu	4	We went	nous sommes allés	We went out	nous sommes sortis	4	I took	j'ai pris	
5	You all spoke	vous avez parlé	You all finished	vous avez fini	You all sold	vous avez vendu	5	You all went	vous êtes allés	You all went out	vous êtes sortis	5	I saw	j'ai vu	
6	They spoke	ils/elles ont parlé	They finished	ils/elles ont fini	They sold	ils/elles ont vendu	6	They went	ils/elles sont allés	They went out	ils/elles sont sortis	6	I took	j'ai mis	
C	Regular verbs: Imperfect tense - I used to do								J	* Irregular verbs: Imperfect tense			K	* Irregular verbs: Simple future tense	
	er verbs		ir verbs		re verbs			To be = être				To be = être			
1	I used to speak	je parlais	I used to finish	je finissais	I used to sell	je vendais	1	I was / used to be		j'étais	1	I will be		je serai	
2	You used to speak	tu parlais	You used to finish	tu finissais	You used to sell	tu vendais	2	you were / used to be		tu étais	2	You will be		tu seras	
3	He/she used to speak	il/elle parlait	He/she used to finish	il/elle finissait	He/she used to sell	il/elle vendait	3	he/she was / used to be		il/elle était	3	He/she will be		il/elle sera	
4	We used to speak	nous parlions	We used to finish	nous finissions	We used to sell	nous vendions	4	we were / used to be		nous étions	4	We will be		nous serons	
5	You all used to speak	vous parliez	You all used to finish	vous finissiez	You all used to sell	vous vendiez	5	you all were / used to be		vous étiez	5	You all will be		vous serez	
6	They used to speak	ils/elles parlaient	They used to finish	ils/elles finissaient	They used to sell	ils/elles vendaient	6	they were / used to be		ils/elles étaient	6	They will be		ils/elles seront	
D	Regular verbs: Simple future tense - I will do						E	Regular verbs: Near future tense – I am going to do			L	* Irregular verbs: Simple future tense			
	er verbs		ir verbs		re verbs			er / ir / re verbs				To have = avoir			
1	I will speak	je parlerai	I will finish	je finirai	I will sell	je vendrai	1	I am going	je vais	+ infinitive verb (__er / __ir / __re)	1	I will have		j'aurai	
2	You will speak	tu parleras	You used will finish	tu finiras	You will sell	tu vendras	2	You are going	tu vas		2	You will have		tu auras	
3	He/she will speak	il/elle parlera	He/she will finish	il/elle finira	He/she will sell	il/elle vendra	3	He/she is going	il/elle va		3	He/she will have		il/elle aura	
4	We will speak	nous parlerons	We will finish	nous finirons	We will sell	nous vendrons	4	We are going	nous allons		4	We will have		nous aurons	
5	You all will speak	vous parlerez	You all will finish	vous finirez	You all will sell	vous vendrez	5	You all are going	vous allez		5	You all will have		vous aurez	
6	They will speak	ils/elles parleront	They will finish	ils/elles finiront	They will sell	ils/elles vendront	6	They are going	ils/elles vont		6	They will have		ils/elles auront	

# Year 11 French – Unit 4 Study and Future Plans – Foundation

A	School and education	
1	school (adjective)	scolaire
2	building	le bâtiment
3	pitch (sports), ground	le terrain
4	matter, business; belongings	les affaires (f)
5	lesson	un cours, une leçon
6	timetable	un emploi du temps
7	sixth form, college	le lycée
8	hard working	travailleur / travailleuse
9	to improve	améliorer
10	to hope	espérer
11	to lose	perdre
12	to get along with	s'entendre
13	during	pendant
14	in the centre	au centre
15	in the foreground	au premier plan
16	in the background	à l'arrière plan
17	it is forbidden	il est interdit
18	it is necessary to	il faut

19	to want	vouloir
20	to become	devenir
21	goal, aim, purpose	le but
22	test	épreuve
B	The world of work	
1	plan, project	le plan
2	training, apprenticeship	la formation
3	to succeed	réussir
4	to earn	gagner
5	money	l'argent (m)
6	surprising	étonnant
7	the best	le mieux
8	the worst	le pire
9	worst	pire
10	link	le lien
11	several	plusieurs
12	to know (a fact)	savoir
13	to know (a person)	connaître



# Year 11 French – Unit 5 Travel and Tourism – Foundation

A Travel and tourism		
1	To steal / fly	Voler
2	Survey	L'enquête
3	There	Y
4	During	pendant
5	At the house of, with	chez
6	To escape from	Échapper / s'échapper
7	Place	Un lieu, endroit
8	A resident	Un habitant
9	To switch off	Me couper
10	Surprising	Étonnant
11	Path, way	Chemin
12	Sand	Le sable
13	Border	frontière
14	On foot	À pied
15	Fast, quick	Rapide
16	Farm	La ferme
17	Block of flats	L'immeuble (m)

18	High / tall	Haut
19	Return	Le retour
20	The value	La valeur
21	To miss (public transport)	Manquer
22	Network	Le réseau
23	Traffic light	Le feu
24	To cross	Traverser
25	To throw away	Jeter
26	Ticket	Le billet
27	Included	Inclus
28	Free	Gratuit
29	Station	Gare
30	Wheelchair	Le fauteuil roulant
31	Bakery	boulangerie
32	To improve	Améliorer
33	To cost	Coûter
34	Menu / map	La carte
35	To move	bouger

# Year 11 – French – Key Structures

A: Opinion phrases			D: Positive reasons – present tense			G: Negative Adjectives			J: Connectives		
1	I believe that	je crois que	1	It makes me laugh	ça me fait rire	1	Boring	monotone	1	However	pourtant/toutefois
2	I would say that	je dirais que	2	It relaxes me	ça me détend	2	Annoying	pénible	2	Despite the fact that	malgré le fait que
3	I think that	je pense que	3	It pleases me	ça me plaît	3	Unpleasant	désagréable	3	Nevertheless	néanmoins
4	According to me	selon moi	4	It helps me to relax	ça m'aide à me reposer	4	Annoying	énervant	4	On the one hand	d'un côté
5	In my opinion	quant à moi	5	It helps me to forget everything	ça m'aide à tout oublier	5	Ridiculous	ridicule	5	On the other hand	de l'autre côté
6	Frankly	franchement	6	I have a wicked time	je m'éclate	6	Awful	affreux	6	Therefore	du coup
B: Negative opinions			7	I have fun	je m'amuse	7	Worrying	inquiétant	7	So	donc
1	It gets on my nerves	ça m'énervé	E: Negative reasons – present tense			8	Tiring	fatigant	8	Due to	à cause de
2	I'm fed up with	j'en ai marre de	1	It makes me scared	ça me fait peur	H: Infinitive structures			9	In fact	en fait
3	I have some worries regarding	j'ai des soucis par rapport à	2	It's not worth it	ça ne vaut pas la peine	1	I want	je veux	K: Small but important words		
4	What scares me	ce qui me fait peur	3	It worries me	ça m'inquiète	2	I hope	j'espère	1	Even	même
5	What worries me is	ce qui m'inquiète est	5	I get bored	je m'ennuie	3	I want	j'ai envie de	2	If	si
6	I can't stand	je ne supporte pas	6	It tires me	ça me fatigue	4	I would like	j'aimerais	3	Except	sauf
7	I can't stand	j'ai horreur de	7	It irritates me	ça m'embête	5	I have the intention to	j'ai l'intention de	4	Without	sans
C: Positive opinions			F: Positive adjectives			6	I feel like	ça me dit de	5	Especially	surtout
1	I quite like	j'aime bien	1	Marvellous	merveilleux	7	I need	j'ai besoin de	6	Everywhere	partout
2	I'm a fan of	je suis fan de	2	Wonderful	formidable	I: Negatives			7	The majority	la plupart
3	I am passionate about	je suis passionné par	3	Unbelievable	incroyable	1	I don't do	je ne fais pas	8	Instead of	au lieu de
4	What I like the most is	ce que j'aime le plus est	4	Entertaining	divertissant	2	I no-longer do	je ne fais plus	9	Few / not many	peu
5	What I love is	ce que j'adore est	5	Fascinating	fascinant	3	I don't do anything	je ne fais rien	L: Time phrases		
			6	Exciting	passionnant	4	I only do	je ne fais que	1	This evening	ce soir
			7	Unforgettable	inoubliable	5	I never do	je ne fais jamais	2	Usually	d'habitude
			8	Pleasant	agréable	6	There isn't any	il n'y a aucun	3	Last month	le mois dernier
						7	There isn't anybody	il n'y a personne	4	Two years ago	il y a deux ans
									5	The next day	le lendemain
									6	Always	toujours

# Year 11 French – Unit 4 Study and Future Plans – Higher

A	School and education	
1	To express oneself	S'exprimer
2	Training	Une formation
3	most	la plupart
4	damage, (what a) pity	le dommage
5	either	soit
6	gift, talent, donation	le don
7	competition	concours
8	to shout	crier
9	anger	la colère
10	support	le soutien
11	need	besoin
12	nearly	presque
13	during	pendant
14	in the centre	au centre
15	in the foreground	au premier plan
16	in the background	à l'arrière plan
17	it is forbidden	il est interdit
18	it is necessary to	il faut
19	to want	vouloir

20	to become	devenir
21	goal, aim, purpose	le but
22	test	épreuve
B	The world of work	
1	Unemployment	Le chômage
2	Job / employment	L'emploi, le métier, le travail
3	Boss	Le patron / chef
4	To earn	Gagner
5	To dream (about, of)	Rêver (à / de)
6	Money	L'argent
7	Company	L'entreprise (f) / la compagnie
8	Fashion	La mode
9	To develop	développer
10	apprentice	Un apprenti
11	Scholarship, grant	La bourse
12	Want, wish, desire	L'envie (f)
13	Worry	Un souci
14	Daily	Quotidien
15	A way	Une façon
16	Available	Disponible

# Year 11 French – Unit 5 Travel and Tourism – Higher

A Travel and tourism			18	A play	Une pièce de théâtre
1	To steal / fly	Voler	19	To threaten	Menacer
2	Survey	L'enquête	20	Available	disponible
3	There	Y	21	To show concern for	Se soucier
4	During	pendant	22	Suitcase	La valise
5	At the house of, with	chez	23	Renewable	Renouvelable
6	To escape from	Échapper / s'échapper	24	Lift	L'ascenseur (m)
7	Place	Un lieu, endroit	25	Landscape	Le paysage
8	A resident	Un habitant	26	Dry	Sec / sèche
9	To switch off	Me couper	27	Suburb	La banlieue
10	Surprising	Étonnant	28	Stairs	L'escalier
11	Path, way	Chemin	29	Platform	Le quai
12	Sand	Le sable	30	Floor	L'étage
13	Border	frontière	31	Blanket	La couverture
14	To look after	S'occuper de	32	Stop	L'arrêt (m)
15	Work, task	Une œuvre	33	To welcome	Accueillir
16	To disappear	Disparaître	34	Path	Le chemin
17	To attract	attirer	35	To turn down / lower	baisser

A	Regular verbs: Simple present tense - I do						E	* Irregular verbs - Simple present tense						I	Small but Important Words			
	ar verbs		er verbs		ir vebrs			To be = ser		To go= ir		To do = hacer						
1	I speak	hablo	I eat	como	I live	vivo	1	I am	soy	I go	voy	I do	hago	1	I find it + ADJ	lo encuentro + ADJ		
2	You speak	hablas	You eat	comes	You live	vives	2	You are	eres	You go	vas	You do	haces	2	The good thing	lo bueno		
3	He/she speaks	habla	He/she eats	come	He/she lives	vive	3	He/she is	es	He/she goes	va	He/she does	hace	3	The bad thing	lo malo		
4	We speak	hablamos	We eat	comemos	We live	vivimos	4	We are	somos	We go	vamos	We do	hacemos	4	Is that	es que		
5	You all speak	habláis	You all eat	coméis	You all live	vivís	5	You all are	sois	You all go	vais	You all do	hacéis	5	We can + verb	se puede + INF		
6	They speak	hablan	They eat	comen	They live	viven	6	They are	son	They go	van	They do	hacen	6	When	cuando		
B	Regular verbs: Simple past tense - I did						F	* Irregular verbs - Simple past tense						6	When	cuando		
	ar verbs		er verbs		ir vebrs			To be = ser		To go= ir		To do = hacer		7	where	donde		
1	I spoke	hablé	I ate	comí	I lived	viví	1	I was	fui	I went	fui	I did	hice	8	for (time)	desde hace (time)		
2	You spoke	hablaste	You ate	comiste	You lived	viviste	2	You were	fuiste	You went	fuiste	You did	hiciste					
3	He/she spoke	habló	He/she ate	comió	He/she lived	vivió	3	He/she was	fue	He/she went	fue	He/she did	hizo	9	except	excepto		
4	We spoke	hablamos	We ate	comimos	We lived	vivimos	4	We were	fuimos	We went	fuimos	We did	hicimos	10	sometimes	a veces		
5	You all spoke	hablasteis	You all ate	comisteis	You all lived	vivisteis	5	You all were	fuisteis	You all went	fuisteis	You all did	hicisteis	11	often	a menudo		
6	They spoke	hablaron	They ate	comieron	They lived	vivieron	6	They were	fueron	They went	fueron	They did	hicieron	12	before	antes		
C	Regular verbs: Imperfect past tense – I used to do						G	* Irregular verbs - Simple past tense						13	now	ahora		
	ar verbs		er verbs		ir vebrs			To be = ser		To go= ir				15	currently	actualmente		
1	I used to speak	hablaba	I used to eat	comía	I used to live	vivía	1	I used to be		era	I used to go		iba	16	although	aunque		
2	You used to speak	hablabas	You used to eat	comías	You used to live	vivías	2	You used to be		eras	You used to go		ibas					
3	He/she used to speak	hablaba	He/she used to eat	comía	He/she used to live	vivía	3	S/he used to be		era	S/he used to go		iba	17	that’s why	así que		
4	We used to speak	hablábamos	We used to eat	comíamos	We used to live	vivíamos	4	We used to be		éramos	We used to go		íbamos	18	however	sin embargo		
5	You all used to speak	Hablabais	You all used to eat	comíais	You all used to live	vivíais	5	You all used to be		erais	You all used to go		ibais	19	very	muy		
6	They used to speak	hablaban	They used to eat	comían	They used to live	vivían	6	They used to be		eran	They used to go		iban	20	A lot	mucho/a		
D	future tense - (regular verbs)						H	Near future tense – I am going to do						21	Too (much)	demasiado/a		
	ar verbs		er verbs		ir vebrs			Ar/er/ir vebrs								22	More...than	más... que
1	I will speak	hablaré	I will eat	comeré	I will live	viviré	1	I am going		voy	to	a	Infinitive verb ( _ar/ _er/ _ir)	23	Less...than	menos... que		
2	You will speak	hablarás	You will eat	comerás	You will live	vivirás	2	You are going		vas								
3	He/she will speak	hablará	He/she will eat	comerá	He/she will live	vivirá	3	He/she is going		vas								
4	We will speak	hablaremos	We will eat	comeremos	We will live	viviremos	4	We are going		vamos								
5	You all will speak	hablaréis	You all will eat	comeréis	You all will live	viviréis	5	You all are going		vais								
6	They will speak	hablarán	They will eat	comerán	They will live	vivirán	6	They are going		van								

# Year 11 Spanish – Foundation (unit 4)

A: school and jobs			B: school and jobs		
1	pupil, student	alumno/a	1	to threaten	amenazar
2	break, interval, rest	descanso (m)	2	title, qualification	título
3	boss, headteacher	director/a (m/f)	3	development	desarrollo
4	building	edificio (m)	4	place of interest	lugar de interés
5	school, high school	instituto	5	place, site	sitio
6	office	oficina	6	town, village	pueblo
7	room, hall	sala	7	to take, catch	coger
8	success	éxito	8	to forget	olvidar
9	timetable, schedule	horario	9	to sightsee	hacer turismo
10	I am ood/ bad at	se me da bien/mal	10	advantage/disadvantage	ventaja / desventaja
11	newspaper	periódico (m)	11	position, stall, stand, place	puesto
12	topic, theme	tema (m)	12	Employment, job	empleo / trabajo
13	To pass (an exam)	aprobar	13	dream	sueño
14	to aks for, order, request	pedir	14	To look for, search	buscar
15	to bring	traer	15	To find	encontrar
16	to throw, pull	tirar	16	Luck, to be lucky	suerte, tener suerte
17	Rule	norma/ regla	17	It is worth (it)	vale la pena
18	To wear	llevar	18	in the foreground	en primer plano
19	clothes	ropa	19	in the background	en segundo plano
20	trendy	de / a la moda	20	Low income	bajos recursos
21	skirt	falda	21	world	mundo
22	shoes	zapatos	22	magazine	revista
23	fear	Miedo	23	Checkout, till, box	caja
24	out, outside	fuera, fuera de	24	customer	cliente
25	page	página	25	boss, manager	jefe/a
26	question	pregunta	26	well /badly paid	bien/mal pagado
27	luckily	por suerte	27	free (for free)	gratuito
28	slow	lento	28	show (e.g. theatre)	espectáculo

# Year 11 Spanish –Foundation (Unit 5)

A: Holidays		
1	winter	invierno
2	summer	verano
3	to go on holidays	ir(se) de vacaciones
4	to walk	caminar
5	to walk, go for a stroll	pasear
6	to travel	viajar
7	it is sunny	hace sol
8	it is hot	hace calor
9	it is cold	hace frío
10	it is windy	hace viento
11	to rain	llover
12	to snow	nevar
13	it is cloudy	hay nubes
14	there is snow	hay nieve
15	to rent hire	alquilar
16	to need	necesitar
17	island	isla
18	souvenir, memory	recuerdo
19	street, road	barrio
20	show (e.g. theatre)	calle
21	fire	espectáculo
22	size, dimension	fuego
23	to throw, pull	tamaño
24	to come	tirar
25	street, road	venir
26	Boss, manager	jefe
27	I woud wish to	desearía
28	I would like, I would want	quisiera

B: Travelling		
1	nice, pleasant	agradable
2	far (away, off)	lejos
3	close, nearby	cercano/cerca
4	Clean	limpio
5	Dirty	sucio
6	To break	romper(se)
7	To fall	caerse
8	To find	encontrar,
9	to lose, waste, miss	perder, perderse
10	coin, currency	moneda
11	trip, journey, travel	viaje (m)
12	abroad	al/en el extranjero
13	Different	distinto
14	Early	temprano
15	luggage	equipaje (m)
16	key	llave (f)
17	lost	perdido
18	timetable, schedule	horario
19	to get off (mode of transport)	bajar (de)
20	to change	cambiar
21	to arrive	llegar
22	to sit down	sentar(se)
23	to get on (mode of transport)	subir
24	single ticket	billete de ida
25	return ticket	billete de ida y vuelta
26	What time does ... leave?	¿A qué hora sale ..?
27	What time does ... arrive?	¿A qué hora llega..?
28	How much does it cost..?	¿Cuánto cuesta/vale?

Y10 Spanish - Key Structures F + H		
A	Verbos Importantes <i>Important Verbs</i>	
1	To say	decir
2	To give	dar
3	To arrive	llegar
4	To start / begin	empezar
5	To realise	darse cuenta de
6	To enjoy	disfrutar
7	To get / catch	coger
8	To know	saber
9	To learn	aprender
10	To teach	enseñar
11	To need	necesitar
12	To return	volver
13	To continue / follow	seguir
14	To want / to love	querer
15	To hear	oir
16	To look	mirar
17	To come	venir
18	To open	abrir
19	To go down	bajar
20	To fall	caer
21	To enter/to go in	entrar
22	To start/to begin	comenzar
23	To sit	sentarse
24	To record	grabar
25	To shout/scream	gritar

B	Estructuras con Infinitive <i>Infinitive Structures</i>	
1	To have just	acabar de + inf
2	It is necessary	hay que + inf
3	To have to	tener que + inf
4	To start	empezar a + inf
5	We should	deberíamos + inf
6	To learn to	aprender a + inf
7	Before/After + verb	antes de / Después de + inf
8	To try	tratar de + inf
9	I hope	espero + inf
10	I want	quiero + inf
11	To stop	dejar de + inf
12	To be able to	poder + inf
13	You must	se debe + inf
14	You can	se puede + inf
15	I want	tengo ganas de + inf
C	Preguntas <i>Question Words</i>	
1	What	qué
2	When	cuándo
3	How	cómo
4	Which	cuál
5	Where	dónde
6	Who	quién
7	Why	por qué
8	How much	cuánto
9	How many	cuántos
10	At what time	a qué hora

D	Verbos Communes <i>Common Verbs</i>	
1	<b>To do</b>	<b>hacer</b>
2	I do	hago
3	You do	haces
4	They do	hacen
5	<b>To have</b>	<b>tener</b>
6	I have	tengo
7	He / she / it has	tiene
8	They have	tienen
9	<b>To go</b>	<b>ir</b>
10	I go / I'm going	voy
11	You go	vas
12	They go	van
E	Palabras Pequeñas <i>Small but Important Words</i>	
1	to have been + -ing + for + time	Desde hace (present tense)
2	On/on top of/about	Sobre
3	Mainly/above all	Sobre todo
4	Almost/nearly*	Casi*
5	Never ever	jamás
6	To stop/quit + verb	Dejar de + inf
7	At lest	Al menos
8	Due to	Debido a
9	So much	Tanto
10	Except for	Salvo*
11	That's why	Por eso
12	Too much	demasiado
13	Against	(en) Contra
14	So, so much	Tan/tanto
15	At least	Al menos

F	Palabras Pequeñas <i>Small but Important Words</i>	
1	More and more	cada vez más
2	Less and less	cada vez menos
3	Unless	a no ser que
4	Even	incluso
5	Instead of	en lugar de / en vez de
6	Despite	a pesar de
7	Neither / nor	tampoco
8	Still / yet	todavía
9	If	si
10	Already	ya
11	Without	sin
12	Almost	casi
13	Nobody	nadie
14	Little/ no	poco
15	The same	el mismo/ lo mismo
16	Too / too much	demasiado
17	Whereas / while	mientras que
18	Less	menos
19	More	más
20	Apart from	aparte de
21	Every	cada
22	Neither... nor	ni... ni
23	However	en cambio/no obstante
24	Quite	bastante
25	No longer	ya no
26	No / not any/ not a	ningún



## Year 11 Spanish –Higher (Unit 4)

A: school and jobs			B: school and jobs		
1	stage	escenario	1	to count, to tell	contar
2	facilities	instalaciones	2	sense, direction	sentido
3	plant, floor	planta	3	to bring	traer
4	to attend	asistir	4	loss, waste	pérdida
5	to build	construir	5	tight	ajustado
6	disappointing	decepcionante	6	to threaten	amenazar
7	room, hall	sala	7	out, outside, away (from)	fuera, fuera de
8	student	alumno/ a	8	place of interest	lugar de interés
9	break, interval, rest	descanso	9	place, site	sitio
10	boss, headteacher	director/a	10	to take, catch	coger
11	building	edificio	11	to forget	olvidar
12	school, high school	instituto	12	to sightsee	hacer turismo
13	subject	asignatura	13	advantage/disadvantage	ventaja / desventaja
14	soom, hall	sala	14	device, apparatus, gadget	aparato
15	design	diseño	15	Password	contraseña
16	to be missing, to lack	faltar	16	task, job, homework, chore	tarea
17	to solve, resolve	resolver	17	virtual reality glasses	gafas de realidad virtual
18	to translate	traducir	18	job, employment	empleo
19	complex, complicated	complejo	19	work experience	practiclas laborales
20	heavy, boring, annoying	pesado	20	position, stall, stand, place	puesto
21	I am good/ bad at	se me da bien/mal	21	to finish	acabar
22	to pass	aprobar	22	to acquire, obtain, get	conseguir
23	class test	prueba	23	to form, to train (as)	formar; formarse (en, como)
24	to start, begin	empezar	24	to achieve, to succeed	lograr
25	to jump, break, skip	saltar; saltarse	25	It is worth (it)	vale la pena
26	topic, theme	tema	26	development, progress	desarrollo
27	to teach, sow	enseñar	27	businessman/woman, employer	empresario/a
28	to deliver, to submit	entregar	28	with me	conmigo

# Year 11 Spanish –Higher (Unit 5)

A: Holidays		
1	to take advantage, to make the most of	aprovechar*
2	to sightsee	hacer turismo*
3	to travel all over/ to go around	recorrer*
4	island	isla
5	souvenir, memory	recuerdo
6	parade	desfile *
7	pride	orgullo*
8	suit, costume, dress	traje *
9	to encourage, cheer up	animar*
10	to fill	llenar *
11	to achieve, succeed	lograr*
12	to burn (oneself)	quemarse*
13	a show (e.g. theatre)	un espectáculo
14	size, dimension	tamaño
15	to throw, pull	tirar
16	queue, glue	cola *
17	arrival	llegada *
18	exit, departure	salida *
19	I would wish to	desearía
20	I would want	quisiera
21	accommodation	alojamiento *
22	chain, channel	cadena *
23	owner, landlord	dueño/a *
24	place	lugar *
25	to stay	alojarse*
26	beautiful	precioso *
27	to rent, hire	alquilar
28	to need	necesitar

B: travelling		
1	nice, pleasant	agradable
2	far (away, off)	lejos
3	close, nearby	cercano / cerca
4	line, row	fila*
5	to return	regresar*
6	to fly	volar*
7	to fall	caerse
8	coin, currency	moneda
9	suitcase	maleta *
10	watch, clock	reloj *
11	to repair, resolve	arreglar*
12	to leave, go away	marcharse *
13	to return	volver*
14	disappointing	decepcionante*
15	luggage	equipaje (m)
16	key	llave (f)
17	lost (adj)	perdido
18	timetable, schedule	horario
19	to change	cambiar
20	to arrive	llegar
21	to sit down	sentar(se)
22	to get off (mode of transport)	bajar (de)
23	to get on (mode of transport)	subir
24	single ticket	billete de ida
25	return ticket	billete de ida y vuelta
26	What time does ... leave?	¿A qué hora sale ..?
27	What time does ... arrive?	¿A qué hora llega..?
28	How much does it cost..?	¿Cuánto cuesta/vale?

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – GCSE Sport Science – Component 2

### A: Sport psychology

1	Continuum	A line that goes between two extremes
2	Continua	More than one continuum
3	Open skills	Skills performed in an unpredictable environment where the performer must react due to the changing nature of the situation
4	Closed skills	A skill performed in a predictable environment, e.g. a player taking a penalty
5	Basic skill	A simple skill requiring little concentration
6	Complex skill	A skill requiring a lot of concentration
7	High organisation skill	A skill that cannot be broken down easily and practised separately because the phases of the skill are closely linked, e.g. cartwheel, golf swing
8	Low organisation skill	A basic skill that can be broken down easily into different phases so each part can be practised separately, e.g. tennis serve
9	Massed practice	Practice that occurs without rest between trials
10	Distributed practice	Intervals between skill practice in a training session for rest or mental rehearsal
11	Fixed practice	Repeatedly practising a whole skill within a training session
12	Variable practice	A training session that includes frequent changes of task so that the skill can be repeated in different situations

### B: Socio-cultural influences

1	Participation rates	The number of people taking part in physical activity
2	Data	Statistics gathered to provide information
3	Trends	Based on data, the general direction something is moving in (up, down or the same)
4	Sportsmanship	Qualities of fairness, following the rules, being gracious in defeat or victory
5	Gamesmanship	Bending the rules of a sport without actually breaking them
6	Deviance	Behaviour that goes against the moral values of the sport

## Year 10 – Cycle 1 – Religious Studies – Beliefs and Practices (Islam & Christianity)

1	Tawhid [2]	The belief in the oneness of God
2	Prophethood / Risalah [2]	Messengers of God, beginning with Adam and ending with the Prophet Muhammad
3	Angels / Malaikah	The belief in angels of Islam, e.g. Jibril, Israfil, Mika'il
4	Halal [2]	Anything which is permitted in Islam, e.g. eating permitted foods
5	Haram [2]	Anything which is forbidden in Islam, e.g. eating forbidden foods
6	Jihad [2]	To strive or struggle – there are two forms of jihad: greater and lesser
7	Mosque [2]	A place of prostration for Muslims, a communal place of worship
8	Shari'ah [2]	The straight path; Shari'ah Law is the set of moral and religious principles set out by the Qur'an and Hadith
9	Ummah [2]	Worldwide Muslim community who share a common religious identity
10	Trinity [2]	The three persons of God: Father, Son and Holy Spirit
11	Incarnation [2]	God becoming human in the form of Jesus
12	Atonement [2]	The belief that Jesus' death on the cross healed the rift between humans and God
13	Resurrection [2]	The belief that Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday, conquering death
14	Liturgical worship	When worship follows a set structure or pattern
15	Salvation	Saving from sin and its consequences
16	Sacraments	An outward sign of an invisible blessing from God
17	Evangelism [2]	Preaching the gospel to others to convert them to Christianity

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Science – Biology Topic 6 – Inheritance and Evolution (Paper 2)

### A: DNA

1	Gene	A section of DNA, which codes for the sequence of amino acids forming a specific protein
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### B: Reproduction

1	Mitosis	Produces two genetically identical daughter cells for the growth and repair of tissues
2	Meiosis	Produces four genetically non-identical daughter cells with 23 chromosomes
3	Cloning	Offspring that are genetically identical to the parent; produced in asexual reproduction

### C: Inheritance

1	Natural selection	Organisms have mutations which lead to variation in their characteristics. Organisms compete for resources and the better adapted survive and reproduce - genes are passed onto their offspring
2	Selective breeding	Select organisms with desirable characteristics, breed them together, breed the best offspring together and repeat until all individuals have the desired characteristic

## A: Hydrocarbons

1	Hydrocarbons	Molecules made up of hydrogen and carbon atoms only
2	Alkanes	Saturated hydrocarbons with only single bonds. $C_nH_{2n+2}$
3	Complete combustion	Hydrocarbon + Oxygen $\rightarrow$ Carbon dioxide + Water
4	Cracking	Long chain hydrocarbons are split up into shorter alkanes and alkenes
5	Thermal decomposition	Breaking down a substance using heat (forms more than 1 product)
6	Alkenes	Unsaturated hydrocarbons with a double bond. $C_nH_{2n}$

## B: Mixtures

1	Formulation	A useful mixture made with a purpose, e.g., paint
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## C: Chromatography

1	Chromatography	Used to separate substances in a mixture, e.g., pigments in ink
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## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Science – Chemistry Topics 9 & 10 – Atmosphere & Resources (Paper 2)

### A: Climate change

1	Greenhouse effect	When greenhouse gases absorb long-wave radiation, keeping it in the Earth's atmosphere
2	Greenhouse gases	Carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour
3	Carbon footprint	The total amount of greenhouse gases produced over the lifecycle of a product

### B: Air pollution

1	Global dimming	Clouds of dust reduce the amount of sunlight that can reach the Earth
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### C: Using resources

1	Life cycle assessment	An assessment of the impact of every stage of a product's life, including raw materials, manufacture, use and disposal
2	Sterilisation	Kills microbes, e.g., using chlorine gas or UV light
3	Desalination	Removing salt from seawater to make it potable, e.g., using reverse osmosis
4	Sedimentation tank	Solids sink to produce sludge, leaving liquid effluent floating on top

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Science – Physics Topic 5 – Forces (Paper 2)

1	Weight equation	Weight = mass $\times$ gravitational field strength
2	Work done equation	Work done = force $\times$ distance
3	Hooke's law equation	Force = spring constant $\times$ extension
4	Limit of proportionality	The limit of force you can apply to an object for the extension to increase proportionally
5	Acceleration equation	Acceleration = $\frac{\text{Change in velocity}}{\text{Time taken}}$
6	Newton's first law	A resultant force is needed to change the velocity of an object
7	Newton's second law	The acceleration of an object is proportional to the resultant force on it and inversely proportional to its mass. Resultant force = mass $\times$ acceleration
8	Newton's third law	When two objects interact, the forces they exert on each other are equal and opposite
9	Momentum equation	Momentum = mass $\times$ velocity
10	Conservation of momentum	In a closed system, the total momentum before an event is the same as after the event



## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – Science – Physics Topic 7 – Magnetism and Electromagnetism (Paper 2)

### A: Magnets

1	Magnetic material	A material such as iron, steel, cobalt or nickel which can become an induced magnet
2	Permanent magnet	Magnets which produce their own magnetic field
3	Induced magnets	Magnetic materials that turn into a magnet when they are put into a magnetic field
4	Magnetic field lines	Show the direction of the force on a north pole; closer lines = stronger force

### B: Electromagnets

1	Right hand thumb rule	Point your thumb in the direction of the current and curl your fingers; the direction of your fingers is the direction of the field
2	Solenoid	A coil of wire with a current flowing through it producing a magnetic field similar to that of a bar magnet
3	Electromagnet	A current-carrying solenoid with an iron core
4	Increasing the strength of an electromagnet	Increase the current or add more coils to the solenoid

### C: Motor effect – Higher only

1	Fleming's left-hand rule	First finger points in the direction of the magnetic field, second finger in direction of current, and thumb to direction of the force
2	Split-ring commutator	A ring with gaps in it that swaps the electrical contacts of a device every half turn

## Year 11 – Cycle 2 – BTEC Sport – Component 3

### A: Fitness training

1	Overload	Training at a higher intensity than before
2	Progressive overload	Continuing to increase the intensity of exercise over time
3	Training zone	The correct intensity at which you should exercise to improve your fitness
4	Training threshold	The safe and effective intensity to work at to allow adaptation
5	Aerobic training	60-85% of your maximum heart rate
6	Anaerobic training zone	85-95% of your maximum heart rate

### B: Fitness testing

7	Calibration	A process which checks (equipment, device, or instrument) for accuracy
8	Reliability	The ability to repeatedly carry out the same test and achieve comparable results each time

1	Validity	How accurate a set of results are. Do the results measure what we want them to?
2	Practicality	How suitable the test is for the given situation
3	Maximal test	The participant completes the test until they are exhausted
4	Normative data	An indicator of how a participant performed in comparison to the general population
5	Reps per minute (RPM)	The number of repetitions completed in one minute
6	Submaximal	The intensity put in by the performer is high, but not the highest they could exert
7	Rating	A rank that is used to show the quality or standard of performance
8	Pulse raiser activities	Included in a warm-up to gradually increase heart rate
9	Lactic acid	A waste product that builds up during activity
10	Intensity	The amount of work, force or exertion