# GCSE Subject Guide 2017 - 2018



Believe, Succeed, Together

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#### INTRODUCTION

This booklet has been produced following requests from pupils. It will hopefully provide you with a <u>reference point</u> from which to answer a wide range of questions about each subject and the examinations that you will sit this summer.

Where appropriate each subject has completed the same sections (*see below*). The information in each section should give you all of the information that you require when preparing and completing your revision.

#### Sections

- 1.1 Examination Overview
- 1.2 Topic Overview
- 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary
- 1.4 Revision Resources

<u>PLEASE</u> ensure that you listen to the advice that you have been given about revision! All staff want you to do your very best in May and June. The only way that you will do this is through revision.

## Finally...

- START REVISION EARLY
- GET INTO A ROUTINE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
- REVISE EFFECTIVELY (remember the drop down sessions!)
- USE THE SUPPORT AND EXPERTISE AVAILABLE (attend revision and intervention sessions)
- MAKE GOOD CHOICES
- BE CALM
- BE A NICE PERSON
- NEVER HESITATE TO ASK FOR HELP. THAT'S WHAT WE'RE HERE FOR!!!

# ENGLISH LITERATURE/LANGUAGE

## 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Tuesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2018	English Literature Paper 1 (8701/1)	1 hr 45 mins	40%
Friday 25 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	English Literature Paper 2 (8702/2)	2 hrs 15 mins	60%
Tuesday 5 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	English Language Paper 1 (8700/1)	1 hr 45 mins	50%
Friday 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	English Language Paper 2 (8700/2)	1 hr 45 mins	50%

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice			
English Literature Paper	Section A: Dickens 'A Christmas Carol' (30 marks + 4 SPaG) - 45 mins			
1 (8701/1)	Section B: Shakespeare 'Much ado About Nothing' (30 marks + 4 SPaG) –			
	45mins			
	Refer to:			
	Text as a whole.			
	Social & historical context.			
	Relevant, short quotes.			
	Effect on the reader.			
English Literature Paper	Section A: Priestley 'An Inspector Calls' (30 marks) - 45 mins			
2 (8702/2)	Refer to:			
	Text as a whole.			
	Social & historical context.			
	Relevant, short quotes.			
	Stage directions.			
	Structure.			
	Effect on the reader.			
	Section B: Anthology Poetry – comparison of 1 provided poem & 1 of your			
	choosing (30 marks) – 45mins			
	Refer to:			
	Relevant, short quotes.			
	Effect on the reader.			
	Techniques.			
	Connotations of language and structure.			
	Section C: (i) Analysis of unseen poem (24 marks) (ii) Comparison of 2 unseen			
	poems (8 marks)			
	Refer to:			
	Language features.			
	Language & technique choices.			
	Effect on reader.			
English Language Paper	Section A: One fictional source: 4 questions (1hr – incl. reading of source)			
1 (8700/1)	<ol> <li>Information retrieval (4 marks – 4 minutes)</li> </ol>			
	2. Analysis of language (8 marks – 10 minutes)			
	<ul> <li>3. Analysis of structure (8 marks – 10 minutes)</li> <li>4. Agree with statement through analysis (20 marks – 20 minutes)</li> </ul>			
	Section B: Writing to describe or narrate (40 marks – 24 content, 16 technical			
	accuracy).			
	<ol> <li>Choose between the description of an image.</li> </ol>			
	OR			
	2. Using the line provided, continue the narrative.			

English Language Paper	Section A: Two non-fiction sources from different centuries: 4 questions (1hr –		
2 (8700/2)	incl. reading of source)		
	1. Information retrieval (4 marks – 4 minutes)		
	2. Summary of information (8 marks – 8 minutes)		
	3. Analysis of language (12 marks – 12 minutes)		
	<ol> <li>Comparison of writers' viewpoints &amp; perspectives (16 marks – 16 minutes)</li> </ol>		
	Section B: Writing to persuade or explain (40 marks – 24 content, 16 technical		
	accuracy).		
	5. Write a speech/article/letter		
	Understand purpose and write for correct audience.		

Examination Paper	Topic Titles
English Literature Paper 1 (8701/1)	Shakespeare and the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Novel.
English Literature Paper 2 (8702/2)	Modern Texts & Poetry
English Language Paper 1 (8700/1)	Explorations in Creative Reading & Writing
English Language Paper 2 (8700/2)	Writers' Viewpoint & Perspectives

Topic	Key Words/Terms	
Shakespeare and the	Section A & B:	
19 <sup>th</sup> Century Novel.	Analyse & explore	
	Careful consideration and connotations of writers' language choices	
	Clear reference to techniques used and their effect	
	Social & historical context	
	What is the writer's intention/is there a deeper message or theme?	
Modern Texts & Poetry	Section A:	
	Analyse & explore	
	Careful consideration and connotations of writers' language choices	
	Clear reference to techniques used and their effect	
	Social & historical context	
	What is the writer's intention/is there a deeper message or theme?	
	Section B & C:	
	Analyse and compare the writers' language choices, techniques and their effect	
	on the reader.	
Explorations in Creative	Q1. Identify & interpret explicit & implicit ideas	
Reading & Writing	Q2. Explain, comment and analyse how writers' use language to influence the reader.	
	Q3. Explain, comment and analyse how writers' use structure to influence the reader	
	Q4. Evaluate texts critically and support with relevant textual reference.	
	Q5. Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively; adapt style and tone for	
	audience; organise information and ideas: use a variety of punctuation and	
	ambitious vocabulary.	
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Writers' Viewpoint &	Q1. Identify & interpret explicit & implicit ideas	
Perspectives	Q2. Summarise and infer	
	Q3. Explain, comment and analyse how writers' use language to influence the reader	

Q4. Compare writers' ideas and perspectives; how are these conveyed across
the two sources?
Q5. Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively; adapt style and tone for
audience; organise information and ideas: use a variety of punctuation and
ambitious vocabulary.

Word	Description		
Analyse	Examine in detail in order to explain and interpret it		
Explain	Make an idea clear by describing in detail & giving reasons		
Explore	Discuss in detail and search for meaning		
Compare	Consider two sources and their meanings		
Identify	Highlight something important with clarity		
Infer	Read between the lines – what is suggested?		
Summarise	Give a brief statement of the main points		
Interpret	Use your own knowledge to explain a concept or idea		
Evaluate	Formulate an idea based on understanding		
Explicit	Idea which is immediately obvious in the text		
Implicit	Idea which is highlighted or inferred to in the text		
Audience	Understanding of who the text addressing		
Tone	Understanding of how the text 'sounds' when read		
Register	Informal/formal style		
Describe	Use literary techniques to provide a detailed account (five senses, metaphor		
	& simile, personification, sentence length, pathetic fallacy)		
Narrate	Narrative perspective (first/second person viewpoint, plot, character,		
	settings)		

Resource	Location/Link
CGP Revision Guides	www.amazon.co.uk
Collins Snap Revision Guides	www.amazon.co.uk
Mr Bruff	www.youtube.com
Departmental resources for each topic	Year 11 English staff

## **MATHEMATICS**

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

<b>Examination Dates</b>	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Thursday 24 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	Edexcel	Paper 1 – 1 hr 30 mins	33.3%
(Non Calc)			
Thursday 7 <sup>th</sup> June 2018		Paper 2 – 1 hr 30 mins	33.3%
(Calc)			
Tuesday 12 <sup>th</sup> June 2018		Paper 3 – 1 hr 30 mins	33.3%
(Calc)			

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice	
Paper 1, 2 and 3	Timings roughly 1 minute per mark	
	Read questions thoroughly and underline key terms	
	Ensure all diagrams are completed using a pencil and a ruler	
	Write all working out	
	Attempt every question	
	Reset calculator to correct mode	
	Only use 360 degree protractors for bearings questions	

# 1.2 Topic Overview – Foundation THEN Higher

Foundation Topics	Resources
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1.6 Index Notation	131
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2.2 Simplifying Expressions	33, 34, 35
2.3 Substitution	95
2.4 Formulae	137
2.5 Expanding Brackets	93
2.6 Factorising	94
2.7 Using Expressions and	137
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3.1 Frequency Tables	65a
3.2 Two-Way Tables	61
3.3 Representing Data	15 and 16
3.4 Time Series	153
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3.6 Pie Charts	128a
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12.2 Pythagoras' Theorem 2	150b
12.3 Sine Ratio 1	168
12.4 Sine Ratio 2	168
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13.4 Venn Diagrams	185
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Resource	Location/Link
Maths Revision Guides	Edexcel Guide and Workbook (available for £4 each from Maths Dept)
Website	http://www.mathswatchvle.com
Website	http://www.mymaths.co.uk
Website	http://www.methodmaths.com
Website	https://corbettmaths.com/

## **COMBINED SCIENCE**

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

<b>Examination Date</b>	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Tuesday 15 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	B1	1hr 15 mins	16.6%
Thursday 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	C1	1hr 15 mins	16.6%
Wednesday 23 <sup>rd</sup> May	P1	1hr 15 mins	16.6%
2018			
Monday 11 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	B2	1hr 15 mins	16.6%
Wednesday 13 <sup>th</sup> June	C2	1hr 15 mins	16.6%
2018			
Friday 15 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	P2	1hr 15 mins	16.6%

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Examination Structure and Advice		
B1	Read the question properly. Take note of anything in the question that		
C1	is in bold or underlined.		
P1	Work to one mark per minute (if a question is worth 3 marks, you must		
B2	write 3 points).		
C2	Answer the longer, extended questions first.		
P2	Wherever possible, use scientific key language.		
	<ul> <li>If you are required to do a calculation, always show your working out and make sure you have included the correct units.</li> </ul>		
	Ensure that you have a scientific calculator.		
	<ul> <li>Check over your paper-keep in mind that questions may be printed on the back of the exam paper.</li> </ul>		

Examination Paper	Topic Titles
B1	Cell Biology/ Organisation/ Infection and Response/ Bioenergetics.
C1	Atomic Structure and the Periodic table/ Bonding, Structure and Properties of
	matter/ Quantitative Chemistry/ Chemical Changes/ Energy Changes.
P1	Energy/ Electricity/ Particle Model of Matter/ Atomic Structure.
B2	Homeostasis and Response/Inheritance, Variation and Evolution/ Ecology.
C2	The Rate and Extent of Chemical Change/ Organic Chemistry/ Chemical
	Analysis/ Chemistry and the Atmosphere.
P2	Forces/ Waves/ Magnetism and Electromagnetism.

Topic	Key Words/Terms
B1	
Cell Biology	Eukaryotes – plant and animal cells
	Prokaryotes – bacterial cells
	Cell differentiation – cells differentiate to form different types of cells
	Stem cells – undifferentiated cells
	Diffusion- spreading out of the particles of any substance in solution, or
	particles of a gas, resulting in a net movement from an area of higher
	concentration to an area of lower concentration
	Factors affecting rate of diffusion – concentration gradient, temperature,
	surface area of membrane
	Osmosis – diffusion of water from a dilute solution to a concentrated solution
	through a partially permeable membrane
	Active transport – substances move from a more dilute solution to a more
	concentrated solution (against a concentration gradient). This requires energy
Oiti	from respiration.
Organisation	Bile- Produced by the liver, stored in the gall bladder. Neutralises stomach acid and emulsifies fats
	Gall bladder- stores bile
	Arteries- Transports blood away from the heart
	Veins- Transports blood to the heart (valves are present, these prevent the back
	flow of blood).
	Capillaries- Join arteries to veins
	capitaties som arteries to veins
Infection and Response	Antibiotics- A prescribed drug to treat <b>bacterial</b> infections.
·	Antibiotic resistance- Bacteria mutate due to the incorrect use of antibiotics.
	Double blind trial- A trial in which neither the patient nor doctor know if the
	patient is receiving the real drug or a placebo.
	Placebo- A fake drug
Bioenergetics	Metabolism- The rate at which chemical reactions take place in the body.
B2	
Homeostasis and	Homeostasis- The regulation of the internal conditions of a cell or organism to
Response	maintain optimum conditions for function in response to internal and external
	changes.
	Reflex Arc- a message sent through from the sensory neurone, relay neurone
	and motor neurone across synapses.
	Synapses- a junction between 2 neurones
	Hormone- a chemical substance that helps to regulate processes in the body.
Inheritance, Variation	Gamete – sperm or egg
and Evolution	Chromosome – DNA material
	Gene – a small section of DNA on a chromosome.
	Allele – different forms of a gene  Dominant - is always expressed, even if only one copy is present.
	Recessive - is only expressed if two copies are present Homozygous – alleles are both the same (rr or RR)
	Heterozygous – alleles are different (rR)
	Genotype – the alleles present
	Phenotype – the alleles present  Phenotype – physical appearance expressed by the alleles.
	Sexual reproduction- the joining (fusion) of male and female
	gametes
	Asexual reproduction- involves only one parent and no fusion of gametes.
	Meiosis- halves the number of chromosomes in gametes and fertilisation
	restores the full number of chromosomes.
	1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -

	Mitosis- produces two new cells that are <b>identical</b> to each other, and to the parent cell.
Ecology	Abiotic- (non-living) factors which can affect a community
	Biotic (living) factors which can affect a community
	Adaptations- features that enable animals to survive in the conditions in which
	they normally live.
	Biodiversity- the variety of all the different species of organisms on earth, or
	within an ecosystem.
C1	Maint un coosystem
Atomic Structure and	Element – A substance made up of one type of atom.
the Periodic Table	Compound – A substance made up of two or more different types of atom.
the Periodic Table	
	Proton – Positively charged sub-atomic particle. Mass of 1. Found in the nucleus.
	Neutron – Neutral sub-atomic particle. Mass of 1. Found in the nucleus.
	Electron – Negative sub-atomic particle. Very small mass. Orbiting the nucleus
	in shells.
Bonding, Structure and	Covalent Bond – A bond between two non-metal atoms. Electrons are shared.
the Properties of Matter	Ionic Bond – A bond between a metal atom and a non-metal atom. Electrons
	are transferred.
	Metallic Bond – A bond between several metal ions. Electrons are delocalised.
	Giant Ionic Lattice – A structure of millions of alternating positive and negative
	ions arranged in layers.
	Molecule – Two or more atoms covalently bonded together.
Quantitative Chemistry	Conservation of Mass – The mass of products must equal the mass of reactants.
•	Relative Formula Mass – The total of the relative atomic masses within a
	formula.
	(HT only) Mole – One mole of a substance is that substances relative atomic
	mass in grams.
	Products – Chemicals made during a chemical reaction.
	Reactants – Chemicals put in to a chemical reaction.
Chemical Changes	Reduction – The loss of oxygen (a gain in electrons).
chemical changes	Oxidation - Gaining oxygen (a loss of electrons).
	Acid – Has a low pH, produces H <sup>+</sup>
	Base – Has a high pH, produces OH
	Electrolysis – Splitting compounds into their elements using electricity.
Energy Changes	Endothermic – Takes in energy, Decrease in temperature of surroundings.
Energy Changes	=:
	Exothermic – Gives out energy, Increase in temperature of surroundings.
	Activation Energy – The energy required to start a reaction.
C2	
Rates of Reaction	Rate of Reaction- How fast reactants are changed to products in a chemical
	reaction.
	Collision Frequency- How often reacting particles collide
	Activation Energy- The minimum amount of energy that particles need to react.
	Concentration- The amount of particles in a volume of solution.
	Catalyst- A substance that increases the rate of a reaction without itself
	changing.
Organic Chemistry	Hydrocarbon- A compound formed of hydrogen and carbon atoms only
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Organic Chemistry	Alkanes- The simplest form of hydrocarbon with the general formula $C_2H_{2n+2}$ Alkenes- Another form of more reactive hydrocarbon tested for with bromine water. Fractional Distillation- The process of separating compounds in crude oil dependent on their boiling point.
Organic Chemistry	Alkanes- The simplest form of hydrocarbon with the general formula $C_2H_{2n+2}$ Alkenes- Another form of more reactive hydrocarbon tested for with bromine water. Fractional Distillation- The process of separating compounds in crude oil

Chamical Analysis	Dura Substance A substance containing only one compayed or clament
Chemical Analysis	Pure Substance- A substance containing only one compound or element.  Formulation- A mixture with an exact amount of components.
Chemistry of the	Greenhouse Gas- Gases which act like an insulating layer in the Earth's
Atmosphere	atmosphere e.g. CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , O <sub>2</sub> .
7. с обрано. с	Climate Change- Variations in the Earth's temperature leading to changes in
	weather patterns.
	Carbon Footprint- The measure of greenhouse gases released over the lifetime
	of something.
Finite and Renewable	Finite (non- renewable) Resources- resources not formed quickly enough to be
Resources.	considered replaceable.
	Renewable Resources- Resources which reform at a similar rate to, or faster
	than, we use them.
	Sustainable development- development that takes account of the needs of the
	present society without damaging lives of future generations.
	Potable water- Water that is safe to drink.
P1	Contain An abiast and analysis of abiasts
Energy	System – An object or a group of objects  Gravitational potential energy – Energy an object possesses because of its
	Gravitational potential energy – Energy an object possesses because of its position in a gravitational field
	Kinetic Energy – the energy of a moving object
	Chemical Energy – the energy stored energy in fuel, foods and batteries
	Specific heat capacity of a substance- The amount of energy
	required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of the substance by
	one degree Celsius.
	Power- the rate at which energy is transferred or the rate at which work is
	done.
	Efficiency – the ratio of the useful work performed by a machine or in a process
	to the total energy expended or heat taken in
	A renewable energy resource is one that is being (or can be) replenished
	as it is used
	Fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas
Electricity	Electric current- a flow of electrical charge
	The size of the electric current is the rate of flow of electrical charge.
	Potential difference- needed to make an electric current flow in a circuit
	The insulation covering each wire is colour coded for easy identification:
	live wire – brown, neutral wire – blue, earth wire – green and yellow stripes The National Grid- A system of cables and transformers linking power
	Stations to consumers.
Particle model of matter	Internal energy- The energy is stored inside a system by the particles (atoms and
ranticle model of matter	molecules) that make up the system.
	Internal energy-The total kinetic energy and potential energy of all the
	particles (atoms and molecules) that make up a system.
	The specific latent heat of a substance- The amount of energy required
	to change the state of one kilogram of the substance with no change in
	temperature
Atomic structure	Atomic number- The number of protons/electrons in an element.
	Mass number- the total number of protons/electrons.
	Isotopes- Atoms of the same element that have different numbers of neutrons.
	Radioactive decay- A nucleus giving out radiation as it changes to become more
	stable
	Activity- The rate at which a source of unstable nuclei decays
	Half Life- The time it takes for the number of nuclei of the isotope in a sample to
	halve, or the time it takes for the count rate (or activity) from a sample
	containing the isotope to fall to half its initial level.

P2	
Forces	Force- A force is a push or pull that acts on an object due to the interaction with another object.  Weight- The force acting on an object due to gravity.  Work-Work is done when a force causes an object to move through a distance.  Acceleration-Acceleration is the rate at which an object changes its speed.
Waves	Transverse wave- A <b>transverse wave</b> is a wave in which particles of the medium move in a direction perpendicular to the direction that the wave moves.  Longitudinal wave- A <b>longitudinal wave</b> is a wave in which particles of the medium move in a direction <u>parallel</u> to the direction that the wave moves.  Wave speed- The wave speed is the speed at which the energy is transferred (or the wave moves) through the medium.  Wavelength- The wavelength of a wave is the distance from a point on one wave to the equivalent point on the adjacent wave.
Magnetism and electromagnetism	Permanent magnet- A permanent magnet produces its own magnetic field. Induced magnet- a material that becomes a magnet when it is placed in a magnetic field.  Magnetic field- The region around a magnet where a force acts on another magnet or on a magnetic material (iron, steel, cobalt and nickel) is called the magnetic field.  Motor effect- Effect produced when a conductor carrying a current is placed in a magnetic field the magnet producing the field and the conductor exert a force on each other. This is called the motor effect.

Word	Description
Calculate	Pupils should use numbers given in the question to work out the answer.
Choose	Select from a range of alternatives
Compare	Describe the similarities and/or differences between things – Do NOT just
	write about one
Complete	Answers are to be written in the space provided, for example on a diagram,
	in spaces in a sentence, or in a table
Define	Specify the meaning of something.
Describe	Pupils may be asked to recall some facts, events or process in an accurate
	way.
Design	Set out how something will be done.
Determine	Use given data or information to obtain and answer.
Draw	To produce, or add to, a diagram.
Estimate	Assign an approximate value.
Evaluate	Pupils should use the information supplied, as well as their knowledge and
	understanding, to consider evidence for and against.
Explain	Pupils should make something clear, or state the reasons for something
	happening.
Give	Only a short answer is required, not an explanation or a description.
Identify	Name or otherwise characterise.
Justify	Use evidence from the information supplied to support an answer.
Label	Provide appropriate names on a diagram.
Measure	Find an item of data for a given quantity.
Name	Only a short answer is required, not an explanation or a description. Often it
	can be answered with a single word, phrase or sentence.
Plan	Write a method.
Plot	Mark on a graph using data given.

Predict	Give a plausible outcome.
Show	Provide structured evidence to reach a conclusion.
Sketch	Draw approximately.
Suggest	This term is used in questions where pupils need to apply their knowledge
	and understanding to a new situation.
Use	The answer must be based on the information given in the question. Unless
	the information given in the question is used, no marks can be given. In
	some cases pupils might be asked to use their own knowledge and
	understanding.
Write	Only a short answer is required, not an explanation or a description.
Accuracy	A measurement result is considered accurate if it is judged to be close to the
•	true value.
Calibration	Marking a scale on a measuring instrument. This involves establishing the
	relationship between indications of a measuring instrument and standard or
	reference quantity values, which must be applied. For example, placing a
	thermometer in melting ice to see whether it reads zero, in order to check if
	it has been calibrated correctly.
Data	Information, either qualitative or quantitative, that has been collected.
Error	See also uncertainty.
Measurement error	The difference between a measured value and the true value.
Anomalies	These are values in a set of results which are judged not to be part of the
	variation caused by random uncertainty.
Random error	These cause readings to be spread about the true value, due to results
	varying in an unpredictable way from one measurement to the next.
	Random errors are present when any measurement is made, and cannot be
	corrected. The effect of random errors can be reduced by making more
	measurements and calculating a new mean.
Systematic error	These cause readings to differ from the true value by a consistent amount
•	each time a measurement is made. Sources of systematic error can include
	the environment, methods of observation or instruments used. Systematic
	errors cannot be dealt with by simple repeats. If a systematic error is
	suspected, the data collection should be repeated using a different
	technique or a different set of equipment, and the results compared.
Zero error	Any indication that a measuring system gives a false reading when the true
	value of a measured quantity is zero, e.g. the needle on an ammeter failing
	to return to zero when no current flows. A zero error may result in a
	systematic uncertainty.
Evidence	Data which has been shown to be valid.
Fair test	A fair test is one in which only the independent variable has been allowed to
	affect the dependent variable.
Hypothesis	A proposal intended to explain certain facts or observations.
Interval	The quantity between readings, e.g. a set of 11 readings equally spaced over
	a distance of 1 meter would give an interval of 10 centimeters.
Precision	Precise measurements are ones in which there is very little spread about the
	mean value. Precision depends only on the extent of random errors – it gives
	no indication of how close results are to the true value.
Prediction	A prediction is a statement suggesting what will happen in the future, based
	on observation, experience or a hypothesis.
Range	The maximum and minimum values of the independent or dependent
	variables; important in ensuring that any pattern is detected. For example a
	range of distances may be quoted as either: 'From 10 cm to 50 cm' or 'From
	50 cm to 10 cm'.
Repeatable	A measurement is repeatable if the original experimenter repeats the
•	investigation using same method and equipment and obtains the same

Reproducible	A measurement is reproducible if the investigation is repeated by another
	person, or by using different equipment or techniques, and the same results
	are obtained. Previously known as reliable.
Resolution	This is the smallest change in the quantity being measured (input) of a
	measuring instrument that gives a perceptible change in the reading.
Sketch graph	A line graph, not necessarily on a grid, that shows the general shape of the
	relationship between two variables. It will not have any points plotted and
	although the axes should be labelled they may not be scaled.
True value	This is the value that would be obtained in an ideal measurement.
Uncertainty	The interval within which the true value can be expected to lie, with a given
	level of confidence or probability, e.g. 'the temperature is 20 $^{\circ}$ C $\pm$ 2 $^{\circ}$ C, at a
	level of confidence of 95%'.
Validity	Suitability of the investigative procedure to answer the question being
	asked. For example, an investigation to find out if the rate of a chemical
	reaction depended upon the concentration of one of the reactants would
	not be a valid procedure if the temperature of the reactants was not
	controlled.
Valid conclusion	A conclusion supported by valid data, obtained from an appropriate
	experimental design and based on sound reasoning.
Variables	These are physical, chemical or biological quantities or characteristics.
Categoric	Categoric variables have values that are labels, e.g. names of plants or types
	of material.
Continuous	Continuous variables can have values (called a quantity) that can be given a
	magnitude either by counting (as in the case of the number of shrimp) or by
	measurement (e.g. light intensity, flow rate etc.). Previously known as
	discrete variable.
Control	Control variable is one which may, in addition to the independent variable,
	affect the outcome of the investigation and therefore has to be kept
	constant or at least monitored.
Dependent	Dependent variable is the variable of which the value is measured for each
	and every change in the independent variable.
Independent	Independent variable is the variable for which values are changed or
	selected by the investigator.

Resource	Location/Link
CGP Combined Science	Available at book stores/amazon
Revision Guide	
AQA (Grade 9-1)	
Revision website	Mygcsescience.com
Physics equation flash cards	Supplied by academy
Required practical videos	On the public drive

## **ART**

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Thursday 19th April 2018	AQA Set Task	10 hrs over 2 days	40%
and Friday 20 <sup>th</sup> April			
2018			

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Examination Structure and Advice
AQA Set Task	Choose from 7 possible starting points.
	Select a title that you are inspired by and can easily collect primary sources for.
	Ensure that this chosen word (title) can be connected to artists and cultural
	resources.

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles
	Starting points released/shared January 2018

## 1.2 Topic Overview

Topic	Key Words/Terms
AO1	Develop-Investigate and research other artists. Analyse the work of others and
	show cultural understanding. Annotation to explain thoughts and influences.
AO2	Refine-Experiment with ideas, mediums, techniques and processes.
	Fine tuning ideas, testing, improving outcomes, planning and giving reasons for
	choices.
AO3	Record-Quality drawings/paintings/photography/printing/making from primary
	sources. Annotation to explain concepts and intentions.
AO4	Present final ideas. Developing ideas as planned. Clear connections to studied
	artists. Realisation of intentions. Conclusion.

## 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description
Develop	Investigate a resource/s (artist's work/visiting a specific location and
	photographing/exploring a primary source object.)
	Growing an understanding of chosen resources to generate and create
	ideas.
Refine	Being creative and explorative with art mediums, techniques and processes.
	Showing an ability to analyse and pick apart explored ideas in order to select
	and improve outcomes.
Record	Showing quality observation when recording from chosen sources.
	Recording through written comments that document's intentions.
Present	Creating a clear project that explains the creative journey from start to
	finish. Concluding a project with a final outcome/s to link back to studied
	artists and resources.
Annotation	Written comments to share thoughts, insights and intentions. Do not write
	solely about the process of how an art piece was created instead write about
	why the artwork has been produced.
Intention	The purpose of creating the artwork. The underpinning of the concept.

Resource	Location/Link
Art books	Art Department
Website	https://www.studentartguide.com/ 'Student's work' most useful section.
Website	https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/z6hs34j Search under 'Fine Art'.
Website	https://www.pinterest.co.uk/
Art galleries	Tate Modern, Tate Britain, Saatchi, National Gallery, National portrait
	gallery, The Beecroft Art gallery, Focal point gallery.

## **BUSINESS STUDIES**

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Wednesday 23 <sup>rd</sup> May	Unit 1: Introduction to a	45 mins	25%
2018	small business		
Wednesday 6 <sup>th</sup> June	Unit 3: Building a	1 hr 30 mins	50%
2018	Business		

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Examination Structure and Advice	
	Types of questions	
	Multiple choice	
	Top Tips:	
Unit 1: Introduction to a	1. Eliminate incorrect answers (marking the letters A,B,C etc. rather than	
small business	in the answer box)	
Smail business	2. Read the scenarios carefully	
	3. Check the business ownership type (as impacts on correct answer)	
	4. Double check all your answers at the end	
	5. Work on a minute a mark	
	Types of questions:	
	Multiple-choice, short and extended-answer, data response and scenario-based	
	Top Tips:	
Unit 3: Building a	<ol> <li>Read the scenarios and case studies</li> </ol>	
Business	2. Context – use the business product (e.g. flights), competitor names	
	(e.g. easyjet) and industry (e.g. airline)	
	3. Use question structure for command words (see 1.3)	
	4. Work on a minute a mark	

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles	
	<ol> <li>Spotting a business opportunity</li> </ol>	
Unit 1: Introduction to a	2. Showing enterprise	
small business	3. Putting a business idea into practice	
	4. Making the start-up effective	
	5. Understanding the economic context	
Unit 3: Building a Business	1. Marketing	
	2. Meeting customer needs	
	3. Effective Financial Management	
	4. Effective People Management	
	5. The wider world affecting business	

Topic	Key Words/Terms
Unit 1: Topic 1: Spotting a business opportunity	<ul> <li>Customer Needs, , Primary Research, Secondary Research, Quantitative Data, Qualitative Data, Customer Contact</li> <li>Market Mapping, Market Segmentation, Gap in the market</li> <li>Competitors, Competitive Advantage</li> <li>Added Value, branding, quality, design, unique selling point (USP)</li> <li>Franchise, Franchisee, Franchisor, Royalty Payments</li> </ul>
Unit 1: Topic 2: Showing Enterprise	<ul> <li>Invention, Innovation, Entrepreneur</li> <li>Calculated risk, rewards</li> <li>Enterprise skills, determination, drive</li> </ul>

Г	
Unit 1: Topic 3: Putting a business idea into practice	<ul> <li>Financial Objectives, SMART, Non-financial objectives</li> <li>Revenue, profit, loss, total costs, fixed costs, variable costs</li> <li>Cash flow, inflow, outflow, net cash flow, opening balance, closing balance, credit terms, insolvency, business plan</li> <li>Sources of finance, long-term sources: loans, personal savings, profit, venture capital, share capital short-term sources: overdrafts, trade credit</li> </ul>
Unit 1: Topic 4: Making the start-up effective	<ul> <li>Customer focus: anticipate, identify, meet customer needs</li> <li>Marketing mix: Price, product, promotion place</li> <li>Limited, unlimited liability, sole trader, private limited companies (LTD)</li> <li>VAT, income tax, National Insurance, Corporation Tax</li> <li>Customer satisfaction, repeat purchase</li> <li>Recruitment, job description, person specification, on-the-job training, off-the-job training, induction, job advert, application form, CV</li> </ul>
Unit 1: Topic 5: Understanding the economic context	<ul> <li>Market demand, supply, commodity markets, normal markets</li> <li>Interest rates, consumer spending</li> <li>Exchange rates (SPICED Strong Pound Imports Cheap Exports Dear), imports, exports</li> <li>Business cycle, recession, boom, downturn</li> <li>Stakeholders (customers, employees, owners, financiers, local community, competitors, government, suppliers) conflicts</li> </ul>
Unit 3: Topic 1 Marketing	<ul> <li>Marketing</li> <li>Primary Research, Secondary Research, Quantitative Data, Qualitative Data</li> <li>Product trial, repeat purchase, customer loyalty</li> <li>Product life cycle, introduction/launch, growth, maturity, decline, extension strategy</li> <li>Boston Matrix, cash cow, problem child, star, dog, product portfolio</li> <li>Branding, differentiation, product trial, repeat purchase, competitive advantage</li> <li>Marketing mix: Price, product, promotion place</li> </ul>
Unit 3: Topic 2 Meeting customer needs	<ul> <li>Design mix: function, appearance, cost, research and development</li> <li>Stock, Just in Time (JIT), Just in Case (JIC), buffer levels, reorder levels, quality control, quality assurance</li> <li>Productivity, competitive pricing</li> <li>Customer service, repeat purchase, brand loyalty</li> <li>Consumer protection laws, Trade Descriptions Act, Sale of Goods Act</li> </ul>
Unit 3: Topic 3 Effective Financial Management	<ul> <li>Cash flow, favourable credit terms, de-stocking, inflows, outflows</li> <li>Profit, costs, revenues</li> <li>Break-even point, margin of safety, fixed costs, variable costs, total costs</li> <li>internal sources of finance (profit, asset sales), external sources (share capital, debt), including stock market flotation</li> </ul>
Unit 3: Topic 4 Effective People Management	<ul> <li>Organisation structure, hierarchy, chains of command, span of control, delayering, delegation, subordinates, centralisation, decentralisation</li> <li>Motivation, Maslow's hierarchy of needs</li> <li>Communication, internal, external, formal, informal</li> <li>Remuneration, time piece (salary, wage) piece rate, commission, bonus, freelance, temporary work, overtime, fringe benefit</li> </ul>
Unit 3: Topic 5 The wider world affecting business	<ul> <li>Ethics, trade-offs, pressure group,</li> <li>Environment, resource depletion</li> <li>Economic issues, income distribution, import protection, export subsidy</li> <li>Government regulation: minimum wage, maternity/paternity rights, health and safety</li> </ul>

Word	Marks	Description	
Multiple choice	1	Select one or more correct answer from a choice of answers. These questions test recall of knowledge.	
Define	1	Define a term from the content.	
Give	1	Give an answer testing recall of knowledge.	
State	1	Give an answer, no longer than a sentence, referring to a piece of contextual information from which they must select the answer.	
Identify	1	Select the correct answer from reading a graph or table of data.	
Calculate	2	Use mathematical skills to reach the answer, based on given data. Calculators may be used and workings should be given.	
Complete the table	1	Work out the values missing from the presented table of data. Calculators may be used.	
Outline	2	Give two linked points about a business concept or issue, placed in context in the question.	
Explain	3	Give a statement of fact, with two further expansion points. These may expand on each other, or both from the same fact. This will need to be in context if a business is referred to in the question.  (ACT) Answer, Context, This leads to	
Discuss	6	Write an extended answer, requiring expansion and exploration of a business concept or issue. These questions may be based on a given context (apply to the business).  (ABCD) Application, Balance, Conclusion, Depends on	
Analyse	6	Write an extended answer, requiring expansion and exploration of a business concept or issue. The answer will be placed in context (to the business) by the question.  (ABCD) Application, Balance, Conclusion, Depends on	
Justify	9	Write an extended answer, using information provided in order to recommend one of two options to a business owner.  (ABCD) Application, Balance, Conclusion, Depends on	
Evaluate	12	Write an extended answer, using knowledge of specification content to reach a supported conclusion about a business situation.  (ABCD) Application, Balance, Conclusion, Depends on	

Resource	Location/Link
Edexcel Past Papers	http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/exams/past-papers.html
Theory Revision	http://businessbuddyonline.weebly.com/
Theory Revision and games	www.businessed.co.uk

## **CITIZENSHIP**

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Friday 15 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	Paper 1	1 hr 45 mins	50%
Monday 18 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	Paper 2	1 hr 45 mins	50%

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice		
Paper 1	Politics & Participation & Active Citizenship		
	Structure:-		
	multiple choice - 1m		
	definitions - 2m		
	explain or identify question - 4m		
	knowledge and evaluation question - 8m		
	Active citizenship is:-		
	definitions - 1m		
	comprehension task - 8m		
	<ul> <li>actual project questions – primary/secondary evidence evaluation, methodology, skills developed and success of project culminates in - 12m</li> </ul>		
	Read the questions properly and take time to read and underline key aspects of		
	the source. Use specific facts to illustrate knowledge.		
	Check work thoroughly.		
Paper 2	Life in Modern Britain & Rights & Responsibilities		
	multiple choice - 1m		
	definitions - 2m		
	explain or identify question - 4m		
	knowledge and evaluation question - 8m		
	Read the questions properly and take time to read and underline key aspects of		
	the source. Use specific facts to illustrate knowledge		
	Check work thoroughly.		

Examination Paper	Topic Titles	
Paper 1	Politics and Participation	
	Political Power in the UK	
	Local and devolved government	
	Where does political power reside?	
	<ul> <li>How do others govern themselves?</li> </ul>	
	Bringing about political change	
	Active Citizen	
	Project title	
	Primary and secondary evidence	
	Methodology	
	Action taken and success	
	Evaluation of evidence	
Paper 2	Life in Modern Britain	
	Principles and values in British society	
	Identity	
	The media and the free press	

•	The UK's role in key international organisations
•	Making a difference in society
Rights	and Responsibilities
•	Laws in society
•	Rights and responsibilities within the legal system
•	How laws protect the citizens and deal with criminals
•	Universal human rights
•	Bringing about change in the legal system

## 1.2 Topic Overview

Topic Key Words/Terms	
See previous table.	

## 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description
Debate	Present different perspectives on an issue.
Evaluate	Judge from available evidence.
Discuss	Set out characteristics.  Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.
Identify	Name or otherwise characterize.
State	Express clearly and briefly.
Outline	Set out main characteristics.
Summarise	Present main points
Analyse	Separate information into components and identify their characteristics.
Compare	Identify similarities and/or differences.
Consider	Review and respond to given information.

Resource	Location/Link
Revision guide	Available Feb 2018 (Amazon)

## **COMPUTER SCIENCE**

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

<b>Examination Date</b>	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Monday 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	1	1 hr 30 mins	40
Thursday 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	2	1 hr 30 mins	40

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice	
Paper 1: Computational thinking and problem solving	What's assessed Computational thinking, problem solving, code tracing and applied computing as well as theoretical knowledge of computer science from topics 1 to 4.	
	How it's assessed Written exam set in practically based scenarios. A mix of multiple choice, short answer and longer answer questions assessing practical problem solving and computational thinking skills	
Paper 2: Written assessment	What's assessed Theoretical knowledge from topics 3 to 7.  How it's assessed A mix of multiple choice, short answer, longer answer and extended response questions assessing theoretical knowledge.	
	<ul> <li>Advice</li> <li>Read all questions carefully.</li> <li>Answer all questions.</li> <li>Consider the number of marks available for a question, this will give an indication of how much detail is required.</li> <li>Show working where possible.</li> <li>Annotate diagrams clearly.</li> <li>Plan longer questions to avoid repetition and include all the necessary points.</li> <li>If time permits, check all answers and add additional detail where possible.</li> </ul>	

Examination Paper	Topic Titles	
Paper 1	Topic 1: Fundamentals of algorithms	
	Representing algorithms / Efficiency of algorithms / Searching and sorting algorithms	
Paper 1	Topic 2: Programming	
	Data types / Programming concepts / Arithmetic, relational and Boolean operations / Data structures / Input/output and file handling / String handling / Random numbers / Subroutines / Structured programming / Robust and secure programming / Classification of programming languages	

# DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY – Graphic Products

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Tuesday 19th June 2018	Theory & Knowledge	1 hr 30 mins	40%
Friday 16 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	Controlled Assessment	80 hrs Classwork	60%

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Examination Structure and Advice
Unit 2: Knowledge and	The paper is out of 80 Marks.
Understanding of	Read each question carefully before you start to answer it. Try to answer every
Graphic Products	question especially the multiple choice questions at the start of the paper.
5GR02/01	Work through the paper using any spare time to improving the design question.
	The multiple choice questions can help you add annotation to your design
	question responses.
	* This indicates a question where spelling, punctuation and grammar effect
	marks are awarded.

Examination Paper	Topic Titles		
Q1-10 (1 Mark)	Multiple Choice Question relating to all areas of Design Technology		
	Place a cross in one box [X] if want to deselect [X] put line through answer		
Q11 (19 Marks)	Tools/Components & Properties relating to tools you would have used in the		
	workshop or design studio.		
Q12 (16 Marks)	Design Question must have two different designs shape, materials meeting		
	design specification criteria. The possible products to designs would be: -		
	o Point of Sale (POS) Design: Design a product that holds more than one of		
	the same item. Such as Leaflet holder, sweet dispenser etc.		
	o <b>Electronic Point of Sale (EPOS) Design:</b> product has an electronic interface		
	to deliver a product. Such as Train Ticket machine, Shop directory etc.		
	o <b>Logo Design:</b> Create a logo design for a company/brand. Such as design a		
	restaurant logo, recycle sign etc.		
	Packaging Design: Create a packaging to hold desired products that can		
	meet the requirements for stacking/hanging in a shop e.g.: Torch		
	Packaging, Perfume Packaging.		
Q13* (16 Marks)	Example of product manufactured looking into production methods		
Q14* (19 Marks)	Processes and Sustainability comparing two examples		
*	This indicates a question where spelling, punctuation and grammar effect marks		

Topic	Key Words/Terms		
Paper & Board	Cartridge Paper – Smooth surface for many general applications.		
	<b>Corrugated Board</b> – Fluted layer between two paper liners such as pizza boxes.		
	Tetra Pak тм— Multiple layers creating hygienic material such as food cartons.		
Metals	Aluminium – Non Ferrous(Non Magnetic) – Malleable and lightweight		
	Tin – Ferrous (Magnetic) – Inert and food safe		
	Steel – Ferrous – Rigid and Durable		
Polymers	<b>Thermoset</b> – Non Recyclable material that's robust and can take higher stress.		
	<b>Thermoplastic</b> – 100% Recyclable often flexible and chemical resistant.		
Glass	100% recyclable material made from sand, soda, ash & limestone etc.		
Woods	Hardwood – Oak is from deciduous tree losing leaves in winter = 80-120 years		
	<b>Softwood</b> – Pine is from a coniferous tree and is cone bearing = 10-20 years		

Composites	Manufactured Boards – 100% recycled and recyclable materials, Medium	
	Density Fibreboard (MDF) available in large sheets	
	<b>Carbon Fibre</b> – Material consisting of thin fibres of carbon in weave pattern.	
	Incredible robust and high structural performance.	
Modern Materials	Developed through the invention of new improved technologies.	
Smart Materials	Respond to differences in temperature, light, pressure or sound.	
Binding Methods	Process used to fasten or hold together printed document like perfect Binding	
One-off production	Creates a single product at a time allowing for unique features but is costly.	
Batch Production	Involves manufacture of identical products allowing for some flexibility.	
Mass Production	Making the same identical product efficient and cost effective for high scale.	
Blow Moulding	Automated process allowing for a product with hollow centre.	
Injection Moulding	Automated process allowing for a complex 3D component pare.	
Vacuum Forming	Thermoplastic sheet is clamped and the heated stretched removing air, forming	
_	an impression of the mould.	
Line Bending	Thermoplastic is placed over heating element allowing for change of angle.	
Adhesives	Glue to bind products/materials together. PVA, Epoxy Resin & Glue Gun.	
Laminating	Involves applying a transparent plastic film to the surface of paper makes	
•	material more durable giving a higher quality finish.	
Varnishing	Gives high gloss finish protects print underneath but adds expense.	
Hot-Foil Blocking	Produce true 'reflective metal' printing visually appealing but costly.	
Photocopying	Low quality but cost effective replication of documents.	
Flexography	Relief type printing plate with raised images that is then printed on products	
Gravure	Printing process where image is engraved onto cylinders on reels of material	
Screen Printing	Screens and stencils are produced pushing ink through to make image.	
Email	Simplest form of electronic communication transferring messages and some	
	attachments that are restricted to 10MB.	
Internet Sales/Marketing	Competing in a global market place allowing for a larger global reach. However,	
	can cause security concerns regarding personal information.	
Commercial Digital	<b>Print-on-Demand</b> (POD) small scale printing jobs does letter heading & banners.	
printing	Variable Data Printing (VDP) customised printing often general mail.	
	Web-to-Print allows for customised text using templates often cards.	
Bluetooth	Wireless system for connecting several devices together by short distances	
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification method of sticking tags that store data and can	
	be retrieved by an electronic reader.	
CAD	Computer Aided Design	
CAM	Computer Aided Manufacture	
4 R's	Reduce materials and energy	
	Reuse materials and products where possible	
	<b>Recover</b> energy from waste	
	<b>Recycle</b> Materials and products, or use recycled materials.	
Renewable Energies	Generated from a natural source such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and	
	geothermal heat that are naturally replenished.	

Word	Description
Choose	
Select	
Complete	Value = 1 Mark → Single responses give specific example
Give	
Which	
Explain	Value = 2 Marks → Points must be linked
Justification	Value = 4 Marks → Often give two points justifying the use of a material or
Describe	process and explaining your answer.
Evaluate	Value = 6 Marks → Essay style question, read question carefully underlying
Compare	in question key focus areas. Do a short essay template bringing answers of
Discuss	underlined words.
Design	Value = 8 Marks → Designs must be different from one another; usually with
Create	a minimum of two sketches for each and full specific annotation.

Resource	Location/Link
Collins Revision Guide	Available to purchase both books for a single payment of £3 from the Design
Workbook	Technology Department.
Lonsdale Essential Graphic	
Products	
How stuff works website	https://www.howstuffworks.com/
BBC Bite size website	http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/design/graphics/
Edexcel Support Material	https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-gcses/design-
	and-technology-graphic-products-2009.html#support-content-usertabs

## DRAMA

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Friday 18 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	Drama: Performance	1 hr 30 mins	40% of total GCSE / 80
	and response* (05)		marks
Non- examined		Minimum performance	30% of total GCSE / 60
assessment:		time: 5 minutes	marks
Filmed in Year 10			
Externally moderated in	Devising Drama (01/02)	Maximum performance	
Year 11 (May 2018)		time 15 minutes.	
		Maximum word count	
		2000 words	
		(coursework)	
T.B.C: w/c 19 <sup>th</sup> February		Concept pro forma 1000	30% of total GCSE /60 marks
or w/c 26 <sup>th</sup> February		words	
2018	Presenting and		
	performing texts	Acting monologue (plus	
	(03/04)	designers - 1 per design	
		role) 2 to 3 minutes	
		Acting duologue (plus	
		designers - 1 per design	
		role) 3 to 5 minutes	
		Acting group of	
		three/four (plus	
		designers - 1 per design	
		role) 5 to 10 minutes	
		,	
		Acting group of five/six	
		(plus designers - 1 per	
		design role) 8 to 15	
		minutes	

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles
Davising Drama (01/02)	AO1 – Create and develop ideas to communicate meaning for theatrical performance
Devising Drama (01/02)	<b>'</b>
	AO2 – Apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance
	AO4 – Analyse and evaluate their own work and the work of others
	AO1 – Create and develop ideas to communicate meaning for theatrical
Presenting and	performance ( concept pro-forma)
performing texts (03/04)	
	AO2 – Apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance
	(Performance)
Drama: Performance	A03- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of how drama and theatre is
and response* (05)	developed and performed.
	A04- Analyse and evaluate their own work and the work of others.

Topic	Key Words/Terms		
Each examined unit			
(Devising Drama,			
Presenting and			
Performing texts,			
Performance &			
response) explore the			
following:			
Acting:	Characterisation ( and understanding of character context) Gesture Voice (volume, pause, pitch, accent, tone, pace, timing, intonation, phrasing, emotional range, diction, inflection) Mime Movement: pace, dynamics, effort, posture, gesture, facial expression Spoken language (monologue, dialogue, pauses, asides, blank verse, narration, chorus) Action/plot/content Exposition/ Rising action/climax/Falling action/Resolution Coupe de mask		
Design skills:	Contrast Symbols		
	Costume: blacks, mask, make-up, wardrobe, historical, cultural, social context, Health and Safety, Lighting: Backlight, general cover, cross fade, gobo, lighting plot, lanterns, health and safety, ban doors, follow spot, wash, LX Set: box set, Brace, Brace weight, Cloth, Composite setting, Flats, Cyclorama, Dressing, Gauze, Ground plan, Marking out, props. Technology: AV, dry-ice, pyrotechnics, rigging, media/ digital		
Features of	Comic relief, Dramatic tension, Rhythm/pace/tempo, Plot and sub-plot,		
performance texts:	Denouement, Prologue/epilogue, Protagonist, Stereotype, Stock Characters		
Performance style and	Symbols, Genre/ style, Epic theatre, Naturalism, Physical theatre, Realism,		
genre:	Verbatim, Symbolism, Theatre of Cruelty		
Performance spaces:	Amphitheatre, Apron Stage, Black Box, End on, Found space, In the Round, Promenade, Proscenium Arch, Site-Specific, Thrust, Traverse		
Social, cultural,	<ul> <li>Social context: Shifts and trends in society, such as the ages of</li> </ul>		
historical, economic,	feminism, moral panics, attitudes towards ethnicity and sexuality and		
political context.	the movement of society's moral compass.		
	<ul> <li>Cultural context: What were or are the prevailing artistic movements?</li> <li>Historical context: The major events of the time, what preceded that era and what followed?</li> <li>Economic context: Where the money comes from to create work. For</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>example, non subsidised theatre in the West End has to be populist, conventional and non-confrontational, whereas subsidised theatre can be more experimental, progressive and niche, because it does not exist primarily to make money.</li> <li>Political context: Tied closely to social and historical context but can</li> </ul>		
	also consider the ideology of the theatre maker, such as Brecht as a Marxist.		

Word	Description
Analyse	Separate information into components and identify their characteristics
Compare and Contrast	Identify similarities and/or differences
Conclude	Make a decision after reasoning something out
Explain	Describe, giving reasons and causes
Justify	Give good reasons for offering an opinion or reaching a conclusion
Select	Choose one
Discuss	Explore the subject by looking at the advantages and disadvantages
Describe	Give a detailed account of
Evaluate	Give an opinion by exploring the good and bad points
Summarise	Give the main points of an idea or argument. Leave out unnecessary detail.
Define	Give the meaning of

Resource	Location/Link
The Eastwood Academy	Given out by class teacher
Drama dept GCSE revision	
course booklet and unit	
specific booklets	
BBC Bite size (GCSE Drama)	http://www.bbc.co.uk/education
Theatre in Practice: A	Ms. Rossi has a copy that may be borrowed.
Student's Handbook by Nick	
O' Brien & Annie Sutton.	
The complete Brecht Toolkit	Ms. Rossi has a copy that may be borrowed.
by Stephen Unwin	
OCR website: Student	www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/by-subject/drama-related/drama-text-
exemplar work and links to	management-service/gcse/
good resources for each	
unit.	

## FOOD PREPARATION AND NUTRITION

#### 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Thursday 14th June 2018	Food Preparation and	1 hr 45 mins	50
	Nutrition		

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice	
Food Preparation and	100 marks.	
Nutrition		
	<b>Section A</b> – Multiple choice questions (20 marks). Spend one minute on each question.	
	Section B – Five questions each with a number of sub questions (80 marks)	
	Spend 1 hr 25 mins on this section.	
	Read it once, read it twice and then pick up your pen.	
	Check how many marks are available for each question. This will tell you how	
	much detail to give in your answers.	

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles
Food Preparation and	Food, nutrition and health
Nutrition	Food science
	Food safety
	Food choice
	Food provenance

Topic	Key Words/Terms	
Food, nutrition and health	High biological value (HBV), Low biological value (LBV), protein	
	complementation, mycoprotein, Kwashikor, triglyceride, saturated,	
	unsaturated, polysaccharides, monosaccharides, disaccharides, free sugars,	
	dietary fibre, dietary reference value (DRV), antioxidant, rickets, osteoporosis	
	Eatwell guide, energy dense, basal metabolic rate (BMR), physical activity level	
	(PAL), body mass index, anaemia	
Food science	Conduction, convection, radiation, denaturation, coagulation, gluten,	
	gelatinisation, dextrinisation, caramelisation, shortening, aeration, plasticity,	
	emulsification, enzymic browning, oxidation, chemical raising agents,	
	biological raising agents, fermentation	
Food safety	Micro-organisms, yeasts, moulds, bacteria, pathogenic, food spoilage, binary	
	fission, high-risk foods, campylobacter, E.coli, Salmonella, Listeria,	
	Staphylococcus aureus, danger zone, best before, use by, cross contamination,	
Food choice	Kosher, Halal, Lactose intolerance, Coeliac disease, Gluten intolerance, allergy,	
	traffic light label, reference intake (RI), kilojoules (kJ), kilocalories (kcal),	
	sensory evaluation, organoleptic qualities, olfactory receptors, paired	
	preference test, hedonic ranking, discrimination tests, grading tests,	
Food provenance	Free-range, intensive farming, genetically modified (GM) foods, seasonality,	
	sustainability, RSPCA assured, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Organic,	
	Food waste, Carbon footprint, food security, primary processing, secondary	
	processing, extraction rate, fortified, pasteurisation, homogenisation, ultra-	
	heat treatment (UHT), food additives, preservatives, stabilisers, flavourings,	
	emulsifiers, colourings	

Word	Description	
State	Give only the bare facts, expressed clearly and fully.	
Select	Carefully choose the best or most suitable.	
Identify	Establish or indicate what someone or something is.	
Suggest	Make a recommendation or suggestion	
Describe	Write about the main features. Write a picture in words	
Outline	Write out the main points or a general plan, but omit minor details.	
Explain	Set out facts and the reasons for them, make them known in detail and make them plain	
	and clear.	
Consider	Think about in order to understand or decide.	
Justify	Show adequate grounds for decisions or conclusions. Prove to be right. Give a good	
	reason	
Compare	Point out the differences and similarities between the given items.	
Contrast	Point out the difference between two or more given items.	
Discuss	Write from more than one viewpoint, supporting and casting doubt. It is not always	
	necessary to come to a conclusion.	
Assess	Give your judgements of something. Put a value on it. Judge the worth of something.	
Evaluate	Judge the worth of something, sum up the good and bad parts and decide how	
	improvements may be made.	
Draw	Explain what you learnt	
conclusions		
from		

Resource	Location/Link	
Food Preparation and Nutrition EBook	www.illuminate.digital/aqafood	
	Pupil Username: SEASTWOOD3	Pupil Password: STUDENT3
British Nutrition Foundation	http://www.foodafactoflife.org.uk/	

# **FRENCH**

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
TBA	Speaking	Foundation 7-9 mins	25%
		plus 12 mins prep time	
		Higher 10-12 mins plus	
		12 mins prep time	
Tuesday 15 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	Listening	Foundation 35 mins	25%
		Higher 45 mins	
	Reading	Foundation 45 mins	25%
		Higher 60 mins	
Friday 18 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	Writing	Foundation 70 mins	25%
		Higher 80 mins	

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Examination Structure and Advice
Listening	14 questions (F), 10 questions (H)
	<ul> <li>Read through the paper and make notes during the five minutes reading time of what you predict to hear.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Pick out key words to aid understanding.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>There will be a range of multiple-response and short-answer questions.</li> </ul>
	You will not be expected to write answers in French.
	ANSWER ONLY IN ENGLISH.
Speaking	There will be three parts:-
	<ul> <li>A role play on one topic allocated by the exam board.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Questions based on a picture stimulus (a photo) on one topic allocated by the exam board.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>A conversation based on two themes (one chosen by the candidate and one by the exam board).</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>These are the modules we are preparing in the speaking booklets.</li> </ul>
Reading	There will be three parts:-
	<ul> <li>Section A is set in English with English instructions.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Section B is set in French with French instructions.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Section C includes a translation passage from French to English with instructions in English.</li> </ul>
Writing	FOUNDATION – Three open responses and one translation into French.
	HIGHER – Two open responses and one translation into French.

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles
ALL PAPERS	Identity and culture
	Local area, holiday and travel
	School
	Future aspirations, study and work
	International and global dimension

Topic	Key Words/Terms	
Identity and Culture	Who am I? (personal info, relationships, friends and family, interests)	
	Daily life (food and drink, shopping, technology)	
	Cultural Life (festivals, sport, reading, music, film and TV)	
Local area, holiday and travel	Holidays	
	Travel and Tourist transactions (accommodation, asking for help, dealing	
	with problems, directions, eating out and shopping)	
	Town, region and country (weather, places to see and things to do)	
School	What school is like (school day, subjects, rules)	
	School activities (trips, events and exchanges)	
Future aspirations, study and	Using languages beyond the classroom (travel and employment)	
work		
	Ambitions (further study, volunteering and training)	
	Work (jobs, careers and professions)	
International and global	Bringing the world together (sporting and music events, campaigns and	
dimensions	good causes)	
	Environmental issues (being green and world/environmental issues)	

# 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description
Lis	Read
Complète	Complete
Mets	Put
Choisis	Choose
Écris / Écrivez	Write
Il faut écrire	You must write
Tu dois / Vous devez	You must
Écoute / Écoutez	Listen
Décris	Describe
Parle / Parlez	Say / Talk
Regarde	Look at
Prépare	Prepare
Traduis	Translate
Réponds	Answer
Et toi ?	And you ?

Resource	Location/Link
Core Vocabulary Booklet	Given in class
Sample Role Play and Photo discussion Booklet	Given in class
Revise Edexcel GCSE (9-1)	ISBN 978-1-292-13201-3
French Revision Workbook	
Studio Edexcel (9-1) French	Use in class or available to buy
Foundation	ISBN 978-1-292-11782-9
Studio for Edexcel GCSE (9-	ISBN 978-1-292-13299-0
1) French Grammar and	
Translation Workbook	

# 1.0 GENERAL STUDIES

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
18 <sup>th</sup> June	Paper 1	1 hr 15 mins	25%
20 <sup>th</sup> June	Paper 2	2 hrs	75%

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice	
Examination Paper Paper 1	Exam based on pre-released case study material.  Topic has already been published as "Trends in UK tourism"  Pre-released material is available from March.  4 questions: Question 1 – 4 marker based on source 1 Question 2 – 6 marker based on sources 1 and 2 Question 3 – 10 marker based on sources 1,2 and 3 and your own knowledge Question 4 – 20 marker based on all sources and your own knowledge  You must  Refer directly to the sources  Demonstrate an ability to extract information from the sources and use it to answer a comprehension based task e.g.	
	sources and use it to answer a comprehension based task e.g. what does the resources show/reveal/suggest  Show your own knowledge and ability to explain how problems experienced in the resources can be <b>RECTIFIED</b> Show a range of viewpoints and a consideration of economic, social and environmental factors.	

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles	
Paper 2	Section A  • 25 % of total GCSE  • 30 multiple choice questions related to the areas of study.  • Will include graphs, images, photographs and tables.  Section B  • 20% of total GCSE  • Problem solving questions requiring pupils to refer to and analyse  • Source material provided in the exam  • Normally 4 sources all on one topic.  • Will include questions ranging from 2 – 12 marks  To complete the questions you should:  • Refer directly to the sources  • Demonstrate an ability to extract information from the sources and use it answer a comprehension based task e.g. what does the resources show/reveal/suggest  • Show your own knowledge and ability to explain how problems experienced in the resources can be RECTIFIED  • Show a range of viewpoints and a consideration of economic, social and environmental factors	

Γ	
Sec	ction C
	o 30% of total GCSE
	<ul> <li>A choice of two sections (section 5 or 6) both containing multiple questions</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Pupils are provided with a source containing</li> </ul>
	data/adverts/information
	<ul> <li>Pupils then complete three questions:</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>4 marker – An identify question - loosely based on a source but requires own knowledge</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>8 marker - an explain question - loosely based on a source but requires own knowledge.</li> </ul>
0	18 marker- related loosely to the source but requires an extended evaluation or discussion on a topic. Pupils MUST evaluate both sides of the argument and show a variety of viewpoints in order to reach a reasoned conclusion based upon key issues

Topic	Key Words/Terms
Politics and Economic	
Social and Ethical	Don't have been seed ideal with a shoot of low towns
Scientific and Technology	Pupils have been provided with a sheet of key terms
Art and Culture	

## 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description
Identify	Refer to the source and use key terms
Describe	Refer to what is happening/occurring - what does the source reveal
Explain	Give reasons why or how
Compare	Find similarities and differences between
Evaluate	Your answer must demonstrate your understanding of the sources and or subject

Resource	Location/Link
Revision topic booklet	Provided in class
Revision vocabulary sheets	Provided in class

# **GEOGRAPHY**

<b>Examination Date</b>	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Tuesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2018	Paper 1	1hr 30mins	35%
Tuesday 5 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	Paper 2	1hr 30mins	35%
Monday 11 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	Paper 3	1hr 15mins	30%

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice
Paper 1: Living with the	90 minute exam, 88 marks in total, so approximately 1 minute per mark.
physical environment	Questions are: multiple choice, short answer, four x 6 marks, and two x 9 marks.
	Paper 1 is divided into three topics (see topics below).
	I strongly recommend that you complete the exam paper in question
	order as the questions get progressively harder.
	Section A- The challenge of natural hazards
	Section B- The living world
	Section C- Physical landscapes in the UK
	The final question for each chapter is a 6 or 9 mark question.
Paper 2: Challenges in	90 minute exam, 88 marks in total, so approximately 1 minute per mark.
the human environment	Questions are: multiple choice, short answer, four x 6 marks, and two x 9 marks
	Paper 2 is divided into three topics (see topics below).
	I strongly recommend that you complete the exam paper in question
	<b>order</b> as the questions get progressively harder.
	Section A- Urban issues and challenges
	Section B- The changing economic world
	Section C- The challenge of resource management
	The final question for each chapter is a 6 or 9 mark question.
Paper 3: Geographical applications	75 minute exam, 76 marks in total, so approximately 1 minute per mark.
app	Issue evaluation (37 marks)
	Field work skills (39 marks)
	I recommend you answer the <b>field work skills questions</b> first, followed by the
	Issue Evaluation questions.

Examination Paper	Topic Titles	
Paper 1: Living with the	Section A- The challenge of natural hazards,	
physical environment	Section B- The living world,	
	Section C- Physical landscapes in the UK	
Paper 2: Challenges in	Section A- Urban issues and challenges,	
the human environment	Section B- The changing economic world,	
	Section C- The challenge of resource management	
Paper 3: Geographical	Issue evaluation (37 marks)	
applications	Field work skills (39 marks)	

Topic	Key Words/Terms
Paper 1- Living with the	Definition and types of natural hazards, factors affecting hazard risk
physical environment	Plate tectonics theory, global distribution of tectonic hazards
3.1.1 The challenge of	Types of plate boundary
natural hazards	<ul> <li>Effects of, responses to, a tectonic hazard vary in areas of contrasting</li> </ul>
	levels of wealth
	<ul> <li>Management can reduce the effects of tectonic hazards</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Patterns of weather and climate</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Global distribution of tropical storms</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Named example of a tropical storm e.g. effects and responses to</li> </ul>
	Types of weather hazard in the UK
Paper 1- Living with the	<ul> <li>How ecosystems work, balance between components</li> </ul>
physical environment	<ul> <li>Distribution and characteristics of global ecosystems</li> </ul>
3.1.2 The living world	<ul> <li>Physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Deforestation, economic and environmental effects of, case study</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Sustainable management of rainforests</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Physical characteristics of hot deserts</li> </ul>
	Case study of a hot desert
	<ul> <li>Desertification, causes of and management of</li> </ul>
Paper 1- Living with the	<ul> <li>Location of major upland and lowland areas in the UK</li> </ul>
physical environment	Waves and coastal processes
3.1.3 Physical landscapes	Coastal landforms
in the UK	<ul> <li>Costs and benefits of coastal management, hard and soft engineering,</li> </ul>
	managed retreat
	River long profile and changing cross profile of a river
	River processes and fluvial landforms
	Causes of flooding  Cloud visit and protection, budge graphs
	<ul> <li>Flood risk and protection, hydrographs</li> <li>Example of a flood management scheme</li> </ul>
Paper 2- Challenges in	
the human environment	<ul><li>Global pattern of urban change</li><li>Factors affecting the rates of urbanization</li></ul>
3.2.1 Urban issues and	The emergence of megacities
challenges	Study of a major city in an NEE
3	Study of a major city in the UK
	Features of urban sustainable living
Paper 2- Challenges in	Ways of classifying development
the human environment	<ul> <li>Limitations of social and economic measures of development</li> </ul>
3.2.2 The changing	The Demographic Transition Model and its links to development
economic world	Causes of, and effects of uneven development
	Strategies to reduce the global development gap
	<ul> <li>Study of an LIC- role of a TNC, international aid, environmental impacts</li> </ul>
	of economic development
	Major changes in the economy of the UK
Paper 2- Challenges in	The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-
the human environment	being
3.2.3 The challenge of	<ul> <li>Overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of</li> </ul>
resource management	resources
	<ul> <li>Provision of resources in the UK</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Global demand for water resources</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Strategies used to increase water supply</li> </ul>
Paper 3- Geographical	The exam board will release an enquiry in March, pupils will study this
applications	in class in preparation for a short examination as part of the Paper 3
3.3.1 Issue Evaluation	exam (37 marks).

Paper 3- Geographical
applications
3 3 2 Fieldwork skills

• Pupils will answer a short examination about their two fieldwork experiences to make up the other 50% of their Paper 3 examination (39 marks).

## 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description
Assess	Make an informed judgement
Calculate	Use numbers in the question to work out the answer
Compare	Identify similarities and differences
Complete	Finish the task
Describe	Tell me about something. Say what you see.
Define	Specify the meaning of something
Discuss	Present points e.g. strengths or weaknesses
Explain	Give reasons e.g. why something occurs
Evaluate	Make a judgement from available evidence
Give	Provide a short answer
Identify	Name
Justify	Support your answer with evidence
Outline	Set out the main characteristics
Predict	Outline what you think will happen
State	Express in clear terms
Suggest	Apply your knowledge and understanding to a new situation
To what extent	Judge the importance or success of (a strategy, scheme or project etc)
Use	Your answer must be based on information in the question
Use evidence to support this	To select and present information to prove or disprove something
statement	

Resource	Location/Link
The Eastwood Academy	These booklets can provide everything you need to revise.
revision workbooks.	A revision work booklet has been created for every topic.
	They contain all the information you need about the content, a bank of
	shorter exam questions, a bank of 6 and 9 mark exam questions with a
	significant amount of guidance to help you attempt each of these questions.

# **HISTORY**

<b>Examination Date</b>	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Monday 4 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	1. Medicine in Britain	1hr 15 mins	30%
Friday 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	2. Early Elizabethan	1hr 45 mins	40%
	England and The		
	American West		
Tuesday 12 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	3. The USA 1954-75	1 hr 20 mins	30%

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice		
1	6 questions.		
	Do the last two first – 12 and 16 marks.		
	WW1		
	1. Describe 2 features – 5 minutes – 4 marks		
	2. How useful – 15 minutes – 8 marks. Find strengths and weaknesses, quote		
	and use own knowledge		
	3. How could you follow up source to find out more about 5 minutes – 4 marks		
	Medicine		
	4. Explain 1 similarity or difference 5 minutes – 4 marks. Reference both		
	time periods in the answer.		
	5. Explain why – 12 marks – 15 minutes. 3 paragraphs. PEE		
	6. How far do you agree? Choice of two questions. 25 minutes – 16+4 marks.		
	Discuss both sides. Reach a conclusion.		
2	6 questions. GO TO QUESTION 4 AND CROSS IT OUT (HENRY VIII)		
	American West		
	1. Explain two consequences – 5 minutes – 4 marks		
	2. Write a narrative account – 15 minutes – 8 marks. Chronological order,		
	linking phrases needed.		
	3. Explain the importance of Choice of three questions, pick two. – 25		
	minutes – 22 x 8 marks		
	Elizabeth I		
	5a. Describe two features – 5 minutes – 4 marks		
	5b. Explain why – 20 minutes – 12 marks. 3 paragraphs		
	5c. How far do you agree? Choice of two questions – 25 minutes – 16 marks.		
	Discuss both sides. Reach a conclusion.		
3	6 questions.		
	1. Two things you can infer from source A about 5 minutes – 4 marks		
	2. Explain why 20 minutes – 12 marks. 3 paragraphs		
	3. How useful are sources A and B? 15 minutes – 8 marks		
	4. What is the main difference between these two interpretations? 5 minutes.		
	4 marks		
	5. Why do the interpretations differ? 5 minutes – 4 marks		
	6. How far do you agree with interpretation 25 minutes – 16+4 marks.		
	Discuss both sides. Reach a conclusion		

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles
1.	Medicine: Medieval, Renaissance, 19 <sup>th</sup> Century, 20 <sup>th</sup> Century to the Present
	WW1:Trench warfare, Problems of communication and transport, medical
	problems on the Western Front, Stages of treatment, New techniques in
	treatment and care
2.	American West: Plains Indians, Migration and early settlement, Law and Order,
	Ranching and the Cattle Industry, Changes in farming, Conflict and Tension –
	Plains Indians Wars, Destruction of the Plains Indians way of life.
	Elizabeth: Queen, government and religion, Challenges at home and abroad,
	Elizabethan Society and exploration
3.	Civil Rights: Segregation and discrimination, early protest movements,
	Education, Peaceful protest and its impact 63-65, Malcolm X and Black Power,
	Progress.
	Vietnam: Escalation – Eisenhower, JFK, Johnson, Nature of the war, Nixon,
	Opposition, Support, the end of the war.

Topic	Key Words/Terms	
	To be included in History revision guides	

# 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description
Describe	Give details.
How Useful	Consider the strengths and weakness of the sources e.g. Can we trust the
	author, is the content accurate, what's missing, what type of source is it etc.
Explain	Give reasons why something has happened/it is different/show its impact
	etc. These answers will include detail.
How far	Weigh up two sides. Agree with the statement, show disagreement and then
	reach a conclusion. PEE throughout
Narrative account	Write a chronological (in date order) of events showing how they link
	together – how one leads to the next
Infer	Read between the lines – what is the source suggesting but not stating
	obviously.
Difference	Find a difference in opinion. Quote to support how each say something
	different.
Why	Give reasons why two interpretations say different things about the same
	person/ event. Consider: choice of focus, which sources (A or B) were used
	to research the topic etc.

Resource	Location/Link
Bitesize	http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/
Booklets	Produced by the History department

# ICT

### 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	<b>Examination Paper</b>	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Monday 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	1	1 hr 30 mins	40

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Examination Structure and Advice		
Unit 1 Living in a digital	Read through the whole paper – looking at key words and spellings.		
world			
	Some of the questions are going to help you answer other questions.		
	For Explain (3 and 4 mark) and Discuss (6 marks) questions – Plan and structure		
	your answers in blank space on the exam paper before writing them out.		
	Advantages of ICT -		
	<ul> <li>More convenient – no travel / no costs / save time / working from</li> </ul>		
	home / collaborate / 24/7/365		
	<ul> <li>Greater access – instant access / access range of good and services</li> </ul>		
	Entertaining – film, music, games		
	<ul> <li>Added functions - Convergence (Can do lots of things)</li> </ul>		
	Creates employment		
	Social - Sharing with friends / communicate with friends		
	Disadvantages of ICT –		
	<ul> <li>Security - Hacking / viruses / privacy / cookies</li> </ul>		
	Cost – Purchase the item / connect the item		
	Skills – required to use the item		
	Require access to the internet / network		
	Increases unemployment		
	<ul> <li>Not all people have access (Afford it / know how to use it)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Shopping – Returning goods / can't see goods.</li> </ul>		
	Health and Safety		
	Pollution / waste		

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles
Unit 1 Living in a digital	Personal Digital Device
world.	
	Connectivity
	Operation online
	Online goods and services
	Online communities
	Issues

## 1.2 Topic Overview

Topic	Key Words/Terms
Personal Digital Device	SMS / MMS / GPS /Connectivity / Bluetooth / CPU / RAM / Storage / Input /
	output devices / Wi-Fi / Synchronising / Cloud Computing / Convergence / IMEI
	Number / RSI / Ergonomics / Optical / Digital Zoom / Media Players / Digital
	Rights Management (DRM) / Peripherals / User behaviours / Digital Living
	Network (DLNA) / Geocaching
Connectivity	LAN / WAN / Routers / Network Interface Card (NIC) / Bandwidth / latency /
	Powerline / Media Access Control (MAC) Service Set Identifier (SSID)/
	Encryption / Bits per second / Milliseconds / Streaming / hotspots / peer-to-
	peer networks / dongle / VoIP / POP3 / IMAP / SMTP / HTTP / HTTPS / Digital
	Certificates / Remote Access / Firewall / RFID

Operation online	ISP / TCP/IP / VLE / WIKIs / RSS Feeds / Video Conferencing / Usernames / Passwords / Challenge-response test / Captcha / Online reputation / Social	
	Networks / Spyware / Identify theft / Trojans / Cookies / Phishing / Data	
	Protection Act / The Computer Misuse Act / Copyright Designs and Patent Act	
Online goods and	Online shopping / Impact on business / Online auctions / Online education /	
services	News / Banking / Online gaming / online entertainment / Streaming /	
	Downloading / Transactional Data / Internet advertising / Viral Marketing /	
	Target Marketing / Payment Systems / Credit & Debit Cards / Credit Card	
	Verification (CCV) / Online bank transfer / eVouchers / Near Field	
	Communication (NFC) / Consumer Protection / Application Software / Service	
	as a Software (SaaS) / Proprietary Software / Open Source Software / Local &	
	Online Storage / Search Engines /	
Online communities	Blogs / Online Work Space / User-Generated References / Social Bookmarking	
	Sites / Social Networking / Webmail / Virtual Worlds / Teleworking / Socialising	
	And Responsible Use / Global Scale	
Issues	Security Issues / Bluejacking / Privacy Issues / Monitoring Movements And	
	Communications / Health And Safety / Impact On Networks / Digital Divides /	
	Legislation Relating To The Use Of ICT / Unequal Access To ICT / Safe And	
	Responsible Practice / Sustainability Issues	

# 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description	
State	Your answer should be a simple sentence. The number of items you need	
Identify	to state / identify / give / name depends on the number of marks	
Give	available.	
Name		
	Give two ways the transaction will be secure. (2 marks)	
	<b>State</b> two benefits to Jack of using hosted software. (2 marks)	
	Name the communication protocol most commonly used for sending emails. (1 marks)	
	<b>Identify</b> one other type of mobile connectivity she could use. (1 mark)	
List	Your answer should be a list—The number of items you need to list	
	depends on the number of marks available	
	List two features of social networks that Joe could use for work. (2 marks)	
	List two pieces of transactional data that may be stored when she makes a	
	purchase. (2 marks)	
Describe	In your answer you should include details	
	<b>Describe</b> one way that commercial software producers could respond to	
	the challenges of free software as a service. (2 marks)	
	<b>Describe</b> one feature of a wiki that Anton could use. (1 mark)	
Explain	In your answer you should make a point and then expand on expand on	
	each point (by giving examples or reasons) to make sure you are explaining	
	the point.	
	<b>Explain</b> why features on Joe's photography social network might be	
	different from those he uses with friends and family. (3 marks)	
	<b>Explain</b> why open networks may pose a security risk. (2 marks)	
Discuss	You should compare different points of view, giving evidence to back up	
	the points you make; you should reach a conclusion about the topic you	
	have been discussing. Remember to think about spelling, punctuation and	
	grammar.	
	<b>Discuss</b> the impact of the internet on the way knowledge is created. (6 marks)	
	Discuss the impact of the internet on the use of news and information	
	services. (6 marks)	

Resource	Location/Link
Podcast	www.edexcel.com/communities
Endorsed resources	www.edexcel.com/endorsed
Revision book	Revise Edexcel GCSE – Revision Guide
Student notes	
BBC Bitesize	https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/zqmtsbk

# **MUSIC**

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Controlled Assessment	Component 1: Performing	5 hrs minimum	30%
Controlled Assessment	Component 2: Composing	5 hrs minimum	30%
Wednesday 6 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	Component 3: Appraising	1 hr 45mins	40%

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice		
Component 3:	SECTION A:		
Appraising	<ul> <li>Short (1 – 4 mark) questions based on extracts from six of the set works studied</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Answers require careful listening to the extracts, identifying musical features and applying correct vocabulary</li> </ul>		
	o <b>54 marks</b> in total		
	Musical Dictation		
	<ul> <li>One rhythmic dictation and one pitch dictation of a familiar extract</li> </ul>		
	o 6 marks		
	Unfamiliar Listening		
	<ul> <li>A longer extract of an unfamiliar piece, with skeleton score provided</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Answers require careful listening to the extract, identifying</li> </ul>		
	musical features, placing the music in context and applying correct vocabulary		
	SECTION B:		
	<ul> <li>One essay question requiring students to compare an extract from one of the set works with an extract from a related but unfamiliar piece</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Scores are provided for both extracts</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Students are assessed on their ability to:</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Demonstrate and apply music knowledge (identify features, use correct vocabulary)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Make evaluative and critical judgements (put each extract in stylistic/historical context, explain how musical features achieve a specific effect)</li> </ul>		
	o 12 marks		
	<ul> <li>Students must analyse and evaluate both pieces to be awarded above 6 marks</li> </ul>		

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles	
Component 3:	Area of Study 1: Instrumental Music 1700-1820)	
Appraising	JS Bach: 3 <sup>rd</sup> Movement from Brandenburg Concerto no. 5 in D major	
	plus wider listening to Baroque instrumental music	
	Beethoven: 1 <sup>st</sup> Movement from Piano Sonata no. 8 in C minor	
	'Pathetique'	
	plus wider listening to Classical and Romantic piano music	
	Area of Study 2: Vocal Music	
	Purcell: Music for a While	
	plus wider listening to Baroque solo songs	
	Queen: Killer Queen (from the album 'Sheer Heart Attack')	
	plus wider listening to pop/rock songs from 1960s – 2000s	
	Area of Study 3: Music for Stage and Screen	
	Schwartz: Defying Gravity (from 'Wicked')	
	plus wider listening to musical theatre songs	
	Williams: Main title/rebel blockade runner (from 'Star Wars Episode	
	IV': A New Hope')	
	plus wider listening to film scores	
	Area of Study 4: Fusions	
	<ul> <li>Afro Celt Sound System: Release (from the album "Volume 2: Release")</li> </ul>	
	plus wider listening to folk music fusions	
	<ul> <li>Esperanza Spalding: Samba Em Preludio (from the album 'Esperanza')</li> </ul>	
	plus wider listening to Latin American/jazz fusions	

Topic	Key Words/Terms		
Bach: Brandenburg			
Beethoven: Pathetique			
Purcell: Music for a While	See summary sheets on Google Drive (goo.gl/WjjAVz)		
Queen: Killer Queen			
Schwartz: Defying Gravity			
Williams: Main title			
Afro Celt: Release			
Spalding: Samba Em Preludio			

# 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description		
List	Used when a specific number of observations are required		
Identify	Use the correct musical vocabulary for a specific element of the listening		
	extract		
Describe	Use the correct musical vocabulary to describe what you hear		
Explain	Give reasons why or how a particular musical device is used in the extract		
Compare	Find similarities and differences between		
Evaluate	Your answer must demonstrate your understanding of the context of the		
	piece (when it was composed/it's style or genre/it's purpose)		

Resource	Location/Link	
Shared folder, containing all		
resources, including set	L/AC'AL	
work recordings, wider	goo.gl/WjjAVz	
listening examples and		
overview sheets		
CGP Complete Revision &	Available to purchase from finance - £14.99	
Practice Book		

# PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Wednesday 16th May	Component 1 –	1 hr 45 mins	36%
2018	written examination		90 marks
	Fitness and Body		
	Systems		
Friday 18 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	Component 2 –	1 hr 15 mins	24%
	written examination		70 marks
	Health and Performance		
TBC	Component 3 –	Duration varies	30%
	practical examination		105 marks
TBC	Component 4 –	6 individual one hour	10%
	Personal Exercise	controlled assessments	20 marks
	Programme	& written analysis of	
		data	

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice			
Component 1: Fitness	Content Overview			
and Body System	Topic 1: Applied anatomy and physiology			
	Topic 2: Movement analysis			
	Topic 3: Physical Training			
	Topic 4: Use of data			
	Assessment Overview			
	The assessment consists of multiple-choice, short answer, and extended writing questions. Pupils must answer all questions. Calculators can be used in the			
	examination.			
	Advice – answer in this order			
	More able: multiple choice, x2 extended writing, short answers			
	Less able: multiple choice, short answers, x2 extended writing			
Component 2: Health	Content Overview			
and Performance	Topic 1: Health, fitness and well-being			
	Topic 2: Sport psychology			
	Topic 3: Socio-cultural influences			
	Topic 4: Use of data			
	Assessment Overview			
	The assessment consists of multiple-choice, short answer, and extended writing			
	questions. Pupils must answer all questions. Calculators can be used in the			
	examination.			
	Advice – answer in this order			
	Confident: multiple choice, x2 extended writing, short answers			
	Less confident: multiple choice, short answers, x2 extended writing			
Component 3: Practical	Content Overview			
Performance	<ul> <li>Skills during individual and team activities</li> </ul>			
	General performance skills			
	Assessment Overview			
	The assessment consists of pupils completing <b>three</b> physical activities from a set			
	list. One must be a <b>team</b> activity. One must be an <b>individual</b> activity. The final			
	activity can be a <b>free</b> choice. Pupils must participate in three <b>separate</b> activities. These will be assessed by the teacher ad moderated by Pearson.			

	Advice Individuals are to attend extra-curricular activities related to the sports being assessed.				
Component 4: Personal	Content Overview				
Exercise Programme	Aim and planning analysis				
(PEP)	Carrying out and monitoring the PEP				
	Evaluation of the PEP				
	Assessment Overview				
	The assessment consists of pupils producing a Personal Exercise Programme				
	(PEP), and will require pupils to analyse and evaluate their performance. These				
	will be assessed by the teacher and moderated by Pearson.				
	Advice Analyse and evaluate the data, do not describe.				

Examination Paper	Topic Titles			
Paper 1 - Fitness and	The structure and functions of the musco-skeletal system			
Body Systems				
Applied anatomy and				
physiology				
	The structure and functions of the cardio-respiratory system			
	Anaerobic and aerobic exercise			
	The short and long terms effects of exercise			
Movement analysis	Lever systems, examples of their us in activity and the mechanical advantage			
	they provide in movement			
	Planes and axes of movement			
Physical training	The relationship between <b>health</b> and <b>fitness</b> and the role that <b>exercise</b> plays in both			
	The components of fitness, benefits for sport and how fitness is measured and improved			
	The <b>principles of training</b> and their application to personal exercise/training programmes			
	The long terms effect of exercise			
	How to optimise training and prevent injury. The different <b>types of injuries</b> an			
	the effects of performance enhancing drugs			
	Effective use of warm up and cool down			
Use of data	To be able to present, interpret and analyse data			
Paper 2- Health and performance	Physical, emotional and social health, fitness and well being			
Health, fitness and well- being	The consequences of a sedentary lifestyle			
	Energy use, <b>diet</b> , nutrition and hydration			
Sports psychology	Classification of skills (basic/complex, open/closed)			
	The use of goal setting and SMART targets to improve and/or optimise			
	performance			
	Guidance and feedback on performance			
	Mental preparation for performance			
Socio-cultural influences	Engagement patterns of different social groups in physical activity and sport			
	Commercialisation of physical activity and sport			
	Ethical and socio-cultural issues in physical activity and sport			
Use of data	To be able to present, interpret and analyse data			

PAPER 1 Fitness & Body Systems   Anatomy & Physiology   Skeletal system   Musco-skeletal system/ functions of the skeleton   Classification of bones – long, short, flat, irregular/ weight bearing   All bones of the body   Joints/ pivot/ hinge/ ball & socket/ condyloid/ flexion/ extension/ adduction/ abduction, plantar flexion/ dorsi- flexion/ ligaments/tendons   Voluntary muscles – all names of muscles   Antagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch   muscle fibres   Aria/ventricles, septum/ tricuspid/bicuspid semi lunar valves/pulmonary   arter/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated   & de-oxygenated blood   Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation   Respiratory system   Vital capacity/fuld volumer/ lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas   exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid   Muscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output   effects of exercise   Movement Analysis   Biomechanics -   Lever systems   Sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical   Physical Training   Health & Fitness   Principles of training and   application   Individual needs/ specificity/ progressive overload/FITT/   overtraining/reversibility/thresholds of training/   Partlek/circuil/interval/phyometrics/weight/resistance   Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations   PAPER 2 PAPER 2 PAPER 2 PAPER 2 Physical health/ Emotional health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/   Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/   Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture   Balanced diet/ Macronutrients/ Carobhocatries, protein, faty Carob-loading/   Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle   girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration   Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising — High Organisation/   Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable   Socio-Cultural   Influences   Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability   Commerci	Topic	Key Words/Terms			
Skeletal system	<u>-</u>	, ,			
Skeletal system	Fitness & Body Systems	Anatomy & Physiology, Movement analysis, Physical Training, Use of data			
Classification of bones – long, short, flat, irregular/ weight bearing All bones of the body Joints/ pivot/ hinge/ ball & socket/ condyloid/ flexion/ extension/ adduction/ abduction, rotation, plantar flexion/ dorsi-flexion/ ligaments/tendons Voluntary muscles – all names of muscles Antagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch muscle fibres Artagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch muscle fibres Atria/ventricles, septum/ tricuspid/bicuspid semi lunar valves/pulmonary arter/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated & de-oxygenated blood Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation Respiratory system Vital capacity/tidal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid Muscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rat					
Classification of bones – long, short, flat, irregular/ weight bearing All bones of the body Joints/ pivot/ hinge/ ball & socket/ condyloid/ flexion/ extension/ adduction/ abduction, rotation, plantar flexion/ dorsi-flexion/ ligaments/tendons Voluntary muscles – all names of muscles Antagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch muscle fibres Artagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch muscle fibres Atria/ventricles, septum/ tricuspid/bicuspid semi lunar valves/pulmonary arter/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated & de-oxygenated blood Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation Respiratory system Vital capacity/tidal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid Muscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  ### Miscle fatigue/ heart rat		Musco-skeletal system/ functions of the skeleton			
All bones of the body Joints/ pivot/ hinge/ ball & socket/ condyloid/ flexion/ extension/ adduction/ abduction, rotation, plantar flexion/ dorsi- flexion/ ligaments/tendons Voluntary muscles — all names of muscles Antagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch muscle fibres Cardiovascular system Atria/ventricles, septum/ tricuspid/bicuspid semi lunar valves/pulmonary artery/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated & de-oxygenated blood Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation Vital capacity/tidal volume/ lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid Short & long term effects of sexercise Movement Analysis Biomechanics - Lever systems sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical Physical Training Health & Fitness Principles of training and application Individual needs/ specificity/ progressive overload/FITT/ overtraining/reversibility/thresholds of training/ Fartlek/circuit/interval/plyometrics/weight/resistance  Long terms effects of exercise Training & prevention of injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs Use of Data Physical Phiness & well Phealth, Fitness & well Phealth, Fitness & well Phealth Fitness & well Physical health/ Emotional health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture Diet and Nutrition Balanced diet/ Macronutrients, carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy blannce/ Hydration  Sports Psychology  Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Goal Setting SMART targets/ Optimise performance Engagement patterns Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability		Classification of bones – long, short, flat, irregular/ weight bearing			
abduction, rotation, plantar flexion/ dorsi- flexion/ ligaments/tendons  Voluntary muscles – all names of muscles Antagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch muscle fibres  Cardiovascular system Atria/ventricles, septum/ tricuspid/bicuspid semi lunar valves/pulmonary artery/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated & de-oxygenated blood Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation  Vital capacity/tidal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid  Short & long term effects of exercise  Movement Analysis  Biomechanics - Lever systems  Sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical  Physical Training  Health & Fitness  Principles of training and application  Long terms effects of exercise  Training & prevention of injury  Lose of Data  Parally/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  Papera  Papera  Health, Fitness & well  Being  Physical health/ Emotional health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Balanced diet/ Macronutrients, carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology  Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Socio-Cultural Influences  Engagement patterns  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability					
Voluntary muscles — all names of muscles Antagonistic pairs/ agonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch muscle fibres  Cardiovascular system Artia/ventricles, septum/ tricuspid/bicuspid semi lunar valves/pulmonary artery/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated blood  Respiratory system Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation  Respiratory system Vital capacity/tidal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid  Short & long term effects of exercise  Movement Analysis  Biomechanics - Lever systems Sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical  Physical Training  Health & Fitness Health/exercise/performance/ the 11 components of fitness Individual needs/ specificity/ progressive overload/FITT/ overtraining/reversibility/thresholds of training/ Fartlek/circuit/interval/plyometrics/weight/resistance  Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  exercise  Health, Fitness & well Being Physical Training Physical Training & prevention of injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Use of Data PAPER 2  Health, Fitness & well Being Physical health/ Emotional health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoprosis/ Posture  Diet and Nutrition  Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology  Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Socio-Cultural influences Engagement patterns Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability		Joints/ pivot/ hinge/ ball & socket/ condyloid/ flexion/ extension/ adduction/			
Antagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch muscle fibres  Artia/wentricles, septum/ tricuspid/bicuspid semi lunar valves/pulmonary artery/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated & de-oxygenated blood  Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation  Respiratory system  Vital capacity/tidal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid  Short & long term effects of exercise  Movement Analysis  Biomechanics - 12tl, 2nd & 3rd class levers/ body planes/ axes - sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical  Physical Training  Health & Fitness  Principles of training and application application  Long terms effects of exercise  Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  Long terms effects of exercise/performance/ the 11 components of fitness  Training & prevention of injury windle prevensibility/thresholds of training/ Fartlek/circuit/interval/plyometrics/weight/resistance  Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  Par O/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Use of Data  Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  PAPER 2  Health, Fitness & well Being  Physical health/ Emotional health/ Secial health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology  Classification of skill  Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Socio-Cultural influences  Engagement patterns  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability		abduction, rotation, plantar flexion/ dorsi- flexion/ ligaments/tendons			
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Atria/ventricles, septum/ tricuspid/bicuspid semi lunar valves/pulmonary artery/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated & de-oxygenated blood  Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation  Respiratory system  Vital capacity/tidal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid  Short & long term effects of exercise  Movement Analysis  Biomechanics - Lever systems  Physical Training  Health & Fitness  Principles of training and application  Individual needs/ specificity/ progressive overload/FittT/ overtraining/reversibility/thresholds of training/ Fartlek/circuit/interval/plyometrics/weight/resistance  Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  Paer Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Use of Data  PAPER 2  Health, Fitness & well Being Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  PAPER 2  Health, Fitness & well Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology  Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising — High Organisation/ Classification of skill  Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising — High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Socio-Cultural influences  Engagement patterns  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability		Antagonistic pairs/ agonist/antagonist/origin/insertion/ fast & slow twitch			
artery/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated & de-oxygenated blood  Vascular shunting/ vasoconstriction/ vasodilation  Respiratory system  Vital capacity/tidal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid  Muscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output effects of exercise  Movement Analysis  Biomechanics - Lever systems sajittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical  Physical Training  Health & Fitness Health/exercise/performance/ the 11 components of fitness  Principles of training and application or linking/ Fartlek/circuit/interval/plyometrics/weight/resistance  Long terms effects of exercise  Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  exercise Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  exercise PaPER 2  Health, Fitness & well Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Diet and Nutrition Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology  Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Socio-Cultural Influences  Engagement patterns Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability		muscle fibres			
Respiratory system Vital capacity/tidal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid  Short & long term effects of exercise Movement Analysis  Biomechanics -	Cardiovascular system				
Respiratory system Vital capacity/fitdal volume// lungs/bronchi/bronchioles/alveoli/diaphragm/ gas exchange/ aerobic/anaerobic/lactic acid  Short & long term effects of exercise Muscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  effects of exercise Movement Analysis  Biomechanics - 1st, 2nd & 3nd class levers/ body planes/ axes — Lever systems sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical  Physical Training Health & Fitness Health/exercise/performance/ the 11 components of fitness  Principles of training and application overtraining/reversibility/thresholds of training/ Fartlek/circuit/interval/plyometrics/weight/resistance  Long terms effects of exercise Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  Training & prevention of injury injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Use of Data Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  Health, Fitness & well Being Physical health/ Emotional health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Sports Psychology Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Classification of skill Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Goal Setting SMART targets/ Optimise performance  Guidance Visual/ Verbal/ Manual/ Mechanical/ Types of Guidance; intrinsic, extrinsic, concurrent, terminal  Mental Preparation Mental rehearsal  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability		artery/pulmonary vein/ arteries/capillaries/ veins/ blood pressure/oxygenated			
Respiratory system Short & long term effects of exercise  Movement Analysis Biomechanics - 1st, 2nd & 3rd class levers/ body planes/ axes - sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical  Physical Training Health & Fitness Health/exercise/performance/ the 11 components of fitness Principles of training and application exercise  Long terms effects of exercise  Training & prevention of injury injury injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Use of Data Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  Physical Thiess & well Being Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Disbetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Diet and Nutrition Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology  Engagement patterns  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability  Microlutizal influences Engagement patterns  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability  Muscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output  Analysis  Biomechanics - 1st, 2nd & 3rd class levers/ body planes/ axes - sagittal/frontal/sagittal/vertical  Physical Training Aprevention of individual needs/ specificity/ progressive overload/FIIT/ opporessive overload/FIIT/ opporessive overloads/FIIT/ opp					
Short & long term effects of exercise  Movement Analysis  Biomechanics - Lever systems sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical  Physical Training Health & Fitness Health/exercise/performance/ the 11 components of fitness  Principles of training and application  application Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  Par Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Being Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Sports Psychology  Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Consultrural Influences Engagement patterns  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability  Engagement patterns  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability					
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### Biomechanics - Lever systems squittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical  ### Physical Training					
Movement Analysis   Side Class levers   Biomechanics - Lever systems   1st, 2nd & 3rd class levers   body planes   axes - Sagittal   frontal   transverse   frontal   sagittal   vertical   Physical Training   Health & Fitness   Health   kexercise   performance   the 11 components of fitness   Principles of training and application   Individual needs   specificity   progressive overload   FITT   overtraining / Fartlek   circuit   interval   plyometrics   weight   resistance   Bone density   muscle hypertrophy   adaptations   Fartlek   circuit   interval   plyometrics   weight   resistance   Bone density   muscle hypertrophy   adaptations   par Q/concussion   fractures   dislocation   sprain   torac artilage   soft tissue   injury   RICE   performance enhancing drugs   Analysis   qualitative   quantitative   PAPER 2   Physical health   Emotional health   Social health   Diet   Rest   Recreational drugs   Impact of lifestyle on heath   Sedentary lifestyle   Overweight, overfat, obese   Coronary heart disease   High blood pressure   Diabetes   Osteoporosis   Posture   Balanced diet   Macronutrients   carbohydrates, protein, fat   Carbo-loading   Micronutrients   Vitamins and minerals   water   fibre   Optimum weight   Muscle girth   Energy balance   Hydration   Sports Psychology   SMART targets   Optimise performance   Visual   Verbal   Manual   Mechanical   Types of Guidance; intrinsic, extrinsic, concurrent, terminal   Mental Preparation   Mental rehearsal   Socio-Cultural   Influences   Engagement patterns   Gender   Age   Socio-Economic   Ethnicity   Disability   Ethnicity   Disability   Ethnicity   Disability   Diades   Conder   Age   Socio-Economic   Ethnicity   Disability   Diades   Conder   Age   Socio-Economic   Ethnicity   Disability   Diades   Conder   Con	_	Muscle fatigue/ heart rate/ stroke volume/ cardiac output			
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Lever systems   Sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical					
Physical Training					
Health & Fitness		sagittal/frontal/transverse/frontal/sagittal/vertical			
Principles of training and application					
application overtraining/reversibility/thresholds of training/ Fartlek/circuit/interval/plyometrics/weight/resistance  Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  Training & prevention of injury injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Use of Data Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  PAPER 2 Phealth, Fitness & well Being Physical health/ Emotional health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Diet and Nutrition Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Goal Setting SMART targets/ Optimise performance  Guidance Visual/ Verbal/ Manual/ Mechanical/ Types of Guidance; intrinsic, extrinsic, concurrent, terminal  Mental Preparation Mental rehearsal  Socio-Cultural Influences  Engagement patterns Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability					
Long terms effects of exercise Training & prevention of injury injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs Use of Data Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative PAPER 2 Physical health/ Emotional health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture Diet and Nutrition Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable Goal Setting SMART targets/ Optimise performance Guidance Visual/ Verbal/ Manual/ Mechanical/ Types of Guidance; intrinsic, extrinsic, concurrent, terminal Mental Preparation Mental rehearsal  Socio-Cultural Influences Engagement patterns Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability					
Long terms effects of exercise  Training & prevention of injury  Use of Data  PAPER 2  Health, Fitness & well Being  Diet and Nutrition  Diet and Nutrition  Sports Psychology  Sports Psychology  Classification of skill  Goal Setting  Guidance  Guidance  Mental Preparation  Mental Preparation  Mental Preparation  Bon Analysis/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations  Par Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Par Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  Physical health/ Emotional health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology  Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Goal Setting  SMART targets/ Optimise performance  Visual/ Verbal/ Manual/ Mechanical/ Types of Guidance; intrinsic, extrinsic, concurrent, terminal  Mental Preparation  Mental rehearsal  Socio-Cultural Influences  Engagement patterns  Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability	application				
exercise Training & prevention of injury  Use of Data PAPER 2  Health, Fitness & well Being Diet and Nutrition Sports Psychology  Sports Psychology  Classification of skill Goal Setting Guidance Guidance Guidance Guidance  Mental Preparation  Socio-Cultural Influences Engagement patterns  Par Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Par Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Par Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  Par Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  Paper Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Paper Q/concussion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Paper Q/concusion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/torn cartilage/soft tissue injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Paper Q/concusion/fractures/dislocation/sprain/social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact of lifestyle on health/ Social health/ Diet/ Rest/ Recreational drugs/ Impact					
Training & prevention of injury injury/RICE/performance enhancing drugs  Use of Data Analysis/ qualitative/quantitative  PAPER 2  Health, Fitness & well Being Impact of lifestyle on heath/ Sedentary lifestyle/ Overweight, overfat, obese/ Coronary heart disease/ High blood pressure/ Diabetes/ Osteoporosis/ Posture  Diet and Nutrition Balanced diet/ Macronutrients; carbohydrates, protein, fat/ Carbo-loading/ Micronutrients/ Vitamins and minerals/ water/ fibre/ Optimum weight/ Muscle girth/ Energy balance/ Hydration  Sports Psychology Open-Closed/ Simple-Complex/ Low Organising – High Organisation/ Continuum/ Practice; massed, distributed, fixed, variable  Goal Setting SMART targets/ Optimise performance  Guidance Visual/ Verbal/ Manual/ Mechanical/ Types of Guidance; intrinsic, extrinsic, concurrent, terminal  Mental Preparation Mental rehearsal  Socio-Cultural Influences  Engagement patterns Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability		Bone density/ muscle hypertrophy/adaptations			
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Influences       Engagement patterns     Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability					
Engagement patterns Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability					
		Gender/Age/Socio-Economic/ Ethnicity/Disability			

Ethical and socio-cultural	Sporting behavior/ Sportsmanship/ Gamesmanship/ Deviance
issues	
Use of Data	Qualitative and quantitative

## 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description		
Assess	Requires reasoned arguments of factors to reach a judgement regarding		
	their importance/ relevance to the question context. For example 'Assess		
	the relative importance of'		
Analyse	Break something down into its component parts, this could be in relation to		
	movement analysis		
Calculate	Requires you to work out an answer in relation to fitness data		
Classify	Required to group or place on a scale based on characteristics/ analysis of		
	characteristics		
Complete	Required to add information based on a stimulus/resource. This could be to		
	complete a table, graph, chart or missing word/ phrase from a sentence/		
	statement		
Define	Required to give the meaning or definition of a word/term		
Describe	Account of something without reasons. Statements in the response need to		
	be linked, for example 'Describe the lever system operating at the elbow'		
Discuss	Requires to explore the issue/situation/problem that is being assessed in the		
	question context, expressing different or contrasting viewpoints, for		
	example advantages, disadvantages.		
Examine	Requires a justification/ exemplification of a point based on some analysis or		
	evaluation within the response. For example, 'Examine the role of the first		
	class lever system'		
Explain	Requires a justification/ exemplification of a point. The answer must contain		
	some linked reasoning. For example, the format of the response may be		
	'factbecausetherefore'		
Evaluate	Review/ analyse information, bringing it together to form a conclusion/		
	judgement based on strengths/ weaknesses, alternatives, relevant data or		
	information. Come to a supported judgement of a subject's qualities and		
Cive	relation to its context.		
Give	Generally involves the recall of fact, or an example based on the given stimulus. For example, 'Give an example of a specific sporting movement.		
	Is similar to identify/state questions.		
Identify	Can require a small selection from a given stimulus or resource, for example		
lucitury	an option from a multiple choice question or analysis of data from source		
	material such as a graph. Similar to give/state questions.		
Justify	Give reasons for answers. This could be a single response to extended		
Justily	writing answers depending on question context. For example, 'Justify the		
	use of interval training to improve'		
Label	Requires addition of named structures or features to a diagram		
Predict	Often used in data related questions, for example where it requires a		
Tredict	prediction of what is likely to happen in the future, based on given data		
Select	Requires a choice based on an evaluation of information from a given		
Sciecci	stimulus/resource		
State	Generally involves the recall of fact, for example 'State one benefit of		
<del></del>	exercise' but can, when used in relation to a context, be used to determine		
	a pupil's grasp of information presented, for example a data analysis		
	question. Similar to give/ identify questions		
Using an example	Often used with explain or describe where it requires an example to		
5 - 1	exemplify the point(s) being made		

Resource	Location/Link		
Revise Edexcel GCSE (9-1)	Published by Pearson. Buy from Eastwood Amazon, Waterstones & WH		
Physical Education Revision	Smith.		
Workbook			
Revise Edexcel GCSE (9-1)	Published by Pearson. Buy online at Amazon, Waterstones & WH Smith		
Physical Education Revision			
Cards			
BBC GCSE bitesize	https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/examspecs/zxbg39q		

# **SPANISH**

<b>Examination Date</b>	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
TBA	Speaking	Foundation 7-9 mins	25%
		plus 12 mins prep time	
		Higher 10-12 mins plus	
		12 mins prep time	
Wednesday 6 <sup>th</sup> June	Listening	Foundation 35 mins	25%
2018			
		Higher 45 mins	
Wednesday 6 <sup>th</sup> June	Reading	Foundation 45 mins	25%
2018			
		Higher 60 mins	
Thursday 14 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	Writing	Foundation 70 mins	25%
		Higher 80 mins	

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Examination Structure and Advice
Listening	<ul> <li>14 questions (F), 10 questions (H)</li> <li>Read through the paper and make notes during the five minutes reading time of what you predict to hear.</li> <li>Pick out key words to aid understanding.</li> <li>There will be a range of multiple-response and short-answer questions.</li> <li>You will not be expected to write answers in Spanish.</li> <li>ANSWER ONLY IN ENGLISH.</li> </ul>
Speaking	<ul> <li>There will be three parts:-</li> <li>A role play on one topic allocated by the exam board</li> <li>Questions based on a picture stimulus (a photo) on one topic allocated by the exam board</li> <li>A conversation based on two themes (one chosen by the candidate and one by the exam board).</li> </ul>
Reading	These are the modules we are preparing in the speaking booklets.  There will be three parts:-
	<ul> <li>Section A is set in English with English instructions</li> <li>Section B is set in Spanish with Spanish instructions</li> <li>Section C includes a translation passage from Spanish to English with instructions in English.</li> </ul>
Writing	FOUNDATION – Three open responses and one translation into Spanish. HIGHER – Two open responses and one translation into Spanish.

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles
ALL PAPERS	Identity and culture
	Local area, holiday and travel
	School
	Future aspirations, study and work
	International and global dimension

Topic	Key Words/Terms
	Refer to GCSE vocabulary booklet for all key words for each topic (all pupils
	have this booklet)
Identity and culture	Modules 1,3,4 and 6
Local area, holiday and	Module 5
travel	
School	Module 2
Future aspirations, study	Module 7
and work	
International and global	Module 8
dimension	

## 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description
Escucha	Listen to
Habla	Say/speak
Lee	Read
Escribe	Write
Decir	To say
Pregunta	Ask
Saludo	Greeting
Vas a hablar de	You are going to talk about
¿A qué?	At what?
¿Cuál?	Which?
¿Cómo?	How?
¿Qué?	What?
¿Cuál es?	What is?
Traduce	Translate
Escoge	Choose
Busca	Look for
Apunta	Make a note
Haz	Do
Contesta	Answer
Copia	Сору
Pon	Put
Mira	Look at
Comprueba	Check
Indica	Show
Describe	Describe
Identifica	Identify
Utiliza	Use

Resource	Location/Link
Text Book used in class	Viva Edexcel GCSE 9-1 Spanish
Revision Guide	Edexcel 9-1 Spanish (pupils can purchase these)
Grammar & Translation	Viva Edexcel 9-1 Spanish (pupils can purchase these)
Workbook	
Vocabulary Booklet	Pupils have been given copies of these
Viva Speaking Questions	Pupils have been given copies of these
Booklet Modules 1-8	
Free websites for self-study	Online/Apps: Duolingo/Memrise/Youtube/BBC Bitesize

# **STATISTICS**

### 1.1 Examination Overview

Examination Date	Examination Paper	Length of Examination	% Weighting
Thursday 21st June 2018	Higher	2 hrs	75%
Thursday 21st June 2018	Foundation	1 hr 30 mins	75%

Examination Paper	Examination Structure and Advice
Higher and Foundation	All topics covered, calculator paper only, easier questions with lower marks at the start getting progressively more difficult and worth more through the paper

<b>Examination Paper</b>	Topic Titles
Higher and Foundation	Data types, advantages/disadvantages, grouping and collection
	Sampling types including advantages and disadvantages
	Discrete data graphs (pictograms, bar, vertical line, pie charts, stem and leaf)
(Higher only)	Geographical graphs (Population pyramids and choropleth maps)
	Averages and spreads from data lists and frequency tables
	Purpose of graphs and misleading graphs
	Continuous data graphs (Cumulative freq, equal/unequal histograms freq
	polygons)
	Comparing distributions with central tendency and spread as well as boxplots
	and histograms
	Standard deviation and variance
	Index numbers (simple and chain based)
	Weighted means and index numbers
	Scatter diagrams, correlation and calculating a line of best fit
	Spearman's Rank correlation co-efficient
	Time series and seasonal variation
	Probability concepts, definitions, laws and notation
	Probability diagrams (sample space, tree, venn)
	Probability distributions (binomial, normal, discrete uniform)
	Quality Assurance

### 1.2 Topic Overview

Topic	Key Words/Terms
Data and sampling	Maybe Biased, unreliable, unrepresentative, inaccurate
	Quicker, cheaper, easier
	Random (equal chance)
	Population/census
Averages	Mean, Mode (modal class), Median (class), ∑, x bar
Spreads	Interquartile range, outliers
Scatter diagrams	Describe and interpret
	(positive, negative, no)Correlation
	interpolation, extrapolation
	causal relationship
	SRCC -1-> 0 -> 1
Time series	(Rising, falling, level) trend, seasonal variation, moving averages
	Estimate and predict
Probability	Experimental
	Mutually exclusive

	Independent
	Event and outcomes
	Exhaustive
	Conditional
Binomial Distribution	Notation and expansion
	Success and failure
	Constant probability
	Dual outcomes
	Number of trials
Normal distribution	Mean and Standard deviation ( $\mu \pm 2\sigma = 95\%$ most) ( $\mu \pm 3\sigma = 99.8\%$ almost all)
	Outliers
	Standardised scores
Quality Assurance	Warning and action limits
	Shut down, reset, resample
	Control charts using normal distribution

# 1.3 Command Words and Vocabulary

Word	Description
Describe	Say what the graph or calculation is showing
Interpret	Relate results to experiment aim
Estimate	Use a midpoint or graph to find an answer within a given range
Predict	Use average and trend to find possible future results

Resource	Location/Link
Mymaths lessons and	Mymaths.co.uk
homeworks	
Mathswatch videos and	https://vle.mathswatch.co.uk/vle
worksheets	