



English Language – Paper 1 (Section A)

The reading questions for this examination are based on one fictional text.

Step 1

Spend **10 minutes** actively reading the extract
SKIM – SCAN - SUMMARISE

AO1

Question 1 (4 marks) - 5 minutes

'List four things'

- Scan the **section identified** in the question
- Write **four full sentences** in response to the task
- No inferences

AO2

Question 2 (8 marks) - 10 minutes

'Explain how the writer uses language...'

- Scan the **section identified** in the question
- Identify **key phrases** in relation to the task
- **Label the method** used in the **best three phrases**
- **Circle key words** in chosen three phrases
- Use phrases to **write three paragraphs explaining the effect of language**

Some possible methods: Similes, Metaphors, Personification, Verbs, Adjectives, Onomatopoeia, Pathetic Fallacy, Juxtaposition

Use terms: mirrors, highlights, emphasises, contrasts, think, feel, imagine question

AO2

Question 3 (8 marks) - 10 minutes

'Explain how the writer has structured the text to interest you as a reader'

- Consider the **whole source**
- Note where the reader's attention is at the **beginning, middle and end** of the text
- Write three paragraphs **explaining the effect of structure**
- Explain **why the writer has focused our attention** at key moments
- Explain **how and why our focus changes**

Some possible methods: Zoom in/out, Internal thoughts, External actions, Motif, Foreshadowing, Flashback, Pace, Time, Character entrances/exits,

Dialogue

Use terms: mirrors, highlights, emphasises, contrasts, echoed, supported, think, feel, imagine question

AO4

Question 4 (20 marks) - 25 minutes

'Explain how far you agree or disagree with the statement'

- Scan the **section identified** in the question
- Identify **key phrases or references** in relation to the task (**both for and against the statement**)
- **Label the method** used in the **best three phrases or references**
- Use phrases to **write three paragraphs, evaluating the statement**
- Use your method analysis skills from question 2 and 3

Use terms: strongly agree, partially agree, disagree, suggests, shows, infer, mirrors, highlights, emphasises, contrasts, think, feel, imagine, ques-



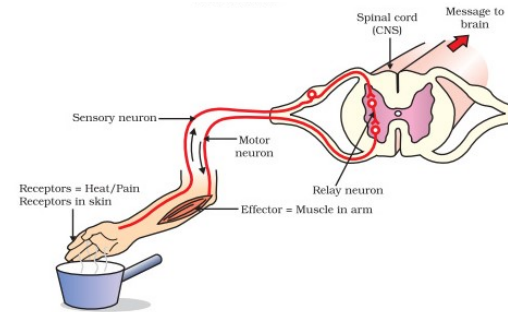
Key words and definitions

Homeostasis	Regulating the internal conditions of the body in response to internal or external changes, to maintain optimum conditions for the body.
Endocrine System	The network of hormone-producing glands in the body. Hormones are chemical messengers that travel in the bloodstream to their target tissues.
Blood Glucose	Glucose (a simple sugar) is transported in the blood, as all cells require it for respiration. The concentration of blood glucose must be kept within very tight limits at all times.
Stimulus	A change in the environment, detected by a receptor cell. E.g. light, sound, chemicals (smells and tastes), pressure, pain, temperature etc.
Nerve	A nerve is just a collection of many nerve cells; nerve cells are called neurones. Neurones transmit (carry) information as electrical impulses.
Hormone	A large chemical released by an endocrine gland; hormones have target tissues/ organs and they produce an effect when they reach them.
Target organ/ tissues	The destination of a hormone and the place where the effect caused by the hormone actually happens.
Insulin	The hormone released by the pancreas that lowers blood glucose concentration, by making cells take in glucose from the blood.
Glycogen	Large chemical, made from glucose, that acts as a store of glucose in liver and muscle.
Pituitary Gland	The ‘master gland’ of the endocrine system, since, through its hormone release, it can make other endocrine glands release hormones.

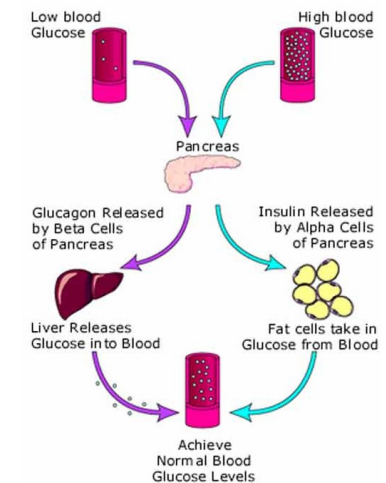
The reflex arc and reflex actions

Reflex actions, for instance pulling your hand away from a pain stimulus, follow a simple pathway.

1. The receptor detects the stimulus and passes electrical impulses along the sensory neurone to the Central Nervous System (CNS). The spinal cord in this case.
2. There is a junction (tiny gap) between the sensory neurone and the relay neurone called a synapse. Here, a chemical is released that diffuses across the gap and causes an electrical impulse to pass along the relay neurone
3. There is another synapse between the relay neurone and the motor neurone, again a chemical is released that causes the electrical impulse to pass along the motor neurone.
4. The impulse arrives at the effector—in this example, a muscle that contracts to pull your hand away from the source of pain.



Blood Sugar Regulation



Homeostasis

Some factors that need controlling by homeostasis in the human body:

- Blood Glucose
- Body temperature
- Water levels



Timeline of events		Key Concepts – Hitler's rise to power
1919	Hitler joins the DAP	The founding of the Nazi Party and its early beliefs, 1920-1922
1920	Hitler and Drexler wrote 'Twenty-Five Point Programme'	The Munich Putsch, 1923
1921	Hitler became the leader of the NSDAP	The Nazis' lean years of 1924-1928
1923	The Munich Putsch is led by Hitler	The economic depression of 1929 and the impact on the rapid growth of the Nazi Party
1924	Hitler released from prison and returns to politics	How Hitler came to power as Chancellor of Germany, 1932-1933
1925	The ban on the NSDAP is lifted	Key Political Parties
1925	Mein Kampf is published outlining Nazi beliefs	DAP – The German Worker's Party
1929	The Wall Street Crash	NSDAP – National Socialist German Worker's Party (Nazi Party)
1932	The NSDAP becomes the largest party in the Reichstag	KDP – The Communist Party
1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor	

Key Words		Key individuals or organisations
Propaganda	A way of controlling the public attitudes. Propaganda uses things like newspapers, posters, radio and film, to put ideas into people's minds and therefore shape attitudes.	Anton Drexler – Founder of the DAP
Nationalism	A political outlook in which all policies are organised to make the nation stronger and more independent.	Rudolf Hess – Hitler's deputy in the NSDAP
Socialism	A political outlook which stresses that a country's land, industries and wealth should all belong to the workers of that country.	Hermann Goering – WW1 Fighter pilot
Paramilitary force	A private group run like a military force.	Julius Streicher – Founder of Der Stürmer (Nazi Newspaper)
Putsch	A violent uprising intended to overthrow existing leaders.	Ernst Röhm – In charge of the SA
Real wages	A measure which reflects not the actual monetary value wages, but the buying power of wages.	Mein Kampf – Hitler's book
Sturmabteilung (SA)	Hitler's paramilitary force helping him keep control.	Wall Street – American financial district
Totalitarianism	Power in the hands of one leader	Hindenburg – German President
Schutzstaffel (SS)	'Protection Squad' – Hitler's trusted and loyal bodyguards	Von Schleicher – German Chancellor
Chancellor	The Head of the German Government.	Von Papen – German Chancellor



Keywords	Definition
Population census	An official count of the population. In the UK the census is every 10 years the last one in 2011.
Conurbation	Extensive urban areas resulting from the expansion of several towns or cities so that they merge together but keep their own identity.
Population density	Number of people per square kilometre (a measure of 'crowdedness')
Culturally diverse	Having a variety of cultural/ethnic groups within a society.
Brownfield sites	Land previously used for industry, which has fallen into decay.
Dereliction	Land and buildings that have fallen into disuse.
Urban sprawl	The expansion of an urban area into surrounding, less populated areas
Suburbs	Large residential (housing) areas in outer parts of a city.
Commuter settlements	Towns where significant proportion of residents work elsewhere.
Regeneration	Improving the economic, social and environmental conditions of previously run-down areas.
Mixed land use	A mixture of uses such as business, leisure, residential.
Green space	Parks and vegetated areas and walkways.
Carbon neutral	Does not add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of today without harming future needs.
Integrated transport system	Where all parts of the transport system link together to make journeys more efficient.

Distribution of population in the UK
<p>The UK population is unevenly distributed with 82% living in urban areas.</p> <p>One in four of those live in London and the south east.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In contrast many highland regions of Scotland and Wales are very sparsely populated. These are upland areas that are remote and can experience harsh climatic conditions.
How might distribution change?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a general drift towards the south east England and London – one of the world's financial, business and cultural centres. Since 1997 annual inward migration to the UK has been greater than outward migration
London – Deindustrialisation & depopulation
<p>Deindustrialisation has recently been a topic for urban geographers to transport goods by sea. The new container ships were larger so ports moved downstream where the water was deeper. Industries that relied on the port moved too. Industries in London's biggest manufacturing area closed down. In 2001, only 7.5% people worked in manufacturing, from 30% in 1971. Depopulation closures had a massive impact on communities. East London had an unemployment rate of 60% in some areas. People left in search of work – over 16% of the population left inner London suburbs between 1971-1981 (500 000 people!).</p>

London – Green belt
<p>To limit London's growth, a green belt has been introduced by planners to protect the countryside. No major building is allowed in this area, but it can continue beyond it.</p>



Key Words

Believer's	Service where those old enough to decide for themselves are welcomed into the church	Liturgical Worship	Formal worship with set prayers, hymns and Bible readings
Christmas	Christian festival which celebrates the incarnation (birth) of Christ	Mission	The calling to spread the word of God and evangelise
Consecration	When a priest blesses bread and wine in order to use it for Eucharist	Non-liturgical	Worship with no set pattern, may have modern music and sermons
Easter	Christian festival which celebrates the resurrection of Christ	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment of a group of people
Eucharist	Service where bread and wine is received by Christians to remember Jesus'	Pilgrimage	Going on a journey to visit a holy site
Evangelism	Spreading the word of God through action or speech	Prayer	A communication with God, can be private or during worship
Infant	Service where babies are welcomed into the church with holy water	Reconciliation	Restoring friendly relations after a conflict or falling out

Worship & Prayer	<p><u>Liturgical Worship</u></p> <p>- This form of worship takes place in a church and is led by a priest</p>	<p><u>Prayer</u></p> <p>- Prayer means communicating with God, either silently or out loud, sometimes through song</p> <p>- It is one of the most important parts of the spiritual life of a Christian and enables them to have a personal relationship with God</p>
	<p><u>Non-liturgical Worship</u></p> <p>- Also takes place in a church but less formal</p>	
Eucharist & Baptism	<p><u>Eucharist</u></p> <p>- Eucharist and baptism are both sacraments meaning special occasions in a Christian's life</p> <p>- In Eucharist a priest consecrates (blesses) bread and wine and the congregation then receives these</p>	<p><u>Infant Baptism</u></p> <p>- This is a formal service welcoming a new child into the Christian church</p>
		<p><u>Believer's Baptism</u></p> <p>- A believer's baptism welcomes someone into the church who is old enough to decide themselves</p>
Pilgrimage & Festivals	<p><u>Pilgrimage</u></p> <p>- A pilgrimage is a journey made by a Christian to a holy site</p> <p>- Catholics go on pilgrimage to Lourdes where a vision of Mary was once seen, they believe</p>	<p><u>Christmas</u></p> <p>- Christmas celebrates the incarnation (birth) of Jesus Christ</p>
		<p><u>Easter</u></p> <p>- Easter celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ</p>
Evangelism	Christians have a duty to evangelise (tell others of the word of God).	Christians also have a duty to help others in the local community .



The Wells Academy

"Be Kind. Work Hard. Achieve Greatness."

Talking in the present

Les SDF mendient dans la rue	Homeless people beg n the street
On entend parler des problèmes aux	Information's –we hear about problems on the news
On demande des volontaires	We ask for volunteers
Il n'y a pas de sans-abri où j'habite	There are no homeless people where I live
J'aide en collectant de l'argent	I help by collecting
Je me sens mal à l'aise	It makes me uneasy

Talking in the past

J'ai vu un SDF qui mendiait	I saw a homeless person begging
J'ai donné de l'argent à un SDF	I gave money to a homeless person
Je lui acheté un café chaud	I bought him a drink
On a sponsorisé un enfant	I sponsored a child
Après le tsunami/ l'ouragan/ la fin de la guerre, j'ai voulu aidé en donnant	After the tsunami/ hurricane/ end of the war, I wanted to help by giving

Talking about the future

Le gouvernement devrait	The government should
On va construire	We will build
Je changerais	I would change
Je vais me porter volontaire	I will volunteer
Je ferai attention	I will be careful
Nous devrions réduire la mprtalité infantile	We should reduce infant mortality

Links	
Surtout	Epecially
Cependant	However
Pourtant	However
En plus	Moreover

Dans ma Ville	In my town
En Afrique	In Africa
Dans le tiers monde	In the third word
Afin de protéger les enfants	In order to protect children

Knowledge Organiser— Year 10 Term 1 - French

Nouns		Adjectives	
La pauvreté	Poverty	désastreux	Disastrous
Le chômage	Unemployment	Sale	Dirty
Les SDF	Homeless people	dangereux	Dangerous
L'organisation caritative	Charity	grave	serious
Un volontaire	A volunteer	Verbs	
L'alcoolisme	Alcoholism	Collecter	To collect
Les inégalités	Inequalities	Sauver/protéger	To save
Un emploi	A job	Dormir	To sleep
La malnutrition	Malnutrition	Encourager	To encourage

Time Signals			
en hiver	In winter	Arrêter	To stop
Tous les jours	Every day	Économiser	To save
Parfois	sometimes	Éliminer	To eliminate
Tout le temps	All the time	Aider	To help
Récemment	Recently	Utiliser	To use
Le weekend dernier	Last weekend	Augmenter	To increase

Ce qui me préoccupe	What worries me
Ce qui est important pur moi dans la vie, c'est d'abord...	The most important thing to me in life it above all...
Ensuite, c'est...	Then it's...
Le Spote	sport
La musique	music
ma santé	my health
ma famille	my family

Ce qui me préoccupe/ m'inquiète (le plus), c'est...	What worries me the (the most) is...
l'état (m) de la Terre	the state of the Earth/ planet
le réchauffement climatique	global warming
la pauvreté dans le monde	world poverty
l'injustice (f)	injustice
l'environnement (m)	the environment

l'argent (m)	money
mes études	my studies
mes animaux	my pets
mes amis	my friends



Me preocupa...

I am concerned about...

La basura en las calles	rubbish on the streets
La contaminación	pollution
La sequía	draughts
La deforestación	deforestation
El agujero de la capa de ozono	hole in the ozone layer
El efecto invernadero	greenhouse effect
El calentamiento global	global warming
La lluvia ácida	acid rain
El humo de las fábricas	gases from factories
Los desechos químicos	chemical waste
El tráfico	traffic
La falta de recursos naturales	lack of natural resources
La destrucción de los bosques	destruction of the forests
La destrucción of the jungles	destruction of the jungles
La tala de árboles	woodcutting
La polución de los mares	pollution of seas
La polución de los ríos	pollution of rivers
La sobrepoblación	overpopulation
La sobreexplotación de recursos	overexploitation
Los animales en peligro de ex-	animals in danger of extinction

No se debería...

You/ one should not...

malgastar el agua/ la energía	waste water/ energy
malgastar los recursos naturales	waste natural resources
usar bolsas de plástico	use plastic bags
cortar árboles	cut down trees
abusar de la calefacción	overuse heating
abusar del aire acondicionado	overuse air conditioning

Para cuidar el medioambiente	To care for the environment
Se debería	You/ one should
Podría	You/ one could
Podemos	We can
Es necesario	It is necessary
Es esencial	It is essential
apagar la luz	turn off the light
ducharse en vez de bañarse	have a shower instead of a bath
separar la basura	separate the rubbish
reciclar el plástico	recycle plastic
reciclar el vidrio/ el papel	recycle glass/ paper
reciclar los desechos	recycle waste
usar paneles solares	use solar panels
desenchufar los aparatos eléctricos	unplug electric appliances
ahorrar energía	save energy
ahorrar agua	save water
cerrar el grifo	turn off the tap
consumir menos	consume less
usar el transporte público	use public transport
usar energías renovables	use renewal energy
reducir las emisiones de los vehículos	reduce vehicle emissions
comprar productos ecológicos	buy green products
plantar más árboles	plant more trees
llevar una vida más verde	to live a greener life
compartir el coche para ir al trabajo	car pool to work
proteger las especies en peligro de	protect endangered species
hacer todo lo posible	do everything possible
para salvar el planeta	to save the planet



Non financial rewards	Compensation given in a transaction which does not involve cash. A non-monetary reward can consist of almost any material object such as jewellery, precious metals or an automobile for example. In business, a non-monetary reward can also be a service such as improvements made on a property or repairs done on a car.	<p><u>Business strategies used</u></p> <p>How enterprises are set up and how they organise themselves in order to achieve their aims and objectives. With business aims and objectives then used as measures to see how the business is performing historically (based on previous years/months/days trading) as well as comparing (benchmarking) against other enterprises operating in the same business sector.</p> <p>Identify how enterprises can attract and retain customers and what financial assistance is available to them in order to help them establish themselves. Including grants or low cost start-up loans.</p> <p>How an enterprise adds value to the products/services it provides and how this compares to other businesses (competitors) operating in the same market place. Including through its packaging, ingredients/materials used.</p> <p>What makes an enterprise unique from others and provides a unique selling point (USP) from other businesses in order to gain competitive advantage.</p> <p>You will also identify and look at local SME businesses and identify characteristics of these businesses and associated entrepreneurs and why these characteristics are desirable.</p>
Financial rewards	In addition to regular compensation, financial rewards are monetary incentives that an employee earns as a result of good performance. These rewards are aligned with organizational goals. When an employee helps an organization in the achievement of its goals, a reward often follows. All financial rewards are extrinsic.	
Survival	Objectives give the business a clearly defined target. Plans can then be made to achieve these targets. ... The main objectives that a business might have are: Survival – a short term objective, probably for small business just starting out, or when a new firm enters the market or at a time of crisis.	
USP (Unique selling point)	A feature or characteristic of a product, service, etc. that distinguishes it from others of a similar nature and makes it more appealing	
To add value	Value added is the difference between the price of product or service and the cost of producing it. The price is determined by what customers are willing to pay based on their perceived value. Value is added or created in different ways. A value addition can increase either the product's price or value.	<p><u>Learning Aim A:</u> Examine the characteristics of enterprises</p> <p>Section A: The purpose, activities and aims of two contrasting local enterprises</p> <p>Section B: The entrepreneurs who run these enterprises</p> <p>Section C: How the characteristics of the enterprise and the entrepreneur have influenced it achieving its main purpose</p> <p><u>Learning Aim B:</u> Explore how market research helps enterprises meet customer needs and understand competitor behaviour</p> <p>The design and use of market research in two local enterprises</p> <p>The effectiveness of market research for one local enterprise</p> <p><u>Learning Aim C:</u> Investigate the factors that contribute to the success of an enterprise</p> <p>The impact of internal and external factors</p> <p>Evaluating internal and external factors</p>
SME'S	An SME is a small or medium-sized enterprise. According to the EU, definition of an SME is a business with fewer than 250 employees, and a turnover of less than €50 million. ... SMEs make up around 99 per cent of all the businesses operating in the UK, and are therefore enormously important to the UK economy.	
Entrepreneurs	The capacity and willingness to develop, organize and manage a business venture along with any of its risks in order to make a profit. The most obvious example of entrepreneurship is the starting of new businesses.	



Key words and definitions

Sound waves	Refers to the reproduction and transmission of sound stored in a digital format. This includes CDs as well as any sound files stored on a computer. ... When analogue sound waves are stored in digital form, each digital audio file can be decomposed into a series of samples.
Environmental considerations	The spectrum of environmental media, resources, or programs that may impact on, or are affected by, the planning and execution of military operations. Factors may include, but are not limited to, environmental compliance, pollution prevention and conservation.
Work plan	A work plan is an outline of a set of goals and processes by which a team and/or person can accomplish those goals, and offering the reader a better understanding of the scope of the project.
File types	A file type is a name given to a specific kind of file. For example, a Microsoft Word document and an Adobe Photoshop document are two different file types. ... File extensions are also used by the operating system to associate file types with specific programs.
File format	A file format is a standard way that information is encoded for storage in a computer file. It specifies how bits are used to encode information in a digital storage medium. ... Some file formats are designed for very particular types of data: PNG files, for example, store bitmapped images using lossless data compression.
Exporting	In a personal computer application, to export is to convert a file into another format than the one it is currently in. ... A file that has not been exported to a desired file format can be imported by an application program and then opened and used.
Importing	Similarly, in computer terminology, "import" means to bring a file from a different program into the one you're using, and "export" means to save a file in a way that a different program can use it. Importing and exporting allow different computer programs to read each others' files.

Research into different types of sound waves that are available and used on a variety of computer operating systems and based on your research choose the most appropriate file type/format for your sound recording. You will look at file types and formats including PGN, JPG, AL, PDF, ESP, GIF, BMP, PSD and critique each one.

Creation of a sound recording using software audacity to create a radio advert advertising a new radio station and will export and import appropriate music files to use as part of your product.

Create a digital sound recording and save using the most appropriate file type and format which will then allow users to view/access it.

Using software Audacity and learn how to use the advance formatting functions to add effects onto your recording.

What laws affect digital graphics including Copyright and Patents Act, what it protects, how long it protects a user for and how this law is used and enforced and what the implications are if the law is breached.

Key concepts

LO1—Produces a detailed and thorough summary of the uses and properties of digital sound, identifying a wide range of sectors in which digital sound is used which demonstrates a thorough understanding. Describes accurately different audio file formats and the properties of digital sound. Demonstrates a thorough understanding of environmental considerations and limitations relating to audio recording.

LO2 client brief for a digital sound sequence which fully meets the client requirements.

Produces a clear and detailed identification of target audience requirements. Produces a clear and detailed work plan for the creation of the digital sound sequence, which identifies a wide range of content and a sequence for the digital sound which is fully appropriate and has some complexity. Produces a comprehensive list of equipment and software to be used in the creation of the digital sound sequence, thoroughly justifying selection in relation to the identified success criteria. Demonstrates a thorough understanding of legislation in relation to the use of sounds in digital sound sequences. Clearly draws upon relevant skills knowledge/understanding from other units in the specification.



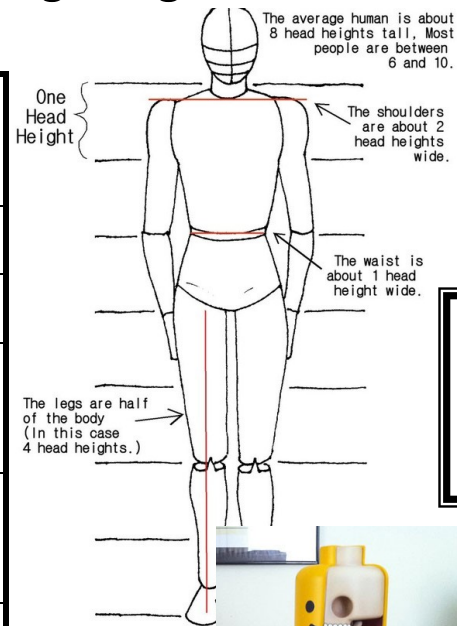
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Knowledge Organiser— Year 11 Term 1 - GCSE Art

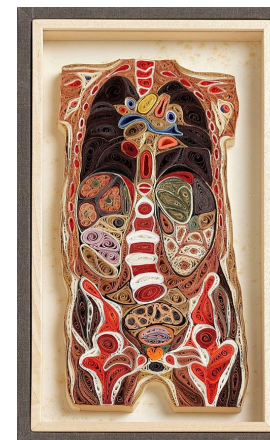
Key words and definitions

Anatomy	The branch of science concerned with the bodily structure of humans, animals and other living organisms, especially as revealed by dissection or the separation of parts.
Organic	Relating to or derived from living matter.
Proportion	Size of something (an object) in relation to what's around it.
Tactile	Tactile art is a way of being able to share or communicate a message with your audience. Being able to touch or feel art work to understand its meaning.
Sculpture	The action or art of making statues by carving or chiselling (in wood or stone), by modelling (as in clay), or casting (as in metal).
Installation Art	Is an artistic genre of 3Dimensional works that are often site specific and designed to transform the perception of space.



Kate MacDowell
Pablo Picasso

Henry Moore
Karine Jollet
Lisa Nilsson



HUMAN FIGURE → **ANATOMY**

body, character, child, life, individual, creature, being, attitude, frame, appearance

Individuals

- Jenny Saville, Red Stare, 2002
- Antony Gormley, Feeling Material XIV, 2005
- Marc Quinn, Alison Lapper Pregnant, Fourth Plinth Trafalgar Square, 2005
- Henri Cartier-Bresson, Paris, Place de l'Europe, Gare Saint Lazare 1932
- Leonardo da Vinci, Vitruvian Man, c. 1490
- Martin Parr, from The Last Resort, New Brighton, England, 1983-85
- Chila Kumari Burman, Auto-portrait, 1996-2018
- Arthur James les, Portrait of Tutereki Korewa of the Ngaitamaru tribe, New Zealand, 1890 - 1920
- Corford and Cross, Q, 1998 (computer judged beauty contest)
- Keith Haring, Untitled, 1988

Groups

Body adornment

Mood

Repetition

Pattern

Movement

Click on images or artists' names link to websites.

Feb 16p page © 2018

Artist name

Leonardo Da Vinci

Lucien Freud

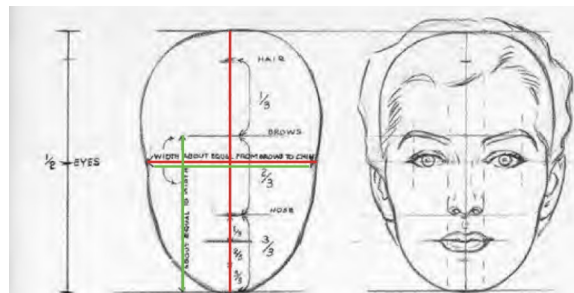
Fernando Vicente

Trisha Thompson Adams

Lynn Skordal

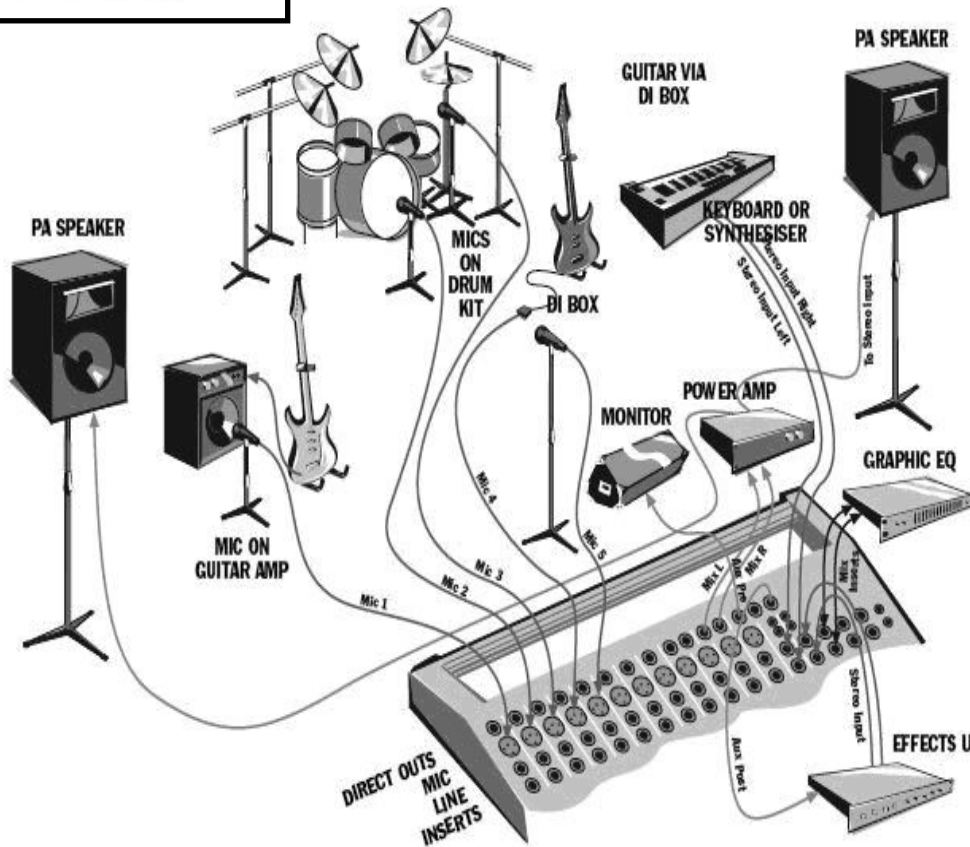
Sarah Lucas

Jason Freeny





LIVE SOUND SET UP



Equipment List

Sound Desk	Amplifier
PA Speakers	Drum kit
D I Box	Guitar
Microphone stand	Keyboard
Speaker	Headphones
Microphone Leads XLR	Multi core
Jack to Jack lead	Direct outputs lead
Fold back	Effects Unit
Monitor	

Keywords for the mixing desk

Mixing Desk	This tells the sound what to do through the	EQ	Change the frequency of the curve of
Channel Faders	These increase the volume of the sound from	Gain	Control the input level of each channel
Mute	This stops the	Inserts	Plug in the equipment here
Pan	This makes the sound go to left or right speakers or centrally in the sound field.	Inputs	Plug in your audio sources here
Auxiliary Sends	You connect these to monitor speakers at the front of a stage, so that the band can hear what they are playing more clearly.	Master Outputs	Everything put in will come out of these
		Master Faders	This will control the level going out to the pa system

Dynamic Microphones (SM58's) are used for live performance due to their cardioid input





Venues		Job Roles		Organisations	
Venue	A place where live music events can take place	<p>Principal Organisational Structures Of The Music Industry</p> <p>The flowchart illustrates the following flow: Managers represent artists → Agents / Promoters organise performances → Artists perform & record → PRS / ASCAP collects & distributes performance & broadcast fees. Simultaneously, Composers sign contracts with Publishers grant licenses → MCPS collects & distributes mechanical royalties → Record Co's sign artists & produce recordings → Producers are hired to produce recordings → Song pluggers promote recordings to Broadcasters broadcast recordings. Record Co's also leads to Manufacturers duplicate the recordings → Distributors wholesale recordings (CDs etc) → Retail shops → The Public watches, listens & buys. Online retail web sites / mail order also feeds into The Public. Print media magazines, press also feeds into The Public. Resource author: Arthur77</p>		PRS	Collects money for music used in live performances
Small Venue	Pub, club, small theatre/ hall			MCPS	Licenses the composer's copyright for CDs and digital downloads
Large Venue	arena			PPL	Licenses the right to play sound recordings—e.g. in pubs, shops
Multi-Use Venue	Sports stadium			A&R	Looks after the best interest of the artist
Festival	Outside gig, usually more than one stage			Artist Manager	Guides the career of an artist
Sound Quality	How good the music sounds due to the equipment			PR	Generates publicity, promotes the artist
Intimate atmosphere	Performers are close to the audience			Booking Agent	Contacts promoters and venues to get gigs
Touring event	Plays at different venues around the country			Tour Manager	Looks after financial and logistical aspects of a tour
Publicity	Letting people know about the event			Transport Hire Company	Provides good quality sound and lighting for gigs and tours
Risk Assessment	Measuring risk and taking steps to minimise them			Sound and Lighting Hire	Can be hired to look after the sound and light at a gig
Hazard	Something which could cause injury or death			Sound and Lighting Engineer	Can be hired to look after the sound and light at a gig
Operational Procedures	System put in place to ensure people are safe			MU	Musician Union— Looks after musicians
Musician	Person who plays an instrument or sings			Live sound technician	Controls the sound mixing desk and makes sure the artist can be heard properly
Composer	Person who creates music			Venue Manager	Looks after the venue. Books events
Band Manager	Manages the band	Security	Makes sure people are safe in the venue		
Studio Manager	Manages studio				
Roadie	Sets up equipment, drives				
		Record Label	Co-ordinates the production, manufacture, distribution and marketing of a song		
		Major Record Label	Large label which has most departments in house		
		Indie Record Label	Smaller label, usually focussed on a particular style of music		
		Music Publishing	Makes sure songwriters and composers get paid		
		Promoter	Finds venues, prices the event, publicising it to make it successful		
		Broadcasting	Distributing songs to a dispersed audience		
		Marketing	Responsible for identifying opportunities for the song to be heard		
		Publicise	Make the song and artist well known		
		Online Marketing	Publicising an artist through websites		
		High street Stores	Selling CDs through shops i.e HMV		
		Digital Downloads	Selling songs through online stores i.e iTunes		



Aerobic and anaerobic exercise

Difference between aerobic and anaerobic exercise =

Aerobic; utilising oxygen to fuel the body during exercise

Anaerobic; fuelling the body during exercise without using oxygen

Methods of training aerobically and anaerobically:

Aerobic; steady and not too fast (e.g. walking, jogging, cycling)

Anaerobic; performed in short, fast bursts (e.g. weight lifting, interval training)

Specific training methods for fitness components

Cardiovascular training (e.g. steady state (continuous), interval training, fartlek training)

Resistance training (e.g. resistance machines, free weights, circuits)

Power training (e.g. interval training, plyometrics, repetition and acceleration sprint training)

Flexibility training (e.g. static (passive and active), dynamic)

Agility training (e.g. agility ladder, agility hurdles)

The components of fitness

Strength, i.e. the extent to which a muscle or muscle groups can contract against resistance (e.g. restraining an opponent in rugby)

Power, i.e. exerting muscular strength rapidly (e.g. sprint start)

Agility, i.e. move quickly and change direction under control (e.g. weaving between objects or opponents in a zig-zag motion)

Balance, i.e. the ability to maintain a position (e.g. handstand)

Flexibility, i.e. the ability to move joints through an ample range of motion (e.g. performing the splits in gymnastics)

Muscular endurance, i.e. the ability of a muscle to sustain repeated contractions (e.g. cycling)

Cardiovascular endurance, i.e. the heart and lungs



The Wells Academy

"Be Kind. Work Hard. Achieve Greatness."

Knowledge Organiser— Year 11 Term 1—PE

Importance of a healthy active lifestyle —

Why is it important to exercise for leisure?

What is leisure time?

What is leisure time?

Leisure time is time free of work, school or chores in which you get to choose what you do.

As many active jobs are now being replaced by computers and machinery it is important that we stay active during our leisure time!



Benefits if staying active in your leisure time:

Social benefits – keep in touch with existing friends or make new ones.

Physical benefits – feel happier with your appearance and feel healthier.

Mental benefits – reduces your stress, improves your motivation, increases your confidence.

Ideas for staying active in your leisure time:

- Use walking or cycling to get from place to place instead of using a car or public transport.
- Join a gym, fitness club (e.g. park run) or play a sport with friends or competitively.
- Meet friends to play a sport (e.g. football, netball or basketball)
- Do a recreational physical activity (e.g. go to the skate park on your scooter or for a bike ride).
- Walk your dog.