

# English Year 10

## An Inspector Calls



How things are put in order or grouped together based on having certain qualities that are the same e.g. food is classed depending on which food group it belongs to.



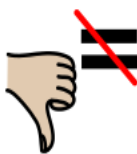
Someone who believes we are all part of one group/team.



A sense of right and wrong.



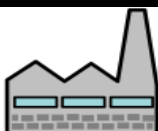
Someone who believes in individual freedom (i.e. the Birlings)



A society which is unequal and unfair.













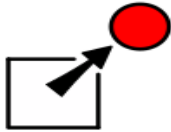
Someone who believes we are solely responsible for ourselves.















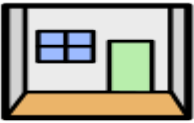
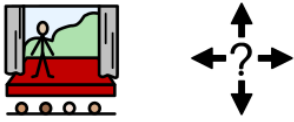


A business person who is a manufacturer of goods for sale.



Someone who is mainly concerned by money and having things.

 <p>Misogynistic</p>	<p><b>Extremely sexist.</b></p>
 <p>Omniscient</p>	<p><b>All knowing (like the inspector).</b></p>
 <p>Patriarchy</p>	<p><b>A society where men are in charge.</b></p>
 <p>Proletariat</p>	<p><b>The working class. People who have to work to earn money so they can live normal lives.</b></p>
 <p>Social</p>  <p>Class</p>	<p><b>The way that society is divided by money and jobs people do.</b></p>
 <p>Social</p>  <p>Responsibility</p>	<p><b>The idea that we are responsible for the more vulnerable members of society.</b></p>
 <p>Socialist</p>	<p><b>Someone who believes in social responsibility e.g. Inspector Goole and Priestley.</b></p>
 <p>Society</p>	<p><b>The culture or group that we live in.</b></p>
 <p>Superficial</p>	<p><b>To be shallow, artificial or false.</b></p>

 <p>Unionisation</p>	<p>To organise yourself into a group e.g. workers' union.</p>
 <p>Upper Class</p>	<p>People who are born into money.</p>
<p><b>Drama</b></p>	
 <p>Atmosphere</p>	<p>The feeling created between the audience and the mood of a drama.</p>
 <p>Character</p>	<p>A person or individual in the drama that may have certain personal qualities.</p>
 <p>Conflict</p>	<p>A disagreement which causes a problem.</p>
 <p>Dramatic Tension</p>	<p>The uncomfortable feeling that keeps an audience interested. The tension comes when there is a problem that needs to be sorted out.</p>
 <p>Dialogue</p>	<p>Characters having a conversation</p>
 <p>Mood</p>	<p>The feeling created by what is happening in the drama.</p>
 <p>Monologue</p>	<p>A speech said by one person.</p>

 Relationships	How the characters interact and get on with each other.
 Script	The written text of a play or a film.
 Situation	The circumstances in which a character or characters are presented often at the opening of a performance.
 Space	The place where the action happens.
 Stage      Direction	Instructions the playwright gives to the actors.
 Symbol	A symbol is a sign of something. Colours can be a symbol e.g. if a character wears red it might be symbolic of the being dangerous.
 Theme	A subject or topic that comes up a lot in a story or in a drama.

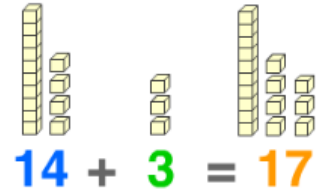
# Maths

$$3+1+2=$$

Addition

To join two or more numbers or quantities to get one number called the sum or total.

Example

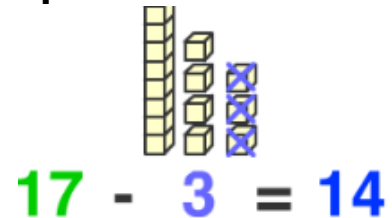


$$3-1-2=$$

Subtraction

To take one quantity away from another.

Example

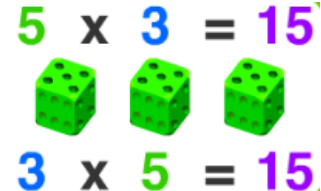


$$3 \times 2 =$$

Multiplication

A mathematical operation where a number is added to itself a number of times

Example

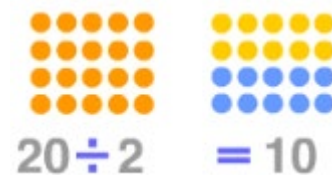


$$4 \div 2 =$$

Division

To divide or division is sharing or grouping a number into equal parts.

Example



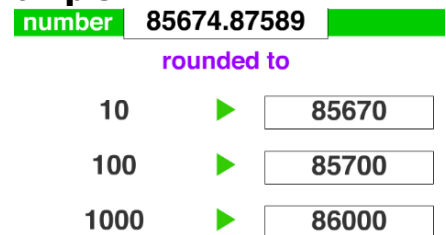
$$8.34 \xrightarrow{\text{rounding}} 8.3$$

$$9.38 \xrightarrow{\text{rounding}} 9.4$$

Rounding

To change a number to a more convenient value.

Example

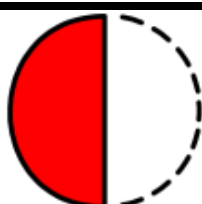
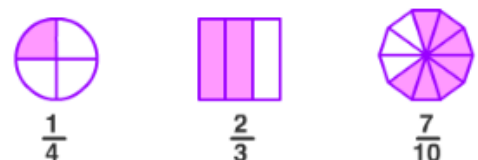


$$\frac{7}{10}$$

Fraction

Any part of a group, number or whole.

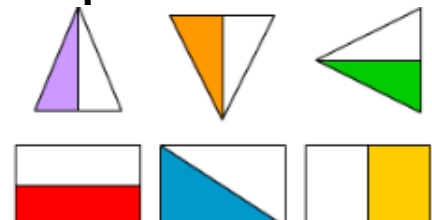
Example


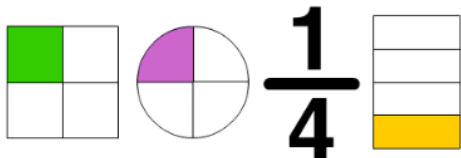
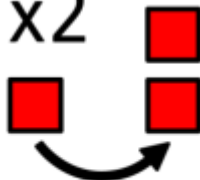

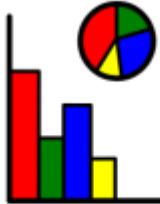
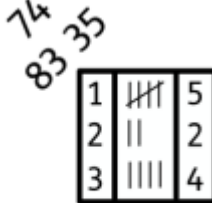
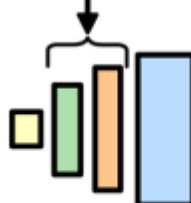


Half

One of two equal parts.

Example



 <p>Quarter</p>	One of four equal parts.	Example 																				
<p>x2</p>  <p>Double</p>	Multiplied by 2, twice as much.	Example $1 + 1 = 2$ $2 + 2 = 4$ $3 + 3 = 6$ 																				
 <p>Statistics</p>	The collection, organisation, presentation, interpretation and analysis of data.	Example  Graphs Pie charts																				
 <p>Data</p>	Data is a collection of information gathered by observation, questioning or measurement.	Example  Tally chart																				
$\frac{2+4+6+7+7}{5}$ <p>Mean</p>	The mean is the total of all the scores or amounts, divided by, how many scores or amounts there were.	Example $\frac{\text{sum of amounts}}{\text{number of amounts}}$																				
 <p>Average</p>	An average is a measure used to find the location of the middle of a data set.	Example <table><tr><td>Monday</td><td>35°</td></tr><tr><td>Tuesday</td><td>30°</td></tr><tr><td>Wednesday</td><td>32°</td></tr><tr><td>Thursday</td><td>31°</td></tr><tr><td>Friday</td><td>27°</td></tr><tr><td>Saturday</td><td>37°</td></tr><tr><td>Sunday</td><td>32°</td></tr><tr><td>Total:</td><td>224°</td></tr><tr><td>Divide</td><td>224° ÷ 7</td></tr><tr><td>Mean:</td><td>= 32°</td></tr></table>	Monday	35°	Tuesday	30°	Wednesday	32°	Thursday	31°	Friday	27°	Saturday	37°	Sunday	32°	Total:	224°	Divide	224° ÷ 7	Mean:	= 32°
Monday	35°																					
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Total:	224°																					
Divide	224° ÷ 7																					
Mean:	= 32°																					

## Science



Hazard

Something that causes a danger or risk.

**Example**

**Broken Glass  
Liquid on the floor**



Corrosive

Could burn the skin and damage the eyes. Avoid breathing in vapours

**Example**

**Acids**



Explosive

May explode when dry or exposed to heat or flames.

**Example**

**Acids  
Dynamite**



Flammable

May catch fire when exposed to oxygen and a heat source.

**Example**

**Paper  
Oil**

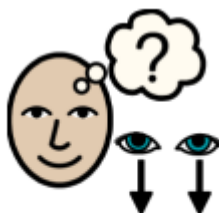


Toxic

Short-term exposure, such as contact with skin, swallowing or inhalation, could cause illness or death.

**Example**

**Poison**




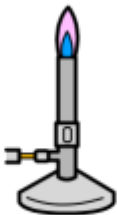




Investigate

To look into carefully and closely so as to learn the facts.

**Example**

**In science we  
investigated what plants  
are similar and different**

 <p>Evaluate</p>	<p>To study carefully and judge</p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><b>Our teacher evaluated our test results.</b></p>
 <p>Conclude</p>	<p>To think about carefully and form an opinion.</p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><b>We concluded that Sam was a faster runner than Alex.</b></p>
 <p>Results</p>	<p>The outcome of the investigation.</p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><b>Our results showed a rise in temperature each day in June.</b></p>
 <p>Bunsen Burner</p>	<p>A Bunsen burner is a piece of science equipment used in experiments. Using gas, they produce a single open flame which can easily be turned up or down as the experiment requires.</p>	
 <p>Tripod</p>	<p>Something resting on three legs which is placed over the Bunsen burner in science experiments.</p>	
 <p>Heatproof Mat</p>	<p>A heatproof mat is a piece of science equipment used in experiments that involve high temperatures to prevent damage to a surface.</p>	





Beaker

A beaker is a glass container with a flat bottom and a small spout for pouring. It is used in the science experiments for mixing, heating, and stirring liquids.



Connical Flask

A conical flask is a glass container with a flat bottom. It generally has measurement marks on the side. It is similar to a beaker, but has the cone shaped body.



Clamp and Stand

An item of science equipment which has a metal pole with a solid base, used to hold, or clamp, science glassware and other equipment in place, so that they do not fall down or come apart.



Basin

A wide shallow usually round dish or bowl for holding liquids.



Thermometer

A thermometer is an instrument used to measure temperature in degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

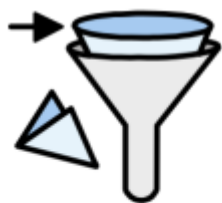
**Example**

**Today' temperature is  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$**



Funnel

A tool shaped like a cone with a narrow tube at the small end. Funnels are used for pouring something into a small opening.



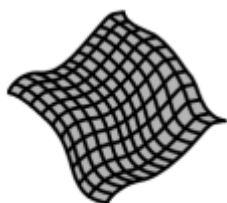
Filter Paper

Paper placed in a funnel used to remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gases.



Test Tube

A tube of thin glass closed at one end used in science experiments.



Gauze

A piece of science equipment made up of flat pieces of wire placed on a tripod to give a beaker or flask support.

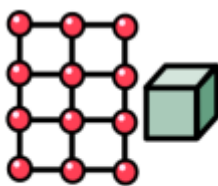


States of Matter

The three main forms of matter are called solid, liquids and gases. Matter is anything that takes up space and has weight.

**Example**

**Solid – chair**  
**Liquid – water**  
**Gas - air**

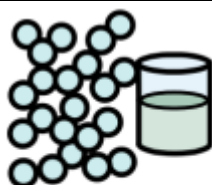


Solid

Solids have a fixed shape and fixed volume, which means they don't move to fill a container when they're placed in it. They hold their own shape and volume.

**Example**

**Bricks**  
**Coins**  
**Sand**  
**Ice**


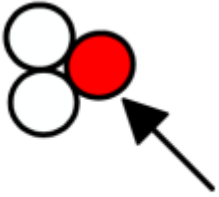
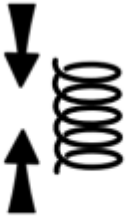


Liquid

Liquids do not have a fixed shape, but they do have a fixed volume. This means they spread out to fill a container when they're placed in it, but they hold their own volume together.

**Example**

**Water**  
**Honey**  
**Blood**

 <p>Gas</p>	<p><b>Gases do not have a fixed shape or volume. This means they fill a container they're placed in, no matter its size or shape. Gases can be squeezed and compressed into a space.</b></p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p><b>Air</b> <b>Helium</b> <b>Water Vapour</b></p>
 <p>Particles</p>	<p><b>Particles are tiny bits of matter that make up everything in the universe.</b></p>	
 <p>Compress</p>	<p><b>To press into less space; squeeze closely together.</b></p>	

# Creative Imedia



## Animation

**Animation is a process where still images are put together one after another, and then played at a fast speed to give the illusion of movement.**



## Persistence of Vision

**The way our eyes hold onto images for a split second longer than they actually appear. This makes quick flashes look as though it is one continuous picture.**



2D

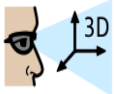


Traditional



Animation

**When an animation is created using a series of drawings in a two-dimensional (e.g. "flat") environment.**



3D



Computer



Animation

**When an animation is created in a computer using software that allows for objects to be animated in a 3D environment where the camera can be moved around the environment in the X, Y, and/or Z Axis.**



Slow

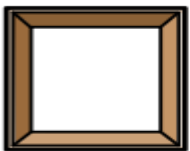


Motion

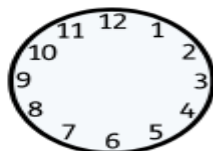


Animation

**Animation where a model is moved and photographed one frame at a time.**



Frame



Rate

**The speed at which frames move in an animation. Frames are measured in frames per second (fps). – In animation for film the normal frame rate is 24 frames per second.**



Key



Frame

**A frame in a timeline at which a change will happen.**



Key



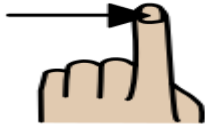
Pose

**A main action or drawing that is set on a key frame.**



In Between

**An inbetween fills in what is happening between the breakdowns for pose A and pose B.**



Thumbnail

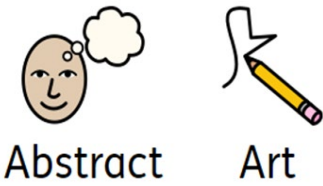
**A thumbnail is a very small image or sketch used as a placeholder for a final image.**



Twinning

**When a character or object that is symmetrical moves with both sides together. This “mirrored” appearance looks unnatural and incorrect.**

# Design Technology



**Abstract art shows what an artist feels and thinks, rather than what he or she sees. Artists create work of real-world objects, people and scenes in a non-lifelike way. An abstract artist uses colours and shapes to express his or her emotions and ideas.**

**Example**



**A piece of art made by sticking lots of different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.**

**Example**



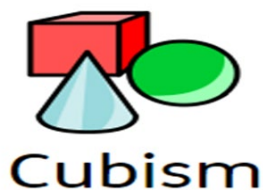
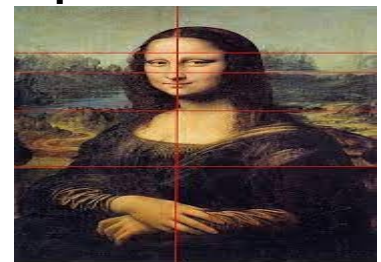
**Colour is a part of light which is separated when it is reflected off of an object.**

**Example**



**Composition is the term given to a whole piece work of art and to the way in which all its elements work together to produce an overall effect.**

**Example**

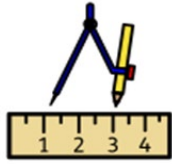


**Cubism is a style of painting that was developed in the early 1900s. Cubist paintings show objects from many angles at once. Two main artists, Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque, developed Cubism.**

**Example**







## Geometric

**Geometric is an art piece made from rectangles, squares and circles.**

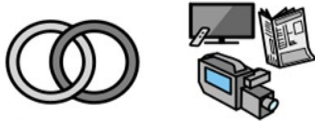
### Example



## Materials

**Any materials an artist uses to create art.**

### Example:



## Mixed Media

**Artworks made from a using a mix of different media or materials.**

### Example



## Sculpture

**The making of statues by carving or chiselling (as in wood or stone), by modelling (as in clay), or by casting (as in melted metal).**

### Example



## Safety Rules - Food Technology

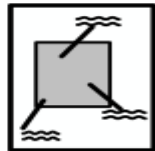


Wash Hands

**Wash your hands before and after touching food.**



Read



Labels

**Read the labels on food products carefully. The label will tell you the safest way to store the product – whether it's in the fridge or in a cool cupboard.**



+



Wash Fruit and Vegetables

**Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating and preparing**



Don't Run

**Move carefully in the kitchen –never run.**



Wipe



Spills

**Wipe up any spillages straight away.**



Be Careful of sharp knives



**Be careful when using sharp knives or utensils.**



Oven Mitts

**Always use oven mitts to remove hot food and dishes from the stove and oven.**





Wash



Utensils

**Wash all of the utensils you have used in hot, soapy water.**



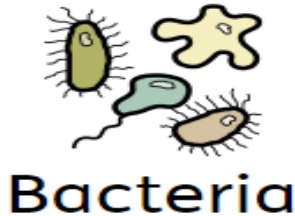
Apron

**Make sure your clothes are clean and wear a clean apron.**

# Food Technology



**A living thing such as a plant, animal or fungus.**



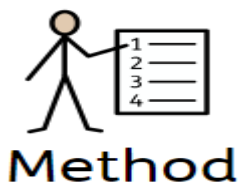
**Bacteria are single-celled, or tiny organisms. Bacteria are so small that we need a microscope to see them. Bacteria can be found everywhere, including in the air, on our skin, in the ground, in our bodies, and in nature. Bacteria are living things which need nutrition from their environment.**



**Bacteria passing from one surface to another. E.G Mixing raw and uncooked food.**



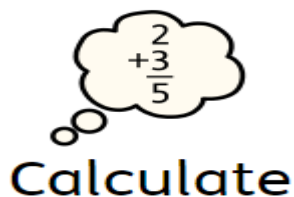
**Items that are added together to make something. For example: flour, eggs, and sugar are the main ingredients in the cake.**



**A way of doing something.**



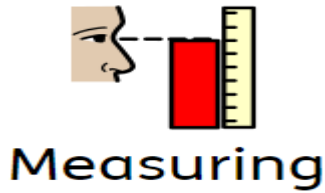
**A set of instructions to follow to make dishes. A recipe will include the ingredients needed and the method.**



**To work something out. You could calculate how much time was needed to bake a cake or how much flour was needed for making the cake.**



Using weighing scales to work out the right amount of ingredients needed to make a recipe.



Using measuring jugs and spoons to work out the right amount of ingredients needed to make a recipe.



Nutrients are important substances you get from food that help your body survive and grow. Nutrients include carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals. Proteins help build your body as it grows, while carbohydrates and fats are mainly used for energy. Vitamins and minerals help you stay healthy.



Along with proteins and fats, carbohydrates are one of three main nutrients found in foods and drinks. Your body breaks down carbohydrates into glucose. Glucose, or blood sugar, is the main source of energy for your body's cells, tissues, and organs.



Protein builds, keeps and replaces the tissues in your body. You can get it from yummy foods like eggs, nuts, beans, fish, meat, and milk.



Fat helps a kid's body grow like it should. Fats fuel the body and help absorb some vitamins. The body also uses fat as fuel. If fats eaten aren't burned off they're stored by the body in fat cells.



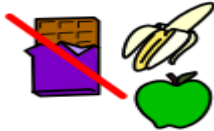
Vitamins are nutrients that the body needs to grow and to be healthy. People get most of the vitamins they need from food.



## Minerals

**Minerals are non-living materials that come from Earth. Minerals found in food are:**

- **Calcium** - leafy green vegetables, such as broccoli;
- **Calcium-** like soy milk, orange juice, and cereals
- **Iron** - leafy green vegetables,



## Diet

**Diet - Balance of nutrients in the food we eat.**

## Safety Rules – Resistance Materials



Safety Goggles

**Always wear safety goggles to protect your eyes when using machines.**

**1**

One



Person

**Only 1 person allowed on a machine at a time.**



**Don't Run**

**Move carefully and never run.**



Tie



hair

**Make sure your hair is tied back.**



Tuck



Lanyard

**Make sure your lanyard is tucked in so that it doesn't get in the way.**



**Don't Push**

**Do not push or touch other people.**



**Supervision**

**Do not use machines or tools without an adult**



Don't



blow

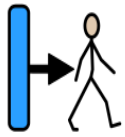


dust

**Do not blow dust**



Fingers



away from



sharp



objects

**Keep your fingers away from sharp objects and equipment.**



Listen

to



Teacher

**Always listen to the teacher**

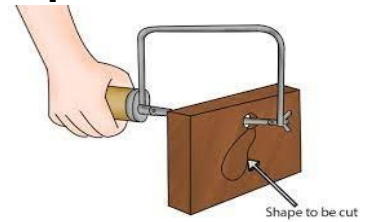
# Resistance Materials



Coping Saw

A coping saw is used for cutting wood and is very useful for cutting unusual shapes or curves.

Example



Hammer

A hammer is a tool that has a heavy piece of metal at the end of a handle. It is used to hit nails into a piece of wood or a wall, or to break things into pieces.

Example



Bench hook

A bench hook is used to hold a piece of wood firmly in position on a workbench while it is cut.

Example



Gents Saw

A Gents Saw has a stiff blade and fine cut, it is well suited for tenon cutting. Shoulder cuts are marked out, and cut to the proper depth.

Example



G Cramp

A G-clamp, is used to hold a piece of wood or metal in place while you work.

Example



File

A file is a tool used to remove little bits of material from a workpiece.

Example


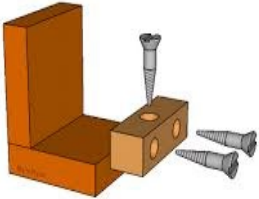










Sandpaper

Sandpaper is used to remove material from surfaces to make them smoother.

Example



 <p>Fixing Block</p>	<p>These are made from plastic. A bolt passes through the first fitting into the thread of the second. As the bolt is tightened it draws the two fittings together. The pins help keep the fitting straight. This gives a very strong joint and it can be taken apart by using a screwdriver</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Forstner Drill Bit</p>	<p>The bit cuts wood very fast when used in a power drill and leaves a clean sided hole.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Bradawl</p>	<p>A bradawl is used for making small holes in wood while woodworking.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Mallet</p>	<p>Wooden mallets are usually used in woodwork to knock wooden pieces together.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Try Square</p>	<p>A try square is a woodworking tool used for marking and checking 90° angles on pieces of wood</p>	<p>Example</p> 



# Physical Education



Balance

**Balance** is the physical steadiness that keeps you on your feet. You balance your weight between both sides of your body.

**Example**



Biceps

Your **biceps** are the large muscles at the front of the upper part of your arms.

**Example**



Exercise

**Exercise** is physical activity to make your body strong and healthy

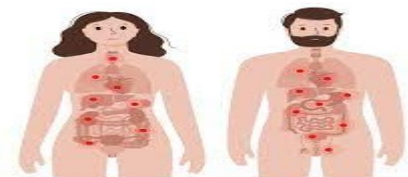
**Example**



Body

The main part of a person, animal, or plant. She held her arms tightly against her body

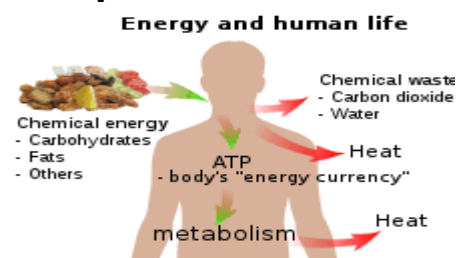
**Example**



Energy

**Energy** is "the ability to do work". Energy is how things change and move. It takes energy to cook food, to drive to school, and to jump in the air. There are different kinds of energy.

**Example**



Field

A big piece of grass used for playing.

**Example**



Gym

A place where you can go to exercise using machines, weights, and other equipment.

**Example**



 <p>Gymnastic</p>	<p>Exercises designed to develop strength and coordination. It is also a competitive sport.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Hamstring</p>	<p>Two groups of tendons at the back of the human knee.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Injury</p>	<p>When you hurt or damage a part of your body.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>League</p>	<p>A group of sports clubs which play each other over time so that one club can be the winner.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>medicine</p>	<p>A drug taken for treatment or to stop a person getting sick. Medicine can be taken as a liquid or as a tablet.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Muscle</p>	<p>A muscle is a group of muscle tissues which pull together to produce a force.</p>	<p>Example</p> 
 <p>Personal</p>	<p>The definition of personal is about you, related to you or affecting you, and not somebody else.</p>	
 <p>Pitch</p>	<p>A pitch is an area of ground that is marked out and used for playing a game such as football, cricket, or hockey.</p>	<p>Example</p> 



Quadriceps

The muscle at the front of the thigh.

Example



Squad

A squad is a group of players from which a sports team will be chosen.

Example



Stamina

The ability to go on even if it's physically or mentally difficult.

Example



Stretch

Straightening your body, your arms, or your legs so that they are as long as possible. Stretching before sport stops injuries.

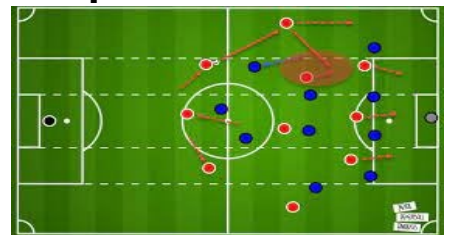
Example



Tactic

Tactics are the short-term steps that help you hit smaller goals.

Example



Tournament

A tournament is a sports competition in which players who win a match continue to play further matches in the competition until just one person or team is left.

Example



Triceps

The muscle in the back part of your upper arm.

Example



Weight

The weight of a person or thing is how heavy they are, measured in units such as kilograms, pounds, or tons.

Example



