"High achievement always takes place within a framework of high expectation"

The Calderstones Curriculum

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The Calderstones Curriculum Vision

The curriculum at Calderstones aims to enable all students to become:

Intent — What are we trying to achieve?

Curriculum Aims

- **Successful learners** — who enjoy learning, have high aspirations, make progress and achieve well
- **Resilient, confident individuals** — who are able to lead safe and healthy lives and feel happy and secure
- **Responsible citizens** — who make a positive contribution to society and demonstrate kindness and tolerance

Every child matters outcomes

Enjoy and achieve | Stay Safe | Be Healthy | Make a Positive Contribution | Achieve Economic Well-being

Focus for learning

- **Attitudes and attributes** — e.g. determined, adaptable, confident, risk-taking, enterprising
- **Skills** — e.g. literacy, numeracy, ICT, critical thinking skills, problem-solving
- **Knowledge and understanding** — e.g. big ideas that shape the world

Implementation — How do we organise learning?

The curriculum at Calderstones is a planned but flexible and constantly evolving learning experience. It is a curriculum for the students of the school focused on the journey of a student over 5 years initially, not over Key Stages and not necessarily a national curriculum. It is underpinned by a broad set of common values and purposes:

Components

Lessons | Wider environment | Events | Routines | Enrichment | Partnerships

Learning approaches

- A range of approaches, including enquiry, problem solving, practical learning.
- Differentiating for all students.
- Building on learning beyond the school.
- Community, business enterprise links.
- Ensuring depth of study and understanding as well as breadth and balance.
- A continuous curriculum journey rather than rigid curriculum structures.
- Utilising the strengths of the diverse community.
- Opportunities for student choice and personalisation.

Dimensions

Overarching themes that have a significance for individuals and society, and provide relevant learning contexts

Cultural diversity and enrichment – physically and mentally health lifestyles – community participation – careers and enterprise – technology and the media – creativity and critical thinking

Curriculum Coverage

Communication, language and literacy	Creative development	Knowledge and understanding of the world	Mathematical development	Personal, social and emotional development	Physical development

Art & Design	Computing	D&T	English	Geography	History	Maths	MFL	Music	PE	PSHE & Citizenship	Religious Studies	Science	Business, Sociology, Photography, iMedia & Child Development in Years 10 -11

Impact — How well are we achieving our aims?

Meaningful Assessment

To make teaching and learning more effective so that students understand standards and expectations and know how to improve:

Assessment

- Is integral to effective teaching and learning
- Draws on a wide range of evidence of pupils' learning
- Promotes a broad and engaging curriculum and encourages depth
- Maximises pupils' progress
- Gives helpful feedback for the student
- Helps identify clear targets for improvement
- Links to agreed standards which are consistently interpreted
- Informs future planning and teaching
- Uses tests and tasks appropriately
- Embraces peer- and self-assessment

Accountability measures

Attainment and improved standards | Behaviour and attendance | Community and enrichment participation | Healthy lifestyle choices | Further involvement in education, employment or training

Year 12: Autumn Term (Half-Term 1)

	Art	Computer Science	Digital Media	Philosophy	Geography	History	PE	MFL: French	MFL: Spanish	Music	Psychology	Sociology	Business	Economics	Government & Politics
Unit of Study	***Diagnostic tasks***	***SLR 1 Structure and function of the processor & SLR 2 Types of processor & SLR 3 Input, output and storage***	**Unit 27 - Digital Photography** **Learning Aim A**	***Epistemology and Moral philosophy***	***Population and the Environment AND Coastal Systems and Landscapes***	***Germany 1918-89***	***A&P - Basic body structure, training methods & biomechanics*** ***Skill - classification of skill*** ***Socio - emergence and evolution of modern sports***	**Revisiting of key grammar from KS4** **Theme 1 (Changes in family structures)** **Theme 2 (Music, how it has changed and its impact on popular culture)**	***Revisiting of Key Grammar from KS4*** ***Theme 1 (Family structures) and Theme 2 (Music, dance, and it's cultural importance)***	***Component 1: Appraising music*** ***Theory recap https://www.theforage.com/*** ***AoS1: WCT - Operas of Mozart***	***Teacher one: Research methods (first section)*** ***Teacher two: Introduction to Psychology and begin social influence***	***Teacher one: Education*** ***Teacher two: Introduction to sociological theories and concepts. Families and Households***	***3.1 What is business?*** ***3.2 Management, leadership, and decision-making*** ***Leadership*** ***Management*** ***Authority*** ***Delegation*** ***3.3 Decision making to improve marketing performance*** ***3.4 Decision making to improve Operational performance*** ***3.5 Decision making to improve financial performance***	***Measurement of macroeconomic performance & macroeconomic objectives*** ***How the macroeconomy works: the circular flow of income, aggregate demand / aggregate supply analysis and related concepts***	***Paper 1: Democracy & Participation in UK Politics*** ***Paper 2: The Constitution***
Why? What are we trying to achieve?	At the beginning of the course students undertake a diagnostic period in which they build on the skills and techniques taught during the GCSE Art and Design course as well as being introduced to new techniques and processes. This allows students to be experimental and focus on techniques and skills without a specific outcome	As at GCSE, the first SLR focuses on the CPU as fundamental to understanding computers. This knowledge is expanded upon in SLR 2 as alternatives to the Von Neumann architecture covered at KS4. SLR3 is primarily a recap of GCSE level work or first coverage for those who did not study the subject at KS4.	**A1 Applications and uses of digital photography** **A2 Digital photography production** Learners explore the techniques required to produce digital photographs. They will experiment with and use digital photography techniques to produce digital photographs. Students will learn about photography techniques and the uses of digital photography. Visual communication is important in the world of social and interactive media.	We aim to examine whether our senses can accurately give us knowledge. To help students to understand and to respect different viewpoints To help students to gain critical skills through extended questioning to understanding the nature and structure of arguments The generation of examples to demonstrate understanding. Students can explore general statements of utility as a decision-making guide. Students evaluate Mill's higher and lower pleasures: explanation of how they are	Population and the Environment explores the relationships between key aspects of physical geography and population numbers, population health and well-being, levels of economic development and the role and impact of the natural environment. Following on from GCSE, we revisit concepts of population and food as well as economic development (taught in year 11) Students have prior knowledge of coastal process,	This option comprises a study in breadth, in which students will learn about key political changes experienced in a unified Germany and then in West Germany after the Second World War, and the impact of these changes on German economic, social and cultural developments. The focus of study is on developments and changes over a broad timescale and so the content is presented as themes spanning a significant duration: 1918–89. This option also contains a study of historical interpretations on a broad	A&P - A basic understanding of skeletal & muscular systems. Different types of training methods and how they apply to different sports Biomechanical principles Skill - classification and transfer of skill. Stages of and principles of learning Socio - pre/post-industrial Britain and the emergence of sports. Public schools□ objectives of government macroeconomic policy □ Possibility of conflict arising, at least in the short run, when attempting to achieve these objectives □ How index numbers are calculated and	Students start by revisiting key grammatical structures and concepts from KS4 to give them the strongest possible start to A level. Students then begin the first two themes, split between the two teachers. The first theme examines the role of family structures in France and how this has changed over the years. It gives students essential insight into how changes in society have had an impact on traditional values. The second theme explores the cultural context of music, how it has changed and developed and the impact that these changes have had on popular culture.	Students start by revisiting key grammatical structures and concepts from KS4 to give them the strongest possible start to A level. Students then begin the first two themes, split between the two teachers. The first theme examines the role of family structures in Spain and how this has changed over the years. It gives students essential insight into the role of the catholic church and the patriarchal structure of the Franco Dictatorship. The second theme explores the cultural context of music and dance within the Spanish speaking world and its importance with regards to expression, tradition	As with GCSE, component 1 underpins not only the written/listening exam but the composing and performing units A recap of basic theory is undertaken and then an introduction to more focussed theory to aid analysis of the music studied Once this has been done, pupils begin looking at one of the chosen strands within WCT - Mozart This is chosen as a good introduction to WCT as pupils will be familiar with Mozart	In the 'introduction to psychology' section we aim to give students an insight into what the study of psychology entails and pt provide an overview of key issues and approaches within psychology In the research methods unit, we aim to provide students with an understanding of important concepts in the conduct of research methods and to give students an opportunity to apply these concepts in discussing and evaluating the use of	In the introduction to sociology section, we aim to give students who have not studied at GCSE the toolkit of concepts and sociological theories that they will need to employ throughout the A Level course. For those who have studied at GCSE it is an opportunity to refresh and revise their understanding of key concepts and theories which they will draw on throughout the A Level In the first section of the family's unit students apply their	To provide students with an insight as to how businesses and enterprises evolve from initial ideas to strategic decision making at multinational level. Course introduction 3.1 What is business? (12 E & C) 3.2 Managers, leadership and decision making. (12 E & C) 3.3 Decision making to improve marketing performance (12C) 3.4 Decision making to improve operational performance (12E) 3.5 Decision making to improve financial performance (12 E & C)	The main objectives of government macroeconomic policy: economic growth, price stability, minimising unemployment, and a stable balance of payments on current account. The possibility of conflict arising, at least in the short run, when attempting to achieve these objectives. Data which is commonly used to measure the performance of an economy, such as: real GDP, real GDP per capita, Consumer Prices and Retail Prices Indices (CPI/RPI), measures of unemployment, productivity, and the balance of payments on	We aim to develop knowledge and an informed understanding of contemporary political structures and issues in their historical context, both within the United Kingdom (UK) and globally • develop a critical awareness of the changing nature of politics and the relationships between political ideas, institutions, and processes • develop knowledge and an informed understanding of the influences and interests which have an impact on decisions in

	in mind. The initial focus is on drawing techniques enabling students to work in different media, on a variety of scales often working in a style that they have not traditionally used. Students are taught about techniques and how different artists past, and present have explored these. Printmaking is introduced as an alternative medium for mark making.			distinct and discussion on what they might look like. Students debate on how we might calculate pleasure. Students evaluate whether the principle of utility is useful in making moral decisions. Students will compare utilitarianism with Kantian ethics.	landforms, and management at GCSE The coasts module fosters an informed appreciation of the beauty and diversity of coasts and their importance as human habitats. Students develop their knowledge of a systems approach in geography	question, which is contextualised by, and runs parallel to, the themes: how far Hitler's foreign policy was responsible for the Second World War.	interpreted, including the base year and the use of weights □ How index numbers are used to measure changes in the price level and changes in other economic variables	These units enable students to develop an understanding and appreciation of family life in France, how and why it has changed, and the impact music has on popular culture. They can build upon topics such as family and music which they have studied at KS3 and KS4, however with increasing levels of complexity and this time within the context of France and French speaking countries. Students continue to build upon the grammatical structures they have learned at KS3 and KS4. In addition to revisiting key grammatical concepts from KS3 and KS4, they will know and understand more complex grammatical structures which they will be able to apply across all modalities.	and regional and indigenous identity. These units enable students to develop an understanding and appreciation of family life in Spain, how and why it has changed, and the impact music has on popular culture. They can build upon topics such as family and music which they have studied at KS3 and KS4, however with increasing levels of complexity and this time within the context of France and French speaking countries. Students continue to build upon the grammatical structures they have learned at KS3 and KS4. In addition to revisiting key grammatical concepts from KS3 and KS4, they will know and understand more complex grammatical structures which they will be able to apply across all modalities.		different research methods for carrying out psychological research. The knowledge gained in this unit will be applied throughout the rest of the A Level course In the social influence unit, we explore the relationship between independent behaviour and the factors which shape and prevent us from behaving in the way that we may independently choose. There is a particular focus on conformity and obedience	understanding of sociological theories to consider the role that the family plays in society and how this has affected the form that it takes. In the first section of the education unit students explore the ways in which education policy has changed over time and they are introduced to ideas such as marketisation and new right thinking which will be revisited in later units We also aim for students to begin to develop their application, critical and analysis skills as well as build upon essay writing skills they have gained from GCSE (sociology and/or other subjects)		current account. •What national income measures. •The difference between nominal and real income. •Real national income as an indicator of economic performance. •The circular flow of income concept, the equation income = output = expenditure, and the concepts of equilibrium and full employment income. •The difference between injections and withdrawals into the circular flow of income. •The effect of changes in injections and withdrawals on national income. Microeconomics • Economics as a social science. • Similarities to and differences in methodology from natural and other sciences. • The difference between positive and normative statements. • How value judgements influence economic decision making and policy. • People's views concerning the best option are influenced by the positive consequences of different decisions and by moral and political judgements • The central purpose of economic activity	government and politics • develop knowledge and an informed understanding of the rights and responsibilities of individuals and groups • develop the ability to critically analyse, interpret and evaluate political information to form arguments and make judgements • develop an interest in, and engagement with, contemporary politics.

														is the production of goods and services to satisfy needs and wants. • The key economic decisions are: what to produce, how to produce, and who is to benefit from the goods and services produced. The economists' classification of economic resources into land, labour, capital and enterprise, which are the factors of production. • The environment is a scarce resource The fundamental economic problem is scarcity and that it results from limited resources and unlimited wants. • Scarcity means that choices must be made about how scarce resources are allocated between different uses. • Choices have an opportunity cost • Production possibility diagrams illustrate different features of the fundamental economic problem, such as: resource allocation, opportunity cost and trade-offs, unemployment of economic resources, economic growth. • Why all points on the boundary are productively efficient but not all points on the boundary are allocatively efficient.	

Key Content / Knowledge	Students develop practical and theoretical knowledge and understanding of; **Drawing techniques** gestural drawing continuous line drawing negative space contour drawing pen and wash mark-making techniques. **Printmaking techniques** mono printing linocut etching.	The arithmetic logic unit; ALU, Control Unit and Registers (Program Counter; PC, Accumulator; ACC, Memory Address Register; MAR, Memory Data Register; MDR, Current Instruction Register; CIR). Busses: data, address and control. How this relates to assembly language program. The fetch-decode-execute cycle, including its effect on registers. The factors affecting the performance of CPU, clock speed, number of cores, cache. The use of pipelining in a processor to improve efficiency. Von Neumann, Harvard and contemporary processor architecture. The differences between and uses of CISC and RISC processors GPUs and their uses (including those not	**A1 Applications and uses of digital photography** Application Uses Purposes **A2 Digital photography production** **D**igital Equipment Camera Components Lighting Camera Support Exposure Image Manipulation Exporting & storing of files	1.Lots of ways to start this topic, e.g. perception illusions/animal senses, etc. 2. Direct realism is straightforward, thus the issues (which all hinge on the distinction between appearance and reality) can be approached quickly. However, given the complexity of some of the responses to the issues this topic will continue into week3 3. The distinction between direct and indirect theories of perception is key to introducing Indirect realism. So too is the causal nature of the theory. 4. The distinction between realist and non-realist/anti-realist theories of perception is key here. 5. Berkeley's idealism will easily take a week to do properly (including the primary/secondary qualities distinction) 6. General statement of utility as a decision-making guide. Students practice using this guide on five sample scenarios to reinforce the theory. What is meant by 'pleasure'?	POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT The environmental context for human population characteristics and change. Global and regional patterns of food production and consumption. Agricultural systems and agricultural productivity. Relationship with key physical environmental variables – climate and soils. Food security COASTAL SYSTEMS AND LANDSCAPES: Systems in physical geography: systems concepts and their application to the development of coastal landscapes – inputs, outputs, energy, stores/components, flows/transfers, positive/negative feedback, dynamic equilibrium. Sources of energy in coastal environments: winds, waves (constructive and destructive), currents and	Creation and collapse of the Weimar Republic, 1918–33: creation of a republic, 1918–19; overcoming challenges to the democratic constitution, 1918–29; collapse of democracy, 1930–33. Nazi dictatorship, 1933–45: establishing a dictatorship, 1933–34; nature of Nazi government, 1934–39; government in wartime, 1939–45. Return to democratic government, 1945–89: creation of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), 1945–49; consolidation under Adenauer and Erhard, 1949–65; maintaining political stability under Brandt, Schmidt and Kohl, 1965–89. Opposition to government, 1918–89: the impact of Versailles, political extremism and crises, 1918–33; opposition and dissent in Nazi Germany, 1933–45; political dissent and active challenge, 1949–89. Controlling the people, 1918–89: attempts to control extremism,	A&P - joints movements and muscles/functional roles of muscles and contractions/movement analysis movement analysis/skeletal muscle contraction/muscle contraction during exercise and recovery relation to improving and maintaining physical activity and performance. /periodization/aerobic training/ aerobic training Biomechanical principles, levers and the use of technology Skill - Classification of skills/Types and methods of practice/ Transfer of skills Principles and theories of learning/Stages of LearningPractical: Stages of learning Guidance Socio - Pre-Industrial Britain social & cultural factors/Post-Industrial Britain social & cultural factors Amateurism vs Professionalism/Public Schools (with practical)	T1- The changes in attitudes towards marriage, couples and families in France and French speaking countries. T2- The changes and development of music in France and other French speaking countries. Grammar revisited: Articles (indefinite, definite, partitive) -Plurals -Adjective agreement -Present tense (regular+irregular) -Past tense with avoir and être -Irregular past participles -Near future -Simple future -Imperfect tense - Conditional tense **Grammar:** Nouns, genders and plurals Modes of address – tu/vous Quantifiers/intensifiers Present tense of regular, irregular, and modal verbs Subject pronouns (including on) Using the present tense Using depuis/ça fait Reflexive verbs Numbers, fractions, and expressions of time Ordinal and cardinal numbers Negation (and the use of ne with negative subjects) Coordinating conjunctions Direct and indirect object pronouns (position and order) Agreement of the past participle in compound tenses Using y and en	T1-The evolution of attitudes towards marriage, relationships and family. T2- The changes and trends; the impact of music on contemporary culture **Grammar** Nouns, genders, and plurals Definite and indefinite articles Adjectives: agreement and apocopation. Lo + adjective The present tense of regular and irregular verbs Stem-changing verbs Reflexive verbs Use of ser and estar The present continuous tense The preterite and imperfect tenses The perfect and pluperfect tenses Subject pronouns Direct and indirect object pronouns	Theoretical understanding of scales, intervals, degrees of the scale and key signatures score reading and introduction to Mozart's use if the elements within his operas	Research methods: Experimental method. Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi-experiments Aims: stating aims, the difference between aims and hypotheses. Hypotheses: directional and non-directional Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs. Variables: manipulation and control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables. Control: random allocation and counterbalancing, randomisation, and standardisation Ethics, including the role of the British Psychological Society's code of ethics; ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies;	Introduction: Meaning of socialisation and how it happens Difference between conflict and consensus/ action and structural theories Different types and forms of inequality that sociologists study Families: the relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies including Functionalist, Marxist, feminist and personal life perspective Education: the significance of educational policies, including policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, and policies to achieve greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education, the impact of globalisation on educational policy.	3.1.1 Understanding the nature and purpose of business 3.1.1 Understanding the nature and purpose of business 3.1.2 Understanding different business forms 3.1.3 Understanding that businesses operate within an external environment 3.2 Managers, leadership and decision making 3.2.1 Understanding management, leadership and decision making 3.2.2 Understanding management decision making 3.2.3 Understanding the role and importance of stakeholders 3.3.1 Setting marketing objectives 3.3.2 Understanding markets and customers 3.4 Decision making to improve operational performance 3.4.1 Setting operational objectives 3.4.2 Analysing operational performance	□ objectives of government macroeconomic policy □ Possibility of conflict arising, at least in the short run, when attempting to achieve these objectives □ How index numbers are calculated and interpreted, including the base year and the use of weights □ How index numbers are used to measure changes in the price level and changes in other economic variables and withdrawals on national income □ What is meant by AD □ Determinants of AD (consumption, investment, government spending, exports and imports) □ Basic accelerator process □ Determinants of savings □ Difference between saving and investment □ Role of AD in influencing the level of economic activity □ Multiplier process □ Concept of the marginal propensity to consume and use to calculate the size of the multiplier □ Determinants of short-run aggregate supply □ Determinants of long-run aggregate supply	Paper 1: Current systems of representative democracy and direct democracy. The features of direct democracy and representative democracy. The similarities and differences between direct democracy and representative democracy. Advantages and disadvantages of direct democracy and representative democracy and consideration of the case for reform. A wider franchise and debates over suffrage. Key milestones in the widening of the franchise in relation to class, gender, ethnicity, and age, including the 1832 Great Reform Act and the 1918, 1928 and 1969 Representation of the People Acts The work of the suffragists/suffragettes to extend the franchise. The work of a current movement to extend the franchise. How different pressure groups exert influence and how their methods and influence vary in contemporary politics Case studies of two different pressure groups,

		related to graphics) Multicore and parallel systems How different input, output and storage devices can be applied as a solution to different problems The uses of magnetic, flash and optical storage devices RAM and ROM Virtual storage		General class discussion. 7. Mill's higher and lower pleasures: explanation of how they are distinct and discussion on what they might look like. 8. How can we calculate pleasure? Bentham's utility calculus. Students can apply their learning by calculating the pleasure achieved within example actions. Students list the issues they encounter. 9. Different forms of utilitarianism: distinctions between act, rule and preference utilitarianism. Again, approach these distinctions through an example ethical situation where students can distinguish between the actions of an act, rule and preference utilitarianism 10. Starter: students to bring to the forum the issues they have already encountered through applying the different versions of utilitarianism. 11. Move into full explanation and illustration of the issues of: whether pleasure is the only good, fairness and	tides. Low energy and high energy coasts. Sediment sources, cells and budgets. Geomorphological processes: weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation, and deposition.	1918–32; censorship and repression, 1933–45; the constitutional and legal response to political extremism, 1949–89. Popular support and political persuasion, 1918–89: the nature of support for the Weimar constitution, 1918–32; support for the Nazi regime and the use of propaganda, 1933–45; the de-Nazification policies of the western allies, 1945–49; the nature of support for democracy in the FRG, 1949–89. Reacting to economic challenges, 1918–32: economic crises and government response, 1918–23; policies for recovery, 1924–28; impact of, and response to, the Great Depression, 1929–32; changing living standards, 1918–32 Controlling the economy, 1933–45: attempting economic recovery, 1933–36; creating a command economy, 1936–39; changing living standards 1933–39; impact of war, 1939–45.		Present subjunctive with: •verbs of possibility, necessity and obligation •verbs of emotion impersonal expressions conjunctions of time			dealing with ethical issues in research Sampling: the difference between population and sample; sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer; implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation Introduction to Psychology: -What is psychology? What are some issues psychologists face when doing research? What are the main approaches in psychology? Social influence: Types of conformity: internalisation, identification and compliance. Explanations for conformity: informational social influence and normative social influence, and variables affecting conformity including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as investigated by Asch. Conformity to social roles as		3.5 Decision making to improve financial performance 3.5.1 Setting financial Objectives 3.5.2 Analysing financial performance 3.5.3 Making financial decisions: sources of finance	□ Keynesian AS curve □ Using AD/AS diagrams to illustrate macroeconomic equilibrium	highlighting examples of how their methods and influence vary. Other collective organisations and groups including think tanks, lobbyists and corporations, and their influence on government and Parliament. Major milestones in their development, including the significance of Magna Carta and more recent developments, including the Human Rights Act 1998 and Equality Act 2010. Debates on the extent, limits and tensions within the UK's rights-based culture, including consideration of how individual and collective right may conflict, the contributions from civil liberty pressure groups – including the work of two contemporary civil liberty pressure groups. Paper 2: The nature and sources of the UK constitution An overview of the development of the constitution through key historical documents: o Magna Carta (1215); Bill of Rights (1689);

				individual/ liberty rights, problems with calculation, issues around partiality and whether utilitarianism ignores moral integrity and intentions		Creating a social market economy, 1945–89: economic recovery, 1945–55; the 'economic miracle', 1955–66; surviving economic challenges, 1966–1989; integration into the European economy, 1949–89; changing living standards, 1945–89. Attitudes towards women, 1918–89: the role and status of women, 1918–1932; the impact of the Kinder, Küche, Kirche policies and the Second World War on women's lives, 1933–45; the role and status of women in the FRG. Education and cultural developments, 1918–89: education in the Weimar Republic; cultural experimentation, 1918–32; Nazi education and cultural policies, 1933–45; education in the FRG, including post-war re-education policies; cultural and generational tensions in the FRG. Attitudes towards ethnic minorities, 1918–89: the status of, and attitudes towards, ethnic minorities, 1918–32; Nazi					investigated by Zimbardo.				Act of Settlement (1701); Acts of Union (1707); Parliament Acts (1911 and 1949); The European Communities Act (1972) The nature of the UK constitution: unentrenched, uncodified and unitary, and the 'twin pillars' of parliamentary sovereignty and the rule of law The five main sources of the UK constitution: statute law; common law; conventions; authoritative works and treaties (including European Union law). How the constitution has changed since 1997. Under Labour 1997–2010: House of Lords reforms, electoral reform; devolution; the Human Rights Act 1998; and the Supreme Court. Under the Coalition 2010–15: Fixed Term Parliaments; further devolution to Wales. Any major reforms undertaken by governments since 2015, including further devolution to Scotland (in the context of the Scottish Referendum).

						racial policies, including the Final Solution; the status of, and attitudes towards, ethnic minorities in the FRG. The influence of German history on Nazi foreign policy. Hitler's ideas and his role in the shaping of Nazi foreign policy. The reasons for the German invasion of Poland in 1939. The contribution of other nations to the outbreak of war										The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact of this devolution on the UK. Devolution in England. Scottish Parliament and Government. Welsh Assembly and Government. Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive
Key Language / Vocabulary	Sketch Tone Linear Gestural Continuous Contour Mark-making Monochromatic Relief Incised Design Refine	ALU, Control unit, Register, PC, ACC, MAR, MDR, CIR, Busses, Data bus, Address bus, Control bus, Fetch-decode-execute, CPU, Clock speed, Cores, Cache, Pipelining, Von Neumann Architecture, Harvard architecture, Cotemporary architecture CISC, RISC, GPU, Multicore system, Parallel processor system Input device, Output	Advertising Promotional Fashion Photojournalism Studio-based Architectural Medical Fine art Documentary e-magazines Anchoring written Publications Marketing DSLR Viewfinder Shutter system Lens Aperture Shutter Studio Lighting Reflectors Colour Temperature Tripod Exposure Compression	Perception External world Mind-independent Direct vs indirect theories of perception Causation Representation Idealism Utility Higher pleasure Lower pleasures Utility calculus Act utilitarianism Rule utilitarianism Preference utilitarianism Hedonic	Agribusiness Aquifer Exponential growth Malnutrition Leaching Natural population change Agricultural systems Chernozems Latosols Salinisation Waterlogging Structural deterioration Green Revolution **<u>Coastal Landscape Vocab</u>**			Students will build upon the vocabulary they have acquired at KS3 and KS4, they will acquire more complex, topic specific vocabulary In addition to the key vocabulary included in the Edexcel textbook, teachers will ensure that students are exposed to a wide range of vocabulary through resources used in class and through independent work carried out by students. **Examples of key vocabulary:** **Theme 1 (Family structures)** Famille homoparentale Famille monoparentale Famille recomposee L'homoparentalite Les moeurs Boulverser Concurrencer Fonder Mener a bien Se pacser En avoir assez En avoir marre	Students will build upon the vocabulary they have acquired at KS3 and KS4, they will acquire more complex, topic specific vocabulary In addition to the key vocabulary included in the Edexcel textbook, teachers will ensure that students are exposed to a wide range of vocabulary through resources used in class and through independent work carried out by students. **Examples of Key Vocabulary** **Theme 1** La familia nuclear La familia monoparental El matrimonio El divorcio Casarse Los estereotipos de género La iglesia catolica **Theme 2** Los costumbres La identidad El Flamenco La Sardana	• contour – ascending, descending, stepwise, conjunct, disjunct, scalic, triadic and arpeggio • intervals, including compound intervals • ornaments – trill, mordent, turn, acciaccatura and appoggiatura • passing notes – accented, unaccented and chromatic • melodic devices – sequence, motif, fragmentation, repetition, intervallic augmentation and diminution consonant and dissonant • diatonic – primary and secondary triads, dominant 7th	Dependant variable Independent variable Hypothesis Aims Standardised procedures Confounding variable Extraneous variable Internal validity External validity Directional hypothesis Non – directional hypothesis Experimental design Counterbalancing Matched pairs Independent groups Repeated measures Order effects Confidentiality Deception Informed consent Privacy Right to withdraw Protection from harm Debriefing	Socialisation Conflict Consensus Structural Social action Inequality Geographical mobility Social mobility Functions Irreducible functions Stabilisation of adult personalities Capitalism Pester power Inheritance Ideology Radical feminism Liberal feminism Marxist feminism Difference feminism Blood ties Donor conceived children Tripartite Comprehensive Selection Catchment area Vocational Marketisation	A good A service A product Mission statement Aims Objectives Profit Cash-flow Stakeholders Revenues Profit Fixed costs Variable costs Total costs Average costs Sole trader Unlimited liability Incorporation Shareholder Limited liability Privatisation Market conditions Demand Gross domestic product Real incomes Interest rates Fair trade Sustainable production Dividends Market capitalisation Takeover Leadership Management Authority Delegation Empowerment Decentralisation Programmed decisions Non-Programmed decisions Risk	Aggregate demand Aggregate supply Economic growth Gross domestic product Negative output gap Positive output gap Trade off Imports Exports Employment Unemployment Exporting Importing Economic indicators Nominal GDP/nominal national income/ Real GDP/real national income/real output GDP per capita Index numbers Weighting Economic models Recession Balance of payments Flow Stock Injections Withdrawals Investment (i) Savings (s) Income induced Multiplier effect	Constitution Unentrenched (entrenched) Uncodified (codified) Unitary (federal) Parliamentary sovereignty The rule of law Statute law Common law Conventions Authoritative works Treaties Devolution Legitimacy Direct democracy Representative democracy Pluralist democracy Democratic deficit Participation crisis Franchise/suffrage Think tanks Lobbyists

		device, Storage device, Magnetic storage, Flash storage, Optical storage, RAM, ROM, Virtual storage			Geographical Modelling **Geographical Systems:** inputs, outputs, energy, stores/components, flows/transfers, positive/negative feedback, dynamic equilibrium **Coastal energy**: waves (constructive and destructive), currents and tides. Low energy and high energy coasts. Sediment sources, cells and budgets. **Geomorphological processes**: **weathering** - physical, chemical, biological, **mass movement** - creep, solifluction, earthflow, mudflow, rockfall, **erosion -** abrasion, attrition, wave pounding, wave quarrying, hydraulic action**, transportation -** traction, saltation, suspension, solution, longshore drift **deposition**			Hair Hurler La rancune Les rapports Supporter quelqu'un **Theme 2 (music)** Une affiche D'antan Un bouleversement De quoi Dont S'eclater Un festivalier Les revers de la médaille Se tourner vers Un tube S'egarer S'entremeler Fouiller Les ye-ye L'appui Franchement La gene Se mefier de Une pub Soupirer Valoriser	El Tango La letra La musica foclorica	and all inversions • major, minor, and their key signatures • modulation to dominant, subdominant, and their relatives, also to tonic minor, relative minor and tertiary keys • binary, rounded binary and ternary • ritornello and episode • sonata form • through-composed • introduction and coda • recitative and aria • antecedent and consequent phrases	Ethics committee Code of conduct Cost-benefit analysis Bias Generalisation Opportunity sample Population Random Stratified Systematic Volunteer Field experiment Lab experiment Natural experiment Quasi-experiment Conformity Informational Normative Compliance Internalisation Identification Confederate Ally Critical trial Zimbardo Conformity Social roles Ethical issues	Parental choice Formula funding Academies Specialist schools Free schools Market forces Myth of parentocracy Educational triage Back door selection Cream-skimming Silt-shifting Free schools Academies Austerity Fragmented centralisation Pupil premium Cola-isation Education services industry Public Private partnerships Globalisation Globalisation Transnational corporations Migration	Uncertainty Opportunity cost Scientific decision making Decision trees Probability Expected value Net gains Ethics The external environment Social responsibility Communication Stakeholder engagement. Consultation Operational management Labour intensive Capital intensive Supply chain Operations objective Competitive advantage Total costs Unit/average costs Capacity Capacity utilisation Labour productivity Efficiency Lean production Quality	Economic Problem Value Judgement Normative Statement Economic Welfare Factors of Production (Non) Renewable resource Opportunity Costs Production Possibility Boundaries Productive Efficiency Allocative Efficiency	

Year 12: Autumn Term (Half-Term 2)

	Art	Computer Science	Digital Media	Philosophy	Geography	History	PE	MFL: French	MFL: Spanish	Music	Psychology	Sociology	Business	Economics	Government & Politics
Unit of Study	***Diagnostic tasks***	***SLR 4 Systems software & SLR 5 Application generation & SLR 6 Software development***	**Unit 27 - Digital Photography Learning Aim B** **Unit 28 - Digital Image Manipulation Learning Aim A**	***2.2 What is Knowledge?***	***Population and the Environment AND Coastal Systems and Landscapes***	***Paper 2, Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46***	***A&P - Basic body structure, training methods & biomechanics*** ***Skill - classification of skill*** ***Socio - emergence and evolution of modern sports***	**Revisiting of key grammar from KS4** **Theme 1 (Changes in family structures)** **Theme 2 (Music, how it has changed and its impact on popular culture)**	***Theme 1 (Family structures) and Theme 2 (Music, dance, and it's cultural importance)***	***Component 1: Appraising music*** ***Four-part writing*** ***AoS1: WCT - Operas of Mozart*** ***AoS1: Baroque solo concerto*** ***AoS5: Jazz****	***Teacher one: continue with research methods*** ***Teacher twi: continue with social influence***	***Teacher one: Theoretical perspectives on the education system and social class differences in educational achievement*** ***Teacher two: Changing nature of relationships between couples Changing family patterns***	**3.3 Decision making to improve marketing performance (12C)** **3.4 Decision making to improve operational performance (12E)** **3.5 Decision making to improve financial performance (12 E & C)**	***Price Determination in a Competitive Market Determinants of Demand (PED, YED, CPED) Determinants of Supply (PES) Determination of Equilibrium Prices Interrelationship between Markets***	***Paper 1: Political Parties*** ***Paper 2: Parliament***
Why? What are we trying to achieve?	Students are introduced to a wider range of techniques and processes to broaden their experiences and allow for further experimentation . Students can work with a range of both 2D and 3D media and processes including photography, painting, textiles and ceramics.	After developing a fundamental understanding of essential Computer Hardware, the curriculum moves on to look at Software. Students learn about operating systems at low level introducing concepts such as queues that are studied in more depth later in the course. Students develop a detailed understating of how applications are translated from the high-level code that students are familiar with into assembly language and then machine code. Students learn how to read and write assembly language programs, reinforcing their understanding of Von Neumann architecture. Finally students learn	**Unt 27 - LAB** Students will learn about photography techniques and the uses of digital photography. Visual communicatio n is important in the world of social and interactive media. Students will learn how to read and understand digital images, experiment with digital photography techniques, and produce digital photographs. **Unit 28 - LAA** Students will learn about the different historic and contemporary approaches to image manipulation and its uses in the media industries, both to correct images for promotional purposes and to create composited and manipulated images for the purposes of advertising, illustration and	Students will be supported understanding the nature and structure of arguments Students will be supported to draw and support appropriate conclusions on whether knowledge can be defined. Students will explore the tripartite definition of knowledge and whether it is outdated. Students evaluate whether tightening JTB makes it a better definition of knowledge Students evaluate whether knowledge can be defined as an apt.	As above	This option comprises a study of the turbulent years in Italy that saw the collapse of the liberal state, the creation of a fascist dictatorship and a return to democracy in the aftermath of the Second World War. Students will gain an in-depth understanding of the extent and nature of the profound political, economic, and social changes experienced by the Italian people in the years c1911–1946 and how the failure to create a stable, democratic Italian state in the early twentieth century led to the rise of a new political ideology and a personal dictatorship.	A&P - A basic understanding of skeletal & muscular systems. Different types of training methods and how they apply to different sports Biomechanical principles Skill - classification and transfer of skill. Stages of and principles of learning Socio - pre/post-industrial Britain and the emergence of sports. Public schools□ objectives of government macroeconomic policy □ Possibility of conflict arising, at least in the short run, when attempting to achieve these objectives □ How index numbers are calculated and interpreted, including the base year and the use of weights □ How index numbers are used to measure changes in the price level and changes in other economic variables	As above	As above	The theory leads on to functional harmony and writing for 4 part which aids composition and harmonic analysis of all pieces studied The Mozart continues with now increased focus on section B and so the analysis of *Le Nozze di Figaro* An overview of the Baroque solo is also studied as pupils need some knowledge to be able to answer Q3 of section A should it appear on the exam Towards the end of term, we begin to study the first of our 2 chosen AoS which contrast well with the WCT AoS studied. Jazz is a great contrast and provides a greater freedom from score analysis as much of the analysis must come from listening to it (such is the nature of the genre) ***There are 6 Aos to choose from and we are flexible in which ones we choose depending on what our pupils' interests are.** **(Other AoS that have been taught previously include AoS 2: Pop music;**	In the research methods unit, we aim to provide students with an understanding of important concepts in the conduct of research methods and to give students an opportunity to apply these concepts in discussing and evaluating the use of different research methods for carrying out psychological research. The knowledge gained in this unit will be applied throughout the rest of the A Level course In the social influence unit, we explore the relationship between independent behaviour and the factors which shape and prevent us from behaving in the way that we may independently choose. There is a particular focus on conformity and obedience	In the family unit we aim for students to develop an understanding of how the family has changed over time and to what extent sociologists agree on the nature, extent and causes of these changes. For example, students should consider the extent to which gender roles have changed and become more equal within the family and the main reasons for changing family patterns such as marriage, divorce and singlehood. In the education unit we aim for students to apply the knowledge they have gained about sociological theories from the introduction and families units. They can compare, contrast, and evaluate the different views of Marxists, functionalists, feminists, and postmodernists about the education system	3.3.3 Making Marketing Decisions, segmentation, targeting, positioning 3.3.4 Making Marketing Decisions: using the marketing mix 3.5.3 Making financial decisions: sources of finance 3.5.4 Making financial decisions: improving cash flow and profits 3.4.3 Making operational decisions to improve performance: increasing efficiency and productivity (12C) 3.4.4 Decision making to improve quality (12C) 3.4.5 Making Operational Decisions to Improve Performance: managing inventory and supply chains	• The factors which determine the demand for a good or service. • A demand curve shows the relationship between price and quantity demanded. • The causes of shifts in the demand curve • Be able to calculate price, income, and cross elasticities of demand. • The relationship between income elasticity of demand and normal and inferior goods. • The relationship between cross elasticity of demand and substitute and complementary goods. • The relationships between price elasticity of demand and firms' total revenue (total expenditure). • The factors that influence these elasticities of demand. The factors which determine the supply of a good or service. • A supply curve shows the relationship between price and quantity supplied. • Understand higher prices imply higher profits and that this will provide the incentive to expand production. • The causes of shifts in the supply curve. • Be able to calculate price elasticity of supply. • The factors that influence price elasticity of supply How the interaction of demand and supply determines equilibrium prices in a market economy. • The difference between equilibrium and disequilibrium.	As above

		about software development methodologies, which acts as excellent preparation for their Programming Project.	even fine art.							**AoS 4: Musical Theatre)**				• Why excess demand and excess supply lead to changes in price Changes in a particular market are likely to affect other markets. • The implications of joint demand, demand for substitute goods, composite demand, derived demand, and joint supply.	
Key Content / Knowledge	Students develop practical and theoretical knowledge and understanding of: **Photography** Location photography Studio based photography **Photo editing techniques** colour popping layers changing colour levels creating different effects **Experimental work** Painting Textiles Ceramics	*The need for, function and purposes of operating systems* *Memory management (paging, segmentation and virtual memory)* *Interrupts, the role of interrupts and Interrupt Service Routines (ISR), role within the fetch decode execute cycle* *Scheduling: round robin, first come first served, multi-level feedback queues, shortest job first and shortest remaining time* *Distributed, embedded, multi-tasking, multi-user and real-time operating systems* *BIOS* *Device drivers* *Virtual machines, any instance where software is used to take on the function of a machine including executing intermediate code or running an operating system within another* *The nature of applications, justifying suitable applications for*	**Unit 27 - B1 Exploring digital photography** Reading Images Types of Shots **Unit 27 - B2 Digital photography techniques** Framing Angles Composition Zoom Manipulation Software **Unit 27 - B3 Develop concepts for digital photograph**s Idea Development Trial Layout Review Ideas Applying Changes **Unit 28 - A1 Approaches to image manipulation** Corrective image manipulation techniques used in advertising and publishing sectors. Creative digital image manipulation techniques used in advertising, illustration and fine art.	To lay the groundwork for this topic, eg key epistemological definitions such as ‘belief’, ‘knowledge’, ‘truth’, and ‘justification’ and key concepts such as ‘necessary and sufficient conditions’. This and an exposition of the tripartite view will take a week. 2. Issues with the tripartite view. 3. The issues concerning the claim that J, T and B are individually necessary for knowledge, will take a week. 4. The key issue surrounding the claim that J+T+B is sufficient for knowledge can take up to a week. It probably doesn’t have to though. 1. It is important to lay the groundwork for this topic, e.g., key epistemological definitions such as ‘belief’, ‘knowledge’, ‘truth’, and ‘justification’ and key concepts such as ‘necessary and sufficient conditions’.	Population and the Environment- as above **Coastal Landforms - link processes previously taught to the formation of landforms** Origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal erosion: cliffs and wave cut platforms, cliff profile features including caves, arches, and stacks; factors and processes in their development. Origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal deposition. Beaches, simple and compound spits, tombolos, offshore bars, barrier beaches and islands and sand dunes; factors and processes in their development. Estuarine mudflat/saltmarsh environments and associated landscapes; factors and processes in their development. Eustatic, isostatic and tectonic sea level change: major changes in sea level in the	Italy in the early twentieth century: the political system; economic and social problems; the north-south divide; Italy as a ‘great power’. Giolitti’s government in 1911: the influence of Giolitti; relations with socialists, the Catholic Church and nationalists; foreign policy. Growing instability, 1912–14: impact of invasion of Libya; impact of the franchise extension of 1912; growth of nationalism and socialism; resignation of Giolitti; the declaration of neutrality 1914. Impact of the First World War: intervention crisis; military stalemate, 1915–16; defeat at Caporetto; socialist responses to war; the war economy and cost of war; the significance of victory. Challenges to the Liberal State: ‘mutilated victory’; occupation of Fiume; post-war economic crisis; social discontent; political reforms; growth of a Socialist Party and Catholic Party; result and impact of elections 1919. Mussolini and the development of fascism, 1919–22: foundation of Fasci di Combattimento and party programme; squadrismo and the move to the right; political legitimacy, the PNF and the ‘New Programme’; nature and extent of fascist support. Mussolini gains power, 1920–22: taking advantage of political unrest; establishing a dual policy; the March on Rome and its significance; the role of Victor Emmanuel III; Mussolini’s appointment as prime minister. The creation of a fascist dictatorship, 1922–26: parliamentary compromise and coercion; controlling	A&P - joints movements and muscles/functional roles of muscles and contractions/movement analysis movement analysis/skeletal muscle contraction/muscle contraction during exercise and recovery relation to improving and maintaining physical activity and performance. /periodization/aerobic training/ aerobic training Biomechanical principles, levers, and the use of technology Skill - Classification of skills/Types and methods of practice/ Transfer of skills Principles and theories of learning/Stages of Learning Practical: Stages of learning Guidance Socio - Pre-Industrial Britain social & cultural factors/Post-Industrial Britain social & cultural factors Amateurism vs Professionalism/Public Schools (with practical)	As above	As above	An understanding of the principles of 4-part harmony and being able to harmonise cadences analysis of the overture of The Marriage of Figaro Characteristics of Baroque music within the element headings An overview of the distinct genres studied within Jazz - Dixieland (Trad); Swing and Be bop	Observational techniques. Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation. Self-report techniques. Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured. Correlations. Analysis of the relationship between co-variables. The difference between correlations and experiments. Pilot studies and the aims of piloting Observational design: behavioural categories; event sampling; time sampling. Questionnaire construction, including use of open and closed questions; design of interviews. Demand characteristics and investigator effects. The role of peer review in the scientific process. The implications of psychological research for the economy Quantitative and qualitative data; the distinction between qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. Primary and secondary data, including meta-analysis. Descriptive statistics: measures	Families: Gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society Reasons for changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing, and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures Education: The role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure. Including Functionalist, Marxist and the views of the new right as well as the views of postmodernists and feminists on the role and functions of the education system.	The process and value of segmentation, targeting and positioning Segmentation methods include: •demographic •geographic •income •behavioural segmentation. Influences on choosing a target market and positioning Targeting may include niche and mass marketing.		Political Parties: The functions and features of political parties in the UK’s representative democracy. How parties are currently funded, debates on the consequences of the current funding system. The origins and historical development of the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and Liberal Democrat Party, and how this has shaped their ideas and current policies on the economy, law and order, welfare and foreign policy The importance of other parties in the UK The ideas and policies of two other minor parties. The development of a multi-party system and its implications for government. Various factors that affect party success – explanations of why political parties have succeeded or failed, including debates on the influence of the media. Parliament: The structure and role of the House of Commons and House of Lords. The selection of members of the House of Commons and House of Lords, including the

		a specific purpose *Utilities* *Open source vs Closed source* *Translators: interpreters, compilers and assemblers* *Stages of compilation (Lexical analysis, Syntax analysis, Code generation and Optimisation)* *Linkers and loaders and use of libraries* *Understand the waterfall lifecycle, agile methodologies, extreme programming, the spiral model and rapid application development* *The relative merits and drawbacks of different methodologies and when they might be used* *Writing and following algorithms.*		This and an exposition of the tripartite view will take a week. 2. Issues with the tripartite view. 3. The issues concerning the claim that J, T and B are individually necessary for knowledge, will take a week. 4. The key issue surrounding the claim that J+T+B is sufficient for knowledge can take up to a week. It probably doesn't have to though.	last 10,000 years. Coastlines of emergence and submergence. Origin and development of associated landforms: raised beaches, marine platforms; rias, fjords, Dalmatian coasts.	the PNF; the Acerbo Law and the Matteotti crisis; repression in 1925 and constitutional amendments, 1925–26. Consent and control: indoctrination of education and youth; Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro; press control and censorship; propaganda; the cult of il Duce; the influence of fascist culture; repression and terror; antisemitic decrees. Relationship with political and economic interests: monarchy and conservative elites; central and local government; PNF and Nationalists; economic interest groups. Economic policies: early policies and the shift towards fascist economics; the Corporate State; response to the Depression; autarky, the 'battle for births' and the 'battle for grain'; agricultural policies; successes and failures. Relationship with the Catholic Church: the move away from anticlerical views; Pope Pius IX; the impact of the Lateran Pacts; church support for the regime; church-state tensions in the 1930s. Italy's international standing in 1935: Mussolini's foreign policy aims; the impact of foreign policy success and failure before 1934; relations with Britain, France and Germany; the Stresa Front 1935. Foreign policy, 1935–40: invasion of Abyssinia and its consequences; intervention in the Spanish Civil War and its consequences; diplomatic breakdown of Stresa Front and the move towards Germany; domestic tensions; Pact of Steel; Italian neutrality, 1939–40. Impact of the Second World War, 1940–43: failures in France, North Africa, the Mediterranean; disaster in Greece; war economy and military weaknesses; political tensions 1943; Allied invasion of Sicily; Mussolini deposed. Democracy restored, 1943–46: the Allied invasion, the Republic of Salo and the government				of central tendency – mean, median, mode; calculation of mean, median and mode; measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation; calculation of range; calculation of percentages; positive, negative and zero correlations. Presentation and display of quantitative data: graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts, histograms. Distributions: normal and skewed distributions; characteristics of normal and skewed distributions. Social Influence: Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority, and situational variables affecting obedience including proximity and location, as investigated by Milgram, and uniform. Dispositional explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian Personality. Explanations of resistance to social influence, including social support and locus of control. Minority influence including reference to consistency, commitment, and flexibility.				different types of Peers. The main functions of the House of Commons and House of Lords and the extent to which these functions are fulfilled. The comparative powers of the House of Commons and House of Lords. The exclusive powers of the House of Commons. The main powers of the House of Lords. Debates about the relative power of the two houses The legislative process. The different stages a bill must go through to become law. The interaction between the Commons and the Lords during the legislative process, including the Salisbury Convention. The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive. The role and significance of backbenchers in both Houses, including the importance of parliamentary privilege. The work of select committees. The role and significance of the opposition. The purpose and nature of ministerial question time, including Prime Minister's Questions.

						in the south; German surrender and Mussolini's death; the outcomes of the referendum and elections 1946.									
Key Language / Vocabulary	Rule of Thirds Foreground Background Depth Viewpoint Manipulate Composition Blending Tone Shape Form 2-Dimensional 3-Dimensional Sculpture Refine Monochromatic Analogous colours Complementary colours Blend Texture	Operating system, Memory management, Paging, Segmentation, Virtual memory, Interrupt, ISR, Scheduling, RR, FCFS, MLFQ, SJF, SRT, Distributed OS, Embedded OS, Multi-tasking OS, Multi-user OS, Real-time OS, BIOS, Device drivers, Virtual machine, Intermediate code Application, Utilities, Open source, Closed source, Source code, Translator, Interpreter, Compiler, Assembler, Compilation, Lexical analysis, Syntax analysis, Code generation, Optimisation, Linker, Loaders, Libraries SDLC, Waterfall model, Agile methodologies, Extreme programming, Spiral model, RAD	**Unit 27** Shorthand Communication Mise-en-Scene Anchoring Denotation Connotation Visual Language Interior Shot Exterior Shot Portraits Composition Focus Manipulation **Unit 28** Blemish Colour Correction Dodge Burn Tinting Layering Filters Photomontage Legal Ethical Issues	Truth Belief Justification Knowledge Propositional, acquaintance and ability knowledge	Population and the environment - as above **Coastal landforms** **Vocab** - key terms are all mentioned in key content section above			As above	As above	Following on from term 1: • auxiliary notes – upper, lower and chromatic • note of anticipation • echappée note • portamento • circle of 5ths progression, harmonic sequence • pedal notes – tonic, dominant, inverted and inner • suspensions (4–3, 7–6, 9–8 and bass), preparation and resolution • cadential 6/4 • standard orchestral and vocal types • basso continuo • pizzicato, arco, col legno, con sordino, sul ponticello, sul tasto and double stopping • sotto voce, vibrato • simple and compound time • common Italian tempo terms including ritenuto, rallentando and accelerando • rubato, pause • syncopation, hemiola, cross-rhythm, motor-rhythm	Demand characteristics Investigator effects Controlled observation Covert observation Inter-observer reliability Naturalistic observation Non-participant obs Observer bias Overt Obs Participant obs Behavioural categories Event sampling Time sampling Structured observation Interview Interview bias Questionnaire Social desirability bias Structured interview Unstructured interview Closed questions Open questions Qualitative data Quantitative data Case study Content analysis Meta-analysis Systematic review Co-variable Continuous variable Correlation Positive correlation Negative correlation Curvillinear correlation Intervening variable Significance Mean Mode Median Range Standard deviation Primary data Secondary data Qualitative data Quantitative data Bar chart Histogram Negative skewed distribution Positive skewed distribution Normal distribution Skewed distribution Peer review Peer review purpose Peer review process Availability heuristic The framing effect	Division of labour Segregated roles Joint Roles Symmetrical family Division of labour March of progress Dual burden Triple shift Material explanations Cultural explanations Husband-controlled pooling Allowance system Materialist explanation Stigma Secularisation Individualisation Cohabitation Chosen families Extended family Modified extended family Social solidarity Specialised skills Secondary socialisation Role allocation Microcosm Value consensus Meritocracy Myth of meritocracy Correspondence principle Determinism Voluntarism Reproduction of inequality Legitimation of inequality Bourgeoisie Proletariat Capitalism Patriarchy Gendered curriculum Neo-liberal Marketisation Postmodernism Fragmentation	Market share Sales growth Internal influences External influences Competitiveness Target population Sample Brand Patent Trademark Globalisation Market research Market mapping Confidence level Confidence interval Big data Positioning Marketing mix Consumer products Industrial products Product life cycle Product portfolio analysis. Social media Viral marketing Multichannel distribution. E-commerce Financial objectives Income statements Gross profit Direct costs Indirect costs Operating profit Profit for the year Investment Non-current assets Capital expenditure Capital structure Budgets Variance analysis Cash flow forecasts Break-even output Contribution Trade credit Margin of safety Profitability Profit margin Internal & external sources of finance. Short & long term finance. Bank loan Overdraft Venture capital Share capital Mortgages Debentures Crowdfunding Operational management Labour intensive Capital intensive Supply chain Operations objective Competitive advantage Total costs Unit/average costs Capacity Capacity utilisation Labour productivity Efficiency Lean production Quality Mass customisation Inventory Part time Temporary staff Vertical integration Corporate social responsibility. Outsourcing	Demand Elasticity Substitutes Complements Inferior goods Normal goods Supply Supply Curve Price elasticity of Supply Market Clearing Price Equilibrium Excess Demand Excess Supply Joint Demand Joint Supply Derived Demand	Parliament House of Commons House of Lords Confidence and supply Salisbury Convention Parliamentary Privilege Legislative bills Public bill committees Backbenchers Select committees Opposition Old Labour (social democracy) New Labour (Third Way) One Nation New Right Classical liberals Modern liberals Party systems Left wing Right wing

											Real world influence Social influence: Milgram Obedience Buffer Disobedient role model Situational variables Proximity Diffused responsibility Graduated commitment Authoritarian personality Right wing authoritarianism Legitimacy of authority? Agentic state Agentic shift Locus of control Social support Internal/External Minority influence Consistency Commitment Flexibility				

Year 12: Spring Term (Half-Term 3)

	Art	Computer Science	Digital Media	Philosophy	Geography	History	PE	MFL: French	MFL: Spanish	Music	Psychology	Sociology	Business	Economics	Government & Politics
Unit of Study	***Component 1 Personal Investigation*** ***Contextual influences***	***SLR 7 Types of programming language & SLR 9 Compression, encryption and hashing & SLR 10 Databases***	**Unit 27 - Digital Photography Learning Aim B** **Unit 28 - Digital Image Manipulation Learning Aim B**	***Moral Philosophy 2 (Kantian Ethics)***	***Population and the Environment AND Coastal Systems and Landscapes***	***As above***	***1.1.b. Cardiovascular and respiratory systems*** ***1.2.b. Preparation and training methods in relation to improving and maintaining physical activity*** ***1.3.a. Biomechanical principles, levers and the use of technology*** ***2.1 Skill Acquisition*** ***3.1 Sport & Society*** ***Sport in the 21st Century***	***Teacher 1: Theme 1 (Education)*** ***Teacher 2- Theme 2 (Media) and continuation of the study of work 1 (Film- Les intouchables)***	***Teacher 1: Theme 1(World of Work)*** ***Teacher 2- Theme 2 (Media) and introduction to work 1 (Film- Pans Labyrinth)***	***Component 1: Appraising music*** ***AoS1: WCT - Operas of Mozart*** ***AoS5: Jazz***	***Teacher one: approaches in psychology*** ***Teacher two complete social influence*** ***Memory***	***Teacher one: Education*** ***Teacher two: families***	**3.5 Decision making to improve financial performance (12 E & C)** **3.5.4 Making financial decisions: improving cash flow and profits** **3.5.3 Making financial decisions: sources of finance**	***The Market Mechanism, Market Failure and Government Intervention in Markets***	***Paper 1: Elections*** ***Paper 2: Prime Minister & Executive***
Why? What are we trying to achieve?	Students are introduced to relevant images, artefacts and resources relating to a range of art, craft and design, from the past and present. They are encouraged to select a theme of interest and conduct independent research based on that theme. Art students are expected to have a good critical understanding of a wide range of artists, craftspeople, and designers both traditional and contemporary. Students are taught to select appropriate information and analyse the work of others' making appropriate connections with their own work. Research collected will be used to help inform practical work during the personal investigation.	To become successful Computer Scientists, students need a fundamental understanding of the different programming paradigms. This unit is taught here as it is a pre-requisite for some of the understanding required later in the course for data types and data structures. SLR9 builds heavily on understanding at GCSE level for compression but adds significantly to their understanding of encryption and the uses of hashing. It's important this is introduced before students go on to study data structures (especially hash tables). Databases are fundamental to so many persistent data stores in Computer Science. This unit helps prepare students for the likely need	**Unt 27 - LAB** Students will learn about photography techniques and the uses of digital photography. Visual communication is important in the world of social and interactive media. Students will learn how to read and understand digital images, experiment with digital photography techniques and produce digital photographs. **Unit 28 - LAB** Apply the skills developed in this unit to images that can be used in any media sector. The images produced for this unit can form part of a portfolio of work for progression to employment or higher education.	1.A greater understanding of the Principles of Kantian Ethics and how they apply to the issues of deception and telling lies, treatment of animals and simulated killing (Within Computer games). 2. A deeper understanding of the nature of reality in epistemology through the study of idealism.	as above		A greater understanding of the A&P systems during exercise and performance, as well as a knowledge of how feedback and guidance aids performance in sports. Students will also further enhance their knowledge on the 21st Century socio-cultural issues	The first theme examines the education system in France including looking at how the French education system is structured and comparing it with the education system in the UK. This theme also examines the issues French students might have, for example, failure at school and the impact of secularism in French schools and how young people and society as a whole react to this. This theme also explores higher education in France and the ways in which young people can adapt to working life, so the transition between leaving education and starting full time employment. The second theme explores the social and cultural impact of the media on French society. This aims to give the students an understanding of the freedom of speech in francophone countries and print	The first theme examines the job situation in Spain, including it's over reliance on the tourism sector, post crisis economy and issues with youth employment, as well as exploring the gaps in gender and race equality in Spain's job sector. The second theme explores the social and cultural impact of media on Spanish society. This aims to give students an understanding of the role of television, the changing world of news and the decline of the printed press, as well as the ever growing role of social media and its impact on news/ communication and protest.. These units enable students to develop an understanding and appreciation of the social and economical content of the world of work in Spain. across all modalities. As well as the importance	The Mozart analysis of the chosen numbers of Act I continues so pupils can Answer section B of component 1 The 3 chosen artists of Jazz (Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington & Charlie Parker) are now studied via two pieces from each Pupils will possibly have to answer an essay on this AoS (choice of two) and answer 3 listening questions on the music of the chosen artists in addition to the music of Miles Davis, Pat Metheny and Gwilym Simcock The 3 chosen artists display familiar characteristics of each of the previously named genres and so therefore these are chosen	In approaches we aim to provide students with an overview of the main psychological approaches. Pupils will consider the similarities and differences that exist between the approaches as well as thinking about the value of their contribution and their limitations Students will be able to apply their understanding of approaches to units throughout the rest of the course. In social influence we aim to provide students with the opportunity to apply their knowledge of minority and majority influence to understanding social change In memory we aim for students to gain an understanding of competing approaches to explaining how memory works as well as considering the features of some different types of memory	In this section of the families unit students continue to consider factors which have affected changes to the family and also compare and contrast modernist and postmodernist views of the nature and extent of family diversity In this section of the education unit students explore the reasons for differences in patterns of achievement for different social groups. There is a focus on comparing and contrasting the relative importance of internal and external factors We also continue to develop their application, critical and analysis skills as well as build upon essay writing skills they have gained from GCSE (sociology and/or other subjects)	Internal and external sources of finance Advantages and disadvantages of different sources of finance for short- and long-term uses	How markets and prices allocate resources Meaning of Market Failure Market Failure: Public Goods, Externalities, Merit and Demerit Goods, Market Imperfections An inequitable Distribution of Income and Wealth	As above

		to implement a database as part of their programming project.						and online media, as well as the ever growing role of the effect of the media and its impact on politics and society in French speaking countries. These units aim to give students a deep understanding of how the French education system operates, how it differs from their own and they will be able to compare the challenges that young French students face with their own challenges. Through looking at specific examples such as 'Charlie Hebdo' students will learn about 'freedom of expression' in France and French speaking countries, it's limits and challenges and how French people react to this.	of media and how it shapes the way we think and communicate. We look at specific examples such as the 15m movement and Occupy to give some real world context to the themes studied.		We also aim for students to continue to consolidate their exam skills, in particular critical and evaluative skills and extended writing				
Key Content / Knowledge	When researching students are expected to: - Investigate a wide range of artists, craftspeople and designers. - Analyse their work. - use subject specific words and terminology. - Make connections with their own and others' work. - use their work as inspiration for practical pieces.	Need for and characteristics of a variety of programming paradigms. Procedural languages. Assembly language (including following and writing simple programs with the Little Man Computer instruction set). Modes of addressing memory (immediate, direct, indirect and indexed). Object-oriented languages with an understanding of classes, objects, methods, attributes Lossy vs Lossless compression. Run length encoding and dictionary coding for lossless compression.	**Unit 27 - B1 Exploring digital photography** Reading Images Types of Shots **Unit 27 - B2 Digital photography techniques** Framing Angles Composition Zoom Manipulation Software **Unit 27 - B3 Develop concepts for digital photograph**s Idea Development Trial Layout Review Ideas Applying Changes **Unit 28 - B1 Digital image manipulation techniques** Consistently demonstrate an individual, creative approach	Students should be able to explain Kant's ethical theory including Immanuel Kant's account of what is meant by a 'good will'. The distinction between acting in accordance with duty and acting out of duty. The distinction between hypothetical imperatives and categorical imperatives. The first formulation of the categorical imperative (including the distinction between a contradiction in conception and a contradiction in will). The second formulation of the categorical imperative. Clashing/competing duties; not all universalizable maxims are distinctly moral; not all non-universalizable maxims are immoral. The view that consequences of actions determine their moral value.	Population and the environment, Environmental, health and well-being Global patterns of health, mortality, and morbidity. Economic and social development and the epidemiological transition. **Case study** of a specified local area to illustrate and analyse the relationship between place and health related to its physical environment, socio-economic character and the experience and attitudes of its populations. Population change and migration Principles of population ecology and their application to human populations **Coastal Landforms - link processes previously taught HT1 to the formation of landforms** Recent and predicted climatic change and potential impact on coasts. The relationship between process, time,		1.1.b. Cardiovascular and respiratory systems - CV system at rest - CV system during exercise and recovery 1.2.b. Preparation and training methods in relation to improving and maintaining physical activity and performance. - strength training 1.3.a. Biomechanical principles, levers and the use of technology. - levers - analysing movement through technology 2.1 Skill Acquisition - Guidance: Practical - Feedback	T1- The French education system and the challenges students face. T2- The media in France and its impact on Francophone countries. **Grammar** Present subjunctive with: verbs of possibility, necessity, and obligation verbs of emotion impersonal expressions conjunctions of time Questions and commands Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives Comparative and superlative forms of adverbs Adjectives, agreements, and position Definite, indefinite, and partitive articles	T1-The evolution of attitudes towards marriage, relationships, and family. T2- The changes and trends; the impact of music on contemporary culture **Grammar** Comparatives and superlatives Adverbs Use of gustar Ordinal and cardinal numbers Demonstratives Possessive and relative pronouns The future and conditional perfect (Film)- The passive voice Prepositions Negatives Conjunctions	Harmonic analysis and understanding of each piece within Act I of the Mozart Focussed analysis on *St Louis Blues, West End Blues, Take the 'A' Train, Ko-Ko, Ornithology and Night in Tunisia*	Approaches: Origins of Psychology: Wundt, introspection, and the emergence of Psychology as a science. The basic assumptions of the following approaches: Learning approaches: i) the behaviourist approach, including classical conditioning and Pavlov's research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner's research; ii) social learning theory including imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research. The cognitive approach: the study of internal mental processes,	Families: Reasons for changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing, and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures Education: relationships and processes within schools, with reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning differential educational achievement of social groups by	Methods of improving cash flow Methods of improving profits and profitability Difficulties improving cash flow and profit	• The rationing, incentive and signalling functions of prices in allocating resources and coordinating the decisions of buyers and sellers in a market economy. • The price mechanism is the way in which the basic economic problem is resolved in a market economy Market failure occurs whenever a market leads to a misallocation of resources. • What is meant by a misallocation of resources. • The difference between complete market failure (resulting in a missing market) and partial market failure (where a market exists but contributes to	Elections: First-past-the-post (FPTP), Additional Member System (AMS), Single Transferable Vote (STV) Supplementary Vote (SV). The advantages and disadvantages of these different systems Comparison of first-past-the-post (FPTP) to a different electoral system in a devolved parliament/assembly. How referendums have been used in the UK and their impact on UK political life since 1997. The case for and against referendums in a representative democracy. Debates on why different electoral systems are used in the UK. The impact of the electoral system on the government or type of government appointed. The impact of different systems on party representation and of electoral systems on voter choice.

		Symmetric and asymmetric encryption. Different uses of hashing. Relational database, flat file, primary key, foreign key, secondary key, entity relationship modelling, normalisation, and indexing. Methods of capturing, selecting, managing and exchanging data. Normalisation to 3NF. SQL – Interpret and modify. Referential integrity. Transaction processing, ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability), record locking and redundancy	when selecting and using digital image manipulation techniques to develop ideas for a manipulated image for a specific media product.	Kant ignores the value of certain motives, eg love, friendship, kindness. Morality is a system of hypothetical, rather than categorical, imperatives (Philippa Foot). **UNIT 2 EPISTEMOLOGY** students counter issues with indirect realism, including: Locke's argument from the involuntary nature of our experience. The argument from the coherence of various kinds of experience, as developed by Locke and Catharine Trotter Cockburn (attrib) Bertrand Russell's response that the external world is the 'best hypothesis.' The argument from George Berkeley that we cannot know the nature of mind-independent objects because mind-dependent ideas cannot be like mind-independent objects. explain Berkeley's idealism: - The immediate objects of perception (ie ordinary objects such as tables, chairs, etc) are mind dependent objects. Arguments for idealism including Berkeley's attack on the primary/secondary quality distinction and his 'Master' argument. I can explain Issues with Berkeley's idealism, including:_ arguments from illusion and hallucination. Idealism leads to solipsism. Problems with the role played by God in Berkeley's Idealism (including how can Berkeley claim that our ideas exist within God's mind given that he believes that God cannot feel pain or have sensations?) and responses to these	landforms, and landscapes in coastal settings. **Coastal management** Human intervention in coastal landscapes. Traditional approaches to coastal flood and erosion risk: hard and soft engineering. Sustainable approaches to coastal flood risk and coastal erosion management: shoreline management/integrated coastal zone management.		3.1 Sport & Society Sport in the 21st Century - 21st Century contemporary factors which are shaping sport - Globalisation of sport Global Sporting Events - The Modern Olympic Games - Aims & Values	Perfect tense with être and avoir Imperfect and pluperfect tense			the role of schema, the use of theoretical and computer models to explain and make inferences about mental processes. The emergence of cognitive neuroscience. The biological approach: the influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour. The psychodynamic approach: the role of the unconscious, the structure of personality, that is Id, Ego and Superego, defence mechanisms including repression, denial and displacement, psychosexual stages. Social influence: The role of social influence processes in social change. Memory: The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration. The working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of the model: coding and capacity.	social class and ethnicity		resource misallocation). • How public goods, positive and negative externalities, merit and demerit goods, monopoly and other market imperfections, and inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth can lead to market failure. Pure public goods are non-rival and non-excludable and recognition of the significance of these characteristics. • The difference between a public good and a private good. • Circumstances when a public good may take on some of the characteristics of a private good and become a quasi-public good. • The significance of technological change, e.g. television broadcasting is now excludable. • The free-rider problem. Externalities exist when there is a divergence between private and social costs and benefits. • Why negative externalities are likely to result in over-production and that positive externalities are likely to result in under-productio n. The classification of merit and demerit goods depends upon a value judgement. • Such products may be subject to positive and negative externalities in consumption.	Prime Minister & Executive: The structure, role, and powers of the Executive. Its structure, including Prime Minister, the Cabinet, junior ministers and government departments. Its main roles, including proposing legislation, proposing a budget, and making policy decisions within laws and budget. The main powers of the Executive, including Royal Prerogative powers, initiation of legislation and secondary legislative power. The concept of collective ministerial responsibility. 3.3 The Prime Minister and the Cabinet. 3.3.1 The power of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The factors governing the Prime Minister's selection of ministers. The factors that affect the relationship between the Cabinet and the Prime Minister, and the ways they have changed and the balance of power between the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.. The powers of the Prime Minster and the Cabinet to dictate events and determine policy. Students must study the influence of one Prime Minister from 1945 to 1997 and one post-1997 Prime Minister. Students may choose any pre-1997 and any post-1997 Prime Minister, if they study them in an equivalent level of detail, covering both events and policy, with examples that illustrate both control and a lack of control

				issues.										• How under-provision of merit goods and over-provision of demerit goods may also result from imperfect information. Why imperfect and asymmetric information can lead to market failure. • Why the existence of monopoly and monopoly power can lead to market failure. • Why the immobility of factors of production can lead to market failure. In the absence of government intervention, the market mechanism is likely to result in a very unequal and inequitable distribution of income and wealth. • In a market economy, an individual's ability to consume goods and services depends upon their income and wealth and an inequitable distribution of income and wealth is likely to lead to a misallocation of resources and hence market failure.	
Key Language / Vocabulary	Artefact Contextual influences Compare and contrast Analyse Modify and refine	Programming paradigm, Procedural language, Assembly language, Machine code, Low-level language, High-level language, LMC, Immediate addressing, Direct addressing, Indirect addressing, indexed addressing, OO, OOP, Class, Object, Base class,	**Unit 27** Shorthand Communication Mise-en-Scene Anchoring Denotation Connotation Visual Language Interior Shot Exterior Shot Portraits Composition Focus Manipulation	Deontological Ethics Categorical imperative Hypothetical imperatives Universal reason Maxim Competing duties. Idealism Primary and secondary qualities	Population and the environment Deprivation Vector Epidemic Pandemic Morbidity Epidemiological transition Mitigation Disability adjusted life year World Health Organisation Neo Malthusian Carrying capacity Optimum population Ecological footprint Coastal Management		**as above**	Students will build upon the vocabulary they have acquired at KS3 and KS4, they will acquire more complex, topic specific vocabulary at KS5, through the various topics they study. In addition to the key vocabulary included in the Edexcel textbook, teachers will ensure that students are exposed to a wide	Students will build upon the vocabulary they have acquired at KS3 and KS4, they will acquire more complex, topic specific vocabulary at KS5, through the various topics they study. In addition to the key vocabulary included in the Edexcel textbook, teachers will ensure that students are exposed to a wide	In addition to term 1 & 2: • glissando • pitch-bend • smear • spill/fall-off • rip • chord extension – secondary 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th chords • other added notes – eg 2nd, 6th, sus4th • substitution (especially tritone substitution) • commonly used jazz harmony symbols • turn-around • blue notes • blues scale • pentatonic scale • diminished	Approaches: Empiricism Introspection Scientific method Classical conditioning Operant conditioning Timing Extinction Spontaneous recovery Generalisation Reinforcement Punishment Reinforcement Schedule Modelling Imitation	Families: Secularisation Stigma Position of women Cohabitation Trial marriage Chosen families LAT Single parent Stepfamily Stigma 2011 Census information Mirza Extended family Ethnicity Social class Modified extended family	debt factoring • overdrafts • retained profits • share capital • loans • venture capital. Gross profit Direct costs Indirect costs Operating profit Profit for the year Investment Non-current assets Capital expenditure	Rationing Signalling Incentives Misallocation Externalities Merit/ Demerit Goods Diminishability Private/ Economic Good Non excludability Non rivalry Free Rider Public Good Social Costs Social Benefits Imperfect Information	First-past-the-post (FPTP) Additional Member System (AMS) Single Transferable Vote (STV) Supplementary Vote (SV) Safe seat Marginal seat Minority government Coalition government Executive Cabinet Minister Government department Royal prerogative Secondary legislation Individual responsibility Collective responsibility

		Superclass, Subclass, Derived class, Instantiation, Overriding, Method, Attribute, Inheritance, Encapsulation, Polymorphism Lossy compression, Lossless compression, Length encoding, Dictionary coding, Symmetric encryption, Asymmetric encryption, Hashing Relational database, Flat file, Primary key, Foreign key, Concatenated primary key, Secondary key, ERM, Normalisation, Indexing, 0NF, 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, Normal forms, SQL, Referential integrity, Transaction processing, ACID, Recording locking, Redundancy			**Hard engineering:** sea walls, groynes, revetments, rock armour (rip rap), gabions and offshore breakwaters **Soft engineering**: beach and dune renourishment, beach reprofiling, beach recycling, beach monitoring, managed realignment			range of vocabulary through resources used in class and through independent work carried out by students. **Examples of Key Vocabulary:** **Theme 1** Le CAP Le BEP Les disciplines Une épreuve Laïc L'orientation Une stage La vie active En baisse échouer La Laïcité Malin Prétendre Redoubler Se ronger les sangs Les soucis La voile Une filière Les frais d'inscription S'orienter Le taux d'échec Un apprentissage BTS CFA Un cursus Une incursion Une mission La rémunération Un terrain miné **Theme 2** Attentant Boulverser Contrarier Les croyants Enlèvement La Liberté d'expression Un meurtrier Poursuivre Relancer Venger Annoncer Rivaliser avec Touche Voie Accro Entrecoupé Les femmes politiques Gare aux conséquences Incursion Large Outil La portée Le revers de la médaille	range of vocabulary through resources used in class and through independent work carried out by students. **Examples of Key Vocabulary:** **Theme 1** El Mundo de Trabajo la crisis economica la brecha de género La Generación NiNi **Theme 2** Los Medios de comunicación La televisión con niñera Las emisiones La prensa impresa La prensa digital La prensa rosa Las redes sociales El movimiento 15m	(octatonic) scale • knowledge of specific modes for modal jazz • 12-bar blues • chord changes • song form/standard form • middle eight/bridge • intro and outro • head • chorus • fours • break • growl/talking trumpet • harmon mute • wah-wah mute • ghosted notes • slap bass • rim-shot • standard big band instruments • swing and straight rhythm • cross rhythms eg three over four • push and drag • double time • ametrical • stop time • rif	Identification Vicarious reinforcement Mediational processes Cognitive Schemas Inference Theoretical models Computer model Cognitive neuroscience Evolution Genes Hormones Genotype Natural selection Neurochemistry Phenotype Unconcsious mind Defence mechanism Id Ego Superego Psychoanalysis Psychodynamic Psychosexual stages Libido Social influence: augmentation principle snowball effect social change social norms intervention misperception perception correction strategies Memory: Multi-store model Short term memory Long term memory Rehearsal Decay Displacement Sensory register Attention Capacity Duration Coding Acoustic Semantic Slave systems Central executive Phonological loop Visuo-spatial sketchpad Episodic buffer Articulatory control process Phonological store Visual cache Inner scribe	Irreducible functions Cohabitation Conservative Neo-conventional family Five types of diversity Individualisation thesis Pure relationship Negotiated families Zombie families Education: Internal factors External factors Material deprivation Cultural deprivation Speech codes Compensatory education Cultural capital Interactionism Labelling Self-fulfilling prophecy Setting and streaming Subcultures Polarisation Labelling Setting and streaming Educational triage Ideal pupil Habitus Symbolic capital Symbolic violence Nike identities Self-exclusion Asian work ethic Discrimination	Capital structure Budgets Variance analysis Cash flow forecasts Break-even output Contribution Trade credit Margin of safety Profitability Profit margin Internal & external sources of finance. Short & long term finance. Bank loan Overdraft Venture capital Share capital Mortgages Debentures Crowdfunding	Asymmetric Information Progressive Tax Regressive Tax	Presidential government

								Les tendances Toucher								

Year 12: Spring Term (Half-Term 4)

	Art	Computer Science	Digital Media	Philosophy	Geography	History	PE	MFL: French	MFL: Spanish	Music	Psychology	Sociology	Business	Economics	Government & Politics
Unit of Study	***Component 1 Personal Investigation*** ***Sketchbooks***	***SLR 11 Networks & SLR 12 Web technologies***	**Unit 27 - Digital Photography Learning Aim C** **Unit 28 - Digital Image Manipulation Learning Aim C**	***Moral philosophy 3 Virtue ethics and epistemology 3***	***POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT COASTS HAZARDS***	**as above**	***1.1.b. Cardiovascular and respiratory systems 1.2.b. Preparation and training methods in relation to improving and maintaining physical activity and performance. 1.3.b. Linear motion, angular motion, fluid mechanics and projectile motion 2.2 Sports Psychology 3.1 Sport & Society Global Sporting Events***	**As above**	**As above**	***Component 1: Appraising music*** ***Aos1: WCT - Operas of Mozart*** ***Aos5: Jazz***	***Teacher one: Finish Approaches*** ***Biopsychology*** ***Teacher two: Memory***	***Teacher one: education followed by research methods Teacher two: families***	***3.4 Decision making to improve Operational performance 12C*** **3.4.1 Setting operational objectives** **3.4.2 Analysing operational performance** ***3.5 Decision making to improve financial performance 12E***	***Government Intervention in Markets Government Failure***	***Voter Behaviour & the media Relationships between branches***
Why? What are we trying to achieve?	Students experiment with texture and colour in producing different backgrounds for their sketchbook pages. Students produce experimental pieces that they can work on top of.	These two topics go together, with some of the networking understanding being foundational for the work on web technologies. The networking topic builds on knowledge from GCSE, so this can be revisited quite quickly. The units together round out student understanding of exchanging data and prepare them well for any web-based programming project they choose to undertake.	Unit 27 - LAC Create digital photography to produce images for a digital media product Unit 28 - LAC Create a digitally manipulated image for a specific purpose.	1. A greater understanding of the Principles of Virtue Ethics and how they apply to the issues of deception and telling lies, treatment of animals and simulated killing (Within Computer games). 2. A deeper understanding of the nature of knowledge and the foundations of its origin.	as above		As term 3	As above	As above	As term 3	Approaches: as half term 3 In biopsychology we aim to give students an understanding of physiological processes and structures which influence and shape behaviour. In memory we aim to give students an understanding of different views of long-term memory as well as an understanding of how and why we forget and how this can impact on eyewitness testimony. We aim to continue the development of skills as in half term 3	In this section of the families unit we give students the opportunity to evaluate the impact of demographic trends and social policy on the modern family. We also consider the role of children and how their position in the family has changed over time In this section of the education unit students continue to examine the factors affecting educational achievement as in half term 3. There is a particular focus on gender In research methods we introduce students to the key concepts and terminology necessary for evaluating the usefulness of a variety of research methods. We encourage students to apply these concepts in order to reach judgements about the use of these different methods in sociological research. Skills are also developed as per first 3 half terms		The methods government use to overcome the market failures identified in the previous term. Weighing up the pros and cons of different forms of intervention for different sub sections of society. A look at how the intervention can lead to other forms of market failure and subsequent government failure	
Key Content / Knowledge	Students experiment with different texture techniques including:	Characteristics of networks and the importance of protocols and standards.	Unit 27 LAC Develop concepts for digital photographs for a brief. Production	**VIRTUE ETHICS** Students should be able to explain Aristotle's virtue ethics, including through the concept of	Global population futures **Case study** of a country/society experiencing specific patterns of overall population change – increase or decline – to illustrate and analyse the character,		1.1.b. Cardiovascular and respiratory systems	As above	As above	As term 3	Approaches: Humanistic Psychology: free will, self-actualisation	Families: Impact of social policy on family types and different sociological views on the role of the state in family		• The existence of market failure, in its various forms, provides an argument for government	Voter behaviour: Case studies of three elections (one from the period 1945– 92, the 1997 election, and

	marbling collage resist techniques	The internet structure: • The TCP/IP Stack. • DNS • Protocol layering. • LANs and WANs. • Packet and circuit switching. Network security and threats, use of firewalls, proxies, and encryption. Network hardware. Client-server and peer to peer. HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Search engine indexing. PageRank algorithm. Server and client-side processing.	of digital photographs for a brief. Review of technical digital photography work Unit 28 LAC Generating and selecting ideas. Producing a digitally manipulated image. Evaluating a digitally manipulated image	'The good' for human beings: the meaning of Eudaimonia as the 'final end' and the relationship between Eudaimonia and pleasure. The function argument and the relationship between virtues and function. Aristotle's account of virtues and vices: virtues as character traits/dispositions; the role of education/habituation in the development of a moral character; the skill analogy; the importance of feelings; the doctrine of the mean and its application to virtues. Moral responsibility: voluntary, involuntary, and non-voluntary actions. The relationship between virtues, actions and reasons and the role of practical reasoning/ practical wisdom. I can explain issues with Aristotelian ethics, including whether Aristotelian virtue ethics can give sufficiently clear guidance about how to act clashing/competing virtues. The possibility of circularity involved in defining virtuous acts and virtuous persons in terms of each other whether a trait must contribute to Eudaimonia in order to be a virtue; the relationship between the good for the individual and moral good. **EPISTEMOLOGY UNIT 3** Students should be able to explain Empiricist responses to innatism including Locke's arguments against innatism. The mind as a 'tabula rasa' (the nature of impressions and ideas, simple and complex concepts) and issues with these responses. I can explain the intuition and deduction thesis. The meaning of 'intuition' and 'deduction' and the distinction between them. René Descartes'	scale, and patterns of change, relevant environmental and socio-economic factors and implications for the country/society. Case studies **Case study(ies)** of coastal environment(s) at a local scale to illustrate and analyse fundamental coastal processes, their landscape outcomes as set out above and engage with field data and challenges represented in their sustainable management. **Case study** of a contrasting coastal landscape beyond the UK to illustrate and analyse how it presents risks and opportunities for human occupation and development and evaluate human responses of resilience, mitigation, and adaptation. **The concept of hazard in a geographical context** Nature, forms and potential impacts of natural hazards (geophysical, atmospheric and hydrological). Hazard perception and its economic and cultural determinants. Characteristic human responses – fatalism, prediction, adjustment/adaptation, mitigation, management, risk sharing – and their relationship to hazard incidence, intensity, magnitude, distribution and level of development. The Park model of human response to hazards. The Hazard Management Cycle. **Plate tectonics** Earth structure and internal energy sources. Plate tectonic theory of crustal evolution: tectonic plates; plate movement; gravitational sliding; ridge push, slab pull; convection currents and seafloor spreading. Destructive, constructive, and conservative plate margins. Characteristic processes: seismicity and vulcanicity. Associated landforms: young fold mountains, rift valleys, ocean ridges, deep sea trenches and island arcs, volcanoes. Magma plumes and their relationship to plate movement.		- CV system during exercise and recovery 1.2.b. Preparation and training methods in relation to improving and maintaining physical activity and performance. - flexibility training 1.3.b. Linear motion, angular motion, fluid mechanics and projectile motion. - linear motion 2.2 Sports Psychology - Theories of personality - Attitudes - Methods of attitude change/motivation 3.1 Sport & Society Global Sporting Events - BOA/IOC & The Paralympics - Political Exploitation of the Olympic Games				and Maslow's hierarchy of needs, focus on the self, congruence, the role of conditions of worth. The influence on counselling Psychology. Comparison of approaches. Biopsychology: The divisions of the nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic). The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons. The process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition. The function of the endocrine system: glands and hormones. The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline. Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres; Broca's and Wernicke's areas, split brain research. Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma. Memory: Types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural. Explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive interference and retrieval failure due to absence of cues. Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: misleading information, including leading questions and	life demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society the nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society Education: differential educational achievement of social groups by gender and ethnicity in contemporary society Research methods: quantitative and qualitative methods of research; the distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data the relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods the theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and the conduct of research Experiments		intervention in markets. • Governments influence the allocation of resources in a variety of ways, including through public expenditure, taxation, and regulations. • Governments have a range of objectives and these affect how they intervene in a mixed economy to influence the allocation of resources. • The use of indirect taxation, subsidies, price controls, state provision and regulation to correct market failure. Government failure occurs when government intervention in the economy leads to a misallocation of resources. • Inadequate information, conflicting objectives and administrative costs are possible sources of government failure. • Governments may create, rather than remove, market distortions. • Government intervention can lead to unintended consequences	one since 1997), the results and their impact on parties and government The factors that explain the outcomes of these elections, including: the reasons for and impact of party policies and manifestos, techniques used in their election campaigns, and the wider political context of the elections, class-based voting and other factors influencing voting patterns, such as partisanship and voting attachment, gender, age, ethnicity, and region as factors in influencing voting behaviour, turnout and trends Analysis of the national voting-behaviour patterns for these elections, revealed by national data sources and how and why they vary The assessment of the role and impact of the media on politics – both during and between key general elections, including the importance and relevance of opinion polls, media bias and persuasion. Relations between branches: The Supreme Court and its interactions with, and influence over, the legislative and policy-making processes. The role and composition of the Supreme Court. The key operating principles of the Supreme Court, including judicial neutrality and judicial independence and their extent. The degree to which the Supreme Court influences both the Executive and Parliament, including the doctrine of ultra vires and judicial review. The relationship between the Executive and Parliament.

				notion of 'clear and distinct ideas'. His cogito as an example of an a priori intuition. His arguments for the existence of God and his proof of the external world as examples of a priori deductions. I can explain Empiricist responses to the intuition and deduction thesis including responses to Descartes' cogito and the responses to Descartes' arguments for the existence of God and his proof of the external world (including how Hume's Fork might be applied to these arguments) and issues with these responses.						post-event discussion; anxiety. Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of the cognitive interview				The influence and effectiveness of Parliament in holding the Executive to account. The influence and effectiveness of the Executive in attempting to exercise dominance over Parliament The extent to which the balance of power between Parliament and the Executive has changed. 4.3 The aims, role and impact of the European Union (EU) on UK government. The aims of the EU, including the 'four freedoms' of the single market, social policy, and political and economic union and the extent to which these have been achieved. The role of the EU in policy making. The impact of the EU, including the main effects of at least two EU policies and their impact on the UK political system and UK policy making. 4.4 The location of sovereignty in the UK political system. The distinction between legal sovereignty and political sovereignty. The extent to which sovereignty has moved between different branches of government. Where sovereignty can now be said to lie in the UK
Key Language / Vocabulary		Protocol, TCP/IP stack, DNS, Protocol layering, LAN, WAN, Packet switching, Circuit switching, Firewall, Proxies, Encryption, Client-server, Peer-to-peer HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Search engine indexing, PageRank algorithm, Server-side processing, Client side processing	**Unit 27** Shorthand Communication Mise-en-Scene Anchoring Denotation Connotation Visual Language Interior Shot Exterior Shot Portraits Composition Focus Manipulation **Unit 28** Blemish Colour Correction Dodge Burn Tinting Layering	Virtues and vices Ends and means The principle of Eudaimonia Habituation The golden mean **Epistemology** Innatism Empiricism Cogito Clear and distinct ideas	Population and environment - as above Mitigation and Adaptation Plate tectonic theory of crustal evolution: tectonic plates; plate movement; gravitational sliding; ridge push, slab pull; convection currents and seafloor spreading. Destructive, constructive, and conservative plate margins. Characteristic processes: seismicity and vulcanicity. Associated landforms: young fold mountains, rift valleys, ocean ridges, deep sea trenches and island arcs, volcanoes. Magma plumes		**As term 3**	As above	As above	As term 3	Approaches: Free will Hierarchy of needs Self-actualisation Self Congruence Conditions of worth Nature nurture debate Free will determinism debate Science Biopsychology: Automatic nervous system Central nervous system Peripheral nervous system Somatic nervous system	Families: 1969 Divorce Act The Child Support Act Maternity and Paternity changes Civil Partnerships Act and Same sex marriage Act The Adoption Act 2002 Universal Credit Policing the family Perverse incentives Gender regimes Fertility rate Birth rate Infant mortality rate Economic liability Child centredness Dependency ratio Death rate Public health Life expectancy Life expectancy		Government Intervention Public Expenditure Indirect Taxes Subsidies Direct Taxes Monopoly power Price Controls Government Failure Unintended Consequences	Class dealignment Partisan dealignment Governing competency Disillusion and apathy Manifesto Mandate Supreme Court Judicial Neutrality Judicial independence Judicial review Elective dictatorship European Union (EU) Four freedoms (EU) Legal sovereignty Political sovereignty Ultra vires

			Filters Photomontage Legal Ethical Issues								Motor neurons Neurotransmitter Relay neurons Sensory neurons Synapse Synaptic transmission Endocrine glands Endocrine system Hormones Pituitary gland Fight or flight response Broca's area Wernike's area Localisation of function Motor cortex Somatosensory cortex Hemispheric lateralisation Split-brain research Memory: Declarative Procedural Explicit Implicit Episodic Semantic Double dissociation Proactive interference Retroactive interference Encoding specificity principle Retrieval cue Context dependent forgetting State dependent forgetting Leading question Conformity effect Eyewitness testimony	One person households Dependency ratio Ageism Migration Net migration Acceleration Differentiation Migrant identities Assimilation Multiculturalism Globalisation Cult of childhood Time Place Culture Social contruction Television and internet culture Information hierarchy Child centred March of progress Conflict Child centred Toxic childhood Space, time, bodies Inequalities Age patriarchy New sociology of childhood Education: Labelling Rebels Innovators Conformists Retreatists Racialized expectations Pathologised pupil identity Demonised pupil identity Ideal pupil identity Critical race theory Ethnocentrism Ethnically stratified Segregation Institutional racism Crisis of masculinity Feminisation of education Bedroom culture Stereotypes Laddish subcultures GIST/WISE Globalisation Subject image Gender socialisation Gender identity Peer pressure Double standards Peer groups Male gaze Research methods: Valid Reliable Representative Theoretical Practical Ethical Positivist interpretivist Primary secondary qualitative quantitative Lab experiment Field experiment Comparative method			

												Hawthorne effect Hypothesis Dependent variable Independent variable Extraneous variables Experimental group Control group			

Year 12: Summer Term (Half-Term 5)

	Art	Computer Science	Digital Media	Philosophy	Geography	History	PE	MFL: French	MFL: Spanish	Music	Psychology	Sociology	Business	Economics	Government & Politics
Unit of Study		***SLR 13 Data types & SLR 14 Data structures***	**Unit 30 - Page Layout Design for Media Productions Learning Aim A**	***Meta-Ethics and Epistemology 4***	***Changing places Hazards***		***1.1.b. Cardiovascular and respiratory systems 1.2.a. Diet and nutrition and their effect on physical activity and performance 1.3.b. Linear motion, angular motion, fluid mechanics and projectile motion 2.2 Sports Psychology 3.1 Sport & Society Global Sporting Events 3.2 Contemporary issues in Physical Activity & Sport Ethics & Deviance in sport***	**Theme 1- The world of work Theme 2- Festivals and traditions in the French speaking world**	**Theme 1 (Tourism) Theme 2 (Festivals) and work 1 (Film-Pans Labyrinth)**	***Component 1: Appraising music*** ***Aos1: WCT - Operas of Mozart*** ***Aos5: Jazz***					**US Politics: Constitution & Congress**
Why? What are we trying to achieve?		Data types are a fundamental programming concept and its essential this is studied before SLR14 on data structures and before starting the development section of the Programming Project	Understand the principles of page layout design An interactive report (blog, e-portfolio, eBook, presentation) that compares how both digital and printed page layout designs use common design principles for a specific audience and purpose in the respective mediums. The analysis of the page layout designs can take any suitable format, for example written, narrated screen recordings, annotated illustrations, audio and/or visual recordings.	To understand and to be able to explain the origins of moral principles: reason, emotion/attitudes, or society. Explain the distinction between cognitivism and non-cognitivism about ethical language. Moral realism: Students should be able to explain ideas about moral realism, including: -that there are mind-independent moral properties. Understand the arguments from the position of Moral Anti-realism.	Students study people's engagement with places, their experience of them and the qualities they ascribe to them, all of which are of fundamental importance in their lives. This unit flows into fieldwork opportunities in Term 6 focusing on Liverpool The physical geography moves onto hazards which links to aspects of the coast module they have previously studied		As term 3 & 4 Students will now have all the knowledge and information required to sit an AS exam	The first theme examines the world of work in France including looking at work-life balance and the attitudes towards work in France. This theme will also give students an insight into reasons why people strike in France, their rights and how trade unions intervene. Students will also learn about gender discrimination in the workplace and the impact this has upon workers. The second theme enables the students to broaden their knowledge of celebrations, festivals and traditions in France and other French speaking countries. The students will learn about celebrations such as the importance of Christmas and festivals such as le festival Passe-Portes. They will also learn about certain customs such as greetings and welcoming others. These units aim to give students a deep understanding of how the	The first theme examines the theme of tourism in Spanish society and its importance on the Spanish economy. It gives students inside into the negatives and positives of tourism, and the various types of tourism that Spain offers. The second theme explores the social and cultural impact of festivals and traditions in the Spanish speaking world. Including the religious element of festivals (Semana Sanra), those that respect traditions and are possibly controversial (, San Fermin, Día de Los Muertos,Moros y Cristianos, Quinceanera) and those that are based around having fun La Tomatina) These themes aim to give students a deeper understanding of the	As term 3 & 4 Pupils will now also complete example listening questions for both Mozart (Q1-3 style and Q23 style) and Jazz (Q13-14 plus the 10 marker Q15) Fortnightly Jazz essays will be completed as this focuses on section C of the exam					The nature of the US Constitution. Vagueness of the document, codification, and entrenchment. The constitutional framework (powers) of the US branches of government The amendment process, including advantages and disadvantages of the formal process. 1.2 The principles of the US Constitution (as listed below) and an evaluation of their effectiveness today. Federalism. Separation of powers and checks and balances. Bipartisanship. Limited government. 1.3 The main characteristics of US federalism. The nature of the federal system of government and its relationship with the states. 1.4 Interpretations and debates around the US Constitution and federalism.

								world of work operates in France, the challenges its workers face and how they unite to combat inequality in the workplace. Through learning about the customs and traditions of other French speaking countries students will deepen their cultural knowledge and would also be able to make comparisons with the UK.	economic and social factors at play in the Spanish speaking world. Students will learn that regarding traditions and festivals, although an integral part of Spanish speaking culture, the importance, nature, and reasons for holding festivals vary across the many different regions and cultures of the Spanish speaking world.						The extent of democracy within the US Constitution, its strengths and weaknesses and its impact on the US government today. The debates around the extent to which the USA remains federal today The structure of Congress. Bicameral nature, the membership of Congress and the election cycle. The distribution of powers within Congress Powers given to Congress in the Constitution, the exclusive powers of each House and the concurrent powers of Congress.. The functions of Congress. Congressional elections and the significance of incumbency. Factors that affect voting behaviour within Congress: o parties and caucuses, constituency, pressure groups and lobbyists. The legislative process, including the strengths and weaknesses of this process. The differences between the legislative process in each chamber. The policy significance of Congress – impact and effectiveness of laws passed. Oversight. Factors that influence the relationship between Congress and the presidency. The checks on the other branches of government and the extent of its institutional effectiveness. Changing roles and powers of Congress and their relative importance, and debates about adequacy of its representative role. Changing significance of parties in Congress. Significance and effectiveness of the powers outlined in the Constitution
Key Content / Knowledge		Primitive data types, integer, real/floating point, character, string and Boolean. Represent positive integers in binary. Use of sign and magnitude and two's complement to	A1 Common principles of page layout design A2 Differences between digital and printed page layout outcomes A3 Purpose of page layout design	Moral naturalism (cognitivist) – including naturalist forms of utilitarianism (including Bentham) and of virtue ethics. Moral non-naturalism (cognitivist) – including intuitionism and Moore's 'open question argument' against all reductive metaethical theories and the Naturalistic Fallacy. I can explain issues that may arise for moral realism, including: Hume's Fork and A J	The nature and importance of places **Volcanic hazards** The nature of vulcanicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of volcanic hazard: nuées ardentes, lava flows, mudflows, pyroclastic and ash fallout, gases/acid rain, tephra. Spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity and		1.1.b. Cardiovascular and respiratory systems - Respiratory system at rest - Respiratory system during exercise and recovery 1.2.a. Diet and nutrition and their effect on physical	T1- Work Life balance and attitudes The reasons why people strike in France Gender discrimination in the workplace T2- Festivals, customs, traditions and celebrations in France and other French speaking countries. **Grammar**	T1 - The economical impact of tourism The positives and negatives of tourism The different types of tourism T2 - The cultural importance of festivals	As terms 3 & 4				

		represent negative numbers in binary. Addition and subtraction of binary integers. Represent positive integers in hexadecimal. Convert positive integers between binary hexadecimal and denary. Representation and normalisation of floating-point numbers in binary. Floating point arithmetic, positive and negative numbers, addition and subtraction. Bitwise manipulation and masks: shifts, combining with AND, OR, and XOR. How character sets (ASCII and UNICODE) are used to represent text. Arrays (of up to 3 dimensions), records, lists, tuples. The following structures to store data: linked-list, graph (directed and undirected), stack, queue, tree, binary search tree, hash table. How to create, traverse, add data to and remove data from the data structures mentioned above.		Ayer's verification principle. Hume's argument that moral judgements are not beliefs since beliefs alone could not motivate us. Hume's is-ought gap John Mackie's argument from relativity and his arguments from queerness. Moral anti-realism: I can explain ideas about moral anti-realism, including:- There are no mind-independent moral properties/facts. Error Theory (cognitivist) - Mackie Emotivism (non-cognitivist) – Ayer Prescriptivism (non-cognitivist) – Richard Hare I can explain issues which may arise for moral anti-realism, including: whether anti-realism can account for how we use moral language, including moral reasoning, persuading, disagreeing etc.the problem of accounting for moral progress whether anti-realism becomes moral nihilism.	predictability of hazard events. Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political. Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation. Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent volcanic event. **Seismic hazards** The nature of seismicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of seismic hazard: earthquakes, shockwaves, tsunamis, liquefaction, landslides. Spatial distribution, randomness, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of hazard events. Impacts: primary/secondary; environmental, social, economic, political. Short and long-term responses; risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation. Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent seismic event.		activity and performance. - diet and nutrition 1.3.b. Linear motion, angular motion, fluid mechanics and projectile motion. - linear motion - angular motion 2.2 Sports Psychology - Arousal: Practical - Introduction to theories - Arousal - Anxiety - Aggression - Social facilitation/social inhibition 3.1 Sport & Society Global Sporting Events - Hosting Global Sporting Events 3.2 Contemporary issues in Physical Activity & Sport Ethics & Deviance in sport - Drugs & Doping in sport	Demonstrative, possessive and indefinite pronouns Word order – inversion after speech Using mixed tenses Present subjunctive with: verbs of possibility, necessity and obligation verbs of emotion impersonal expressions conjunctions of time Relative pronouns and subordination. Using the infinitive, present participle and past participle Perfect infinitive	Religious festivals - have they lost their meaning? San Fermin and Quincanera - are they outdated? **Grammar** The present subjunctive after: verbs/expressions of emotion. conjunctions of time Time expressions por and para Commands					
Key Language / Vocabulary		Primitive data types, Integer, Real, Floating point, Character, String, Boolean, Binary, Sign and magnitude, Two's complement,	Balance Alignment Contrast Repetition Proximity Emphasis Grid System Style and Impact Typography	Moral anti-realism Meta-ethics Cognitivism Nihilism	Endogenous Exogenous Foreign direct investment Near place Far place deindustrialisation Socially constructed Sense of place NIMBYism Forces of change			Students will build upon the vocabulary they have acquired at KS3 and KS4, they will acquire more complex, topic specific vocabulary at KS5, through the various topics they study.	Students will build upon the vocabulary they have acquired at KS3 and KS4, they will acquire more complex, topic specific vocabulary at KS5, through the various topics they study.	As terms 3 & 4					US Constitution and federalism Key terminology Bipartisanship Checks and balances Codification Constitution Entrenchment Enumerated powers Federalism

		Hexadecimal, Denary, Floating-point arithmetic, Bitwise manipulation, Shifts, AND, OR, XOR, Character sets, ASCII, Unicode Array, Records, Lists, Tuple, Linked list, Directed graph, Undirected graph, Stack, Queue, Tree, Binary search tree, Hash table			Media and lived experience Geospatial data Tourist gaze Topophilia Topophobia Locale Nuées ardentes, lava flows, mudflows, pyroclastic and ash fallout, gases/acid rain, tephra. Earthquakes, shockwaves, tsunamis, liquefaction, landslides.			In addition to the key vocabulary included in the Edexcel textbook, teachers will ensure that students are exposed to a wide range of vocabulary through resources used in class and through independent work carried out by students **Examples of Key Vocabulary:** **Theme 1:** embaucher engager épuisé La formation sur le tas gérer le stress Les congés payés Donner son préavis Une lutte Faire une grève se porter gréviste le taux de chÔmage trouver une embauche facilement abaisser faire valoir ses droits fonder son entreprise Le harcèlement sexuel La parité **Theme 2:** Se rassembler Un atout Une manifestation Sauvegarder se rendre ancré La bise Un impair social répandue donner une poignée de main Le vouvoiement incarner mettre l'accent sur	In addition to the key vocabulary included in the Edexcel textbook, teachers will ensure that students are exposed to a wide range of vocabulary through resources used in class and through independent work carried out by students. **Examples of key vocabulary** El turismo verde Los guiris El medio ambiente El turismo de sol y mar San Fermin Quinceañera Desfile Disfraces Las Fallas Cristianos Moros Semana Santa Capuchas						Limited government 'Principle' Separation of powers Congressional caucuses Divided government Filibuster Gridlock Incumbency Mid-term elections Oversight Partisanship Unanimous consent

Year 12: Summer Term (Half-Term 6)

	Art	Computer Science	Digital Media	Philosophy	Geography	History	PE	MFL: French	MFL: Spanish	Music	Psychology	Sociology	Business	Economics	Government & Politics
Unit of Study		***SLR 15 Boolean algebra & SLR 16 Computer-related legislation & SLR 17 Ethical, moral and cultural issues***	**Unit 30 - Page Layout Design for Media Productions Learning Aim A**	***Limits of Knowledge. Epistemology***	***Changing places Hazards Fieldwork***		***1.1.b. Cardiovascular and respiratory systems 1.2.a. Diet and nutrition and their effect on physical activity and performance 1.3.b. Linear motion, angular motion, fluid mechanics and projectile motion 2.2 Sports Psychology 3.1 Sport & Society Global Sporting Events 3.2 Contemporary issues in Physical Activity & Sport Ethics & Deviance in sport***	**T1- Work-life balance and attitudes towards work in France Reasons will people strike in France Gender discrimination in the workplace Film- Les intouchables**	**T1- The economical impact of tourism The positives and negatives of tourism The different types of tourism T2- The cultural importance of festivals Religious festivals - have they lost their meaning? San Fermin and Quincanera - are they outdated?**	***Component 2: Performance Component 3: Composing***				***Production Costs and Revenues***	***Continued from Half Term 5***
Why? What are we trying to achieve?		The ability for students to represent problems using Boolean Algebra and manipulate Boolean algebraic expressions allows them to apply computational thinking techniques to solving increasingly complex problems – particularly important for the Programming Project. SLR 16 ad 17 are both most likely to feature in extended writing questions on the exam, so these topics are studied alongside each other to maximise opportunities for students to practice structuring their written answers	Understand the principles of page layout design An interactive report (blog, e-portfolio, ebook, presentation) that compares how both digital and printed page layout designs use common design principles for a specific audience and purpose in the respective mediums. The analysis of the page layout designs can take any suitable format, for example written, narrated screen recordings, annotated illustrations, audio and/or visual recordings.	Students should be able to explain the nature of philosophical scepticism and the distinction between philosophical scepticism and normal incredulity. The role/function of philosophical scepticism within epistemology The distinction between local and global scepticism and the (possible) global application of philosophical scepticism. I can explain Descartes' sceptical arguments (the three 'waves of doubt') Explain responses to scepticism: - the application of the following as responses to the challenge of scepticism: Descartes' own response. Empiricist responses (Locke, Berkeley and Russell) Reliabilism response to scepticism.	as above Fieldwork focuses on Liverpool and coastal management		As above	As above	As above	Pupils will begin to focus on their recital programme of (minimum) 10 minutes Pupils will begin to get ideas for their 'Free composition' and start to explore using some of the devices and features that they have learnt so far This gives us a chance to check that their performance pieces are appropriate to the spec and also their creativity with regards to composing and plan for year 13 accordingly				Production and Productivity Specialisation, division of labour Costs of Production (DIS) economies of scale Average and Marginal revenues for different types of firms Profits The Importance of Profits	
Key Content / Knowledge		Define problems using Boolean logic. Manipulate Boolean expressions, including the use of Karnaugh maps to simplify Boolean expressions. Use the following rules to derive or simplify statements in Boolean algebra: De Morgan's Laws, distribution, association, commutation, double negation.	A1 Common principles of page layout design A2 Differences between digital and printed page layout outcomes A3 Purpose of page layout design	The limit of knowledge is about **philosophical scepticism** and whether it is possible to know anything at all. This topic brings together several arguments that come up elsewhere in the epistemology module – the main one being Descartes' 3 waves of doubt. Descartes' third wave of doubt – **the evil demon argument** – is an example of **global/philosophical scepticism** because it casts doubt on pretty much everything, we ordinarily consider to be knowledge.	Changing places – relationships, connections, meaning and representation Relationships and connections **Storm hazards** The nature of tropical storms and their underlying causes. Forms of storm hazard: high winds, storm surges, coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides. Spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency,		1.1.b. Cardiovascular and respiratory systems - Respiratory system during exercise and recovery 1.2.b. Preparation and training methods	As above	As above	Performance criteria and composition criteria given to the pupils, so they know what they are aiming for				Production converts inputs, or the services of factors of production such as capital and labour, into final output. • The meaning of productivity, including labour productivity. The benefits of specialisation and division of labour.	

		Using logic gate diagrams and truth tables. The logic associated with D type flip flops, half and full adders. The Data Protection Act 1998. The Computer Misuse Act 1990. The Copyright Design and Patents Act 1988. The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000. The individual moral, social, ethical and cultural opportunities and risks of digital technology: • Computers in the workforce. • Automated decision making. • Artificial intelligence. • Environmental effects. • Censorship and the Internet. • Monitor behaviour. • Analyse personal information. • Piracy and offensive communications. • Layout, colour paradigms and character sets		The point of considering extreme sceptical scenarios like the evil demon is to determine what, if anything, we can know. The responses to scepticism listed on the syllabus are: <u>Descartes' own response</u> <u>Russell's response</u> <u>Locke's responses</u> <u>Berkeley's response</u> <u>Reliabilism</u>	regularity, predictability of hazard events. Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political. Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention, and adaptation. Impacts and human responses as evidenced by two recent tropical storms in contrasting areas of the world.		- Impact of training of lifestyle diseases 1.2.a. Diet and nutrition and their effect on physical activity and performance. - ergogenic aids 1.3.b. Linear motion, angular motion, fluid mechanics and projectile motion. - angular motion 2.2 Sports Psychology - Group and team dynamics - Goal setting 3.2 Contemporary issues in Physical Activity & Sport Ethics & Deviance in sport - Violence in Sport							• Why specialisation necessitates an efficient means of exchanging goods and services, such as the use of money as a medium of exchange The difference between the short run and the long run. • The difference between fixed and variable costs. • The difference between average and total costs. The difference between internal and external economies of scale. • Reasons for diseconomies of scale. • The relationship between economies of scale, diseconomies of scale and the shape of the long-run average cost curve. The difference between average and total revenue. • Why the average revenue curve is the firm's demand curve. • Profit is the difference between total revenue and total costs.	
Key Language / Vocabulary		Boolean logic, Karnaugh maps, Boolean algebra, De Morgan's law, Distribution, Association, Commutation, Double negation, Logic gate diagram, Truth table, D type flip flops, Half adders, Full adders GDPR, DPA, CMA, CDPA, RIPA Ethical issues, Moral issues, Cultural issues, Environmental issues	Balance Alignment Contrast Repetition Proximity Emphasis Grid System Style and Impact Typography	Scepticism Local vs global scepticism Reliabilism Direct realism	Changing places - Locale, location, sense of place. Endogenous, exogenous, media places, experienced places, near and far places High winds, storm surges, coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides			As above	As above	All previous terminology, devices and features					