



YEAR 10 LEARNING JOURNEYS 2025-2026



Our 'Learning Journeys' provide an outline of the diverse range of knowledge rich and engaging subject topics that students can enjoy during their GCSEs at Trinity Catholic High School.

We developed these 'journeys' to help students to understand the sequence of their learning and how their lessons fit into the bigger picture. This is further supported in lessons, where teachers and students explore the deeper meaning behind their learning; not only how topics link to those previous but also their connections to the wider world, their links to the principles of Catholic Social Teaching and how learning opportunities can support in fulfilling the Trinity Mission.

Learning journeys are placed at the front of all exercise books, and we encourage parents and carers to review them with their children. This helps everyone visualise the path of learning students will be following throughout the academic year.

Learning is their journey.
Let them navigate.
Push them to explore.
Watch them discover.
Encourage their questions.
Allow them to struggle.
Support their thinking.



Year 10 English Learning Journey

You will finish the year by developing your speaking and listening skills in order to deliver a presentation.

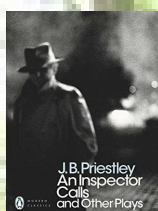
End of Year Assessment – you will complete a Literature Paper of *Macbeth* and *A Christmas Carol* (1 hour 45 minutes) and a Language Paper 2: Writer's viewpoints and perspectives (1 hour 45 minutes).

The study of *A Christmas Carol* will be supported with the study of unseen non-fiction extracts (Language Paper 2) to develop analysis of writer's ideas and perspectives from different contexts.

Mid-Year Assessment – you will complete a literature essay question on *Macbeth* (50 minutes) and a Language Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing (1 hour 45 minutes).

Your learning of *Macbeth* is supported with the study of unseen fiction extracts (Language Paper 1) to develop analysis of writer's ideas and choice of linguistic and structural features.

'I read: I travel: I become.' – Derek Walcott



GCSE Texts

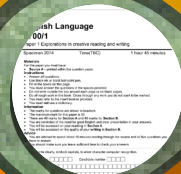
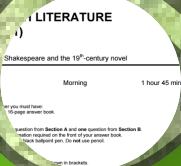
At the start of term three, you will continue to develop critical reading skills further through comparing texts with the study of the Power & Conflict poetry anthology (Literature Paper 2)

Towards the end of the year, you will be able to compare key ideas and themes across texts with confidence!

For term two, you will develop critical reading skills through analysing Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*. (Literature Paper 1)

By the end of term 1, you will be able to analyse a range of texts, set or unseen, and understand how the writer creates effect.

You will start the year developing critical reading skills when analysing William Shakespeare's *Macbeth* (Literature Paper 1) in term 1

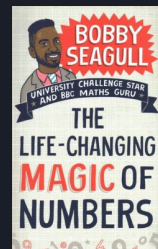
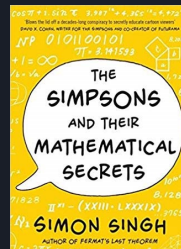
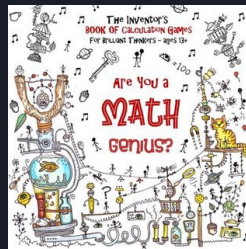


2025-2026

Year 10-H Mathematics

Algebraic Manipulation

Basic Algebra, Factorisation, Quadratic Expansion, Expanding Squares, More than two binomials, Quadratic Factorisation, Factorising ax^2+bx+c , Changing the subject of a formula



Reading Books

Linear Graphs

Draw graphs from points, gradient-intercept method, equation of a line from the graph, real-life use of graphs, simultaneous equations, parallel and perpendicular lines



Similarity, Probability & Standard Form

Similar triangles, areas and volumes of similar shapes, experimental probability, expectation, two-way tables, frequency trees, Venn diagrams powers, multiplying and dividing using standard form

DID YOU KNOW?

A googol is the large number 10^{100} . In decimal notation, it is written as the digit 1 followed by one hundred zeroes.

Mid-Year Test

1 x Non-Calculator Paper
1 x Calculator Paper

DID YOU KNOW?

The famous NBA 24 second shot was created using an quadratic equation



Quadratic Equations

Plotting quadratics, solving by quadratic formula, solving by completing the square, significant points of a quadratic curve, solve linear and non-linear, solve by intersection, quadratic simultaneous equations and quadratic inequalities

Statistics

Sampling data, frequency polygons, cumulative frequency graphs, box plots, comparing data and histograms

Variation

Direct and inverse proportion

Right-angled Triangles

3D Pythagoras', trigonometry to find missing lengths and angles, applied trigonometry to solve problems involving isosceles triangles. Bearings and trigonometry.



Autumn Test

1 x Calculator Paper



Equations & Inequalities

Linear equations, elimination, substitution, balancing coefficients, solving problems, linear inequalities, trial and improvement

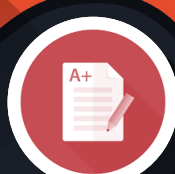


Count, Accuracy, Power & Surds



Probability

Combined events, addition rules, probability tree diagrams, independent events, conditional probability



End of Year Test

1 x Non Calculator
1 x Calculator



DID YOU KNOW?

People who were good at maths as young children go on to earn more than other similar children by the time they are 30, a study has found.

Source: BBC NEWS

Year 10-F Mathematics

Expressions & Formulae

Basic algebra, substitution, expanding brackets, factorization, quadratic expansion, quadratic factorization, and changing the subject of a formula

Ratio, Speed & Proportion

Ratio, speed, distance, time, direct proportion and best buys

DID YOU KNOW?

Learning algebra helps to develop your critical thinking skills. This includes problem solving, logic, patterns, and reasoning. You need to know algebra for many professions, especially those in science and maths.

Volumes & Surface Area

3D Shapes, volume and surface area of a cuboid, volume and surface area of a prism and cylinder

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Linear Equations

Solving linear equations using the balance method, sole equations with brackets, solve equations with an unknown on both sides

Curved Shapes & Pyramids

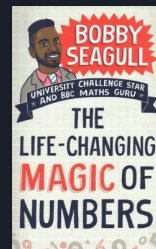
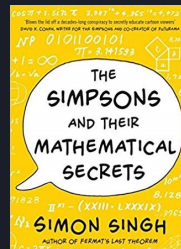
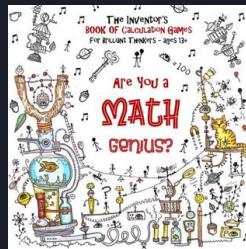
Sectors, pyramids, cones and spheres.

Constructions & Loci

Constructing triangles, angles, bisectors, perpendicular bisectors, defining a locus, loci problems

DID YOU KNOW?

A locus (plural: loci) (Latin word for "place", "location") is a set of all points (commonly, a line, a line segment, a curve or a surface), whose location satisfies or is determined by one or more specified conditions.



Reading Books

Linear Graphs

Graphs and equations, gradient of a line, $y = mx + c$, find the equation from a graph, parallel lines, real life graphs, simultaneous equations using graphs

Autumn Test

1 x Calculator Paper

Transformations & Probability

Rotational symmetry, translations, reflections, rotations, enlargements, combined transformations, calculating probabilities, probability of not happening, mutually exclusive events, experimental probability, expected outcomes and choices



Mid-Year Test

1 x Non-Calculator Paper
1 x Calculator Paper

DID YOU KNOW?

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Percentages

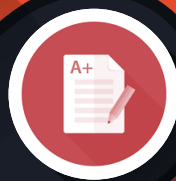
Equivalence, Percentage of a quantity, increase/decrease, one quantity as a percentage of another, compound measures, compound interest, repeated percentage change, reverse percentages, direct and inverse proportion.

Statistics

Sampling, pie charts, scatter diagrams and lines of best fit, grouped data and averages

End of Year Test

1 x Non Calculator
1 x Calculator



Year 10-11ab

Statistics

Collection of Data

Describing data, primary and secondary data, capture-recapture formula, random sampling, non-random sampling, stratified sampling, collection of data, questionnaires, interviews, hypothesis, and designing investigations,

Processing & Representing Data

Tables, two-way tables, pictograms, bar charts, stem and leaf diagrams, pie charts, comparative pie charts, population pyramids, choropleth maps, histograms and frequency polygons. Cumulative frequency diagrams, shape of distribution, unequal width histograms, misleading diagrams and selecting the right diagram

Summarising Data

Averages, frequency tables, grouped data, transforming data, geometric and weighted mean, measures of dispersion, standard deviation, box plots, outliers, skewness, choices, comparing data and making estimates.

Time Series

Time series graphs, trend lines, variation, moving point averages, seasonal variation,

DID YOU KNOW?

A career as an Actuary offers a wide range of opportunities and gives you the chance to apply your mathematical and statistical skills to real life challenges

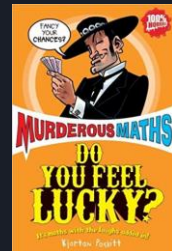
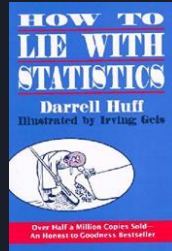
Probability

Using probability to assess risk, experimental probability, mutually exclusive and exhaustive events, addition law, independent events, Venn diagrams, sample space diagrams, tree diagrams, conditional probability and formula for conditional probability

DID YOU KNOW?

Statistician is listed among the Bureau of Labor Statistics' fastest growing careers in 2018 and it's predicted to grow 33 percent by 2026. During that same period, jobs are only expected to grow by 7.4 percent. In 2016, the median statistician made over \$80,000, much higher than average \$50,620.

It's a great time to be a statistician!



Reading Books

Introduction to GCSE Statistics

Capture-recapture formula, stratified sampling, Spearman's rank coefficient of correlation calculations



Autumn Test

1 x Calculator Paper



Mid-Year Test

1 x assessment paper

Scatter Diagrams & Correlation

Scatter diagrams, correlation, causal relationships, lines of best fit, finding the equation of the line of best fit, interpolation and extrapolation, Spearman's rank interpretation and calculation PMCC

Index Numbers

Simple index numbers, RPI, CPI, GDP, chain base, index numbers and rates of change

End of Year Test

Assessment paper

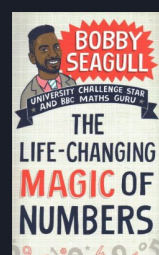
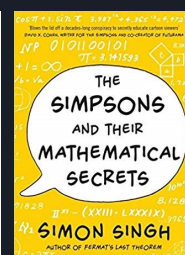
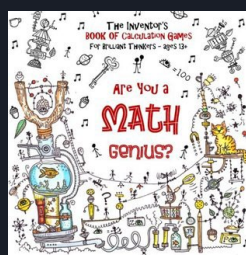
Probability Distributions

Binomial distribution, Normal distribution, standardised scores, quality assurance, control charts.



Summer Y10–Y11

Additional Mathematics



Polynomials

Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of polynomials. The factor theorem. Quadratic equations



Sequences

Sequences and recurrence relationships.



Points, lines and circles

The line joining two points. The coordinate geometry of circles.



Trigonometric Functions

Trigonometric functions for angles of any size. Sine and cosine rules. Identities involving sin, cos and tan. Using trigonometrical identities to solve equations.



Applications of trigonometry

Applications in modelling. Working in three dimensions



Binomial distribution

Binomial expansion. The binomial distribution.



Numerical Methods

Locating a root of an equation. Improving a root. Iterative sequences. Gradients of tangents. Area under a curve. Applications of numerical methods



Differentiation

Differentiation. The gradient of a curve. Stationary points.



Integration

The rule for integrating x^n where n is a positive integer. The integral notation. Definite integrals. Area between a curve and the x axis. Areas below the x axis. The area between two curves.



Applications of equations and inequalities in one variable

Applications of equations, solving linear and quadratic inequalities.

Linear inequalities in two variables

Illustrating linear inequalities in two variables. Using inequalities for problem solving. Linear programming



Permutations and combinations

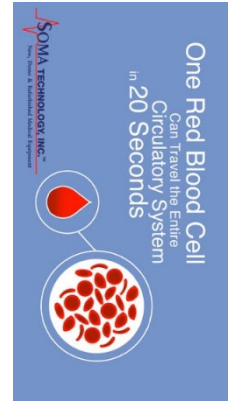
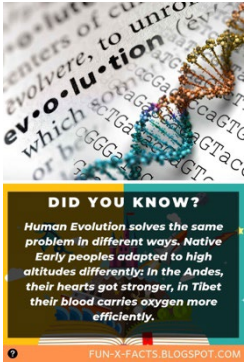
Probability diagrams. Factorials and product rule. Permutations and combinations

Exponentials and Logarithms

Properties of the exponential function. Logarithms. Reduction to linear form. Equations involving exponentials

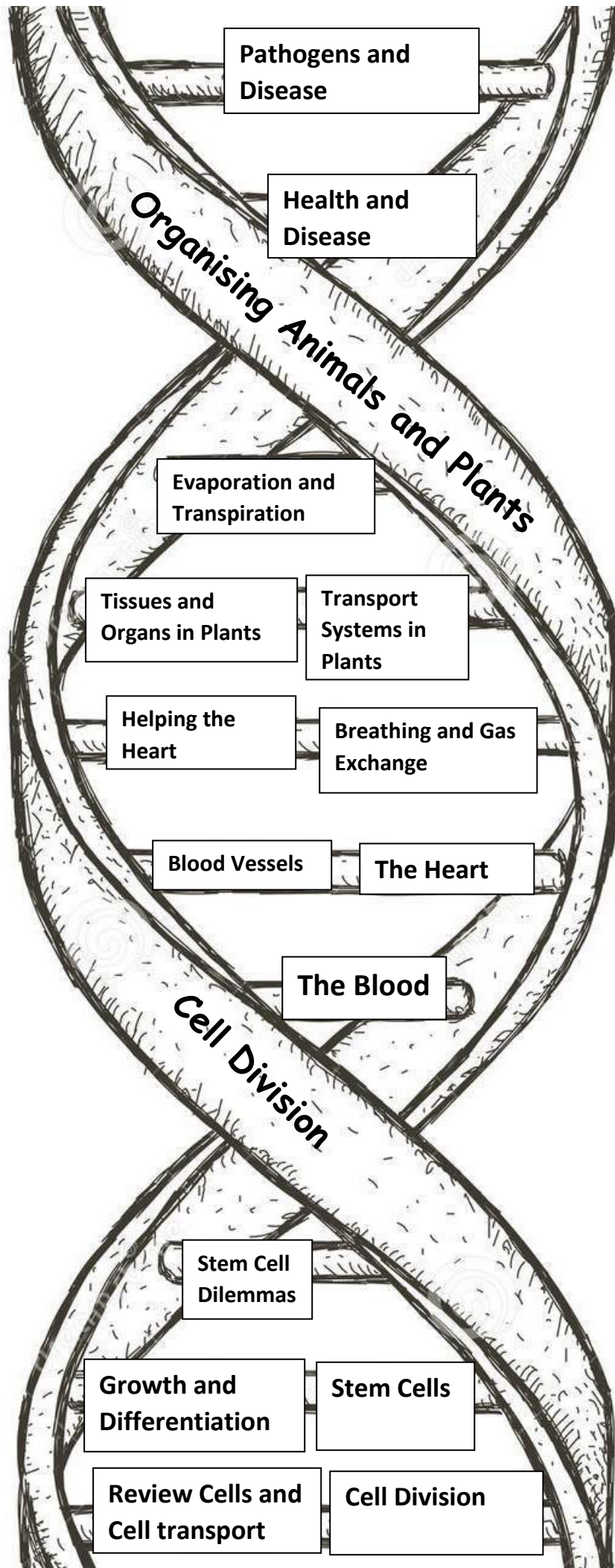
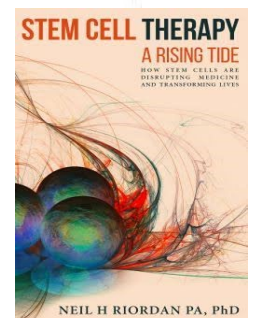
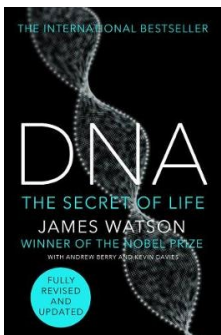
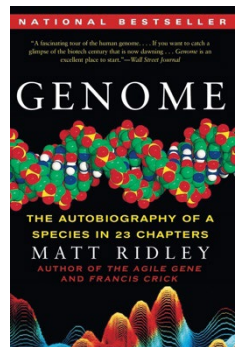
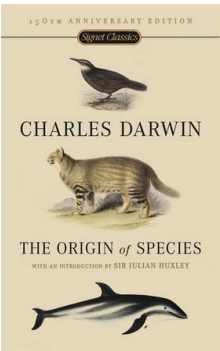
Application to Kinematics

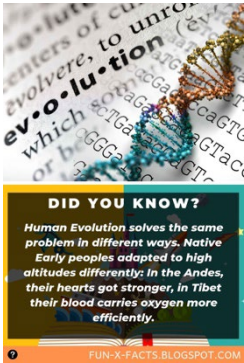
Motion in a straight line. Acceleration due to gravity. Finding displacement from velocity



Combined Biology

Year 10 Part 1



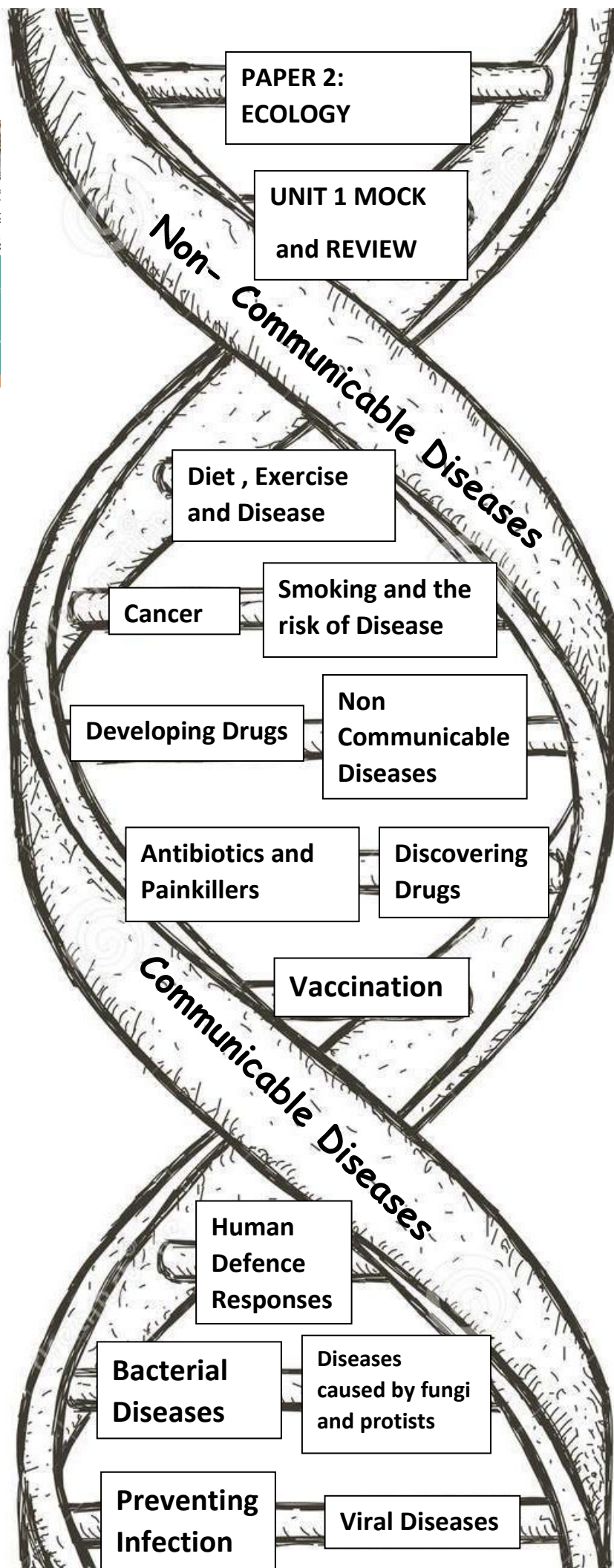


PAPER 2:
ECOLOGY

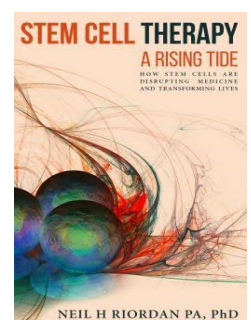
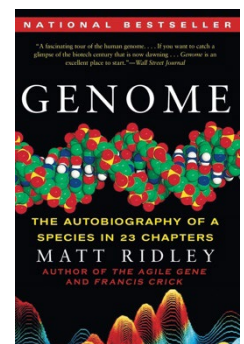
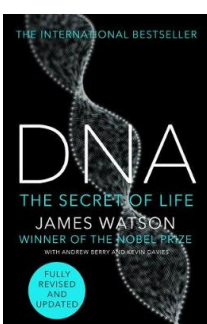
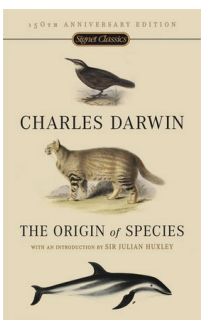
UNIT 1 MOCK
and REVIEW



Combined Biology



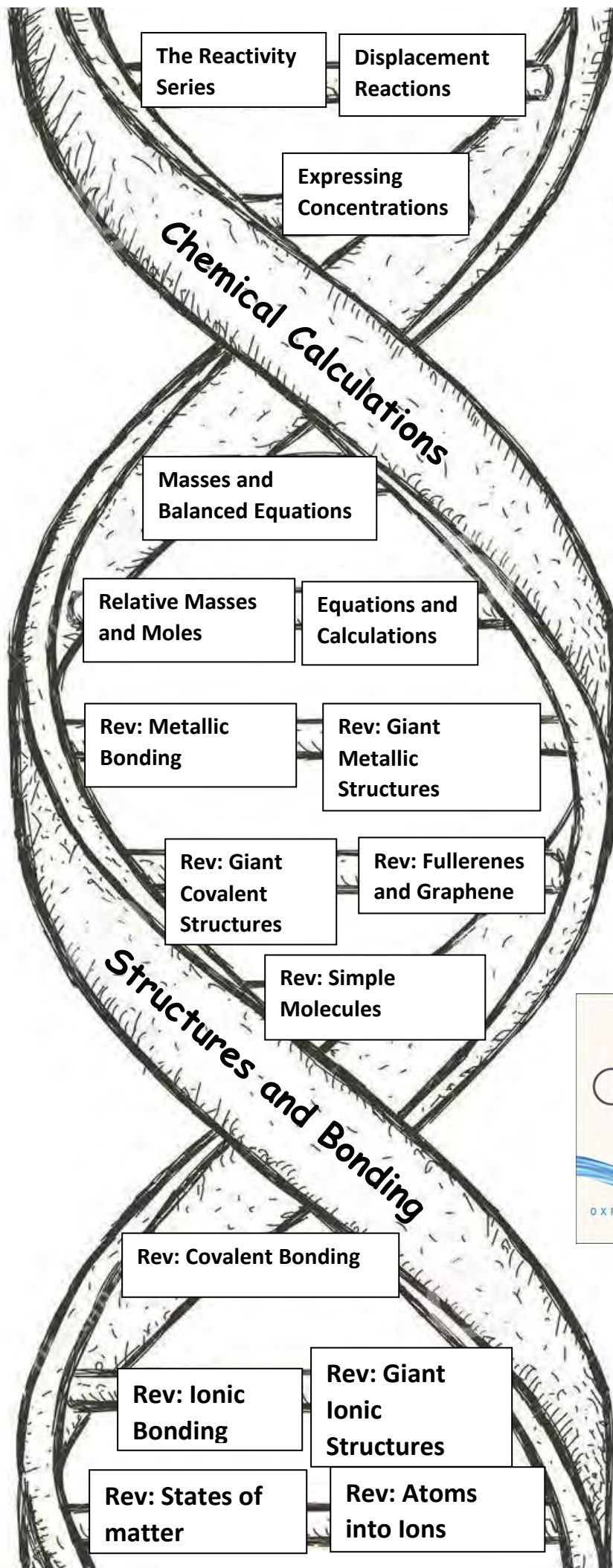
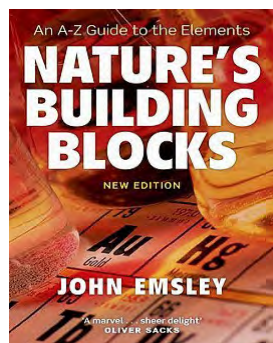
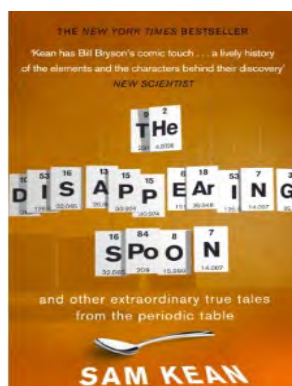
Year 10 Part 2



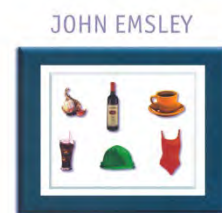
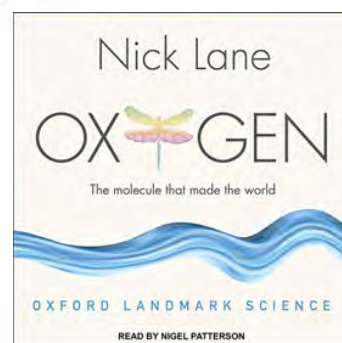
WE MAINLY BREATHE NITROGEN!

Air is 78% nitrogen, while oxygen (O_2) only makes up 21% of the air we breathe. The content of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the air is not more than 0.03%, and the remaining gases (Ar, CH_4 , H_2 , water vapor) do not make up more than 1%.

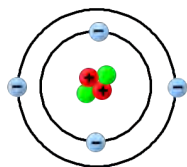
Combined Chemistry



Year 10 Part 1



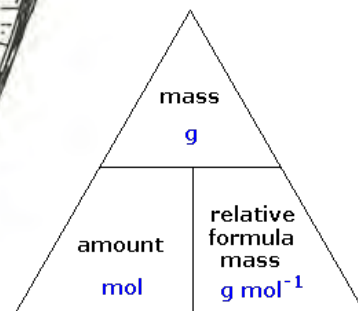
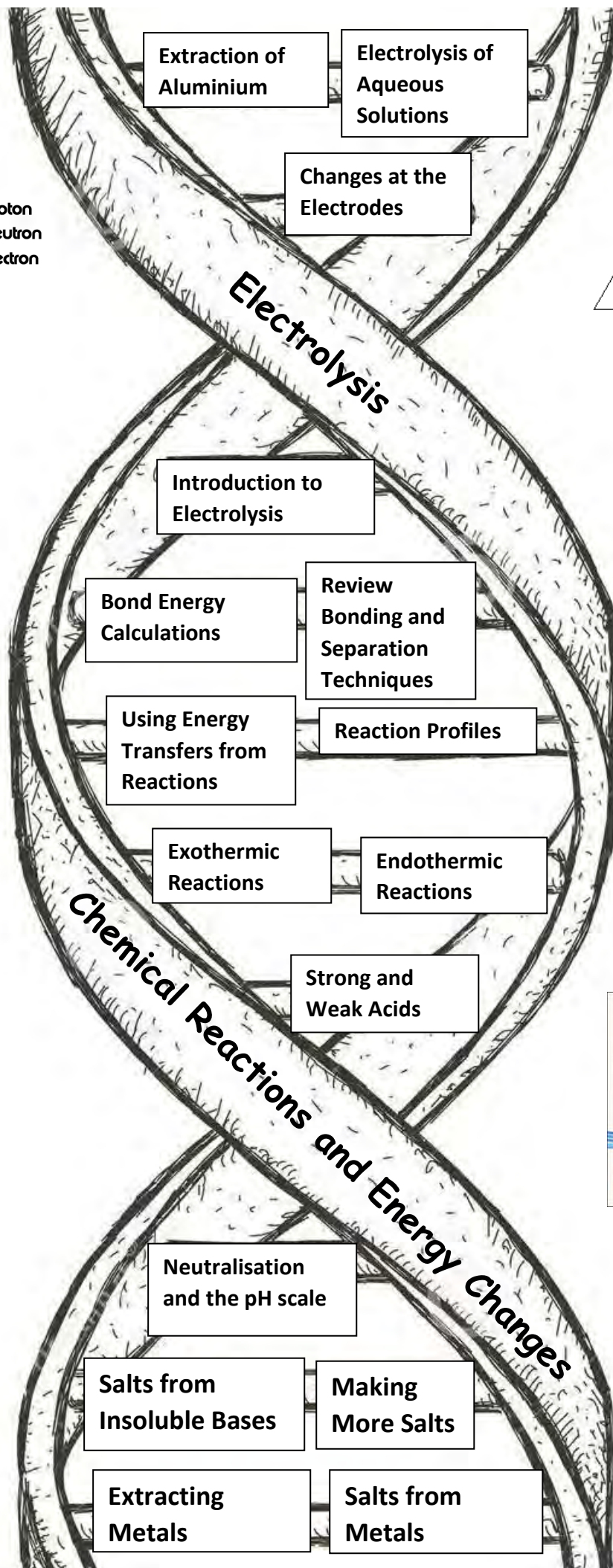
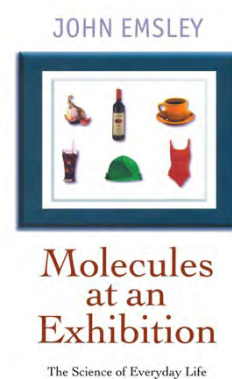
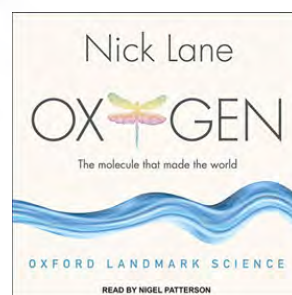
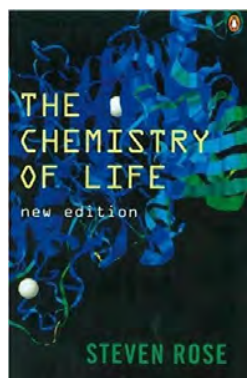
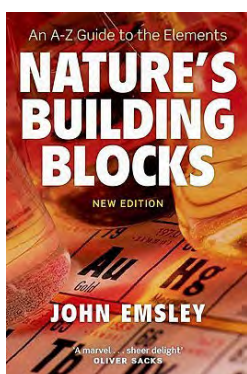
Molecules at an Exhibition
The Science of Everyday Life



● Proton
● Neutron
● Electron

Combined Chemistry

Year 10 Part 2



Your brain creates enough electricity to power a lightbulb.



Combined Physics

Matter and Radioactivity

Current and Charge

Potential Difference and Resistance

Radioactivity and Half Life

Alpha, Beta and Gamma radiation

Changes in the nucleus

Discovery of the nucleus

Atoms and Radiation

Review development of Atomic model

Review Molecules and Matter

Review Energy and Energy Resources

Review Energy Resources

Review Energy transfer by heating

Review Conservation and dissipation of Energy

ONE HALF INCH
URANIUM NUCLEAR FUEL PELLETS
CREATES AS MUCH ENERGY AS

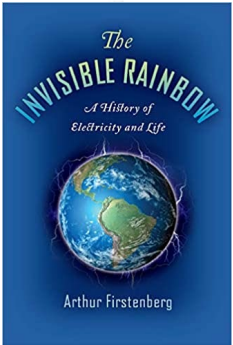
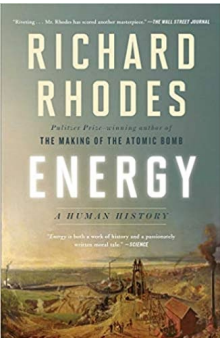
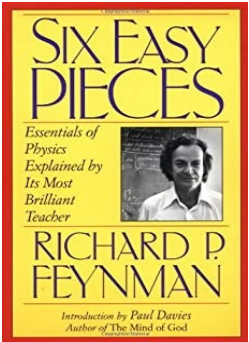
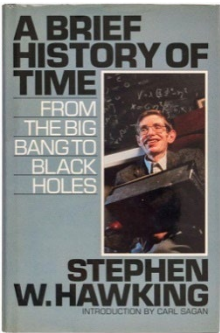
149 GALLONS OF OIL

17K CUBIC FEET OF NATURAL GAS

ONE TON OF COAL BURNS

A WIND FARM NEEDS 235 SQ MILES TO PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY AS A 1,000 MW COAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT DOES IN 4% OF THE SAME AREA

Year 10 Part 1

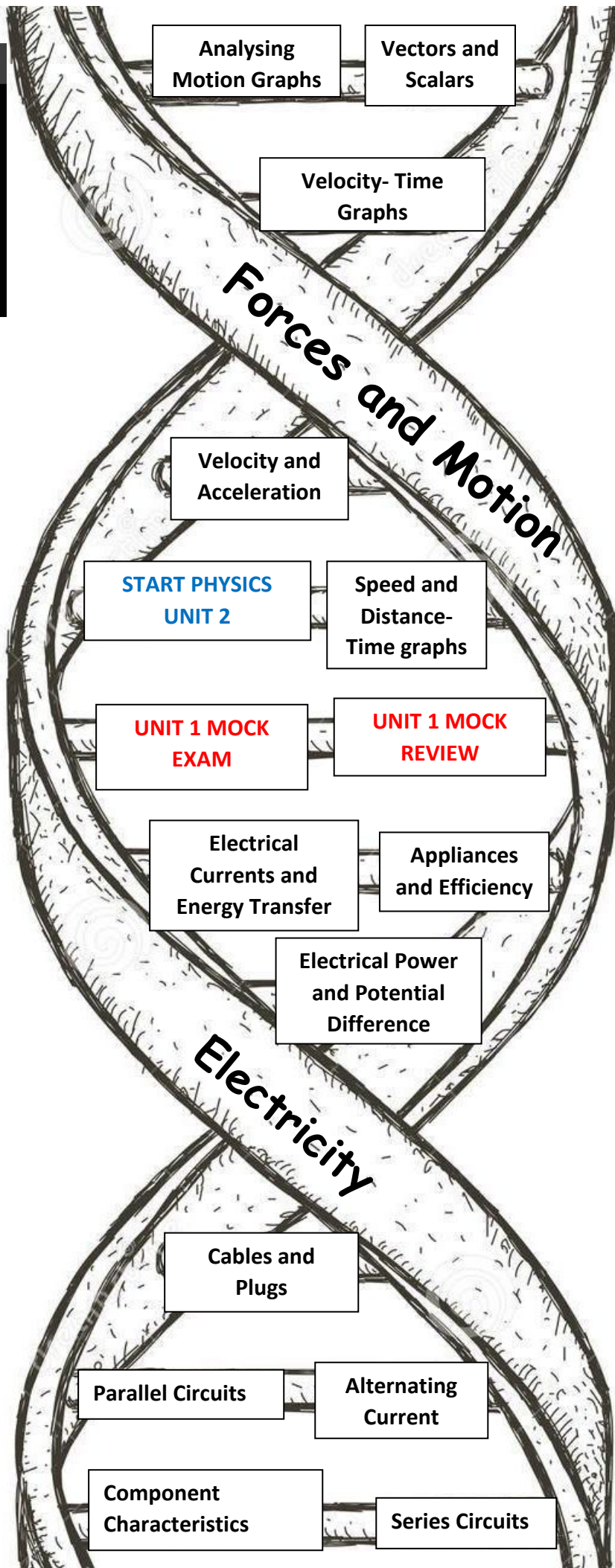


Your brain creates enough electricity to power a lightbulb.



Combined Physics

Year 10 Part 2



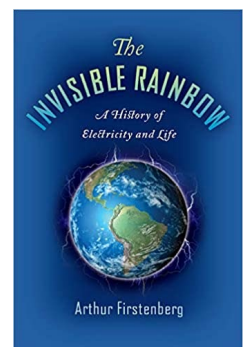
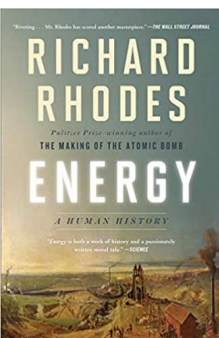
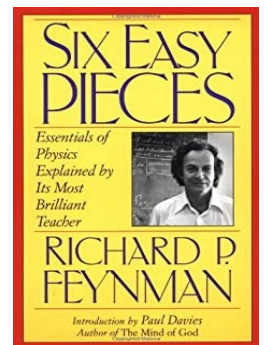
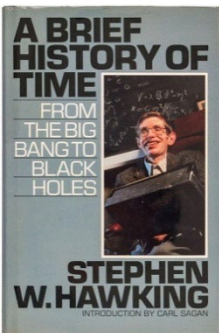
ONE HALF INCH
URANIUM NUCLEAR FUEL PELLETS
CREATES AS MUCH ENERGY AS

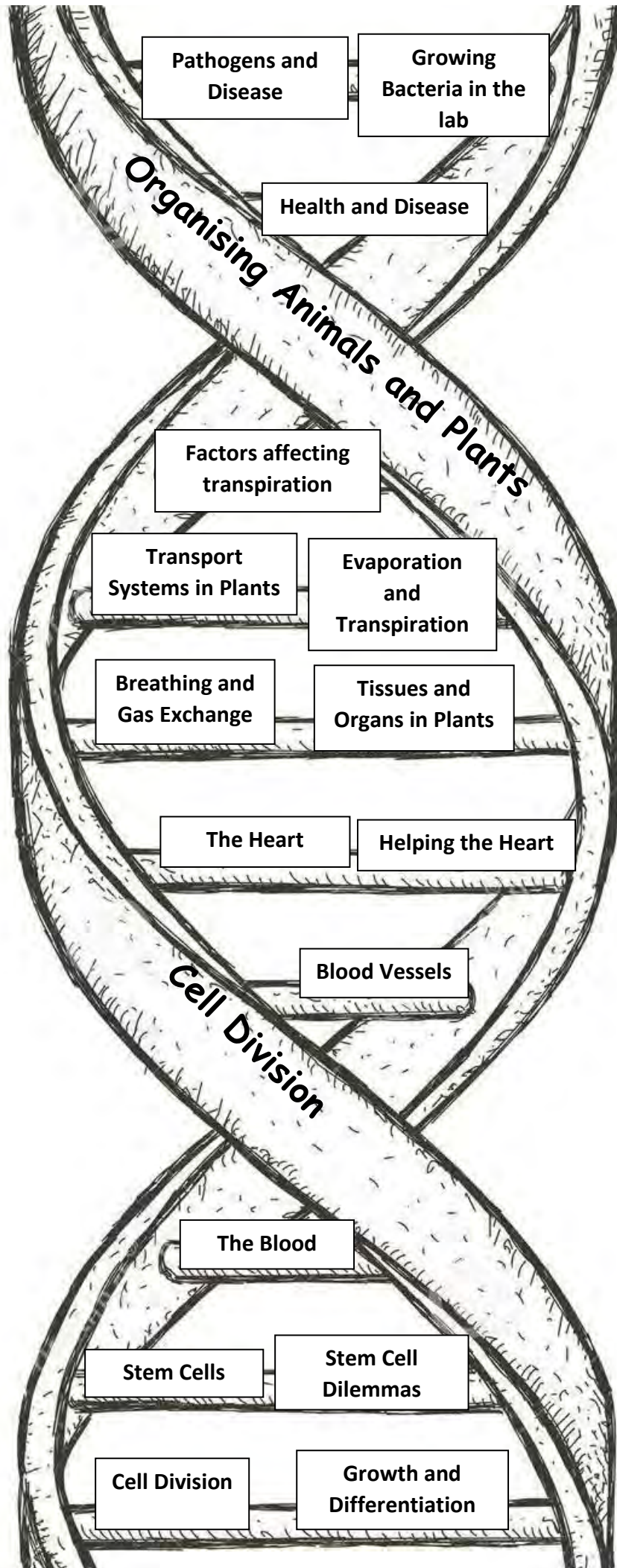
149
GALLONS OF OIL

17K
CUBIC FEET OF NATURAL GAS

ONE
TON OF COAL TO FIRE

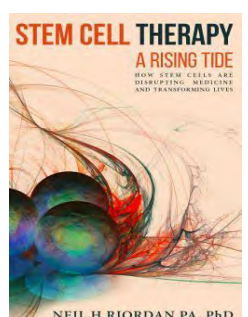
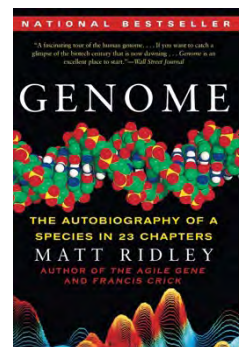
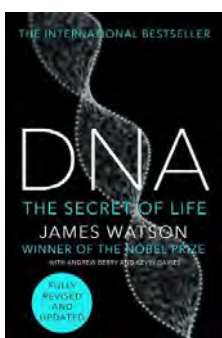
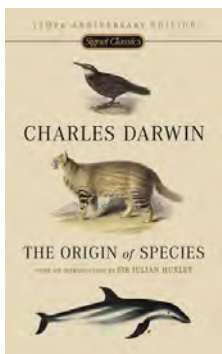
A WIND FARM NEEDS 235 SQ MILES TO PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY AS A 1,000 MW COAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT DOES IN 4% OF THE SAME AREA





Separate Biology

Year 10 Part 1



End of Paper 1 Content: Mock and Review

EVERY CIGARETTE YOU
SMOKE REDUCES YOUR
EXPECTED LIFE SPAN
BY 11 MINUTES.



Diet,
Exercise
and Disease

Alcohol and
other
Carcinogens

Smoking and
Disease

Non-Communicable Diseases

Cancer

Making and
Using
Monoclonal

Non communicable
Diseases

Antibiotics and
Painkillers

Discovering and
Developing Drugs

Plant Defence
Responses

Vaccination

Plant
Diseases

Communicable Diseases

Human Defence
Responses

Viral Diseases and
Bacterial Diseases

Diseases
Caused by
Fungi and
Protists

Preventing
Bacterial Growth

Preventing
Infections

#FUNFACT

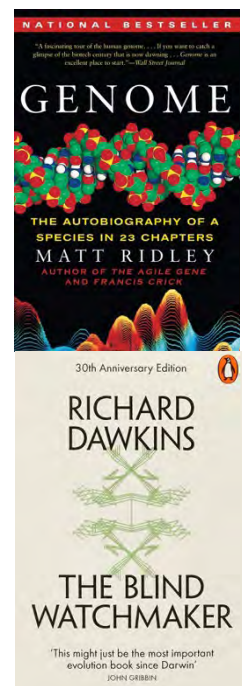
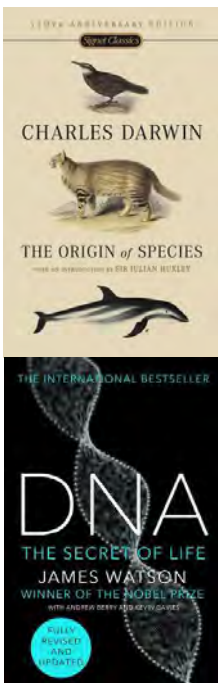
EXERCISE INCREASES
SEROTONIN IN THE BRAIN,
LEADING TO A CLEARER MIND
AND ENHANCED PRODUCTIVITY.



CoachElise.ca

Separate Biology

Year 10 Part 2



EVERY CIGARETTE YOU
SMOKE REDUCES YOUR
EXPECTED LIFE SPAN
BY 11 MINUTES.



Separate Biology

Global
Warming

Maintaining
Biodiversity

Deforestation
and peat
destruction

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Air Pollution

Human Population
Explosion

Land and
Water
Pollution

The Carbon
Cycle

Rates of
Decomposition

Biomass Transfers

Materials
Cycling

Trophic Levels and
Biomass

Organising an Ecosystem

Feeding
Relationships

Competition
in animals
and plants

Adaptations and
survival in animals
and plants

Importance of Communities
and organisms in their
environment

Distribution and
Abundance

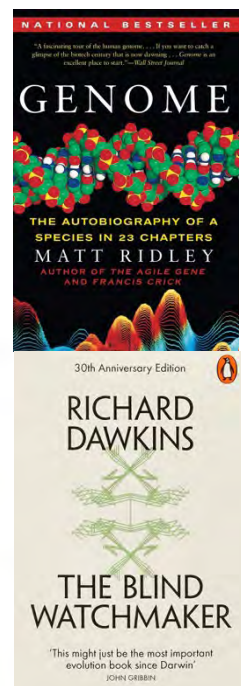
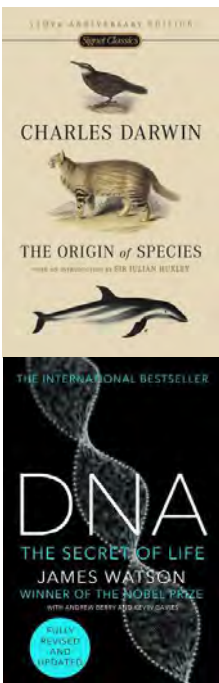
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EXERCISE INCREASES
SEROTONIN IN THE BRAIN,
LEADING TO A CLEARER MIND
AND ENHANCED PRODUCTIVITY.

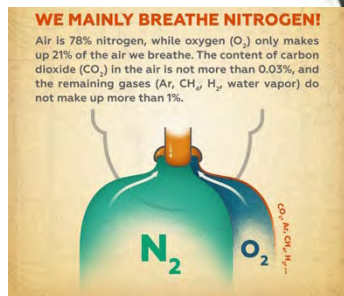


CoachElise.ca

Year 10 Part 3



Separate Chemistry



From Masses to
Balanced
Equations

The yield of a
Chemical
Reaction

Equations and
Calculations

Chemical Calculations



Solid



Liquid



Gas

Relative Masses
and Moles

Rev Giant
Metallic
Structures

Nanoparticles
and their
Applications

Rev Fullerenes
and Graphene

Rev Bonding in
Metals

Rev Structure of
Simple Molecules

Rev Giant
Covalent
Structures

Structures and Bonding

Rev Covalent
Bonding

Rev Giant
Ionic
Structures

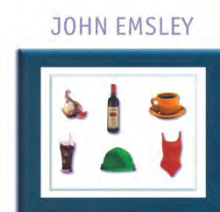
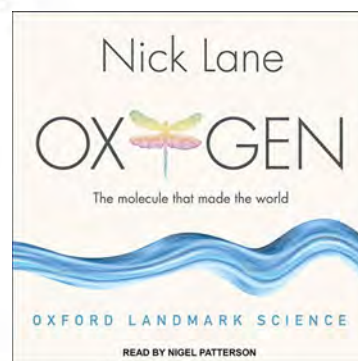
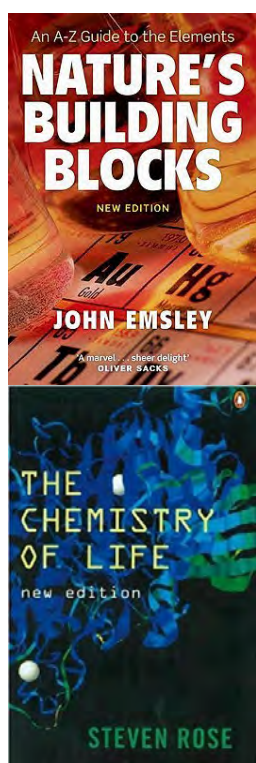
Rev Atoms into
Ions

Rev Ionic
Bonding

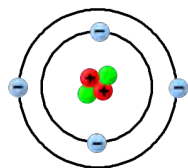
Transition
Elements

Rev States of
Matter

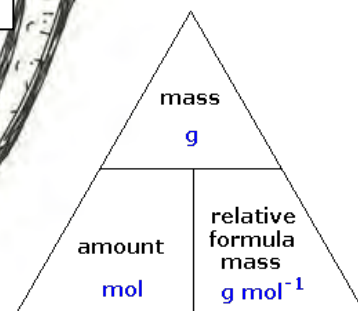
Year 10 Term 1a / 1b



Molecules
at an
Exhibition
The Science of Everyday Life



● Proton
● Neutron
● Electron



Separate Chemistry

Year 10 Term 1b/2a

Energy Changes

Strong and Weak Acids

Salts from acids with alkalis and carbonates

Neutralisation and the pH scale

Salts from metals

Salts from insoluble bases

Displacement reactions

Extracting Metals

The reactivity series

Chemical Changes

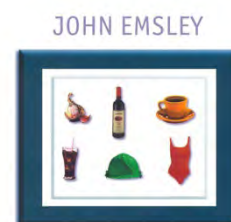
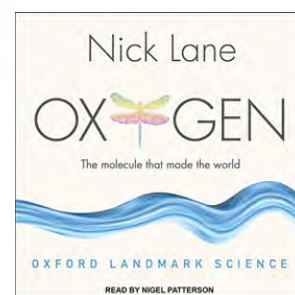
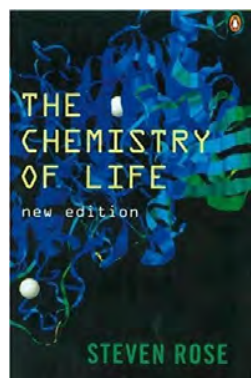
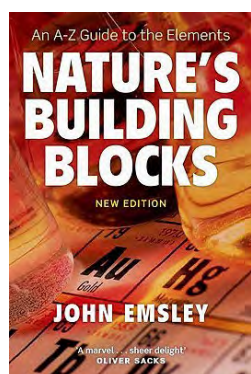
Volumes of Gases

Titration

Titration Calculations

Atom Economy

Expressing Concentrations



GCSE PAPER 2
CONTENT begins

CHEMISTRY
PAPER 1 MOCK
REVIEW

The Earth's Atmosphere

GCSE PAPER 1
CHEMISTRY MOCK

Electrolysis of
Aqueous
Solutions

The Extraction of
Aluminium

Changes at the
Electrodes

Introduction to
Electrolysis

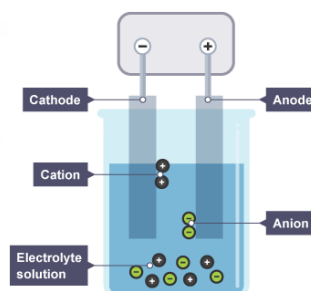
Electrolysis

Fuel Cells

Chemical Cells and
Batteries

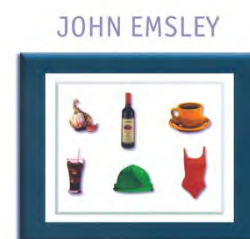
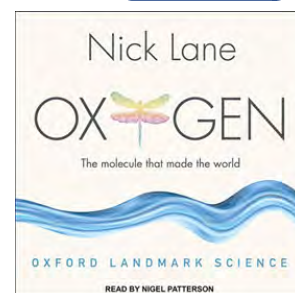
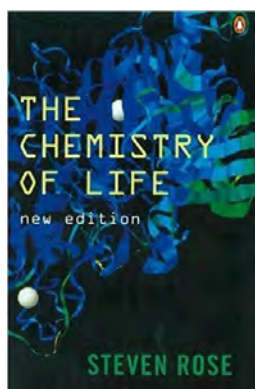
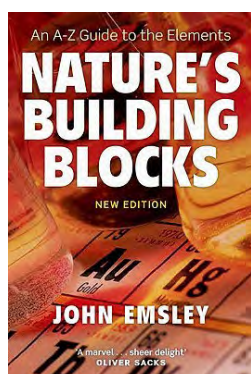
Reaction
Profiles

Bond Energy
Calculations



Separate Chemistry

Year 10 Term 2a/2b/3a

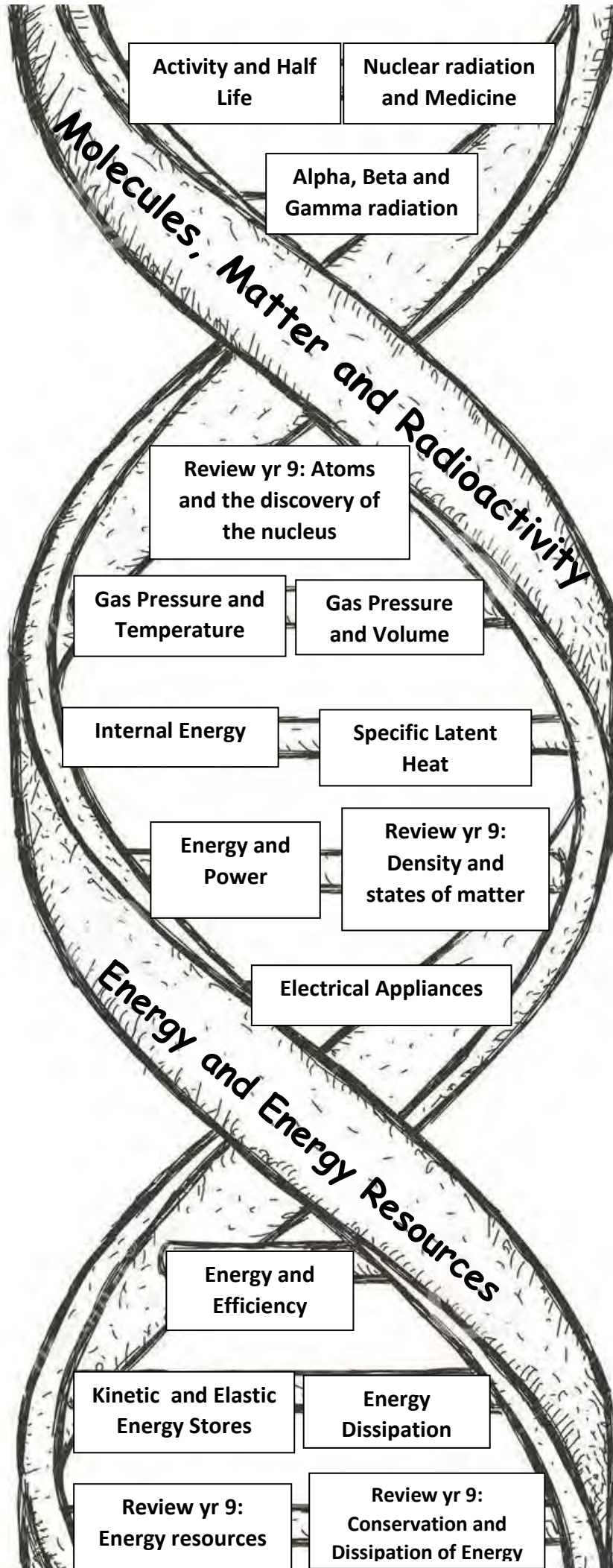


Molecules
at an
Exhibition
The Science of Everyday Life

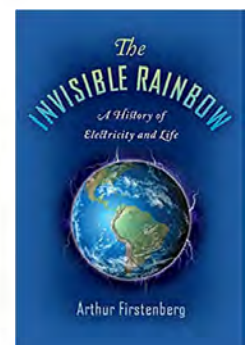
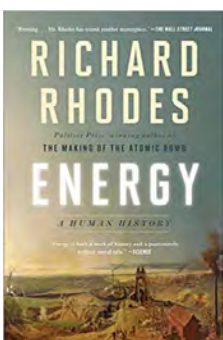
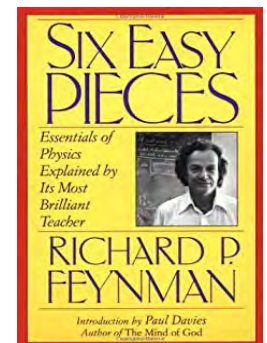
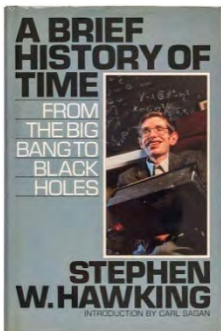
Your brain creates enough electricity to power a lightbulb.



Separate Physics



Year 10 Term 1a/1b



Your brain creates enough electricity to power a lightbulb.



Separate Physics

Appliances and Efficiency

Electrical Currents and Energy Transfer

Electricity

Electrical Power and Potential Difference

Alternating Current

Cables and Plugs

Series Circuits

Parallel Circuits

Potential Difference and Resistance

Component Characteristics

Current and Charge

Radioactivity and Electricity

Electrical Charges and Fields

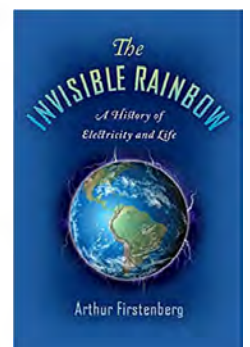
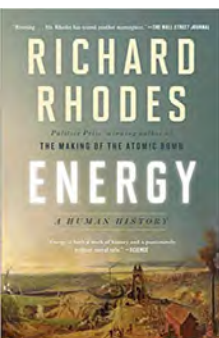
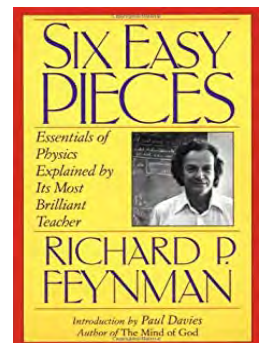
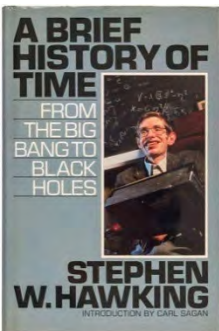
Nuclear Issues

Nuclear Fission

Nuclear Fusion



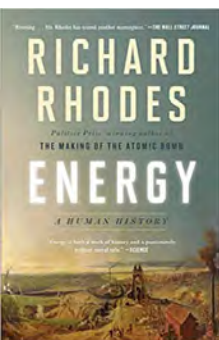
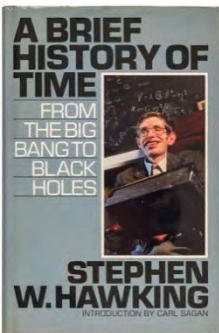
Year 10 Term 1b/ 2a



Your brain creates enough electricity to power a lightbulb.



Separate Physics



Using Conservation of momentum

Impact Forces and Safety

Momentum

Forces and Motion

Forces and Braking

Newton's Third Law; Forces between objects

Weight and Terminal Velocity

Newton's First Law; Resultant Forces

Newton's Second Law; Force and Acceleration

Velocity- Time Graphs

Analysing Motion Graphs

Velocity and Acceleration

Motion

Speed and Distance- Time graphs

START PHYSICS
UNIT 2

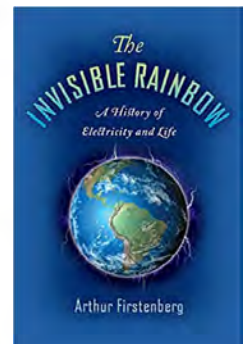
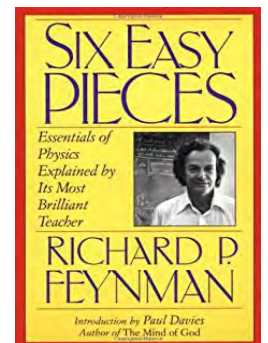
Vectors and Scalars

UNIT 1 MOCK
EXAM

UNIT 1 MOCK
REVIEW



Year 10 Term 2b/3a/3b



GCSE

Religious Studies

Philosophy & Ethics: Existence of God

Revelation; Visions; Miracles; Religious Experiences; **The Design Argument**; The Cosmological Argument; **The Existence of Suffering**; Solutions to the Problem of Suffering

Did you know?

Miracles are events that break the laws of Science.

Catholic Christianity: Beliefs & Teachings

The Trinity; Trinity in the Bible; Creation; Creation & the nature of humanity; The Incarnation; **The Paschal Mystery**; The Significance of the Paschal Mystery; Eschatology

Did you know?

Christianity began in Jerusalem 2,000 years ago after the birth of Jesus Christ.

Judaism: Beliefs & Teachings

The Almighty; The Shekhinah; **The Messiah**; The covenant at Sinai; The covenant with Abraham; Sanctity of Life; Moral principles and the Mitzvot; Life after death

Did you know?

Judaism is an Abrahamic faiths, along with Christianity and Islam. They are monotheistic religions (they believe in one God.)

Catholic Christianity: Sources of Wisdom & Authority

The Bible; Interpretation of the Bible; The magisterium; The second Vatican Council; The Church as the Body of Christ; the four marks of the Church; Mary as the model of the Church; Personal & ethical decision making

Did you know?

Over 100 million copies of the Bible are sold each year.

Mock exams

Mid module tests; End of module tests; Knowledge Checks; Walking Talking Mocks; Mid Year Mocks (Y10 & Y11), End of Year Mock (Y10)

Reading Books



Philosophy & Ethics: Relationships & Families

Marriage; **Sexual Relationships**; The Family; **Support for the Family**; Family Planning; **Divorce, Annulment and Remarriage**; Equality of Men and Women in the Family; **Gender Prejudice and Discrimination**.

Did you know?

Marriage is Sacrament through which a covenant is formed between the man and women with God.

Catholic Christianity: Practices

The sacramental nature of reality; **Liturgical worship**; The funeral rite; **Prayer**; Forms of Popular Piety; Pilgrimage; Catholic Social Teaching; Catholic mission & evangelism

Did you know?

A total of 70 miraculous healings have been recognised at Lourdes since 1858, when a 14-year-old peasant girl claimed that she had seen the Virgin Mary in a cave

Judaism: Practices

Public acts of worship; The Tenakh & Talmud; **Private prayer**; The Shema & the Amidah; Ritual and ceremony; Shabbat; Festivals; Features of the synagogue

Did you know?

There are approximately 263,346 Jews in England and Wales. 60% of all UK Jews live in Greater London.

Catholic Christianity: Forms of Expression & Ways of Life

Catholic church architecture; Catholic church features; Sacred objects; Artwork in Catholicism; Sculpture & statues; Symbolism & imagery in religious art; Drama; Music in worship

Did you know?

Early Christians used symbols to avoid detection in the Roman Empire when their religion was still illegal.

GCSE Religious Studies Exams

Exam Board: Edexcel

Catholic Christianity – 50% - 1hr & 45 mins

Judaism – 25% - 50 mins

Philosophy & Ethics – 25% - 50 mins





COURSEWORK 60%

PROJECT 1 DECAY

Artist research:

Capriccio Art, Gildo Merelies - babel Sam Taylor
Wood, Ozymandias

Group Sculpture based upon The Stacks location in
Ready Player One

Portfolio and sketchbook work based upon the
Stacks.

2D and 3D media exploration to complete project

PROJECT 2 IDENTITY

Artist research:

Andy Warhol - Gold Marilyn, Glenn Ligon - Runaways, Frida
Kahlo, Hyperreality.

Self portrait work, media exploration working towards an
independent outcome for yll mock exam and coursework
final piece.

EXAM PROJECT 40%

Project title set by the Edexcel

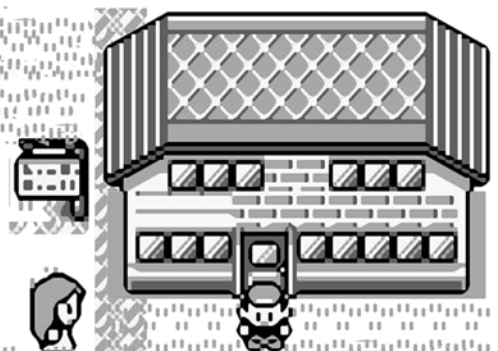
Work in class towards creating a final piece related
to the exam title.

Explore artists related to the title.

Create your own resources/images to work from
and develop them towards your final piece.

10 hour exam in school over two days to complete
your final piece.

GCSE ART RPG JOURNEY



Careers and Experiencing Work



Year
10

Learning Journey



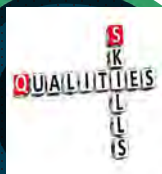
Achieving your Short Course

The aims of the Careers and Experiencing Work Short Course – ASDAN.



Self-Development

A look at your skills and qualities and how these impact on different career pathways.



Recording your Progress and Skills

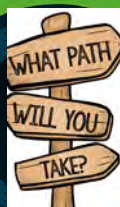
What are key / core skills?

Why are they important?



Career Exploration

A look at how to find out more information about post 16 options.



Career Management

How to apply for a course, an apprenticeship or a job that interests you.



Considering Higher Education

Exploring what higher education is.

What factors to consider when deciding if HE is right for you.



Considering Apprenticeships

Exploring what an apprenticeship is.

Finding out about the different types of apprenticeships that are available.



Preparing for the Workplace

Exploring how to identify and apply for a suitable work experience placement



Being at Work

Undertaking a period of work experience or a work placement



Reflections:

Summary of Achievement

Personal Statement

How can I secure my Post 16 pathway?



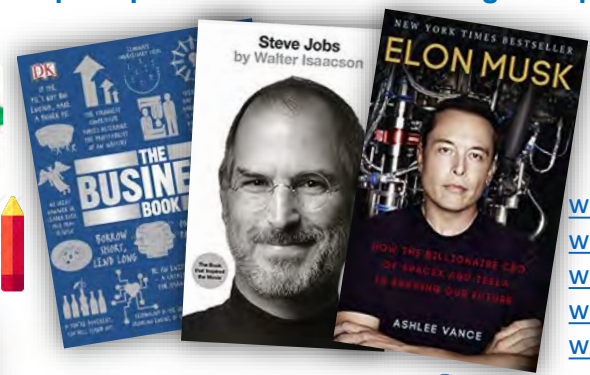
To
Year 11

- Year 10 Business Learning Journey -



www.tutor2u.net
www.bbc.co.uk
www.bankofengland.co.uk
www.ft.com
www.marketwatch.com
www.theguardian.com

Great Reads



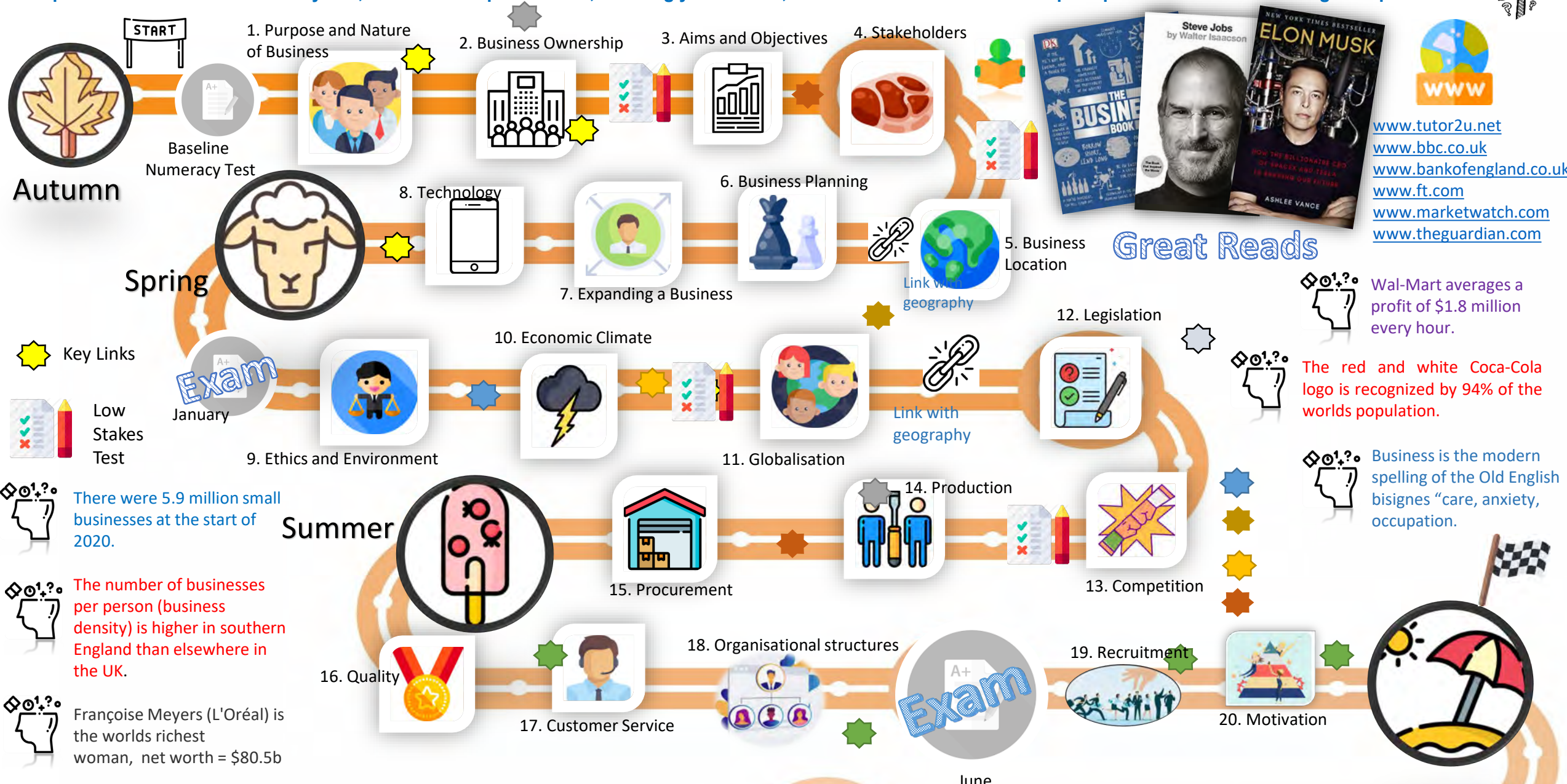
Wal-Mart averages a profit of \$1.8 million every hour.



The red and white Coca-Cola logo is recognized by 94% of the worlds population.



Business is the modern spelling of the Old English bisignes "care, anxiety, occupation."



There were 5.9 million small businesses at the start of 2020.

The number of businesses per person (business density) is higher in southern England than elsewhere in the UK.

Françoise Meyers (L'Oréal) is the worlds richest woman, net worth = \$80.5b

Recommended reading



GCSE Computer Science: Learning Journey

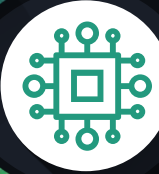
Data representation

How computers represent numbers, text, images and sound using binary. The binary, decimal and hexadecimal number systems. Units of information. How data can be compressed to use less storage space.



Programming

Inputs and outputs. Creating and using variables. Selection and iteration programming structures. String handling.



Computer systems

Systems architecture. Boolean logic and logic circuits. Classification of software. Classification of programming languages and translators.



Further programming

Using random numbers. Data structures: arrays. Robust and secure programming.



Cyber security

Cyber security threats including social engineering and malware. Methods to detect and prevent cyber security threats.



Databases

Relational databases and database concepts. Writing programs to manipulate databases with SQL (Structured Query Language).



Networks

Advantages and disadvantages of computer networks. Types of computer network. Common network protocols. The TCP/IP model. Network security methods.



Algorithms

The concept of an algorithm. Well-known algorithms for searching and sorting. Write simple algorithms and determine the purpose of given algorithms. Compare the efficiency of algorithms. The principles of abstraction and decomposition.



Advanced programming

Using subroutines in programs. Local vs global variables. Data structures: records. Using named constants in programs.



Revision

Preparation for GCSE exams - including revision of all previously-studied topics.



GCSE Assessment

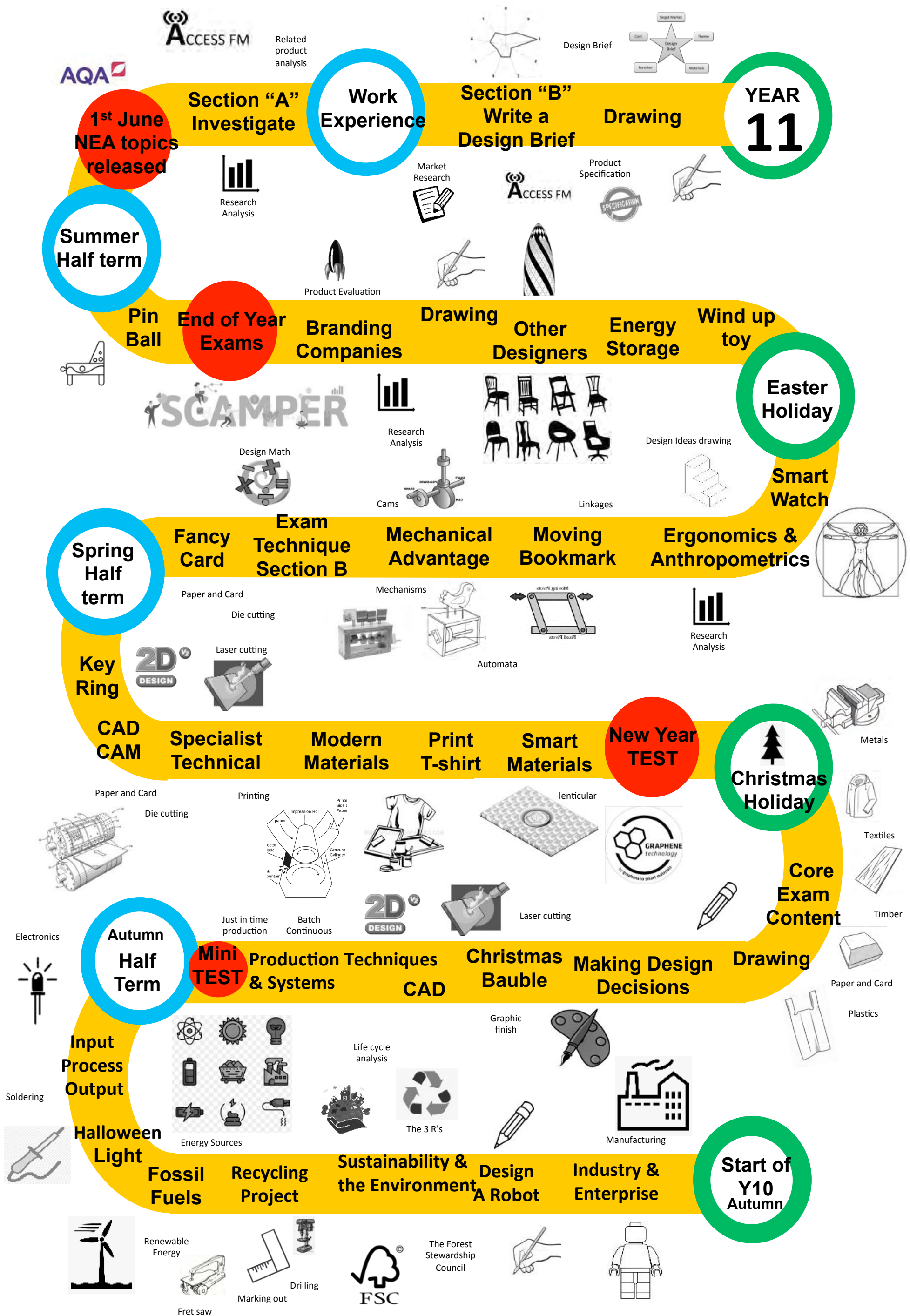
There are two exam papers sat at the end of Year 11, each marked out of 90 and is worth 50% of the GCSE. *Paper 1: computational thinking and programming skills* assesses the topics related to programming and algorithms; *Paper 2: computing concepts* assesses the topics of data representation, computer systems, cyber security, networks and databases.

Remember – Understand – Apply – Analyse – Evaluate - Appraise

Exam board 

Exam is worth 50% - NEA is worth 50%

GCSE Design and Technology will develop you skills in working with graphic design, paper and card and your knowledge of Design and Technology across a range of materials including textiles, electronics, timber but especially paper and boards. You will explore iterative designed concepts, review a range of past designs and designers, develop your drawing skills and find out about new and emerging technologies such as Laser cutting, 3D printing and smart materials. The NEA is a non-examined assessment which is similar to course-work. It will be worked on in lessons under teacher supervision but can be done at home. Students will have the final half term of year 10 and completed spring half term in year 11. It combines planning, designing, drawing and making skills in a final product. Topics change every year and are released by AQA on June 1st.



GCSE Drama Learning Journey



Trinity Sixth Form
A level Drama and Theatre Studies

College for vocational
training in theatre

Sit final written
Examination

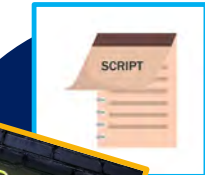
May

Keep enjoying
Theatre!

AQA Component 3: Texts in Practice NEA: The rehearsal and presentation of scripted extracts from a play in a group or as a solo performance.

Final Revision for written examination: Theatre roles Terminology, A Taste of Honey and Billy Elliot, The Musical.

REHEARSAL



FEB
MOCK
WRITTEN
EXAM



hello
Spring



Complete Devising Log NEA: Written essay about the process of making and performing your piece of political theatre: 30% of GCSE

AQA Component 1:
Understanding
Drama - Written
examination.
Questions on:
Theatre Roles and
Terminology and A
Taste of Honey.

Revision for mock written examination:
Theatre roles and Terminology, A Taste
of Honey and Billy Elliot, The Musical.

Devising Theatre NEA:
The creation and performance of a play
in a group, inspired by a stimulus.



Plays in
the style
of
Political
Theatre



YEAR
11

END OF
YEAR
ASSESSMENT



Live Theatre Production: Billy Elliot,
the Musical . Understanding how the
play has been interpreted in
performance.



AQA Component 1: Understanding Drama - Written examination.
Questions set on the areas of design covered (Q1) and
performance skills you would use to act out a moment from the
play (Q2)



Political
Theatre
Practitioner
Bertolt Brecht



hello
Spring

MID YEAR
ASSESSMENT



welcome

A Taste of Honey is studied from the perspective of
transforming it from page the stage. You will explore
the play developing ideas as a director, designer and
a performer



Immerse yourself in the 1950s: films,
music, fashion & attitudes

YEAR
10

Practical lessons in the first term will
focus on building collaboration skills.
This will include concentration and trust
exercises to build confidence and to
help establish a strong group dynamic



A Taste of Honey by
Shelagh Delaney



Essential Reading

WE MUST ALL DO THEATRE TO FIND OUT WHO WE ARE
AND TO DISCOVER WHO WE COULD BECOME

- Year 10 Economics Learning Journey -



Intent: "To prepare the next generation of economists by exposing students to the very best of core theoretical and applied material, developing reflective and independent learners who are analytical; curious and open minded; enabling them to think; make decisions and solve complex problems like real working economists."



Autumn



1. Main economic groups & factors of production

2. The basic economic problem

3. The role of markets

6. Price

5. Supply

4. Demand

Spring

7. Competition

8. Production

9. The labour market

Link with geography

Capitalism did best between the 1950s and the 1970s, an era of high regulation and high taxes

Summer

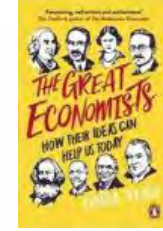
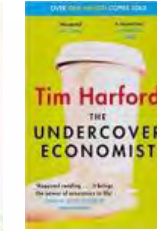
10. The role of money

12. Economic growth

Link with geography

11. The role of financial markets

Mock Exam Revision



www.tutor2u.net
www.econtalk.org
www.bankofengland.co.uk
www.economicshelp.com

Great Reads



The internet was invented by the US government, not Silicon Valley



Low
Stakes
Test



Economics has been defined as "the study of scarcity and choice"



There is no single economic theory that can explain Singapore's economy



KS4 FOOD LEARNING JOURNEY

AQA FOOD PREPARATION AND NUTRITION



French is the 4th most spoken language in the world,
and 5th for business. Can you guess how many
people speak French ?



Themes

1. People and lifestyle
2. Popular culture
3. Communication and the world around us

June
Mock
exams



Year 11

Numéro vacances



Communication &
the world around us
Popular culture

Module 5

General
conversations

Practise French grammar at
<https://languagesonline.org.uk>

Module 1

As-tu du temps
à perdre?



Popular culture
Communication
& the world
around us



French is spoken
on all 5 continents

Reading aloud
Phonics

Year 10 French Learning journey

People and
lifestyle
Popular
culture



Mon clan,
ma tribu

Module 2

Mid-
year
exams

France is
not only in
Europe ! It's
also in the
Caribbean,
South
America
and
Oceania



Ma vie scolaire

People and
lifestyle



Module 3

France has many amazing
landscapes, including the
French « Colorado »



En pleine forme

People and
lifestyle



Module 4

Role play,
photo card

Practice vocabulary with Memrise





GCSE Geography learning journey

"Geography illuminates the past, explains the present and prepares us for the future. What could be more important than that?" Michael Palin

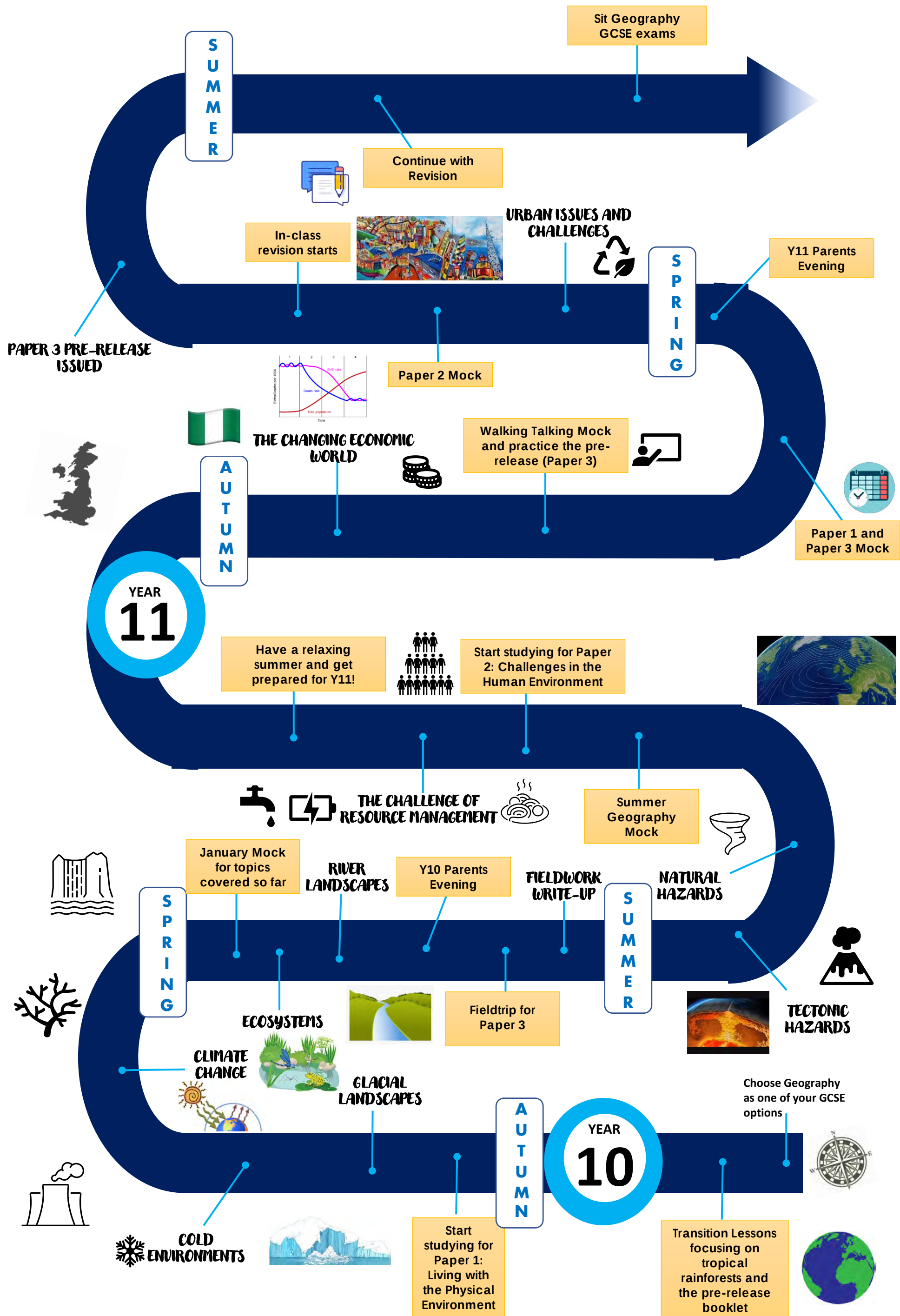


Further Reading:

Geofiles
World Wise
Magazine
BBC News

Revision Help:

Ask your teacher
Knowledge Organisers
Check 20s
CGP revision guide
Textbook
Kerboodle
Seneca
Time for Geography
Cool Geography



GCSE HISTORY

Learning Journey

Part 1: The Middle Ages c1000-1500

'Medicine stands still'

- Causes, prevention and treatment of disease.
- Debt to Roman medicine – Galen.
- Power of Christian church.
- Case Study – the Black Death.

Exam questions format:

Q1: How useful is this source when studying an historical problem, i.e. why is it useful to answering a question?

Part 3: The Nineteenth Century c1800-1900

'A revolution in medicine'

- Change – Pasteur, Koch and the germ theory.
- Microbes, vaccinations and magic bullets.
- Surgical problems and solutions – Simpson and anaesthetics, Lister and antiseptics.
- Public Health improvements – factors behind change.

Exam questions format:

Q3: In what ways are two medicine related events similar over time, i.e. in causes and consequences?

Unit 1: HEALTH AND THE PEOPLE

c1000 to present day

Part 2: Renaissance Britain c1500-1800

'The beginnings of change'

- Change – Vesalius, Harvey and Paré.
- Causes, prevention and treatment of disease.
- Doctors, surgeons and hospitals.
- Change – Jenner and vaccination.
- Case study – The Great Plague.

Exam questions format:

Q2: Explain the significance of a medical event in history, i.e. what differences over time took place because of this event?

Part 4: The Twentieth Century c1900-today

'Modern medicine'

- Antibiotics – Fleming and the development of penicillin.
- Impact of war and technology on surgery.
- Social reforms and medicine.
- Creation and development of the NHS.

Exam questions format:

Q4: Essay question requiring a judgement/conclusion over which factors are more important in medical progress, and why



GCSE HISTORY

Learning Journey

Part 1:

Elizabeth's Court and Parliament

- Elizabeth and her court
- The difficulties for a female ruler
- The issue of marriage
- Norfolk's rebellion
- Essex's rebellion

Part 2:

Life in Elizabethan Times

- Wealth and fashion
- Historic houses
- Role of Elizabethan theatre
- Poverty in Elizabethan times
- Government's treatment of the poor
- Drake and voyages of exploration

Part 3:

Troubles at home and abroad

- Religious changes under Elizabeth
- Reactions to religious changes
- The 'catholic' threat
- Puritans
- Mary, Queen of Scots
- Conflict between England and Spain
- The Spanish Armada

Unit 2: ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND

c1568-1603

Exam Questions:

Q1. How convincing is Interpretation A...?

Analyse 2-3 points about what is convincing in the interpretation and support with own knowledge and information from the source.

Q2. Explain what was important about...

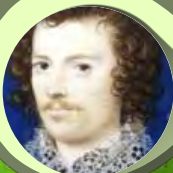
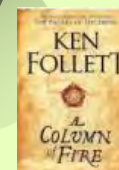
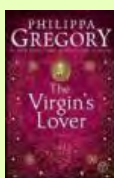
Analyse 2-3 points of importance with supporting factual knowledge and link to the wider historical work – long term significance, not just at the time.

Q3. Write an account of...

3 points from the main event must be discussed in chronological order and you must show how one event links to or leads to the next event.

Q4. Historical Environment – the focus for this question changes each year between three topics: the Spanish Armada, Elizabethan Theatre and Elizabethan Houses. For this question you will need to analyse a booklet of historical sources about the topic and use this information to answer a question in the exam.

ADDITIONAL READING



GCSE HISTORY

Learning Journey

Unit 3: GERMANY

1890-1945 Democracy and Dictatorship

Part 1:

Germany and the growth of democracy 1890-1923

- Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany.
- The impact of WWI.
- Weimar democracy.



Part 2:

Germany and the Depression 1929-1934

- The impact of the Depression and the growth in support for the Nazi Party.
- The failure of Weimar democracy.
- The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship.



Part 3:

The experiences of Germans under the Nazis 1933-1945

- Economic changes.
- Social policy and practice.
- How Hitler kept control.



Exam Questions:

Q1 – Q3 will be based on two written interpretations. The authors of these interpretations will have been present when an event took place, but they will have written their interpretation of the event a number of years later.

Q1. How do the interpretations differ?

Q2. Why do the interpretations differ?

Q3. Which interpretation is most convincing?

Q4. Describe – you will need to describe two key features or characteristics of a topic you have studied.

Q5. Explain – you will need to explain in what ways a group or development was affected by something.

Q6. Evaluate – you must write an essay weighing up two bullet points. They might be causes (e.g. which played the most important role in causing a development) or consequences (e.g. which was affected most by...)

GCSE MEDIA STUDIES

YEAR 10

LEARNING JOURNEY

TERM 1A

SEP-OCT

Induction Unit/ 1A Advertising

An introductory unit which teaches the key concepts and ideas related to this course followed by the first of the exam units. This is based on analysis of 2 advertising texts.



TERM 1B

NOV-DEC

1A Film Marketing, 1A Magazines

A study of how media language creates meaning in specific media industries including representation of key social groups.



TERM 2A

JAN-FEB

1A Newspapers, 1B Film

A study of how media language creates meaning in specific media industries including representation of key social groups.



TERM 2B

FEB-APR

1B Radio, 1B Video Games

A study of how specific media industries target audiences and fit into the industries they are part of including regulation.



TERM 3A

APR-JUN

Revision Unit

An revision unit which covers all of the Year 10 content in preparation for the end-of year mock exam which is a full component 1 paper.



TERM 3B

JUN-JULY

NEA Coursework

The coursework is worth 30% of the overall grade and requires students to create a print media product in response to a specific brief.

Music GCSE Learning Journey

Performing: 30% = 4 mins

1 solo piece
1 ensemble piece
(60 marks)

Composing: 30% = 3 min

1 student set brief
1 exam board set brief.
(60 marks)

Exam; Listening & Appraising 40%

Section A: short Q's on Set works
Section B: Comparative essay
1hr 45min (80 marks)

Year 10: Autumn term

Course content

Analysis of set works and related background.

Instrumental Music 1700-1820 (Bach: Brandenburg Concerto no 5 3rd movement & Beethoven: Piano Sonata no 8 1st movement)

Skills used:

Performance: Building on instrumental/vocal skills through solo performance practise.

Compositional: exploring melodic writing, chord sequences and simple structure.

Analytical: identifying instruments, keys, chords and devices.

Links:

Baroque period:

Historic Europe in the 18th Century, the role of the musician, art,

Year 10: Spring term

Course content

Analysis of set works and related background.

Vocal Music
(Purcell: Music for a While & Queen: Killer Queen)

Links:

Drama, historical, cultural and social context of baroque and rock music.

Links:

Theatre, Classical and romantic orchestra, Media, English script writing.

Skills used:

Performance: preparation for solo performance.

Compositional: finalise composition 1 and complete. (15%)

Analytical: identifying instruments, compositional devices, the theme/story of each set work. Essay skills.

Year 10: Summer term

Course content

Analysis of set works and related background. Essay writing.

Music for Stage and Screen

(S. Schwartz: Defying Gravity & J Williams: main title/Rebel blockade runner from Star Wars)

Skills used:

Performance: use instruments/voices to perform sections from set works.

Compositional: start with ideas for composition 1

Analytical: identifying instruments, text setting devices, vocal techniques.



Year 11: Autumn term

Course content

Analysis of set works and related background.

Fusions

(Afro Celt Sound System: Release & Esperanze Spalding: Samba Em Preludio)

Skills used:

Performance: Recording of Solo & Ensemble performance (30%)

Compositional: work on Set brief composition

Analytical: identifying instruments, compositional devices, cultural features.

Links

Geography

Cultural & social contexts.

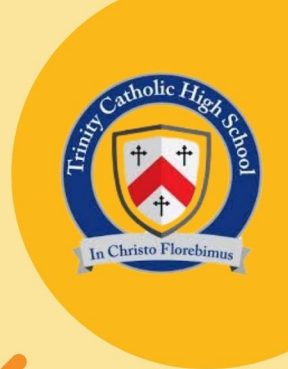


Year 11: Spring term

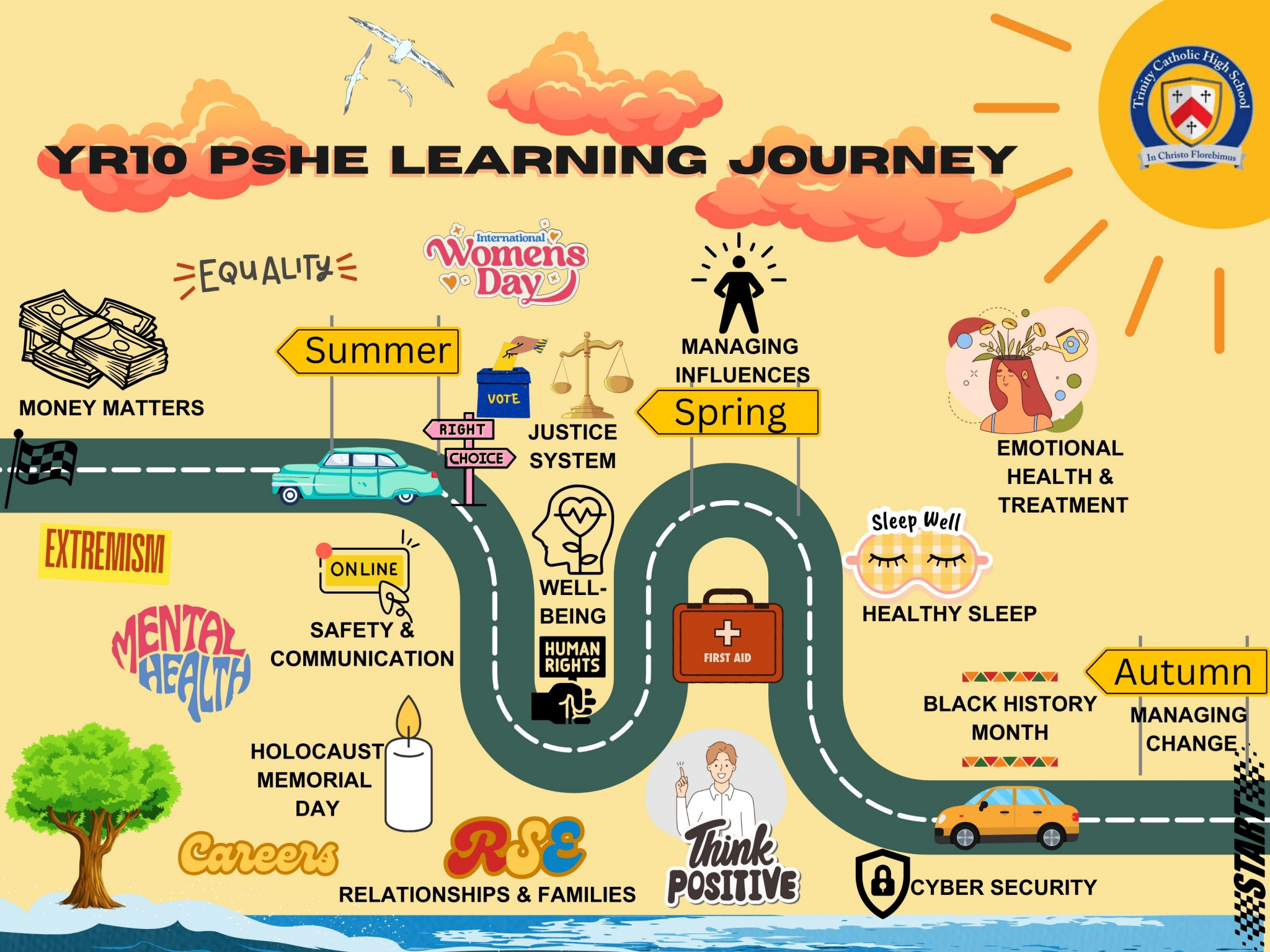
Revision/Exam technique/ Listening exam practise/mock exams

Record Composition 2 Set Brief





YR10 PSHE LEARNING JOURNEY



Topic 1

Processes: Encoding, storage and retrieval

This unit will start with the processes of memory, encoding (input), storage and retrieval (output). Students will be exploring a memory study such as Baddeley's encoding to view how information is encoded in our short term and long term memory. The different types of long term memory are explored:

- Episodic
- Semantic
- Procedural

Exam questions format:

Outline two criticisms of research into different types of memory. [4 marks]

Topic 2: Structure of memory

Structures: This unit explores the structure of memory. Students will be learning about the multi-store model of memory. The strengths and weaknesses of the model as well as research support for the MSM of memory. Murdock's serial position study: in this study the serial position of an item such as words was investigated. It was concluded that the position of a word determines the likelihood of its recall. For example words at the end and start of a list are more likely to be remembered than words in the middle of a list.

Exam questions format:

Describe and evaluate Murdock serial position curve study [9 marks]

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY Learning Journey

UNIT 1 – Memory

Topic 3:

Memory as an active process:

Bartlett's War of ghost study:

- A memory study that explored how memory is an active process and how culture can influence our recall of events.
- This helped the development of reconstructive memory theory

Exam questions format:

Outline two criticism of the theory of reconstructive memory. [4 marks]

Topic 4: Accuracy of memory:

- In this topic, students will understand the reasons why we forget.
- Starting with the interference theory and research of McGoch and McDonald, students will understand that the more similar information is the more likely to be forgotten because it interfered with other similar information.
- Next context will be explored and the research of Godden and Baddeley will be studied. Students will understand that when learning information in one environment it will help the recall of the same information.
- Last factor that will be explored is false memories. Students will learn the difference between real and false memories and they will familiarise themselves with Loftus and Pickrell lost in the mall study.

Topic 1:

Hypotheses and Variables

- Aim – a general statement explaining the purpose of the study.
- Hypothesis – a clear precise testable statement
- Alternative hypothesis – statement of relationship between variables.
- Null hypothesis – statement of no relationship between variables.
- Variables – IV/DV

Exam questions format:

Write a suitable hypothesis for this experiment.

Topic 3:

Types of Experiment

- Laboratory experiments are high in control over what happens.
- Field Experiments take place in a natural setting IV manipulated by the experimenter.
- Natural experiments take place in field or lab, IV is not changed by the experimenter it varies naturally.

Exam questions format:

Write a suitable experiment for this hypothesis.

Topic 5:

Sampling Methods

- Sample – the small group of people who represent the target population and who are studied
- Random - each person has equal chance of being selected,
- Opportunity – selecting people available at time e.g. who is present in the shopping mall.
- Systematic - selecting every nth person from a list of target population
- Stratified – selecting participants from sub groups.

Exam questions format:

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY Learning Journey

UNIT 2 – RESEARCH METHODS

TOPICS 1-5

Topic 2:

Extraneous Variables

- Unwanted variable that could affect the DV.
- Research procedures – Instructions to participants.
- Standardise procedures.
- Randomisation.
- Quantitative data – information that can be counted usually in form of numbers.
- Qualitative data – information expressed in words

Exam questions format:

What is randomisation?

Topic 4:

Experimental Designs

- Independent groups – different groups of participants for each condition.
- Repeated measures – all participants take part in both conditions.
- Matched pairs – participants are tested on variables relevant to the study and then matched and one person from each pair completes one condition.

Exam questions format:

What experimental design is shown above?

variable

Extraneous Variable

What are extraneous variables?

Experimental Design

Population

Sample

Topic 6:

Ethics

- Informed consent – participants should be told of the purpose of the research and that they can leave at anytime
- Deception – participants should not be lied to or misled about aims.
- Privacy – participants have the right to control information about themselves.
- Confidentiality: Personal data must be protected and respected.

Exam questions format:

State what ethical problems may arise from the study.

Topic 8:

Observation studies and Correlations

- Natural – record behaviour where it normally occurs, or
- Controlled – researcher manipulates aspects of the environment.
- Covert – participants not aware behaviour is being recorded.
- Correlations – show a relationship between two variables. Shows link or association but NOT cause and effect.

Exam questions format:

Identify the type of correlation the teacher found. Shade one box only.

Topic 9:

Reliability and Validity

- Reliability – a measure of consistency.
- Validity – relates to whether a result is a true reflection of real world behaviour.

Exam questions format:

Describe what we mean by the term reliability..

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

Learning Journey

UNIT 2 – RESEARCH METHODS

TOPICS 6-10

Topic 7:

Interviews and Questionnaires

- Structured interview – A list of questions are read out and answered.
- Unstructured interview – Looks like a conversation there is a topic and few questions to start of the interview.
- Semi-structured interview – a number of questions have been decided in advance but the interviewer will ask follow up questions on the spot.
- Questionnaire – open and closed.

Exam questions format:

What type of interview is shown in item A?

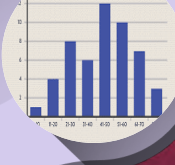
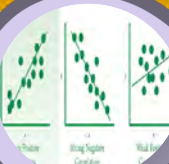
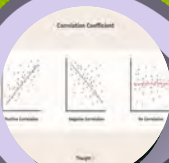
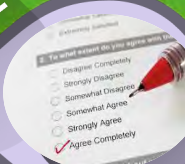
Topic 10:

Descriptive stats Interpretation and display of quantitative data

- Range – spread of data. Arrange in order and subtract lowest from highest score.
- Mean – mathematical average.
- Add up all scores and divide by the number of scores.
- Median – middle value when data is put in order from lowest to highest.
- Mode – most common score
- Frequency data/ frequency tables/ histogram/ bar chart/ normal distribution.

Exam questions format:

The range for Condition A is 6. Calculate the range for Condition B. Show your workings.



Topic 1

Early brain development

In this topic students will explore the basic knowledge of brain development, from simple neural structures in the womb, of brain stem, thalamus, cerebellum and cortex.

This topic will explore the relationship between nature and nurture when influencing the growing development.

Exam questions format:

With reference to at least one example outline how nature and nurture may affect the development of the growing brain.

Topic 3:

Dweck mindset theory

- In this topic students will learn the difference between a fixed and growth mindset. How to deal with failure and learn about the role of praise in delivering good work.
- Students will explore the different learning styles available: verbalisers, visualisers and kinaesthetic learners.
- Willingham's learning theory will be explored and the reasons why he criticises the learning style approach.

Exam questions format:

Willingham has criticised the theory of learning styles. Briefly explain his criticism [3 marks]

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

Learning Journey

UNIT 3 – Development

Topic 2: Piaget's theory

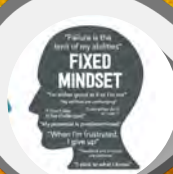
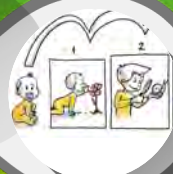
Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes concepts of assimilation and accommodation. He developed a four stage model to explain how children develop from sensorimotor stage (0-2), pre-operational stage (2-7), concrete operational stage (7-11) and lastly formal operational stage (11+).

Piaget conducted studies to test the theories of egocentrism and conservation.

His methods of investigation have been criticised thus the development of new methods of investigating egocentricity such as Hughes 'policeman doll' study and 'naughty teddy study' of McGarrigle and Donaldson have been developed.

His theory has been applied to real world setting for example in the education system.

Exam questions format: Describe and evaluate Piaget's theory of cognitive development [9 marks]



Topic 1

Sensation and Perception

- What is the difference between a sensation and perception?
- How do different theories of perception explain the difference?

Exam questions format:

Use the picture above to explain the difference between sensation and perception. [3 marks]

Topic 3: Theories of perception

- Is perception an innate or learned skill?
- Exploring Gibson's direct theory of perception.
- Exploring Gregory's constructivist theory of perception.

Exam questions format:

Describe and evaluate Gibson's direct theory of perception [9 marks]

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

Learning Journey

UNIT 4 – Perception

Topic 2: Visual illusions

- Introduction to some visual illusions such as the ponzo illusion, muller-lyer illusion, Rubin's vase and the Ames room.
- What is the difference between binocular and monocular depth cue?
- How do our eyes perceive depth with binocular depth cues and monocular depth cues?
- Explanations of visual illusions. Looking at the difference between misinterpreted depth cues and ambiguity.

Exam questions format:

Outline and explain what the ambiguous visual illusions Rubin's vase and Necker cube tell us about perception [4 marks]

Topic 4: Factors affecting perception:

- How does culture, emotion, motivation and expectation affect perception?
- Culture – Social world we live in affect our senses pick up
- Emotion- The tendency for our brain to notice exciting thing and block threatening things.
- Motivation- Wanting increases its attractiveness.
- Expectation- Belfies based on past experiences can affect how much we attend to things.

Exam questions format:

Describe and evaluate Gilchrist and Nesberg's study into the effect of motivation on perceptual set. In your answer include the method used, the results obtained and the conclusions drawn as well as criticism of the study. [9 marks]

Year 10 Spanish Learning Journey



Module 1 — ¡Diviértete!

- ♦ Talking about life online
- ♦ Talking about sports and free-time activities
- ♦ Arranging to go out
- ♦ Saying what you did at the weekend
- ♦ Talking about days that went wrong

Module 2 — Viajes

- ♦ Discussing travel plans
- ♦ Talking about festivals in the Spanish-speaking world
- ♦ Saying what you did on holiday
- ♦ Describing where you stayed
- ♦ Talking about holidays using different tenses

Themes

Theme 1: People and lifestyle
Theme 2: Popular culture
Theme 3: Communication and the world around us

You will be able to...

- understand and express ideas in spoken and written Spanish
- develop transferable language skills in listening, speaking, reading, translation and writing
- develop a core of grammatical knowledge
- deepen your understanding of other cultures
- open up future career paths
- prepare yourself for future holidays in Spanish-speaking countries

Mid-year Exams
Listening, Reading and Writing

Module 3— Mi gente, mi mundo

- ♦ Describing people
- ♦ Talking about who you admire
- ♦ Talking about friendships and relationships
- ♦ Talking about your identity and what matters to you
- ♦ Talking about problems and giving advice

Year 11



End of Year Exams
Listening, Reading, Writing

Module 4— Mi estilo de vida

- ♦ Typical foods in Spanish-speaking countries
- ♦ Describing healthy daily routines
- ♦ Talking about mealtimes and food trends
- ♦ Comparing old and new habits
- ♦ Talking about illnesses and injuries
- ♦ Future plans for health and wellbeing.

