

Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Spring Term B

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

Ambition

Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 ENGLISH Knowledge Organiser King Lear

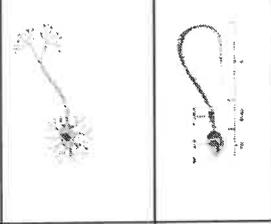
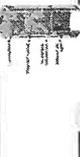
KEY VOCABULARY	
1	Abdication When a monarch renounces (gives up) their throne
2	Realm A kingdom
3	Disintegration The process of losing cohesion, strength or breaking down
4	Illegitimate A child born to parents who are not married
5	Treacherous Guilty of, or involving, betrayal or deception
6	Tyrant A cruel and oppressive ruler
7	Corrupt Having or showing a willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain
8	Machiavellian Cunning, scheming, and focused on the acquisition of personal power, especially in politics
9	Transgressive Violating (crossing) moral and social boundaries
10	Primogeniture The right of succession to the throne belonging to the first born, usually the son

KEY TERMINOLOGY	
11	tragedy A play ending with the suffering and death of the main character.
12	hamartia The fatal flaw of a tragic hero
13	anagnorisis The point in the plot, especially of a tragedy, at which the protagonist recognises their own character's true identity or discovers the true nature of their situation.
14	catharsis The process of releasing strong or pent-up emotions which can bring a release from tension
15	soliloquy A speech or passage in a play when a character on stage speaks to himself or herself, expressing their inner thoughts and feelings.

KEY INFORMATION - CONTEXT	
1	'King Lear' is considered one of the most important tragedies written by Shakespeare.
2	The play was written during the reign of James I (who is also King James VI of Scotland) at a time when James was trying to unify England and Scotland as one nation.
3	Shakespeare likely drew the main plot of the play from the story of a ruler who divides his kingdom among his children and is subsequently ruined.
4	Shakespeare's play was inspired by several earlier plays and works of literature describing the legendary British King Lear and his three daughters.
5	There are two quite different versions of the play, the History of King Lear published in quarto form in 1608, and The Tragedy of King Lear, published in the First Folio in 1623.

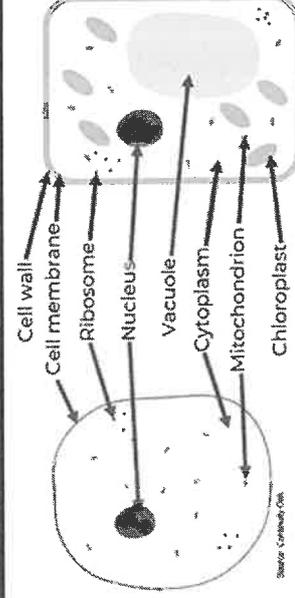
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 BIOLOGY Knowledge Organiser B1 Cell Biology

1. KEY WORDS	
1	DNA The molecule that holds the genetic information in a cell
2	Plasmid A small loop of DNA, only found in prokaryotic cells (bacteria)
3	Eukaryotic cell DNA contained within nucleus (plant and animal)
4	Prokaryotic cell DNA not contained in nucleus (bacteria)
5	Cell differentiation Cells become specialised by developing different sub-cellular structures to help them function
6	Chromosomes Found in nucleus of a cell, made of DNA. Usually found in pairs. Humans have 46 chromosomes (23 pairs) in a body cell

3. SPECIALISED CELLS		
Specialised cell	Image	How the structure relates to the function
1 Nerve cell		Elongated axon to transmit electrical impulses over a distance; large dendrites; fatty sheath covering the axon for insulation, to speed up transmission
2 Sperm cell		Has a long tail to allow it to swim; contains many mitochondria to release lots of energy; streamlined head containing enzymes
3 Muscle cell		Lots of mitochondria to release energy for muscle contraction; elastic fibres to allow the muscle to contract and relax
4 Root hair cell		Has a large surface area and thin cell wall for water and mineral absorption
5 Xylem cell		Strengthened walls by lignin for the transport of water and dissolved ions
6 Phloem cell		Sieve plates to allow the transport of dissolved sugars

2. Sub-cellular structures and functions	
1	Nucleus Controls the cell's activities and contains genetic material
2	Cell membrane Controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell
3	Cytoplasm Jelly-like substance where chemical reactions take place
4	Mitochondria The site of respiration
5	Ribosome Site of protein synthesis (proteins are made)
6	Cell wall Strengthens the cell, made of cellulose
7	Chloroplast Site of photosynthesis (contains chlorophyll, a green pigment which absorbs light)
8	Vacuole Filled with cell sap to help keep the cell turgid (stiff) to provide support

Animal and plant cells



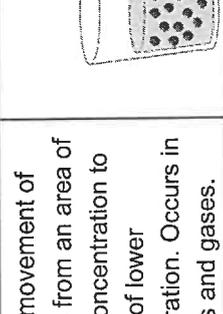
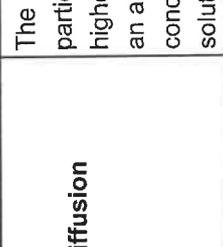
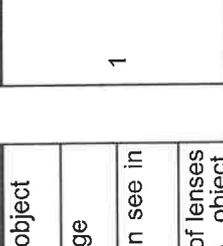
4. MICROSCOPY KEY WORDS

1	Magnification	Magnification = size of image ÷ size of real object
2	Focus	Start with lowest magnification to focus image
3	Resolution	The measure of the level of detail you can see in the image using a microscope
4	Light microscope	Device that uses visible light and a series of lenses to produce an enlarged image of an object, maximum magnification of 1500x and low resolution
5	Electron microscope	Microscope with a much higher magnification and resolution than a light microscope so can be used to study cells in much finer detail and see sub-cellular structures.

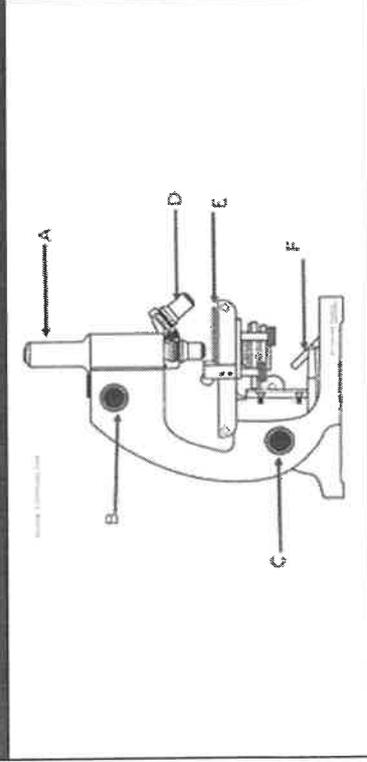
5. MICROSCOPES

A	Eyeiece lens	Where the viewer looks through to see the specimen
	Clips	Keep the specimen secure on the stage
B	Coarse focus	Moves the stage up and down
C	Fine focus	Used to make the image clearer
D	Objective lens	Changes the magnification of the image
E	Stage	Where the specimen is placed
F	Light	Produces light to see the specimen

6. TRANSPORT ACROSS MEMBRANES

1	Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration. Occurs in solutions and gases.	 <p>Time</p>
2	Osmosis	The diffusion of water from a dilute to concentrated solution, across a partially permeable membrane (shown in red)	
3	Active Transport	The movement of particles from a low concentration to a high concentration, using energy from respiration.	 <p>Outside cell Concentration gradient Membrane Carrier molecule Inside cell</p>

MICROSCOPE



Solving Equations 2

1) Solve	Use inverse operations to find the solution of an equation.	2) Linear equation	Contains an equals sign (=) and has one unknown. E.g. $5x - 2 = 2x + 7$
3) Equation	An equation is a statement with an equal sign, starting that two expressions are equal in value.		

Inequalities 1

1) Representing an inequality on a number line - closed circle	A closed circle is used to show greater than or equal to (or less than or equal to) the number. $x \geq 3$	2) Representing an inequality on a number line - open circle	An open circle is used to show greater than (or less than) the number. $x > 3$
3) Reversing the Inequality	Multiplying or dividing both sides by a negative number reverses the inequality	E.g. $-3x < 6$ $x > -2$	

Sequences

1) Sequence	A pattern of numbers which fit a certain rule.	2) Term	A number in a sequence.
3) Term to term rule	The rule for how to get from one number to the next number in the sequence.	4) Position	Where a term is in a sequence.
5) Position to term rule	The rule for how to work out a number in a sequence if you know its position.	6) Nth term	Used to find a term in a sequence given its position e.g. $5n + 3$
7) Linear sequence	The terms increase or decrease by the same amount each time. Also known as an arithmetic sequence. Nth term is written in the form, $an + b$.	9) Geometric sequence	A geometric sequence goes from one term to the next by always multiplying or dividing by the same value.
10) Fibonacci sequence	The Fibonacci sequence is unique because the next term is found by adding up the two previous terms. 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21...		

Knowledge Organiser | Equality

1	Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.	11	Racism	Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group.
2	Privilege	A special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.	12	Slavery	A condition of having to work very hard without proper pay or appreciation.
3	Prejudice	Pre-judging a person or group based on aspects of their identity in a negative way.	13	Liberation	The action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression
4	Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.	14	Liberation Theology	A movement in Catholic Christianity which attempts to address the problems of poverty and social injustice as well as spiritual matters.
5	Justice	Fairness; the principle that people receive that which they deserve.	15	Social Change	Changing of the social order of a society.
6	Diversity	The practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.	16	Gender	A word that is used to talk about how people express masculine (traits most people think of as male) or feminine (traits most people think of as female) traits.
7	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.	17	Gender Equality	The state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender.
8	Rights	A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.	18	Feminism	The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
9	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	An international document that states the rights and freedoms of all human beings.	19	LGBTQ	An acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. Terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.
10	Status	Position or rank in relation to others.	20	Disability	A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser – WW2

Key Terms		
1	Nazi	A member of the fascist political party led by Hitler
2	Fascism	Far right-wing political belief
3	Aryan Race	White northern Europeans believed to be superior by the Nazis
4	Lebensraum	Living space
5	Ideology	Beliefs
6	Anti-Semitism	Hatred of Jews
7	Jew	Someone who is descended from an ancient group of people from Israel
8	Propaganda	Biased piece of information which aims to persuade the audience
9	Persecution	Mistreatment of people based on their identity
10	Auschwitz	Largest death camp
11	SS	Nazi political soldiers nicknamed the 'Blackshirts'
12	Gestapo	Nazi secret police
13	Ghetto	A section of a city where minorities are forced to live
14	Einsatzgruppen	SS death squads
15	Communism	Far left-wing political ideology based on equality
16	Grand Alliance	The collaboration between GB, USSR and USA to defeat Germany
17	Operation Overlord	Allied attack on German forces on the Western Front
18	Operation Bagration	Huge Soviet attack on German forces on the Eastern Front
19	Blitzkrieg	Lightening war

Key Individuals in		
20	Adolf Hitler	German dictator from 1933-1945
21	Joseph Goebbels	Head of Nazi propaganda
22	Heinrich Himmler	Head of Nazi SS
23	Joseph Stalin	Communist leader of the Soviet Union
24	Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of Great Britain
25	Franklin Roosevelt	President of the USA
Key Dates		
26	1918	WW1 armistice
27	1919	Treaty of Versailles signed
28	1929	The Wall Street Crash and Great Depression
29	1933	Hitler became chancellor of Germany
30	1938	Kristallnacht
31	1939	WW2 began
32	1941	Beginning of the Final Solution
33	1945, May	End of WW2 in Europe
34	1945, August	Nuclear bombing of Japan and end of WW2 in the Pacific

Huish Episcopi Academy Year Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 3 Biomes

1. General	
1	Habitat A place where plants and animals live. Example: a pond, or hedgerow.
2	Ecosystem A community of things linked together in an environment.
3	Biome An ecosystem on a large scale that covers parts of continents and whole countries.
4	High pressure When air sinks causing dry conditions
5	Low pressure When air rises causing wet conditions

The tropical rainforest	
1	Buttress roots Large roots that stabilise a tall tree
2	Lianas Vines which climb up trees
3	Sustainable management Managing the forest so it lasts of the future
4	Cattle ranching Large cattle farms which are the major cause of deforestation
5	Leaching When nutrients are washed out the soil
6	Soil erosion When soil is washed or blown way from an area

2. Global biomes	
1	Tundra Cold biome located in the far north and south of the planet
2	Tropical rainforest Warm and wet biomes, found along the equator where life thrives
3	Desert Very hot and very dry biome where conditions for life are harsh
4	Savannah Grasslands mostly found in Africa
5	Temperate woodland The UK's biome. 4 seasons and trees lose their leaves

Hot deserts	
1	Adaptation Changes to a plant or animals so they can survive in a harsh environment
2	Phosphate A mineral mined in Morocco and used in fertiliser
3	Challenges Ways that life in the desert if difficult e.g high temperatures
4	Opportunities Ways that you can make money from the hot desert
5	Oil extraction Large amounts of oil exist under the desert in Algeria
6	Tap roots Extra long roots which can reach water stored underground

1. What can you do in your region?	
1	Hay mucho que hacer There is lots to do
2	No hay nada que hacer There is nothing to do
3	Se puede one can
4	No se puede One cannot
5	En primavera In spring
6	En verano In summer
7	En otoño In autumn
8	En invierno In winter

2. My region in the past	
1	Antes Before
2	En el pasado In the past
3	Hace cincuenta años Fifty years ago
4	Había there was/were
5	Era It was / it used to be
6	más more
7	menos less

Near future tense	
ir + a + infinitive	
voy	infinitive: hablar comer visitar probar celebrar hacer comprar etc...
vas	
va	a
vamos	
vais	
van	
e.g. voy a visitar = I am going to visit vamos a probar = we are going to try	

Verb endings – conditional tense	
When you conjugate a verb into the conditional tense, just add the ending onto the infinitive!	
e.g. to be = ser it would be = sería to go = ir I would go = iría	
Key irregular stems	
tener →	tendr-
poder →	podr-
decir →	dir-
hacer →	har-

Verb endings – conditional tense	
I	ía
you	ías
he/she	ía
we	íamos
you (pl)	íais
they	ían

3. Which Spanish speaking country would you like to visit?	
1	Me gustaría visitar... I would like to visit...
2	Me encantaría visitar... I would love to visit...
3	Visitaría... I would visit...
4	Haría ... I would do...
5	La cultura sudamericana The south American culture
6	La selva the jungle
7	Las montañas the mountains
8	Las playas tropicales the tropical beaches

4. What do you want to buy?	
1	Quiero comprar... I want to buy...
2	Me gustaría comprar... I would like to buy...
3	¿Cuánto cuesta? How much does it cost?
4	Cuesta... it costs...
5	¿De qué color? Which colour?
6	Un recuerdo A souvenir
7	Un regalo A present
8	Un postal A post card

5. Where would you like to live in the future?	
1	(No) me gustaría/Me encantaría (+ infinitive) I would (not) like to/ I would love to (+ verb)
2	En algún lugar (en Francia/en España/en Australia) Somewhere (in France, in Spain, in Australia)
3	Un país cálido a hot country
4	Un país de habla hispana a Spanish speaking country
5	Soy fan de... I am a fan of
6	Me entusiasma... I am excited by
7	Los deportes de invierno winter sports
8	La comida the food
9	El modo de vida the way of life
10	La gente es... (always sg.) the people are
11	Lejos de far from
12	Cerca de close to

6. What do you want to do there?	
1	Quiero + infinitive I want to + infinitive
2	Quisiera/me gustaría I would like to + infinitive
3	descubrir to discover
4	ver to see
5	probar to try
6	la comida típica traditional food
7	los festivales festivals

7. What did you buy?	
1	fui a las tiendas I went to the shops
2	compré I bought
3	quise/quiería comprar I wanted to buy
4	esperaba comprar I was hoping to buy
5	olvidé comprar I forgot to buy
6	tuve que comprar I had to buy
7	un regalo de cumpleaños a birthday present
8	el/la vendedor(a) the shop assistant
9	la tienda estaba cerrada the shop was closed

Regular verb endings - preterite tense	
-ar verbs	-er/-ir verbs
I	-í
you	-iste
he/she	-ió
we	-imos
you (pl)	-isteis
they	-ieron

8. How does it compare?	
1	en comparación con... in comparison to...
2	que than
3	que en España/México than in Spain/Mexico
4	parece emocionante it seems exciting
5	es más it is more
6	es menos it is less
7	mientras que whereas
8	ponemos we put
9	ponen they put
10	tenemos we have
11	tienen they have
12	comemos we eat
13	comen they eat
14	hacemos we do
15	hacen they do
16	celebramos we celebrate
17	celebran they celebrate

Key irregular verbs - preterite tense		
	hacer – to do	ir – to go
I	hice	fui
you	hiciste	fuiste
he/she	hizo	fue
we	hicimos	fuimos
you (pl)	hicisteis	fuisteis
they	hicieron	fueron

9. Photo description	
1	en la foto hay in there photo there is/are
2	puedo ver I can see
3	una familia a family
4	un hombre a man
5	una mujer a woman
6	un chico a boy
7	una chica a girl
8	los turistas tourists
9	los edificios buildings
10	moderno/a modern
11	viejo/a old
12	hace sol it's sunny
13	hace buen tiempo it's nice weather
14	hace mal tiempo it's bad weather
15	está hablando / discutiendo / jugando / trabajando / caminando / comiendo (s)he is speaking/arguing/ playing/working/walking/ eating
16	están hablando / discutiendo / jugando / trabajando / caminando / comiendo they are speaking/ arguing/playing/w orking/ walking/eating
17	está llevando (una camiseta/un jersey/un vestido/ vaqueros/zapatillas/gafas) He/she is wearing (a t- shirt/a jumper/ a dress/ jeans/ shoes/glasses)
18	a la izquierda on the left
19	a la derecha on the right
20	en primer plano in the foreground
21	en el fondo in the background

1. qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville/ region?	
Dans ma ville il y a...	In my town there is/are...
Dans ma ville il n'y a pas de...	In my town there isn't...
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Une gare/gare routière	A train station/ bus station
Une boulangerie	A bakery
Une bibliothèque	A library
Un musée	A museum
Un parking	A car park
Un hôtel de ville/ une mairie	A town hall
Un centre commercial	A shopping centre
Un supermarché	A supermarket
Un centre de loisirs	A leisure centre
Un cinéma	A cinema
Un commissariat	A police station
Un parc d'attractions	A theme park

2 Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire dans ta région? - What can you/one do in your local area?	
Il y a beaucoup à faire	There is lots to do
Il n'y a pas grand-chose à faire	There is not much to do
Il n'y a rien à faire	There is nothing to do
On peut (+ infinitive)	You/one can
On ne peut pas (+ infinitive)	You/one can't
En été	In summer
En hiver	In winter

3 Comment était ta région avant? - What was your local area like in the past	
Dans le passé	In the past
Il y a dix/vingt/cinquante ans	10/20/50 years ago
Il y avait	There was/were or there used to be
Était	Was/used to be
Plus (+ adjective)	More
Plus de (+ noun)	
Plus à (+ verb infinitive)	
Moins (+ adjective)	Less/fewer
Moins de (+ noun)	
Moins à (+ verb infinitive)	



4. Comment ça se compare à...? - How does it compare to...?

En comparaison avec ...	In comparison with ...
C'est plus..... que/qu'	It's more.... than
C'est moins..... Que/qu'	It's less ... than
Ma région est...	My region is...
Le paysage est...	The scenery/landscape is ...
La faune et flore est...	The fauna and flora are...
Il y a plus de choses à faire	There are more things to do
Il y a moins de choses à faire	There are fewer things to do
Ma région a plus/moins de...	My region has more/fewer...
Le volcan	Volcano
Les animaux	Animals
Les touristes	Tourists

5. Où aimerais-tu habiter à l'avenir? Where would you like to live in the future?

J'aimerais/voudrais (+ infinitive)	I would like
Je n'aimerais pas (+ infinitive)	I would not like to
À l'étranger	Abroad
Quelque part (en/au/aux + country)	Somewhere (in + country)
Dans un pays chaud	In a hot country
Dans un pays francophone	In a French-speaking country
Je suis fan de...	I am a fan of
Les sports d'hiver	Winter sports
La nourriture	The food
Le mode de vie	The way of life
Les gens sont...	The people are

6. Quel pays francophone aimerais-tu visiter? - Which French-speaking country would you like to visit?

Je voudrais/aimerais visiter...	I would like to visit...
Je visiterais...	I would visit...
La Côte d'Ivoire	The Ivory Coast
La Suisse	Switzerland
La Tunisie	Tunisia
Le Canada	Canada
Le Maroc	Morocco
Le Sénégal	Senegal
Les Seychelles	The Seychelles

Je voudrais expérimenter	I would like to experiment
La culture nord-africaine	North African culture
La culture nord-américaine	North American culture
Les villes anciennes	Ancient cities
Le désert	Desert
Les plages tropicales	Tropical beaches
Les sports d'hiver	Winter sports

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 German Knowledge Organiser – Home and Abroad

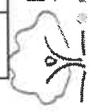
Wo spricht man Deutsch? - Where do people speak German?	
1	Deutschland
2	Österreich
3	die Schweiz
4	die offizielle Sprache
5	das Land, die Länder
6	die Hauptstadt ist...
7	Der Berg heißt...
8	ist (...) Meter hoch
9	größer als
10	höher als

In meiner Stadt – in my town		
1	Es gibt...	There is/are...
2	(k)einen Bahnhof	no / a train station
3	(k)einen Flughafen	No / an airport
4	(k)einen Supermarkt	no / a supermarket
5	(k)eine Bibliothek	No / a library
6	(k)eine Schule / Universität	no / a school / library
7	(k)ein Kino	No / a cinema
8	(k)ein Schloss	No / a castle
9	(k)ein Schwimmbad	No / a swimming pool
10	(k)ein Theater	No / a theatre
11	(k)ein Stadion	no / a stadium
12	Viele Geschäfte	Lots of shops
13	Als ich jünger war	When I was younger
14	...habe ich in (...) gewohnt	I lived in (...)
15	Es gab...	There was...
16	Es war...	It was...

Wo wohnst du? - Where do you live?		
1	Ich wohne / wir wohnen...	I live/we live...
2	in einem Dorf	In a village
3	in einer Kleinstadt	In a small town
4	in einer Großstadt	In a city
5	in der Stadtmitte	In the town centre
6	auf dem Land	In the countryside
7	das ist im Norden von...	That is North of...
8	das ist im Süden von...	That is South of...
9	das ist im Osten von...	That is East of...
10	das ist im Westen von...	That is West of...
11	der Ort ist alt/neu	The place is old/new
12	die Gegend ist sauber/schmutzig	The region/area is clean/dirty
13	die Umgebung ist schön	The surroundings are beautiful

Mein idealer Wohnort – My ideal place to live

1	Ich möchte (...) wohnen	I would like to live (...)
2	im Ausland	abroad
3	die Leute sind freundlich	The people are friendly
4	die Landschaft ist malerisch	The landscape is picturesque



Geschenke kaufen – Shopping for Presents	
1	Kann ich Ihnen helfen? Can I help you? (Formal)
2	Ich suche... I'm looking for...
3	Ich brauche... I need...
4	einen warmen Pullover A warm jumper
5	einen neuen Mantel a new coat
6	eine schwarze Hose black trousers
7	eine coole Jacke A cool jacket
8	Schuhe shoes
9	Es ist ein Geschenk It is a gift/present
10	Was kostet das? How much does that cost?
11	Wo kann ich (...) ausprobieren? Where can I try (...) on?
12	(nicht) bequem (not) comfortable
13	klein, groß small/old
14	billig cheap
15	(zu) teuer (too) expensive
16	Es gefällt mir (nicht) I (don't) like it

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 2: What Makes A Good Song?

Section 1	
1	Song A piece of music which is sung / performed by the voice
2	Melody The main tune in a piece of music
3	Harmony The effect created when additional notes are used to complement the melody.
4	Tonality The overall sound of a piece of music, as defined by the key in which is played (will refer to a specific scale)
5	Structure The different sections of the music and how they are organised
6	Texture The layers of sound in the music and how they are organised
7	Chord 2 or more notes played at the same time
8	Major Chord Chord with a happy / bright / joyful tone
9	Minor Chord Chord with a sad / gloomy / serious tone
10	Riff Repeated musical pattern
11	Hook A catchy part of the song, designed to capture the listener's interest.
12	Motif A short melodic idea

Section 2	
Major chord pattern	<p>4 semitones 3 semitones</p>
Minor chord pattern	<p>3 semitones 4 semitones</p>

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 2: What Makes A Good Song?

Section 3

1	Verse	Develops the narrative of the song. Melody remains the same, but the lyrics change.
2	Chorus	Repeated section of the song. Has the same melody and lyrics each time.
3	Pre-Chorus	Build up to the chorus. Has the same melody and lyrics each time.
4	Bridge	Contrasting section later in the piece
5	Intro	The start of the piece before the lyrics begin
6	Outro	The end of the piece.
7	Primary Chords	The main chords of any given key – Chords I, IV and V (1, 4 and 5)
8	Secondary Chords	The remaining chords of any given key – Chords ii, iii, vi and vii (2, 3, 6 and 7)
9	Root note	The lowest note of any chord
10	Cadence	The ending of a phrase of music, provided by the harmony (chords)
11	Perfect Cadence	Definite end to a section. The music feels finished. Chord V to I
12	Imperfect Cadence	The music feels unfinished and sounds like it needs to continue.
13	Monophonic	A single part / voice
14	Homophonic	Many parts moving in block harmony (chords)
15	Polyphonic	Many independent parts playing at the same time.
16	Melody and Accompaniment	The tune with accompanying chords below.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 2: 'Practitioners'

UNIT 2: 'Practitioners'

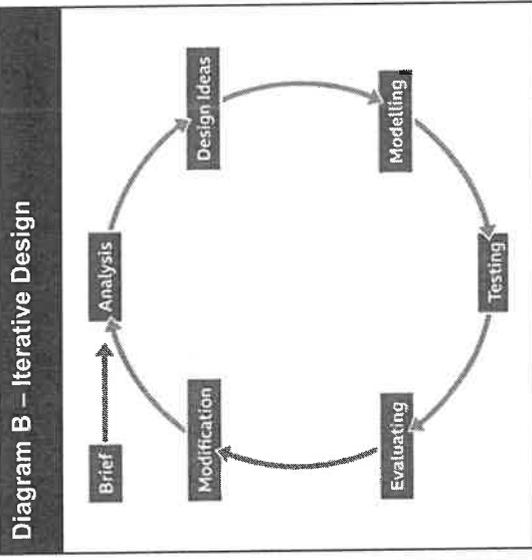
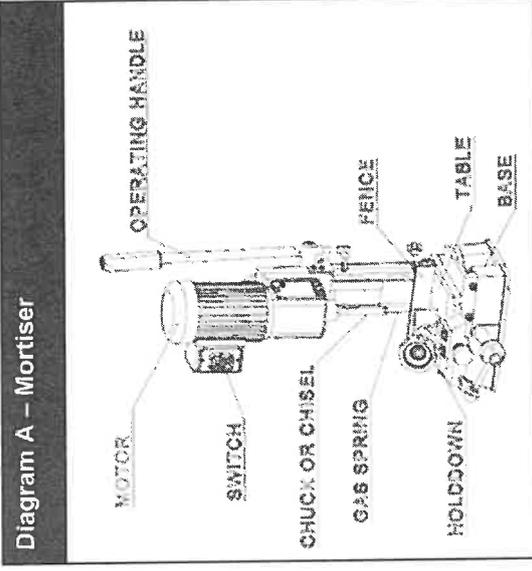
Section A	
1	Epic Theatre A style of theatre that makes the audience think rather than just feel
2	Episodic A play made up of separate scenes or episodes rather than one continuous story.
3	Placard A sign or card shown on stage with words or pictures to give the audience information
4	Total Theatre Actors create the physical environment (sounds, objects, atmosphere) as well as spoken words
5	Gestus A clear gesture or action that shows a character's attitude or social role
6	Exaggeration Making movements, voices, or expressions bigger and more dramatic than real life
7	Theatre of Absurd A style of theatre where life is shown as confusing, strange, or meaningless
8	Monotone Speaking in a flat voice with no change in pitch or emotion.
9	Physical Theatre A style of theatre that tells the story mainly through movement and the body rather than through words.
10	Chair Duet A short movement-based performance created by two people who sit on chairs
Section B	
1	Projection How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch How high or low your voice is
3	Pace The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 D&T – Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Project 2 – Sustainable Lamps

1. Project Context – 6R's of Sustainability	
1	Sustainable design seeks to reduce negative impacts on the environment.
2	Reprocess a material or product and make something else.
3	Don't use a material or buy a product if you don't need it or if it's bad for people or the environment.
4	Rethink the design of products to minimise use of non renewable resources and the use of energy in manufacture.
5	Cut down the amount of material and energy you use as much as you can.
6	When a product breaks down or doesn't work properly, fix it instead of buying a new product.
7	Use a product to make something else with all or parts of it.
8	The Angle poise lamp has achieved iconic status, and its engaging, anthropomorphic form is well recognised.

3. Iterative Design	
1	Design Brief A design brief outlines the requirements of a design project.
2	Analyse / Analysis To examine a product in detail, explaining how it's made, this can include information on, theme, fabrics, colours, pattern and decoration.
3	Design / Initial Ideas Realisation of a concept or idea into a drawing or model.
4	Modelling Making a model allows designers to visualise and test how a product looks and performs in 3D and is a great way of checking a product's viability .
5	Testing Product testing is a method of analysing a product concept, feature or functionality to determine how potential customers may use or react to the product.
6	Evaluation Reviewing the project or product and considering ways to improve it.
7	Modification Design modification involves making alterations to an existing design to improve its functionality, usability, or aesthetics.

2. Materials, Finishes and Processes	
1	Knock-down fittings are those that can be put together using only a basic tools. They are temporary joints.
2	The bolt consists of a head and a cylindrical body with screw threads along a portion of its length.
3	Rubber washers are flat rubber rings with center holes to accommodate fasteners and increase surface friction.
4	Screws come in a variety of shapes and sizes and are used for securing things together.
5	Used for producing square holes and tenons with the slot produced from overlapping the square holes.



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Textiles Knowledge Organiser - Project 1 - Recycle, Reuse and Reinvent. Part 2

1. Key Words	
1	Sustainable - refers to products that have been designed and made to have a lesser impact on the environment.
2	The circular economy A process based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution keeping products and materials in and regenerating natural systems
3	Denim Denim is a sturdy twill weave fabric which produces a diagonal ribbing that distinguishes it from cotton.
4	Technique A decorative detail added to fabric to make it more attractive. E.g Applique
5	Template A piece of paper used as a template for cutting out a shape.
6	Prototype A first version of a product from which other forms are developed.

2. Manufacturing processes	
Manufacturing – Making products from raw materials or components	
1	Batch Production Making a set number of identical products.
2	Mass Production Continuous production of large quantities .
3	One-off Production Making a single , unique product
4	Quality Control (QC) Checking products meet standards.
5	Sewing Machines Stitching fabrics together
6	Health & Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear PPE (goggles, gloves, apron). Follow machine safety rules. Keep work area tidy

3. Production type examples in textiles	
1	One-off Custom furniture, bespoke garments.
2	Batch Seasonal clothing ranges, cushions.
3	Mass T-shirts, jeans.
4	Continuous Fabric rolls, yarn production.

Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 9 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser – Spring B

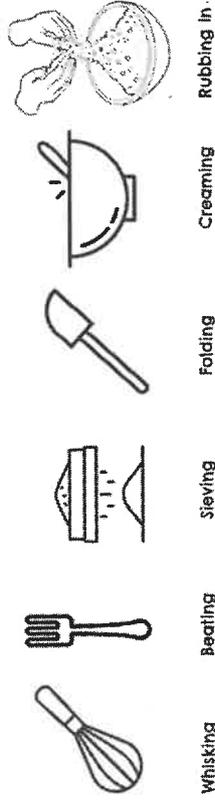
1. The Kitchen Brigade		
Job Role	French Title	Description
Head Chef (Executive Chef)	Chef de Cuisine	Manages the kitchen, staff, budget, liaises with suppliers and creates menus
Second Chef (Deputy)	Sous Chef	This chef takes command of the actual production and the minute by minute supervision of the staff
Pastry Chef	Pâtissier	Prepares baked goods, pastries and desserts
Pantry Chef	Le Garde Mana ger	Prepares refrigerated items e.g. terrines, aperitifs, canapes, salads, pate etc.
Sauce Chef	Saucier	Prepares sauces, stews and hot hors d'oeuvres, sautés food to order. This is usually the highest position of all the stations.
Vegetable Chef	Entremetier	Prepares vegetables (legumer), soups (potager) starches and eggs. Large kitchens may divide these duties.
Junior Chef	Commis Chef	These are chefs who are still training or have just completed training, they work across the stations under the Chef de Partie, undertaking various tasks.
Porter	Escuelerie	Will clean up after the chefs, do the washing up and carry goods to and from the

Types of Pastry

Type of pastry	Properties of finished pastry	Examples
Shortcrust	A 'short' crumbly texture	Quiche, tarts, pasties, pies
Puff	Flaky, puffed-up layers	Sausage rolls, pies, fruit turnovers
Choux	Light airy texture, hollow centre	Profiteroles, eclairs
Filo	Light, crisp and fragile	Strudels, samosas, parcels

Mechanical methods of trapping air

Trapping air in the processing/making stage or by adding moisture.



Whisking

Beating

Sieving

Folding

Creaming

Rubbing In.

The Function of Jam Tart Ingredients



Provides bulk, no raising agent ensures no rising



Coats (waterproofs) the flour particles prevent gluten formation and gives a 'short' texture. Also provides colour and flavour



Helps to form a smooth dough



Acts as a filling, provides colour, flavour and texture

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Computing Knowledge Organiser – Spring 2

Section 1	
1	Big Data Extremely large datasets that require special tools and techniques to analyse.
2	Binary A way of representing data using only two digits: 0 and 1.
3	Cluster A group of similar data points that are grouped together in data analysis.
4	Data Mining The process of discovering patterns and relationships in large datasets.
5	Dataset A collection of data, often presented in a table or spreadsheet.
6	Descriptive Statistics Statistics that summarise and describe the features of a dataset.

Section 2	
1	Mean The average value of a set of numbers, calculated by adding them up and dividing by the number of values.
2	Median The middle value in a set of numbers when they are arranged in order.
3	Mode The value that appears most frequently in a dataset.
4	Outlier Detection Identifying data points that are significantly different from the rest of the data.
5	Pie Chart A circular chart divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportions.
6	Predictive Analytics Using data, statistical algorithms, and machine learning techniques to identify the likelihood of future outcomes.

Section 3	
1	Sampling The process of selecting a subset of data from a larger dataset for analysis.
2	Structured Data Data that is organized in a fixed format, such as tables or spreadsheets.
3	Unstructured Data Data that does not have a predefined format, such as text, images, or videos.
4	Variance A measure of how much the values in a dataset differ from the mean.
5	Visualisation The process of creating visual representations of data to help understand and communicate information clearly.
6	Data Wrangling The process of cleaning and transforming raw data into a usable format.

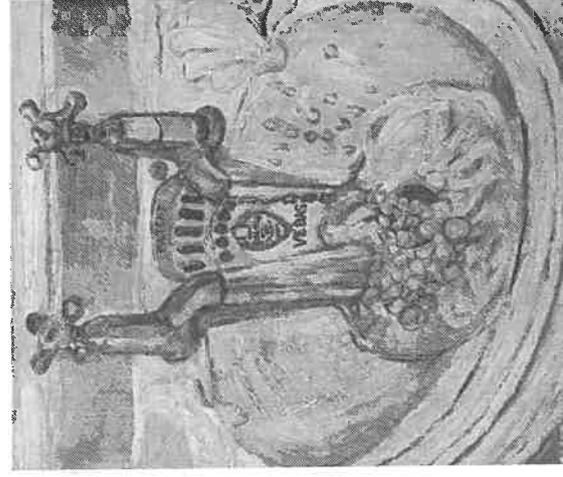
Section 4	
1	Hypothesis Testing A method of making decisions or inferences about a population based on sample data.
2	Time Series Analysis A method of analysing data points collected or recorded at specific time intervals.
3	Feature An individual measurable property or characteristic of a phenomenon being observed.
4	Histogram A type of bar chart that shows the distribution of data over different intervals.
5	Heatmap A graphical representation of data where values are depicted by colour, often used to show correlations.
6	Classification The process of sorting data into categories based on specific criteria.
7	Attribute A characteristic or feature of a data point, such as height or age.

Year 9 Art Knowledge Organiser

John Bratby – Kitchen Sink Art



Paintings by John Bratby



Key words and definitions

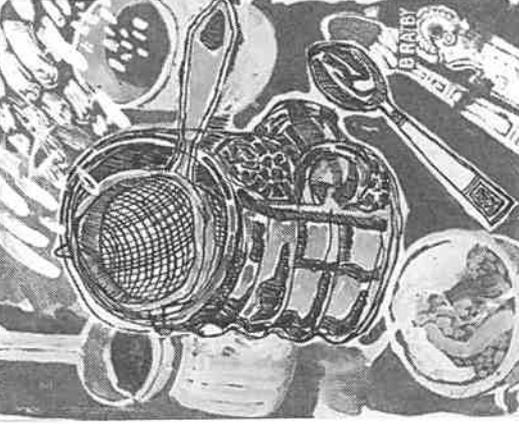
Composition – The arrangement of the parts of a work of art.

Detailed – All of the information that you can see.

Arrange – Place objects with care and thought.

Contrasting – Things that are opposite to one another, eg. Light and dark, Rough and smooth.

Texture – The quality of a surface.



Tasks for home learning - Homework.

1. Draw a detailed pencil drawing of your kitchen sink, you can also draw the washing up items if you want to make it more interesting.
2. Arrange packaging, crockery and food for breakfast, on a table. Make a detailed drawing of this, add colour pencil if you can.
3. Take 6 photographs of food and packaging arranged on a table or worktop. The compositions should all be different, make your arrangements interesting by contrasting the shapes and textures of the objects.



Huish Episcopi Academy

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Please do your work on paper and bring it to your Art lesson.