

Huish Episcopi Academy

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Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Autumn Term 2

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

• Ambition

• Resilience

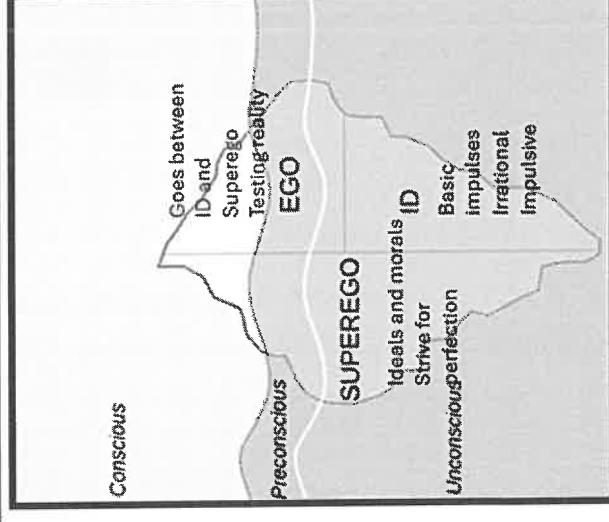
CONTEXT	
1	Civilisation A group of people living together with organized laws, culture, and technology.
2	Imperialism A powerful country tries to control other countries for own gain.
3	Colonialism One country takes over another and rules people who live there.
4	Human Nature The basic feelings, thoughts, and behaviours that all humans have.
5	Tyrant A ruler who has total power and uses it in a cruel or unfair way.
6	Theory of Evolution The idea that living things change over time and that humans and animals share common ancestors.
7	Biblical Testament A section of the Bible: Old and New Testament
8	Democracy A system of government where people vote for leaders and decisions
9	Totalitarianism When the government has complete control over people's lives and doesn't allow freedom.
10	Anarchy No government or rules, and everything becomes chaotic.

KEY TERMS	
1	Utopia A perfect world where everyone is happy and everything works well
2	Dystopia The opposite of a utopia; a world full of suffering, unfairness, or control.
3	Injustice When something is unfair or someone is treated wrongly.
4	Chaos Complete confusion or mess; when everything feels out of control.
5	Dichotomy A clear division between two completely opposite things.
6	Savagery Cruel or violent behaviour; acting wild or without control.
7	Civility Being polite, respectful, and well-mannered.
8	Epitome The best example of something

SUBJECT SPECIFIC TERMINOLOGY

1	Narrative hooks	Grabs reader's attention
2	Foreshadow	A hint or clue about something in story
3	Cliffhanger	A moment that leaves reader in suspense
4	Allegorical tale	A story with a hidden meaning
5	Extended metaphor	A continued comparison between two things
6	Pathetic fallacy	When the weather or nature reflect emotions
7	Thesis	The main idea of argument to be proved
8	Symbolism	When an object/colour/action represents something else
9	Cyclical Structure	A story starts and ends in a similar way

Freud's Psychological Theory of humans



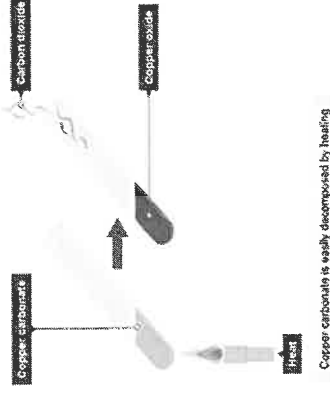
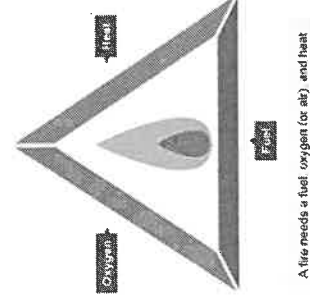
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 9CE Energetics and rate

Key words	
1	rate of reaction How quickly a chemical reaction happens, this always involves a time measurement.
2	activation energy The minimum amount of energy needed to start a reaction.
3	catalyst A substance that speeds up a reaction by lowering activation energy without taking part or being used up.
4	endothermic A chemical reaction that takes in energy from its surrounding – e.g. thermal decomposition.
5	exothermic A chemical reaction that releases energy to its surroundings – e.g. combustion.
6	oxidation When a substance undergoes a chemical reaction in which it gains oxygen.
7	combustion The process of burning something in the presence of oxygen – e.g. wood, coal, petrol.
8	complete combustion Combustion which takes place in a plentiful supply of oxygen so that the products are only carbon dioxide and water.
9	incomplete combustion Combustion which takes place with a limited supply of oxygen, the products are carbon monoxide and carbon (soot) as well as carbon dioxide and water.
10	hydrocarbon A compound containing hydrogen and carbon only .
11	thermal decomposition When a compound is broken down using heat.
12	concentration The measure of how many particles are dissolved per dm^3 (1 dm^3 is 1000 cm^3)
13	conservation of mass Atoms are not destroyed nor created during chemical reactions, so in any reaction: Total mass of reactants = total mass of products

Measuring rates of reaction	
1	Time how long it takes for a reactant to disappear
2	Time how long it takes for the reaction mixture to change colour
3	Measure the number of bubbles produced in a certain time
4	Measure the volume of gas produced in a certain time .
5	Measure the change in mass in a certain time

Ways to increase the rate of a reaction	
1	Increasing the concentration of liquid reactants as it increases the frequency of collisions
2	Increasing the surface area of solid reactants as it increases the frequency of collisions
3	Using a catalyst as it decreases the energy that particles need to collide with for a successful reaction

Identification tests	
1	carbon dioxide lime water
2	oxygen glowing splint
3	hydrogen a lit splint
4	water blue cobalt chloride paper



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Science Knowledge Organiser Biological Systems (9BB)

Structure of the lungs	
1	trachea
2	lung
3	bronchus
4	bronchiole
5	alveoli

Tube through which gases move. Lined with cartilage so they do not collapse.

Organ where gas exchange occurs.

Tubes branched off from the trachea through which gases move. Lined with Cartilage so they do not collapse.

Smaller tubes through which gases move. Branched off from the bronchus. Not lined with cartilage.

Small sacs at the end of the bronchiole where gas exchange occurs. They have a large surface area, a good blood supply and have thin walls.

DNA and inheritance	
1	DNA
2	gene
3	chromosome
4	allele
5	genotype
6	phenotype
7	dominant allele
8	recessive allele
9	homozygous
10	heterozygous

Deoxyribonucleic acid. A large double helix molecule made up of 2 strands. Found in the nucleus of cells. DNA determines the characteristics of all living things.

A small section of DNA that codes for a particular characteristic.

Coiled DNA which are made up of many genes. Humans have 46 chromosomes in every body cell, 23 from the mother and 23 from the father. Sperm and egg cells have 23 chromosomes.

Different versions of the same gene. Eg red hair, blonde hair etc

The combination of alleles.

The expressed characteristic, based on the genotype.

Always expressed. Represented by capital letters. Eg B

Only expressed if two copies are present. Represented by lower case letters. Eg b

Two of the same alleles Eg BB or bb

Two different alleles eg Bb

Smoking	
1	carbon monoxide
2	tar
3	nicotine

A toxic gas that reduces the amount of oxygen that red blood cells carry around the body.

A sticky brown substance formed from tobacco.

An addictive drug that affects the central nervous system causing the heart rate to increase and the blood vessels to narrow and increase blood pressure.

Dangers of smoking		Effects of alcohol
- Lung cancer - Heart disease - Stomach cancer - Bronchitis - Dental hygiene problems - Stroke		- Brain activity slows down - Coordination becomes impaired - Reflexes become slower - Heart rate increases - Blood pressure increases - Leads to liver disease

Respiration	
1	respiration
2	aerobic respiration
3	anaerobic respiration
4	diffusion

A chemical reaction in cells that releases energy.

Respiration that uses oxygen and releases a lot of energy.

glucose + oxygen --> carbon dioxide + water

Respiration that does not use oxygen. Releases less energy than aerobic respiration.

Glucose → lactic acid

Movement of particles from high concentration to low concentration.

Index Laws			
1) Multiplication law	$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ Same base numbers, ADD the powers.	2) Division law	$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$ Same base numbers, SUBTRACT the powers.
3) Power to a power	$(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$ MULTIPLY the powers.	4) Raising a fraction by a power	$(ab)^n = a^n \times b^n$ Raise each number or variable to the same power.
5) Power of 0	$a^0 = 1$. Any number or variable to the power of zero equals 1.	6) Negative powers (integers)	$a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$ $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$ $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$ A negative power represents the reciprocal.
7) Positive unit fractions	$\frac{1}{a^2} = \sqrt{a}$ $\frac{1}{a^3} = \sqrt[3]{a}$ $\frac{1}{a^n} = \sqrt[n]{a}$	8) Negative unit fractions	$a^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$ $a^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}$ $a^{-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}}$
9) Positive non-unit fractions	$\frac{m}{n} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m$	10) Negative non-unit fractions	$(a)^{-\frac{m}{n}} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{\frac{m}{n}} = \left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a}}\right)^m$

Standard Form			
1) Rule	Numbers written in standard form are always written in the form $a \times 10^n$, where $0 < a < 10$	2) Powers of 10	$10^1 = 10$ $10^2 = 100$ $10^3 = 1000$ $10^4 = 10000$ $10^5 = 100000$ etc.
3) Ordinary to Standard Form	$340000 = 3.4 \times 10^5$ $0.00903 = 9.03 \times 10^{-3}$	4) Standard Form to Ordinary	$10^1 = 10$ $10^2 = 100$ $10^3 = 1000$ $10^4 = 10000$ etc.
			$10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$ $10^{-2} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$ $10^{-3} = \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001$ $10^{-4} = \frac{1}{10000} = 0.0001$ etc.

Expanding and Factorising 2																
1) Expand	Multiply out the bracket(s) in the expression. E.g. $3(5x + 7) = 15x + 21$	2) Factorise	Identify the HCF and rewrite the expression with brackets. E.g. $6x^2 + 9x = 3x(2x+3)$.													
3) Expanding double brackets	Writing two brackets next to each other means the brackets need to be multiplied together. $(x + 1)(x + 2) = (x + 1) \times (x + 2) = x^2 + 3x + 2$ Note: $(x + a)^2 = (x + a)(x + a)$	<table><tr><td>x</td><td></td><td>x</td><td>+1</td></tr><tr><td>x</td><td></td><td>x^2</td><td>+x</td></tr><tr><td>+2</td><td></td><td>+2x</td><td>+2</td></tr></table>			x		x	+1	x		x^2	+x	+2		+2x	+2
x		x	+1													
x		x^2	+x													
+2		+2x	+2													
4) Factorising quadratics	To factorise a quadratic, put it back into a pair of brackets. To find the terms that go in each bracket, look for a pair of numbers which multiply to give the constant and add together to give the coefficient of x															
5) Difference of two squares (DOTS)	$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a - b)$	E.g. $x^2 - 16 = (x + 4)(x - 4)$														

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Religious Education Knowledge Organiser UNIT 1: Life and Death

UNIT 1: Key vocabulary		UNIT 2 :Important people/ideas		
1	Abortion	A procedure to stop a pregnancy ending in a live birth.	Trolley Problem	Philippa Foot
2	Absolute	A value or principle that is right in all situations.		a series of thought experiments in ethics, psychology, and artificial intelligence involving stylized ethical dilemmas of whether to sacrifice one person to save a larger number.
3	Agape	Unconditional love ; the type of love that Jesus preached about.		
4	Animal Rights	The right of animals to live free from human exploitation and abuse by humans.		
5	Capital punishment	The legally authorized killing of someone as a punishment.		
6	Dominion	To be in charge of something; to rule over something.	Absolute Morality	Context of Aquinas writing in the 12th century.
7	Ethics	Moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or conduct.		- Five primary precepts: - Preserve life, - Reproduce - Educate children - live in an ordered society, - worship God
8	Euthanasia	The painless killing of a patient before they would have normally died.		
9	Morality	The distinction between right and wrong/good or bad.		
10	Natural Moral Law	A system of laws based on close observation of human nature, given to humans by God (Thomas Aquinas)		
11	Precept	A general rule intended to regulate behaviour or thought.	Situation ethics	Context of Fletcher writing during the 60s counter culture - an alternative approach to life that manifested itself in a variety of activities, lifestyles, and artistic expressions, including recreational drug use, communal living, political protests and folk and rock music.
12	Pro-choice	Advocating the legal right of women to choose whether to have an abortion.		
13	Pro-life	Opposing abortion and euthanasia.		- There are some ethical situations where it is difficult to apply a rule based moral approach and that context matters in morality. - Students need to see Fletcher's approach as one guided by Christian love, that has its basis on the teachings of Jesus and in particular the Sermon on the Mount.
14	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort and happiness, experienced by an individual or group.		
15	Reason	The power of the mind to think, understand and form judgements logically.		
16	Relativism	The view that right and wrong is determined by culture, society or historical context and is not absolute.		
17	Rules	A set of statements that tell you what you can or cannot do.		
18	Sanctity of Life	The view that all life is sacred because it is made by god.		
19	Situation Ethics	The view that there should flexibility in the way morality is applied, according to circumstances.		
20	Supervising	The job of supervising or taking care of something.		

Huish Episcopi Academy Year Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 2 Globalisation

Globalisation causes	
1	Globalisation The way that the world is more interconnected due to increased migration, trade and technology
2	Transnational corporations TNC's, companies that operate in more than one country
3	Trade When countries buy and sell good and service to each other
4	Technology The internet and mobile technology have allowed greater communication between people in different countries
5	Transportation Cargo ships and aeroplane's have meant that people and goods can move easily
6	Containerisation The invention of standard sized containers that fit on large cargo ships and lorry's

Globalisation positive impacts	
1	Jobs TNC's provide employment all around the world
2	Wealth Jobs provided help increase a countries GDP per capital
3	Investment TNC's often build infrastructure in NEE's and LIC's
4	Cultural exchange Sharing ideas, experiences, food and lifestyles
5	Global awareness People are more aware of issues such as deforestation and global warming
6	Tourism People can travel the world more cheaply and easily
7	Cheaper goods Clothes and electronics are cheaper when made in NEE's and LIC's

Globalisation negative impacts	
1	Inequality Globalisation acts in the interests of the richest countries
2	Tax TNC's do not always pay tax in the countries that they operate in so local people do not benefit
3	Low wages People in NEEs and LIC's receive low wages
4	Environmental damage Laws are not always followed, and water shortages and air pollution are common
5	Poor working conditions Long hours and few rights for workers in NEE's and LIC's
6	Cultural erosion Local cultures and customs are lost as the world becomes more western
7	Unemployment As jobs move abroad, unemployment in old industrial areas in HIC's rises
8	Carbon footprint Moving good and food around the world means more carbon dioxide emissions

Food	
1	la carne meat
2	el pescado fish
3	las verduras vegetables
4	el arroz rice
5	la pasta pasta
6	el ajo garlic
7	el maíz corn
8	los mariscos shellfish
9	los cereales cereals
10	la leche milk
11	el atún tuna
12	el salmón salmon
13	la salsa de tomate tomato sauce
14	las patatas potatoes

Mealtimes	
1	desayunar to have breakfast
2	merendar to have a snack
3	comer to eat
4	tomar to eat (take)
5	almorzar to have lunch
6	cenar to have dinner
7	el desayuno breakfast
8	el almuerzo lunch
9	la merienda snack
10	la cena dinner

Key irregular verbs - preterite tense		
	hacer—to do	ir—to go
I	hice	fui
you	hiciste	fuiсте
he/she	hizo	fue
we	hicimos	fuiimos
you (pl)	hicisteis	fuiisteis
they	hicieron	fueron

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

Opinions in the past tense		
1	me gustó	I liked it
2	me gustaron	I liked them
3	fue + adjective	it was + adjective
4	lo pasé bomba	I had a great time
5	lo pasamos bomba	we had a great time

Celebrations and festivals		
1	mi familia y yo celebramos	my family and I celebrate (celebrated)
2	mis amigos y yo celebramos	my friends and I celebrate (celebrated)
3	la nochevieja	New year's eve
4	el año nuevo	New year's day
5	la Navidad	Christmas
6	la Pascua	Easter
7	la semana santa	Holy week (Spain)
8	el día de los Muertos	day of the Dead (Mexico)
9	la fiesta de San Fermín	festival with the bull running (Pamplona)
10	la Tomatina	tomato throwing festival (Buñol, Valencia)
11	las fallas de Valencia	traditional festival with burning of figures
12	la feria de Abril de Sevilla	April festival in Seville
13	un desfile/una procesión	a parade
14	los fuegos artificiales	fireworks
15	los regalos	presents
16	la tarta de cumpleaños	birthday cake

Past celebrations/festivals		
1	el año pasado	last year
2	hace dos/tres meses/semanas	two/three months/weeks ago
3	celebré	I celebrated
4	celebramos	we celebrated
5	bailé	I danced
6	bailamos	we danced
7	invité a mis amigos a mis casa	I invited my friends to my house
8	participé en	I participated in
9	llevé un disfraz	I wore a costume

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

Which festival would you like to visit and why?		
1	(no) me gustaría (visitar)	I would (not) like (to visit)
2	me encantaría (visitar)	I would love (to visit)
3	parece + adjective	it seems + adjective
4	parece emocionante	it seems exciting
5	me interesa la cultura	I'm interested in culture
6	me interesan las tradiciones	I'm interested in traditions
7	(no) soy religioso/a	I am (not) religious
8	sería + adjective	it would be + adjective
9	probar	to try
10	experimentar	to experience

Key Hispanic festivals		
1	El día de los Muertos	Day of the Dead
2	La tomatina	Tomato throwing festival
3	Las fallas	Figure burning festival
4	San Fermín	Running of the bulls
5	Semana Santa	Holy week
6	La feria de abril	April festival
7	El colacho	Baby-jumping festival

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	habla/discute/juega/trabaja/camina/come	(s)he is speaking/arguing/playing/working/walking/eating
16	Hablan/discuten/ juegan/trabajan/caminan/comen	they are speaking/arguing/playing/working/Walking/eating
17	lleva (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

What is a good friend like?		
1	Un bon ami/ une bonne amie est	a good friend is
2	Compréhensif/compréhensive	understanding
3	sympa	kind
4	Un bon ami/ une bonne amie	a good friend
5	Me fait rire	makes me laugh
6	Me rend heureux/heureuse	makes me happy
7	M'accepte	accepts me
8	me comprend	understands me
9	m'aide avec mes problèmes	helps me with problems
10	Partage tout	shares everything

How do you get on?	
1	Je m'entends bien avec
2	Je ne m'entends pas bien avec
3	Je m'amuse avec
4	Je me fâche contre
5	Je me dispute avec
6	On se dispute
7	On partage
8	On sort ensemble
9	On a beaucoup de choses en commun
10	Il/elle me fait rire
11	Il/elle m'ennuie
12	Nous sommes très différents

Free time		
1	Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant ton temps libre ?	What do you do in your free time?
2	Quand ?	When?
3	Je joue...au foot / au tennis/ à l'ordinateur/ aux jeux vidéo / aux échecs	I play...football / tennis / on the computer / video games / chess
3	Je vais...au parc/ au cinéma/ au fastfood/ à l'entraînement de foot/ aux magasins	I go...to the park / to the cinema / to football training / to the shops
4	Je fais...du sport/ du vélo/ de la danse/ de la natation/ des randonnées	I do...sport / cycling / dancing / swimming / hiking
5	Je retrouve mes ami(e)s	I meet my friends
6	Je m'entraîne	I train
7	Je regarde des clips sur YouTube	I watch clips on YouTube

What did you used to do when you were younger?		
1	Quand j'étais petit(e)	When I was little
2	Je jouais	I played/used to play
3	Je faisais	I did/used to do
4	J'allais	I went/used to go
4	Je regardais	I watched/used to watch
5	Je rendais visite à	I visited/used to visit
6	J'aimais ça	I liked it/used to like it
7	J'aimais (+infinitive)	I liked to.../I used to like to...
8	J'adorais ça	I loved it/used to love it
9	Quand j'étais petit(e)	When I was little

What did you do last weekend?		
1	Je suis allé(e) Il/elle est allé(e) On est/nous sommes allés Ils/elles sont allé(e)s	I went He/she went We went They went
2	Je suis sorti(e)	I went out
3	J'ai fait ...Il/elle a fait... On a / nous avons fait... Ils/elles ont fait...	I did/made...He/she did/made We did/made They did/made
4	J'ai acheté	I bought
5	J'ai pris	I took
6	J'ai vu	I saw
7	J'ai lu	I read
8	J'ai dû (+ infinitive)	I had to...
9	J'ai voulu (+ infinitive)	I wanted to...
10	C'était...	It was...
11	Je me suis bien amusé(e)	I enjoyed myself
12	Il faisait chaud/froid	It was hot/cold
13	Il pleuvait	It rained

Ideal partner		
1	Mon/ma petit(e) ami idéal (e)	My ideal boyfriend/girlfriend
2	(ne) serait (pas) [+adjective]	would (not) be
3	(n') aurait (pas)	would (not) have
4	Il/elle aimerait	he/she would like
5	J'aimerais	I would like
6	Me marier	to get married
7	Tomber amoureux/amoureuse	to fall in love
8	Me fiancer	to get engaged
9	Vivre ensemble	live together
10	Un mariage/les noces	wedding
11	Le mariage	marriage
12	célibataire	single
13	la liberté	freedom

Opinions		
1	J'aime	I like
2	je suis fou/folle de	I'm crazy about
3	J'adore	I love
4	(person) m'énervé	I'm annoyed by
5	Je suis irrité (e) par	I'm irritated by
6	Je n'aime pas	I don't like
7	Je déteste	I hate
8	Il aime	he/she likes
9	Il/elle est fou/folle de	he/she is crazy about
10	Il adore	he/she loves
11	(Person) l'énervé	he/she is annoyed by
12	Il est irrité par	he/she is irritated by
13	Il/elle n'aime pas	he/she doesn't like
14	Il déteste	he/she hates

Future plans		
1	Je vais [+ infinitive]	I am going to
2	Tu vas [+ infinitive]	you are going to
3	Il va [+ infinitive]	he/she is going to
4	Nous allons [+ infinitive]	we are going to
5	Vous allez [+ infinitive]	you all are going to
6	Ils/ells vont [+ infinitive]	they are going to
7	ça va être	it is going to be
8	Ce sera	it will be
9	J'espère [+ infinitive]	I hope to

Food	
1	das Fleisch meat
2	der Fisch fish
3	die Gemüse vegetables
4	der Reis rice
5	die Pasta pasta
6	die Zwiebel onion
7	die Käse cheese
8	die Wurst sausage
9	der Müsliriegel cereal bar
10	die Milch milk
11	der Eintopf stew
12	die Suppe soup
13	das Ketchup tomato sauce
14	Kartoffeln potatoes

Mealtimes	
1	frühstücken to have breakfast
2	zwischen durch essen to have a snack
3	essen to eat
4	trinken to drink
5	zu Mittag essen to have lunch
6	zu Abend essen to have dinner
7	das Frühstück breakfast
8	das Mittagessen lunch
9	der Snack snack
10	das Abendessen dinner

Key verbs for building the PERFECT tense (PAST)	
haben – to have	sein – to be
ich habe I have	ich bin I am
du hast You have	du bist You are
er / sie / es hat He / She / It has	er / sie / es ist He / She / It is
wir haben We have	wir sind We are
ihr habt You have	ihr seid You are
sie haben They have	sie sind They are

Key past participles	
haben +	sein +
...gespielt - played	...gegangen – went
...gemacht – did	...gefahren – went/travelled
...gegessen – ate	...geblieben - stayed
...getrunken – drank	
...getanzt – danced	
...gekauft – bought	
...gekocht - cooked	

Opinions in the past tense	
1	Es hat mir gut gefallen. I liked it
2	Sie haben mir gut gefallen. I liked them
3	Es war... it was + adjective
4	Es hat Spaß gemacht. it was fun

Celebrations and festivals

1	Meine Familie und ich feiern...	My family and I celebrate...
2	Meine Freunden und ich haben... gefeiert.	My friends and I celebrated...
3	Silvesterabend	New Year's Eve
4	Neujahr	New Year's Day
5	Weihnachten	Christmas
6	Ostern	Easter
7	Karneval	carnival [in Cologne – Köln]
8	Oktoberfest	festival [in Munich – München]
9	Weihnachtsmarkt	Christmas market [all over Europe]
10	Rhein in Flammen	firework festival [on Rhine river in Koblenz]
11	Beethovenfest	festival [in Bonn]
13	eine Parade	a parade
14	Feuerwerke	fireworks
15	Geschenke	presents
16	Geburtstagskuchen	birthday cake

Past celebrations/festivals

1	letztes Jahr	last year
2	vor zwei / drei Wochen / Monaten	two/three weeks/months ago
3	Ich habe ... gefeiert.	I celebrated
4	Wir haben ... gefeiert.	we celebrated
5	Ich habe ... getanzt.	I danced
6	Wir haben ... getanzt.	we danced
7	Ich habe meine Freunde bei mir eingeladen.	I invited my friends to my house
8	Ich habe teil/genommen (sep.v)	I participated in
9	Ich habe ein Kostüm getragen	I wore a costume

How does it compare?	
1	im Vergleich zu... in comparison to...
2	als than
3	als in Deutschland / Österreich / die Schweiz than in Spain/Mexico
4	es ist spannend it is exciting
5	es ist interessanter it is more interesting
6	es ist nicht teuer it is not expensive
7	während whereas
8	wir stellen we put
9	sie stellen they put
10	wir haben we have
11	sie haben they have
12	wir essen we eat
13	sie essen they eat
14	wir machen we do
15	sie machen they do
16	wir feiern we celebrate
17	sie feiern they celebrate

Which festival would you like to visit and why?	
1	Ich möchte (nicht)... (besichtigen) I would (not) like (to visit)
2	Ich würde gern (besichtigen) I would love (to visit)
3	Es wird [+ADJ] sein. it would be + adjective
4	Es wird spannend sein. it would be exciting
5	Ich interessiere mich für die Kultur I'm interested in culture
6	Ich interessiere mich für die Traditionen I'm interested in traditions
7	Ich bin (nicht) religiös I am (not) religious
8	probieren to try
9	erleben to experience

Top 5 Festivals in Germany

1	Oktoberfest	in Munich [München] – Bavarian beer, culture and music
2	Reeperbahn Festival	in Hamburg – live music concerts across the city
3	Karneval	in Cologne [Köln] – wacky costumes, street parades a lots of music, dance and live performances
4	Cannstatter Volksfest	in Stuttgart – fairground rides and parades
5	Wurstmarkt	in Bad Dürkheim – sausages and wine

Photo description	
1	Auf dem Bild gibt es... In the photo there is/are...
2	Ich kann ... sehen. I can see...
3	eine Familie a family
4	ein Mann a man
5	eine Frau a woman
6	eine Junge a boy
7	ein Mädchen a girl
8	die Touristen tourists
9	die Gebäude buildings
10	modern modern
11	alt old
12	es ist sonnig it's sunny
13	Das Wetter ist schön it's nice weather
14	Das Wetter ist schlecht it's bad weather
15	er/sie spricht / streitet / spielt / arbeitet / geht zu Fuß / isst (s)he is speaking/arguing/ playing/working/walking/ eating
16	sie sprechen / streiten / spielen / arbeiten / gehen zu Fuß / essen they are speaking/ arguing/playing/working/ Walking/eating
17	er / sie trägt ein T-shirt / einen Pullover / ein Kleid / eine Jeans / Schuhe / eine Brille He/she is wearing (a t-shirt/a jumper/ a dress/ jeans/ shoes/glasses)
18	auf der linken Seite on the left
19	auf der rechten Seite on the right
20	im Vordergrund in the foreground
21	im Hintergrund in the background

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 1 Film Music

Section 1: Musical Context	
1	Music in films sets the mood, support the story telling. Genres include: Horror, fantasy, romantic, western, action,
2	Composers: John Williams, Hans Zimmer, Danny Elfman, Debbie Wiseman, Delia Derbyshire, Segun Akinola
Section 2: Instrumentation in Film Music	
1	Woodwind Sounds of nature
2	Brass War, military
3	Harp Love
4	Glockenspiel Magical, supernatural
5	Timpani/Drums Conflict
6	Strings Expressing emotion
7	Electronic Futuristic, outer space
Section 3: Vocabulary	
1	Mickey Mousing When music fits precisely with a specific part of a film
2	Theme tune An original piece of music composed for film, repeated throughout the film
3	Leitmotif A recurring musical idea which is associated with a particular idea, character or place
4	Underscore When music is played at the same time as the action or dialogue
5	Diegetic Music that is part of the action that characters can hear
6	Non diegetic Music that the characters cannot hear but helps the audience
7	Cues The parts of the film that require music

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 1 Film Music

Section 3: Musical Element Terms and Impact				
1	Melody	The way that the notes are played	Ascending	Moving up - hope
			Descending	Moving down – despair
			Chromatic	Tension
2	Dynamics	The loudness/softness of the music	Forte (loud)	Powerful, large, surprising
			Piano (quiet)	Weak, small, gentle
			Crescendo	Getting nearer
			Diminuendo	Moving further away
3	Tempo	Speed of the music	Fast	Excitement, action
			Slow	Thoughtful
4	Harmony	The sound created when two or more sounds of different pitches are played at the same time	Major	Optimism
			Minor	Seriousness and sadness
			Dissonant	Scariness or pain
5	Rhythm and Metre	Length of notes and how they are organised / Time signature	Strong pulse	With purpose
			Ostinato	Menacing, creating tension
			Irregular rhythm	Unpredictable and exciting

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 1: 'Hillsborough' – Use of Dramatic Techniques

UNIT 1: 'Hillsborough' – Use of Dramatic Techniques

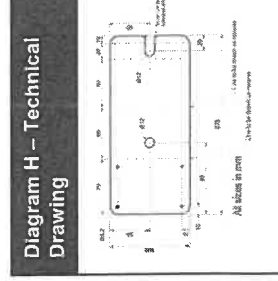
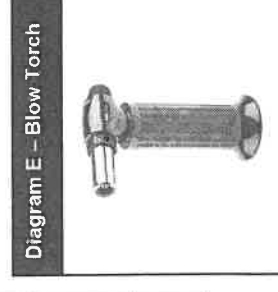
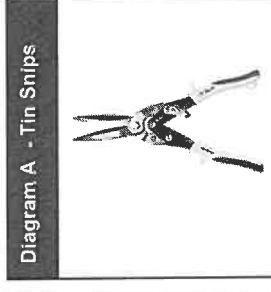
Section A		
1	Thought Track	Character steps out of scene to share with audience how they are feeling
2	Conscience Alley	Persuasive arguments to help a character make a decision
3	Slow Motion	Reduce speed of movement to bring a big moment into focus
4	Body Propping	Using your body to create and 'become' an object
5	Direct Address	When a character speaks directly to the audience
6	Narration	Spoken commentary for the audience
7	Transitions	Movement from one scene to next without breaking flow of action
8	Monologue	An extended speech by a single character
9	Flashback	A transition in a story to an earlier time to provide context
10	Cross Cutting	Two scenes are intercut to establish continuity
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 Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Tablet Stand Project

1 Design Process	
1	Design brief A design brief is a document that outlines the core details and expectations of a design project for a brand.
2	Specification A detailed description of the design and materials used to make something.
3	SCAMPER A drawing technique – Substitute, Combine, Adapt, Modify, Put to another use, Eliminate & Reverse – look it up online!
4	Modelling A model allows you to test your solution quickly and cheaply.
5	Not to scale “not to scale” means the drawing is larger or smaller than real life
6	Technical Drawing A technical drawing, also known as an engineering drawing, is a detailed, precise diagram or plan that conveys information about how an object functions or is constructed.

3 Equipment	
1	Tin Snips A pair of clippers for cutting sheet metal.
2	Rivets / Rivet Gun A rivet is a permanent mechanical fastener
3	Gabro Gabro folders are extremely versatile machines - not only do they tackle straight forward bends with ease, but they can also fold up trays, boxes, pans, lids
4	Engineering Square An engineer's square is a tool used in metalworking, and is mainly used to check a work piece is 'square'
5	Blow Torch A blow torch is used to apply flame and heat to various applications, usually metalwork.
6	Scribe An engineer's scribe, or scribe as it used to be called, is a tool used to mark or scribe a guide line onto a work piece prior to it being machined
7	Fluidised Bath Suite Dip coating is an efficient method of applying plastic coatings on metal surfaces.

2 Metals	
1	Non ferrous metal Non-ferrous metals are alloys or metals that do not contain any appreciable amounts of iron. All pure metals are non-ferrous elements, except for iron. They are non magnetic.
2	Ferrous metal Ferrous metals include steel, cast iron, as well as alloys of iron with other metals. They are magnetic
3	Deburr Neaten and smooth the rough edges or ridges of (an object, typically one made of metal)
4	Nylon Powder Nylon (polyamide) powder coating is widely used to protect a variety of metal substrates such as steel & aluminium. It protects metal from corrosion to impact and abrasion
5	Mild Steel Mild steel is a type of carbon steel that does not contain large amounts of iron.

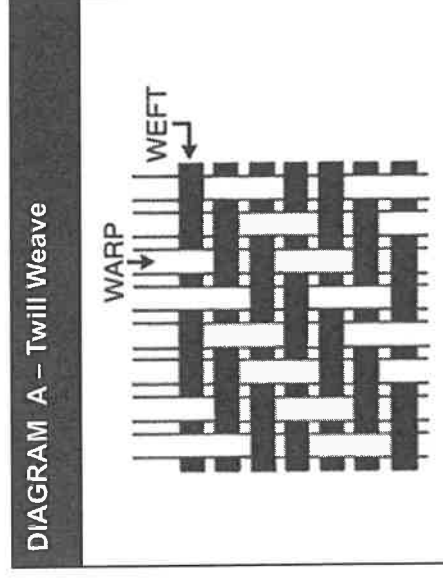


Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Textiles Knowledge Organiser - Project 1 Recycle, Reuse and Reinvent.

1. Key Words	
1	Sustainability 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	Analyse To examine a product in detail, explaining how it's made, this can include information on theme, fabrics, colours, patterns and decoration .
4	Annotate To add notes to a design giving an explanation.
5	Design ideas Realisation of a concept or idea into a drawing or model.
6	Template A piece of paper used as a template for cutting out a shape.
7	Prototype A first version of a product from which other forms are developed.

3. The 6 R's		
1	Rethink	Design in a way that considers people and the environment.
2	Refuse	Don't use a material or buy a product if you don't need it.
3	Reduce	Cut down the amount of material and energy you use.
4	Reuse	Use a product to make something else with all or parts of it.
5	Recycle	Reprocess a material or product and make something else.
6	Repair	When a product breaks down or doesn't work properly, fix it.

2. Denim	
1	Denim Denim is a sturdy twill weave fabric which produces a diagonal ribbing that distinguishes it from cotton.
2	Embellishment A decorative detail added to fabric to make it more attractive.
3	Fastening A device that closes or secures something. E.g. a zip.



Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 9 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser – Protein and Diabetes

UNIT NUMBER 9: Protein	
1	Protein
2	Macronutrient
3	Amino Acids
4	Protein Deficiency
5	Protein Excess
6	DRV
7	PAL
8	BMR

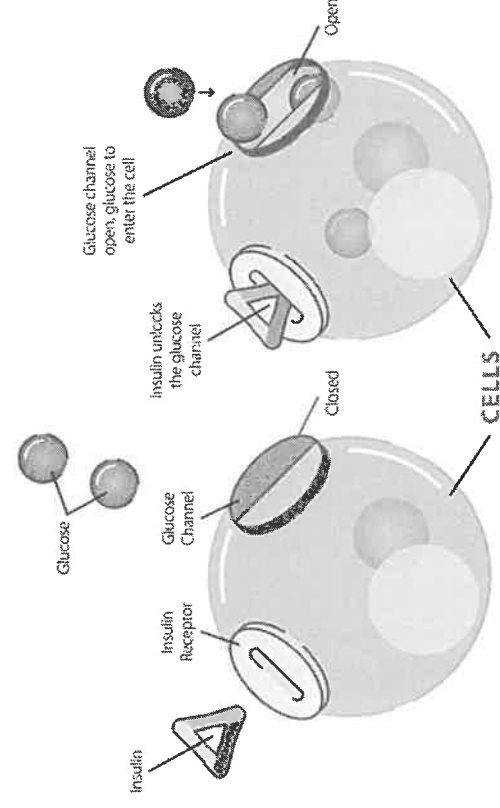


Diagram A - How does insulin work

UNIT NUMBER 11: Diabetes	
1	Insulin
2	Insulin & cells
3	Blood Sugar Levels
4	Glucose
5	Diabetes
6	Type 1 Diabetes
7	Type 2 Diabetes

Diabetes 1 and Diabetes 2	
Type 1	Type 2
What is happening	Body attacks cells – No insulin made
Risk Factors	Cause unknown
Symptoms	Symptoms appear quickly
Management	Managed by taking insulin to control blood sugar
Cure & Prevention	No cure – research continues
	Body is unable to make enough insulin
	Someone's ethnicity or being overweight
	Symptoms appear slowly
	Can be managed by medication, diet, exercise, Insulin can be prescribed.
	Type 2 can't be cured but can be prevented.

1 – Programming fundamentals: List and strings part 1			2 – Programming fundamentals: List and strings part 2		
1	Assignment	When you give a value to a variable	1	String Operations	Actions you can perform on strings (which are sequences of characters), like joining them together or finding their length
2	Boolean/Logical Expression (Condition)	A statement that can either be true or false	2	Variables	Containers that store information
3	Count	A way to keep track of how many times something happens	3	String [data type]	Sequences of characters
4	Expressions	Combinations of numbers, variables, and operators (like + or -) that the computer can calculate to get a value	4	Integer [data type]	Whole numbers
5	Index	This is a number that tells you the position of an item in a list	5	Float [data type]	Numbers with decimals
6	Input	Information that you give to the computer	6	Boolean [data type]	Values that can either be True or False
7	Insert	Adding something new into a list or a specific place in your data	7	Append	To add an item to a list
8	Iteration	When you repeat a set of instructions	8	Len ()	Python function that will tell you how many elements are in a list or how many characters are in a string
9	List	A collection of items, like a shopping list	9	Iteration variable	Variable used in a for loop which keeps track of the number of times it has executed
10	List Item	An individual element in a list	10	Execution	Running a program
11	List Membership	Checking if an item is in a list	11	For loop	A loop which will execute a set number of times
12	List Operations	Actions you can perform on lists, like adding, removing, or sorting items	12	While loop	A loop which will execute until a particular condition is met
13	Output	Information that the computer gives you	13	Reverse	Changing the order of items in a list so that they go from last to first
14	Pop	Removing the last item from a list and giving it back to you	14	Selection	Choosing specific items from a list based on certain criteria
15	Remove	Taking an item out of a list	15	Sort	arranging items in a list in a specific order, like from smallest to largest