



Huish Episcopi Academy

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Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Spring Term 2

Name:

Tutor Group:

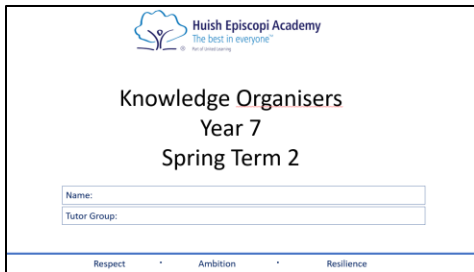
What are knowledge organisers? How will they help me?

Your knowledge organisers contain all the critical knowledge you must know. This will help you revisit and revise knowledge you have learned in lessons, so that you can remember it in the long term. Research has shown that students remember 50% more when they test themselves after learning; this is why we set homework using the self-quizzing ('look, cover, write, check') method. We have set all our knowledge organisers out into sections, so that you can see how topics are ordered. Every knowledge organiser is set out in the same format, to reduce distractions and so that you know what to expect. We have used tables to make it easier to self-quiz, with concise definitions so that they are easier to learn.

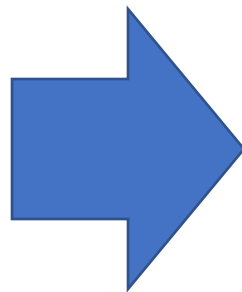
Please note:

1. You must have your knowledge organiser booklet with you every day, for every lesson.
2. You must keep your knowledge organiser booklet, even after you have finished the topic or year.

You will need...



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Respect · Ambition · Resilience



1) Write today's date and the **title** from the knowledge organiser and underline with a ruler



2) Write out the **keywords** leaving two lines between each word



3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: **read it, cover it, say it in your head, check it**



4) If you got it right, move on and **quiz yourself** on the rest in your head, one by one



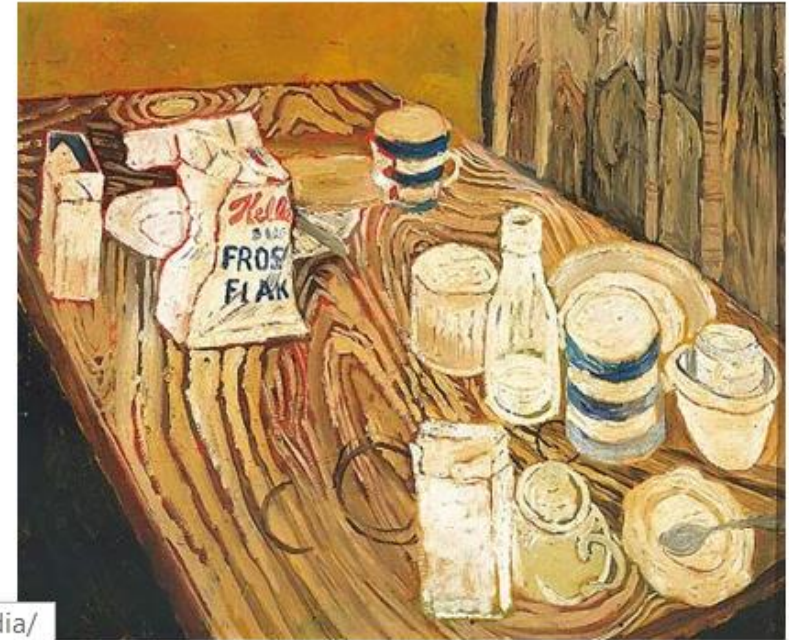
5) Cover up **all** the definitions and write them out **from memory**



6) Check your answers using green pen
- **Tick** any definitions which are correct
- **Correct** any definitions not completely correct

John Bratby – Kitchen Sink Art

Paintings by John Bratby



http://www.thepcf.org.uk/media/w745h944/cdn_ibcn_134_large.jpg
 Ctrl+ Click to follow link

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.

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

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, i.e. light / dark, rough / smooth.
texture	The quality of a surface.



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Computing: Unit 4 – Applying Programming Skills with Physical Computing

4.1 Micro:Bit Hardware

1	Circuits	Metal 'pathways' that allow electricity to flow and carry information between different electronic components.
2	Components	Individual parts that make up electronic devices. Includes things like resistors, capacitors, and chips.
3	Hardware	The physical parts of a computer or electronic device that you can touch and see. Includes components like the motherboard, CPU, memory, and peripherals such as keyboards and mice.
4	Pins	Small, metal connectors on electronic components that fit into sockets on a circuit board.
5	Sensors	Devices that can detect and measure physical properties such as light, temperature, or motion.
6	Wireless	The transmission of data without the need for physical cables.

4.2 Micro:Bit Programming Techniques

1	Input	The data or information that a computer receives.
2	Expressions	Combinations of numbers, variables, and operators that represent a value.
3	Iteration	The repetition of a set of instructions or a process. Iteration is often achieved through loops.
4	Lists	Collections of data or values grouped together. They can include numbers, text, or a combination of both.
5	Output	The result or information produced by a program.
6	Processing	The transformation of input data to produce output.
7	Selection	Making decisions in a program based on certain conditions. Selection is implemented using constructs like if statements.

4.3 Micro:Bit Project

1	Audience	The group of people who will use or interact with a project, program, or website.
2	Design	Creating the structure, layout, and appearance of a project.
3	Problem	A challenge or task that needs to be solved using technology.
4	Project	A planned and organised effort to achieve a goal using technology.
5	Prototype	An early version or model of a project.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 2 Practitioners

UNIT 2 Practitioners		
1	Theatre Practitioner	Someone who creates theatre on stage and incorporates a particular/ noticeable style
2	Theatre Company	An organisation that produces theatrical performances.
3	Epic Theatre	A style of theatre concerned with inspiring the audience to see the world the way it is
4	Alienation	The use of techniques to distance the audience from emotional involvement in the play
5	Episodic	A series of episodes all connected but perhaps out of chronological sequence
6	Total Theatre	Extreme moods to give the audience an overwhelming experience and to shock, amuse, scare
7	Theatre of Absurd	Dramatic focus on the portrayal of absurdity and the lack of meaning in life
8	Non-Naturalistic	Theatre that does not focus on life-like representation on stage
9	Physical Theatre	Where physical movement is the primary method of storytelling
10	Chair Duets	A string of physical movement material based on and around chairs

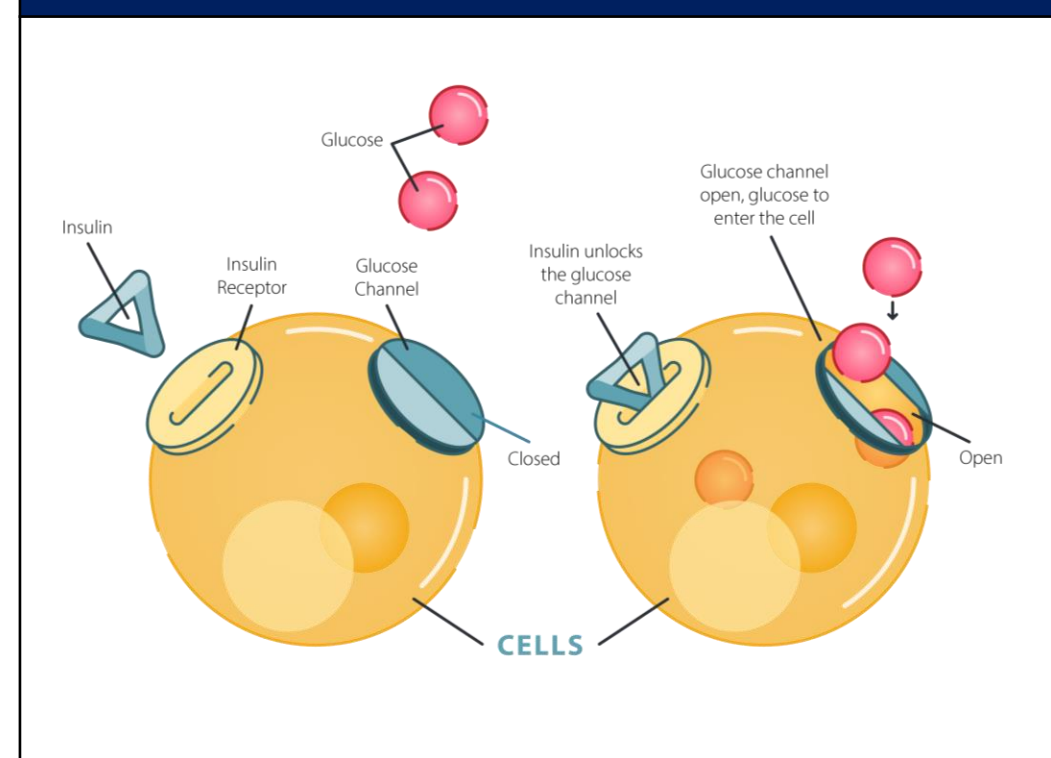
UNIT NUMBER 9: Vegetarian and Vegans

1	TERM	SHORTEST POSSIBLE DEFINITION
2	Lacto-ovo vegetarian	Will not eat any meat or fish but will consume milk and other dairy products.
3	Laco vegetarian	Will not eat any meat, fish or eggs, but will consume milk and other dairy products.
4	Vegan	Does not eat any meat, fish or animal products.
5	Pescatarian	Will eat fish but does not eat meat.
6	Reasons for eating meat	Can be part of a balanced diet, Tradition, Supporting local and British Farming Industry, Preference.
7	Reasons for not eating meat	Environmental reasons, Religion, Health/Allergies, Availability/Access, Animal Welfare Concerns.

UNIT NUMBER 11: Diabetes

1	Insulin	Is a protein produced in the pancreas
2	Insulin & cells	Insulin unlocks cells where glucose is needed.
3	Blood Sugar Levels	The blood sugar levels can rise without insulin.
4	Glucose	Is released from carbohydrates into blood after food and drink is consumed
5	Diabetes	A condition that causes a person's blood sugar level to become too high. There are many different types of diabetes, mainly Type 1 and Type 2.
6	Type 1 Diabetes	Causes an immune attack on cells that produce insulin
7	Type 2 Diabetes	Is where the body does not produce enough insulin

Diagram A - How does insulin work



1. Project Context – 6R's of Sustainability

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

2. Materials, Finishes and Processes

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

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.

Diagram A – Mortiser

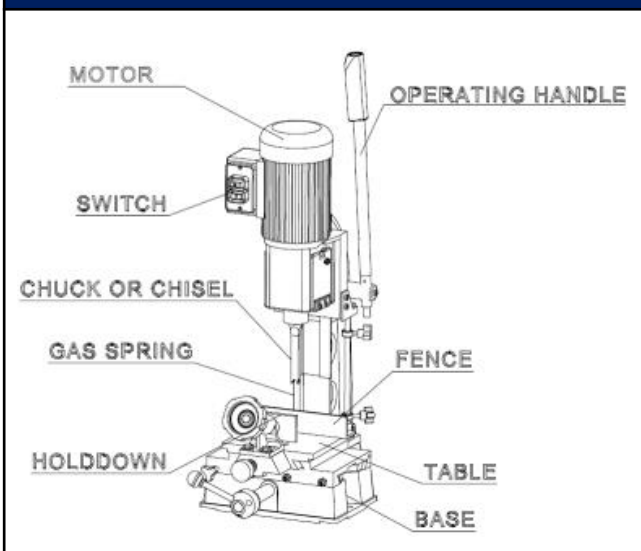
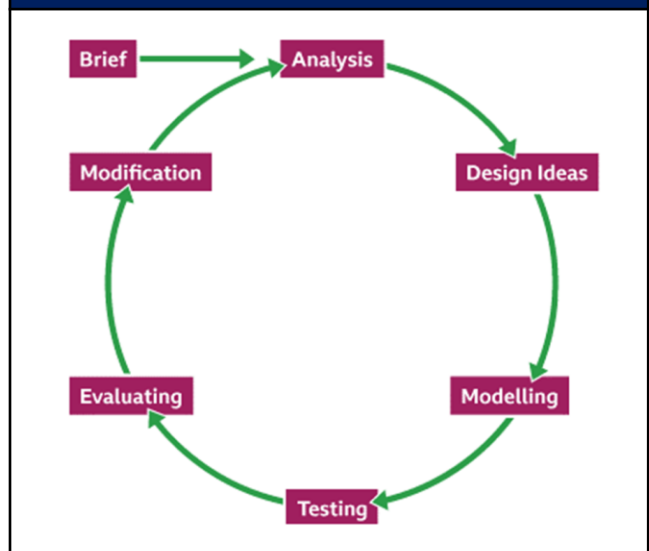


Diagram B – Iterative Design



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 - Textiles Knowledge Organiser - Project 2 Designers, Brands and Companies

1. Design Process		
1	Analyse	To examine a product in detail, explaining how it's made, this can include information on, theme, fabrics, colours, pattern and decoration.
2	Research	Research is work that involves studying something and trying to discover facts about it.
	Mood board	An arrangement of images , intended to evoke a particular style or concept.
3	Iterative design	The process of continually improving a design or product by frequently testing and evaluating , to create a product fit for the user's needs.
4	Design or initial ideas	Realisation of a concept or idea into a drawing or model.

2. Design movement		
1	Design Movement	A "movement" is a style or usual feeling in art or design that supports a specific philosophy or ideal
2	Pop Art	Pop art is a Design Movement that emerged in the mid- to late-1950s.
3	Pop Art influence	The movement is famous for using imagery from popular and mass culture.
4	Pop Art source material	Advertising, comic books and mundane mass-produced objects such as tin cans.

3. Project context: Companies		
1	Nike	Nike , is the world's largest supplier of athletic shoes and clothing. The company takes its name from <u>Nike</u> , the Greek goddess of victory.
2	Nike founders	Founded by Bill Bowerman and Phil Knight.
3	Nike Logo	The logo is derived from the goddess' wing, 'swoosh', which symbolises the sound of speed, movement, power and motivation.
4	Converse	Converse was founded in 1908 and made footwear for the military in WW2. One of the first producers of athletic shoes in the USA.
5	Converse founder	Founded by Marquis Mills Converse
6	Converse Logo	Star insignia , the All Star's rubber sole, smooth rounded toe, and wrap-around strip.
7	Vans	Started in 1966. Vans trainers are known for their classic versatile style, most popular for its skateboarding shoes.
8	Vans founder	Founded by Paul Van Doren
9	Vans Logo	The Vans logo represents the name of the brand. The lettering stands for strength, stability, and confidence.
10	Brand	A product manufactured by a company under a particular name. E.g. Nike.
11	Company	A commercial business. E.g. Dyson
12	Designer	A person who plans the design of a product prior to it being made.

1 KEY VOCABULARY		
1	deduce	arrive at a fact or a conclusion by reasoning; draw as a logical conclusion
2	deduction	the process of reaching a decision or answer by thinking
3	'The Other'	an individual or a group seen by a dominant group as not belonging.
4	'The Angel in the House'	popular Victorian Image of the ideal wife/ woman.
5	idiosyncratic	a word to describe behaviour which is considered to be
6	indiscretion	behaviour that is indiscreet or lacks good judgement.
7	morose	sullen and ill-tempered.
8	temperament	a person's or animal's nature/traits of personality, which have a permanent impact on their behaviour.
9	'The New Woman'	a feminist ideal that became popular in the late 19th century and influenced feminism in 20th century.
10	xenophobia	dislike or prejudice against people from different countries

3 CONTEXT OF THE GENRE	
16	The Sherlock Holmes stories are a group of short stories about a fictional detective, written in the late 1880s and 1890s by Arthur Conan Doyle.
17	Doyle was influenced by Dr Joseph Bell, a master of logic, deduction and reasoning. Doyle felt these ideas that were missing from the genre of detective fiction.
18	Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories changed detective fiction forever, introducing many of the literary conventions that are now frequently seen in the genre.
19	One of Doyle's most important additions to the genre was including a first-person peripheral narrator (Dr Watson) who needs the events of the investigation explained to him by the protagonist (Sherlock Holmes).
20	"The love of books is among the choicest gifts of the gods." — Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

2 KEY VOCABULARY (WORDS ABOUT FORM AND GENRE)		
11	detective fiction	a sub-genre of crime fiction in which an investigator or a detective (professional, amateur or retired) investigates a crime, often murder.
12	literary conventions	the defining features of a particular genre
13	first person peripheral narrator	a narrative perspective in which the narrator is a character who witnesses the main character's story and conveys it to the reader.
14	exposition	the part of the story used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters etc. to the reader.
15	antagonist	a person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 French Knowledge Organiser Spring Term 2 [1]

12.1.1 Les questions environnementales (environmental issues)		
1.	les problèmes et les questions	problems and issues
2.	c'est grave	it's serious
3.	la pollution de l'aire / de l'eau	air / water pollution
4.	il y a trop de phosphates	there's too much phosphate
5.	il n'y a pas assez d'eau	there isn't enough water
6.	propre / sale	clean / dirty
7.	une énergie renouvelable	a renewable energy
8.	les déchets / les ordures	litter / rubbish
9.	dans la mer / dans les rivières	in the sea / in the rivers
10.	un sac en plastique	a plastic bag
11.	la circulation	traffic
12.	l'eau potable	drinkable water
13.	le gaz carbonique	carbon dioxide
14.	les espaces verts	green spaces (woodlands, parks)

12.1.2 Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire? (what can we do?)		
1.	on peut	we can
2.	on pourrait	we could
3.	nous pouvons	we can
4.	on pouvait	we used to be able to
5.	il faut recycler	we have to recycle
6.	il ne faut pas gaspiller	we mustn't waste
7.	on doit protéger	we have to protect
8.	économiser l'énergie	to save energy
9.	je recycle le verre et le carton	I recycle glass and cardboard
10.	les bouteilles de verre	glass bottles
11.	une poubelle	a bin
12.	l'utilisation responsable	responsible usage
13.	éteindre les lumières	to switch off the lights
14.	les appareils en veille	devices on stand by

12.2.1 C'était comment autrefois? (How was it in the past?)		
1.	c'était beaucoup mieux	it was much better
2.	ce n'était pas mieux	it wasn't better
3.	il y avait	there used to be
4.	il n'y avait pas	there wasn't
5.	mais maintenant	but now
6.	actuellement	currently / at the moment
7.	autrefois	in the old days
8.	dans le passé	in the future
9.	à l'avenir	in the future
10.	bientôt	soon
11.	on avait le droit	we used to be allowed
12.	on ne peut plus	we can't any more
13.	on peut encore	we can still
14.	je me souviens	I remember

12.2.2 Comparer hier et demain (comparing yesterday and tomorrow)		
1.	quand j'étais petit	when I was little
2.	quand mon père était jeune	when my dad was young
3.	on était moins	we were less
4.	écologique	environmentally friendly
5.	moins conscient	less aware
6.	trop de gaspillage	too wasteful
7.	irresponsable	irresponsible
8.	je ne faisais rien	I used to do nothing
9.	je fais beaucoup plus	I do much more
10.	les gens ne faisaient rien	people used to do nothing
11.	on économisait le savon	we were saving soap bars
12.	mais on gaspillait	but we use to waste
13.	l'essence	petrol
14.	c'est réutilisable	it's reusable

12.2.1 Les droits et obligations (rights and responsibilities)		
1.	j'ai le droit de...	I have the right to
2.	on n'a pas le droit de...	we're not allowed to...
3.	les droits de l'homme	human rights
4.	avoir accès à l'eau saine	to have access to sanitised water
5.	le droit à l'éducation	the right to receive education
6.	aller à l'école	to go to school
7.	être soigné	to be cared for
8.	manger équilibré	to eat a balanced diet
9.	un monde plus juste	a fairer world
10.	lutter contre l'injustice	to fight against injustice
11.	aider les autres	to help others
12.	j'ai l'intention de	I intend to
13.	un travail bénévole	volunteering
14.	le bénévolat	volunteering work

12.3.1 Les services publics (public services)		
1.	les pompiers / un pompier	fire brigade / firefighter
2.	un médecin	a doctor
3.	Médecins Sans Frontières	Doctors Without Borders
4.	une ONG	a charity
5.	les SDF	the homeless
6.	un HLM	affordable housing
7.	les soins gratuits	free treatments
8.	soigner	to treat, to care for
9.	les urgences	A&E
10.	sensibiliser le public	to raise awareness
11.	les inégalités sociales	social inequalities
12.	l'égalité	equality
13.	les droits des femmes	women's rights
14.	collecter des fonds pour	to fundraise for

12.2.2 Le monde entier (the whole world)		
1.	les réfugiés	refugees
2.	les frontières d'un pays	a country's borders
3.	la guerre	war
4.	la sécheresse	drought
5.	le réchauffement climatique	global warming
6.	des panneaux solaires	solar panels
7.	les pays en développement	developing countries
8.	les pays développés	developed countries
9.	le Nord et le Sud	the North and the South
10.	une banque alimentaire	a food bank
11.	les pauvres	the poor
12.	la pauvreté	poverty
13.	les pays les plus riches	the richest countries
14.	les gens privilégiés	privileged people

12.3.2 Quel pays tu voudrais connaître? (what countries would you like to know?)		
1.	les pays francophones	French speaking countries
2.	les pays anglophones	English speaking countries
3.	les pays émergents	emerging countries
4.	les pays du Sahel	the Sahel region
5.	les cultures africaines	African cultures
6.	les cultures polynésiennes	Polynesian cultures
7.	les traditions amérindiennes	Native American traditions
8.	l'Afrique et l'Asie	Africa and Asia
9.	le Maghreb	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia
10.	le bled	the back of beyond
11.	la brousse et la jungle	the bush and the jungle
12.	les stéréotypes	stereotypes
13.	les préjugés	prejudices
14.	un travail humanitaire	a humanitarian work

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 4 Urbanisation

Urbanisation		
1	Urban	A town or city. These areas are densely populated
2	Rural	The countryside. These areas are sparsely populated
3	Industrialisation	The process by which a country has more factories and manufacturing
4	Landuse	What an area of a city is used for
5	Central business District (CBD)	The city centre
6	Inner City	An area usually with terraced housing or flats next to the CBD
7	Suburbs	A residential area with semi detached or detached houses towards the edge of a city
8	Green belt	A protected area of land around a city
9	Rural to Urban migration	People move from the countryside to the city
10	Rural urban fringe	The area on the edge of a city where it meets the countryside
11	Urban sprawl	When cities grow outwards
12	Public transport	Buses, trains or trams
13	Sustainable settlements	Cities which use resources efficiently and consider the environment
14	Pollution	When the environment is harmed, this can be air, water or land
15	Public services	Services such as hospital and schools that are provided by the government
16	Disposable income	The money left after you have paid all your bills

Urbanisation		
17	Urban Greening	When space is even on buildings is used for plants and trees
18	Stakeholder	A person with an opinion
19	Water/energy conservation	Using as little water and energy as possible
20	Counterurbanisation	When move from the city to the countryside in HIC's
21	Commuter	Someone who drives to work
22	Deprivation	When an area is significantly lacking in investment or services
23	Out of town shopping	When large shopping malls are built on the edge of a town or city
24	Multiplier effect	When a business does well in an area it attracts more which creates opportunities in an area
25	Congestion	Too much traffic causes traffic jams and air pollution
26	Greenfield site	An area of land which has not been built on before
27	Brownfield site	An area of land which has been built on before
28	Urban decline	When an area starts to look unsightly, and unemployment is high
29	Unemployment	When you do not have a job
30	Route centre	Where roads meet at a settlement

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 German Knowledge Organiser: die Umwelt (Environment)

2.1 Environmental Problems		
1	die Dürre	drought
2	die Luftverschmutzung	air pollution
3	der saure Regen	acid rain
4	die Wasserverschmutzung	water pollution
5	die globale Erwärmung	global warming
6	die Abholzung	deforestation
7	das Aussterben von Tieren	animal extinction
8	vom Sterben bedroht	threatened with extinction
9	die Gletscher schmelzen	the glaciers are melting
10	die Tiere	animals
11	die Lärmbelastigung	Noise pollution
12	der Treibhauseffekt	Greenhouse Effect
13	das Kohlendioxid	CO2
14	der Wassermangel	Shortage of water

2.2 Environmental Solutions		
1	duschen statt baden	shower instead of bathing
2	die Heizung herunterdrehen	turn down the heating
3	Geräte ausschalten	switch off appliances
4	einen Pullover anziehen	put on a jumper
5	Altglas recyceln	recycle used glass
6	Energiesparlampen benutzen	use energy-saving lamps
7	den Müll trennen	separate the rubbish
8	die Lichte ausmachen	switch off the lights
9	zu Fuß gehen	to go on foot
10	Die Umwelt schützen	protect the environment
11	weniger Bäume fällen	fell less trees
12	die Wälder nicht zerstören	don't destroy the forests
13	Plastikflaschen vermeiden	avoid plastic bottles
14	mehr Bäume pflanzen	plant more trees

2.3 Environmental Solutions 2		
1	die Umweltaktion	Environmental action
2	eine Solaranlage installieren	Install solar panels
3	eine Fahrradwoche organisieren	Organise a cycle week
4	Energie sparen	Save energy
5	Nistkästen für Vögel bauen	Build bird boxes
6	Obst und Gemüse kompostieren	Compost kitchen waste
7	Bienenvölker im Schulgarten halten	Keep beehives in the garden
8	duschen anstatt zu baden	Shower instead of bathing
9	weniger Wasser benutzen	Use less water
10	Klimawandel vermeiden	Avoid climate change
11	ein Elektroauto kaufen	Buy an electric car
12	den Abfall trennen	Sort the rubbish
13	Man sollte	You should
14	Man könnte	You could
15	Man muss	You must

2.4 Intensifiers / Adverbs of time		
1	oft	often
2	leicht	easily
3	effektiv	effectively
4	schnell	quickly
5	bestimmt	certainly
6	vielleicht	maybe
7	nie	nie
8	ab und zu	ab und zu
9	immer	Use less water
10	die ganze Zeit	Avoid climate change
11	manchmal	Buy an electric car
12	selten	Sort the rubbish
13	jeden Tag	You should

UNIT 4 THE HOLOCAUST - KEY WORDS 1	
Lebensraum	Living space in the east of Europe (e.g. Poland)
Minorities	Anyone considered non-Aryan, disabled peoples, homosexuals
Nuremberg	A series of laws reducing German Jews human rights
Pogrom	A violent attack on Jewish communities
Roma	Known as gypsies, they were persecuted by the Nazis
SA	Known as Hitler's bullyboys in the early days. They helped the Nazis seize power
SS	Hitler's elite part of the army. They went on to run concentration camps
Sterilisation	Preventing men and women from 'breeding' by an operation
Genocide	The killing of an entire race of people
Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship
Anti-Semitism	Discrimination against Jews as a religious group or race

UNIT 4 THE HOLOCAUST - KEY PEOPLE	
Adolf Hitler	Nazi Party dictator of Germany 1933-1945
Heinrich Himmler	Leader of the SS. It was the SS that carried out the mass extermination of Jewish people
Adolf Eichmann	Eichmann was a German-Austrian ranking SS officer and one of the major organisers of the Holocaust
Josef Goebbels	Nazi Party minister of propaganda
Rudolf Hoss	Hoss was the longest serving officer in charge of Auschwitz

UNIT 4 THE HOLOCAUST - KEY WORDS 2	
The Final Solution	The Nazi party's official policy to exterminate all Jews within the Nazi Reich (empire)
Aryan	Meaning pure German blood. Hitler believed these people would make Germany great again
Concentration camps	Prison camps used to house enemies of the Nazi state, from political opponents to Jews
Extermination 'death' camps	A concentration camp designed for the systematic murder of prisoners e.g. Treblinka or Sobibor
Eugenics	A pseudo-scientific study of races that promoted white supremacy
Gestapo	Hitler's secret spy network, which relied on informants from the public
Holocaust	The name given to the Nazi Party's attempt to systematically murder Jews and other so-called 'undesirables'
Ghettos	Crowded parts of cities reserved for Jews in Nazi occupied Europe
Kristallnacht	People, encouraged by SS, brutally attacked Jewish communities in Germany
Untermenschen	Anyone considered an undesirable in Hitler's Germany

UNIT 4 HOLOCAUST - KEY EVENTS	
1933	Hitler is made chancellor of Germany
1933	Jewish shops are boycotted
1935	The Nuremberg Laws are passed limiting German Jewish human rights
1938	(March) Hitler breaks the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and unites with Austria
1938	(November) A pogrom is carried out in Germany against Jews (Kristallnacht)
1939	(September) Hitler invades Poland beginning WW2
1939	(October) Polish Jews are separated and relocated in ghettos
1939	(November) Polish Jews are forced to wear yellow stars on their sleeves
1942	The mass deportation of European Jews to concentration camps begins
1945	Russian troops liberate Auschwitz-Birkenau, an infamous concentration camp

Film Music		
1	Mickey - Mousing	A film technique that syncs the accompanying music with the actions on screen
2	In sync	At the same time
3	Foley	Sound effects
4	Diegetic	The 'real' music in the scene
5	Cue sheet	A log of the music used in a film
6	Leitmotif	A short, reoccurring idea that represents a person, place or idea
7	Chromatic	Moving by a semitone (half step)
8	Fanfare	A piece of music for an important event
9	Intervals	The distance between two notes
10	Dissonance	Sounds 'clashy'
11	Pedal	A sustained note
12	Ostinato	A repeating pattern
13	Synthesiser	An electronic instrument
14	Range	The distance from the lowest note to the highest note of the piece
15	Tonality	Whether the music is major or minor

UNIT NUMBER 1 Religion and equality		
1	Equality	Being treated fairly, especially in status, rights or opportunities.
2	Privilege	Advantage or immunity available to particular people or groups.
3	Prejudice	Pre-judging a person or group based on aspects of their identity in a negative way.
4	Discrimination	Unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability
5	Justice	Fairness; the principle that people receive that which they deserve.
6	Diversity	Practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.
7	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.
8	Rights	Moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.
9	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	International document that states the rights and freedoms of all human beings.
10	Status	Position or rank in relation to others.

UNIT NUMBER 2 Religion and equality		
1	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	Slavery	A condition of having to work very hard without proper pay or appreciation.
3	Liberation	The action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression
4	Liberation Theology	A movement in Catholic Christianity which attempts to address the problems of poverty and social injustice as well as spiritual matters.
5	Social Change	Changing of the social order of a society.
6	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	Gender Equality	The state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender.
8	Feminism	The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
9	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	Disability	A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities

UNIT NUMBER 1 Life and Death		
1	Morality	Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
2	Ethics	Moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity.
3	Sanctity of Life	Life is sacred because it is made by God.
4	Quality of Life	Standard of health, comfort, and happiness.
5	Rules	One of a set of explicit or understood regulations or principles governing behaviour.
6	Natural Moral Law	System of laws based on close observation of human nature, given to humans by God.
7	Precept	General rule intended to regulate behaviour or thought.
8	Reason	Power of the mind to think, understand, and form judgements logically.
9	Absolute	Value or principle which is regarded as universally valid.
10	Situation Ethics	View that there should be flexibility in the application of moral laws according to circumstances.

UNIT NUMBER 2 Life and Death		
1	Relativism	View that morality exists in relation to culture, society, or historical context, and is not absolute.
2	Agape	Unconditional love, "the highest form of love, charity" and "the love of God for man and of man for God".
3	Abortion	Procedure to end a pregnancy.
4	Pro-Life	Opposing abortion and euthanasia.
5	Pro-Choice	Advocating the legal right of a woman to choose whether or not she will have an abortion.
6	Euthanasia	Painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma.
7	Capital Punishment	Legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime.
8	Animal Rights	Rights of animals to live free from human exploitation and abuse.
9	Dominion	Be in charge of something or rule over it.
10	Stewardship	Job of supervising or taking care of something.


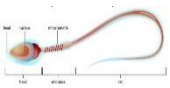
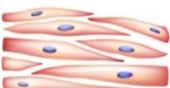
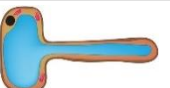

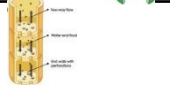
1. KEY WORDS

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

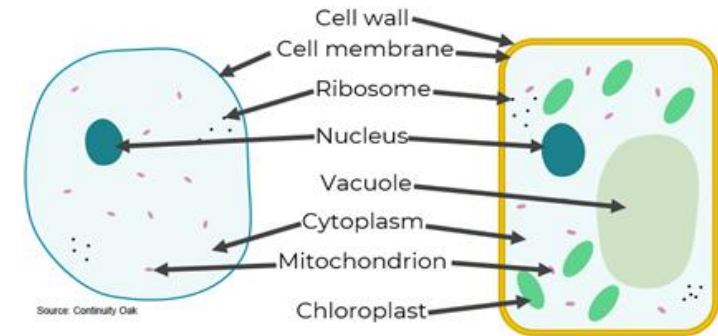
2. Sub-cellular structures and functions

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

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

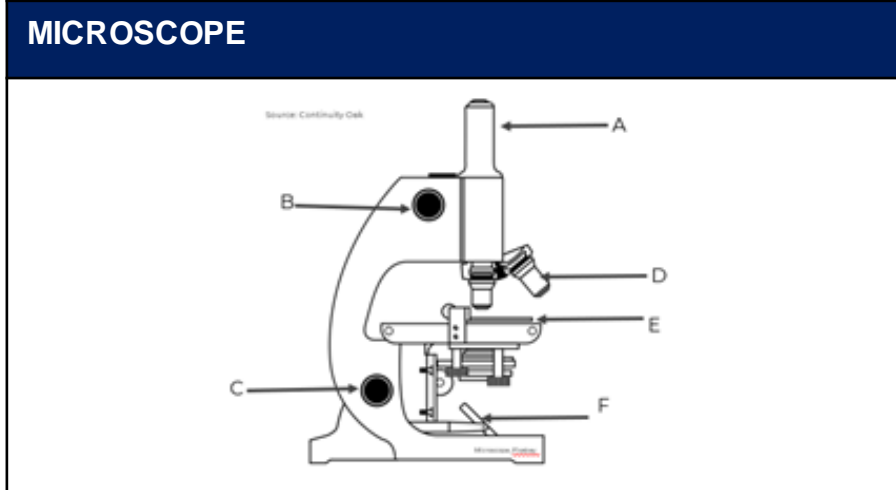
Animal and plant cells



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	Eyepiece 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.	
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.	



1. ATOMIC STRUCTURE

1	Atom	A neutral particle consisting of protons, neutrons and electrons. Number of protons = no. of electrons
2	Mass number	Total of number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
3	Atomic number	Number of protons in the nucleus of an atom
4	Atomic radius	Distance from the centre of an atom's nucleus to the electrons (approx. 10^{-10}m or 0.1nm)
5	Isotopes	Atoms that have the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons
6	Nanometre	$1 \times 10^{-9}\text{m} = 0.001\mu\text{m} = 0.000\ 001\text{mm} = 0.000\ 000\ 001\text{m}$
7	Nucleus	The positively charged centre of an atom made of protons and neutrons. Approximately 10 000 times smaller than the atom (approx. 10^{-14}m)

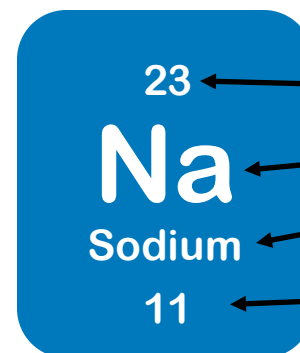
2. SEPARATION TECHNIQUES

1	Filtration	Method of removing an insoluble solid from a liquid
2	Distillation	Method of separating liquids from mixtures based on their different boiling points
3	Chromatography	Method of separating multiple dissolved substances

3. KEY CHEMISTRY FUNDAMENTAL VOCAB

1	Element	Substance that contains only one type of atom
2	Mixture	Two or more elements and/or compounds not chemically combined together
3	Compound	Contains two or more different elements chemically combined
4	Group	Columns on the periodic table, informs us of the number of electrons in the outer shell of the atom. Contain 'families' of elements with similar properties
5	Period	Rows on the periodic table, informs us of the number of electron shells in an atom
6	Reactants	The substances that take part in a chemical reaction
7	Products	The substances that are made in a chemical reaction
8	Electronic structure	Pattern of electrons in shells. Shells fill from the inside; 1 st shell max 2, 2 nd shell max 8, 3 rd shell max 8, 4 th shell max 2

4. PERIODIC TABLE



1	Relative atomic mass	Total of protons and neutrons
2	Element symbol	
3	Element name	
4	Atomic number	Number of protons

UNIT .1 Places to live		
1	Un pueblo	A town
2	Un pueblecillo/ pueblecito	A village
3	Una aldea	A hamlet
4	Una ciudad	A city
5	En el campo	In the countryside
6	En la costa	By the coast
7	En las montañas	In the mountains

UNIT 2 . Modal verbs /Expressions (all followed by the infinitive)		
1	Se puede +infinitive	You (one) can
2	Se debe...	You must
3	Se debería...	You ought to
4	Hay que...	You have to
5	Se tiene que...	You have to
6	Es possible...	It's possible to
7	Es importante...	It's important
8	Es imprescindible...	It's vital to

UNIT 3. Adjectives describing where you live		
1	Concurrido	Busy
2	Contaminado	Polluted/contaminated
3	Ruidoso	Noisy
4	Tranquilo	Quiet / peaceful
5	Aburrido	Boring
6	Animado	Lively
7	(No) hay mucho que hacer	There is(not) much to do
8	(No) hay mucho que ver	There is/in't much to see

The Preterite (Past) Tense

G The preterite tense Page 212

Use the **preterite tense** to talk about completed actions in the past.

visitar (to visit)	beber (to drink)	salir (to leave / to go out)	irregular verbs ir (to go) ser (to be)
visité	bebí	salí	fui
visitaste	bebiste	saliste	fuiste
visitó	bebió	salió	fue
visitamos	bebimos	salimos	fuimos
visitasteis	bebisteis	salisteis	fuisteis
visitaron	bebieron	salieron	fueron

Other irregular verbs in the preterite include:
tener (e.g. **tuve** – I had), **hacer** (e.g. **hice** – I did / made)
 and **ver** (e.g. **vi** – I saw / watched).
 Some verbs have a spelling change in the 'I' form only:
jugar → *jugué* *llegar* → *llegué* *sacar* → *saqué*

UNIT .1 Shopping		
1	Quisera/ Me gustaría	I would like
2	Mi talla es...	My size is
3	¿Puedo probarlo?	Can I try it on?
4	¿Cuánto es?	How much is it?
5	Me queda bien/mal	They fit me well/badly
6	Me lo llevo	I'll take it

UNIT 2 . Words / phrases which introduce the past time frame		
1	Ayer	Yesterday
2	Hace + time	Time ago
3	Anteayer	The day before yesterday
4	Anoche	Last night
5	Ayer por la tarde	Yesterday evening
6	La semana pasada	Last week
7	Cuando era pequeño	When I was little
8	Cuando tenía cinco años	When I was five years old

UNIT 3. Places in a Town		
1	El cine	Cinema
2	La iglesia	Church
3	La Mezquita	Mosque
4	El colegio	School
5	La escuela (primaria)	(Primary)school
6	El ayuntamiento	Town Hall
7	Los Correos	Post Office
8	La bolera	Bowling alley
9	Las tiendas	Shops
10	El (super)mercado	(Super)market
11	La calle	Street
12	La Plaza (Mayor)	The (main) square
13	La comisaría	The police station
14	La estación de bomberos	The Fire Station
14	La estación de trenes/de ferrocarril	The train station/railway station
16	La parada de autobuses	Bus stop
17	El paso de peatones	Pedestrian crossing