



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Autumn Term 1

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...

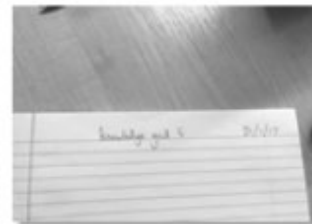
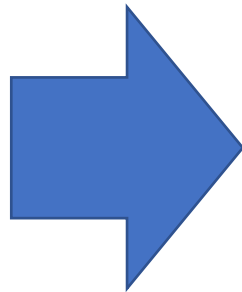
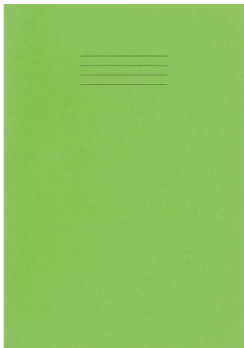
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Knowledge Organisers
Year 7
Spring Term 2

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect • Ambition • Resilience



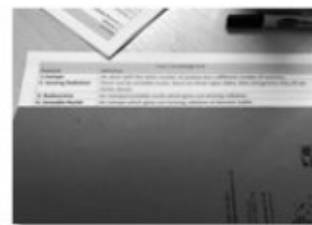
1) Write today's date and the **title** from the knowledge organiser and **underline** with a ruler



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



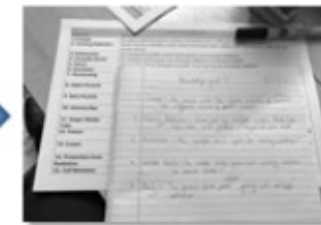
3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: **read it, cover it, say it in your head, check it**



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

Key Vocabulary		
1	hysteria	Exaggerated or uncontrollable emotion or excitement.
2	hypocrisy	The practice of engaging in the same behaviour or activity for which one criticise or condemns another.
3	ideology	A set of beliefs and ideas on which people, parties, groups, or countries base their actions and decisions.
4	integrity	The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
5	patriarchy	A system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.
6	theocracy	A type of government where the rulers believe they are guided by God.
7	witch-hunt (a)	A search for people labelled "witches" or evidence of witchcraft, often involving moral panic or mass hysteria.
8	witch-hunt (b)	In modern times, a 'witch-hunt' describes the attempt to find and punish a particular group of people who are being blamed for something, often because of their opinions or beliefs, not because they have actually done anything wrong.
9	persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression.
10	justice	The quality of being fair and reasonable. The administration of the law or authority in maintaining fairness in society.
11	subjugate	To bring under domination or control.
12	Puritan	A member of a group of English Protestants of the late 16 th and 17 th centuries. They thought the Reformation of the Church under Elizabeth I was incomplete and wanted to simplify and regulate forms of worship, removing all Catholic rituals.
13	puritanical	Having or displaying a very strict moral attitude.
14	communism	A political system where all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
15	reputation	The beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something.
16	crucible	A ceramic or metal container in which metals or other substances may be melted or subjected to very high temperatures. Also, a situation of severe trial, leading to the creation of something new.

Key Terminology		
1	allegory	An allegory in literature is an extended metaphor whereby characters, place or events are used to put forward a message about real life events or issues. (The Salem witch trials in the play are an allegory for the McCarthy witch-hunt which took place in America in the 20 th Century.)
2	characterisation	A device in which in an author builds up a character in a narrative.
3	stage directions	Instructions written into the script of a play, indicating stage actions, movements of performers, or production requirements e.g. set design or staging.
4	literary conventions	Defining features of particular genres such as a novel, short story, ballad, sonnet, and play.
5	Tragedy	A play ending with the suffering and death of the main character.
6	tragic hero	A literary character who makes a judgment error that inevitably leads to his/her own destruction.
7	hamartia	The fatal flaw of a tragic hero.
8	theme	An idea that is dominant or recurs in a piece of literature.
9	motif	A recurring idea or image in an artistic work which is used to reinforce the theme.
10	plot device	An object or character in the story whose purpose is purely to drive the plot, maintain its flow or resolve situations within it.
11	foil character	A character who contrasts with another character to highlight qualities of the other character.
12	minor character	A character in a narrative that is not the focus of the primary storyline.
13	symbolism	The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.

ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND BONDING		
1	Proton	Subatomic particles in the nucleus of an atom. Has a positive charge
2	Neutron	Subatomic particles in the nucleus of an atom. Has a neutral charge
3	Electron	Subatomic particles arranged in shells outside the nucleus of an atom. Has a negative charge
4	Ion	An atom that has lost or gained at least one electron
5	Relative atomic mass (Ar)	The combined mass of the protons and neutrons in an atom
6	Relative formula mass (Mr)	The combined mass of all of the atoms shown in a compound's chemical formula

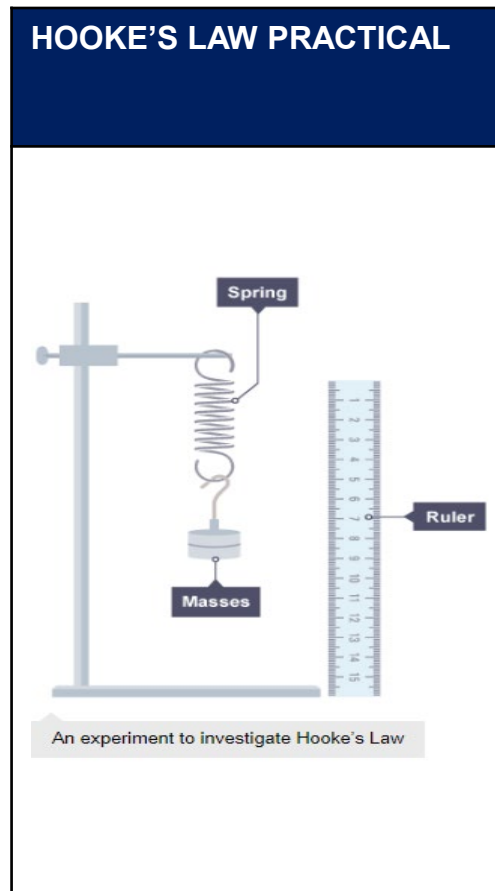
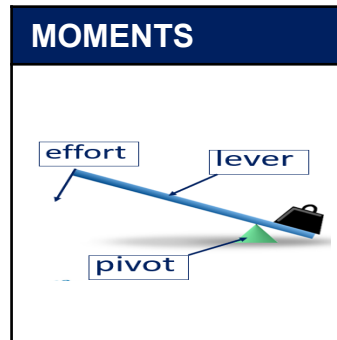
REACTIONS OF ACIDS		
1	Acid	Produce hydrogen ions in solution. They have a pH of less than 7
2	Base	Produce hydroxide ions in solution. They have a pH of more than 7
3	Alkali	A soluble Base
4	Neutralisation	A reaction between an acid and a base to produce a salt and water
5	Soluble	A soluble substance will dissolve
6	Insoluble	An insoluble substance will not dissolve
7	Metal oxide	A compound made up of a metal and oxygen
8	Metal carbonate	A compound made up of a metal, carbon and oxygen

METALS		
1	Displacement	When a more reactive metal takes the place of a less reactive metal in a compound
2	Oxidation	When a substance chemically joins with oxygen
3	Reduction	When oxygen is removed from a compound
4	Ore	A source that contains enough metal to be economical to extract
5	Malleable	Property of metals that allows them to be shaped
6	Sonorous	Property of metal that allows it to make a ringing noise when it is hit
7	Ductile	Property of metals that allows them to be stretched out into thin wires
8	Alloy	A mixture of metals

REACTIONS OF ACIDS – GENERAL EQUATIONS	REACTIVITY SERIES
Metal and Acid	<div> <div>Potassium</div> <div>Sodium</div> <div>Calcium</div> <div>Magnesium</div> <div>Aluminium</div> <div>Carbon</div> <div>Zinc</div> <div>Iron</div> <div>Tin</div> <div>Lead</div> <div>Hydrogen</div> <div>Copper</div> <div>Silver</div> <div>Gold</div> <div>Platinum</div> </div> <div> <div>Most reactive</div> <div>↑</div> <div>Least reactive</div> </div>
Metal + Acid → Salt + Hydrogen	
Metal oxide and Acid	
Metal oxide + acid → salt + water	
Acid and Alkali	
Alkali + acid → salt + water	
Metal carbonate and Acid	
Metal carbonate + acid → salt + water + carbon dioxide	

MOMENTS AND WORK DONE		
1	Pivot	The point around which a lever turns
2	Lever	Simple machine consisting of a bar that turns around a fixed pivot
3	Machine	A device that alters the size of a force or the direction in which it acts
4	Moment	The turning effect of a force
5	Work Done	The energy transferred when a force moves an object

SPRINGS		
1	Deformation	When an object is changed in shape or size due to a force being applied
2	Elastic	Describes a property that means an object will return to its original shape and size after being stretched or squashed
3	Elastic Limit	The point at which an elastic limit will no longer return to its original shape and size as too much force has been applied
4	Extension	How much longer an object gets
5	Spring Constant	A number for a spring telling us the size of its extension per unit of force applied



FORCES IN ACTION (EQUATIONS)	
1	Moment (Nm) = Force (N) x Perpendicular distance (m)
2	Work Done (J) = Force (N) x Distance (m)
3	Force applied (N) = Spring constant (N/m) x Extension (m)
4	Clockwise moment = Anticlockwise moment

WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY TERMINOLOGY		
1	Independent Variable	The variable in an experiment that you change
2	Dependent variable	The variable in an experiment that you measure
3	Control Variable	The variables in an experiment that you keep the same
4	Proportional	A relationship where when one variable increases by a set amount, another variable increases by a fixed value
5	Reproducible	When different groups of people do the same experiment and get the same data and/or same conclusion

Data science

1. Data cleansing
Making sure the data you have is accurate and tidy.
2. Correlations
A way to find out if two sets of data are related to each other.
3. Outliers
Data points that stand out from the typical, expected values.
4. Investigative cycle
Problem, plan, data, analysis, conclusions
5. Data analysis
The process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modelling data with the goal of discovering useful information

Data capture forms

6. Text boxes
Boxes that enable the user to type in text.
7. Check boxes
Small boxes that allow multiple options to be selected at the same time.
8. Radio buttons
Option buttons that allow a single option to be selected out of a group.
9. Drop down lists
Allows the user to make a single choice from a predefined list.
10. Sliders
Allow the user to select a number from a range.

Big data

11. Data sets
Information that can be analyzed or used
12. Volume
The amount of data collected.
13. Velocity
The speed at which data is generated and processed.
1. Structured data
Organized data, often in tables or databases (e.g., spreadsheets).
1. Unstructured data
Data without a specific format (e.g., emails, social media posts).

UNIT 1: Key vocabulary

1	Abortion	A procedure to stop a pregnancy ending in a live birth.
2	Absolute	A value or principle that is right in all situations.
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.
7	Ethics	Moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or conduct.
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.
12	Pro-choice	Advocating the legal right of women to choose whether to have an abortion.
13	Pro-life	Opposing abortion and euthanasia.
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	Stewardship	The job of supervising or taking care of something.

UNIT 2 :Important people/ideas

Trolley Problem

Philippa Foot

- 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.

Absolute Morality

- Context of Aquinas writing in the 12th century.
-

- Five primary precepts:
- Preserve life,
- Reproduce
- Educate children
- live in an ordered society,
- worship God

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, casual sex, and folk and rock music.

- *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.*

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 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser - Bacteria Types and Controls, The Eat Well Guide

1. Bacteria

1	Food Poisoning	Food poisoning is an illness you can get from eating contaminated food
2	High Risk Foods	Foods that contain high levels of protein and moisture are at most risk of containing pathogenic bacteria. Examples are Poultry, fish and rice.
3	High Risk Groups	Certain groups of people are at higher risk of becoming ill. Their immune systems are compromised due to individual circumstances. Babies and elderly people and pregnant women are examples.
4	Binary Fision	The process by which pathogenic (harmful) bacteria multiply.
5	Bacteria growth conditions	Warmth, Moisture, Food, Time, Most bacteria reproduce best at a neutral pH level of 7.
6	Danger Zone	5°C and 63°C

2. Eat Well Guide

1	The Eat Well Guide	Shows eating different foods can make a healthy and balanced diet. It divides food into groups and shows how much of each food group is needed for a healthy diet.
2	Healthy Diet	A diet that is low in fat, salt and sugar, and high in fibre.
3	Carbohydrates	Carbohydrates are required for energy. They are divided into 3 groups: Sugar, Starch & Dietary Fibre.
4	Fruit & Vegetables	Fruit and vegetables are a good source of vitamins and minerals and an excellent source of dietary fibre.
5	Protein	Protein is needed for growth, repair, maintenance and energy.
6	Dairy	Milk and dairy products are great sources of protein and calcium. We need them for strong bones and teeth.
7	Fats & Oils	Fats keep the body warm. It provides energy. It protects and cushions internal organs by covering them with fat. It provides fat-soluble vitamins.
8	Water	We should drink between 6 and 8 cups of water a day in order to stay hydrated. This can vary however depending on factors such as how active we are, the climate and personal circumstances.

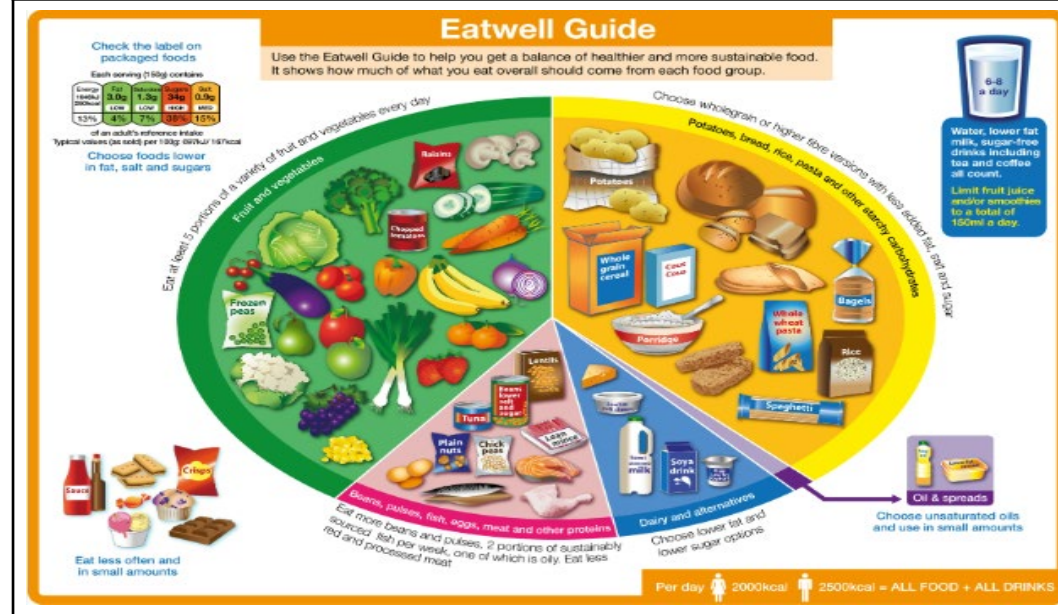
3. Food Poisoning

1	Types of food poisoning	Campylobacter, E.coli, Listeria, Salmonella
2	Food Poisoning Symptoms	Nausea, Vomiting, Abdominal Pain and Cramps, diarrhoea, fever, Headache and overall weakness
3	Pathogenic Bacteria	Bacteria that can cause food poisoning.
4	Non - Pathegenic Bacteria	Nonpathogenic bacteria are organisms that do not cause disease, harm or death to another organism

Diagram A - 8 Tips for Healthy Eating



Diagram B – Eat Well Guide



Family members		
1	Ma mere/ ma belle-mère	my mum / stepmum
2	Mon père/Mon beau-père	my dad / stepdad
3	Mon frere	my brother
4	Ma soeur	my sister
4	Mon cousin	my cousin (m)
5	Ma cousine	my cousin (f)
6	Mon oncle	my uncle
7	ma tante	my aunty
8	Mon grand-père	my grandad
9	Ma grand-mère	my grandma

How do you get on?		
1	Je m'entends bien avec	I get on well with
2	Je ne m'entends pas bien avec	I get on badly with
3	Je m'amuse avec	I have fun with
4	Je me fache contre	I get annoyed with
5	Je me dispute avec	I fight /argue with
6	On se dispute	we fight / argue
7	On partage	we share
8	On sort ensemble	we go out together
9	On a beaucoup de choses en commun	we have lots in common
10	Il/elle me fait rire	he/she makes me laugh
11	Il/elle m'enerve	he/she annoys me
12	Nous sommes très différents	we are very different

Describing family members		
1	Il/elle est très/assez /un peu	he/she is / they are (very/quite/a little)...
2	Ils/elles sont	They are (M/F)
3	sympa	kind
3	Généreux/genereuse	generous
4	Amusant/amusante	funny
5	Paresseux/paresseuse	lazy
6	Agaçant/agaçante	annoying
7	Sportif/sportive	sporty
8	égoïste	selfish
9	(ma soeur) a (onze) ans	(my sister) is (eleven) years old
10	Il/elle a les cheveux (blonds)	he/she has (blonde) hair
11	(family member) aime [+infinitive]	(family member) likes... [+infinitive]
12	Il/elle est fan de....	he/she is a fan of...

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

What did you and your family do recently?

1	Le week-end dernier	last weekend
2	La semaine dernière	last week
3	Ma famille et moi	my family and I
4	Mes amis et moi	my friends and I
5	Nous sommes allés	We went
6	en ville	to town
7	à une fête	to a party
8	Nous avons joué	We played...
9	Au football/ au basket	football / basketball
10	Nous avons fait	We did
11	Du vélo	cycling
12	de la natation	swimming
13	une promenade	A walk
14	les devoirs	homework
15	de l'exercice	exercise
16	On s'est bien amusé	We had a great time!
17	C'était affreux!	It was awful!

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

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

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



1. Key Terms		
1	Imports	Goods brought into a country.
2	Exports	Sending goods to another country for sale.
3	Trade unions	An organisation of workers who work to protect the rights of those employed.
4	Tax	A financial charge made by a government on individuals, consumers and businesses.
5	Tax breaks	This reduces the amount of tax a company must pay, therefore increasing profit.
6	Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A company which operates in at least two countries e.g. Nike or McDonalds.
7	Footloose	An industry that can locate in a wide variety of places.
8	Subsidies	Money given by a government to help an industry keep down the cost of exports.
9	Urbanisation	The growth in the number / proportion of people living in towns and cities.
10	BRIC countries	Brazil, Russia, India and China.
11	MINT countries	Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey.
12	Brandt line	A visual division of the world showing the rich global north and poor global south.
13	Favelas	An illegal slum or shantytown located within or on the outskirts of a country's large cities, especially Rio de Janeiro.

2. Features of Emerging Countries		
1	Primary sector	Jobs which exploit natural resources e.g. farming, fishing and mining.
2	Mechanisation	Introducing machines into an industry to replace human labour e.g. tractors.
3	Secondary industries	Jobs which involve making a product (manufacturing).
4	Tertiary industries	Jobs which provide services to people, e.g. a cleaner or a doctor.
5	Quality of life	Refers to the wellbeing of individuals or groups of people.
6	Infrastructure	Structures needed for a country to function properly e.g. roads, railways and sewage systems.

3. Development Indicators		
1	GDP per capita	The value of all a country's goods and services produced in a year, divided by its population.
2	Life expectancy	The average age to which a person can be expected to live.
3	Literacy rates	The percentage of people within a country that can read and write.
4	Human Development Index (HDI)	A development measure which combines GDP per capita, life expectancy and literacy rate.

Familie und Freunde – Family and Friends		
1	(m) Bruder, Stiefbruder	Brother, step-brother
2	(f) Schwester, Stiefschwester	Sister, step-sister
3	(m) Vater, Stiefvater	Father, step-father
4	(f) Mutter, Stiefmutter	Mother, step-mother
5	(m) Opa, Großvater	Grandad, Grandfather
6	(f) Oma, Großmutter	Granny, Grandmother
7	In meiner Familie gibt es (...) Personen	In my family there are (...) people
8	(m) Onkel	Uncle
9	(f) Tante	Aunt
10	(pl) Geschwister	Siblings

Beziehungen – Relationships		
1	ich verstehe mich gut mit (meiner/meinem)	I get on well with my (f/m)
2	ich komme gut mit (...) aus	We get on well
3	ich komme nicht so gut mit (...) aus	I don't get on very well with (...)
4	wir verstehen uns gut	We get on well with each other
5	ich streite mich mit (ihm/ihr)	I argue with (him/her)
6	wir streiten uns um...	We argue about...
7	wir haben uns gestritten	We argued
8	er/sie unterstützt mich	He/she supports me
9	wir haben die gleichen Interessen	We have the same interests
10	wir lachen viel zusammen	We laugh a lot together
11	ärgerlich, nervig	annoying

Describing friends and family		
1	abenteuerlustig	adventurous
2	egoistisch	selfish
3	fleißig	Hard-working
4	frech	cheeky
5	klug	clever
6	kreativ	creative
7	locker	Relaxed, laid-back
8	lustig	funny
9	modisch	Fashionable
10	nett	Nice
11	selbstbewusst	self-confident
12	sportlich	sporty
13	unterhaltsam	entertaining
14	sie hat (lange/braune) Haare	She has (long/brown) hair
15	er hat (blaue) Augen	He has (blue) eyes

Ein guter Freund / eine gute Freundin		
1	Ein guter Freund/eine gute Freundin...	A good friend (m/f)...
2	muss hilfsbereit sein	Must be helpful
3	muss ehrlich sein	Must be honest
4	muss viel Geduld haben	Must have a lot of patience
5	macht mich glücklich	Makes me happy
6	hat Zeit für mich	Has time for me

Was hast du gemacht? What did you do?		
1	letztes Wochenende...	Last weekend...
2	...sind wir (...) gegangen	...we went (...)
3	in den Park	To the park
4	ins Kino	To the cinema
5	in die Stadt	To town
6	auf eine Party	To a party
7	wir haben Fußball gespielt	We played football
8	wir haben einen Film gesehen	We watched a film
9	wir sind Rad fahren gegangen	We went bike riding
10	es hat Spaß gemacht	It was (lit: "made") fun

Ein guter Freund / eine gute Freundin		
1	Ein guter Freund/eine gute Freundin...	A good friend (m/f)...
2	muss hilfsbereit sein	Must be helpful
3	muss ehrlich sein	Must be honest
4	muss viel Geduld haben	Must have a lot of patience
5	macht mich glücklich	Makes me happy
6	hat Zeit für mich	Has time for me

Describing friends and family		
1	abenteuerlustig	adventurous
2	egoistisch	selfish
3	fleißig	Hard-working
4	frech	cheeky
5	klug	clever
6	kreativ	creative
7	locker	Relaxed, laid-back
8	lustig	funny
9	modisch	Fashionable
10	nett	Nice
11	selbstbewusst	self-confident
12	sportlich	sporty
13	unterhaltsam	entertaining
14	sie hat (lange/braune) Haare	She has (long/brown) hair
15	er hat (blaue) Augen	He has (blue) eyes

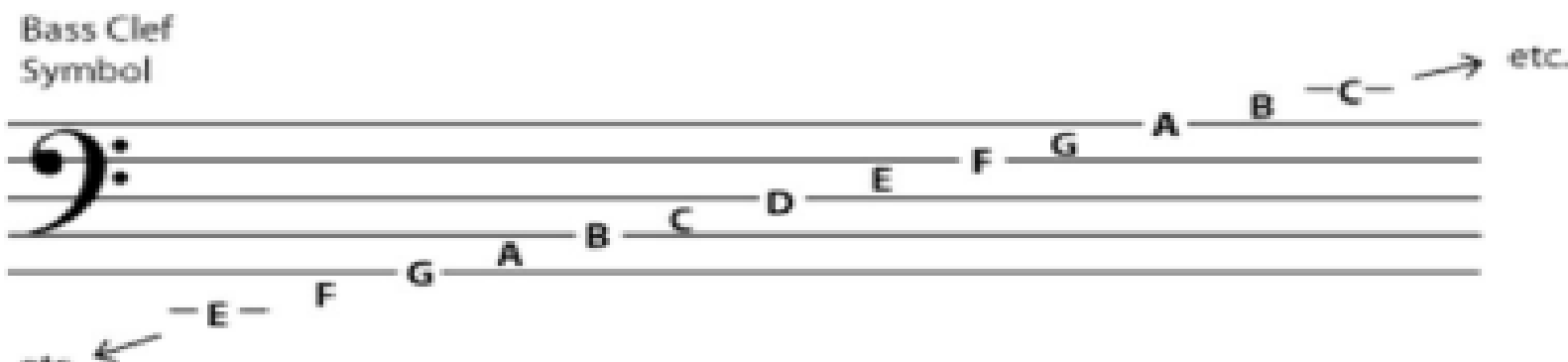
Key Terms		
1	Alliance	Agreements between countries to defend each other
2	Annex	To takeaway land from a country
3	Armistice	Ceasefire
4	Arms Race	Competition between countries to build the strongest militaries
5	Artillery	Heavy guns
6	Assassination	The murder of an important person for political reasons
7	Balance of Power	Matching the strength of an enemy to deter an attack
8	Brinkmanship	Pushing a situation to the point of disaster to get what you want
9	Conscription	Forcing citizens to serve in the armed forces
10	Demilitarise	To reduce the armed forces
11	Democracy	A system where people vote for their leaders
12	Dictatorship	Absolute power is controlled by one person or small group
13	Diktat	Dictation
14	Dolchstoß	Stab in the back myth
15	Geostrategic advantage	Using location to create a superior military strategy

Key Terms		
16	Imperialism	The belief in empire-building
17	Militarism	Having a strong military and using it to gain an advantage over other countries
18	Nationalism	The belief that your country and people are superior
19	Reparations	Compensation
20	Schlieffen Plan	German military strategy
21	Stalemate	Neither side has the power to win
22	Treaty	Formal agreement after a war
Key Dates		
23	1870-71	Franco-Prussian War
24	1871	Germany became a united country
25	1882	Triple Alliance formed
26	1907	Triple Entente formed
27	28 June 1914	Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
28	4 August 1914	GB entered the war
29	11 Nov 1918	Armistice
30	28 June 1919	Treaty of Versailles





Section 1

1	DAW	Digital Audio Workstation
2	Composition	The art of creating a piece of music
3	Mickey Mousing	When music fits precisely with a specific part of a film
4	Theme tune	An original piece of music composed for film, repeated throughout the film
5	Sound effects	Sounds and noises used throughout a film that synchronise with the action
6	Leitmotif	A recurring musical idea which is associated with a particular idea, character or place
7	Soundtrack	All of the music used in film, including songs, the film score and sound effects
8	Diegetic	Music that is part of the action that characters can hear
9	Non diegetic	Music that the characters cannot hear but helps the audience
10	Interval	The distance between two notes
11	Fanfare	Music to introduce something or someone important
12	Counter melody	Two or more independent melodies heard at the same time

Section 2



Section 3

1	Articulation	The way that the notes are played	Legato	Smooth
			Staccato	Short and spiky
			Accent	Stronger note with more emphasis
2	Dynamics	The loudness/softness of the music	Forte	Loud
			Piano	Quiet
			Crescendo	Gradually getting louder 
			Diminuendo	Gradually getting quieter 
3	Tempo	Speed of the music	Allegro	Fast
			Andante	At a walking pace
			Adagio	Slow
4	Harmony	The sound created when two or more sounds of different pitches are played at the same time	Consonant	Notes played together that sound nice
			Dissonant	Notes played together that clash (sound bad)
5	Rhythm	Length of notes and how they are organised	Dotted	 A dot next to the note increases the length by half of the original note
			Triplet	 Three notes played in the time of

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.

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.

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.

Diagram A - Tin Snips



Diagram B – Rivets/Rivet Gun



Diagram C – Gabro



Diagram D – Engineering Square



Diagram E – Blow Torch



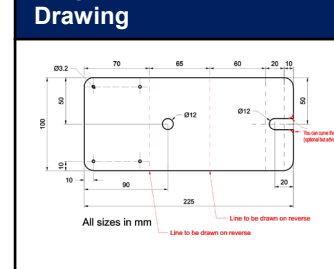
Diagram F - Scribe



Diagram G – Fluidised Bath Suite



Diagram H – Technical Drawing



¿Cómo es tu familia? ¿Qué tal te llevas?

1	Somos cinco en mi familia	There are five of us in my family
2	Mi padre es	My father is
3	Mi madre tiene	My mother has
4	Me llevo bien /mal con	I get on well/ badly with
5	Me entiendo bien/mal con	I get on well /badly with
6	Me peleo con	I argue with
7	Tengo mucho/ poco en común con	I have a lot/a little in common with
8	Me enfado con	I get angry with
9	Me divierto con	I have fun with
10	Porque es ...	Because s/he is
11	Gracioso	Funny
12	Divertido	Fun
13	Simpático	Nice
14	Amable	Kind
15	Generoso	Generous
16	Atrevido	Daring
17	Trabajador	Hard working

¿Cómo es tu familia?

1	Estricto /severo	strict
2	Perezoso	lazy
3	Molesto	Annoying
4	Egoísta	Selfish
5	Más (adjective) que	More (adjective) than
6	Menos (adjective) que	Less (adjective) than
7	Tan (adjective) como	As (adjective) as
8	A mi madre le gusta (n)	My mother likes
9	A mi padre le gusta (n)	My father likes
10	A mi hermano le chifla (n)	My brother likes
11	A mi hermana le mola (n)	My sister likes
12	En el futuro	In the future
13	Algún día	One day
14	Me gustaría ser más /menos	I would like to be more / less
15	Cuando sea mayor	When I am older
16	Quiere ser	S/he wants to be

Useful Connectives		
1	Sin embargo	However
2	Aunque	Although
3	No obstante	Nevertheless
4	Dado que	Given that
5	Ya que	Because
6	Puesto que	Because

¿ Cómo eras?		
1	Cuando era más joven	When I was younger
2	Cuando tenía cinco años	When I was 5 years old
3	Había	There was / were
4	Me gustaba (n)	I used to like
5	A mi hermano le gustaba (n)	My brother used to like
6	Antes jugaba a	Before I used to play
7	Hace + time	Time ago
8	De pequeño	As a youngster/ a kid

¿ Cómo es tu amigo ideal / tu pareja ideal?		
1	Mi amigo ideal es / sería	My deal friend is/ would be
2	Mi pareja ideal	My ideal partner
3	Mi novio /a ideal	My ideal boyfriend/ girlfriend
4	Te ayuda	Helps you
5	Te escucha	Listens to you
6	No te critica	Does not criticise you
7	Te apoya	Supports you
8	Comprensivo	Understanding
9	Optimista	Optimistic
10	Me hace reír	Makes me laugh
11	Me gustaría conocer a	I would like to meet
12	Alguien que sea	Someone who is
13	Mi media naranja	My perfect partner
14	(No) pienso casarme (con)	I (don't) intend to marry
14	Voy a enamorarme de	I am going to fall in love with

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.

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.

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.

DIAGRAM A – Twill Weave

