



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Autumn Term A

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

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Ambition

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Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 English Knowledge Organiser – The Crucible

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.

Decimals Manipulation Reminder

1) Multiplying decimals	1) Remove the decimal points. 2) Multiply. 3) Insert the same number of decimal points in the answer as in the question. 0.5×0.3 $5 \times 3 = 15$ $0.5 \times 0.3 = 0.15$	2) Dividing a decimal by an integer	$0.72 \div 6$ $\begin{array}{r} 0.12 \\ 6 \overline{) 0.72} \end{array}$	$0.972 \div 8$ $\begin{array}{r} 0.1215 \\ 8 \overline{) 0.9720} \end{array}$
		3) Dividing an integer by a decimal	1) Write as a fraction. 2) Form an equivalent fraction. 3) Divide.	

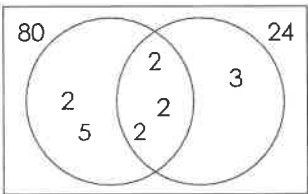
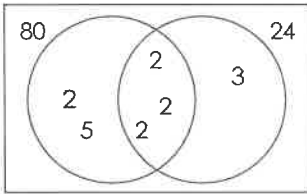
Estimation and Limits of Accuracy

1) $\approx$	"approximately equal to"	2) Truncation	Ignoring all decimal places past a certain point without rounding.
3) Significant figures	The total number of digits in a number, not counting the zeros at the beginning of a number or at the end of a decimal number. 345 000 has 6 significant figures. 0.3047 has 4 significant figures.	4) Estimate	Find approximate answer by calculating with numbers rounded to one significant figure.
5) Error Intervals	The range of values (between the upper and lower bounds) in which the precise value could be. least possible value $\leq x <$ greatest possible value		

Related Calculations

$19 \times 18 = 342$ $19 \times 180 = 3420$ $190 \times 18 = 3420$ $190 \times 180 = 34200$ $1900 \times 180 = 342000$	$108 \div 9 = 12$ $1080 \div 9 = 120$ $108 \div 90 = 1.2$ $108 \div 0.9 = 120$ $108 \div 0.09 = 1200$
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HCF and LCM of Large Numbers

1) Prime numbers	A prime number has two distinct factors; 1 and itself. 2 is the only even prime number. 1 is not a prime number. The first ten prime numbers are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29		
2) Factor	Any whole number that divides exactly into another number leaving no remainder. Factors of 20 are: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20	3) Multiple	The result of multiplying a number with a whole number. (times tables!) The multiples of 7: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70 ...
4) HCF-Venn diagram	 HCF of 80 and 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$	5) LCM-Venn diagram	 LCM of 80 and 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 240$

Fraction Calculations

1) Writing one number as a fraction of another	Write £15 as a fraction of £25. $\frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{5}$	2) Reciprocal	Reciprocal of 7 → $\frac{1}{7}$ Reciprocal of $\frac{2}{3}$ → $\frac{3}{2}$
3) Fractions of an amount	Divide the amount by the denominator and then multiply the result by the numerator.		
4) Add/Subtract fractions	Make the denominators the same (find the LCM). Use equivalent fractions to change each fraction to the common denominator. Add/subtract the numerators only.	$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{10}{35} + \frac{14}{35} = \frac{24}{35}$	
5) Multiplying fractions	Multiply the numerators. Multiply the denominators. Simplify where possible.	$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{12}{40} = \frac{3}{10}$	
6) Dividing fractions	Keep the first fraction the same. Change the second to its reciprocal. Multiply the fractions. Simplify/convert to mixed number where possible.	$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{3}{8} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{32}{15} = 2\frac{2}{15}$	

Algebraic Manipulation			
1) $2a$	$2 \times a$	2) ab	$a \times b$
3) a^2	$a \times a$	4) $3a^2$	$3 \times a \times a$
5) a subtracted from b	$b - a$	6) a less than b	$b - a$
7) a divided by b	$\frac{a}{b}$	8) b divided by a	$\frac{b}{a}$
9) 4 times smaller than a	$\frac{a}{4}$ or $a \div 4$	10) 4 times larger than a	$4 \times a \rightarrow 4a$
11) 5 th power of a	a^5	12) Variable	A letter used to represent any number.
13) Coefficient	The number to the left of the variable. This is the value that we multiply the variable by. $4x \rightarrow$ The coefficient of x is 4. $x \rightarrow$ The coefficient of x is 1.	14) Term	A single number, variable or numbers and variables multiplied together.
15) Simplifying	An expression can be simplified by grouping like terms. E.g. $2a + b^2 - 4b + 7a = 9a + b^2 - 4b$	16) Identity	An identity is an equation which is always true no matter what value of the unknown is substituted. E.g. $3x - 15 = 3(x - 5)$

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 9PE Electricity and Magnetism

Unit 1 Keywords

1	current	The rate of flow of charge. The flow of electrical charge per second. Measured in amps (A) using an ammeter connected in series with the component being measured.
2	electron	Subatomic particle and charge carrier that has a negative charge.
3	potential difference	The work done per unit charge in a circuit as charges transfer energy to a component. It is measured in volts (V) using a voltmeter in parallel to the component being measured.
4	resistance	Resistance opposes the flow of current in a circuit. Measured in ohms (Ω).
5	electrical charge	Amount of positive or negative charge. Measured in coulombs (C).
6	conductor	A material which allows current to flow through it easily. It has a low resistance.
7	insulator	A material that does not allow current to flow through it easily. It has a high resistance.
8	series circuit	Circuit with only one complete loop.
9	parallel circuit	Circuit with more than one complete loop.
10	static electricity	Static electricity is caused when electrons are transferred from one insulator to another by friction.
11	solenoid	A coil of wire carrying an electric current creates its own magnetic field.
12	electromagnet	A magnet made by wrapping a coil of wire around an iron bar and passing an electric current through the coil.

Unit 2 Units and equipment

Variable	Symbol	Units	Symbol
current	I	amperes, amps	A
potential difference	V	volts	V
resistance	R	ohms	Ω
charge flow	Q	coulombs	C

Unit 3 Factors affecting the resistance in a wire

- as the length increases the resistance increases
- as the cross-sectional area increases, resistance decreases
- as the temperature increases the resistance increases
- the material of the component affects the resistance

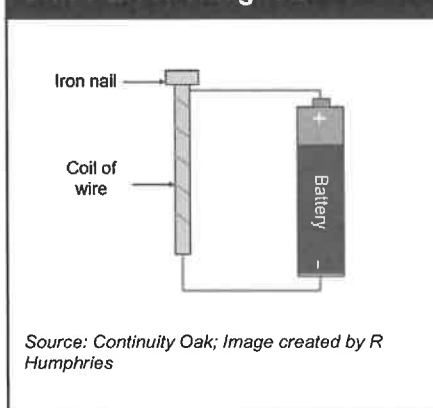
Unit 4 Increasing the strength of an electromagnet

- use an iron core
- increase the number of turns in the coil
- increase the current

Unit 5 Static charges

- If an object gains electrons, it becomes negatively charged
- if an object loses electrons, it becomes positively charged
- opposite charges attract, like charges repel

Unit 6 Electromagnets



Symbol	Component
	Cell
	Battery
	Voltmeter
	Ammeter
	Lamp
	Resistor
	Switch
	Variable Resistor



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Science Knowledge Organiser Reactivity (9CR)

ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND BONDING

1	proton	Subatomic particles in the nucleus of an atom. Has a positive charge and a mass of 1
2	neutron	Subatomic particles in the nucleus of an atom. Has a neutral charge and a mass of 1
3	electron	Subatomic particles arranged in shells outside the nucleus of an atom. Has a negative charge and a mass that is "very small"
4	ion	A charged particle form when an atom 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	Accepts hydrogen ions from an acid. 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	Dissolves in a solvent (usually water)
6	insoluble	Does not dissolve in a solvent (usually water)
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 during chemical reaction
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	Can be shaped when a force is applied. This is a property of metals.
6	sonorous	Makes a ringing noise when it is hit. This is a property of metals.
7	ductile	Can be stretched out into thin wires. This is a property of metals.
8	alloy	A mixture of metals

REACTIONS OF ACIDS – GENERAL EQUATIONS

metal and acid
$\text{metal} + \text{acid} \rightarrow \text{salt} + \text{hydrogen}$
metal oxide and acid
$\text{metal oxide} + \text{acid} \rightarrow \text{salt} + \text{water}$
acid and alkali
$\text{alkali} + \text{acid} \rightarrow \text{salt} + \text{water}$
metal carbonate and acid
$\text{metal carbonate} + \text{acid} \rightarrow \text{salt} + \text{water} + \text{carbon dioxide}$

REACTIVITY SERIES

Potassium Sodium Calcium Magnesium Aluminium Carbon Zinc Iron Tin Lead Hydrogen Copper Silver Gold Platinum	Most reactive  Least reactive
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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Religious Education Knowledge Organiser – Autumn A – Introduction to Ethics

Section A:

1	Morality	Ideas about right and wrong
2	Ethics	The study of how we decide what is right and wrong
3	Ethical dilemma	A situation where all options have moral advantages and disadvantages
4	Utilitarianism	The theory that actions are right if they produce the greatest happiness for the greatest number
5	Hedonic Calculus	A way of measuring how much pleasure or pain an action might cause
6	Higher / Lower Pleasures	Mill's idea that some pleasures (thinking, learning) are better than others (basic physical pleasure)
7	Natural Law	Aquinas' theory that says actions are right if they follow our natural purpose, given by God
8	Primary Precepts	Basic moral principles in Natural Law (e.g. preserve life, reproduce)
9	Absolute morality	The idea that some actions are always right or wrong, no matter the situation
10	Relative (morality)	The idea that what is right or wrong can change depending on the situation
11	Situation Ethics	The belief that the most loving action is always the right one
12	Agape	Selfless, unconditional love for others
13	Autonomy	The right to make your own decisions about your life
14	Sanctity of Life	The belief that life is sacred because it is created by God
15	Quality of Life	A measure of how good a person's life is in terms of wellbeing

Section B:

16	Personhood	The qualities that give a being moral value and rights
17	Slippery slope	The idea that one action could lead to more extreme or harmful actions
18	Revelation	The belief that God reveals truth or guidance to humans
19	Qur'an	The holy book of Islam, believed to be the word of Allah
20	Hadith	Recorded sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad
21	Sharia	Islamic laws based on the Qur'an and Hadith
22	Authority	A source people trust for guidance (e.g. religious texts or leaders)
23	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of others



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser – WW1

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	Conscription	Forcing citizens to serve in the armed forces
9	Demilitarise	To reduce the armed forces
10	Democracy	A system where people vote for their leaders
11	Dictatorship	Absolute power is controlled by one person or small group
12	Diktat	Dictation
13	Dolchstoß	Stab in the back myth
14	Geostrategic advantage	Using location to create a superior military strategy

Key Terms		
15	Imperialism	The belief in empire-building
16	Militarism	Having a strong military and using it to gain an advantage over other countries
17	Nationalism	The belief that your country and people are superior
18	Reparations	Compensation
19	Schlieffen Plan	German military strategy
20	Stalemate	Neither side has the power to win
21	Treaty	Formal agreement after a war
Key Dates		
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

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 1 Life in an Emerging Country

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.

Family members

1	mi madre / madrastra	my mum / stepmum
2	mi padre / padrastro	my dad / stepdad
3	mi hermano	my brother
4	mi hermana	my sister
4	mi primo	my cousin (m)
5	mi prima	my cousin (f)
6	mi tío	my uncle
7	mi tía	my aunty
8	mi abuelo	my grandad
9	mi abuela	my grandma

Describing family members

1	es / son (muy/bastante/un poco) ...	he/she is / they are (very/quite/a little)...
2	simpático/a	kind
3	generoso/a	generous
4	gracioso/a	funny
5	perezoso/a	lazy
6	molesto/a	annoying
7	deportista	sporty
8	egoísta	selfish
9	(mi hermana) tiene (once) años	(my sister) is (eleven) years old
10	tiene el pelo (rubio)	he/she has (blonde) hair
11	a (family member) le gusta... [+infinitive]	(family member) likes... [+infinitive]
12	es aficionado/a de...	he/she is a fan of...

How do you get on?

1	me llevo bien con	I get on well with
2	me llevo mal con	I get on badly with
3	me divierto con	I have fun with
4	me enfado con	I get annoyed with
5	me peleo con	I fight /argue with
6	nos pealeamos	we fight / argue
7	compartimos	we share
8	salimos juntos	we go out together
9	tenemos mucho en común	we have lots in common
10	me hace reír	he/she makes me laugh
11	me molesta / fastidia	he/she annoys me
12	somos muy diferentes	we are very different

What is a good friend like?

1	un buen amigo / una buena amiga es [+adjective]	a good friend is
2	comprensivo/a	understanding
3	simpático/a	kind
4	un buen amigo / una buena amiga	a good friend
5	me hace reír	makes me laugh
6	me hace feliz	makes me happy
7	me acepta	accepts me
8	me entiende	understands me
9	me ayuda con problemas	helps me with problems
10	comparte todo	shares everything

What did you and your family do recently?		
1	el fin de semana pasado	last weekend
2	la semana pasada	last week
3	mi familia y yo fuimos...	my family and I went...
4	mis amigos y yo fuimos...	my friends and I went...
5	al centro	to town
6	a una fiesta	to a party
7	de paseo	for a walk
8	mi familia y yo jugamos...	my family and I played...
9	mis amigos y yo jugamos...	my friends and I played...
10	al fútbol / al baloncesto	football / basketball
11	mi familia y yo hicimos...	my family and I did...
12	mis amigos y yo hicimos...	my friends and I did...
13	natación	swimming
14	los deberes	homework
15	ejercicio	exercise
16	¡Lo pasamos bomba!	We had a great time!
17	¡Lo pasamos fatal!	We had an awful time!

Ideal partner		
1	mi novio/a ideal...	My ideal boyfriend/girlfriend
2	(no) sería [+adjective]	would (not) be
3	(no) tendría [+hair/eye colour]	would (not) have
4	le gustaría	he/she would like
5	me gustaría	I would like
6	casarse	to get married
7	enamorarse	to fall in love
8	estar comprometido/a	to get engaged
9	vivir juntos	live together
10	la boda	wedding
11	el matrimonio	marriage
12	soltero/a	single
13	la libertad	freedom

Future plans		
1	voy a [+ infinitive]	I am going to
2	vas a [+ infinitive]	you are going to
3	va a [+ infinitive]	he/she is going to
4	vamos a [+ infinitive]	we are going to
5	vais a [+ infinitive]	you all are going to
6	van a [+ infinitive]	they are going to
7	mi familia y yo vamos a	my family and I are going to
8	mis amigos y yo vamos a	my friends and I are going to
9	va a ser	it is going to be
10	será	it will be
11	espero [+ infinitive]	I hope to
12	como siempre	as always

Opinions		
1	me gusta(n)	I like
2	me chifla(n)	I'm crazy about
3	me encanta(n)	I love
4	me molesta(n)	I'm annoyed by
5	me irrita(n)	I'm irritated by
6	no me gusta(n)	I don't like
7	odio / detesto	I hate
8	le gusta(n)	he/she likes
9	le chifla(n)	he/she is crazy about
10	le encanta(n)	he/she loves
11	le molesta(n)	he/she is annoyed by
12	le irrita(n)	he/she is irritated by
13	no le gusta(n)	he/she doesn't like
14	odia / detesta	he/she hates

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 German Knowledge Organiser – Menschliche Beziehungen (Relationships)

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

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 German Knowledge Organiser – Menschliche Beziehungen (Relationships)

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		
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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

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

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



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser Autumn: Melody, Chords and Bass

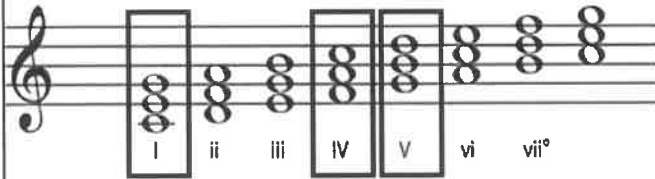
Section 1 – Key Terms																
1	Melody	The tune														
2	Chord	Two or more notes played at the same time														
3	Chord Progression	A series of chords played in a certain order – the harmonic structure in a piece of music.														
4	Bass Line	The lowest part in music, provides the foundation of the piece.														
5	Structure	The order in which the sections of music are organised														
6	Ground Bass	A repeating pattern in the bass part of a composition that acts as foundation for the entire piece														
7	Harpsichord	An early keyboard instrument used in the Baroque Era (1600 – 1750)														
8	String Ensemble	A group of performers playing string instruments e.g. violin, viola, cello and double bass														
9	Cadence	A two-chord progression that acts as musical punctuation at the end of a phrase.														
10	Perfect Cadence	Feels finished (Full stop) – Chord V-I														
11	Imperfect Cadence	Feel unfinished (Comma) – Chord ? - V														
12	Plagal Cadence	Calm finish (Amen) – Chord IV - I														
13	Roman Numerals	In music we use roman numerals to describe the different notes / chords of a scale: <table><tr><td>I</td><td>ii</td><td>iii</td><td>IV</td><td>V</td><td>vi</td><td>vii^o</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii^o	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii^o										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7										

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser Autumn: Melody, Chords and Bass

Section 2 - Chords

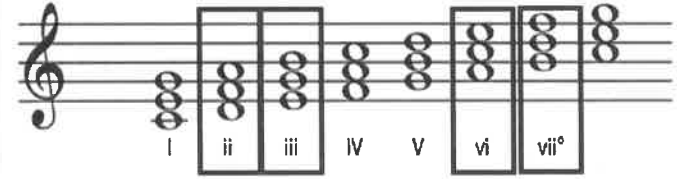
Primary Chords – I, IV, V

Main chords of any key which help to stabilise the tonality.



Secondary Chords – ii, iii, vi, vii

Complementing chords, which combined with primary chords make a chord progression



Section 3 – Music Technology

1	Digital audio workstation (DAW)	A hardware device or software app used for composing, producing, recording, mixing and editing audio e.g. YuStudio.
2	Looping	Using music technology to repeat a pattern over and over again.
3	Synthesizer	An electronic musical instrument that uses human made sounds to create music. An example would be a keyboard
4	Drum machine	An electronic instrument that creates percussion tracks
5	Layering	Slowly adding more parts into a song to create musical interest.
6	Metronome (Click)	A steady pulse to help you keep in time when playing / recording
7	Automation	Programmable adjustments that can be made to the dynamics, panning or effects on a track in a DAW

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 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.

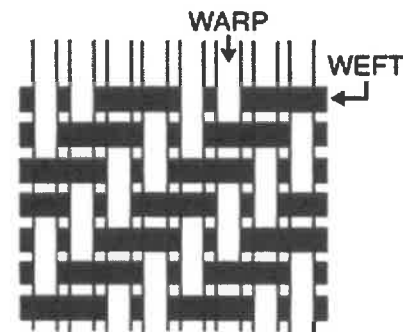
2. Denim

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



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

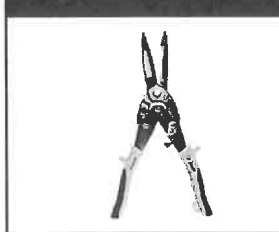


Diagram B – Rivets/Rivet Gun



Diagram C – Gabro



Diagram D – Engineering Square



Diagram E – Blow Torch



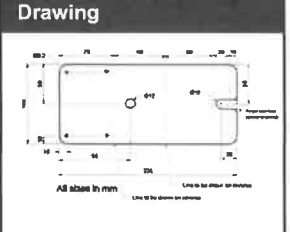
Diagram F - Scribe



Diagram G – Fluidised Bath Suite



Diagram H – Technical Drawing



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 Fission	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.

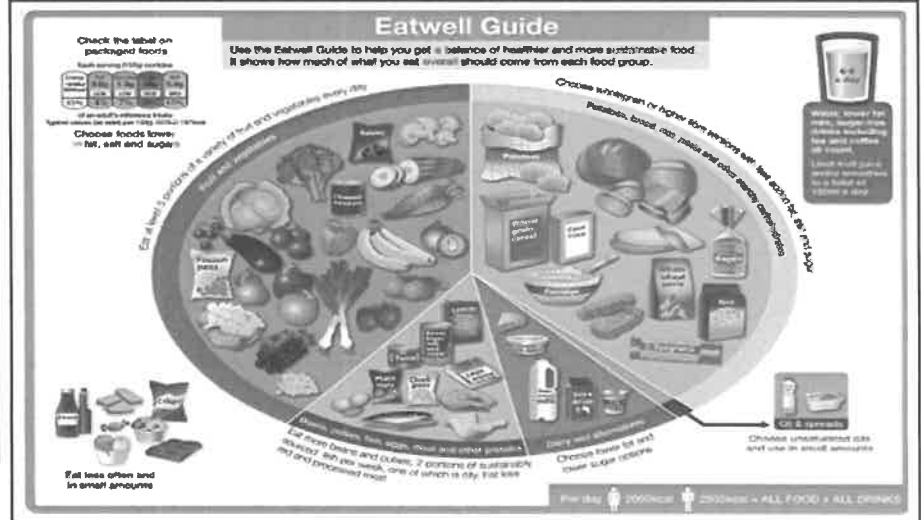
3. Food Poisoning

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 - Pathogenic 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



1 – Programming fundamentals: List and strings part 1

1	Assignment	When you give a value to a variable
2	Boolean/Logical Expression (Condition)	A statement that can either be true or false
3	Count	A way to keep track of how many times something happens
4	Expressions	Combinations of numbers, variables, and operators (like + or -) that the computer can calculate to get a value
5	Index	This is a number that tells you the position of an item in a list
6	Input	Information that you give to the computer
7	Insert	Adding something new into a list or a specific place in your data
8	Iteration	When you repeat a set of instructions
9	List	A collection of items, like a shopping list
10	List Item	An individual element in a list
11	List Membership	Checking if an item is in a list
12	List Operations	Actions you can perform on lists, like adding, removing, or sorting items
13	Output	Information that the computer gives you
14	Pop	Removing the last item from a list and giving it back to you
15	Remove	Taking an item out of a list

2 – Programming fundamentals: List and strings part 2

1	String Operations	Actions you can perform on strings (which are sequences of characters), like joining them together or finding their length
2	Variables	Containers that store information
3	String [data type]	Sequences of characters
4	Integer [data type]	Whole numbers
5	Float [data type]	Numbers with decimals
6	Boolean [data type]	Values that can either be True or False
7	Append	To add an item to a list
8	Len()	Python function that will tell you how many elements are in a list or how many characters are in a string
9	Iteration variable	Variable used in a for loop which keeps track of the number of times it has executed
10	Execution	Running a program
11	For loop	A loop which will execute a set number of times
12	While loop	A loop which will execute until a particular condition is met
13	Reverse	Changing the order of items in a list so that they go from last to first
14	Selection	Choosing specific items from a list based on certain criteria
15	Sort	arranging items in a list in a specific order, like from smallest to largest

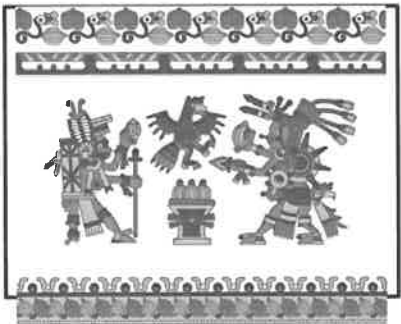


Traditional South American Art - Aztec

The Aztec Empire was a powerful civilisation that ruled much of central Mexico from the 1300s to the early 1500s. Its capital, Tenochtitlan, was a large and impressive city built on a lake. The empire was known for its strong army, complex religion, advanced farming, and large cities. The Aztecs used tribute from conquered peoples to grow their wealth and power. Although they achieved great success, the empire fell in 1521 after the Spanish conquest, which brought disease, war, and major changes to the region.



The most famous Aztec stone sculpture is the colossal Aztec calendar stone. This intricately carved disc, also known as the Sun Stone, depicts the Aztec understanding of the cosmos, with the central figure representing the sun god Huitzilopochtli.



Aztec drawing artwork is famous for its intricate designs and symbolic representations, usually mixing geometric shapes with stylized images of animals, gods, and nature.

Tasks for home learning.

1. Draw a design for your own sun god.
2. Research Aztec patterns and the meanings behind them.
3. Design an Aztec pattern which you can use in the development of your mask.