

Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Autumn Term 2

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

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Ambition

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Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 English Knowledge Organiser 2 – Sherlock Holmes

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 about the known facts.
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 distinctive or peculiar.
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 the 20th century.
10	xenophobia Dislike or prejudice against people from different countries.

Key Terminology	
11	detective fiction A sub-genre of crime fiction and mystery fiction in which an investigator or a detective (professional, amateur or retired) investigates a crime, often murder.
12	literary conventions Defining features of particular genres such as novel, short story, ballad, sonnet, or play.
13	first person peripheral narrator A type of narrative perspective in which the narrator is another character in the story who witnesses the main character's story and conveys it to the reader.
14	exposition Refers to the part of the story used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters etc. to the reader.
15	climax The most intense, exciting, or emotionally charged point in a narrative
16	antagonist A person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something.
17	characterisation A literary device in which in an author develops a character in a narrative.
18	dialogue A conversation between two or more people.

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

A	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.)
B	characterisation	A device in which in an author builds up a character in a narrative.
C	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.
D	literary conventions	Defining features of particular genres such as a novel, short story, ballad, sonnet, and play.
E	Tragedy	A play ending with the suffering and death of the main character.
F	tragic hero	A literary character who makes a judgment error that inevitably leads to his/her own destruction.
G	hamartia	The fatal flaw of a tragic hero.
H	theme	An idea that is dominant or recurs in a piece of literature.
I	motif	A recurring idea or image in an artistic work which is used to reinforce the theme.
J	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.
K	foil character	A character who contrasts with another character to highlight qualities of the other character.
L	minor character	A character in a narrative that is not the focus of the primary storyline.
M	symbolism	The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.



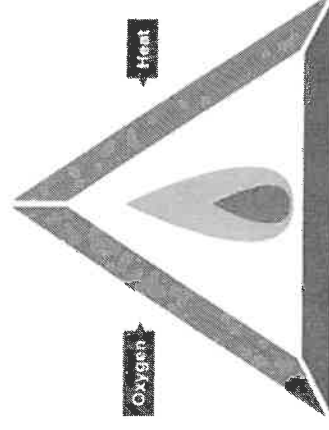
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 9CE Energetics and rate

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

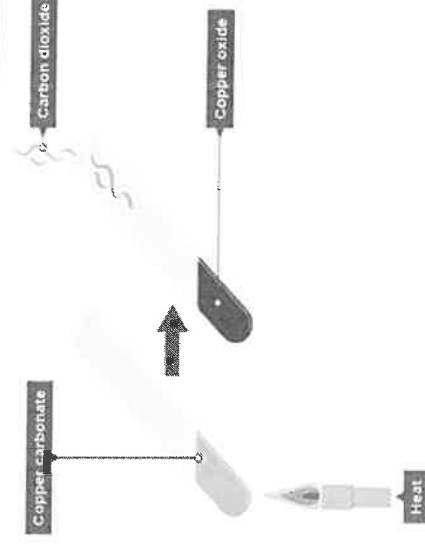
Measuring rates of reaction	
1	Time how long it takes for a reactant to disappear
2	Time how long it takes for the reaction mixture to change colour
3	Measure the number of bubbles produced in a certain time
4	Measure the volume of gas produced in a certain time .
5	Measure the change in mass in a certain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

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

Identification tests	
1	Lime water colour change from colourless to cloudy when carbon dioxide is present.
2	Glowing splint will relight when placed in oxygen .
3	Blue cobalt chloride paper colour change from blue to pink when water is present.



A fire needs a fuel, oxygen (or air), and heat



Copper carbonate is easily decomposed by heating

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

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.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser – the Suffragettes

Key Terms	
1	Act
2	Ballot
3	Charter
4	Democracy
5	Enfranchisement
6	Manifesto
7	Parliament
8	Petition
9	Propaganda
10	Reform
11	Representation
12	Strike
13	Suffrage
14	Militant
15	Tactics
Key Individuals	
16	Nancy Astor
17	Millicent Fawcett
18	Christabel Pankhurst

Key Individuals	
19	Emmeline Pankhurst
20	Annie Kenney
21	Emily Davison
22	HH Asquith
23	David Lloyd George
Key Dates	
24	1897
25	1903
26	1913
27	1914
28	1918
29	1919

A leading Suffragette
A socialist Suffragette
A Suffragette
Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1908-1916
Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1916-1922
Suffragists formed
Suffragettes formed
Emily Davison dies
WW1 begins
The Representation of the People Act is passed and WW1 ends
Nancy Astor is elected to Parliament

Huish Episcopi Academy Year Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 2 Globalisation

Globalisation causes	
1	Globalisation
2	Transnational corporations
3	Trade
4	Technology
5	Transportation
6	Containerisation

The way that the world is more interconnected due to increased migration, trade and technology

TNC's, companies that operate in more than one country

When countries buy and sell good and service to each other

The internet and mobile technology have allowed greater communication between people in different countries

Cargo ships and aeroplane's have meant that people and goods can move easily

The invention of standard sized containers that fit on large cargo ships and lorry's

Globalisation positive impacts	
1	Jobs
2	Wealth
3	Investment
4	Cultural exchange
5	Global awareness
6	Tourism
7	Cheaper goods

TNC's provide employment all around the world

Jobs provided help increase a countries GDP per capital

TNC's often build infrastructure in NEE's and LIC's

Sharing ideas, experiences, food and lifestyles

People are more aware of issues such as deforestation and global warming

People can travel the world more cheaply and easily

Clothes and electronics are cheaper when made in NEE's and LIC's

Globalisation negative impacts	
1	Inequality
2	Tax
3	Low wages
4	Environmental damage
5	Poor working conditions
6	Cultural erosion
7	Unemployment
8	Carbon footprint

Globalisation acts in the interests of the richest countries

TNC's do not always pay tax in the countries that they operate in so local people do not benefit

People in NEE's and LIC's receive low wages

Laws are not always followed, and water shortages and air pollution are common

Long hours and few rights for workers in NEE's and LIC's

Local cultures and customs are lost as the world becomes more western

As jobs move abroad, unemployment in old industrial areas in HIC's rises

Moving good and food around the world means more carbon dioxide emissions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How does it compare?	
1	en comparación con...
2	que
3	que en España/México
4	parece emocionante
5	es más
6	es menos
7	mientras que
8	ponemos
9	ponen
10	tenemos
11	tienen
12	comemos
13	comen
14	hacemos
15	hacen
16	celebramos
17	celebran

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

Key Hispanic festivals

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

Photo description

1	en la foto hay	in there photo there is/are
2	puedo ver	I can see
3	una familia	a family
4	un hombre	a man
5	una mujer	a woman
6	un chico	a boy
7	una chica	a girl
8	los turistas	tourists
9	los edificios	buildings
10	moderno/a	modern
11	viejo/a	old
12	hace sol	it's sunny
13	hace buen tiempo	it's nice weather
14	hace mal tiempo	it's bad weather
15	habla/discute/juega/trabaja/camina/come	(s)he is speaking/arguing/playing/working/walking/eating
16	Hablan/discuten/ juegan/ trabajan/caminan/comen	they are speaking/arguing/playing/working/ Walking/eating
17	leva (una camiseta/un jersey/un vestido/ vaqueros/zapatillas/gafas)	He/she is wearing (a t-shirt/a jumper/ a dress/ jeans/ shoes/glasses)
18	a la izquierda	on the left
19	a la derecha	on the right
20	en primer plano	in the foreground
21	en el fondo	in the background

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

How do you get on?		
1	Je m'entends bien avec	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'énerv	he/she annoys me
12	Nous sommes très différents	we are very different

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

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



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

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

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

Future plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How does it compare?	
1	im Vergleich zu...
2	als
3	als in Deutschland / Österreich / die Schweiz
4	es ist spannend
5	es ist interessanter
6	es ist nicht teuer
7	während
8	wir stellen
9	sie stellen
10	wir haben
11	sie haben
12	wir essen
13	sie essen
14	wir machen
15	sie machen
16	wir feiern
17	sie feiern

Which festival would you like to visit and why?	
1	Ich möchte (nicht)... (besichtigen)
2	Ich würde gern (besichtigen)
3	Es wird [+ADJ] sein.
4	Es wird spannend sein.
5	Ich interessiere mich für die Kultur
6	Ich interessiere mich für die Traditionen
7	Ich bin (nicht) religiös
8	probieren
9	erleben

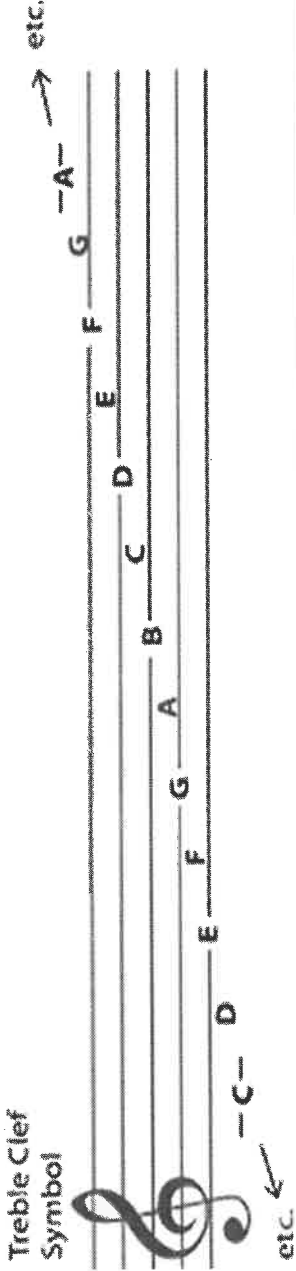
Top 5 Festivals in Germany

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

Photo description

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

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

Section 1	
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	
Treble Clef Symbol 	

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

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 two

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

UNIT 1: 'Hillsborough' – Use of Dramatic Techniques

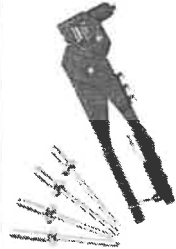
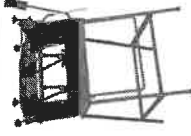
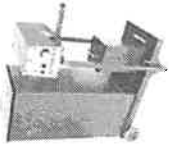
Section A		
1	Thought Track	Character steps out of scene to share with audience how they are feeling
2	Conscience Alley	Persuasive arguments to help a character make a decision
3	Slow Motion	Reduce speed of movement to bring a big moment into focus
4	Body Propping	Using your body to create and 'become' an object
5	Direct Address	When a character speaks directly to the audience
6	Narration	Spoken commentary for the audience
7	Transitions	Movement from one scene to next without breaking flow of action
8	Monologue	An extended speech by a single character
9	Flashback	A transition in a story to an earlier time to provide context
10	Cross Cutting	Two scenes are intercut to establish continuity
Section B		
1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Tablet Stand Project

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

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

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

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	

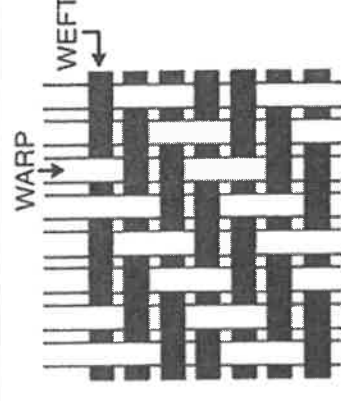
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Textiles Knowledge Organiser - Project 1 Recycle, Reuse and Reinvent.

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 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

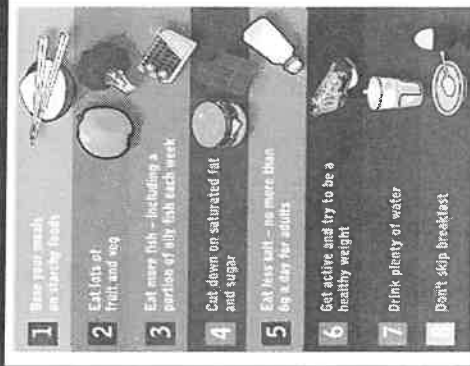
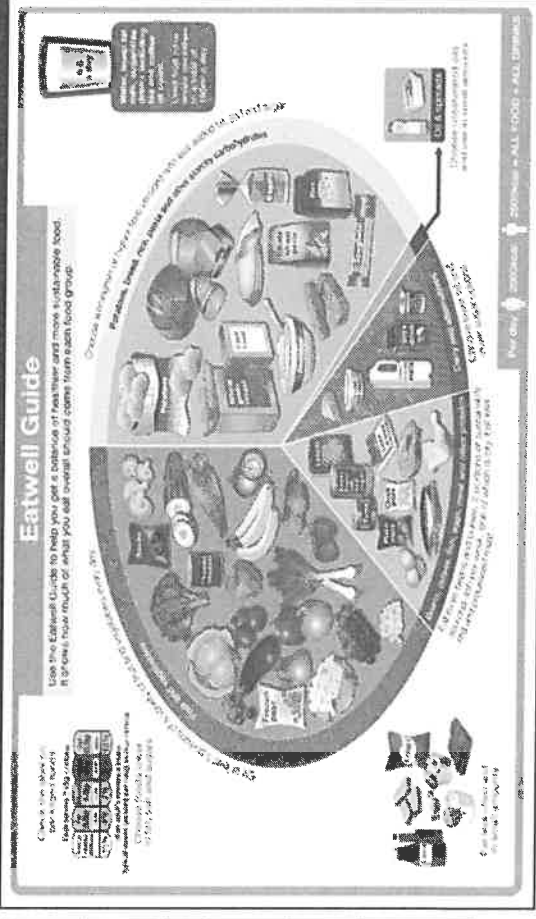


Diagram B - Eat Well Guide



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