



Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Spring Term A

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

Ambition

Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 ENGLISH Knowledge Organiser King Lear

KEY VOCABULARY		
1	abdication	When a monarch renounces (gives up) their throne
2	realm	A kingdom
3	disintegration	The process of losing cohesion, strength or breaking down
4	illegitimate	A child born to parents who are not married
5	treacherous	Guilty of, or involving, betrayal or deception
6	tyrant	A cruel and oppressive ruler
7	corrupt	Having or showing a willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain
8	Machiavellian	Cunning, scheming, and focused on the acquisition of personal power, especially in politics
9	transgressive	Violating (crossing) moral and social boundaries
10	primogeniture	The right of succession to the throne belonging to the first born, usually the son

KEY TERMINOLOGY		
11	tragedy	A play ending with the suffering and death of the main character.
12	hamartia	The fatal flaw of a tragic hero
13	anagnorisis	The point in the plot, especially of a tragedy, at which the protagonist recognises their own character's true identity or discovers the true nature of their situation.
14	catharsis	The process of releasing strong or pent-up emotions which can bring a release from tension
15	soliloquy	A speech or passage in a play when a character on stage speaks to himself or herself, expressing their inner thoughts and feelings.

KEY INFORMATION - CONTEXT		
1	'King Lear' is considered one of the most important tragedies written by Shakespeare.	
2	The play was written during the reign of James I (who is also King James VI of Scotland) at a time when James was trying to unify England and Scotland as one nation.	
3	Shakespeare likely drew the main plot of the play from the story of a ruler who divided his kingdom among his children and is subsequently ruined.	
4	Shakespeare's play was inspired by several earlier plays and works of literature describing the legendary British King Leir and his three daughters.	
5	There are two quite different versions of the play, the History of King Lear published in quarto form in 1608, and The Tragedy of King Lear, published in the First Folio in 1623.	



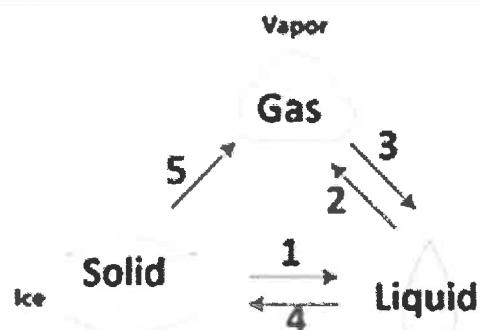
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 PHYSICS Knowledge Organiser P3 PARTICLE MODEL

States of matter

	Solid	Liquid	Gas
			
Organisation (Pattern)	Regular pattern	No pattern, random arrangement	No pattern, random arrangement
Spacing of particles (Touching?)	All touching, close together	Close together but may still be touching	Far apart
Motion (Movement of particles)	Vibrate in a fixed position	Move and slide around each other	Move quickly in all directions

Changes of state

1. Melt
2. Boil
3. Condense
4. Freeze
5. Sublimate



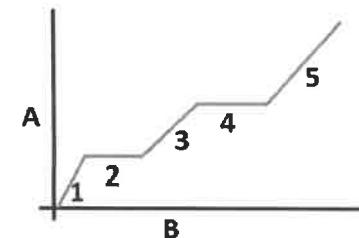
KEY TERMS

1	Internal energy	The total kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles (atoms and molecules) that make up a system
2	Changes of state	Physical changes, the material recovers its original properties if the change is reversed
3	Specific heat capacity	The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of the substance by one degree Celsius
4	Specific latent heat	The amount of energy required to change the state of one kilogram of the substance with no change in temperature
5	Specific latent heat of fusion	Energy required to change one kilogram of a substance between solid and liquid
6	Specific latent heat of vaporisation	Energy required to change one kilogram of a substance between liquid and gas
7	Pressure	Pressure is caused by the force exerted by particles in a gas when they collide the walls of a container
8	Density	The mass per unit volume

Changes of state

A. Temp.
B. Heat absorbed

1. Solid
2. Melting
3. Liquid
4. Boiling
5. Gas



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 CHEMISTRY Knowledge Organiser C1 ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND THE PERIODIC TABLE

1. ATOMIC STRUCTURE

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

2. SEPARATION TECHNIQUES

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

3. KEY CHEMISTRY FUNDAMENTAL VOCAB

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

4. PERIODIC TABLE

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

Forming Expressions and Substitution

1) Substitution	Replace a variable with a given value.	2) Function machine	Shows the relationship between two variables, the input and the output.
3) Formula	A mathematical relationship or rule expressed in symbols.		
4) Expression	A mathematical statement which contains one or more terms combined with addition and/or subtraction signs.		

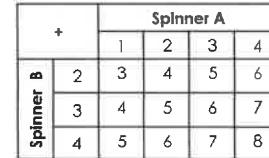
Direct and inverse proportion

1) Direct proportion	A relationship between two variables where, as one increases, the other also increases.	3) Unitary method	To find the value of one unit first.
2) Inverse Proportion	A relationship between two variables where, as one increases, the other decreases.	4) Exchange rate	Tells us how much of one currency you can exchange for another currency e.g. £1 = \$1.39

Maths

Spring Term A

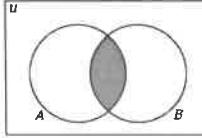
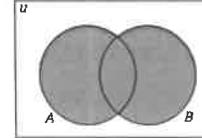
Probability 1

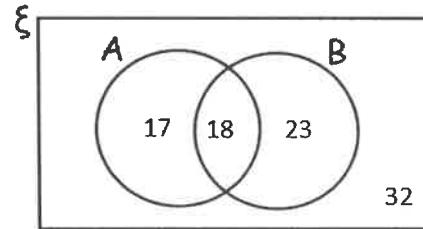
1) Probability	How likely something is going to happen. All probabilities must be given as a fraction, decimal or a percentage (NOT a ratio).	2) Probability scale words	Impossible, Unlikely, Even chance, Likely, Certain
3) Probability scale	All probabilities exist between 0 and 1. Impossible = 0, Even chance = $\frac{1}{2}$ and certain = 1 	4) Systematic listing	The outcomes for an event can be listed in an organised or systematic way to make sure that none of the possible outcomes are missed out.
5) Single event probability	The sum of the probabilities of a set of outcomes must equal one.	6) Probability notation	In probability we use the notation $P(\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ to represent the probability of something happening.
7) Probability of an event happening	$P(\text{of an outcome happening}) = \frac{\text{number of the desired outcome}}{\text{total number of outcomes of the event}}$	8) Mutually exclusive	Are events that cannot happen at the same time.
9) Expected outcomes	You need to multiply the probability by the total number of trials.	10) Frequency trees	Is used to record and organise information given as frequencies. This can then be used to calculate probabilities.
11) Sample space	Listing all of the possible outcomes from two events in a table. E.g. Displaying all of the scores for the sum of two spinners. Spinner A {1,2,3,4} and Spinner B {2,3,4} 	12) Relative frequency	Relative frequency is used when probability is being estimated using the outcomes of an experiment or trial, when theoretical probability cannot be used. Relative frequency or experimental probability is calculated from the number of times an event happens, divided by the total number of trials in an actual experiment. $\text{Relative Frequency} = \frac{\text{No. of Successful Outcomes}}{\text{No. of Trials}}$

Maths

Spring Term A

Probability 1

13) Venn Diagrams	A Venn diagram shows the relationship between groups of different outcomes.	14) Element	A list of numbers, objects or outcomes.
15) Universal set	Contains all of the elements for our question	16) Set Notation	A – all elements in A A' – all elements NOT in A B – all elements in B B' – all elements NOT in B
17) Intersection	$A \cap B$ – all the elements in both A and B	18) Union	$A \cup B$ – all the elements in A or B or both
19) Finding probabilities from a Venn diagram	<p>Venn diagrams can be useful for organising information about frequencies and probabilities. We can then use them to solve conditional probability problems.</p> <p>E.g. The following Venn diagram shows information about the number of members of a local sport club who take part in the Archery and Badminton classes.</p> <p>A person is chosen at random. Find $P(B \text{ only})$</p> $= \frac{18 + 23}{17 + 18 + 23 + 32} = \frac{41}{90}$		



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 RE Knowledge Organiser Equality

Knowledge Organiser Equality					
1	Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.	11	Racism	Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group.
2	Privilege	A special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.	12	Slavery	A condition of having to work very hard without proper pay or appreciation.
3	Prejudice	Pre-judging a person or group based on aspects of their identity in a negative way.	13	Liberation	The action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression.
4	Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.	14	Liberation Theology	A movement in Catholic Christianity which attempts to address the problems of poverty and social injustice as well as spiritual matters.
5	Justice	Fairness; the principle that people receive that which they deserve.	15	Social Change	Changing of the social order of a society.
6	Diversity	The practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.	16	Gender	A word that is used to talk about how people express masculine (traits most people think of as male) or feminine (traits most people think of as female) traits.
7	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.	17	Gender Equality	The state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender.
8	Rights	A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.	18	Feminism	The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
9	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	An international document that states the rights and freedoms of all human beings.	19	LGBTQ	An acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. Terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.
10	Status	Position or rank in relation to others.	20	Disability	A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser – WW2

Key Terms

1	Nazi	A member of the fascist political party led by Hitler
2	Fascism	Far right-wing political belief
3	Aryan Race	White northern Europeans believed to be superior by the Nazis
4	Lebensraum	Living space
5	Ideology	Beliefs
6	Anti-Semitism	Hatred of Jews
7	Jew	Someone who is descended from an ancient group of people from Israel
8	Propaganda	Biased piece of information which aims to persuade the audience
9	Persecution	Mistreatment of people based on their identity
10	Auschwitz	Largest death camp
11	SS	Nazi political soldiers nicknamed the 'Blackshirts'
12	Gestapo	Nazi secret police
13	Ghetto	A section of a city where minorities are forced to live
14	Einsatzgruppen	SS death squads
15	Communism	Far left-wing political ideology based on equality
16	Grand Alliance	The collaboration between GB, USSR and USA to defeat Germany
17	Operation Overlord	Allied attack on German forces on the Western Front
18	Operation Bagration	Huge Soviet attack on German forces on the Eastern Front
19	Blitzkrieg	Lightening war

Key Individuals in

20	Adolf Hitler	German dictator from 1933-1945
21	Joseph Goebbels	Head of Nazi propaganda
22	Heinrich Himmler	Head of Nazi SS
23	Joseph Stalin	Communist leader of the Soviet Union
24	Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of Great Britain
25	Franklin Roosevelt	President of the USA

Key Dates

26	1918	WW1 armistice
27	1919	Treaty of Versailles signed
28	1929	The Wall Street Crash and Great Depression
29	1933	Hitler became chancellor of Germany
30	1938	Kristallnacht
31	1939	WW2 began
32	1941	Beginning of the Final Solution
33	1945, May	End of WW2 in Europe
34	1945, August	Nuclear bombing of Japan and end of WW2 in the Pacific

Huish Episcopi Academy Year Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 3 Climate change

Climate change background and causes			Climate change impacts and management		
1	Greenhouse effect	The natural warming of our planet caused by the sun's rays	1	Coral bleaching	Coral expels its algae and dies
2	Enhanced greenhouse effect	The increased warming of our planet caused by an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere	2	Sea level rise	Warmer water expands and causes an increase in sea levels
3	Volcanic eruptions	Can block out the sun's rays, cooling the planet	3	Carbon sink	Trees and coral absorb and store large amounts of carbon dioxide
4	Sunspots	Dark spots on the sun's surface that can increase global temperatures	4	Environmental refugee	Someone forced to leave their home due to climate change
5	Orbital changes	The earth's orbit changes shape from circular to oval	5	Adaptation	Changing our lives to learn to live with the effects of climate change
6	Greenhouse gases	Carbon dioxide and methane	6	Mitigation	Managing carbon dioxide emissions so they reduce and so does global warming
7	Glacial	A time when earth was cooler	7	Renewable energy	Energy that is produced without burning fossil fuels e.g wind
8	Inter glacial	A time when earth was warmer	8	Carbon capture	Strong carbon underground
9	Agriculture	Farming that can contribute to methane emissions such as beef or rice farming	9	Drought resistant crops	Crops that will grow with less water
10	Industry	Factories making goods produce greenhouse gases	10	Silts	Building houses above the ground to avoid changes in sea level
11	Transportation	Aeroplanes and cars burn fossil fuels which increase greenhouse gas emissions	11	International agreements	Getting countries to agree to targets for lowering carbon dioxide emissions
12	Energy	Fossil fuels such as oil and gas are burned to create energy for our homes	12	Afforestation	Planting trees



1. What can you do in your region?

1	Hay mucho que hacer	There is lots to do
2	No hay nada que hacer	There is nothing to do
3	Se puede	one can
4	No se puede	One cannot
5	En primavera	In spring
6	En verano	In summer
7	En otoño	In autumn
8	En invierno	In winter

2. My region in the past

1	Antes	Before
2	En el pasado	In the past
3	Hace cincuenta años	Fifty years ago
4	Había	there was/were
5	Era	It was / it used to be
6	más	more
7	menos	less

Near future tense

ir + a + infinitive

voy	a	infinitive: hablar comer visitar probar celebrar hacer comprar etc...
vas		
va		
vamos		
vais		
van		
e.g. voy a visitar = I am going to visit vamos a probar = we are going to try		

3. Which Spanish speaking country would you like to visit?

1	Me gustaría visitar...	I would like to visit...
2	Me encantaría visitar...	I would love to visit...
3	Visitaría...	I would visit...
4	Haría ...	I would do...
5	La cultura sudamericana	The south American culture
6	La selva	the jungle
7	Las montañas	the mountains
8	Las playas tropicales	the tropical beaches

4. What do you want to buy?

1	Quiero comprar...	I want to buy...
2	Me gustaría comprar...	I would like to buy...
3	¿Cuánto cuesta?	How much does it cost?
4	Cuesta...	it costs...
5	¿De qué color?	Which colour?
6	Un recuerdo	A souvenir
7	Un regalo	A present
8	Un postal	A post card

Verb endings – conditional tense

I	ía
you	ías
he/she	ía
we	íamos
you (pl)	íais
they	ían

Verb endings – conditional tense

When you conjugate a verb into the conditional tense, just add the ending onto the infinitive!

e.g. to be = ser
it would be = seria
to go = ir
I would go = iría

Key irregular stems

tener →	tendr-
poder →	podr-
decir →	dir-
hacer →	har-

6. What do you want to do there?

1	Quiero + infinitive	I want to + infinitive
2	Quisiera/me gustaría	I would like to + infinitive
3	descubrir	to discover
4	ver	to see
5	probar	to try
6	la comida típica	traditional food
7	los festivales	festivals

7. What did you buy?

1	fui a las tiendas	I went to the shops
2	compré	I bought
3	quise/quería	I wanted
4	esperaba	I was hoping to
5	olvidé	I forgot
6	tuve que	I had to
7	un regalo de cumpleaños	a birthday present
8	el/la vendedor(a)	the shop assistant
9	cerrado/a	closed

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

8. How does it compare?

1	en comparación con...	in comparison to...
2	que	than
3	que en España/México	than in Spain/Mexico
4	parece emocionante	it seems exciting
5	es más	it is more
6	es menos	it is less
7	mientras que	whereas
8	ponemos	we put
9	ponen	they put
10	tenemos	we have
11	tienen	they have
12	comemos	we eat
13	comen	they eat
14	hacemos	we do
15	hacen	they do
16	celebramos	we celebrate
17	celebran	they celebrate

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

9. 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	está hablando / discutiendo / jugando / trabajando / caminando / comiendo	(s)he is speaking/arguing/ playing/working/walking/ eating
16	están hablando / discutiendo / jugando / trabajando / caminando / comiendo	they are speaking/ arguing/playing/working/walking/eating
17	está llevando (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



1. qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville/ region?

Dans ma ville il y a...	In my town there is/are...
Dans ma ville il n'y a pas de...	In my town there isn't...
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Une gare/gare routière	A train station/ bus station
Une boulangerie	A bakery
Une bibliothèque	A library
Un musée	A museum
Un parking	A car park
Un hôtel de ville/ une mairie	A town hall
Un centre commercial	A shopping centre
Un supermarché	A supermarket
Un centre de loisirs	A leisure centre
Un cinéma	A cinema
Un commissariat	A police station
Un parc d'attractions	A theme park

2 Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire dans ta région? - What can you/one do in your local area?

Il y a beaucoup à faire	There is lots to do
Il n'y a pas grand-chose à faire	There is not much to do
Il n'y a rien à faire	There is nothing to do
On peut (+ infinitive)	You/one can
On ne peut pas (+ infinitive)	You/one can't
En été	In summer
En hiver	In winter

3 Comment était ta région avant? - What was your local area like in the past?

Dans le passé	In the past
Il y a dix/vingt/cinquante ans	10/20/50 years ago
Il y avait	There was/were or there used to be
Était	Was/used to be
Plus (+ adjective)	More
Plus de (+ noun)	
Plus à (+ verb infinitive)	
Moins (+ adjective)	Less/fewer
Moins de (+ noun)	
Moins à (+ verb infinitive)	



4. Comment ça se compare à...? - How does it compare to...?

En comparaison avec ...	In comparison with ...
C'est plus..... que/qu'	It's more.... than
C'est moins..... Que/qu'	It's less ... than
Ma région est...	My region is...
Le paysage est...	The scenery/landscape is...
La faune et flore est...	The fauna and flora are...
Il y a plus de choses à faire	There are more things to do
Il y a moins de choses à faire	There are fewer things to do
Ma région a plus/moins de...	My region has more/fewer...
Le volcan	Volcano
Les animaux	Animals
Les touristes	Tourists

5. Où aimerais-tu habiter à l'avenir? Where would you like to live in the future?

J'aimerais/voudrais (+ infinitive)	I would like
Je n'aimerais pas (+ infinitive)	I would not like to
À l'étranger	Abroad
Quelque part (en/au/aux + country)	Somewhere (in + country)
Dans un pays chaud	In a hot country
Dans un pays francophone	In a French-speaking country
Je suis fan de...	I am a fan of
Les sports d'hiver	Winter sports
La nourriture	The food
Le mode de vie	The way of life
Les gens sont...	The people are

6. Quel pays francophone aimerais-tu visiter? - Which French-speaking country would you like to visit?

Je voudrais/aimerais visiter...	I would like to visit...
Je visiterais...	I would visit...
La Côte d'Ivoire	The Ivory Coast
La Suisse	Switzerland
La Tunisie	Tunisia
Le Canada	Canada
Le Maroc	Morocco
Le Sénégal	Senegal
Les Seychelles	The Seychelles

Je voudrais expérimenter	I would like to experiment
La culture nord-africaine	North African culture
La culture nord-américaine	North American culture
Les villes anciennes	Ancient cities
Le désert	Desert
Les plages tropicales	Tropical beaches
Les sports d'hiver	Winter sports

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 German Knowledge Organiser – Home and Abroad

Wo spricht man Deutsch? - Where do people speak German?

1	Deutschland	Germany
2	Österreich	Austria
3	die Schweiz	Switzerland
4	die offizielle Sprache	The official language
5	das Land, die Länder	The country, the countries
6	die Hauptstadt ist...	The capital city is...
7	Der Berg heißt...	The mountain is called...
8	ist (...) Meter hoch	Is (...) meters tall
9	größer als	Bigger than
10	höher als	higher than

Wo wohnst du? - Where do you live?

1	Ich wohne / wir wohnen...	I live/we live...
2	in einem Dorf	In a village
3	in einer Kleinstadt	In a small town
4	in einer Großstadt	In a city
5	in der Stadtmitte	In the town centre
6	auf dem Land	In the countryside
7	das ist im Norden von...	That is North of...
8	das ist im Süden von...	That is South of...
9	das ist im Osten von...	That is East of..
10	das ist im Westen von...	That is West of...
11	der Ort ist alt/neu	The place is old/new
12	die Gegend ist sauber/schmutzig	The region/area is clean/dirty
13	die Umgebung ist schön	The surroundings are beautiful

In meiner Stadt – in my town

1	Es gibt...	There is/are...
2	(k)einen Bahnhof	no / a train station
3	(k)einen Flughafen	No / an airport
4	(k)einen Supermarkt	no / a supermarket
5	(k)eine Bibliothek	No / a library
6	(k)eine Schule / Universität	no / a school / library
7	(k)ein Kino	No / a cinema
8	(k)ein Schloss	No / a castle
9	(k)ein Schwimmbad	No / a swimming pool
10	(k)ein Theater	No / a theatre
11	(k)ein Stadion	no / a stadium
12	Viele Geschäfte	Lots of shops
13	Als ich jünger war	When I was younger
14	...habe ich in (...) gewohnt	I lived in (...)
15	Es gab...	There was...
16	Es war...	It was...

Mein idealer Wohnort – My ideal place to live

1	Ich möchte (...) wohnen	I would like to live (...)
2	im Ausland	abroad
3	die Leute sind freundlich	The people are friendly
4	die Landschaft ist malerisch	The landscape is picturesque

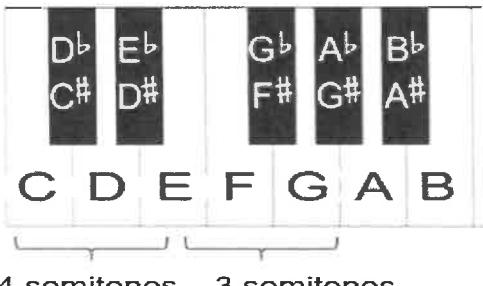
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 German Knowledge Organiser – Home and Abroad

Geschenke kaufen – Shopping for Presents

1	Kann ich Ihnen helfen?	Can I help you? (Formal)
2	Ich suche...	I'm looking for...
3	Ich brauche...	I need...
4	einen warmen Pullover	A warm jumper
5	einen neuen Mantel	a new coat
6	eine schwarze Hose	black trousers
7	eine coole Jacke	A cool jacket
8	Schuhe	shoes
9	Es ist ein Geschenk	It is a gift/present
10	Was kostet das?	How much does that cost?
11	Wo kann ich (...) anprobieren?	Where can I try (...) on?
12	(nicht) bequem	(not) comfortable
13	klein, groß	small/big
14	billig	cheap
15	(zu) teuer	(too) expensive
16	Es gefällt mir (nicht)	I (don't) like it

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 2: What Makes A Good Song?

Section 1		
1	Song	A piece of music which is sung / performed by the voice
2	Melody	The main tune in a piece of music
3	Harmony	The effect created when additional notes are used to complement the melody.
4	Tonality	The overall sound of a piece of music, as defined by the key in which it is played (will refer to a specific scale)
5	Structure	The different sections of the music and how they are organised
6	Texture	The layers of sound in the music and how they are organised
7	Chord	2 or more notes played at the same time
8	Major Chord	Chord with a happy / bright / joyful tone
9	Minor Chord	Chord with a sad / gloomy / serious tone
10	Riff	Repeated musical pattern
11	Hook	A catchy part of the song, designed to capture the listener's interest.
12	Motif	A short melodic idea

Section 2		
Major chord pattern	 <p>4 semitones 3 semitones</p>	Minor chord pattern

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 2: What Makes A Good Song?

Section 3

1	Verse	Develops the narrative of the song. Melody remains the same, but the lyrics change.
2	Chorus	Repeated section of the song. Has the same melody and lyrics each time.
3	Pre-Chorus	Build up to the chorus. Has the same melody and lyrics each time.
4	Bridge	Contrasting section later in the piece
5	Intro	The start of the piece before the lyrics begin
6	Outro	The end of the piece.
7	Primary Chords	The main chords of any given key – Chords I, IV and V (1, 4 and 5)
8	Secondary Chords	The remaining chords of any given key – Chords ii, iii, vi and vii (2, 3, 6 and 7)
9	Root note	The lowest note of any chord
10	Cadence	The ending of a phrase of music, provided by the harmony (chords)
11	Perfect Cadence	Definite end to a section. The music feels finished. Chord V to I
12	Imperfect Cadence	The music feels unfinished and sounds like it needs to continue.
13	Monophonic	A single part / voice
14	Homophonic	Many parts moving in block harmony (chords)
15	Polyphonic	Many independent parts playing at the same time.
16	Melody and Accompaniment	The tune with accompanying chords below.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 2: 'Practitioners'

UNIT 2: 'Practitioners'

Section A

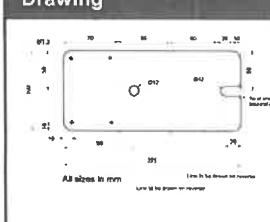
1	Epic Theatre	A style of theatre that makes the audience think rather than just feel
2	Episodic	A play made up of separate scenes or episodes rather than one continuous story.
3	Placard	A sign or card shown on stage with words or pictures to give the audience information
4	Total Theatre	Actors create the physical environment (sounds, objects, atmosphere) as well as spoken words
5	Gestus	A clear gesture or action that shows a character's attitude or social role
6	Exaggeration	Making movements, voices, or expressions bigger and more dramatic than real life
7	Theatre of Absurd	A style of theatre where life is shown as confusing, strange, or meaningless
8	Monotone	Speaking in a flat voice with no change in pitch or emotion.
9	Physical Theatre	A style of theatre that tells the story mainly through movement and the body rather than through words.
10	Chair Duet	A short movement-based performance created by two people who sit on chairs

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



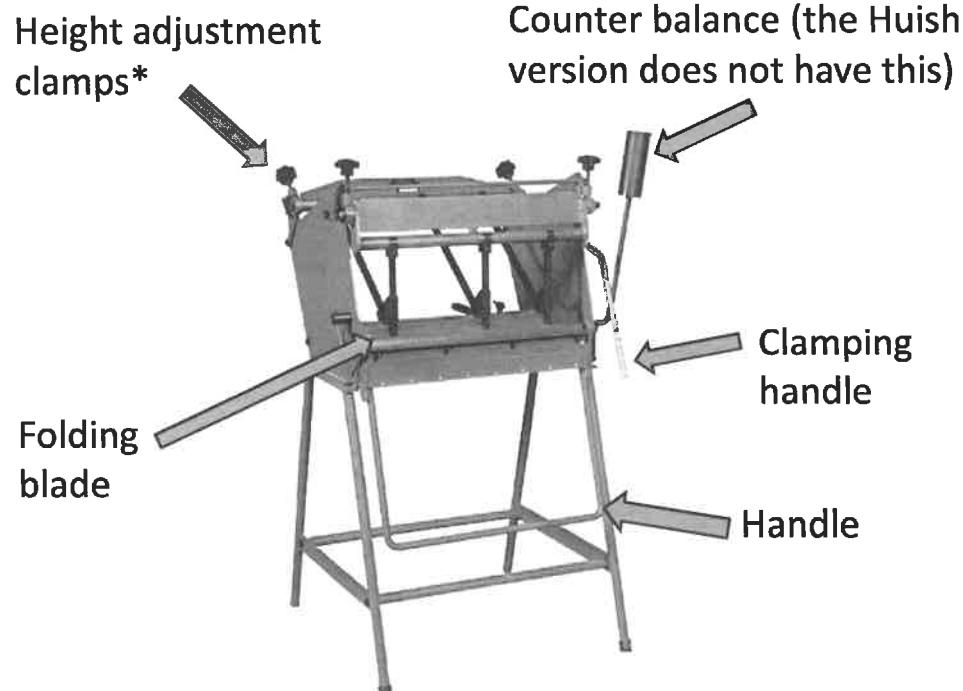
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Tablet Stand Project

1 Design Process			3 Equipment		
1	Design brief	A design brief is a document that outlines the core details and expectations of a design project for a brand.	1	Tin Snips	A pair of clippers for cutting sheet metal.
2	Specification	A detailed description of the design and materials used to make something.	2	Rivets / Rivet Gun	A rivet is a permanent mechanical fastener
3	SCAMPER	A drawing technique – Substitute, Combine, Adapt, Modify, Put to another use, Eliminate & Reverse – look it up online!	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	Modelling	A model allows you to test your solution quickly and cheaply.	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	Not to scale	"not to scale" means the drawing is larger or smaller than real life	5	Blow Torch	A blow torch is used to apply flame and heat to various applications, usually metalwork.
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.	6	Scribe	An engineer's scribe, or scribe as it used to be called, is a tool used to mark or scribe a guideline onto a work piece prior to it being machined
2 Metals			7	Fluidised Bath Suite	Dip coating is an efficient method of applying plastic coatings on metal surfaces.
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.	Diagram A - Tin Snips		
2	Ferrous metal	Ferrous metals include steel, cast iron, as well as alloys of iron with other metals. They are magnetic	Diagram B – Rivets/Rivet Gun		
3	Deburr	Neaten and smooth the rough edges or ridges of (an object, typically one made of metal)	Diagram C – Gabro		
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	Diagram D – Engineering Square		
5	Mild Steel	Mild steel is a type of carbon steel that does not contain large amounts of iron.	Diagram E – Blow Torch	Diagram F - Scribe	Diagram G – Fluidised Bath Suite
 Huish Episcopi Academy The best in everyone					
			Diagram H – Technical Drawing		
					



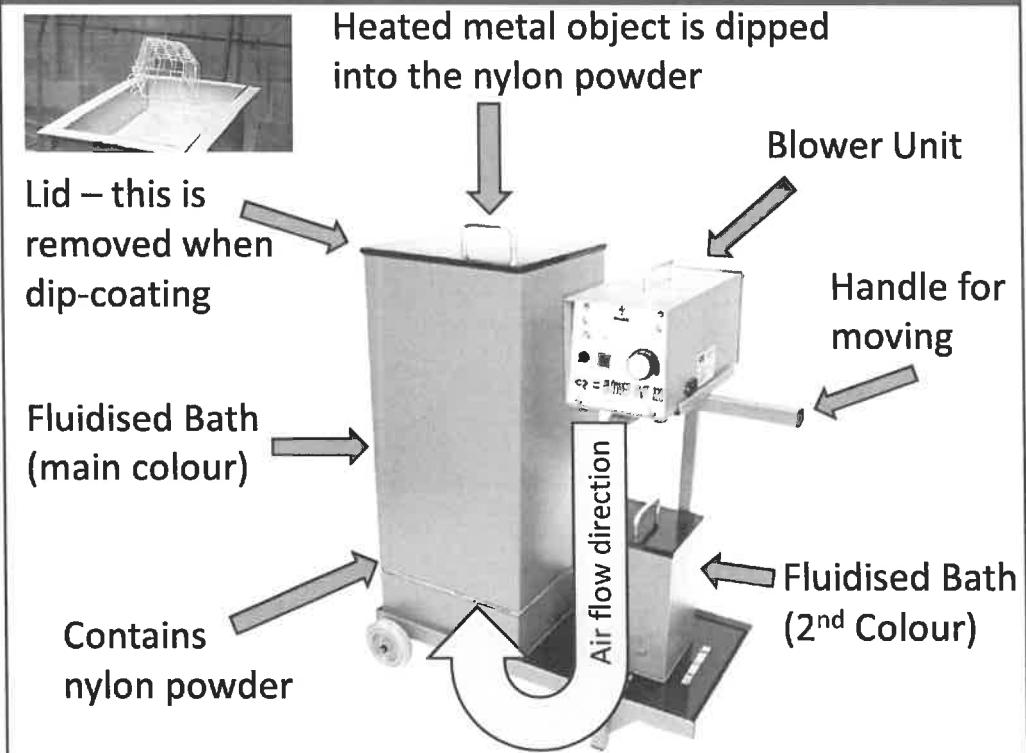
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Tablet Stand Project

Diagram C – Gabro – (Box & Pan Folder)



*height adjustment clamps change the height of blade depending on the thickness of the material being bent

Diagram G – Fluidised Bath Suite



*A fluidised bath x 2, a blower and stand together create a fluidised bath suite

4 Stages of Dip Coating

Stage 1	Metal object is heated until blue.
Stage 2	The lid of the Fluidised Bath is removed.
Stage 3	The Blower unit is turned on to correct speed. The Nylon powder becomes "fluid like".
Stage 4	The metal object is now dipped into the Fluidised Bath (Nylon powder).
Stage 5	Excess nylon powder is shaken off.
Stage 6	The object is now coated, and is then hung to cool.

Homework:

Using the – look, cover, write and check method draw and label diagrams C & G above and write out table 4 - Stages of Dip Coating.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Textiles Knowledge Organiser - Project 1 - Recycle, Reuse and Reinvent. Part 2

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	Denim	Denim is a sturdy twill weave fabric which produces a diagonal ribbing that distinguishes it from cotton.
4	Technique	A decorative detail added to fabric to make it more attractive. E.g Applique
5	Template	A piece of paper used as a template for cutting out a shape.
6	Prototype	A first version of a product from which other forms are developed.

3. Production type examples in textiles

1	One-off	Custom furniture, bespoke garments.
2	Batch	Seasonal clothing ranges, cushions.
3	Mass	T-shirts, jeans.
4	Continuous	Fabric rolls, yarn production.

2. Manufacturing processes

Manufacturing – Making products from raw materials or components

1	Batch Production	Making a set number of identical products.
2	Mass Production	Continuous production of large quantities .
3	One-off Production	Making a single , unique product
4	Quality Control (QC)	Checking products meet standards.
5	Sewing Machines	Stitching fabrics together
6	Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear PPE (goggles, gloves, apron). • Follow machine safety rules. • Keep work area tidy



Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 9 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser – Kitchen Brigade & Costings

1. The Kitchen Brigade

Job Role	French Title	Description
Head Chef (Executive Chef)	Chef de Cuisine	Manages the kitchen, staff, budget, liaises with suppliers and creates menus
Second Chef (Deputy)	Sous Chef	This chef takes command of the actual production and the minute by minute supervision of the staff
Pastry Chef	Pâtissier	Prepares baked goods, pastries and desserts
Pantry Chef	Le Garde Manager	Prepares refrigerated items e.g. terrines, aperitifs, canapes, salads, pate etc.
Sauce Chef	Saucier	Prepares sauces, stews and hot hors d'oeuvres, sautés food to order. This is usually the highest position of all the stations.
Vegetable Chef	Entremetier	Prepares vegetables (legumer), soups (potager) starches and eggs. Large kitchens may divide these duties.
Junior Chef	Commis Chef	These are chefs who are still training or have just completed training, they work across the stations under the Chef de Partie, undertaking various tasks.
Porter	Escuelerie	Will clean up after the chefs, do the washing up and carry goods to and from the store.

2. Factors that effect costings of a recipe

1	Quality of ingredients
2	Shop/restaurant bought added on costs: factory expenses/wages/company profit
3	Season/ accessibility
4	Weight of product and quantity of ingredients
5	Portion Size
6	Production Costs: Bespoke/batch/mass production
7	Packaging
8	Global Conflict



3. The Kitchen Brigade – Skills Required

- 1 Communication / Listening skills
- 2 Reading skills – follow recipes
- 3 Professional manner
- 4 High standards – uniform/ hygiene
- 5 Good timekeeping
- 6 Work well under pressure
- 7 Efficient/logical/organised
- 8 Work in hot and busy environments
- 9 Be flexible /adaptable / keen to learn
- 10 Attention to detail

Diagram A - How to cost out a recipe

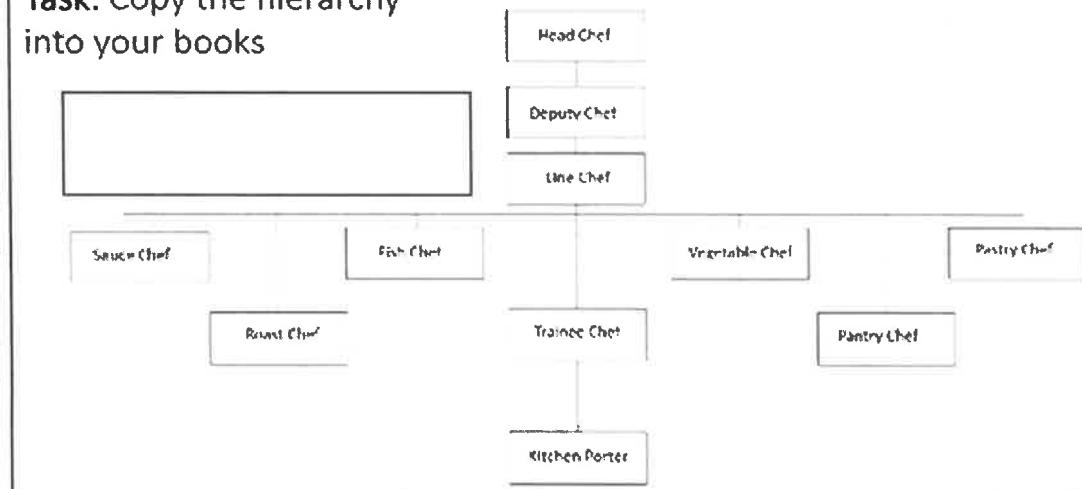
Example

Make sure all your units are in grams or millilitres.

Ingredient	Cost and Quantity (g/ml)	Quantity needed in recipe	Cost for recipe
Oil	£4 per 2000ml	50ml	£0.10
Noodles	£1 per 300g	250g	£0.83
Broccoli	£1.31 per 1000g	100g	£0.13
Soy Sauce	£0.93 per 100ml	25ml	£0.23
			Total Cost £1.29
			Total cost per serving £0.65
			Cost for recipe = (cost + quantity) x quantity needed

Diagram B – The Kitchen Brigade Hierarchy

Task: Copy the hierarchy into your books



1 Data science		
1	Analysis	Examining data or information in detail to understand it better and draw conclusions.
2	Capture	Capture refers to the process of collecting data or information for analysis.
3	Cleansing	Cleansing is the process of correcting or removing inaccurate or incomplete data from a dataset.
4	CODAP platform	The CODAP platform (Common Online Data Analysis Platform) is a tool for exploring and analyzing data, often used in educational settings.
5	Conclusion	A conclusion is a decision or judgment reached after analyzing data or information.
6	Correlation	Correlation measures the relationship between two variables, indicating how one may change when the other does.
7	Criteria	Criteria are the standards or rules used to judge or decide something.
8	Data	Data are facts, figures, or information collected for analysis.
9	Insight	An insight is a deep understanding of a complex issue or set of data.
10	Investigative cycle	The investigative cycle is a process of exploring, analyzing, and interpreting data to answer questions or solve problems.
11	Ppdac	PPDAC stands for Problem, Plan, Data, Analysis, Conclusion. It's a framework for conducting statistical investigations.
12	Prediction	A prediction is an educated guess about what will happen in the future based on current data or trends.
13	Source	A source is the origin of data or information.

2 Visualisation		
1	Bar chart	A bar chart is a graphical representation of data using rectangular bars to show the size of different categories.
2	Infographic	An infographic is a visual representation of information or data designed to make complex information easy to understand.
3	Line graph	A line graph is a type of chart that shows information as a series of data points connected by straight lines, often used to track changes over time.
4	Outliers	Outliers are data points that are significantly different from the rest of the data, often indicating errors or unique cases.
5	Pie chart	A pie chart is a circular chart divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportions.
6	Scatter chart	A scatter chart (or scatter plot) is a graph that shows the relationship between two variables using dots to represent data points.
7	Visualisation	The process of creating visual representations of data to help understand and communicate information clearly.

3 Spreadsheets		
1	Cell	In spreadsheets, a cell is the intersection of a row and a column where data is entered.
2	Excel	Excel is a spreadsheet program by Microsoft used for organizing, analyzing, and visualizing data.
3	Functions	In Excel and other programming contexts, functions are predefined formulas or procedures that perform specific calculations or tasks.
4	Range	In statistics, the range is the difference between the highest and lowest values in a dataset.
5	Variables	Variables are elements, features, or factors that can change or vary in an experiment or dataset.