100% book - Year 9 Booster

Aim to memorise 100% of the knowledge on these Knowledge Organisers.



Term 1

Swindon	Academy 2025-26
Name:	
Tutor Group:	
Tutor & Room:	

"If you are not willing to learn, no one can help you.

If you are determined to learn, no one can stop you."











How to use your 100% book of Knowledge Organisers and Quizzable Organisers

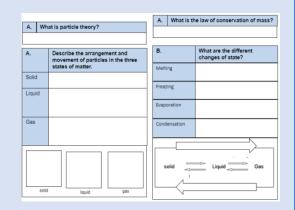
Knowledge Organisers

| Note it is not continued to the final and the continued of the continued

Knowledge Organisers contain the essential knowledge that you MUST know in order to be successful this year and in all subsequent years.

They will help you learn, revise and retain what you have learnt in lessons in order to move the knowledge from your short-term memory to long-term memory.

Quizzable Knowledge Organisers



These are designed to help you quiz yourself on the essential Knowledge.

Use them to test yourself or get someone else to test you, until you are confident you can recall the information from memory.

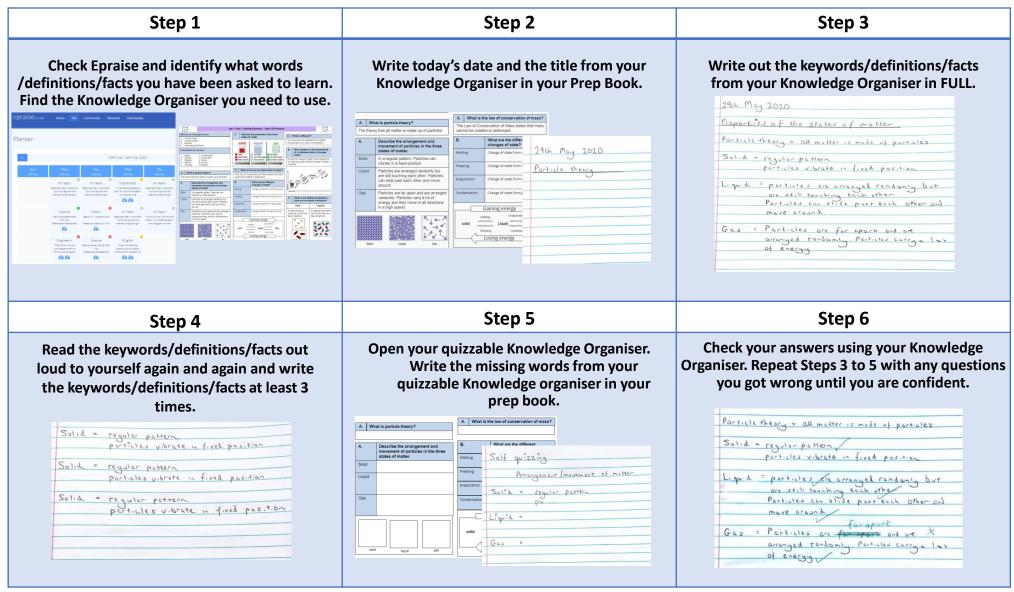
Top Tip

Don't write on your Quizzable Knowledge Organisers! Quiz yourself by writing the missing words in your prep book. That way you can quiz yourself again and again!

Expectations for Prep and for using your Knowledge Organisers

- 1. Complete all prep work set in your subject prep book.
- 2. Bring your prep book to every lesson and ensure that you have completed all work by the deadline.
- 3. Take pride in your prep book keep it neat and tidy.
- 4. Present work in your prep book to the same standard you are expected to do in class.
- 5. Ensure that your use of SPAG is accurate.
- 6. Write in blue or black pen and sketch in pencil.
- 7. Ensure every piece of work has a title and date.
- 8. Use a ruler for straight lines.
- 9. If you are unsure about the prep, speak to your teacher.
- Review your prep work in green pen using the mark scheme.

How do I complete Knowledge Organiser Prep?



Make sure you bring in your completed Prep notes to demonstrate that you have completed your prep.



She inspires Jane to be more patient and accepting. She dies of tuberculosis at 14. "Love your enemies; bless them

that curse you; do good to them that hate you and

Miss Temple The kind and understanding teacher at

shall be publicly cleared from every imputation: to me,

Lowood. Offers care and affection to Jane and Helen. "You

despitefully use you."

Jane, you are clear now."

Biographical information

school and as a young woman.

1 'Jane Eyre' written in 1847 by Charlotte Brontë.

Parts of 'Jane Eyre' were influenced by Brontë's experiences at

'Jane Eyre' was unusual when it was published because it is written in the first-person from a female perspective.

Jane enjoys the area around Lowood in the spring. Typhus

Eight years pass. Jane has become a teacher at Lowood

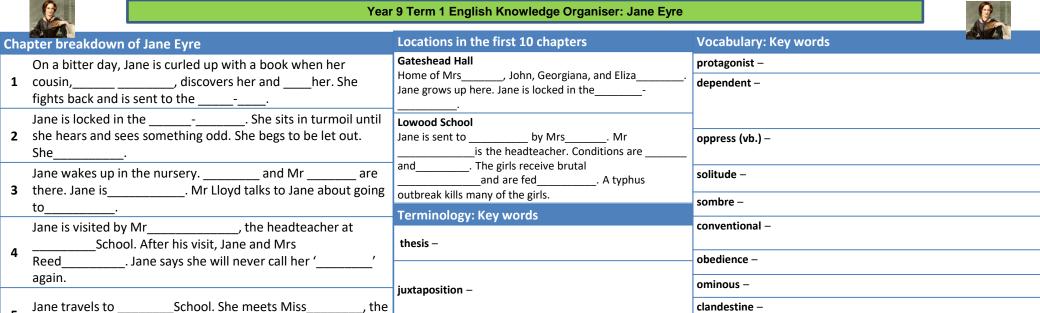
School. Mr Brocklehurst had his power removed when his

treatment at the school was discovered. Jane applies to be a

Helen Burns dies of tuberculosis.

governess for a family at Milcote.

breaks out at Lowood School. Lots of girls get sick. Many die.



Characters in Jane Eyre

to deceit"

Jane Eyre The main_____. A young,_

and ______. "You think I have

or ; but I cannot live so"

Mrs Reed – Jane's . She and

Jane and is to send her away to

Mr Brocklehurst - The governor of Lowood school A

harsh . "Punish her body to save her "

Helen Burns – Jane's friend A kind and

Miss Temple The kind and _____teacher at

driving from through

Christian. She Jane to be more

that hate you and despitefully use you."

me, Jane, you are clear now."

_____ and _____ Christian. He believes in

Lowood School. "Guard against her worst fault, a tendency

no , and that I can do without one bit of

kind_____, and Helen____, another pupil.

Helen is for having dirty hands. Later, she talks

Mr ______ visits Lowood School. He calls Jane to

the front of the classroom and calls her a in front of all

the teachers and pupils. Helen smiles at Jane, bringing Jane

Afterwards, Jane and ______ visit Miss . Miss

Miss Temple hears from Mr _____ that Jane is not a liar,

Jane enjoys the _____ in the_

_____ years_____. Jane has become a _____at

Jane applies to be a for a at

10 removed when his treatment at the school was

breaks out at Lowood School. Lots of girls get . .

School. Mr ____had his _____

Temple says she believes that Jane is not a . Jane

listens to Miss Temple and Helen's fascinating

and tells the_____.

Many____. Helen Burns dies of tuberculosis.

Milcote.

6 with Jane and explains that it is better to _____ and be

than to get angry and seek_____.

The child is born and must therefore be 3 and _____ in order to _____ to the rules of God and society. **Biographical information**

A child is a ______and can be _____to develop into a rational being.

only by contact with corrupt forces.

A child is born completely _____ and ____ . They are

and . She of tuberculosis at 14. "Love

humiliate (vb.) -

comeuppance -

perspective.

Victorian attitudes to childhood

hypocrite -

- your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them **1** 'Jane Eyre' written in _____ by Charlotte _____.
 - at school and as a young woman.
- Parts of 'Jane Eyre' were influenced by _____ experiences Lowood. Offers care and ______ to Jane and Helen. 'Jane Eyre' was unusual when it was published because it is "You shall be publicly cleared from every imputation: to

3 written in the _____ - ____from a _____



Year 9 set 6 Term 1 Science/Physics: Topic 9PF Forces in action



What we are learning this term:

- A. Forces
- B. Moments
- C. Springs
- D. Energy transfers in mechanical systems
- E. Balanced forces in mechanical systems

5 Key Words for this term

- 1. Internal
- 4. Deformation

2. Work

- 5. Moment
- 3. Equilibrium

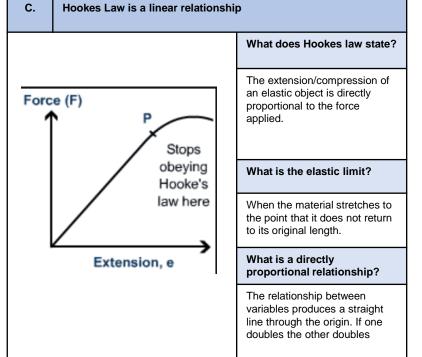
C.	What do these terms mean?	
Deformation		Changing of shape by a force
Compression		Changing the shape by squashing
Tension		Changing the shape by stretching

D.	What is Internal energy?	
Internal energy = kinetic energy of the particles + potential energy of the particles.		
Kinetic energy		All matter is made of particles that are moving
Poter	itial energy	Energy due to the relative position of particles, and the attraction between particles.

A Forces: Newtons Laws	
What is a Resultant Force?	The overall force of 2 or more forces acting in different directions
What is Newton's First Law	 A stationary object stays stationary unless a resultant force acts on it. A moving object keeps moving at a constant speed unless a resultant force acts on it.
What is Newton's Second Law	 <u>A</u> resultant force acting on an object causes acceleration, This depends on the size of the resultant force and the mass of the object. This formula shows the link: F _R = m × a
	F_R is the <u>resultant force</u> measured in newtons, m is the <u>mass</u> of the object measured in kilograms, a is the <u>acceleration</u> of the object measured in metres per second per second (m/s/s).
What is Newton's Third Law	 <u>F</u>orces are always caused by an interaction between two objects. Each force has an equal and opposite reaction

All	What Unit is <u>usually</u> used?	
Force	•	N (newton)
Energy		J (joule)
Dista	nce	m (metre)
Momo	ents	Nm (newton metres)

D.	Work Done			
	work done = force $ imes$ distance moved in the direction of the force			
obje tran	olying a force to get an ect to move is one way to see energy between	Work is done (energy is transferred) when elastic objects are?	What is the amount of work done?	
	es. nsferring energy is also wn as ' doing work '.	Extended Compressed	The amount of elastic potential energy stored in the elastic object	

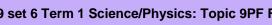




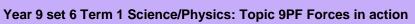
Year 9 set 6 Term 1 Science/Physics: Topic 9PF Forces in action



A 760 B					7 AS 3
What we are learning this term:		A Forces: Newtons Laws			
A. Forces B. Moments		What is a Resultant Force?			
C. Springs D. Energy transfers in mechanical systems E. Balanced forces in mechanical systems			What is Newton's First Law		
5 Key Wo	ords for this term		What is Newton's Second		
1. 4. 2. 5. 3.			Law		
	hat do these phrases m	nean?	What is Newton's Third Law		
Deformatio					
Compressi	ion				
Tension			All What is the Unit usually used?	C. Hookes Law is a linear relationsh	ip
D. What is Internal energy		Force		What does Hookes law state?	
Internal ene	ergy =		Energy		
All matter is made of particles that are moving		de of particles that are	Distance	Force (F)	
	Energy due to the relative position of particles, and the attraction between		Moments	Stops	
particles.			obeying Hooke's	What is the elastic limit?	
D. Wha	at is the equation for W	ork Done?		law here	
				_	
Applying a force to get an object to move is one way to transfer energy between stores. Work is done (energy is transferred) when elastic objects are?		What is the amount of work done?	Extension, e	What is a linear relationship?	
	ring energy is also s 'doing work'.				









E. **Turning effects**

Both the effort and load are forces that have a turning effect – they make the lever rotate

What is the **moment** of the force?

The size of the forces turning effect

How can you increase the moment of a force?

Increase the force

A Ø

Increase the perpendicular distance from the pivot to the force

E.	What are levers are what are the parts of them?		
Levers involve turning, or rotation. Levers allow forces applied to be multiplied			
Pivot		Levers have a pivot, a fixed centre of rotation	
Effort		The force applied to a lever	
Load		The output force of the lever	

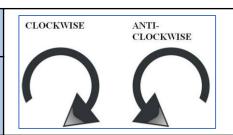
Equation to calculate the moment of a force E.

 $moment = force \times perpendicular distance from pivot$

Moments are measured in a compound measure using the units for force and distance, usually newton metres, Nm.

	Moments
E.	

Ways to describe the direction of moments of a force

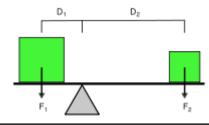


E.	Moments	
Key t	terms	Definitions
lever		A simple machine that multiplies applied forces (efforts) through rotation around a pivot.
rotatio	no	Turning, with a fixed centre of rotation. Rotation can be clockwise or anticlockwise – see diagram.
turning effect The rotation of a lever caused by a force (effort OR load force).		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
moment Another, more formal, name for 'turning effect of a force'. So equation.		
perpendicular At right angles to.		
equilibrium Describes a lever that is NOT rotating because the clockwise and anticlockwise moments are equal.		

E. When does equilibrium in lever systems happen?

- When a lever is at **equilibrium**, it is NOT rotating.
- Equilibrium happens when:

the clockwise moments = the anticlockwise moments



- The forces in each direction are not necessarily equal, but the *moments* of the forces in each direction are equal at equilibrium.
- Where there are multiple forces in one direction (clockwise or anticlockwise), the TOTAL moment in one direction is found by adding up the moments of each force in a particular direction.



Year 9 set 6 Term 1 Science/Physics: Topic 9PF Forces in action



E.	Turning effects		
	Both the effort and load are forces that have a turning effect – they make the lever rotate		
What is	What is the moment of the force?		
How can you increase the moment of a force?			

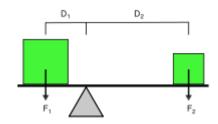
E.	What a	re levers and what are the different parts?
Levers involve turning, or rotation. Levers allow forces applied to be multiplied.		
Pivot		
Effort		
Load		

Moments are measured in a compound measure using the units for force and distance, usually newtonmetres, Nm.

E.	Moments	
	ways describe the ion of moments of a?	

E.	Moment	s
Key t	erms	Definitions
lever		
rotation		
turning	g effect	
mome	ent	
perpe	ndicular	
equilibrium		

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Year 9 set 6 Term 1 Science/chemistry : Topic 9CR Reactivty



What we are learning this term:

- A. Symbol equations
- B. Metals and non-metals
- C. Reactivity of metals
- D. Displacement reactions

8 Key Words for this term

- 1. Reactant
- 5. Reactivity6. Properties

2. Product 3.Salts

7. Extraction

4. Displacement

8.Electrolysis

A. What is a symbol equation?

A symbol equation is a short-hand way of showing a chemical reaction using chemical symbols

What would the symbol equation be?
Potassium + Chlorine → Potassium Chloride

 $2K + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2KCl$

Why are symbol equations important?

- They are a quick way of showing a reaction.
- · They are universal all languages recognise them
- You can see how many of each molecule is used in the reaction if you balance it

B. What products are made when a metal reacts with water?

Some metals are so reactive they react with water. The products are hydrogen gas and a metal hydroxide

What are the word and symbol equations for the reaction of Sodium metal with water?

Sodium + Water → Sodium Hydroxide + Hydrogen 2Na +2 H₂O → 2NaOH + H₂

Which metals have a strong reaction with water?

Lithium, Sodium, Potassium and Calcium

В.	What differences are there between metals and non-metals?										
		Metals	Non-metals								
Where are they found in the periodic table?		Metals are found on the left of the periodic table	Non-metals are found on the right hand side								
	t charge do form?	Metals form positive ions (Lose electrons)	Non-metals form negative ions (Gain electrons)								

B. What products are made when a metal reacts with acid?

When a metal reacts with acid, a salt and hydrogen gas are made.

What is a salt?

A compound where a metal is bonded to a non-metal – example is sodium chloride

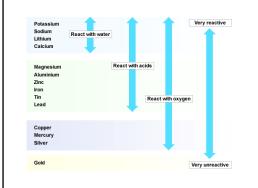
What are the word and symbol equations for the reaction of Sodium metal with Hydrochloric acid?

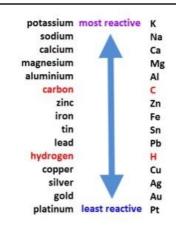
Sodium + Hydrochloric acid→ Sodium Chloride + Hydrogen 2Na +2 HCl → 2NaCl + H₂

C. What is the reactivity series?

A table which ranks metals on relative reactivity.

Can you come up with a way to remember the order of the metals in the reactivity series?







Year 9 set 6 Term 1 Science/chemistry: Topic 9CR Reactivty



What	we are	learning	this	term:
vviiai	weale	: learmin	ม เมเเธ	term.

- A. Symbol equations
- B. Metals and non-metals
- C. Reactivity of metals
- D. Displacement reactions

8 Key Words for this term

- Reactivity
 Product
 Properties
 Salts
 Reactivity
 Properties
 Extraction
- 4. Displacement 8. Electrolysis
- A. What is a symbol equation?

What would the symbol equation be?
Potassium + Chlorine → Potassium Chloride?

Why are symbol equations important?

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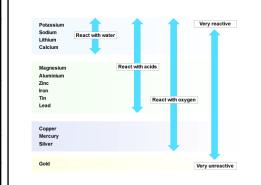
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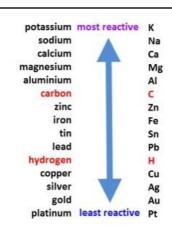
What is a salt?

What are the word and symbol equations for the reaction of Sodium metal with Hydrochloric acid?

C. What is the reactivity series?

Can you come up with a way to remember the order of the metals in the reactivity series?







Year 9 set 6 Term 1 Science/chemistry: Topic 9CR Reactivty



D, What is a displacement reaction?

A more reactive metal will displace a less reactive metal from its compounds

What will happen when Magnesium metal is added to copper sulphate solution?

Magnesium will displace copper to form Magnesium Sulphate and Copper

What is the word and symbol equation for this reaction?

Copper Sulphate + Magnesium \rightarrow Magnesium Sulphate + Copper CuSO₄ + Mg \rightarrow MgSO₄ + Cu

Why do displacement reactions happen?

A more reactive metal is more stable as an ion

D, What is Extraction by Carbon?

Carbon can displace elements that are below it from their compounds. This means they can be used to extract some metals from their ores.

Which metals is extraction by carbon used to extract?

Carbon can be used to extract metals from zinc downwards (Zinc, iron, tin, lead, copper)

What is an example word and symbol equation?

Example: Lead Oxide + Carbon → Lead + Carbon Dioxide
 PbO₂ + C → Pb + CO₂

This reaction is an example of a reduction reaction as the lead has lost oxygen.

What is a reduction reaction?

When an atom loses an oxygen atom

What are the downsides of using this method?

High temperatures needed. Very expensive. Production of ${\rm CO}_2$.

D, What is an ore?

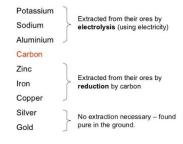
Most metals are found in compounds in the Earth's crust. We call these compounds **ores.** You usually dig them up and extract the metal.

What is a Native metal?

A metal which does not need to be extracted from its compound.

D. How are some metals extracted?

Metals are either found in the ground as a native metal, extracted by carbon, or extracted by electrolysis



D, What is electrolysis?

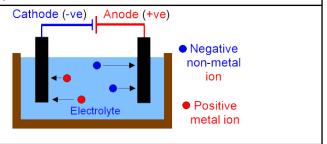
The breaking down of a substance using electricity

Which metals are extracted by electrolysis

Metals more reactive than carbon - potassium, sodium, aluminium

What are the downsides of this method?

It is very expensive, compounds have to be molten or in solution for it to work





Year 9 set 6 Term 1 Science/chemistry : Topic 9CR Reactivty



D,	What is a displacement reaction?	D,	What is an ore?
What wi	II happen when Magnesium metal is added to copper sulphate ?	What	is a Native metal?
Whatia	the word and combal equation for this reaction?	D,	How are some metals extracted?
vvnat is	the word and symbol equation for this reaction?		
Why do	displacement reactions happen?		
D,	What is Extraction by Carbon?		
Which n	netals is extraction by carbon used to extract?	D,	What is electrolysis?
		Whic	n metals are extracted by electrolysis
What is	an example word and symbol equation?		
		What	are the downsides of this method?
What is	a reduction reaction?		Cathode (-ve) Anode (+ve)
			● Negative non-metal
What are	e the downsides of using this method?		ion
			● Positive metal ion



Y9- T1 – Geography Life in an Emerging Country

located e.g. a developed country.



Back	ground:		В.	Develo	pment i	ndicators (3)		C.	Encou
1.	things better.	neans positive change that makes	GDP p			otal value of goods and services sold by a ry in a year divided by the population.	1	Subsid	dy
2.	people's stand (B)	evelops it usually means that the ard of living and quality of life improve.	HDI			elopment measure which combines GDP apita, life expectancy and literacy rate.		Tax bi	reaks
4.	economic, social and political factors. (A) Emerging countries have begun to experience higher rates of development, with a rapid growth in secondary industries. (A, C) Emerging countries have some of the fastest rates of urbanisation in the world. (D) This is causing urban areas (cities) to become highly		Life expec	tancy	The a	verage age you are expected to live to in ntry.		Minim wage	um
5.			D.	Rural t	o urba	n migration <i>(4)</i>	Trade unions		
6.			Rural migra	to urban		The movement of people from rural areas (countryside) to urban areas			
	and challenges	process can have both opportunities S. One such challenge is the growth of	mgra	ition i		(cities).		E.	Squat
7.	squatter settlements. <i>(E)</i> Emerging countries often host the factories of many transnational companies. They provide wages and		Push	Push factor		Things that make people want to leave an area e.g. a lack of jobs.		Squatter/ shanty settlement	
taxes, and can promote development. However, they can also cause negatives. (F, G)		Pull fa	Pull factor		Things that attract people to live in an area e.g. good health care.		Inequality		
A.	Characteris				an area e.g. good nealth care.		-		
BRIC	countries	Brazil, Russia, India, China.	Mech	anisation	l	When machines begin to do the work which humans once		Sanita	tion
MINT	countries	Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey.	F.	Transı	completed.			Informal economy	
Indus	trialisation	The process of a country moving from mostly agriculture (farming) to manufacturing (making)		national eration		Those that operate across more than one country.			y of life
		goods.	Footlo	oose		Industries which are not tied to a]		
Emplo struct	oyment ure	How the workforce is divided up between primary, secondary,				location due to natural resources or transport links.		G.	Impa
		tertiary and quaternary employment.	Globa	alisation		The increased connectivity of countries around the world e.g.		Positive: (5)	
Secor	<u> </u>	An industry which manufactures goods.	Host	country		through trade. The country where the TNC	$\ \ $		
Expor	ts	Sending goods to another country for sale.	11051	Country		places it's factories e.g. in an emerging or developing country.		Negativ	/e:
Urbar	nisation	The growth in the number/ proportion of people living in	Source	ce country	/	The country where the headquarters for the TNC is		(3)	eaks um unions Squate er/ eent lity ion of life Impa

towns and cities.

C.	Encou	raging development (4)					
Subsid	dy	Money given by a government to help an industry keep down the cost of exports.					
Tax breaks		This reduces the amount of tax a company must pay (normally for a fixed period), therefore increasing profit.					
Minim wage	um	The lowest wage permitted by law in a country.					
Trade unions		An organisation of workers who work to protect the rights of those employed.					
E.	Squatt	er settlements (5)					
Squatter/ shanty settlement		An area (often illegal) of poor quality housing, lacking basic services e.g. water.					
Inequality		Differences in wealth, and wellbeing.					
Sanita	tion	Measures to protect public health e.g. clean water and disposing of sewage.					

contracts or rights.

1		environment, rather than income.							
	G. Im	pact of TNCs							
	Positive: (5)	 More jobs. More taxes. Invest in infrastructure projects. GDP increases. Develop workers skills. 							
	Negative: (3)	Can exploit workers e.g. long hours. Most of the profits from TNCs leave the country where production takes place. Increased levels of pollution e.g. air and water (from industrial waste).							

Jobs which are not taxed, workers do not have

A measure of how 'wealthy' people are, but measured using housing, employment and



Y9- T1 - Geography Life in an Emerging Country - Quizzable

C.

Encouraging development (4)



Background:		B. Development indicators (3)					C. Encouraging development (4)				
1.	Development means	B .		opmen	t indicators (3)	Subsidy	,				
2.	As a country develops it usually means	capit				Tax bre	aks				
3.	Different factors can affect development such as	HDI				Minimu	n wage				
4.	(A) Emerging countries have begun to experience higher rates ofwith a rapid growth	Life expe	ctancy			Trade u	nions				
5.	in (A, C) Emerging countries have some of the	D.	Rural to	urban	migration (4)	E.	Squat	ter settlements (5)			
6.	in the world. (D) This is causing urban areas (cities) to become, this process can have both	Rural	to urban tion			Squatt shanty settlen					
	opportunities and challenges. One such challenge is the growth of	Push	factor			Inequa	llity				
7.	(E) Emerging countries often host the factories of many transnational companies. They provide	Pull fa	ıctor			Sanita	tion				
	wages and taxes, and can promote development. However, they can also cause negatives. (F, G)	Mecha	anisation			Inform					
Α.	Characteristics of emerging countries (7)		1			Quality	of life				
BRIG	Countries	F.	<u> </u>	ational	corporations (TNCs) (5)						
MIN.	T countries	corpo	national ration			G.	Imp	act of TNCs			
Indu	strialisation	Footlo	ose			Positiv	/e:	1. 2.			
Emp	oloyment cture	Globa	lisation					3. 4.			
Seco	ondary strv	Host o	country					5.			
Ехро	•					Negat	ive:	1. 2.			
Urba	anisation	Sourc	e country					3.			

overwhelmed. F. What happened after WWI? 6 - Elbow This is where soldiers would prop their guns to shoot out of the trench Why is it called a World Why did WW1 End? Was the Treaty of Versailles Battle of This British used tunnels to dig near to War? harsh on Germany? Arras the German trenches and surprise them (1917) with the attack. No progress was made Many soldiers from all over Germany was starving Germany had inflicted a 7 - Parapet This was a way of protecting soldiers as they shout out of the trench

and there were 160,000 casualties. the world fought on the because of the British much harsher treaty on Western Front, Many came blockade Russia called the Treaty of How did World War One end? 3rd Battle of During this battle the weather turned to from the Empires of Britain Allies had many new Brest Litovsk. Ypres heavy rain. The ground became and France. inventions such as tanks. 1917 - The Russian Revolution started. Russia left the war, surrendering to Germany in 1917. (1917)waterlogged and many men fell into the Many new allied troops were Germany had to pay £6.3 1917 - Following the sinking of US ships, such as the Luscitania, and the potential threat of an alliance mud and drowned. entering the war from the between Germany and Mexico leading to an attack on the USA, the USA joined the war on the side of the War also took place in Triple Entente. colonies around the world USA. German army was limited to Battle of This battle saw the first large-scale use of 1918 - Entente forces on the Western Front push the German army back to the Hindenberg Line, the last such as in Africa and Asia. Germany faced 100 thousand. (previously Cambrai tank to break through the enemies barbed line of German defenses. There was also fighting on many rebellions as Germany was ten million. (1917) wire. Also the first time that there was a 1918 - Blockades enforced by the Entente led to lack of resources and food in Germany. Thousands of the Eastern Front in Russia. was starving Germany gave up 12% and blood bank, which meant doctors could people in Germany were starving. 10% of it's population. Worst deliver a vital medical service to those 1918 - The Germany Navy began to Mutiny of all they were blamed for soldiers who had lost too much blood. 1918 - The Kaiser abdicated. 11th November 1918 - An armistice is signed, formally ending the First World War the war

Year 9 Term 1 History Knowledge organiser: Topic = British Sector of the Western Front, 1914-1918: injuries, treatments and trenches.

	s for this term - Section A		Α	-	Causes of WWI					
1 First A	id Nursing Yeomanry (FANY) –		Militarism	n						
2 Royal	Army Medical Corps (RAMC)		Alliances	3						
3 No-man's land										
			Imperialis	sm						
4 Shrapr	nel									
5 Salient			Nationali	sm						
6 Alliances			Assassin	nation						
В	Describe two features of the key battles during WWI		of Franz Ferdinan	:						
<u>Battle</u>	<u>Features</u>		The Blank	Cheque						
1 st Battle of Ypres (1914)		C.	Desc	ribe two f	eatures of the trench system during the Western Front D. What health problems were caused by conditions in the					
		1 – Du				1 Gangrene				
2 nd Battle of Ypres (1915)		2 – Ba wire	arbed			2 Shellshock				
Battle of the		3 – Sandb	pags							
Somme (1916)		4 – Fir				3 Shrapnel wounds 4 Trench fever				
		5 -				5 Trench foot				
		Duckb				F	What happened after WWI?			
Battle of Arras		6 – Elli rest	bow					i		
(1917)		7 - Pai	rapet			Why is it calle War?	ed a World	Why did WW1 End?	Was the Treaty of Versailles harsh on Germany?	
3 rd Battle of		E.	H	low did W	Vorld War One end?					
Ypres (1917) 1917 –						1				
1917 –										
Battle of Cambrai (1917)		1918 – 1918 – 1918 – 1918 – 11th No		18 –						

Year 9 Religious Education: Matters of life and death

A. Can you define these key words?				
Key word	Key definition			
Morality	Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.			
Ethics	Moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity.			
Sanctity of Li	made by God.			
Quality of Lif	happiness experienced by an individual or group.			
Natural Moral Law	A system of laws based on close observation of human nature, given to humans by God.			
Precept	A general rule intended to regulate behaviour or thought.			
Reason	The power of the mind to think, understand, and form judgements logically.			
Absolute	A value or principle which is regarded as universally valid.			
Situation Ethics	The view that there should be flexibility in the application of moral laws according to circumstances.			
Relativism	The view that morality exists in relation to culture, society, or historical context, and is not absolute.			
Agape	Unconditional love, "the highest form of love, charity" and "the love of God for man and of man for God".			
Abortion	A procedure to end a pregnancy.			
Pro-Life	Opposing abortion and euthanasia.			
Pro-Choice	Advocating the legal right of a woman to choose whether or not she will have an abortion.			
Euthanasia	The painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma.			
Capital Punis ment	The legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime.			
Dominion	To be in charge of something or rule over it.			
Stewardship	The job of supervising or taking care of something.			

С	What does the theory of Natural Moral Law say about moral behaviour?	What are the 5 precepts of NML that we must be fulfilling for morally good behaviour?
	Some actions are always morally good / bad because god says so.	Preserve innocent life Live in an ordered society Educate children
	We can look at human nature to see what is good and bad.	4. Reproduce 5. Worship God

D	What are the strengths of NML theory about what is morally good?	What are the weaknesses of NML theory about what is morally good?
	Everyone can see for themselves what is morally good	If you do not believe in a God who has created absolute moral laws about right and wrong then NML cannot tell us anything about right or wrong.
	It seems to be true that we do follow the primary precepts- it is in our nature- and following them will generally bring about what we think of as good. For example, preserve life' means people will protect the innocent and also believe murder is wrong	It might make us do bad actions. For example, the use of contraception is wrong according to NML because it does not contribute to reproduction.

E	What does the theory of situation ethics say about moral behaviour?	What are the strengths of S.E theory about what is morally good?	What are the weakness of S.E theory about what is morally good?
	There are no absolute moral laws about right or wrong. The only guiding principle about what is morally right is 'do the most loving thing' in any situation.	It allows flexibility For example, if a mad axeman came in asking for your mother you woul not want to tell the truth because it could lead to her death!	

B .	Bible quotes relating to the sanctity of life
1	Humans were 'made in the image of God'
2	'All your days are ordained (set out) for you'
3	'The body is a temple of the holy spirit'
4	"Only God gives and takes life'
5	'Do not kill'

Year 9 Religious Education: Matters of life and death

Key word Key definition Image: Control of the control	A.	Can you define these key words?	С		nat does the theory of Natural Moral haviour?	Law say about mo	oral	we must	the 5 precepts of NMI be fulfilling for morall	L that y good
Ethics Sanctity of Life Quality of Life Quality of Life Again Reason Reason Situation Ethics Reason	Key word	Key definition						behaviou	ır?	
Sanctity of Life Quality of Life Quality of Life Quality of Life Absolute Situation Ethics Absolute Frecept Absolute Frecholice Frecholice Euthanasia Copital Punish mient Copital Punish mient Stewardship Frecholice Copital Punish mient Situation Ethics Absolute Frecholice Euthanasia Copital Punish mient Situation Ethics Absolute Frecholice Euthanasia Copital Punish mient Stewardship Copital Punish mient Copital Punish mient Stewardship Copital Punish mient Copital Punis	Morality									
Quality of Life Natural Moreal Law Precept Reason Situation Ethics Reason Shortlon Pro-Life Futhanasia Capital Punish ment Capital Punish ment Stewardship Stewardship Stewardship Shortlon Capital Punish Cap	Ethics									
Natural Moral Law Is morally good? Is morally	Sanctity of Li	fe								
Natural Moral Law Precept Reason Absolute Situation Ethics Relativism Agape Abortion Pro-Choice Ethanasia Capital Punish ment Capital Punish ment Stewardship Formaling Capital Punish ment Stewardship Formaling Capital Punish ment Stewardship Formaling Capital Punish ment Formaling Forma	Quality of Lif	е)	What are the strengths of NML the is morally good?	eory about what	What are the	e weaknes is morally	sses of NML theory good?	
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Relativism Agape Abortion Pro-Life Euthanasia Capital Punish ment Dominion Stewardship ethics say about moral behaviour? S.E. theory about what is morally good?	Absolute									
Agape Abortion Pro-Life Pro-Choice Euthanasia Capital Punish ment Dominion Stewardship	Situation Eth	ics	E	<u>W</u>	hat does the theory of situation hics say about moral behaviour?	S.E theory about	engths of what is	theo	ry about what is mora	
Abortion Pro-Life Pro-Choice Euthanasia Capital Punish ment Dominion Stewardship Abortion B B Bible quotes relating to the sanctity of life 1 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Relativism									
Pro-Choice Euthanasia Capital Punish ment Dominion Stewardship	Agape									
Pro-Choice Euthanasia Capital Punish ment Dominion Stewardship	Abortion									
Euthanasia Capital Punish ment Dominion Stewardship	Pro-Life									
Euthanasia Capital Punish ment Dominion Stewardship	Pro-Choice				illa mustas valstina ta the sometime	- £ 11£-				1
Capital Punish ment 2 Dominion Stewardship	Euthanasia			В	ble quotes relating to the sanctity of	or line				
Stewardship 4		h								_
Stewardship	Dominion									-
	Stewardship									-



GCSE unit 1 SPANISH Knowledge organiser. Topic Me my family and friends

What we are learning this term:

- Talking about your family
- Describing your family and friends В.
- C. Explaining family relationships
- Describing relationships D.
- E. Describing future plans
- Translation practice

6 Key Words for this term

- Me llevo bien
 - 4. El año próximo
- 2. No soporto 3.
- 5. Por otro lado
- discuto 6. Vov a...

1.1G ¿Cómo es tu familia?

1.1G ¿Cómo es tu familia?

El/la abuelo/a grandfather/grandmother

los abuelos grandparents

alegre happy alto/a tall

amable kind

old anciano/a la barba beard

calvo/a bald cariñoso/a affectionate, tender

casi nearly, almost

castaño/a brown hair colour

corto/a short thin delgado/a las gafas glasses gracioso/a funnv

good looking, handsome guapo/a

El/la hermano/a brother/sister

El/la hijo/a son/daughter ioven young largo/a long

straight liso/a la madrastra stepmother

los ojos eves stepfather el padrastro las pecas freckles pelirrojo/a red-haired

el pelo hair rizado/a curly la tía aunt el tío uncle viejo/a old sensible sensitive 1.1F Hablando de los amigos

a menudo often alegrarse de to be happy about comprensivo/a understanding conocer to know a person

el consejo advice la cosa thing cuidar to look after

la discusión argument divertido/a good fun egoísta selfish el equipo team

escribir to write fastidiar to annoy, to bother

fuerte strong hablador/a talkative honrado/a honest

maduro/a mature mismo/a same peligroso/a dangerous reírse

to laugh seguro/a certain, sure

el sentido del humor sense of humour

travieso/a naughty sad triste

el verano summer la vida life

1.1H Relaciones con la familia

abierto/a open aconseiar to advise

actualmente nowadays

aguantar to bear, to put up with to tidy

arreglar la barrera generacional generation gap

el cariño affection celoso/a iealous la culpa blame, fault los demás others harto/a fed up

el hogar home hoy en día nowadays incluso even injustamente unfairly together juntos

la libertad freedom manera way molestar to bother

oír hablar de to hear about olvidar to forget orgulloso/a proud

Key Verbs

Llevarse Soportar Hacer -Discutir -To go to get on To stand to do/make to arque Me Ilevo Voy Soporto Hago Discuto I can stand I do I argue I get on I go Te llevas Vas Soportas Haces Discutes You (s) get on You go You can stand You do You argue Se lleva Va Soporta Hace Discute He/she can stand He/se gets on s/he goes s/he does He/she argues Nos llevamos Soportamos Vamos Hacemos Discutios W can stand They go We argue They get on We do

Soportan

They can stand

1.1H Relaciones con la familia

Van

They go

parecido/a similar la pelea fight perezoso/a lazv provocar

Se llevan

They get on

to cause

el sobrino / la sobrina nephew, niece

tender a to tend to todavía still

tratar to treat triste sad

1.2G Hablando de pareias

el beso kiss cada vez más more and more

cocinar to cook comprar to buy

echar de menos to miss someone enamorado/a in love los familiares relatives

feliz happy la gente people

el invitado/a guest maleducado/a rude el marido husband

el matrimonio marriage la mujer wife, woman

la novia girlfriend, fiancée el novio boyfriend, fiancé

parecer to seem

la pareja partner los parientes relatives pelear(se) to fight

el piso flat, apartment serio/a serious, responsible sonreír

to smile

1.2F Planes para el futuro

Discuten

They argue

Hacen

They do

así que so, therefore la boda wedding buscar to look for cambiar to change el casamiento wedding casarse to get married el compañero/a colleague, friend decepcionado/a disappointed encontrar to find la felicidad happiness la fiesta party, festival por eso therefore próximo/a next el sitio place solo/a alone, only soltero/a single tener suerte to be lucky holidays las vacaciones no longer ya no

1.2H Las relaciones de hoy en día

ahora now alguien someone cara a cara face to face distinto/a different en contra against en primer lugar in the first place, la edad age estar de acuerdo to agree el/la jubilado/a retired person. pagar to pay la pareja partner la piel skin por otro lado on the other hand



GCSE unit 1 SPANISH Knowledge organiser. Topic Me my family and friends

	l opic Me my			
What we are learning this term:				
 A. Talking about your family B. Describing your family and friends C. Explaining family relationships D. Describing relationships E. Describing future plans F. Translation practice 				
6 Key Words for this to	erm			
1. Me llevo bien 2. No soporto 3. discuto 4. El año próximo 5. Por otro lado 6. Voy a				
1.1G ¿Cómo es tu familia?				

1.1G ¿	Cómo es tu familia?
1.1G ¿Cómo es tu	familia?
El/la abuelo/a	
los abuelos	
alegre	
alto/a	
amable	
anciano/a	
la barba	
calvo/a	
/a	affectionate, tender
	nearly, almost
/a	brown hair colour
/a	short
/a	thin
	glasses
/a	funny
/a	good looking, handsome
El/la/a	brother/sister
El/la/a	son/daughter
 ,	young
/a	long
/a	straight
la	stepmother
los	eyes
el	stepfather
las	freckles
/a	red-haired hair
el	
/a	curly aunt
la el tío	aun
viejo/a	
sensible	
3CH3IDIC	

a	
	often
de	to be happy about
/a	understanding
	to know a person
el	advice
la	thing
ia	to look after
 la	argument
ıа/а	good fun
egoísta	_
el equipo	
escribir	
fastidiar	to
	to
fuerte	
hablador/a	
honrado/a	
maduro/a	
mismo/a	
/a	dangerous
 ,	to laugh
/a	certain, sure
el del	sense of humour
/a	naughty
	sad
el	summer
	life
la	
	ciones con la familia
1.1H Relac	ciones con la familia
1.1H Relac	
1.1H Relac abierto/a aconsejar	 to
1.1H Relact abierto/a aconsejar actualmente	to
1.1H Relact abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar	to to
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar	to to to
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac	to to to
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño	to to to
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a	to to to
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa	to to to to ional
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los	to to to to ional others
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los/a	to to to to to others fed up
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los	to to to to to to others fed up home
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los/a	to to to to to to ional others fed up home nowadays
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los/a el/a	to to to to to ional others fed up home nowadays even
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los/a	to to to to to to to oinnal others fed up home nowadays even unfairly
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los/a el/a	to to to to to to ional others fed up home nowadays even unfairly together
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los/a el/a	to to to to to to to oinal others fed up home nowadays even unfairly together freedom
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los/a el	to others fed up home nowadays even unfairly together freedom way
abierto/a aconsejar actualmente aguantar arreglar la barrera generac el cariño celoso/a la culpa los/a el/a	to to to to to to to oinal others fed up home nowadays even unfairly together freedom

to forget proud

sonreír

		Key V	<u>erbs</u>
Llevarse to get on	<u>Ir</u> To go	Soportar To stand	
Me I get on	l go	I can stand	
Te You (s) get on	You go	You can sta	ınd
Se He/se gets on	s/he goes	He/she can st	tand
Nos They get on	They go	W can stand	
Se They get on	They go	They can st	and
1.1H Relac	ciones con la fa	milia	
/a la/a perezoso/a el sobrino / la sob tender a todavía tratar triste	similar fight lazy to cause orina tot tot	_ o	la .
1.2G Ha	blando de pare	jas	la f
el beso cada vez más cocinar comprar echar de menos enamorado/a los familiares	to to to in happy		el sol ter las ya
la/a el/a	people guest		
el/a el la la novia el novio	rude husband marriage wife, woman		ca di: er
la los pelear(se) el piso serio/a	to seem partner relatives to		la es el la la

to _

You do	You argue				
s/he does	He/she argues				
We do	We argue				
They do	They argue				
1.2F Planes para el futuro					
W tc w tc w tc w tc w tc w tc w w tc w w tc w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w					
2H Las relacion	es de hoy en día				
s a cara nto/a ontra ii r de/a r	now someone n the first place, age o agree etired person, o pay sartner skin				
	s/he does We do They do 1.2F Planes p 1.2F Plan				

on the other hand

Hacer – to do/make

l do

Discutir to argue

I argue

Translation Practice. G -	blue F - orange H - Green
Mi a es	My grandfather is
ау	Happy and Kind
Tiene losverdes	He has green eyes
Y tiene el pelo	He has Curly hair
la de mis sueños	The wife of my dreams
Quiero un guapo	I want a pretty boyfriend
Mis padres me dan buenos	My parents give me good advice
Es importantea otros	It's important to look after others
Se debe a los niños	It's necessary to advise kids
Mi hermano es	My brother is understanding
Es bueno a otra gente	It's good to know other people
Tener una me importa	Having a partner is important
me interesa	Getting married interests me
Mis padres me dan mucho	My parents give me lots of affection
No soy nunca	I'm never jealous
Estoy/a de los deberes	I'm fed up of homework
encontrar	To find a partner
Fue una buena	It was a good party
No quiero ser	I don't want to be single

Key Questions: Answer the following in your own words. Use these model answers			
¿Puedes describir te? ¿Cómo es tu aspecto físico, tu personalidad?	Soy bastante alto y delgado. Tengo los ojos azules y el pelo marrón y liso. Mis padres me describen como una persona cariñosa, comprensiva, sensible, honesta y un poco vaga.		
¿Cómo sería un novio perfecto/una novia perfecta? ¿Por qué?	Mi novia perfecta sería muy guapa y honesta y tendría el pelo rubio, corto y rizado. Todos los días seria sensible y no sería nunca perezosa o torpe.		
¿Quiénes son los miembros de tu familia?	Somos cinco en mi familia. Vivo con mis padres que se llaman Tengo un hermano menor que se llama y tengo una hermana mayor que tiene años		
¿Te llevas bien con tu familia? ¿Por qué?	Me llevo bien con mi hermano porque es cariñoso y siempre comprensivo. No me llevo bien con mi hermana porque nos peleamos mucho y mi hermana se enfada conmigo.		
¿Hay discusiones en tu familia? ¿De qué se discute?	Sí, hay discusiones en mi familia. Hay tensión en la casa de vez en cuando. No estoy de acuerdo con los consejos de mis padres. También hay discusiones porque mi hermana pone su música demasiado fuerte		
¿Quieres casarte y tener niños en el futuro? ¿Por qué?	Si, en el futuro me gustaría casarme con un hombre/mujer (man/woman) honesto y sensible. Quiero casarme porque el matrimonio es muy importante para mi y quiero una boda perfecta en una iglesia. Quiero tener dos niños, una chica y un chico. Voy a tener niños después de haber ido a la universidad		
¿Qué has hecho recientemente con tu familia?	Recientemente, fui al centro de la ciudad con mi familia. Fuimos juntos en coche y fuimos para comprar unos regalos para el cumpleaños de mi abuelo. Después comimos en un restaurante, yo comí un bocadillo de pollo, mi hermana comió una ensalada. Me gustó mucho porque fue muy divertido y la comida fue muy deliciosa.		
¿Crees que el matrimonio es importante para ti? ¿Por qué?	Quiero casarme porque el matrimonio es muy importante para mí y quiero una boda perfecta en una iglesia. Aunque las bodas son muy caras, tener una boda es mi ambición.		

	Key Grammar
Forming the preterite (past tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the preterite (past) tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR: -é, -aste,-ó, -amos, -astéis, -aron -ER: -í, -íste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, - ieron -IR: -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -istéis, - ieron
Forming the conditional ('would like to' tense). Always remove the –AR, -ER, -IR endings first	Remember the conditional ('would') tense endings for –AR, -ER, -IR verbs. They are: -AR, -ER, -IR: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
Using the immediate future tense IR + A + INFINITIVE	Voy a casarme = I'm going to get married Va a discutir con su padre = He / She is going to argue with his/her father

Year 9 Art Term 1 : Topic = Distorted Portraits

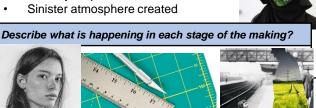
What are the similarities and differences between MERVE ÖZASLAN and Magritte? List 3 of each.

Similarities:

В.

- Surreal appearance
- Use of juxtaposition
- Sinister atmosphere created

- Use of everyday objects
- Painting vs photomontage
- Contrast colour scheme (black and white vs colour)
- List 3 words to describe the Surrealism style of artwork?
- 1.) Strange, uncanny, abnormal
- 2.) Juxtaposition, contrast
- 3.) dream-like, unconscious









drawing? 1. Using a sharp pencil

A. Line Drawing

F. Key Words

A.

Rene Magritte

Photomontage

What we are learning this term:

B. Introduction into Surrealism

Observational drawing

3. Lighter areas have fewer pencil lines and darker areas have far more pencil lines.

What are 3 rules for successful continuous line

Using continuous line drawing, recreate the face below.

2. Keeping your pencil on the page and not taking it off



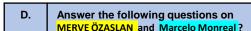
Mixed media

Your response

		1/1			
F.	Keywords	• • •			
Portrait		An image which shows a person/animal			
Identity		Information about a person's personality, interests, friend's family – what makes someone who they are			
Collage		Using torn or cut paper in an artwork			
Material		The substance used to create the artwork			
Photomontage		process and the result of making a composite photograph by cutting, gluing, rearranging and overlapping two or more photographs			
Characteri	stics	A list of describing words about a person or thing.			
Surreal		strange; not seeming real; like a dream:			
Observation	on	the action or process of closely observing or monitoring			

An artwork made from more than one material

something or someone



- What materials does she use to create her work? Photographs/images craft knife and matt
- What subject matter does she use? Portraits and landscapes
- What messages could she be portraying in her work? Human effect on nature **Urbanization** Detachment with nature
- How does he create his work? Collage, cutting and sticking images/photographs
- What is his subject matter? Celebrity portraits and flowers
- What messages might he be presenting in his work? People are made of flowers Beauty within people
- What are the techniques both artist use? Photomontage and collage

What is the difference between lines?

Vertical Horizontal Diagonal







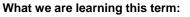
What is the definition for photomontage?

Photomontage is the process and the result of making a composite photograph by cutting, gluing, rearranging and overlapping two or more photographs into a new image. Sometimes the resulting composite image is photographed so that the final image may appear as a seamless physical print.

E. Write a step-by-step guide to a successful observational drawing

- Identify horizon line
- Draw outline of objects
- Identify where the light source is
- Add highlight, shadows and mid-tones
- Add in any extra details (pattern, lines and texture)

Year 9 Art Term 1 : Topic = Distorted Portraits



- A. Line Drawing
- B. Introduction into Surrealism
- C. Rene Magritte
- D. Photomontage
- E. Observational drawing
- F. Key Words

A.



What are 3 rules for successful continuous line drawing?

- 1. Using a sharp pencil
- 2. Keeping your pencil on the page and not taking it off
- 3. Lighter areas have fewer pencil lines and darker areas have far more pencil lines.

Using continuous line drawing, recreate the face below.



Mixed media

Your response



В.

Horizontal Diagonal

Similarities:

D. Answer the following questions on MERVE ÖZASLAN and Marcelo Monreal?

What materials does she use to create her work?

2 What subject matter does she use?

3 What messages could she be portraying in her work?

4 How does he create his work?

5 What is his subject matter?

6 What messages might he be presenting in his work?

What are the techniques both artist use?

Differences:

What are the similarities and differences between MERVE ÖZASLAN and Magritte? List 3 of each.

C List 3 words to describe the Surrealism style of artwork?

1.)

2.)

3.)



D. What is the definition for photomontage?

E. Write a step-by-step guide to a successful observational drawing







What we are learning this term:

- Health, safety and hygiene in the kitchen
- The Eatwell guide and nutrients
- The Dietary requirements of a teenager
- Skills testing
- Healthy cooking
- **Chopping Board Colours**

- 1 A diet high in carbohydrate as a teenager is normally an energetic person.
- 2 A diet with 2-3 potions of protein to maintain muscle growth and cell repair
- 3 A diet with 2 -3 sources of calcium to build developing teeth and bones.
- 4 A diet low in fat to avoid becoming obese or developing other health problems.
- 5 Drinking 2 litres of water a day.

6 Key Words for this term

- 1 Hygiene 4 Healthy
- 2 Dietary Requirements 5 Teenager
- 3 Skills Test 6 Cross Contamination

A.	Explain the main four things that you should
	do when you enter the kitchen area.

Remove all of your jewellery.	Jewellery can harbour bacteria and could fall off into the food.
Tie back your hair	Hair could fall into the food or touch equipment.
Wash your hands with hot soapy water.	To remove any germs and bacteria from your hands and nails.
Put on and apron and tie it back.	To protect you from the food and equipment and the food from



FOOD SAFETY CHOPPING BOARDS What is cross contamination and how can it be prevented? RAW MEAT Cross contamination happens when you use the wrong chopping board or equipment to prepare food which can therefore result in food poisoning. You RAW FISH must use the correct equipment for the correct ingredients. You must also ensure that you are always following good hygiene practices when cooking. COOKED MEATS B. What do the following terms mean? SALAD & FRUIT PRODUCTS Grilling VEGETABLE PRODUCTS Baking

Frying

Can you list 5 reasons for why we cook food and why it is important?

Rule

C.

- 1 to get rid of bacteria on the food
- 2 to make the food taste better
- 3 to make food chewable
- 4 to ensure that food is not raw
- 5 to add colour to the food

Why it is important

- 1 to stop food poisoning
- 2 to make the food more appealing
- 3 it could be raw or a choking hazard
- 4 to stop food poisoning
- 5 to make it look more appetising or change its use

Using the top part of the oven. It

involves a significant amount of direct, radiant heat, and tends to be used for cooking meat and vegetables quickly. It is also a healthier method of cooking meat

Baking is a method of preparing food that uses dry heat, normally in an oven. Heat is gradually transferred from the surface of

cakes, cookies, and breads to their

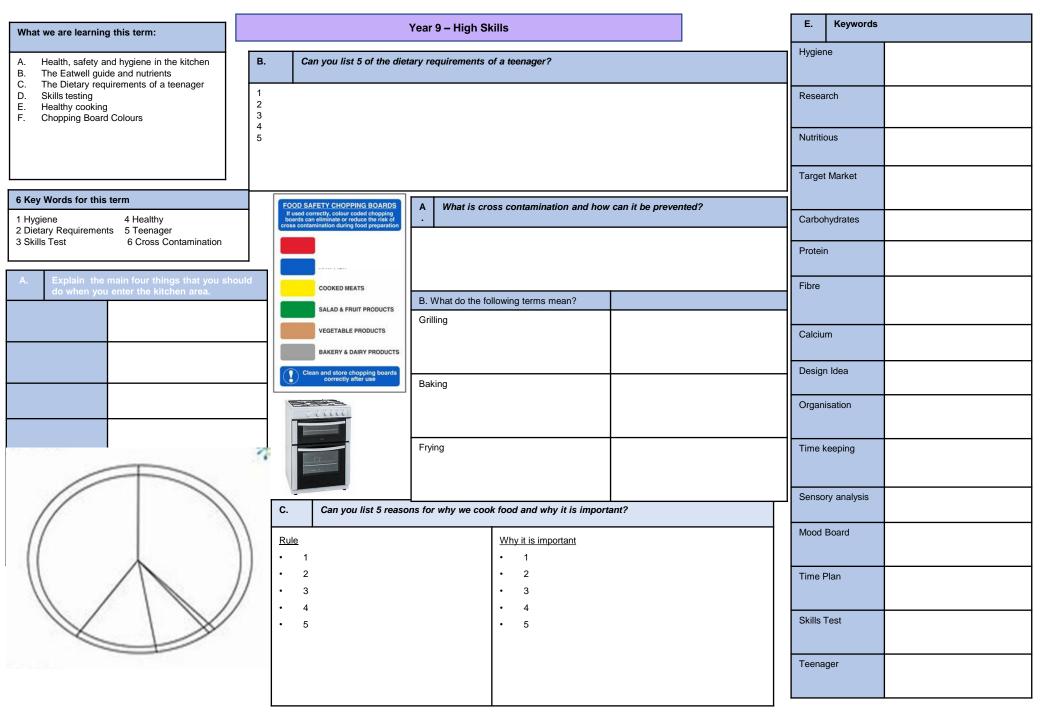
Frying is the cooking of food in oil or another fat. It is usually done in a frving pan using the hob of the cooker. It also known to be

products.

centre.

unhealthy.

E.	Keywords			
Hygier	ne	A method of keeping yourself and equipment clean		
Research		Information that you find out to help you with a project		
Nutritio	ous	A meal that is healthy and contains vital nutrients.		
Target	t Market	The age or type of person you re creating a product for.		
Carbo	hydrates	Foods that give you energy		
Protei	n	Food that grow and repair your muscles		
Fibre		Foods that keep your digestive system healthy and avoid constipation.		
Calciu	m	Foods that make your teeth and bones strong		
Design Idea		A sketch or plan of how you are hoping a project to turn out.		
Organisation		Having everything ready for a lesson and following instructions		
Time I	keeping	Using the time to remain organised.		
Senso	ory analysis	Use your senses to taste and describe a product		
		A collage of photos and key words based on a project		
go		Instructions of wat you are going to do and how long it should take.		
Skills	Test	Demonstrating your knowledge of a cooking term.		
Teena	iger	Someone between the age of 13 – 19.		





Year 9 PRODUCT DESIGN Rotation Knowledge Organiser



What we are learning this term: A. Workshop Tools B. Materials C. Key concepts D. Key Words E. Types of Cams A. Workshop Tools Steel Rule Tri-Square Laser Cutter Mitre square Tenon Saw Pillar Drill Bandfacer

	D.	Key Word	ls	
	Prototype Prototype		An early model or sample of a product used to test a concept	
	Tolerance + The margin of error allowed for a dimension without negatively impacting a product			
	Depth stop		A part on a tool which is used to help cut or drill a specific depth.	
	Assemble		Creating a product by bringing several components together.	
<u>_</u> _	E.	Types of	f Cams	

B. Materials

Timbers come from trees



Scots pine – which you used for your box walls – is a softwood

Softwoods come in planks and boards

Manufactured Boards come from wood pulp



Plywood – which you used as your base and Lid– is a manufactured board

Manufactured Boards come in sheets

Polymers come from crude oil



Acrylic – which you used as your lid decoration for your trinket box – is a polymer

Polymers come in sheets, graduals and filament

C. Key concepts

Designers research and investigate resources and materials to help inspire ideas.

Computer-aided design (CAD) is the process of using computer software to create 2D or 3D designs.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Designs can be created , saved and edited quickly, saving time	CAD takes a long time to learn
Designs or parts of design can be easily viewed from different angles, copied or repeated	Software can be very expensive
CAD is very accurate	CAD files can become corrupted or lost

Hazards – these are something that could potentially harm you. There are many such as:

- · Bags and chairs acting as a trip hazard
- Untucked shirts, baggy clothes and untied hair are common things to get caught on tools and machines.
- Drinks and liquids, if spilled can become slip hazards

Preventative measures – rules put in place to minimize the likelihood of a hazard occurring.

- No food and drink in workshops
- Bags and chairs stored neatly in designated areas
- Long hair must be tied up and correct uniform worn.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

The three used most often are aprons, safety goggles and ear defenders.

Cam A cam mech

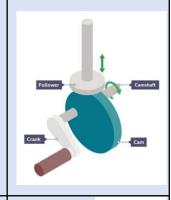
Cam mechanism

A cam mechanism has two main parts:

- A cam attached to a crankshaft which rotates
- A Follower touches the cam and follows the shape, moving up and down

Cam shapes are important for the movement of the follower.

- Off set circular gradually moves the follower up and down
- Pear shaped keeps the follower at the same height for half a rotation before quickly moving it up and down.
- Snail Cam allows the follower to rise before abruptly dropping, this cam can only rotate one way
- 4-lobed rises and drops the follower 4 times per rotation and can only go one way



Off-set circular Cam



Pear shaped Cam











Year 9 PRODUCT DESIGN Rotation Knowledge Organiser



			J			
What we are learning this terr	m:		D.	Key \	Words	
A. Workshop Tools B. N	laterials C. Key concepts	D. Key Words E. Evaluating Work	Proto	type	D	
A. Workshop Tools		*	Tolera	ance –	<u> </u>	
				stop	~ A	
			Asser	nble 💃		
B. Materials		C. Key concepts	E.	Тур	es of Cams	
Timbers come from	Scots pine – which you used for your box walls – is	Designers research and investigate(CAD) is the process of using	Cam mech	anism	A cam mechanism has tw	·
	a softwood	computer	Cam	shapes a	are important for the	
	Softwoods come in	Advantages Disadvantages	· 0	ement of ff set circ ear shape		1,
			-			Follower Camshaft
Manufactured Boards come	Plywood – which you used as your base and Lid– is a manufactured board Manufactured Boards come in	Hazards – these are something that could potentially harm you. There are many such as:		nail Cam lobed		Crank
Polymers come from			_			
	Acrylic – which you used as your lid decoration for your trinket box – is a polymer	Preventative measures – rules put in place to minimize the likelihood of a hazard occurring.				
	Polymers come in	Parada di manda (DDF)				
		Personal protective equipment (PPE) The three used most often are				

YEAR 9 GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

What are we learning this term?

Logos Typography

C Computer skills D Key words E Evaluation

A | Logos

What is a logo?

A graphic design element that includes words and images, shapes, symbols or colour.

How does Alex Trochut design logos?

Alex Trochut collaborates with brands to create new catchy designs. He uses text and imagery to create visual art. The viewer first notices the imagery but looks closer to find a hidden message through typography.

B | Typography

Draw your initials in the typographic style of designer Alex Trochut work



C | Computer skills

What is the shortcut for copy?

Cntrl + C

What is the shortcut for paste?

Cntrl + V

What does this symbol stand for?



Photoshop

What does this symbol mean?



Cropping

D| Key words

Merchandise	Branded products used to promote and sell a product
Combined Logo	A logo that uses both images and text
Photoshop	A software for editing photos and graphics. It is used for image editing, making illustrations or web design.
Photo Editing	The act of image and enhancement and manipulation

E | Evaluation

Evaluation: To judge or give an opinion

Designers will evaluate their products to see what works well and what doesn't. This way they can make any improvements on their current designs to ensure a high-quality product.

When writing an evaluation it is important to include the following three things:

- 1. Positives what works well
- 2. Negatives what doesn't work well
- 3. Possible improvements how could you make it better?

For example:

My tote bag looks great, the colours are bright which appeals to the audience of the festival. However, I have not designed a combined logo. One improvement I could make is to use images and text to create a combined logo.

YEAR 9 GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

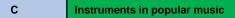
What are we learning this term?				D Key words		
A Logos	B Typography	C Computer skills	D Key words	E Evaluation	Merchandise	
A Logos					Combined Logo	
What is a logo?					Photoshop	
How does Alex Tro	chut design logos?				Photo Editing	
					E Evaluation	1
B Typography Please use pencil for the drawing of your design		CCO	What is the shortcut for copy? What is the shortcut for paste? What does this symbol stand for? What does this symbol mean?		Evaluation: To judge or give an opinion	
		What i			following three 1. Positives – w 2. Negatives – v	-



Α	What we are learning about this term
1 2	Popular song structure Lyrics , hooks and riffs in popular music
3	Melody – conjunct and disjunct
4	Range, instruments and lead sheets in pop music



В	Keywords			
Lyrics	The words of a song – split into verses and choruses			
Hook	the 'catchy bit' of the song that you will remember. It is short and repeated in different places throughout the song.			
Riff (Ostinato)	Short, repeated musical pattern often used in the introduction and instrumental breaks in a song.			
Melody	The tune – usually lead singer has this			
Counter- melody	An 'extra' melody often performed 'on top of' the main melody to compliment it			
Homophonic (texture)	A texture that has a melody and accompaniment (e.g chords/bassline)			
Lead Sheet	Form of notation that only shows the essential parts (eg lyrics, bassline and chords) to perform from			
Arrangement	Adapting songs to be performed by other instruments or in a different style			
Cover Version	A new performance by someone OTHER than the original artist/songwriter			







Pop Bands often feature a **DRUM KIT** and **PERCUSSION** to provide the rhythm along with **ELECTRIC GUITARS** (**LEAD GUITAR**, **RHYTHM GUITAR** and **BASS GUITAR**) and **KEYBOARDS**. Sometimes **ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENTS** are used such as



the PIANO or ACOUSTIC GUITAR. ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS are often found in pop songs such as the STRINGS, SAXOPHONE, TROMBONE and TRUMPET. Singers are essential to a pop song - LEAD SINGER - Often the "frontline" member of the band (most famous) who sings most of the melody line to the song. BACKING SINGERS support the lead singer providing HARMONY or a COUNTER-MELODY (a melody that is often higher in pitch and different, but still

'fits with' the main melody) and do not sing all the time but just at certain points within a pop song e.g. in the chorus.

SCAN ME



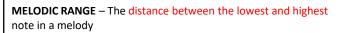
D Exploring Conjunct and Disjunct Melodies

CONJUNCT MELODIC MOTION – Melodies which move mainly by step or use notes which are next to or close to one another.



DISJUNCT MELODIC MOTION – Melodies which move mainly by leap or use notes which are not next to or close to one another.

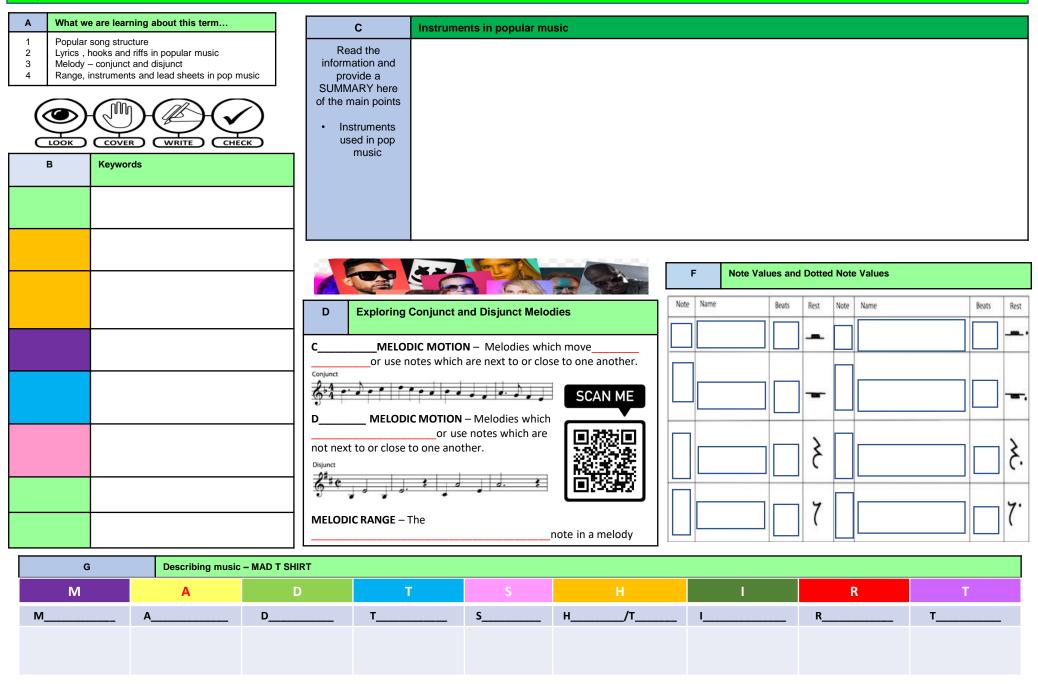




F Note Values and Dotted Note Values

Note	Name	Beats	Rest	Note	Name	Beats	Rest
0	Semibreve, Whole Note	4 beats	-	0.	Dotted Semibreve, Dotted Whole Note	6 beats	
d	Minim, Half Note	2 beats	-	d.	Dotted Minim, Dotted Half Note	3 beats	╼.
d	Crotchet, Quarter Note	1 beat	ξ	J.	Dotted Crotchet, Dotted Quarter Note	1% beats	ξ.
	Quaver, Eighth Note	1/2 beat	7	J .	Dotted Quaver, Dotted Eighth Note	3/4 beat	7.

G	Describing music	Describing music – MAD T SHIRT						
M	Α	D	Т	S	Н	T.	R	Т
Melody	Articulation	Dynamics	Texture	Structure	Harmony/Tonality	Instruments	Rhythm	Tempo
The tune	How notes are played	Loud/quiet and any other volume changes	Layers of sound / how they fit together	The sections and organising	Chords used / the mood	Types of instruments heard	Pattern of notes	The speed



Drama – Year 9 Improvisation

<u>Improvisation</u>

improvising is inventing and creating content spontaneously. It's a great way to generate new ideas and for creating and developing characters, using a variety of useful techniques.

Links to Comp 1 and 2 of GCSE

Spontaneous improvisation which is completely unplanned can generate dialogue or scenarios that you feel work for the piece you are creating. This can then be refined, rehearsed and included in your finished **devised** piece.

A **constraint** is a condition that you must apply to a scene, so that you're improvising within a set of rules. Here are some ideas for working with constraints when improvising.

Space

A very small space, such as a lift. Characters must behave as they would normally but within a tiny playing area.

A vast space, such as across a giant mountain range. Consider how changing **proximity** affects body language, vocal tone and volume and interaction, between characters. There may be something that works and could be included in your devised piece.





<u>Examples – Mock the Week, Whose Line Is it Anyway? Outnumbered.</u> The Office.

This improvisational exercise is excellent for creating entirely new and unplanned characters and scenarios.

Where, who, what?

Choose a location, eg a supermarket or a roller coaster. Select characters, eg an astronaut or an I.T. manager. Finally, choose a motivation for the character, eg they are looking for a partner or want to be famous at any cost. Each piece of information should be randomly selected, so that they don't necessarily match up. This can make for interesting and very humorous drama.

- Improvisational Theater (improv): is a form of theater where most or all of what is performed is created at the moment it is performed.
- In its purest form, the dialogue, the action, the story and the characters are created collaboratively by the players as the improvisation unfolds.
- Improv exists in performance as a range of styles of improvisational comedy as well as some non-comedic theatrical performances.
- It is sometimes used in film and television, both to develop characters and scripts and occasionally as part of the final product.



Tips for success

-Listen to your partner.

A scene will often 'go stale' if the people involved are not responding genuinely to each other. Improv is all about **teamwork** and the relationship you have with each other. The better the relationship, the better the scene will be to the audience.

-Use 'yes, and...".

When your partner tells you something in an improv scene, accept it and then add something to the conversation. If you're partner starts by asking you why you've come to a party dressed as a pineapple, don't tell them that you think they're seeing things. Ask them why they're the only one who hasn't come dressed as a giant piece of fruit and that you have a spare costume in your car if they need it. Scenes where actors deny what their partners are saying often go dry very quickly and offer nothing for the audience. It's also a good way to annoy your partners.

- Don't necessarily try to be funny.

Sure, comedy is great, but one person trying to make the audience laugh often alienates the others on stage.

-Accept your mistakes.

Like any learning process, you will make mistakes. It's how you learn. Don't beat yourself up if you forgot a key rule of improv or your scene wasn't particularly good. Make some general notes for yourself and put it behind you. Next time you get up to improvise, treat it like a fresh start and be positive.

Drama – Year 9 Improvisation

Improvisation

improvising is and content spontaneously. It's a great way to generate and developing , using a variety of useful techniques.

and for creating

Links to Comp 1 and 2 of GCSE

Spontaneous improvisation-

A ______ is a condition that you must apply to a scene, so that you're improvising within a set of rules. Here are some ideas for working with constraints when improvising.

A very small s , such as a lift. Characters must behave as they would normally but within a tiny playing area.

A vast space, such as across a giant mountain range.

Consider how changing **p** affects body language, vocal tone and volume and interaction, between characters. There may be something that works and could be included in your devised piece.





Create your own

Where, who, what? Location-

Character-

Motivation-

- Improvisational Theater (improv): is a form of theater where most or all of what is performed is created at the moment it is performed.
- In its purest form, the dialogue, the action, the story and the characters are created collaboratively by the players as the improvisation unfolds.
- Improv exists in performance as a range of styles of improvisational comedy as well as some non-comedic theatrical performances.
- It is sometimes used in film and television, both to develop characters and scripts and occasionally as part of the final product.

Tips for success

What are the 5 tips for successful improvisation and why are these important?

<u>Examples – Can you name any tv shows that</u> are improvised?



Sentence Stems: Year 5 to Year 9



Listen and Mark

Pay close attention to others and point out important moments.

- I notice you used the word _____, which made me wonder _____.
- When you said ____ , it made me think about ____ .
- Did anyone notice what _____
 said about _____? This seems important because _____.

Defend and Unpack

Defend your perspective and explain your thought process.

- I understand your perspective, but have you thought about ____?
- I actually think this because, firstly, _____. (Secondly, Thirdly).
- Actually, [evidence] suggests that _____.

Introduce and Invite

Begin your contribution and encourage others to participate.

- I think that ____ because ____.
- ____, what do you think?
- We should discuss ____ because

Build and Support

Add to others' ideas and bolster points by giving evidence.

- You said _____, and I want to add that by saying _____.
- ___ supports the idea that
- The points made by ___ and ___ link together because ___ .

Challenge and Verify

Disagree and ask others to prove or clarify information.

- You said ____ . How do you know?
- I think you said ____ . Is that right?
- I disagree with what you said about ____ because ____.

Summarise and Map

Draw together big themes and track the discussion.

- Our main findings were ____.
- On the whole, we believe that
- Initially, we thought _____, but we eventually decided _____.









#AIMHIGH CHALLENGE TASKS Y9







<u>Subject</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Watching</u>	Other Opportunities		
English	Read: https://www.bl.uk/romantics-and- victorians/articles/charlotte-bronte-the-	Watch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mv0snnk0 kio	https://www.bronte.org.uk/		
Maths	Read: Identifying features of a quadratic function – BBC Bitesize Worked examples - Identifying features of a quadratic function - National 5 Maths Revision - BBC Bitesize	Watch: Beautiful Trigonometry – Numberphile YouTube Beautiful Trigonometry - Numberphile - Bing video	Using your knowledge of patterns and sequences can you solve this famous ancient maths puzzle? Tower of Hanoi Tower Of Hanoi (transum.org)		
Science	Read: Difference Between Endothermic and Exothermic Reactions https://byjus.com/chemistry/endothermic-exothermic-reactions-difference/	Watch: Hydrogen peroxide catalyst video- watch it expand! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Tn-7JcZJuQ	Dissolving laundry detergent in water is an exothermic reaction. Simply dissolve powdered laundry detergent in your hand with a small amount of water. Feel the heat? WASH YOUR HANDS		
Geography	Read Climate Change: Stopping Climate Change	Watch: BBC iPlayer - Climate Change - The Facts	Count how many days the weather in the UK reaches above 20 degrees. Compare this with previous years using Historic station data - Met Office to see how things have changed.		
History	Read Wounded –by Emily Mayhew	Watch: World War One (ALL PARTS) (2021 Re-edit) - YouTube	Visit: The Blunsdon and Cricket Railway Village. SN25 2DA		
Spanish	Read: the Spanish and English whilst watching this video of a tour of Barcelona: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=17bHX9 Wkr0E	Watch: this video about what Spanish people eat in their day to day lives: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7Ma6Vu7COs	Check out how many Spanish destinations EasyJet Fly to. Find out a little bit about each destination: https://www.easyjet.com/en		
Art	Read: How to develop your ideas in preparation for GCSE https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zc7m ng8/revision/1	Watch: How to use a sketchbook to develop your ideas https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kha7-gpgWok	Try visiting an art gallery to see how an artist has created artwork in real life. The Tate website is an amazing tool to find 100's of established artists https://www.tate.org.uk/art		

SWINDON ACADEMY READING CANON Year 7 Year 9 Year 10 Year 8 The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time The Diary of a Young Girl The Black Flamingo To Kill a Mockingbird and the Green Knight #ReadingisPower