



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Spring Term B

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 divides 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 Lear 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.






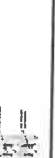
1. KEY WORDS

1	DNA	The molecule that holds the genetic information in a cell
2	Plasmid	A small loop of DNA, only found in prokaryotic cells (bacteria)
3	Eukaryotic cell	DNA contained within nucleus (plant and animal)
4	Prokaryotic cell	DNA not contained in nucleus (bacteria)
5	Cell differentiation	Cells become specialised by developing different sub-cellular structures to help them function
6	Chromosomes	Found in nucleus of a cell, made of DNA. Usually found in pairs. Humans have 46 chromosomes (23 pairs) in a body cell

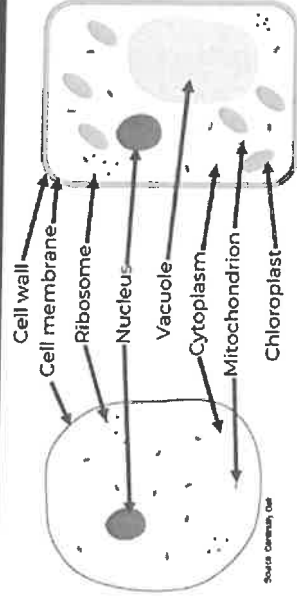
2. Sub-cellular structures and functions

1	Nucleus	Controls the cell's activities and contains genetic material
2	Cell membrane	Controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell
3	Cytoplasm	Jelly-like substance where chemical reactions take place
4	Mitochondria	The site of respiration
5	Ribosome	Site of protein synthesis (proteins are made)
6	Cell wall	Strengthens the cell, made of cellulose
7	Chloroplast	Site of photosynthesis (contains chlorophyll, a green pigment which absorbs light)
8	Vacuole	Filled with cell sap to help keep the cell turgid (stiff) to provide support

3. SPECIALISED CELLS

	Specialised cell	Image	How the structure relates to the function
1	Nerve cell		Elongated axon to transmit electrical impulses over a distance; large dendrites; fatty sheath covering the axon for insulation, to speed up transmission
2	Sperm cell		Has a long tail to allow it to swim; contains many mitochondria to release lots of energy; streamlined head containing enzymes
3	Muscle cell		Lots of mitochondria to release energy for muscle contraction; elastic fibres to allow the muscle to contract and relax
4	Root hair cell		Has a large surface area and thin cell wall for water and mineral absorption
5	Xylem cell		Strengthened walls by lignin for the transport of water and dissolved ions
6	Phloem cell		Sieve plates to allow the transport of dissolved sugars

Animal and plant cells



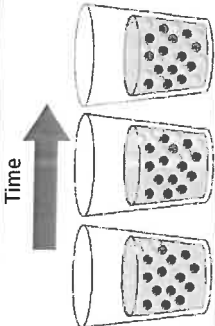
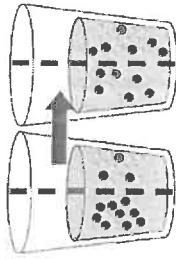
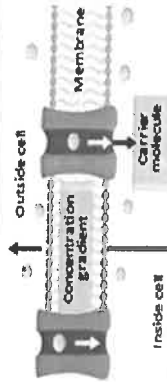
4. MICROSCOPY KEY WORDS

1	Magnification	Magnification = size of image + size of real object
2	Focus	Start with lowest magnification to focus image
3	Resolution	The measure of the level of detail you can see in the image using a microscope
4	Light microscope	Device that uses visible light and a series of lenses to produce an enlarged image of an object, maximum magnification of 1500x and low resolution
5	Electron microscope	Microscope with a much higher magnification and resolution than a light microscope so can be used to study cells in much finer detail and see sub-cellular structures.

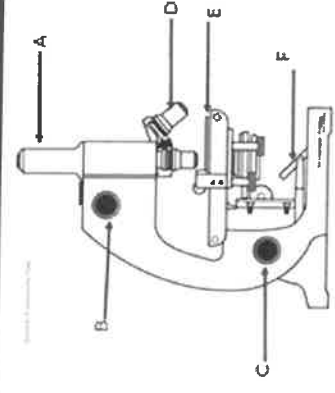
5. MICROSCOPES

A	Eyeiece lens	Where the viewer looks through to see the specimen
	Clips	Keep the specimen secure on the stage
B	Coarse focus	Moves the stage up and down
C	Fine focus	Used to make the image clearer
D	Objective lens	Changes the magnification of the image
E	Stage	Where the specimen is placed
F	Light	Produces light to see the specimen

6. TRANSPORT ACROSS MEMBRANES

1	Diffusion	The net movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration. Occurs in solutions and gases.	 <p>Time →</p>
2	Osmosis	The diffusion of water from a dilute to concentrated solution, across a partially permeable membrane (shown in red)	
3	Active Transport	The movement of particles from a low concentration to a high concentration, using energy from respiration.	

MICROSCOPE



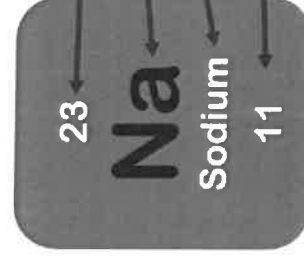
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 CHEMISTRY Knowledge Organiser C1 ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND THE PERIODIC TABLE

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 $1 \times 10^{-9}\text{m} = 0.001\mu\text{m} = 0.000\ 001\text{mm} = 0.000\ 000\ 0001\text{m}$
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



UNIT NUMBER 1 Religion and equality	
1	Equality Being treated fairly, especially in status, rights or opportunities.
2	Privilege Advantage or immunity available to particular people or groups.
3	Prejudice Pre-judging a person or group based on aspects of their identity in a negative way.
4	Discrimination Unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability
5	Justice Fairness; the principle that people receive that which they deserve.
6	Diversity Practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.
7	Persecution Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.
8	Rights Moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.
9	Universal Declaration of Human Rights International document that states the rights and freedoms of all human beings.
10	Status Position or rank in relation to others.

UNIT NUMBER 2 Religion and equality	
1	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	Slavery A condition of having to work very hard without proper pay or appreciation.
3	Liberation The action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression
4	Liberation Theology A movement in Catholic Christianity which attempts to address the problems of poverty and social injustice as well as spiritual matters.
5	Social Change Changing of the social order of a society.
6	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	Gender Equality The state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender.
8	Feminism The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
9	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	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
2	Fascism
3	Aryan Race
4	Lebensraum
5	Ideology
6	Anti-Semitism
7	Jew
8	Propaganda
9	Persecution
10	Auschwitz
11	SS
12	Gestapo
13	Ghetto
14	Einsatzgruppen
15	Communism
16	Grand Alliance
17	Operation Overlord
18	Operation Bagration
19	Blitzkrieg
	A member of the fascist political party led by Hitler
	Far right-wing political belief
	White northern Europeans believed to be superior by the Nazis
	Living space
	Beliefs
	Hatred of Jews
	Someone who is descended from an ancient group of people from Israel
	Biased piece of information which aims to persuade the audience
	Mistreatment of people based on their identity
	Largest death camp
	Nazi political soldiers nicknamed the 'Blackshirts'
	Nazi secret police
	A section of a city where minorities are forced to live
	SS death squads
	Far left-wing political ideology based on equality
	The collaboration between GB, USSR and USA to defeat Germany
	Allied attack on German forces on the Western Front
	Huge Soviet attack on German forces on the Eastern Front
	Lightening war

Key Individuals in	
20	Adolf Hitler
21	Joseph Goebbels
22	Heinrich Himmler
23	Joseph Stalin
24	Winston Churchill
25	Franklin Roosevelt
Key Dates	
26	1918
27	1919
28	1929
29	1933
30	1938
31	1939
32	1941
33	1945, May
34	1945, August
	German dictator from 1933-1945
	Head of Nazi propaganda
	Head of Nazi SS
	Communist leader of the Soviet Union
	Prime Minister of Great Britain
	President of the USA
	WW1 armistice
	Treaty of Versailles signed
	The Wall Street Crash and Great Depression
	Hitler became chancellor of Germany
	Kristallnacht
	WW2 began
	Beginning of the Final Solution
	End of WW2 in Europe
	Nuclear bombing of Japan and end of WW2 in the Pacific

Huish Episcopi Academy Year Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 4 Biomes

1. General	
1	Habitat A place where plants and animals live. Example: a pond, or hedgerow.
2	Ecosystem A community of things linked together in an environment.
3	Biome An ecosystem on a large scale that covers parts of continents and whole countries.
4	High pressure When air sinks causing dry conditions
5	Low pressure When air rises causing wet conditions

2. Global biomes	
1	Tundra Cold biome located in the far north and south of the planet
2	Tropical rainforest Warm and wet biomes, found along the equator where life thrives
3	Desert Very hot and very dry biome where conditions for life are harsh
4	Savannah Grasslands mostly found in Africa
5	Temperate woodland The UK's biome. 4 seasons and trees lose their leaves

3. The tropical rainforest	
1	Buttress roots Large roots that stabilise a tall tree
2	Lianas Vines which climb up trees
3	Sustainable management Managing the forest so it lasts of the future
4	Cattle ranching Large cattle farms which are the major cause of deforestation
5	Leaching When nutrients are washed out the soil
6	Soil erosion When soil is washed or blown way from an area

4. Hot deserts	
1	Adaptation Changes to a plant or animals so they can survive in a harsh environment
2	Phosphate A mineral mined in Morocco and used in fertiliser
3	Challenges Ways that life in the desert if difficult e.g high temperatures
4	Opportunities Ways that you can make money from the hot desert
5	Oil extraction Large amounts of oil exist under the desert in Algeria
6	Tap roots Extra long roots which can reach water stored underground

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

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	Visitaria... 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

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

Verb endings – conditional tense	
I	ía
you	ías
he/she	ía
we	íamos
you (pl)	íais
they	ían

Verb endings – conditional tense	
I	ía
you	ías
he/she	ía
we	íamos
you (pl)	íais
they	ían

5. Where would you like to live in the future?	
1	(No) me gustaría/Me encantaría (+ infinitive) I would (not) like to/ I would love to (+ verb)
2	En algún lugar (en Francia/en España/en Australia) Somewhere (in France, in Spain, in Australia)
3	Un país cálido a hot country
4	Un país de habla hispana a Spanish speaking country
5	Soy fan de... I am a fan of
6	Me entusiasma... I am excited by
7	Los deportes de invierno winter sports
8	La comida the food
9	El modo de vida the way of life
10	La gente es... (always sg.) the people are
11	Lejos de far from
12	Cerca de close to

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/quiería comprar	I wanted to buy
4	esperaba comprar	I was hoping to buy
5	olvidé comprar	I forgot to buy
6	tuve que comprar	I had to buy
7	un regalo de cumpleaños	a birthday present
8	e/la vendedor(a)	the shop assistant
9	la tienda estaba cerrada	the shop was closed

Regular verb endings - preterite tense

-ar verbs	-er/-ir verbs
I	-í
you	-iste
he/she	-ió
we	-imos
you (pl)	-isteis
they	-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 the 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/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

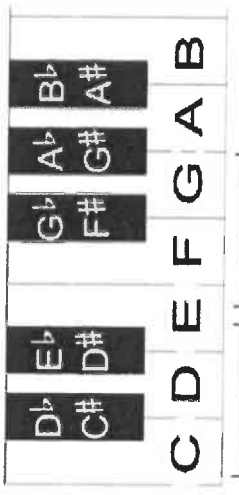
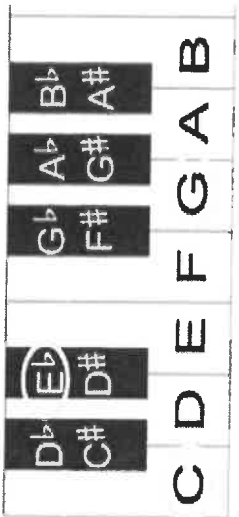
1	Ich möchte (...) wohnen	I would like to live (...)
2	im Ausland	abroad
3	die Leute sind freundlich	The people are friendly
4	die Landschaft ist malerisch	The landscape is picturesque

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 (...) ausprobieren? Where can I try (...) on?
12	(nicht) bequem (not) comfortable
13	klein, groß small/old
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 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	 <p>3 semitones 4 semitones</p>

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: 'County Lines'

UNIT 2: 'County Lines'

Section A

1	Still Image	A frozen picture created by actors using their bodies to show a scene, idea, or moment
2	Abstract	Something that does not attempt to represent reality
3	Hot Seating	Where an actor, in character, is questioned by the rest of the group
4	Role Play	Pretend to be a particular character in a fictional situation
5	Monologue	An extended speech by a single character
6	Ermotive	Language that is used to create an emotional response from the audience
7	Verbatim	A form of theatre which is based on the spoken words of real people
8	Soundscape	Use of sounds to create an atmosphere or setting in a performance
9	Representation	The description or portrayal of someone or something in a particular way
10	Cross Cutting	Two scenes are intercut to establish continuity

Section B

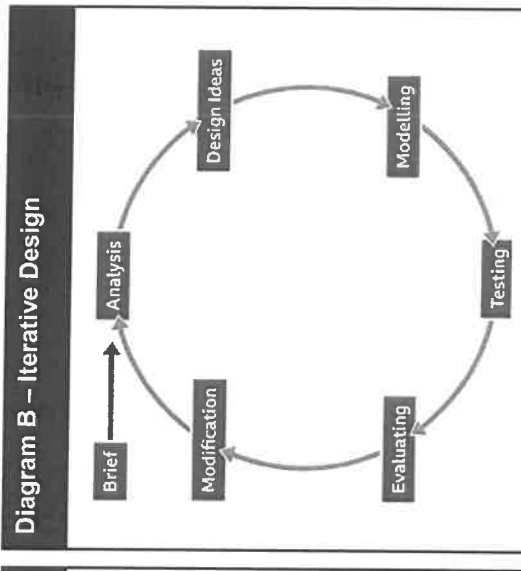
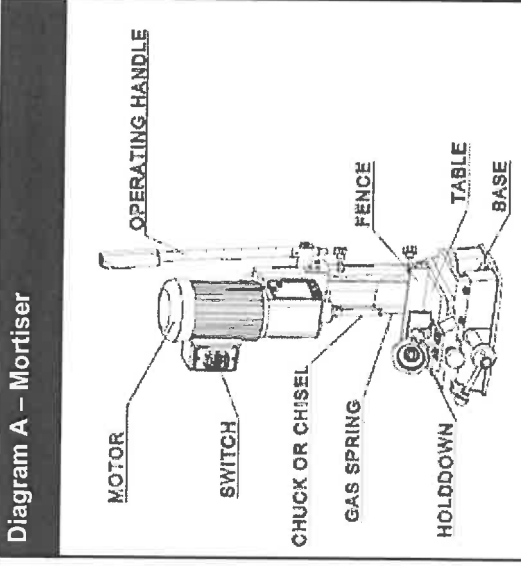
1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 D&T – Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Project 2 – Sustainable Lamps

1. Project Context – 6R's of Sustainability	
1	Sustainable design seeks to reduce negative impacts on the environment.
2	Recycle
3	Refuse
4	Rethink
5	Reduce
6	Repair
7	Reuse
8	Angle poise

3. Iterative Design	
1	Design Brief
2	Analyse / Analysis
3	Design / Initial Ideas
4	Modelling
5	Testing
6	Evaluation
7	Modification

2. Materials, Finishes and Processes	
1	Knockdown fittings
2	Nuts and bolts
3	Rubber washers
4	Screws
5	Mortiser

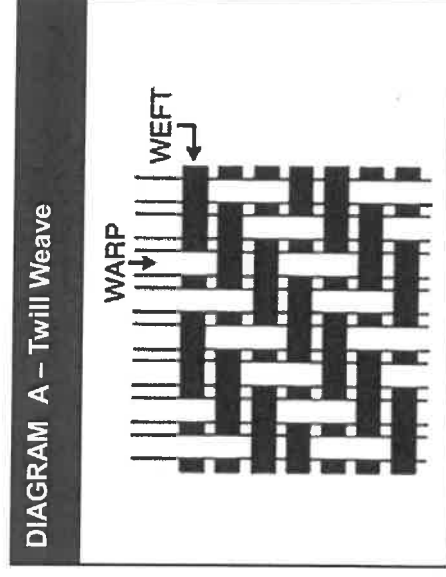


Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Textiles Knowledge Organiser Project 1 Recycle, reuse and reinvent.

1. The 6 R's	
1	Sustainable - refers to products that have been designed and made to have a lesser impact on the environment .
2	A process based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution keeping products and materials in and regenerating natural systems
3	To examine a product in detail, explaining how it's made, this can include information on theme, fabrics, colours, patterns and decoration .
4	To add notes to a design giving an explanation.
5	Realisation of a concept or idea into a drawing or model.
6	A piece of paper used as a template for cutting out a shape.
7	A first version of a product from which other forms are developed.

3. The 6 R's	
1	Rethink Design in a way that considers people and the environment.
2	Refuse Don't use a material or buy a product if you don't need it.
3	Reduce Cut down the amount of material and energy you use.
4	Reuse Use a product to make something else with all or parts of it.
5	Recycle Reprocess a material or product and make something else.
6	Repair When a product breaks down or doesn't work properly, fix it.


2. Textiles	
1	Denim Denim is a sturdy twill weave fabric which produces a diagonal ribbing that distinguishes it from cotton.
2	Embellishment A decorative detail added to fabric to make it more attractive.
3	Fastening A device that closes or secures something. E.g. a zip.




Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 9 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser – Spring B

Mechanical methods of trapping air


Trapping air in the processing/making stage or by adding moisture.




Whisking




Beating



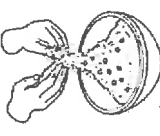
Sieving



Folding




Creaming




Rubbing in

1. The Kitchen Brigade		Description
Job Role	French Title	
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 Mana ger	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	Esquelette	Will clean up after the chefs, do the washing up and carry goods to and from the stations.


The Function of Jam Tart Ingredients




Provides bulk, no raising agent ensures no rising



Coats (waterproofs) the flour particles prevent gluten formation and gives a 'short' texture. Also provides colour and flavour



Helps to form a smooth dough



Acts as a filling, provides colour, flavour and texture

Types of pastry

Type of pastry	Properties of finished pastry	Examples
Shortcrust	A 'short' crumbly texture	Quiche, tarts, pasties, pies
Puff	Flaky, puffed-up layers	Sausage rolls, pies, fruit turnovers
Choux	Light airy texture, hollow centre	Profiteroles, eclairs
Filo	Light, crisp and fragile	Strudels, samosas, parcels

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 Computing Knowledge Organiser – Spring 2

Section 1	
1	Big Data Extremely large datasets that require special tools and techniques to analyse.
2	Binary A way of representing data using only two digits: 0 and 1.
3	Cluster A group of similar data points that are grouped together in data analysis.
4	Data Mining The process of discovering patterns and relationships in large datasets.
5	Dataset A collection of data, often presented in a table or spreadsheet.
6	Descriptive Statistics Statistics that summarise and describe the features of a dataset.

Section 2	
1	Mean The average value of a set of numbers, calculated by adding them up and dividing by the number of values.
2	Median
3	Mode The middle value in a set of numbers when they are arranged in order. The value that appears most frequently in a dataset.
4	Outlier Detection Identifying data points that are significantly different from the rest of the data.
5	Pie Chart A circular chart divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportions.
6	Predictive Analytics Using data, statistical algorithms, and machine learning techniques to identify the likelihood of future outcomes.

Section 3	
1	Sampling The process of selecting a subset of data from a larger dataset for analysis.
2	Structured Data Data that is organized in a fixed format, such as tables or spreadsheets.
3	Unstructured Data Data that does not have a predefined format, such as text, images, or videos.
4	Variance A measure of how much the values in a dataset differ from the mean.
5	Visualisation The process of creating visual representations of data to help understand and communicate information clearly.
6	Data Wrangling The process of cleaning and transforming raw data into a usable format.

Section 4	
1	Hypothesis Testing A method of making decisions or inferences about a population based on sample data.
2	Time Series Analysis A method of analysing data points collected or recorded at specific time intervals.
3	Feature An individual measurable property or characteristic of a phenomenon being observed.
4	Histogram A type of bar chart that shows the distribution of data over different intervals.
5	Heatmap A graphical representation of data where values are depicted by colour, often used to show correlations.
6	Classification The process of sorting data into categories based on specific criteria.
7	Attribute A characteristic or feature of a data point, such as height or age.