



Huish Episcopi Academy
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Knowledge Organisers

Year 9

Spring Term A

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Ambition

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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 ENGLISH Knowledge Organiser King Lear


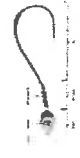




KEY VOCABULARY	
1	Abdication When a monarch renounces (gives up) their throne
2	Realm A kingdom
3	Disintegration The process of losing cohesion, strength or breaking down
4	Illegitimate A child born to parents who are not married
5	Treacherous Guilty of, or involving, betrayal or deception
6	Tyrant A 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.

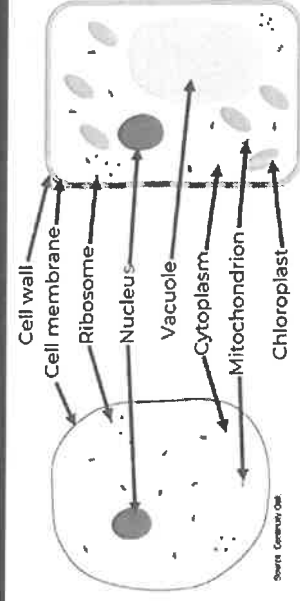
KEY INFORMATION - CONTEXT	
1	'King Lear' is considered one of the most important tragedies written by Shakespeare.
2	The play was written during the reign of James I (who is also King James VI of Scotland) at a time when James was trying to unify England and Scotland as one nation.
3	Shakespeare likely 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 Leir and his three daughters.
5	There are two quite different versions of the play, the History of King Lear published in quarto form in 1608, and The Tragedy of King Lear, published in the First Folio in 1623.

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

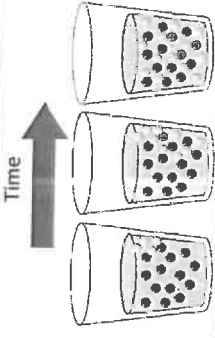
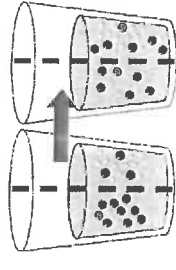
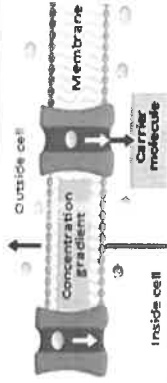
Animal and plant cells

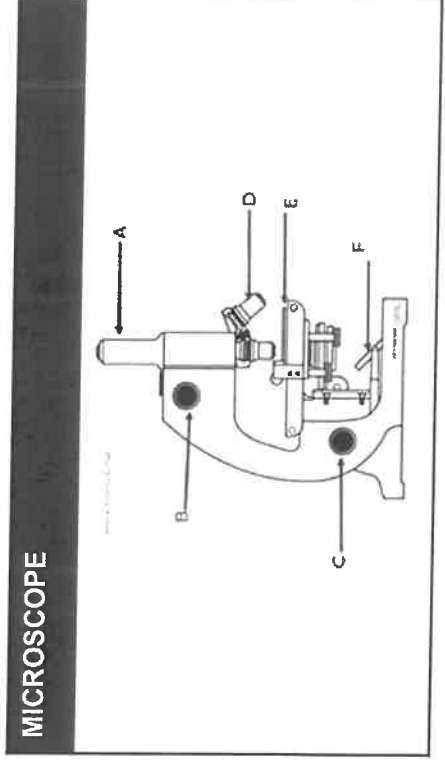


Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 BIOLOGY Knowledge Organiser B1 CELL BIOLOGY

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



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 RE Knowledge Organiser Equality

Knowledge Organiser | Equality

1	Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.	11	Racism	Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group.
2	Privilege	A special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.	12	Slavery	A condition of having to work very hard without proper pay or appreciation.
3	Prejudice	Pre-judging a person or group based on aspects of their identity in a negative way.	13	Liberation	The action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression
4	Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.	14	Liberation Theology	A movement in Catholic Christianity which attempts to address the problems of poverty and social injustice as well as spiritual matters.
5	Justice	Fairness; the principle that people receive that which they deserve.	15	Social Change	Changing of the social order of a society.
6	Diversity	The practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.	16	Gender	A word that is used to talk about how people express masculine (traits most people think of as male) or feminine (traits most people think of as female) traits.
7	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.	17	Gender Equality	The state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender.
8	Rights	A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.	18	Feminism	The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
9	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	An international document that states the rights and freedoms of all human beings.	19	LG8TQ	An acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. Terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.
10	Status	Position or rank in relation to others.	20	Disability	A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser – WW2

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

Key Individuals in

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

Huish Episcopi Academy Year Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 3 Climate change

Climate change background and causes	
1	Greenhouse effect The natural warming of our planet caused by the sun's rays
2	Enhanced greenhouse effect The increased warming of our planet caused by an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
3	Volcanic eruptions Can block out the sun's rays, cooling the planet
4	Sunspots Dark spots on the sun's surface that can increase global temperatures
5	Orbital changes The earth's orbit changes shape from circular to oval
6	Greenhouse gases Carbon dioxide and methane
7	Glacial A time when earth was cooler
8	Inter glacial A time when earth was warmer
9	Agriculture Farming that can contribute to methane emissions such as beef or rice farming
10	Industry Factories making goods produce greenhouse gases
11	Transportation Aeroplanes and cars burn fossil fuels which increase greenhouse gas emissions
12	Energy Fossil fuels such as oil and gas are burned to create energy for our homes

Climate change impacts and management	
1	Coral bleaching Coral expels its algae and dies
2	Sea level rise Warmer water expands and causes at increase in sea levels
3	Carbon sink Trees and coral absorb and store large amounts of carbon dioxide
4	Environmental refugee Someone forced to leave their home due to climate change
5	Adaptation Changing our lives to learn to live with the effects of climate change
6	Mitigation Manging carbon dioxide emissions so the reduce and so does global warming
7	Renewable energy Energy that is produced without burning fossil fuels e.g wind
8	Carbon capture Strong carbon underground
9	Drought resistant crops Crops that will grow with less water
10	Silts Building houses above the ground to avoid changes in sea level
11	International agreements Getting countries to agree to targets for lowering carbon dioxide emissions
12	Afforestation Planting trees

1. What can you do in your region?

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

2. My region in the past

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

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



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

1	Me gustaría visitar...	I would like to visit...
2	Me encantaría visitar...	I would love to visit...
3	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

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

4. What do you want to buy?

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

Verb endings – conditional tense

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

Verb endings – conditional tense

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

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

Key irregular stems

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

6. What do you want to do there?

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

7. What did you buy?

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

Regular verb endings - preterite tense

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

8. How does it compare?

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

Key irregular verbs - preterite tense

	hacer – to do	ir – to go
I	hice	fui
you	hiciste	fuiсте
he/she	hizo	fue
we	hicimos	fuiimos
you (pl)	hicisteis	fuiisteis
they	hicieron	fuiieron

9. Photo description

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

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

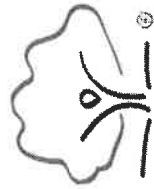
Dans ma ville il y a...	In my town there is/are...
Dans ma ville il n'y a pas de...	In my town there isn't...
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Une gare/gare routière	A train station/ bus station
Une boulangerie	A bakery
Une bibliothèque	A library
Un musée	A museum
Un parking	A car park
Un hôtel de ville/ 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



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- Ambition
- Confidence
- Creativity
- Respect
- Enthusiasm
- Determination

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

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...

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

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



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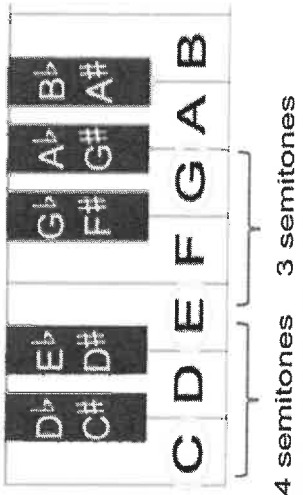
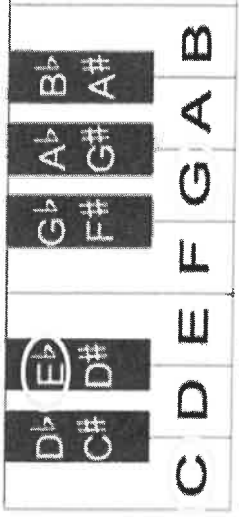
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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 9 German Knowledge Organiser – Home and Abroad

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 a black pair of trousers
7	eine coole Jacke a cool jacket
8	Schuhe shoes
9	Es ist ein Geschenk It is a gift/present
10	Was kostet das? How much does that cost?
11	Wo kann ich (...) anprobieren? Where can I try (...) on?
12	(nicht) bequem (not) comfortable
13	klein, groß small/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	A piece of music which is sung / performed by the voice
2	The main tune in a piece of music
3	The effect created when additional notes are used to complement the melody
4	The overall sound of a piece of music, as defined by the key in which is played (will refer to a specific scale)
5	The different sections of the music and how they are organised
6	The layers of sound in the music and how they are organised
7	2 or more notes played at the same time
8	Chord with a happy / bright / joyful tone
9	Chord with a sad / gloomy / serious tone
10	Repeated musical pattern
11	A catchy part of the song, designed to capture the listener's interest.
12	A short melodic idea
Section 2	
Major chord pattern	Minor chord pattern
 <p>4 semitones 3 semitones</p>	 <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	Emotive	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 Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Tablet Stand Project

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

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

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

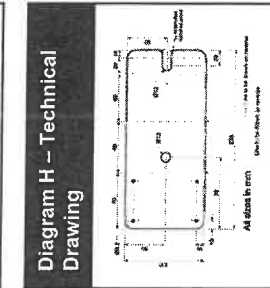
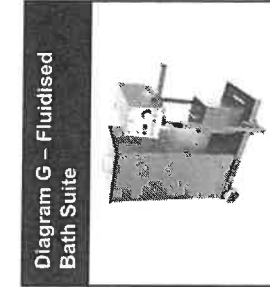
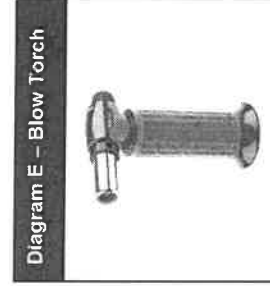
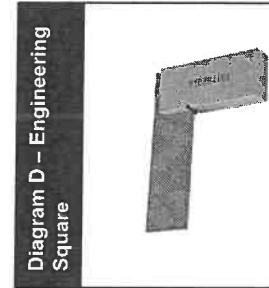
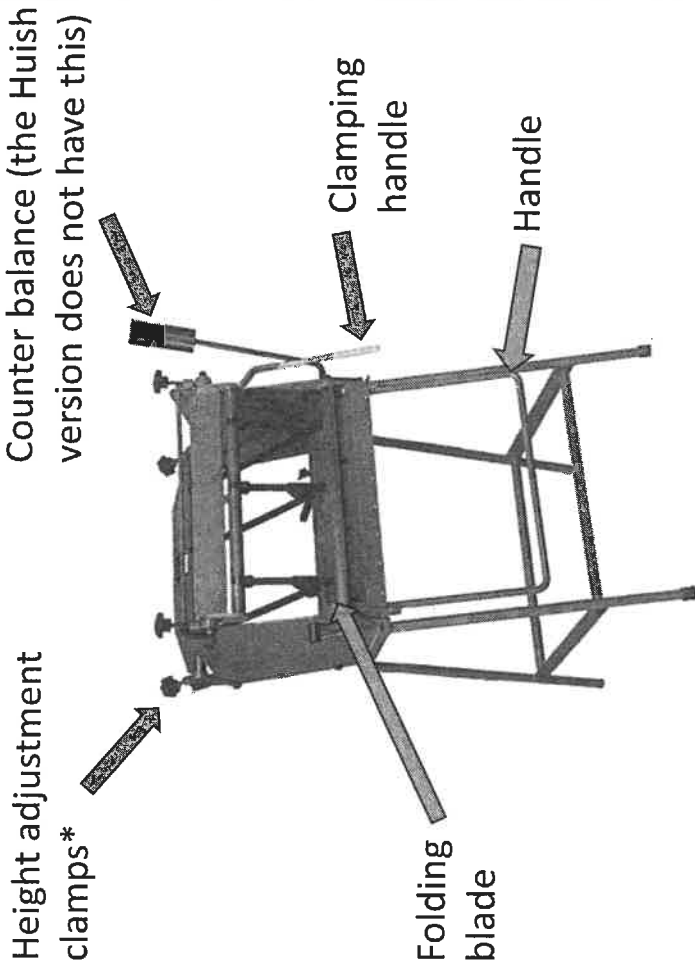


Diagram C – Gabro – (Box & Pan Folder)

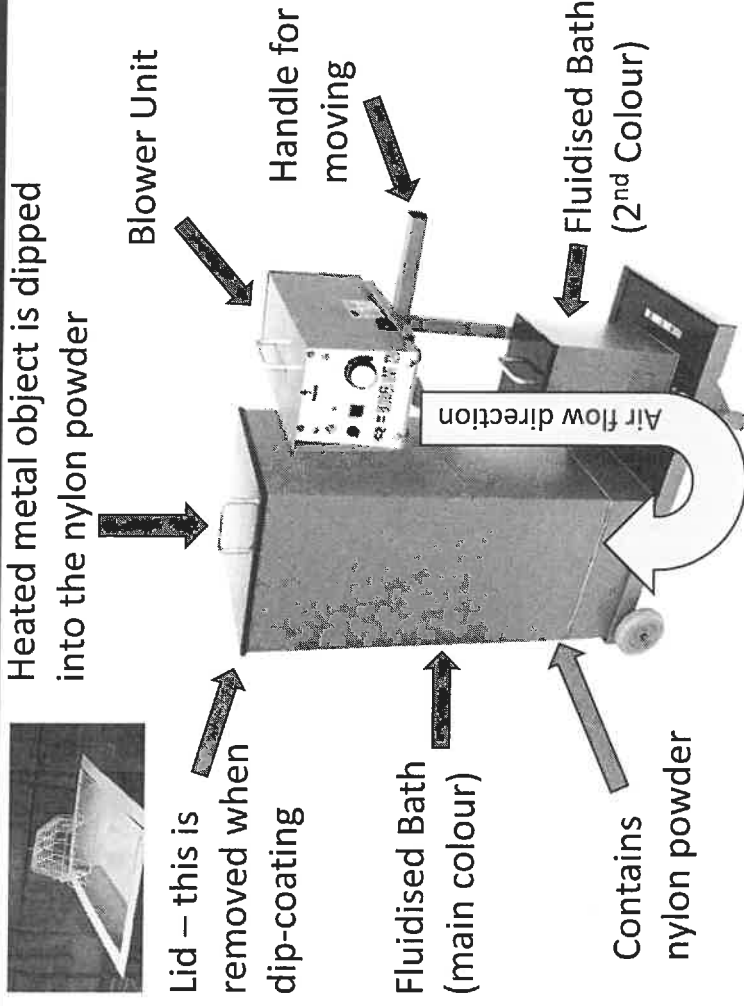


*height adjustment clamps change the height of blade depending on the thickness of the material being bent

Homework:

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

Diagram G – Fluidised Bath Suite



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

4 Stages of Dip Coating

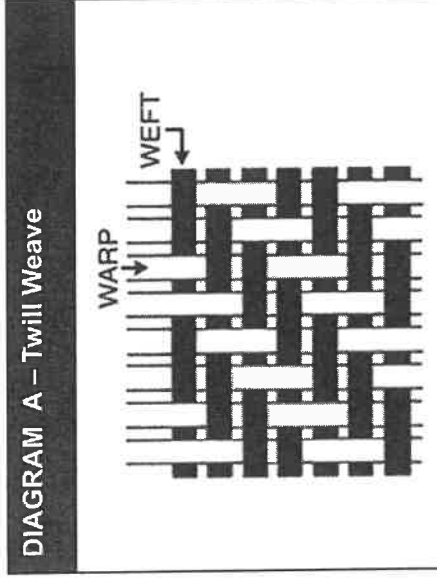
Stage 1	Metal object is heated until blue.
Stage 2	The lid of the Fluidised Bath is removed.
Stage 3	The Blower unit is turned on to correct speed. The Nylon powder becomes "fluid like".
Stage 4	The metal object is now dipped into the Fluidised Bath (Nylon powder).
Stage 5	Excess nylon powder is shaken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

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

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

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



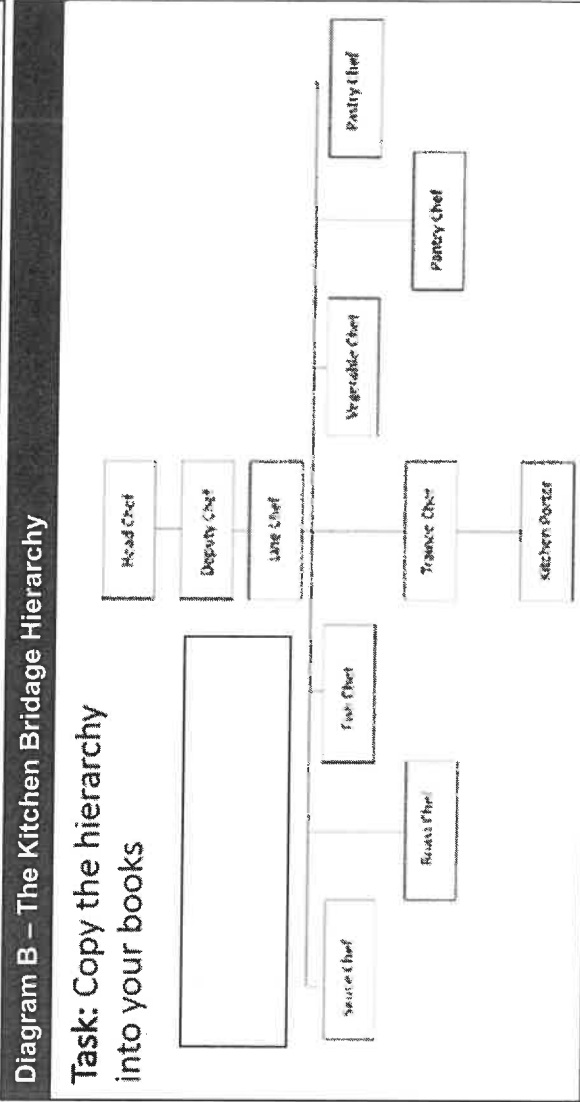
Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 9 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser – Kitchen Brigade & Costings

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

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

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

Diagram A - How to cost out a recipe				
Ingredient	Cost and Quantity (g/ml)	Quantity needed in recipe	Cost for recipe	
Oil	£4 per 2000ml	50ml	£0.10	Round to 2 decimal places
Noodles	£1 per 300g	250g	£0.83	
Broccoli	£1.31 per 1000g	100g	£0.13	
Soy Sauce	£0.93 per 100ml	25ml	£0.23	
Depth cost by how many servings for price per portion.			Total Cost	£1.29
Cost for recipe = (cost x quantity) x quantity needed			Total cost per serving	£0.65



Diabetes 1 and Diabetes 2

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

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

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