

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tutor: \_\_\_\_\_

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Glue your timetable onto this front cover

For each subject, this book contains the knowledge that you must learn by the end of...

## Y9 Homework – Spring 2024-25

# INTRODUCTION

At The Purbeck School, we know completing your home learning is essential to long term academic success. It allows you to extend your learning and to reinforce what has been learnt in class.

Daily home learning will be in three 20-minute parts:

1. **English: Sparx Reader**
2. **Maths: Sparx Maths**
3. Knowledge organiser **self-quizzing**

**ENGLISH:**      [www.sparxreader.com](http://www.sparxreader.com)

Login:	Password:
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Sparx Reader gives all students access to a rich range of books, with quizzes throughout to support engaged reading.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, reading and quizzes should take around one hour.
- You must complete 100% in each task.
- Gold Readers can add any book and earn points by keeping reading logs.

**MATHS:**      [www.sparxmaths.com](http://www.sparxmaths.com)

Login:	Password:
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*Sparx-Maths* provides practice on what you've learnt in class and consolidation what you've learnt through the year.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, tasks should take around one hour.
- You should show your workings in your orange homework book.
- You must complete 100% in each task.

## SELF-QUIZZING

Your teachers will quiz you regularly on what you are expected to learn.

- On the subject page in this book, organise yourself by noting:
  - The date of your knowledge quiz.
  - What knowledge you need to self-quiz and learn.
- Pick one of our Independent Study Strategies (see next page) and spend at least 20mins revising.
- Bring evidence of your self-quizzing to the lesson.
- On the day of your knowledge quiz, be prepared and attempt every question.

## SUPPORT

If you need help with any aspect of your home learning then...

- Please go and see your subject teacher.
- Extra help is also available at Study Plus, our after-school home learning club, every Tuesday – Thursday 3.10-4.10pm in room E14.

# INDEPENDENT STUDY STRATEGIES

Independent study involves undertaking activities that will help you to improve in that area. There are many effective ways you can study independently – here are a few strategies

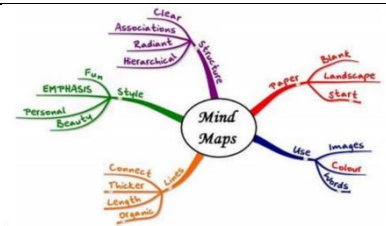


## Self-quizzing – Look, Cover, Write, Check

- LOOK: Read the question and the answer.
- COVER: Cover up the answer column.
- WRITE: Write the answer from your memory.
- CHECK: Finally, mark your work. Correct any mistakes.

## Mind Maps

- Make notes around a key concept or subject.
- Draw lines to link definitions, key ideas and related parts.
- You may find it helpful to use different colours for different ideas.

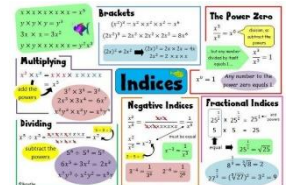


## Flash Cards

- Write key points down on flash cards and carry them around with you – look at them as often as you can!
- Use them as a quiz – write a key word on one side and the definition on the other, then test yourself.

## Posters

- Make your own colourful posters! You can pick any subject as your theme.
- Draw diagrams or pictures to go with your text.
- Display them in a visible place at home.



## Practice Example Questions



- For many subjects a good way to revise is to work through some example questions.
- You can practice these questions over and over to develop your understanding.
- If there are parts of questions that you find hard or think you haven't understood, you can check your notes, search online, or seek advice from your teacher.

## Websites

These websites provide opportunities for students to learn, practise and get feedback:

- Seneca Learning: [www.senecalearning.com](http://www.senecalearning.com)
- BBC Bitesize: [www.bbc.com/bitesize](http://www.bbc.com/bitesize)
- Sparx-Maths: [www.sparxmaths.com](http://www.sparxmaths.com)
- Free Science Lessons: [www.freesciencelessons.co.uk](http://www.freesciencelessons.co.uk)



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

This table will help you organise your knowledge organiser self-quizzing.

9X	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	GEOGRAPHY <sup>2+3</sup> ART <sup>6</sup>	SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY <sup>1+4</sup>	ENGLISH ART <sup>1+3</sup>	ART <sup>2+4+5+7</sup>	MATHS
B	HISTORY <sup>1-3</sup> RE <sup>4</sup>	ENGLISH DESIGN	SCIENCE MFL	MATHS SCIENCE <sup>1-3</sup> HISTORY <sup>4</sup>	SCIENCE <sup>4</sup> RE <sup>1-3</sup>

9Y	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY <sup>3</sup>	SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY <sup>1+2</sup>	ENGLISH ART <sup>1+3</sup>	ART <sup>2+4+5+7</sup>	MATHS
B	SCIENCE HISTORY	ENGLISH MFL		MATHS RE	DESIGN

\* Class numbers noted in subscript

This knowledge organiser example gives an idea on how you can note the date of your quiz and a self-assessment (RAG) of your knowledge...

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE PURBECK SCHOOL

1.	What is The Purbeck School motto?	Achieving Excellence Together	1/9/24
2.	What are our three core values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kindness</li> <li>Aspiration</li> <li>Perseverance</li> </ul>	1/9/24
3.	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/24
4.	Name the four Houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kestrel</li> <li>Kingfisher</li> <li>Skylark</li> <li>Swift</li> </ul>	1/9/24
5.	What time should all students be in school for every day?	8.40am	1/9/24
6.	Where can students buy food at lunchtime?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Y7: cafe</li> <li>Y8/9: canteen</li> </ul>	7/9/24
7.	Based in the Aim High block, where can students go if they are worried, concerned or having difficulties?	The Nest	7/9/24
8.	As part of home learning, state the three 20min activities that all students complete each evening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading Plus</li> <li>Sparx Maths</li> <li>Self-quizzing</li> </ul>	7/9/24
9.	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your subject teacher</li> <li>Home learning club</li> </ul>	7/9/24
10.	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choir</li> <li>Sports clubs</li> <li>STEM</li> </ul>	7/9/24

1.	What term describes making judgements about the strengths and weaknesses of your own or others' work?	Evaluating	
2.	What term describes written explanations or critical comments added to your work that record and communicate your thoughts?	Annotation	
3.	What term describes creating a copy of a piece of work in order to understand how an artist has made their work?	An artists' study	
4.	What is an interpretation?	Your own personal understanding of the meaning of an artwork, i.e. a stylistic representation.	
5.	What is style?	The particular way in which something is done or created.	

6.	What term describes the ability to do something well in Art, e.g. painting or drawing?	Skill	
7.	What term describes something you use to create a piece of art?	Media or material	
8.	What term describes pencils, charcoal, crayons, soft pastels, oil pastels, coloured pencils and fine liner pens?	Dry media	
9.	What term describes ink, watercolour paint, poster paint, gouache paint, acrylic paint and oil paint?	Wet media	
10.	What term describes blending, sketching, stippling, shading, hatching, dashes, dabbing and sponging?	Art techniques	

11.	Which media can you blend?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pencils</li> <li>• Charcoal</li> <li>• Paint</li> <li>• Pastels</li> </ul>	
12.	How can you create the illusion of blending with pen?	Mark making, e.g. stippling, hatching, scumbling.	
13.	What is the ratio of the width to the height of an image?	Aspect ratio	
14.	What does scale mean in relation to size?	The different sizes of shapes/objects	
15.	What is the distance upward from a given level to a fixed point?	Height	

16.	What term describes something that is deformed or misshaped?	Distorted	
17.	What happens when you enlarge an object?	Change the size of the object	
18.	What term describes an idea or artwork that has become more advanced or is complete or is in a more effective condition?	Developed	
19.	What does it mean to refine a piece of artwork?	Make it better	
20.	When you have achieved your aim or plan you have realised your...	Intentions	

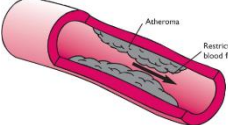









1.	Who is credited with having conceived the first automatic digital computer in 1837?	Charles Babbage	
2.	State a digital currency using cryptography to secure transactions.	Cryptocurrency	
3.	A to do list is an example of which Computational Thinking Skill?	Decomposition	
4.	What year was the word 'computer' first used? It described someone who did calculations perfectly.	1615	
5.	In Programming, what term describes when you make a mistake using the programming language, missing a comma, that causes it to crash?	Syntax Error	

6.	Who is the founder of Tesla and SpaceX and the owner of Twitter?	Elon Musk	
7.	How do individuals or businesses reduce the risk of Cyber Attack?	Cybersecurity	
8.	Calculating a tip on restaurant bill an example of which Computational Thinking Skill?	Pattern Recognition	
9.	What year was the first keyboard used to input data?	1956	
10.	In Programming, what is the blank space at the beginning of the line of code known as?	Indent	



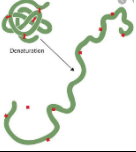
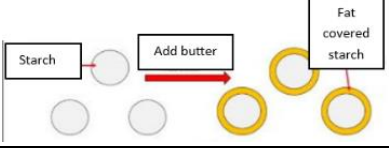







11.	Who is the founder of Facebook?	Mark Zuckerberg	
12.	The simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems?	Artificial Intelligence	
13.	A map is an example of which Computational Thinking Skill?	Abstraction	
14.	What year was Microsoft founded?	1975	
15.	In Programming, what term describes a bug in a program that causes it to operate incorrectly, but not crash	Logic Error	

16.	Who is a founder of Microsoft?	Bill Gates	
17.	What term describes a system of recording information in a way that makes it difficult or impossible to change, hack or cheat the system?	Blockchain	
18.	A recipe for a cake is an example of which Computational Thinking skill?	Algorithm	
19.	What year was the first iPhone released?	2007	
20.	In Programming, what term describes a block of code that can be used repeatedly, rather than writing it out multiple times?	Function	

**Y9 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –  
FOOD 1: BRITISH AND INTERNATIONAL CUISINE'**

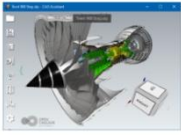

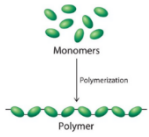


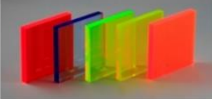
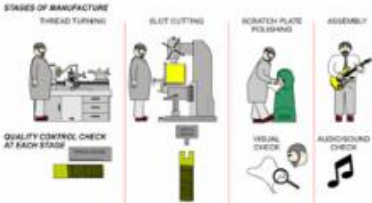


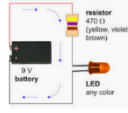
1.	What does CHD stand for?	Coronary heart disease	
2.	What is obesity?	A diet related disease in which the body contains <b>too much stored fat, a BMI of 30+</b>	
3.	What is enzymic browning?	<b>Discoloration of a fruit or vegetable</b> due to <b>reaction of enzymes</b> with plant cell substances and <b>oxygen</b> from the air.	
4.	What is caramelisation?	<b>Breaking up of sucrose [sugar] molecules when they are heated</b> , which changes the colour, flavour and texture of the sugar.	
5.	a. Name one chemical raising agent used in cookery. b. How does it work? c. What gas is produced?	a. Bicarbonate of soda, baking powder b. They are activated by heat/moisture c. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	
6.	Name one biological raising agent used to bake bread.	Yeast	
7.	List the five conditions micro-organisms need to grow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable temperature [<b>warmth</b>]</li> <li>• A supply of <b>moisture</b></li> <li>• A supply of <b>food</b></li> <li>• Enough <b>time</b></li> <li>• The right <b>PH level</b></li> </ul>	
8.	What temperature is a fridge and why?	0 – 5°C. It slows down the growth of bacteria and extends the shelf life.	
9.	What temperature should cooked food be heated to and why?	Above 75 °C This kills the bacteria	
10.	When reheating food to 75°C or above, how long should it take?	3 mins	

**Y9 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –  
FOOD 2: NUTRITION AND HEALTHY EATING**

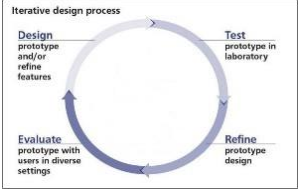



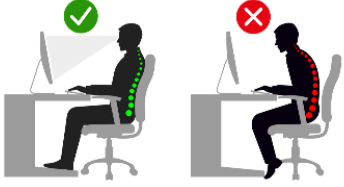
1.	What is <b>plasticity in fats</b> ?	Fats <b>soften over a range of temperatures</b> . They can be shaped and spread with light pressure.		
2.	What does <b>gluten</b> do in bread making?	It allows the dough to be <b>stretched and shaped</b> .		
3.	What is <b>denaturation</b> in proteins?	The <b>chemical bonds are broken</b> and the <b>protein molecule has unfolded and changed shape</b> .		
4.	In short crust pastry, what does the fat do to the gluten?	It <b>waterproofs the gluten</b> and <b>stops long molecules being formed</b> .		
5.	What is the <b>hedonic rating scale</b> ?	A <b>scale of preference</b> .		
6.	How could the hedonic rating scale be used to evaluate products?	To give feedback on products, including <b>identifying strengths and weaknesses</b> , which lead to <b>improvements</b> .		
7.	What is <b>traffic light labelling</b> ?	Food labelling using the traffic colours to show <b>high, med, low: fats, salt and sugar</b> .		
8.	What does <b>'five a day'</b> mean?	We should aim to <b>eat five fruit and vegetables a day</b> to help us stay healthy.		
9.	What does <b>PAL</b> stand for?	<b>Physical Activity Level</b> .		
10.	What is <b>energy balance</b> ?	To maintain a healthy weight, the <b>amount of food we eat must be used up by our BMR and PAL</b> .		
11.	What is <b>food fortification</b> ?	<b>Adding extra nutrients to a food product during its manufacture</b> .		








## Y9 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 1: LAMP

1.	What benefits do CAD/CAM offer companies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designs can be easily emailed to other designers.</li> <li>• CAD allows for designs to be tested on screen in 3D.</li> <li>• CAM allows for parts to be made quickly.</li> </ul>		
2.	How does a 3D printer work?	Material is put down in layers to build up a 3D shape.		
3.	Describe how polymerisation is used to make plastics.	Molecules of simple compounds known as monomers join together to other monomers to form polymers. A polymer is a very strong, flexible material.		
4.	How can a thermoplastic be recycled?	Plastics are separated (using the identifying symbols) and melted down. They can then be reformed into other plastic products.		
5.	Name two thermoplastics other than acrylic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIPS High impact polystyrene</li> <li>• Polypropylene</li> <li>• Polyethylene</li> </ul>		
6.	What are the characteristics of acrylic?	It is tough but brittle when thin. Easily scratched, formed and bonded.		
7.	Why is quality control important during manufacture?	To ensure each part is made accurately with no faults. It stops poor quality products being made and ensures customers are happy.		
8.	What is soldering?	Soldering is a heat joining process which involves melting a conductive metal onto a circuit board and electrical components to join them.		
9.	What must you remember to do when soldering?	To aim to make a 'volcano' shaped joint, ensure that the joints are not too big and overlap to prevent short circuits.		
10.	Explain the purpose of the resistor in a circuit.	Resistors are a passive component that restricts the flow of electricity around the circuit.		

## Y9 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 2: WORK OF OTHERS

1.	Explain the <b>iterative design process</b> .	It is a <b>circular design process</b> that is repeated until the problem has been identified and solved.		
2.	What is a <b>prototype</b> ?	A <b>test version of a design</b> that you would like to have manufactured.		
3.	What materials are good for prototyping?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardboard: easy to cut and shape using simple tools like scissors and craft knives</li> <li>• Clay: Quick to form complicated, curved shapes</li> <li>• Styrofoam: Easy to shape using a file. Can be used to accurately test aerodynamics.</li> </ul>		
4.	Why is <b>modelling</b> a design a key part of the design process?	It shows the designer and client if <b>certain design features are feasible</b> , either aesthetically or functionally.		
5.	What is meant by <b>ergonomics</b> ?	Designing a product that is <b>comfortable and easy to use</b> .		

6.	How are <b>Apple</b> products so recognisable?	<b>Smooth</b> , have rounded edges, simple and sleek.		
7.	Why was graphic designer <b>Harry Beck</b> such an influential designer?	He <b>redesigned the London Underground Map</b> in the 1930's.		
8.	Name three famous London landmarks designed by architect <b>Norman Foster</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wembley stadium.</li> <li>• Millennium Bridge.</li> <li>• The 'Gherkin'.</li> </ul>		
9.	What products has <b>Alessi</b> , an Italian design company, designed and manufactured?	<b>Kitchenware.</b> E.g. lemon squeezer, kettle.		
10.	What is the purpose of a technical textile?	It is designed to be functional rather than look good.		

1.	<b>What is a stimulus/ stimuli (plural)?</b>	An inspiration for creative work. You can find a stimulus in an experience, image, emotion, object, text or a combination of stimuli.	
2.	<b>What is an ensemble?</b>	Normally used to describe a group of actors who work well together, with-one outshining the other. A performance where the emphasis is on group work, and there are no lead/star role performers, is an ensemble performance.	
3.	<b>What is genre?</b>	The type of drama chosen for the performance e.g. comedy, tragedy, docudrama, etc.	
4.	<b>What is naturalistic performance?</b>	The performance is as close to real life as possible.	
5.	<b>What is non-naturalistic performance?</b>	The performance is more theatrical and stylised and tells the story using a variety of techniques such as flashbacks; direct address to the audience; multiple role-play.	

6.	<b>Who are the target audience?</b>	The sort of people the performance is aimed at.	
7.	<b>What is the message of a performance?</b>	What the play intends the audience to have learned or to think about.	
8.	<b>What is meant by the theme of a performance?</b>	The general ideas that the performance explores.	
9.	<b>What is meant by structure?</b>	The overall shape of the performance reflecting the order that scenes are put together, for example linear narrative, cyclical, episodic etc	
10.	<b>What is a linear Narrative?</b>	A play has a linear narrative when the story is told in the order that events happen (chronological order). Each scene normally links to the last.	

11.	<b>What is a cyclical/ circular structure?</b>	This ends where it begins or begins at the end. This structure hooks the audience and makes us curious about how the characters ended up where they are.	
12.	<b>What is a monologue?</b>	When a character has a fairly long speech that gives the audience a lot more information about him/herself or the story. A monologue can give information that you wouldn't necessarily expect a person to say out loud.	
13.	<b>What is a flashback/flashforward?</b>	The scene shows an event that happens earlier in the story or later in the story.	
14.	<b>What is a split scene?</b>	Two connected scenes going on at the same time. Uses a freezing devise to shift the focus of attention between them. Can be useful to show two points of view about the same event in the story	
15.	<b>What is thought tracking?</b>	Thought-tracking helps tell the audience about a character. It is when: A character speaks out loud about their inner thoughts at a particular moment in the drama. A character speaks out loud about their inner thoughts during a freeze frame.	

16.	<b>What is proxemics?</b>	The use of physical space between actors on stage to create meaning.	
17.	<b>What is meant by setting the scene?</b>	Introducing the characters, place, time and situation.	
18.	<b>What is foreshadowing?</b>	Foreshadowing is a device whereby you hint at and suggest certain plot developments that might come later in the story.	
19.	<b>What is dramatic irony?</b>	A dramatic device whereby the audience is aware of something that one or more characters are not. Dramatic irony is often used to underline plot points for the audience.	

In addition to the self-quizzing questions, students will be required to learn short script extracts. These lines are provided in a separate Drama booklet.

**How do I learn lines?**

- **Read the lines aloud.** By speaking the lines, you will hear them and they are more likely to stick.
- Ask a friend to help you. Friends can correct you on any mistakes you make, give you the cue lines and go back over any weak areas.
- Little and often. Go over them first thing in the morning, a few times during the day and last thing at night.
- Move around while you are saying your lines. This has been scientifically proven to aid memory.
- Learn the cue lines that lead in to each of your lines. Being prompt with your lines will give you and your fellow actors more confidence.
- In rehearsals, listen to and think about what the other actors are saying. Don't just concentrate on what you've got to say.

**Practise, practise, practise.** This is the only way to make the lines stick.

1.	What is the play 'Pygmalion' based upon?	A Greek myth about a king and a sculptor.	
2.	List three things about G. B. Shaw	He was a literary critic; comic dramatist and he received the Nobel prize for Literature.	
3.	What did Shaw campaign for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• women's rights</li> <li>• social and educational improvement</li> <li>• an end to poverty.</li> </ul>	
4.	What did Shaw believe about the English language?	'The English have no respect for their language'	
5.	In literature, what term is used for a character who is the mouthpiece for the author's own views about social issues?	Proxy	

6.	What is the term for the study and classification of speech sounds?	Phonetics	
7.	What is the term for dislike of or prejudice towards women?	Misogyny	
8.	What is the term for an expert in or student of phonetics?	Phonetician	
9.	What is a letter representing a vowel sound, such as <i>a, e, i, o, u</i> ?	Vowel	
10.	What are all the non-vowel sounds, or their corresponding letters?	Consonant	

11.	What is the term for the practice of claiming to have higher standards or more noble beliefs than is the case?	Hypocrisy	
12.	What is known as the set of forms taken by a verb to indicate the time e.g. <i>ate, eating, will eat</i> ?	Tense	
13.	What is a distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class?	Accent	
14.	What is the term for a regional variety of a language differing from the standard language or a variety of a language used by the members of a particular group or class?	Dialect	
15.	What is the term for the accent traditionally regarded as the standard and most prestigious form of spoken British English?	Received pronunciation	

16.	What is the term for a variety of the English language that's generally used in professional communication in Britain?	Standard English	
17.	What is the term for a system of society or government controlled by men?	Patriarchal	
18.	What is the term for a system of ordering society where people are divided into sets based on social or economic status?	Class	
19.	What is the term meaning the study of the origin of words?	Etymology	
20.	What is the term for the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing?	Rhetoric	

21.	What is the term for extreme greed for wealth or material gain?	Avarice	
22.	Who would believe that language use must follow traditional rules?	Prescriptivists	
23.	Who would believe that language is used rather than imposing rules. It recognises and accepts that contexts influence language use.	Descriptivists	
24.	Who was the most important Ancient Greek philosopher whose knowledge covered many areas?	Aristotle	
25.	What is the term for written or spoken communication, often offering or debating opinion(s).	Discourse	

26.	What is the name of the persuasive technique where you compare two things often to make one thing seem better than the other?	Counter argument	
27.	What is another word for exaggeration and describes how words are used to emphasise how positive or negative something is?	Hyperbole	
28.	What is the term for principles concerning the distinction between right or wrong?	Morality	
29.	What is the technique that writers often use persuasive writing or speech where examples are grouped in a three? E.g. The streets on Soho in Victorian England were dark, smelly and dangerous.	Triadic Structure	
30.	What is the technique called where you try to use words to make your readers or listeners feel some form of emotion?	Emotive language	

31.	What is the persuasive technique called where you draw on the qualifications or research of someone else to support your argument?	Expert Evidence	
32.	What are you using when you try to support your argument with numbers or percentages or figures?	Statistics	
33.	What is it called when you try to put particular stress on certain words or phrases?	Emphasis	
34.	What is the word for a short personal story that you can use to support a particular point of view?	Anecdote	
35.	What is the term for repeating a word or phrase several times to stress its importance?	Repetition	

36.	What is the term for a question that you ask without expecting an answer that is often used to stress a particular point?	Rhetorical questions	
37.	What is the name for the type of adjective that lets you know the highest quality or degree of something? E.g. best, fastest, quickest, tallest, easiest, most important.	Superlative	
38.	What is the term for addressing readers or listeners personally when writing or speaking? E.g. I am sure you all realise in this room that we need to do something about climate change.	Direct address	
39.	What is the term for trying to persuade an audience through logical arguments with supportive evidence?	Logos	
40.	What is the term for trying to persuade an audience through appealing to their emotions?	Pathos	

41.	What is the term for trying to persuade an audience through appealing to their morality?	Ethos	
42.	What term refers to the formality of a text or speech?	Register	

1.	What term means the practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically?	Colonialism	
2.	Why was the poem 'Pot' written?	It was commissioned by the Manchester Museum.	
3.	What is the term for an organisation founded for a religious, educational, professional, or social purpose?	Institution	
4.	What is the poem 'Pot' about?	How artefacts are stolen from cultures and housed in western museums.	
5.	What term means the repetition of words or phrases in a group of poetic lines?	Anaphora	

6.	What term means the dispersion or spread of a people from their original homeland?	Diaspora	
7.	Which poetic form does not have a regular rhythm or rhyme scheme.	Free verse	
8.	What term means involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult or tiring?	Arduous	
9.	What term means a metaphor introduced and then further developed throughout all or part of a literary work, especially a poem.	An extended metaphor	
10.	What term means inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense or capable?	Formidable	

11.	Who was a renown Irish poet, dramatist and writer of the 20 <sup>th</sup> - century?	W.B. Yeats	
12.	What is the poem 'Portable Paradise' about?	A memory or thought that brings happiness	
13.	What does Roger Robinson's poetry collection <i>A Portable Paradise</i> explore?	Black-British experiences	
14.	What is the term for a complex or unwelcome consequence of an action or event?	Ramification	
15.	What is the poem 'He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven' about?	The importance of romantic dreams over material riches.	

16.	What influenced W.B. Yeats' poetry?	Irish mythology	
17.	What is the term for the process of taking something for one's own use?	Appropriation	
18.	What are the key themes of Dharker's poetry?	Identity, separation, and home	
19.	What is the connection between Imtiaz Dharker's 'A Century Later' and the First World War?	The poem was published in 2014, one hundred years after the First World War	
20.	What is the poem 'A Century Later' about?	A critique on lost youth	




21.	Which human rights activist was shot in 2012 campaigning for the education of women?	Malala Yousafzai	
22.	What term means to make suffering or a problem less severe?	Alleviate	
23.	What poetic methods refers to a group of words that are linked together in meaning?	Semantic field	
24.	What term refers to two concepts being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect?	Juxtaposition	
25.	What term means to continue something indefinitely?	Perpetuate	

26.	What form of poetry tells a story?	Narrative poetry	
27.	What inspired Caleb Femi's poem 'Thirteen'?	His real-life experience of being questioned by police for the crime of a man when only 13 years old.	
28.	What is the poem 'Thirteen' about?	A child being questioned by the Police.	
29.	What term means concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare?	Humanitarian	


**Sentence Builder 1 – My qualities**

1. Quelles qualités as-tu? What qualities do you have?				
1	2	3	4	5
Il faut You have to	avoir de la patience <i>be patient</i>	pour devenir to become	journaliste <i>journalist</i>	 près de chez moi <i>near home</i> loin de chez moi <i>far from home</i> à l'étranger <i>abroad</i> en France <i>in France</i> au Portugal <i>in Portugal</i> aux Pays-Bas <i>in the Netherlands</i>
	avoir du courage <i>be courageous</i>		coiffeur / coiffeuse <i>hairdresser</i>	
	avoir de l'énergie <i>be energetic</i>		chirurgien / chirurgienne <i>surgeon</i>	
	être créatif/créative <i>be creative</i>		infirmier / infirmière <i>nurse</i>	
	être enthousiaste <i>be enthusiastic</i>		cuisinier / cuisinière <i>cook / chef</i>	
	être agréable avec les gens <i>be friendly with people</i>		professeur <i>teacher</i>	
	aimer voyager <i>like travelling</i>		médecin <i>doctor</i>	
	aimer le contact avec les gens <i>like contact with people</i>		vétérinaire <i>veterinary</i>	
	aimer cuisiner <i>like cooking</i>		soldat <i>soldier</i>	
	aimer travailler en équipe <i>like working in a team</i>		photographe <i>photographer</i>	
aimer travailler seul(e) <i>like working alone</i>	ingénieur logiciel <i>software engineer</i>			
aimer prendre des initiatives <i>like taking initiatives</i>	boulangier / boulangère <i>baker</i>			
vouloir aider les gens <i>want to help people</i>		pompier <i>fireman</i>		
		footballeur / footballeuse <i>footballer</i>		
		archéologue <i>archaeologist</i>		
		programmeur / programmeuse <i>computer programmer</i>		
		developpeur web <i>web developer</i>		


**Sentence Builder 2 – If I were rich**

2. Que voudrais-tu faire dans le futur? What would you like to do in the future?					
1	2	3	4	6	7
Si je gagnais des millions <i>if I won millions</i>	je voudrais devenir <i>I would like to become</i>	Premier Ministre <i>Prime Minister</i>	et <i>and</i>  aussi <i>also</i>  ensuite <i>then</i>  de plus <i>furthermore</i>	j'irais <i>I would go</i>	 à l'université <i>to university</i> à l'école <i>to school</i>
	je voudrais être <i>I would like to be</i>	célèbre <i>famous</i>			
	je serais <i>I would be</i>	riche <i>rich</i>			
Si j'étais riche <i>if I were rich</i>	je voudrais faire <i>I would like to do</i>	le tour du monde <i>a world tour</i>		j'achèterais <i>I would buy</i>	des téléphones portables à toute ma famille <i>mobile phones for my whole family</i>
Si je pouvais <i>if I could</i>	je ferais <i>I would do</i>	une mega fête <i>a huge party</i>			un jet / avion privé <i>a private jet / plane</i>
		des voyages <i>trips</i>			un nouvel ordinateur / un ordinateur neuf <i>a new computer</i>
Dans le futur/ À l'avenir <i>In the future</i>	j'aurais <i>I would have</i>	une grande maison <i>a big house</i>		je donnerais <i>I would give</i>	de l'argent à des associations caritatives <i>money to charities</i>
		une voiture de sport <i>a sport car</i>			de l'argent à mes amis <i>money to my friends</i>
		un bon métier <i>a good job</i>			de l'argent à ma famille <i>money to my family</i>
		ma propre compagnie <i>my own company</i>			
		de bons résultats <i>good results</i>			

### Sentence Builder 3 – My little jobs

3. Quels petits boulots fais-tu? What part-time jobs do you do?						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Je suis vendeur / vendeuse <i>I'm a shop assistant</i>	tous les jours <i>everyday</i>	donc <i>so</i>  alors <i>so</i>	je gagne <i>I earn</i>  je reçois <i>I receive</i>	dix <i>ten</i>	livres <i>pounds</i>	 par jour <i>per day</i>  par semaine <i>per week</i>  par mois <i>per month</i>
Je suis serveur /serveuse <i>I'm a waiter/ waitress</i>	tous les week-ends <i>every weekend</i>			quinze <i>fifteen</i>		
Je fais du baby-sitting <i>I babysit</i>	tous les soirs <i>every evening</i>			vingt <i>twenty</i>		
J'aide à la maison <i>I help at home</i>	chaque samedi <i>each Saturday</i>			trente <i>thirty</i>		
J'aide mes parents <i>I help my parents</i>	chaque dimanche <i>each Sunday</i>			quarante <i>forty</i>		
Je promène le chien <i>I walk the dog</i>	une fois par semaine <i>once a week</i>			cinquante <i>fifty</i>		
Je garde mon petit frère / ma petite sœur <i>I look after my little brother / sister</i>	deux fois par semaine <i>twice a week</i>			soixante <i>sixty</i>		
	cet été <i>this summer</i>	soixante-dix <i>seventy</i>	quatre-vingts <i>eighty</i>			
	pendant les vacances <i>during the holidays</i>		quatre-vingt-dix <i>ninety</i>			
	en ce moment <i>at the moment</i>		cent <i>hundred</i>			
Je n'ai pas de petit boulot <i>I don't have a part-time job</i>	-		je ne gagne pas d'argent <i>I don't earn any money</i> je ne gagne rien <i>I don't earn anything</i> je ne reçois rien <i>I don't receive anything</i>			

### Sentence Builder 4 – What I wear

4. Qu'est-ce que tu dois porter? What must you wear?						
1	2	3	5	4	6	7
Pour travailler, <i>For work,</i>	je porte <i>I wear</i>	un t-shirt <i>a t-shirt</i>	bleu(e)(s) <i>blue</i>  blanc(he)(s) <i>white</i>  rouge(s) <i>red</i>  vert(e)(s) <i>green</i>  jaune(s) <i>yellow</i>  orange <i>orange</i>  rose(s) <i>pink</i>  violet(te)(s) <i>purple</i>  marron <i>brown</i>  gris(e)(s) <i>grey</i>  noir(e)(s) <i>black</i>	car <i>because</i>	c'est <i>it is</i>	 la règle <i>the rule</i>  confortable <i>comfortable</i>  relaxant <i>relaxing</i>  à la mode <i>fashionable</i>  chic <i>smart</i>  pratique <i>practical</i>
		un costume <i>a suit</i>				
		un short <i>shorts</i>				
		une jupe <i>a skirt</i>				
		un jean <i>jeans</i>				
	je dois porter <i>I must / have to wear</i>	un pantalon <i>trousers</i>				
		un uniforme <i>a uniform</i>				
		une robe <i>a dress</i>				
		une cravate <i>a tie</i>				
		une chemise <i>a shirt</i>				
je peux porter <i>I can wear</i>	une veste <i>a jacket</i>					
	du maquillage <i>make-up</i>					
	des chaussettes <i>socks</i>					
	des chaussures <i>shoes</i>					
	des baskets <i>trainers</i>					
il faut porter <i>it is necessary to wear</i>	des gants <i>gloves</i>					
	des collants <i>tights</i>					
	des vêtements chics <i>smart clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
on doit porter <i>we must / have to wear</i>	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
on peut porter <i>we can wear</i>	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					
	des vêtements décontractés <i>casual clothes</i>					

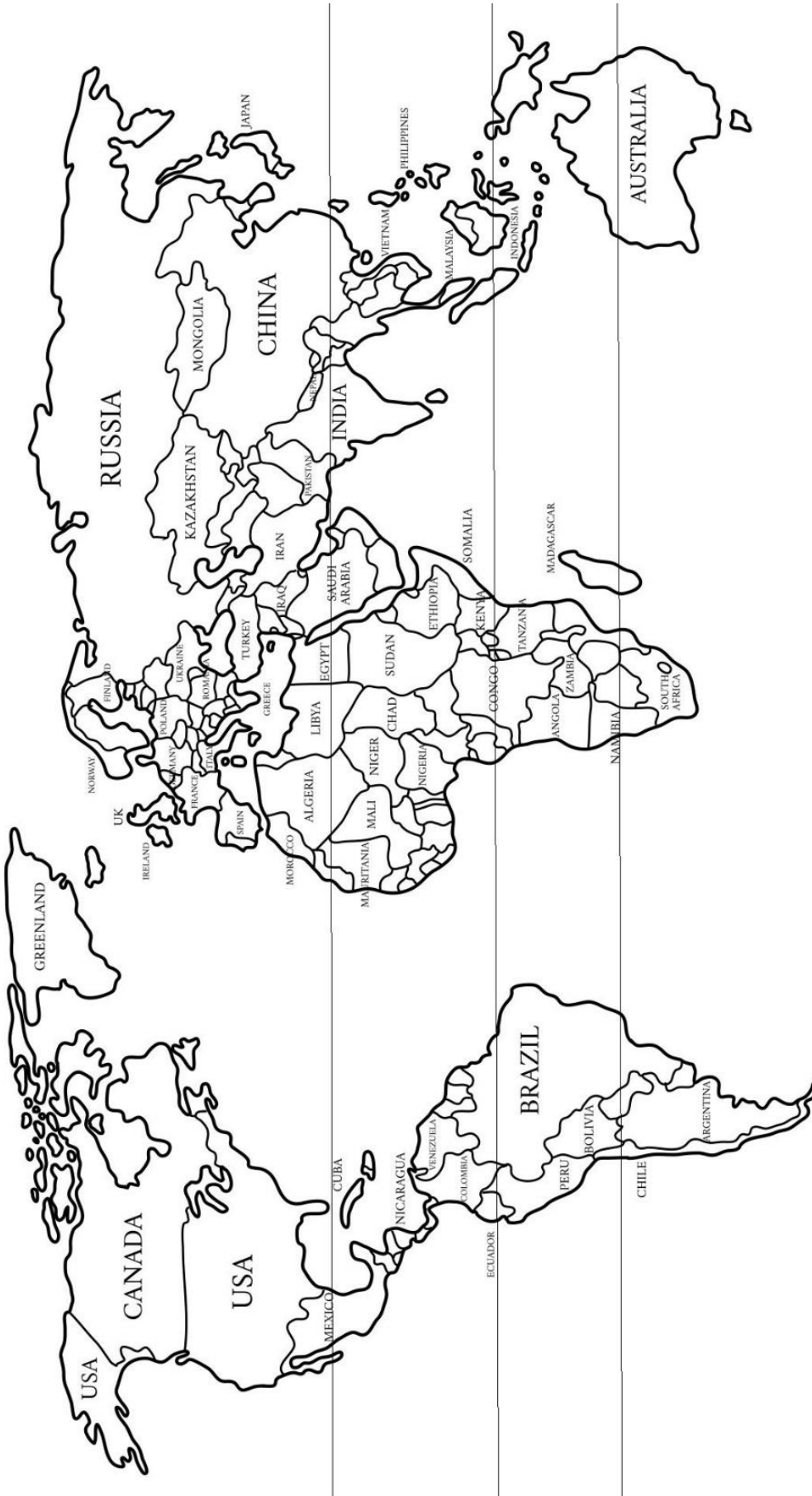
1.	What term describes a stock or supply of something that has a value or purpose?	A resource	
2.	Define the term finite and give an example.	A resource that can only be used once and is in limited supply. E.g. Oil	
3.	Define the term infinite	A renewable energy source that won't run out.	
4.	Give two examples of renewable energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind turbines</li> <li>• Solar panels</li> </ul>	
5.	State one advantage of renewable energy.	Clean energy that uses fewer greenhouse gases.	

6.	State one disadvantage of renewable energy.	A lot of land is needed to set up large scale systems which can harm the environment	
7.	State one reason why demand is outstripping supply.	Population growth	
8.	State the structure that you should use to describe resources e.g. graphs/maps etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Trend</b></li> <li>• <b>Exception</b></li> <li>• <b>Figure</b></li> </ul>	
9.	Name one negative impact of improvements in fishing technology.	Overfishing	
10.	Name two solutions to water scarcity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drip irrigation – watering plants</li> <li>• Recycling water</li> </ul>	

11.	Explain one positive of reservoirs.	They can be used to store water	
12.	Explain one negative of reservoirs.	Expensive	
13.	What term describes when people have reliable access to sufficient, affordable and nutritious food?	Food security	
14.	Name three factors that affect food security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply</li> <li>• Population growth</li> <li>• Climate</li> </ul>	
15.	Describe Boserup's theory.	The world will never become overpopulated as we will discover ways to create new space and resources.	
16.	Describe Malthus's theory.	The world will become overpopulated and war will break out as people fight for space and resources.	

17.	Give two reasons why Tanzania has poor food security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low availability of food</li> <li>• Food is expensive</li> </ul>	
18.	What is the project in Tanzania to improve food security?	SAGOT - Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor	
19.	What can be done locally to help increase local food security?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buy local</li> <li>• Grow your own food – allotments</li> </ul>	
20.	How can we tackle food security on a global scale?	Hydroponics (the process of growing plants in water with added nutrients but without soil)	
21.	<b>Define the term sustainability.</b>	<b><i>Meeting the needs of people today without compromising the needs of future generations.</i></b>	

# Y9 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP



## Y9 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW DID INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCE THE FIRST WORLD WAR?

1.	What does source content refer to?	Words or images in the source.	
2.	What does source origin refer to?	Who made it, when and where.	
3.	What does source purpose refer to?	Why the source was made.	
4.	What was the Western Front?	A 600km line of trenches across France and Belgium.	
5.	Give two examples of countries which fought on the Western Front.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain</li> <li>• France</li> <li>• Belgium</li> <li>• Germany</li> </ul>	

6.	What term means compulsory military service?	Conscription	
7.	What term is used to describe people who refused to fight because of their religious or moral beliefs?	Conscientious objectors	
8.	What term is used to describe how no one could win on the Western Front?	Stalemate	
9.	What were the casualty rates in First World War battles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% of soldiers died</li> <li>• 30% wounded</li> </ul>	
10.	How many soldiers did the British recruit from across the Empire and Commonwealth?	3 million	

11.	How many women were working in Britain by 1918?	5 million	
12.	What term was used to describe soldiers suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)?	Shell shock	
13.	What type of surgery did Harold Gillies develop to help soldiers recover from facial wounds?	Plastic surgery	
14.	What was established in 1921 to help servicemen and their families?	The Royal British Legion	
15.	Which nearby town in Dorset hosted a large Prisoners of War camp?	Dorchester	

## Y9 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW CAN WE TELL THE FULL STORY OF THE HOLOCAUST?

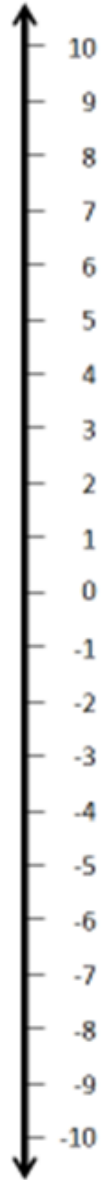
1.	What term is used to describe prejudice against Jewish people?	Antisemitism	
2.	Which European country had the largest Jewish population in 1933?	Poland	
3.	What term did the Nazis use to describe those who had blond hair, blue eyes and pale skin?	Aryan	
4.	What did Hitler falsely accuse Jews of doing to Germany?	Allowing it to be defeated in the First World War	
5.	What set of antisemitic laws were passed in Germany in 1935?	Nuremburg Laws	

6.	What did the Nazis call the 1938 November pogrom?	Kristallnacht	
7.	How many Jews were murdered in the November pogrom?	91	
8.	Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald and Dachau are examples of what type of camp?	Concentration camps	
9.	How many Jewish men were sent to these camps the day after the November pogrom?	30,000	
10.	What term is used to describe a poor urban area occupied primarily by a minority group or groups?	Ghetto	

11.	Which two groups made up the Einsatzgruppen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SS</li> <li>• Police Battalions</li> </ul>	
12.	What was the event where the Nazi government decided on a 'Final Solution'?	Wannsee Conference	
13.	Belzec, Treblinka and Auschwitz-Birkenau are examples of what type of camp?	Extermination camps	
14.	How many people were murdered at Auschwitz-Birkenau?	1 million	
15.	Give two types of resistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violent</li> <li>• Physical</li> <li>• Spiritual</li> <li>• Active</li> <li>• Passive</li> </ul>	

In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz. Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher. Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144





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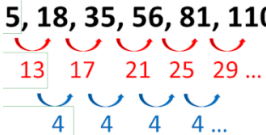
Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

1.	What word describes a collection of terms? e.g. $3x - 5$	Expression	
2.	What word is used when an expression is equal to a number or another expression? E.g. $3x - 5 = 17$ , $3x - 5 = x + 9$	Equation	
3.	What word is used when an algebraic statement contains any of the symbols $<$ , $>$ , $\leq$ or $\geq$ ?	Inequality	
4.	What symbol means 'less than'?	$<$	
5.	What symbol means 'more than'?	$>$	
6.	What symbol means 'less than or equal to'?	$\leq$	
7.	What symbol means 'more than or equal to'?	$\geq$	
8.	What word describes values that must be found, usually represented as letters? E.g. $x$ or $y$ .	Unknown	
9.	What word describes the process of working out unknown values in an equation or inequality?	Solve	
10.	What word describes the value of an unknown in an equation that makes it true?	Solution	
11.	How many solutions are there to a linear equation?	One	
12.	What word describes an opposite calculation? E.g. adding/subtracting.	Inverse	
13.	How do you rearrange an equation?	$+$ , $-$ , $\times$ or $\div$ the same number or term to both sides of the equation.	
14.	What are the general steps to solve a linear equation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove any denominators.</li> <li>2. Remove any brackets and collect like terms.</li> <li>3. Rearrange the equation, using inverses, into the form <math>ax = b</math></li> <li>4. Divide both sides of the equation by <math>a</math></li> </ol>	
15.	When representing an inequality on a number line, what is used for numbers that are $<$ or $>$ ?	Open (white) circles	
16.	When representing an inequality on a number line, what is used for numbers that are $\leq$ or $\geq$ ?	Closed (black) circles	
17.	What happens when you multiply or divide an inequality by a negative number?	The inequality symbol reverses.	
18.	What type of equation can be written in the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ? ( $a$ , $b$ and $c$ are constants)	Quadratic equation	
19.	How do you solve quadratic equations?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rearrange the equation so one side is zero.</li> <li>2. Factorise.</li> <li>3. Equate each factor to zero and solve.</li> </ol>	
20.	What type of equations involve two or more unknowns that have the same values in each equation?	Simultaneous equations	
21.	How do you solve simultaneous equations?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multiply the equations so that the coefficient (number before) of <math>x</math> or <math>y</math> are the same.</li> <li>2. Add or subtract the equations to form one solvable equation.</li> <li>3. Solve it to find one unknown.</li> <li>4. Substitute this value into one of the original equations and solve to find the second unknown.</li> </ol>	

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1.	What word describes a list of numbers that are linked by a rule?	Sequence	
2.	What word describes the numbers in a sequence?	Term	
3.	What type of sequence consists of terms with the same difference between them?	Linear or arithmetic	
4.	What type of sequence consists of terms where the second differences are the same?  <div style="text-align: center;"> <math>5, 18, 35, 56, 81, 110, \dots</math>   </div>	Quadratic	
5.	What type of sequence consists of terms obtained by adding the previous two terms together?	Fibonacci	

6.	What type of sequence consists of terms obtained by multiplying the previous term by a number?	Geometric	
7.	Name the sequence: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...	Square numbers	
8.	Name the sequence: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, ...	Cube numbers	
9.	Name the sequence: 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ...	Triangle numbers	
10.	What notation is used to denote terms in a sequence?	$u_1$ = first term $u_2$ = second term $u_3$ = third term, ... $u_n$ = nth term $u_{n+1}$ = next term	

11.	What type of rule calculates the value of a term given the value of the previous term, i.e. $u_n \rightarrow u_{n+1}$ ?	Term-to-term rule	
12.	What type of rule calculates the value of a term given the position, $n$ , of the term in the sequence?	nth term rule	
13.	What process involves substituting the value of the position of a term into the nth term rule?	Generating terms	
14.	How do I calculate the nth term of a linear sequence?	Use $u_n = dn + u_0$  $d$ = common difference. $u_0$ is the zero <sup>th</sup> term.	
15.	What type of formula describes the term-to-term rule and generates consecutive terms of a sequence?	Iterative formula	

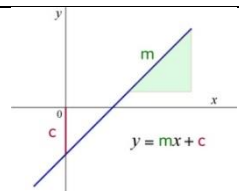
In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz.

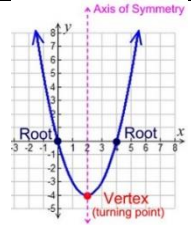
Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher.

Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

1.	What displays the relationship between two quantities (x, y)?	Graph	
2.	What word describes the two perpendicular fixed lines on a graph?	Axes	
3.	Which axis is horizontal?	X-axis	
4.	Which axis is vertical?	Y-axis	
5.	What word describes the position of a point on a graph?	Coordinate	

6.	What word describes the point on a graph where the axes intersect?	Origin (0, 0)	
7.	What word describes the expression that models the relationship between the x and y coordinates?	Function	
8.	What process involves... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substituting a set of values for x into a function to find their corresponding values of y.</li> <li>Identifying these as coordinates (x, y) and joining them up?</li> </ul>	Plotting a graph	
9.	What is the equation of any vertical line, passing through the x-axis, which has the same x-coordinate?	$x = k$	
10.	What is the equation of any horizontal line, passing through the y-axis, which has the same y-coordinate?	$y = k$	

11.	Sketch a linear graph with function $y = mx + c$		
12.	Given a linear function $y = mx + c$ , what does the coefficient of x represent?	Gradient	
13.	Given a linear function $y = mx + c$ , what does the constant represent?	Y-intercept	
14.	Given two coordinates on a line, what value is calculated by dividing the difference of the two y-coordinates by the difference of the two x-coordinates?	Gradient	
15.	If two lines have the same gradient then what can be deduced?	The lines are parallel	

16.	If two lines have gradients that multiply to give -1 then what can be deduced?	The lines are perpendicular	
17.	How do you find the solution to a pair of simultaneous equations using a graph?	Identify the coordinates of where the graphs intersect.	
18.	Sketch a quadratic graph with function $y = ax^2 + bx + c$		
19.	What is the name of the shape of a quadratic graph?	Parabola	
20.	What is the name of the point where a graph changes direction?	Turning point (or vertex)	
21.	What is the name of the points where a graph intersects the x-axis?	Roots	

1.	What is a riff?	Any short, memorable repeating instrumental pattern that is used in popular music.	
2.	What instruments would you find in a typical pop/rock band set up?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electric guitar</li> <li>• Keyboard/piano</li> <li>• Synthesizer</li> <li>• Bass guitar</li> <li>• Drum kit</li> <li>• Vocals</li> </ul>	
3.	Can you play a melody on the drums? Why/why not?	No, because drums are unpitched and a melody needs to include different pitches.	
4.	What is a passing note?	Extra notes placed between root notes in a bassline to make it more interesting.	
5.	Define rhythm.	Long sounds, short sounds and rests played over a pulse.	

6.	Give examples of harmony parts you are likely to find in a pop song with an instrument name and a description of the type of harmony.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guitar or piano playing chords</li> <li>• Synth bass playing a bassline (will accept any other valid answer)</li> </ul>	
7.	What is a hook?	The main catchy part of the song. It is often sung and usually heard in the chorus.	
8.	Why is repetition important in song writing?	It helps the listener to remember the song and to feel comfortable listening to it.	
9.	What three parameters can be automated in Sound trap?	You can automate panning (left and right); filter sweep (the muffled effect); and volume.	
10.	What are the different textural layers you would normally find in a popular song?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sung melody</li> <li>• Instrumental riff</li> <li>• Chords</li> <li>• Bassline</li> <li>• Drum/rhythm track</li> </ul>	

1.	What is the word for being immoral, wicked, and going against God?	Evil	
2.	What is the theory which suggests there is a problem with an omnipotent and omnibenevolent God and evil existing?	The Problem of Evil	
3.	What is the word used to describe God as all powerful?	Omnipotent	
4.	What is the word used to describe God as all loving?	Omnibenevolent	
5.	What is the word used to describe God as timeless, in the past, present and future at the same time?	Omnipresent	

6.	What is the word used to describe God as all knowing?	Omniscient	
7.	What is the word for when people choose to do evil?	Moral evil	
8.	Give two examples of moral evil.	Murder, theft, breaking the law	
9.	What is the word for Evil in nature?	Natural evil	
10.	Give two examples of natural evil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hurricanes</li> <li>• Floods</li> <li>• Earthquakes</li> <li>• Volcanic eruptions</li> </ul>	

11.	What is the term for when Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit and brought sin into the world?	Original sin	
12.	What is the term for where people are free to choose how to act?	Free will	
13.	What is the word which tries to justify God and evil existing?	Theodicy	
14.	What is the theodicy suggested by Irenaeus that God allows evil to exist because the existence of evil is a necessary condition for individuals to develop or complete their moral souls?	Soul making	
15.	What is the theodicy suggested by Augustine that humans now have three will to choose as evil came about through the original sin and not God?	Soul deciding	

**Y9 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –**  
**UNIT 4: IS IT RIGHT TO GO TO WAR?**

1.	What is the term for a conflict between two sides?	War	
2.	What is the term for not using violence and wanting no war?	Peace/ pacifist	
3.	What is the term for fairness?	Justice	
4.	What is the term where two groups put aside their differences?	Reconciliation	
5.	What is the term that life is special and should be protected as it is created by God?	Sanctity of life	

6.	List two causes of war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Oil</li> <li>• Religion</li> <li>• Greed</li> <li>• Protect civilians</li> <li>• Politics</li> </ul>	
7.	List two types of war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holy war</li> <li>• Civil war</li> <li>• World war</li> <li>• Nuclear war</li> <li>• Chemical war</li> </ul>	
8.	What is the term for a war between regions or people in the same country?	Civil war	
9.	What is the term for a war involving the major nations of the world?	World war	
10.	What is the term for a war involving weapons of mass destruction?	Nuclear war	

11.	What is the term for the war which is fair and follows certain conditions to suggest it is fair?	Just war	
12.	Whose thinking influenced the Just war theory?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aristotle</li> <li>• Thomas Aquinas</li> </ul>	
13.	List two of the main conditions of a just war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportional Force</li> <li>• Just Cause</li> <li>• Proper Authority</li> <li>• Achievable Aim</li> <li>• Right Outcome</li> <li>• Last Resort</li> </ul>	
14.	What is the term for 'struggle in the name of Allah'?	Jihad	
15.	What are the two types of Jihad?	Greater and lesser	

16.	What is the term which Muslims use meaning 'peace be among you'?	'Salam Alaikum'	
17.	What is the term for someone who believes that violence is wrong?	Pacifist	
18.	State two types of pacifist.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absolute</li> <li>• Conditional</li> <li>• Active</li> <li>• Selective</li> </ul>	
19.	What is the term for those who are harmed during a war, for example those killed, injured or left homeless?	Victims of war	
20.	State two charities that are impartial and help victims of war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• Red Crescent</li> </ul>	

## Y9 GCSE BIOLOGY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – BIOLOGY: B1 CELL BIOLOGY (PART 1)

1.	Name the part of the microscope that is used to focus the image.	Focusing wheel	
2.	What is the formula for calculating the magnification of an image when you know the size of the image and the size of the real object?	Magnification = $\frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{Size of real image}}$	
3.	Which type of microscope has the highest magnification and highest resolution?	Electron microscope	
4.	What part of cell contains the DNA and controls the cell?	Nucleus	
5.	What part of the cell makes proteins (site of protein synthesis)?	Ribosome	

6.	What part of the cell is where aerobic respiration takes place and releases energy (site of aerobic respiration)?	Mitochondria	
7.	What part of the plant cell is where photosynthesis occurs (site of photosynthesis)?	Chloroplast	
8.	What part of the plant cell is made up of cellulose and gives the cell strength and support?	Cell wall	
9.	List 3 parts of a cell that can be found in plant cells but are not found in most animal cells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cell wall</li> <li>• Vacuole</li> <li>• Chloroplast</li> </ul>	
10.	What type of cell does NOT contain a nucleus (e.g. bacterial cell)?	Prokaryotic cell	

11.	What type of cell DOES contain a nucleus (e.g. animal and plant cells)	Eukaryotic cell	
12.	What is the name of the part of a bacterial cell that is a ring of DNA?	Plasmid	
13.	What is the cell wall in a bacterial cell made up of?	Murein	
14.	What is the word used to describe the process in which molecules move from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration ( <b>along</b> concentration gradient)?	Diffusion	
15.	What is the word used to describe the process in which WATER molecules move from an area of higher WATER concentration (dilute solution) to an area of lower WATER concentration (concentrated solution) across a partially permeable membrane?	Osmosis	

**Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –**  
**BIOLOGY: B1 CELL BIOLOGY (PART 2)**

16.	What is the word used to describe the process in which molecules move from an area of <b>lower</b> concentration to an area of <b>higher</b> concentration ( <b>against</b> concentration gradient)?	Active transport	
17.	Which type of transport requires energy – diffusion, osmosis or active transport?	Active transport	
18.	State 3 ways in which the rate of transport can be increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large surface area</li> <li>• Steep concentration gradient</li> <li>• Short diffusion pathway</li> </ul>	
19.	State 2 exchange surfaces in animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lungs</li> <li>• Small intestine</li> </ul>	
20.	State 3 adaptations of an exchange membrane that will increase the rate of diffusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large surface area</li> <li>• Thin to provide a short diffusion pathway</li> <li>• Steep concentration gradient</li> </ul>	
21.	State an example of active transport in plants.	Transport of mineral ions into the root hair cells	



## Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

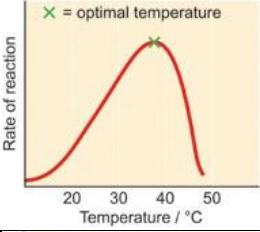
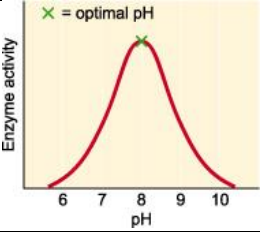
### BIOLOGY: B3 ORGANISATION AND THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (PART 1)

1.	What is the term used for a group of cells that carry out a similar function?	Tissue	
2.	What is the term used for a group of tissues that carry out a similar function?	Organ	
3.	What part of the digestive system produces saliva which contains amylase (an enzyme) that breaks down starch?	Salivary glands	
4.	What part of the digestive system churns and mixes the food., produces enzymes to break down food and produces hydrochloric acid to kill bacteria in food?	Stomach	
5.	What part of the digestive system produces enzymes which are delivered into the small intestine?	Pancreas	

6.	What part of the digestive system produces (makes) bile?	Liver	
7.	What part of the digestive system stores bile?	Gall bladder	
8.	What part of the digestive system is where food moves along and is broken down by enzymes, and these products of digestion are absorbed into blood?	Small intestine	
9.	What part of the digestive system is where water is absorbed into the blood?	Large intestine	
10.	What main compound in your diet is made up of sugar molecules joined together?	Carbohydrates	

11.	What main compound in your diet is made up of fatty acids and glycerol joined together?	Lipids	
12.	What main compound in your diet is made up of amino acids joined together?	Proteins	
13.	State one main fact about enzymes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a protein</li> <li>• It speeds up reactions in living organisms</li> </ul>	
14.	What is the name of the model we use to describe enzyme action?	Lock and key	
15.	What is the name given to the part of the enzyme to which the substrate will bind?	Active site	

16.	What is the term we use to describe the enzyme and substrate molecules when they have bound together?	Enzyme-substrate complex	
17.	What is the term used for the enzyme when it has changed shape so can no longer work?	Denatured	
18.	What are the 2 main factors that will denature enzymes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High temperature</li> <li>• pH</li> </ul>	
19.	What is the term we used for the condition at which the enzyme works best?	Optimum	

1.	Sketch a graph to show the effect of temperature on enzyme action.		
2.	Sketch a graph to show the effect of pH on enzyme action.		
3.	What are carbohydrates (e.g. starch) broken down into?	Sugars (e.g. Glucose)	
4.	What is the enzyme that breaks down starch called?	Amylase	
5.	What are proteins broken down into?	Amino acids	
6.	What is the enzyme that breaks down protein called?	Protease	
7.	What are lipids broken down into?	Fatty acids and glycerol	
8.	What is the enzyme that breaks down lipids called?	Lipase	
9.	Where is amylase produced in the body?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salivary glands</li> <li>• Pancreas</li> <li>• Small intestine</li> </ul>	
10.	Where is protease produced in the body?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stomach</li> <li>• Pancreas</li> <li>• Small intestine</li> </ul>	
11.	Where is lipase produced in the body?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pancreas</li> <li>• Small intestine</li> </ul>	
12.	What are the 2 functions of hydrochloric acid in the stomach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide optimum pH for pepsin</li> <li>• Kill harmful pathogens</li> </ul>	
13.	What are the 2 main functions of bile?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neutralise hydrochloric acid from the stomach</li> <li>• Emulsify fats to increase the surface area for lipase</li> </ul>	

## Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – CHEMISTRY: C1 ATOMIC STRUCTURE

1.	What do we call a substance made of one type of atom only?	An element	
2.	What do we call a substance made of two or more types of atom chemically combined?	A compound	
3.	What do we call a substance made of two or more elements or compounds that are not chemically combined?	A mixture	
4.	How do we separate an insoluble solid from a liquid?	Filtration	
5.	How do we separate a mixture of soluble substances?	Chromatography	

6.	How do we separate a solution to obtain crystals of solute?	Evaporation	
7.	How do we separate a solution to obtain the solvent?	Distillation	
8.	What do we call the early model of the atom as a ball of positive charge with negative electrons embedded in it?	The plum pudding model	
9.	The alpha particle scattering experiment led to the development of which model of the atom?	The nuclear model	
10.	What are the relative charges of the three sub-atomic particles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proton = +1</li> <li>• Neutron = 0</li> <li>• Electron = -1</li> </ul>	

11.	All atoms have the same number of protons and electrons. What does that mean about the overall electrical charge on an atom?	It is neutral	
12.	Atoms of the same element always have the same number of which sub-atomic particle?	Protons	
13.	What is the approximate size of the radius of an atom?	$1 \times 10^{-10}$ m or 0.1nm	
14.	How much bigger is the radius of an atom compared to the radius of its nucleus?	10 000 times	
15.	What are the relative masses of the three sub-atomic particles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proton = 1</li> <li>• Neutron = 1</li> <li>• Electron = nearly 0</li> </ul>	

16.	What do we call the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom?	The mass number	
17.	What do we call atoms of the same element with different numbers of neutrons?	Isotopes	
18.	How do you calculate the number of neutrons in an atom?	Mass number – atomic number	
19.	What do we call the average relative mass of all isotopes of an element?	The relative atomic mass ( $A_r$ )	
20.	What is the maximum number of electrons that the first three atomic energy levels can hold?	2.8.8	

## Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – CHEMISTRY: C2 THE PERIODIC TABLE

1.	How are the elements arranged in the modern periodic table?	By atomic (proton) number	
2.	What does the group number tell you about an element?	The number of electrons in the outer shell	
3.	How were the early periodic tables arranged?	By atomic weight	
4.	How did Mendeleev overcome the issues of elements in the same group not having similar properties?	He left gaps	
5.	Where are the metals found on the periodic table?	On the left	

6.	Group 0 have a stable full shell of electrons. How does this affect their reactivity?	They are unreactive	
7.	What happens to the boiling point of the noble gases as you go down the group?	It increases	
8.	What name do we give to group 1 of the periodic table?	Alkali metals	
9.	What two substances are produced when a group 1 metal reacts with water?	A metal hydroxide and hydrogen	
10.	What happens to reactivity as you go down group 1?	It increases	

11.	What charged ions do alkali metals form when they react?	+1	
12.	What do we call group 7 of the periodic table?	The halogens	
13.	What happens to the melting and boiling points as you go down group 7?	They increase	
14.	What happens to reactivity as you go down group 7?	It decreases	
15.	What type of reaction occurs when a more reactive halogen replaces a less reactive one from its compound?	Displacement reaction	

16.	<i>What do we call the elements between groups 2 and 3?</i>	<i>Transition metals</i>	
17.	<i>How are transition metals different from group 1?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Higher melting point</i></li> <li>• <i>Harder</i></li> <li>• <i>Less reactive</i></li> <li>• <i>Higher density</i></li> </ul>	
18.	<i>Transition metals can lose different numbers of electrons. What does this mean?</i>	<i>They can form positive ions with different charges.</i>	
19.	<i>How can you recognise a transition metal compound?</i>	<i>It will be coloured.</i>	
20.	<i>Transition metals can be used to speed up reactions. What do we call a substance that does this?</i>	<i>A catalyst</i>	

## Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – CHEMISTRY: C13 THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE

1.	What are the approximate proportions of the gases in our atmosphere?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% nitrogen</li> <li>20% oxygen</li> <li>Trace other gases (carbon dioxide, water, argon)</li> </ul>	
2.	Approximately how old is the Earth?	4.6 billion years	
3.	One theory suggests gases were released into the early atmosphere by volcanoes. What gases were they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water vapour</li> <li>Carbon dioxide</li> <li>Nitrogen</li> <li>Methane</li> <li>Ammonia</li> </ul>	
4.	How did the oceans form?	The Earth cooled and the water vapour condensed.	
5.	What did the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere decrease when the oceans formed?	Carbon dioxide dissolved in the oceans.	

6.	How did oxygen form?	Green plants produced it by photosynthesis.	
7.	During photosynthesis, what forms when carbon dioxide and water combine?	Oxygen and glucose.	
8.	Why did the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere decrease when land plants evolved?	Green plants absorbed it by photosynthesis.	
9.	What happened to the carbon that is found in dead plants and animals?	It was locked up as carbonate rocks and fossil fuels.	
10.	What are three greenhouse gases found in our atmosphere?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon dioxide</li> <li>Water vapour</li> <li>Methane</li> </ul>	

11.	Why is it important that there are some greenhouse gases in our atmosphere?	So the planet is warm enough to sustain life.	
12.	Name two human activities that are increasing the amount of carbon dioxide?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combustion of fossil fuels</li> <li>Deforestation</li> </ul>	
13.	Name two human activities that are increasing the amount of methane?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cattle farming</li> <li>Landfill</li> </ul>	
14.	Why is it difficult to use computers to model climate change?	It is a complex system.	
15.	What are the possible effects of global climate change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More extreme weather</li> <li>Rising sea levels</li> <li>Changes in rainfall distribution,</li> <li>Changes in wildlife distribution</li> </ul>	

16.	What term describes the total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases produced over the full life cycle of a product?	The carbon footprint	
17.	What gases are formed when fossil fuels are completely combusted?	Carbon dioxide and water	
18.	What gas could be formed from the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, and what problem could it cause?	Carbon monoxide, which is toxic	
19.	What solid particles could be formed from the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, and what problem could they cause?	Soot (carbon), which causes respiratory problems and global dimming.	
20.	What issue is caused by burning the sulphur impurities in fossil fuels?	Acid rain and respiratory problem	
21.	Nitrogen from the air also causes acid rain when it reacts with oxygen. Why does this reaction occur in a car engine?	It is a very high temperature	

## Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – CHEMISTRY: C14 THE EARTH'S RESOURCES

1.	What four things do humans use the Earth's resources for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warmth</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Food</li> <li>• Transport</li> </ul>	
2.	What things do natural resources and agriculture provide?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food</li> <li>• Timber</li> <li>• Clothing</li> <li>• Fuels</li> </ul>	
3.	What is a finite resource?	A resource that will run out.	
4.	Give two examples of finite resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metal ores</li> <li>• Crude oil</li> </ul>	
5.	What is a renewable resource?	A resource that can be replaced.	

6.	Give examples of renewable resources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethanol from sugar cane.</li> <li>• Wood chips (if new trees are planted).</li> </ul>	
7.	Give the three main parts in the production of potable water.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Choose a suitable source.</li> <li>2. Filtration.</li> <li>3. Sterilisation</li> </ol>	
8.	Give three methods for sterilising potable water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chlorine</li> <li>• Ozone</li> <li>• uv light</li> </ul>	
9.	Give two methods of desalination of salt water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distillation</li> <li>• Reverse osmosis</li> </ul>	
10.	What name do we give to solids present in waste water?	Sludge	

11.	What name do we give to liquid waste water?	Effluent	
12.	Give the four steps of waste water treatment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Filtration (screening)</li> <li>2. Sedimentation</li> <li>3. Anaerobic digestion (of sludge)</li> <li>4. Aerobic biological treatment (of effluent)</li> </ol>	
13.	What is the name of the process of extracting metal from low-grade ore using bacteria?	Bioleaching	
14.	What is the name of the process of extracting metal from low-grade ore using plants?	Phytomining	
15.	What is the name of the process of extracting a metal from a high-grade ore by heating to a high temperature?	Smelting	

16.	What is the name of the process used to extract a metal from a solution of its compound?	Electrolysis	
17.	What is the name of the process used to assess the environmental impact of a product over its lifetime?	Life Cycle Assessment (LCS)	
18.	Give three ways of decreasing the use of resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycle</li> <li>• Reuse</li> <li>• Reduce</li> </ul>	
19.	What are the environmental impacts of mining and quarrying?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> from burning fossil fuels increases global warming.</li> <li>• Destruction of habitats.</li> <li>• Increased noise pollution.</li> </ul>	
20.	Give two negative issues to do with recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to sort materials.</li> <li>• Energy required to melt or reform.</li> </ul>	

## Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PHYSICS: P1 ENERGY AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1.	What type of energy is stored in fuels, foods or batteries?	Chemical	
2.	What type of energy is stored in moving objects?	Kinetic	
3.	What type of energy is stored in an object above the Earth's surface?	Gravitational potential	
4.	What type of energy is stored in a spring when you stretch it?	Elastic potential	
5.	Energy cannot be _____ or _____	<u>Created</u> or <u>destroyed</u>	

6.	Energy transferred is the same as _____	Work done	
7.	Which equation links work done, force applied and distance moved?	$W = F \times s$	
8.	What happens to the gravitational potential energy store of an object when it moves up?	It increases	
9.	Which equation do we use to calculate the change in an object's gravitational potential energy?	$\Delta E_p = m g \Delta h$	
10.	Which equation do we use to calculate the change in an object's kinetic energy?	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$	

11.	Which equation do we use to calculate the change in an object's elastic potential energy?	$E_e = \frac{1}{2} k e^2$	
12.	What do we call energy that is transferred to where it is wanted in the way that is wanted?	Useful energy	
13.	What do we call energy that is not usefully transferred?	Wasted energy	
14.	What eventually happens to wasted energy?	It is dissipated	
15.	Which equation do we use to calculate the efficiency of a device?	Efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output energy}}{\text{total input energy}}$	

16.	What is the maximum efficiency of any energy transfer?	100%	
17.	What is meant by power?	The rate of transfer of energy	
18.	Which equation do we use to calculate power?	$P = \frac{E}{T}$	
19.	What is the unit of power?	Watts (W)	
20.	What is the unit of energy?	Joules (J)	

## Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PHYSICS: P2 ENERGY TRANSFER BY HEATING

1.	Which materials make the best conductors?	Metals	
2.	Which materials make the best insulators?	Non-metals	
3.	What type of radiation do all objects emit and absorb?	Infrared	
4.	What happens to the temperature of an object if it absorbs more radiation than it emits?	It increases	
5.	What equation do we use to find the specific heat capacity of a substance?	$c = \frac{\Delta E}{m\Delta\theta}$	

6.	What equation calculates the energy transferred for a known change of temperature of a known mass of a substance?	$\Delta E = m c \Delta\theta$	
7.	The specific heat capacity of a substance is the amount of energy needed to change the temperature of ____ of the substance by ____	<u>1kg</u> of the substance by <u>1°C</u>	
8.	The greater the mass of a substance, the more _____ its temperature increases when it is heated.	<u>slowly</u>	
9.	What type of insulation reduces the rate of energy transfer through the roof of a house?	Loft insulation (fibreglass)	
10.	What type of insulation reduces the rate of energy transfer through the wall of a house?	Cavity wall insulation	



## Y9 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PHYSICS: P3 ENERGY RESOURCES

1.	Name the three fossil fuels.	Coal, oil and gas	
2.	What fuel is taken from living or recently living organisms?	Biofuel	
3.	Give two advantages of biofuels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable</li> <li>• Carbon neutral</li> </ul>	
4.	What type of fuel takes energy from atoms?	Nuclear fuel	
5.	What are the two nuclear fuels used in nuclear power stations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uranium</li> <li>• Plutonium</li> </ul>	
6.	What do we call an electricity generator on top of a tall tower?	Wind turbine	

7.	What type of power station uses water running downhill to generate electricity?	Hydroelectric	
8.	What type of power station generates electricity by turning a floating generator?	Wave power station	
9.	What type of power station traps each high tide and uses it to turn generators?	Tidal power station	
10.	What do we call flat solid cells that use the Sun's energy to generate electricity?	Solar cells	
11.	What type of energy comes from the energy transferred by radioactive substances deep inside the Earth?	Geothermal	
12.	What type of gas is produced (when burning fossil fuels) that could cause global warming?	Carbon dioxide	

13.	What type of gas is produced (when burning fossil fuels) that causes acid rain?	Sulphur dioxide	
14.	What type of power station has got the shortest start-up time?	Natural gas	
15.	What is an advantage of using nuclear power?	No greenhouse gases	
16.	What is a disadvantage of using wind turbines?	Only work if it's windy	
17.	What is a disadvantage of using tidal barrages?	Effect river estuaries and habitats	

1.	What happens when insulating materials are rubbed together?	They become charged	
2.	What is transferred when objects become charged?	Electrons	
3.	What happens when like charges are brought together?	They repel	
4.	What happens when opposite charges are brought together?	They attract	
5.	What type of force do we get between two charged objects?	Non-contact force	

6.	What do we call two or more cells connected together?	Battery	
7.	Which component only allows current through in one direction?	Diode	
8.	Which component allows the current to be varied?	Variable resistor	
9.	Which equation charge flow, current and time?	$Q = I t$	
10.	What is the unit of charge?	Coulombs (C)	

11.	Which equation links potential difference, energy transferred and charge?	$V = \frac{E}{Q}$	
12.	What is the unit of resistance?	Ohms ( $\Omega$ )	
13.	What happens to the resistance of a filament lamp if its temperature increases?	It decreases	
14.	Which equation do we use to calculate resistance?	$R = \frac{V}{I}$	
15.	What happens to the resistance of a thermistor if its temperature increases?	It decreases	






16.	What happens to the resistance of an LDR if the light intensity increases?	It decreases	
17.	What is the rule for current through components in a series circuit?	The current is the same	
18.	What is the rule for potential difference across components in a series circuit?	The p.d. is shared out	
19.	What is the rule for current through components in a parallel circuit?	The current is shared out	
20.	What is the rule for potential difference across components in a parallel circuit?	The p.d. is the same	

1.	What type of variable is changed by the investigator in an experiment?	Independent variable	
2.	What type of variable is measured by the investigator in an experiment?	Dependent variable	
3.	What type of variables are kept the same by the investigator in an experiment?	Control variable	
4.	What type of variable is described as a word or label?	Categoric	
5.	What type of variable could be any number and is one that we measure?	Continuous	

6.	What type of error would you get if a balance is not set at zero correctly?	Systematic error/ zero error	
7.	What type of graph would you draw if you have a categoric, independent variable and continuous, dependent variable?	Bar chart/graph	
8.	What type of graph would you draw if you have a continuous independent variable and continuous, dependent variable?	Line graph	
9.	What do we call a set of results that are grouped closely together?	Precise	
10.	What do we call a set of results that have a mean close to the true value?	Accurate	

11.	What do we call a set of results that do not lie near your line of best fit?	Anomalous	
12.	When a straight line of best fit passes through the origin (0, 0), we say that the relationship between the variables is...	Directly proportional	
13.	What do we call the smallest value that can be measured by a measuring instrument?	Resolution	
14.	If your results are precise, does that mean your results are necessarily accurate?	No	






**Sentence Builder 1 – Modern Technology**

  <p><b>¿Usas mucho el internet? – Do you use the internet a lot?</b> <b>¿Con qué frecuencia? – With what frequency?</b></p>		 		
<p>La tecnología moderna – Modern Technology</p>	<p><b>veo videos en Youtube/ en streaming</b> – I watch videos on youtube/ streaming  <b>descargo música</b> – I download music  <b>hago la compra por internet</b> – I do online shopping  <b>juego a videojuegos</b> – I play videogames  <b>llamo por videollamada</b> – I call using videochat  <b>saco fotos</b> – I take photos  <b>subo fotos</b> – I upload photos  <b>escucho la radio digital</b> – I listen to digital radio  <b>miro las fotos de mis amigos</b> – I look at my friend's photos  <b>grabo videos</b> – I record videos  <b>uso las redes sociales</b> – I use social media  <b>uso las aplicaciones</b> – I use apps  <b>uso TikTok/Snaphat</b> – I use Tiktok/Snaphat  <b>leo un libro digital</b> – I read an online book.</p>	 <p><b>con mi móvil</b> – with my phone  <b>con mi ordenador</b> – with my computer  <b>con mi tableta</b> – with my tablet  <b>con mi consola</b> – with my console  <b>con mi altavoz inteligente</b> – with my smart speaker</p>		
	<p><b>Siempre</b> – Always  <b>De vez en cuando</b> – From time to time  <b>Nunca</b> – Never  <b>Casi nunca</b> – Almost never  <b>A veces</b> – Sometimes  <b>Los fines de semana</b> – At weekends  <b>Cada semana</b> – Every week  <b>Cada noche</b> – Every night  <b>En general</b> – In general</p>	<p><b>suelo</b> – I tend to  <b>prefiero</b> – I prefer  <b>me mola</b> – I love  <b>me encanta</b> – I love  <b>me gusta</b> – I like  <b>no me gusta</b> – I don't like  <b>me aburre</b> – It bores me  <b>detesto</b> – I hate  <b>odio</b> – I hate  <b>lo uso para</b> – I use it in order to  <b>la uso para</b> – I use it in order to</p>	<p><b>ver videos en Youtube/ en streaming</b> – to watch videos on youtube/ streaming  <b>descargar música</b> – to download music  <b>hacer la compra por internet</b> – to do online shopping  <b>jugar a videojuegos</b> – to play videogames  <b>llamar por videollamada</b> – to call using videochat  <b>sacar fotos</b> – to take photos  <b>subir fotos</b> – to upload photos  <b>escuchar la radio digital</b> – to listen to digital radio  <b>mirar las fotos de mis amigos</b> – to look at my friend's photos  <b>grabar videos</b> – to record videos  <b>usar las redes sociales</b> – to use social media  <b>usar las aplicaciones</b> – to use apps  <b>usar TikTok/Snaphat</b> – to use Tiktok/Snaphat  <b>leer un libro digital</b> – to read a digital book.</p>	
	<p><b>Mi aplicación favorita es.....</b> – my favourite app is.....</p>	<p><b>porque</b> – because  <b>ya que</b> – as  <b>dado que</b> – given that</p>	<p><b>es fácil</b> – it's easy  <b>es útil</b> – it's useful  <b>es inútil</b> – it's useless  <b>es aburrido</b> – it's boring  <b>es divertido</b> – it's fun  <b>es eficaz</b> – it's efficient  <b>es entretenido</b> – it's entertaining</p>	






**Sentence Builder 2 – TV and Cinema**

  <p><b>¿Qué te gusta ver en la tele? – What do you like to watch on tv?</b> <b>¿Prefieres ir al cine o ver la tele en casa? – Do you prefer to go to the cinema or watch tv at home?</b></p>		 		
<p>La tele y el cine – Tv and Cinema</p>	<p><b>Suelo ver</b> – I tend to watch  <b>Me encantan</b> – I love  <b>Me molan</b> – I like  <b>Me chiflan</b> – I'm crazy about  <b>Prefiero</b> – I prefer  <b>No aguanto</b> – I can't stand  <b>No soporto</b> – I can't stand  <b>Odio</b> – I hate  <b>Acabo de ver un/una-</b>                      I have just watched a</p>	<p><b>los concursos</b> – gameshows  <b>los programas de deportes</b> – sports programmes  <b>los documentales</b> – documentaries  <b>las series policíaca</b> – crime series  <b>los programas de telerealidad</b> – reality TV shows  <b>las telenovelas</b> – soaps  <b>las comedias</b> – a comedys  <b>las noticias</b> – the news  <b>los dibujo animados</b> – cartoons  <b>los misterios</b> – mysteries  <b>las películas de amor</b> – love films  <b>las películas de terror</b> – horror films  <b>las películas de acción</b> – action films  <b>las películas de aventuras</b> – adventure films  <b>las películas de animación</b> – animated films  <b>las películas de ciencia ficción</b> – sci-fi films  <b>las películas de fantasía</b> – fantasy films  <b>las películas extranjera</b> – foreign films</p>	 <p><b>me dan miedo</b> – they scare me  <b>me hacen reír</b> – they make me laugh  <b>me hacen pensar</b> – they make me think  <b>son cautivadores/as</b> – they are captivating  <b>son profundos/as</b> – they are deep  <b>son decepcionantes</b> – they are disappointing  <b>son predecibles</b> – they are predictable  <b>son entretenidos/as</b> – they are entertaining  <b>son sangrientos/as</b> – they are bloody  <b>siempre hay un argumento complejo</b> – there is always a complex plot  <b>siempre hay muchos efectos especiales</b> – there are always a lot of special effects.  <b>siempre cuentan una historia memorable</b> – they always tell a memorable story.</p>	
	<p><b>Me encanta</b> – I love  <b>Me mola</b> – I like  <b>Me chifla</b> – I'm crazy about</p>	<p><b>el tiempo</b> – the weather  <b>el telediario</b> – the news</p>	<p><b>porque</b> – because  <b>ya que</b> – as  <b>dado que</b> – given that  <b>en mi opinión</b> – in my opinion  <b>a mi juicio</b> – in my judgement</p>	
	<p><b>Prefiero</b> – I prefer  <b>Mi hermano prefiere</b> – My brother prefers  <b>Con mi familia, preferimos</b> – With my family, we prefer  <b>Mis padres prefieren</b> – My parents prefer</p>	<p><b>ir al cine</b> – to go to the cinema  <b>ver la tele en casa</b> – to watch tv at home  <b>ver series en streaming</b> – to watch series via streaming</p>	<p><b>a</b> – to</p>	<p><b>ir al cine</b> – to go to the cinema  <b>ver la tele en casa</b> – to watch tv at home  <b>ver series en streaming</b> – to watch series via streaming</p>

## Sentence Builder 3 – Music

		  <b>¿Te gusta la música? – Do you like music?</b> <b>¿Tocas algún instrumento? – Do you play any instrument?</b>		 		
La música - music	<b>Suelo</b> - I tend to <b>Prefiero</b> - I prefer <b>Me mola</b> - I love <b>Me encanta</b> - I love <b>Me gusta</b> - I like <b>No me gusta</b> - I don't like <b>Me aburre</b> - It bores me <b>Detesto</b> - I hate <b>Odio</b> - I hate	<b>escuchar</b> - to listen <b>cantar</b> - to sing	<b>el soul</b> <b>el rap</b> <b>el dance</b> <b>el hip-hop</b> <b>el pop</b> <b>el rock</b> <b>el jazz</b>  <b>la música clásica</b> - classical music <b>a música electrónica</b> - electronic music  <b>la música de...</b> - ...'s music	<b>porque</b> - because <b>ya que</b> - as <b>dado que</b> - given that	<b>tiene buen ritmo</b> - it has good rhythm <b>me encanta la letra</b> - I love the lyrics <b>...canta bien</b> - ...sings well <b>las canciones tienen sentido</b> - the songs have meaning <b>me hace pensar</b> - it makes me think <b>me hace bailar</b> - it makes me dance <b>me hace feliz</b> - it makes me happy <b>me relaja</b> - it relaxes me <b>me ayuda a descansar</b> - it helps me to relax <b>es cautivador(a)</b> -it's captivating <b>es profundo/a</b> - it's deep <b>es entretenido/a</b> - it's entertaining	
	<b>Mi grupo favorito es...</b> - my favourite band is... <b>Mi cantante favorito/a es...</b> - my favourite singer is...					
<b>Antes</b> - Before <b>En el pasado</b> - In the past <b>Hace dos años</b> - Two years ago <b>Cuando era pequeño/a</b> - When I was little	<b>tocaba</b> - I used to play <b>mi hermano tocaba</b> - my brother used to play <b>mis amigos tocaban</b> - my Friends used to play	<b>el teclado</b> - the keyboard <b>el piano</b> - the piano <b>la batería</b> - the drums <b>la flauta</b> - the flute <b>la guitarra</b> - the guitar <b>la trompeta</b> - the trumpet <b>en un grupo</b> - in a group <b>en una banda</b> - in a band	<b>sin embargo ahora</b> - however now  <b>pero actualmente</b> - but currently  <b>pero hoy</b> - but today	<b>toco</b> - I play <b>toca</b> - he/she plays <b>tocan</b> - they play	<b>el teclado</b> - the keyboard <b>el piano</b> - the piano <b>la batería</b> - the drums <b>la flauta</b> - the flute <b>la guitarra</b> - the guitar <b>la trompeta</b> - the trumpet <b>en un grupo</b> - in a group <b>en una banda</b> - in a band	

## Sentence Builder 4 – A past event

		  <b>¿Qué hiciste ayer? – What did you do yesterday?</b> <b>¿Qué llevaste? – What did you wear?</b>		 				
Un evento pasado - A past event	<b>Ayer</b> - Yesterday <b>Anoche</b> - Last night <b>Anteayer</b> - The day before yesterday <b>La semana pasada</b> - Last week <b>El fin de semana pasado</b> - Last weekend <b>El sábado pasado</b> - Last Saturday	<b>fui</b> - I went to <b>fue</b> - he/she/it went <b>fuimos</b> - we went	<b>a un concierto de música</b> - a music concert	<b>bailé</b> I danced <b>descansé</b> I relaxed <b>mandé mensajes</b> I sent messages <b>escuché música</b> I listened to music <b>escuché la letra</b> I listened to the lyrics <b>saqué fotos</b> I took photos <b>comí una hamburguesa</b> I ate a burger <b>bebí agua</b> I drank water <b>escribí mensajes</b> I wrote messages	<b>y - and</b> <b>también</b> - also <b>además</b> - furthermore <b>luego</b> - then <b>después</b> - later <b>sin embargo</b> - however <b>no obstante</b> - nevertheless	<b>mi amigo/a</b> -my friend <b>mi novio/a</b> - my boyfriend/girl friend	<b>bailé</b> I danced <b>descansé</b> I relaxed <b>mandé mensajes</b> I sent messages <b>escuché música</b> I listened to music <b>escuché la letra</b> I listened to the lyrics <b>sacé fotos</b> I took photos <b>comí una hamburguesa</b> I ate a burger <b>bebí agua</b> I drank water <b>escribí mensajes</b> I wrote messages	
		<b>Un</b> - a	<b>abrigo</b> -coat <b>chándal</b> - tracksuit <b>cinturón</b> - belt <b>vestido</b> - dress <b>jersey</b> - jumper		<b>amarillo</b> - yellow <b>blanco</b> - white <b>morado</b> - purple <b>negro</b> - black <b>rojo</b> - red <b>azul</b> - blue	<b>azul</b> - blue <b>marrón</b> - brown <b>verde</b> - green <b>rosa</b> - pink <b>naranja</b> - orange		
		<b>Una</b> -a	<b>blusa</b> - blouse <b>camisa</b> - shirt <b>camiseta</b> - t-shirt <b>chaqueta</b> - jacket - <b>corbata</b> - tie <b>falda</b> - skirt <b>gorra</b> - hat		<b>amarilla</b> - yellow <b>blanca</b> - white <b>morada</b> - purple <b>negra</b> - black <b>roja</b> - red <b>azul</b> - blue	<b>azul</b> - blue <b>marrón</b> - brown <b>verde</b> - green <b>rosa</b> - pink <b>naranja</b> - orange		
	<b>Llevé</b> - I wore <b>Mi amigo/a llevó</b> - my friend wore	<b>unos</b> - some	<b>calcetines</b> - socks <b>pantalones</b> - trousers <b>pantalones cortos</b> - shorts <b>pendientes</b> - earrings <b>vaqueros</b> - jeans <b>zapatos</b> - shoes		<b>amarillos</b> - yellow. <b>blancos</b> - white. <b>morados</b> - purple. <b>negros</b> - black. <b>rojos</b> - red.	<b>azules</b> - blue. <b>marrones</b> - brown. <b>verdes</b> - green. <b>rosas</b> - pink. <b>naranjas</b> - orange		
		<b>unas</b> - some	<b>botas</b> - boots <b>zapatillas de deporte</b> - sports shoes <b>medias</b> - tights		<b>amarillas</b> - yellow. <b>blancas</b> - white. <b>moradas</b> - purple. <b>negras</b> - black. <b>rojas</b> - red.	<b>azules</b> - blue. <b>marrones</b> - brown. <b>verdes</b> - green. <b>rosas</b> - pink. <b>naranjas</b> - orange.		

## Tips for a happy library

Read books you enjoy

If you move a chair,  
put it back

Eat your lunch  
somewhere else

Only bring water  
bottles with a lid

Recommend books  
to friends rather than  
passing them your  
library book

Run around in the  
playground  
instead of the  
library

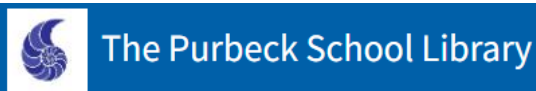
If you don't like  
your book, swap it for  
another



## How to use the Purbeck School Library

- You may borrow up to 3 books at a time for 2 weeks.
- The date a book is due back is stamped in the front of the book
- If you need a book for longer, just come to the library to renew it.
- You can come to the library before school and at any break time.
- Fiction books are arranged by genre (or type of book) – have a look at the map below to see how to find the book you want.

## Using the Library WebApp



Go to <https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/> or scan the QR code to find the library WebApp. You can search for books, see what you have on loan, and find book recommendations under Quicklists and Dashboards.

### WINDOWS

<b>900s</b> 940 World War II 941 British History 942 English History	<b>War Fiction</b> 940 World War I & II	780 Music 791 Media 792 Theatre 796 Sport	<b>700s Art</b> 751 Drawing 759 Art around the world	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Life & Death Fiction
Historical Fiction	War Fiction	Sports Fiction 796 Sport 796.334 Football	<b>700s Art</b> 720 Architecture 745 Design 750 Art History	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Fiction
Historical Fiction	<b>900s</b> 900 World History 910 Geography 930 Ancient World	796 Cars 796 Bikes 797 Watersports 798 Horse Riding	<b>Horror Fiction</b>	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Science Fiction	Mystery Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Fiction

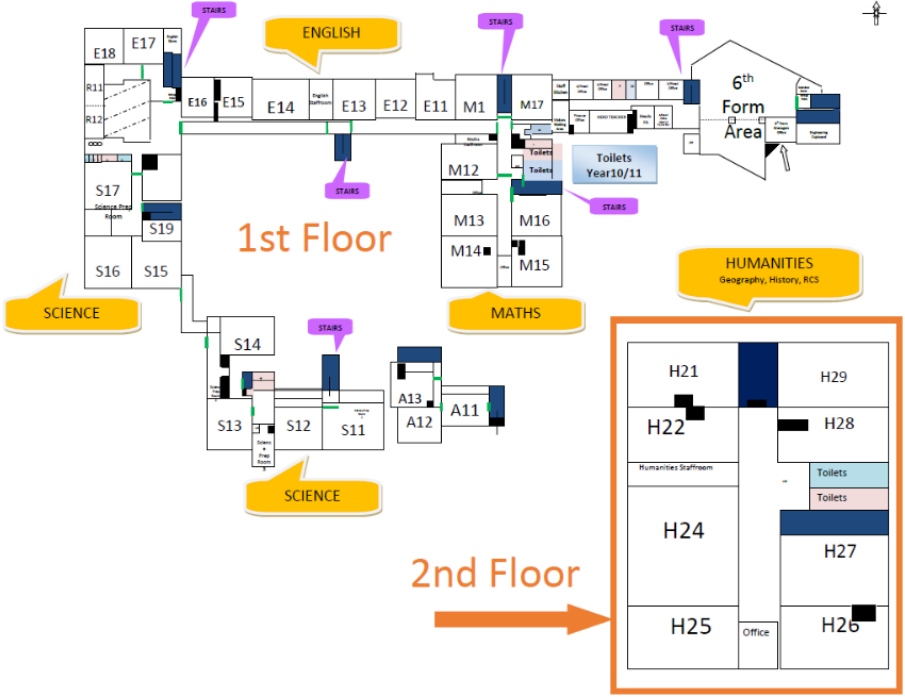
### PURBECK SCHOOL LIBRARY

Historical Fiction	Classic Fiction	<b>800s</b> 800 Literature 821 Poetry	Humorous Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	<b>500s</b> 510 Maths 530 Physics 540 Chemistry	Mystery Fiction	<b>100s &amp; 200s</b> 150 Psychology 180 Philosophy 200 Religion	Romance Fiction	Bite Size Books
<b>900s</b> 943 Germany 947 Russia	Classic Fiction	822 Plays Shakespeare	Humorous Fiction	Dystopian Fiction	599 Pets 612 Human Body Health and Wellbeing	<b>500s</b> 550 Geology 551 Climate	Mystery Fiction	Action and Adventure Fiction	Graphic Novels	
950 Asia 960 Africa 973 United States	Short Stories Classic Fiction	Shakespeare 823 Criticism	Humorous Fiction	Dystopian Fiction	Animal Fiction	<b>500s</b> 570 Nature 570 Biology 590 Animals	<b>300s &amp; 400s</b> 301 Sociology 330 Economics 400 Languages	Action and Adventure Fiction	Graphic Novels	

### ISSUE DESK

Manga

# SCHOOL MAP





# YEAR 9