The John of Gaunt School
A Community Academy

Name TG

Year 9

Knowledge Organisers

Term 2 - 2023

Year 9 Term 2 Quizzing Homework - Question Bank

Computer Science	Design Technology
1. Name 5 file formats that can be used for a graphic? 2. What do we mean by the term graphic resolution? 3. What is lossy compression? 4. What doe PNG stand for? 5. What are pixels? 6. What is compression? 7. What is lossless compression? 8. What is a vector image? 9. What is a raster image? 10. What is a bitmap? 11. What has the smaller file size, vector or bitmap (raster) images? 12. When choosing between a bitmap or vector, what should you consider? 13. What are layers in Photoshop? 14. What happens to a bitmap image when you zoom in? 15. Why do bitmap (raster) images generally have larger file sizes? 16. What is lossy compression good for? 17. What is lossless compression good for? 18. Can data be recovered when using lossy compression? 19. BMP, JPG, GIF, PNG & TIF are used for what type of file? 20. Which type of image is generally most realistic?	1. What does the word Rendering mean in Graphics? 2. What does the word Annotation mean? 3. Why do we Annotate design drawing work? 4. Why do designers use ACCESSFM? 5. What does the E in ACCESSFM stand for? 6. What does Aesthetics mean? 7. Describe what Anthropometrics means. 8. Describe what Ergonomics means. 9. Give an example of where anthropometric data has been used to design a product. 10. Name two methods of enhancing a drawing? 11. What does CAD stand for? 12. Give an example of a CAD programme. 13. Name a 3D drawing technique? 14. Why do we Analyse a product? 15. What standard size paper is larger than A4? 16. Name a manufactured material? 17. Why do we use joints to fasten wood together? 18. Give an example of a wood joint. 19. Explain the term Specification. 20. Why do we model in card before making the final product?

Drama	English
1. What is devising? 2. What is a stimulus? 3. What is sound scape? 4. What are Spatial relationships? 5. What is Body language? 6. What is gesture? 7. What are Facial expressions? 8. What is Eye-contact? 9. What is Posture? 10. What is Still image? 11. What country and century did Commedia Dell Arte originate? 12. What is Marked gesture? 13. What is a Lazzi? 14. What is Cross-talk? 15. What is gibberish? 16. What is the purpose of a Mask? 17. What is Characterisation? 18. What is Improvisation? 19. What is demeanour? 20. What is gait	1) Who wrote poems that glorified war and persuaded men to fight? 2) Henrietta Taylor was a nurse who served in WW1. True or False? 3) Who is Gerrit Engelke often compared to? 4) When did Gerrit Engelke die? 5) Wilfred Owen wanted to show the 'P…….. o… W……..' 6) What did Wilfred Owen suffer from? 7) What is a form of communication that is used to persuade people called? 8) What does patriotism mean? 9) What is the front line? 10) What does Dulce Et Decorum Est Pro Patria Mori mean? 11) What is the method called when you address an audience using the pronoun 'you'? 12) Satire = Method that uses i…….. , r…… , h…… or e…….. to show a problem in the world. 13) What is enjambment? 14) What is a caesura? 15) What colour is the sea that both Engelke and Owen use in their key quotations? 16) Who wrote the poem: Who's For The Game? 17) What is the title of Gerrit Engelke's poem? 18) Finish the key quotation: 'If you can keep your …….' 19) Finish the key quotation: 'Under a green sea, I saw him ……' 20) Finish the key quotation: 'The green sea is ……..'

Food

1. Name 4 foods high in sugar.
2. Name 4 diet related diseases.
3. What do you use to remove a hot dish from the oven?
4. Where should the pan handles be pointed to when using the hob?
5. What are the 2 main groups of Micronutrients?
6. Name 4 stone fruits.
7. Name 3 food poisoning bacteria.
8. Explain the term 'Danger Zone'.
9. What are the 3 macronutrients?
10. Vitamins can be classed in 2 ways, what are they?
11. What is cross contamination?
12. Explain what the following food quality mark is – the red tractor symbol.
13. What is MSC fish?
14. Name 5 sections of the Eatwell Guide.
15. List all the Fat-soluble Vitamins
16. What does the term - regional food mean?
17. Give 4 functions of the macronutrient fat.
18. Give two ways we can reduce food waste.
19. What are 4 of the 6 R's.
20. Give 5 ways we can lower food miles.

French

A] Learn the 'Où habites-tu?' section on the left-hand side of your KO and then translate these into French:

1. I dream of living on an island
2. I wouldn't like to live in the countryside
3. I live on a housing estate
4. My uncle lives in the centre of the town
5. I've been living there for 3 years
6. I've been living there since birth
7. My house was built in the 1980s
8. The shower in my home doesn't work
9. There is only one bathroom
10. My dad hates to do DIY

Geography	History

Music

1. What is a musical?
2. Name a key feature you would find in a musical.
3. What is a solo?
4. What is a duet?
5. What is a trio?
6. What is an ensemble?
7. What is the word for a high female voice?
8. What is the word for a low female voice?
9. What is the word for a high male voice?
10. What is the word for a low male voice?
11. How many beats in a bar is Popular music usually in?
12. What instruments would you usually find in a Popular/Rock band?
13. What is the typical structure of a Popular song?
14. What is a riff?
15. What is the musical word for how the music is organised?
16. What is the musical word for the main tune?
17. What is the musical word for how loud or quiet the music is?
18. What is the musical word for how fast of slow the music is?
19. What is the musical word for how many layers there are in a piece?
20. What are the two main types of tonality?

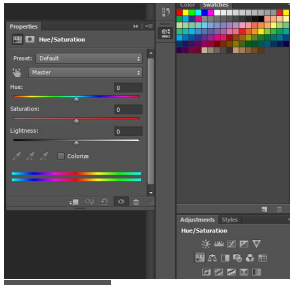
Also recognising images and sounds of the following instruments:

Acoustic Guitar		Electric Guitar
	Bass Guitar	
Keyboard		Drum Kit
	Violin	
Cello		Flute
	Clarinet	

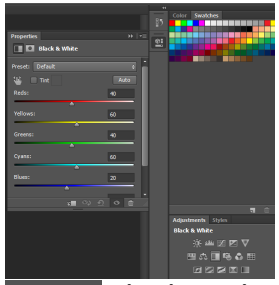
PE

Science	Spanish
1. What is the force that keeps planets in orbit around the sun called? 2. Explain how the gravitational force between two objects changes if the distance between them doubles. 3. Why does the Moon have a lower gravitational pull than Earth? 4. Define the term "geostationary orbit." 5. What is the main function of a satellite in a geostationary orbit? 6. How does the International Space Station (ISS) stay in orbit around Earth? 7. What is the difference between a comet and an asteroid? 8. How do comets develop tails as they approach the Sun? 9. Describe the concept of redshift in the context of astronomy. 10. What is the Big Bang Theory, and how does it explain the origin of the universe? 11. Explain why we see different constellations in the night sky at different times of the year. 12. What is a light-year, and why is it a useful unit of distance in astronomy? 13. How does a reflecting telescope work, and what are its advantages? 14. What is the significance of the Hubble Space Telescope in our understanding of the universe? 15. Describe the life cycle of a star like the Sun, from birth to death. 16. What is a supernova, and what role does it play in the formation of new elements? 17. Explain the concept of black holes and why they are difficult to observe directly. 18. What is dark matter, and why is it important in our understanding of the universe? 19. How does the Doppler effect apply to the study of galaxies' motion? 20. What are the potential challenges and benefits of future human space exploration to distant planets or even other star systems?	A] Learn the marriage and relationships vocab (pink box on your KO) and then write these in Spanish 1. a wedding ; the ring 2. to separate ; to divorce 3. to get married 4. a husband (2 words) 5. a wife (2 words) 6. the groom/fiancé/boyfriend (one word for all 3); the bride/fiancée/girlfriend (one word for all 3) 7. love ; to be in love 8. my partner 9. Do you want to get married? 10. I (don't) want to get married

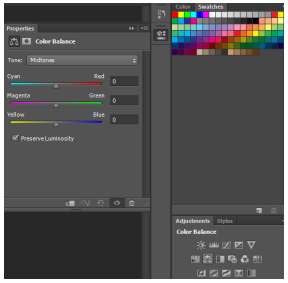
Year 9 Identity Project



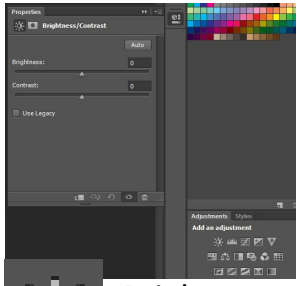
Hue and Saturation



Black and White

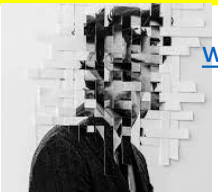


Colour balance



Brightness and contrast

Portrait: The representation of a person, in which the face and its expression is predominant. The intent is to display the likeness, personality, and even the mood of the person. (Portraits, Portraiture)
Identity: The distinguishing character or personality of an individual (Identities)
Society: The state of being together with other people. An organisation to which people who share similar interests can belong. People considered as a group. (Societies, Societal)
Expression: The action of making known one's thoughts or feelings. A look on someone's face that conveys a particular emotion. (Expressions, Expressive)
Emotion: Psychological states associated with thoughts, feelings, behavioural responses, and a degree of pleasure or displeasure. (Emotions, Emotional)
Manipulate: To control something using the hands. (Manipulated, Manipulates)
Inspired: To move someone to act, create, or feel emotions. (Inspire, Inspirational)
Colour: i.e. Red, Yellow, Blue. How the eye perceives light waves. (colours, Colourful, colourless)



Edward Honaker

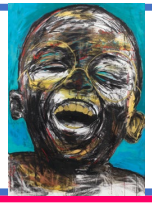
www.edwardhonaker.com/booktwo

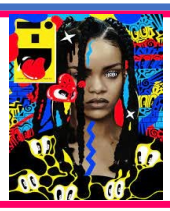
Grey-scale. Emotion
Personal. Disconnect
Mental health identity

Nelson Makamo

https://www.nelsonmakamo.com/

Texture. Mixed media. Childhood
Limited colours. Cultural identity

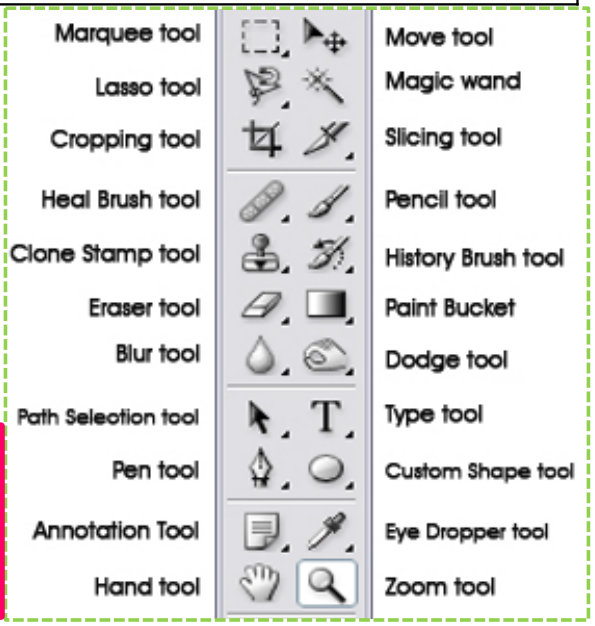




Hattie Stewart

www.hattiestewart.com

Colour. Media. Quirky. Stereotype
Doodle bomb. Childhood identity

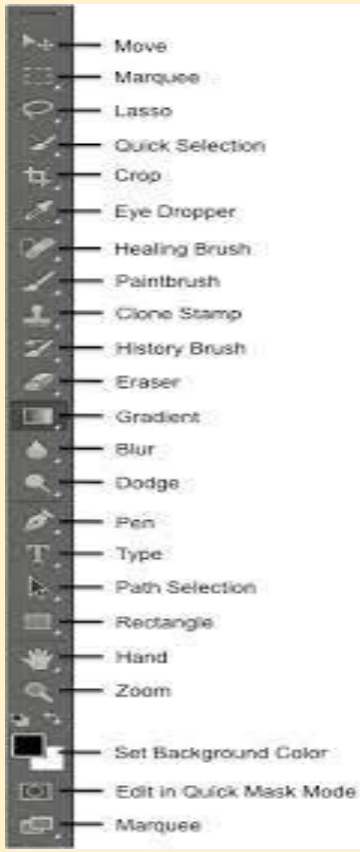


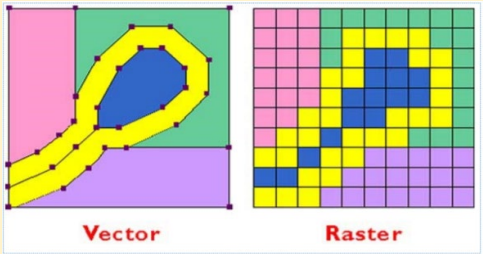
Key content

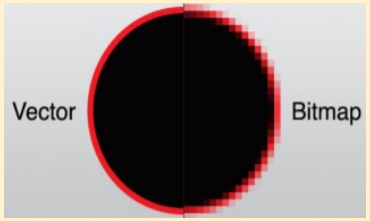
Bitmap or vector graphic?

When deciding whether an image should be a bitmap or vector graphic, you should ask yourself the following questions:

- Does the image need to be resized?
- Does the image need to be drawn to scale?
- Do you need the image to look real?
- Do you have any restrictions on the file size?







Comparision of bitmap and vector graphics

	Bitmap graphics	Vector graphics
What are they made up of?	Pixels of different colours	Objects
What can be edited?	Individual pixels	Individual objects
What is the file size?	Large, as the computer stores details of every pixel	Small, as the computer stores details of objects, which do not require much memory
What happens when they are resized?	They lose quality	They do not lose quality
How real do they look?	Real	Not real (many of them look like cartoon images)
Native formats that the software can read	.bmp	.svg
Common file formats	.bmp, .dib, jpeg, gif, tiff, .png	.cgm, .svg, .odg, .eps, .xml

File size compression

Lossy compression	• Data is removed from the file to reduce the size of the file. • The process cannot be reversed, data loss is permanent • Increased compression introduces a greater reduction of image quality • Ideal for communication over the internet and viewing on small screens
Lossless compression	• All original image quality is retained, hence no loss • Slight decrease in file size • Ideal for archiving images to retain original quality • Used for large images, such as posters and billboards

Different file types	
BMP	Image
JPG	
GIF	
PNG	
TIF	

More info can be found here:

BBC BiteSize Graphics:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zv2v4wx/revision/1

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY YEAR 9 MODULE 2

KEY WORDS

Compartments:- A separate section or part of a structure or container

Temporary fixing:- A method of joining together a product for a short amount of time so that you can work on a easily.

Interior:- Situated on or relating to the inside of something**.**

Decoration:- **T**he activity of making something look more attractive by putting things on it or around it.

Inlay:- embedding pieces of a different material in it, flush with its surface.

Flat Pack:- when a product is stored flat to be assembled later into its final shape

Manufactured Boards

Manufactured boards are timber sheets which are produced by gluing wood layers or wood fibers together

Boards are available in many thicknesses

Boards are inexpensive so are often used instead of real woods

Manufactured boards are often made using waste wood

Manufactured boards are often covered with a thin layer of real wood which is called veneer this improves their appearance or properties.

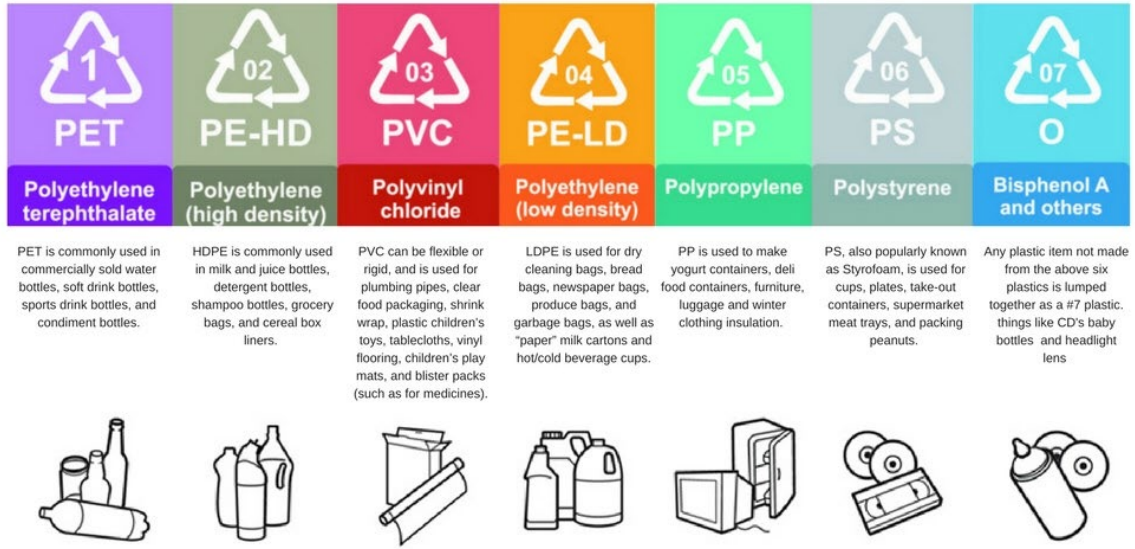
Manufactured boards have been developed mainly for industrial production as they can be made in very large sheets of consistent quality

	Name
Dust particles are mixed with a glue/resin and compressed and formed into boards.	MDF
Thin strips of wood glued edge to edge then thin ply stuck top and bottom.	Blockboard
A very cheap particle board which sometimes has a laminated plastic surface.	Hardboard
This board is made by gluing bits of wood together and forming into large boards.	Chipboard
Many man made boards are ugly to look at and this can be stuck to them to make them look like solid wood.	Veneer
This board is made of thin layers of wood stuck together.	Plywood

Extension task
Find out how one type of manufactured board is made.

Advantages of manufactured boards

- Large sheet sizes
- Cover large areas easily
- Uniform thickness
- Stable – no shrinkage
- Do not warp
- Use woods efficiently
- Little waste
- Often veneered over – helps to save the rainforests



Finishing techniques.
There are many ways of finishing products. Paint effects are just one of them. Matt, satin and gloss for the most common type of paint. Fancy paints such as; chalk paint and crackle glaze are used now. Stencils also give a an interesting finish..

Drama

Commedia Dell Arte

Key features of Commedia Dell Arte

Word	Definition
Commedia Dell Arte	An Italian style of theatre originating in the 16th century.
Marked gesture	Using hands in an exaggerated way
Lazzi	A physical-based comedy routine which is cyclical (it starts where it ends)
Mask	A prop used to represent character e.g. Zanni masks have long noses to show stupid-nature
Gibberish	A type of speech which is completely non-sensical

Key physical and vocal skills

Word	Definition
Posture	The way we hold ourselves
Spatial relationships	How far or close you are to other actors
Demeanour	A characters' attitude
Gait	A characters' energy
Gesture	Using your hands to communicate

For more information on Commedia Dell Arte, type 'The World of Commedia Dell Arte, National Theatre' into Youtube and watch the video.

If you want to develop your understanding of Commedia Dell Arte, type 'Oak National Academy' into Google. Click KS3, Drama and 'Commedia Dell Arte'.

WW1 Poetry

English

Subject Specific Content (QLAs R1 and R5)

1. **Jessie Pope** was an English poet – she wrote patriotic and motivational poems which glorified war and persuaded men to fight.

2. **Henrietta Taylor** was a north-east nurse and served in the French Red Cross during WW1.

3. **Gerrit Engelke** is a German poet, who is often compared to Wilfred Owen. He fought in WW1 and wrote poems urging men on both sides to realise how much they had in common. He died in the last weeks before Armistice.

4. **Wilfred Owen** is remembered as one of the most passionate voices of WW1. Owen wanted to show the 'Pity of War'. He was wounded and suffered shell shock. He won a Military Cross, but he died in action days before the end of the war.

Key Vocabulary, Spellings and Definitions (QLA R3):

1. **Simile** - Comparison using 'like' or 'as
2. **Metaphor** – Describing something as if it is something else
3. **Personification** – Using human feelings or actions to describe an object/thing
4. **Direct Address** - Addressing the audience using the pronoun 'you'.
5. **Satire** - Method that uses irony, ridicule, humour or exaggeration to show a problem in the World.
6. **Enjambment** - Where the meaning of the line continues over onto the next
7. **Caesura** - Where there is a pause in a line of poetry.
8. **Fricative sounds** – A fricative sound is one where you partly stop your airflow to create a consonant such as 'f' or 'v'.
9. **Sibilance** - A figure of speech where a hissing or hushing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds.
10. **Consonance** - The repetition of similar-sounding consonants close together.

Key Terms – WW1 (QLAs R1 and R5):

1. **Propaganda** = A form of communication that is used to persuade people (posters, radio, adverts etc)
2. **Patriotism** = Supporting and loving your country.
3. **Armistice** = The end of the war – agreement to stop fighting
4. **Experience** = An event or occurrence that you go through
5. **Front Line** = The place where two opposite armies are facing each other and fighting is going on.
6. **Dulce Et Decorum Est Pro Patria Mori** = Latin phrase – it means: It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country.

Key Quotations (QLA R2)

1. *Key Quotation:* ***'Who's For the Game?'***

   Poet: Jessie Pope *Title:* Who's For The Game?'

2. *Key Quotation:* ***'If you can keep your head …'***

   Poet: Henrietta Taylor *Title:* No Title

3. *Key Quotation:* ***'The green sea is rising'***

   Poet: Gerrit Engelke *Title:* To The Soldiers of the Great War

4. *Key Quotation:* ***'Under a green sea, I saw him drowning'***

   Poet: Wilfred Owen *Title:* Dulce Et Decorum Est

More information can be found at:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/has_poetry_distorted_our_view_of_world_war_one/z6d8382

Subject Food and nutrition

Most common food waste items

1. ***Lettuce***
2. ***Bread***
3. ***Fresh fruit***
4. ***salad***

Food grown in the UK
1. wheat;
2. barley;
3. oats;
4. potatoes;
5. sugar beet;
6. vegetables;
7. oil seed rape;
8. fruits.

Topic: Food Provenance

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Seasonal	Foods that are only eaten at certain times of the year.
Transport	To carry / move ingredients and food products from one place to another.
Carbon Dioxide	A type of gas that is emitted when fossil fuel fumes are burnt and is contributing towards global warming.
Emissions	A term used to describe the gases given off when burning fossil fuels.
Environment	We have a huge impact on this when transporting foods from one place to another.
Local Produce	Food that is sourced from somewhere nearby.
Food Miles	The distance a food travels from where it is produced or grown to where it is sold.
Sustainable	A process or product that can be used without causing permanent damage to the environment.
Import	A term used to describe food being shipped over from abroad.

More info can be found here:
https://www.foodafactoflife.org.uk/14-16-years/consumer-awareness-14-16-years/consumer-awareness/

1. Consider your own household and create a mind map of the social and economic considerations that affect your food choice. Explain how different this might be to your grandparents at your age.
2. Explain why food provenance is important to some consumers. Include examples of UK food certification and assurance schemes.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

Key vocabulary

Birth rate: the number of babies born per 1000 of the population

Death rate: the number of deaths per 1000 of the population

Fertility rate: the number of babies, on average, women in a country have.

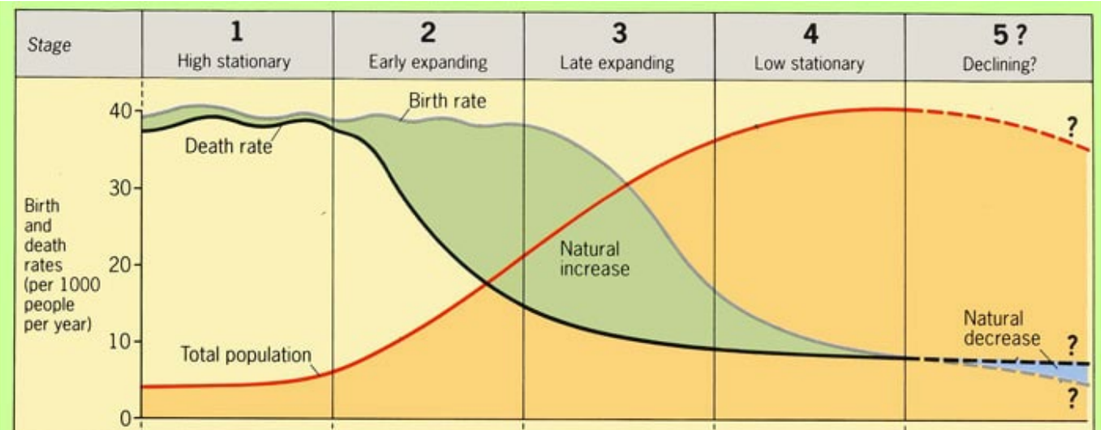
Life expectancy: the age to which people are expected to live.

Natural increase: the birthrate minus the death rate of a country. If birthrates are greater than deathrates then the country's population will increase

The dependency ratio: the proportion of people below and above working age. A low dependency ration means there are many people in work to support dependents (the elderly and very young)

The Demographic Transition Model

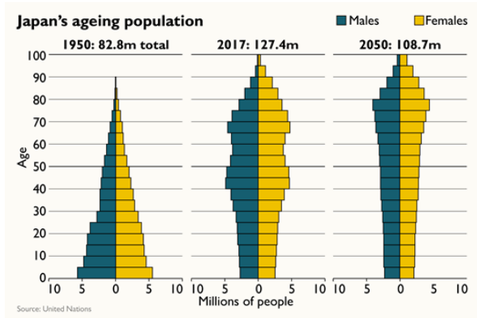
The DTM shows changes over time in the population of a country. It is based on the changes that took place in European countries such as the UK. It has 5 stages. The UK is currently in stage 4 and Japan is in Stage 5



Stage	1 High stationary	2 Early expanding	3 Late expanding	4 Low stationary	5 ? Declining?
Examples	A few remote groups	Egypt, Kenya, India	Brazil	USA, Japan France, UK	Germany
Birth rate	High	High	Falling	Low	Very low
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Low
Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Stable or slow increase	Slow decrease
Reasons for changes in birth rate	Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning.		Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed.	Family planning. Good health. Improving status of women. Later marriages.	
Reasons for changes in death rate	Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die.	Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation. Fewer children die.		Good health care. Reliable food supply.	

Japan's ageing population

How has the population changed?



- In 1950 birthrates were higher giving the classic pyramid shape to the population pyramid graph
- By 2017 birthrates had fallen significantly, on average the fertility rate was 1.4 babies per woman
- Life expectancy has also increased significantly

Why is the population changing?

Birth rates have fallen because:

1. The contraceptive pill became widely available in the 1960's allowing couples to control their fertility.
2. People are marrying and having children later, the average age of giving birth is now 30. This will lead to fewer births as fertility falls in women in their late 30's.
3. The status and role of women has changed, instead of giving up work after marriage women pursue careers.
4. Raising children is an expensive job, many families decide to only have one child due to the cost

People are living longer because:

1. Huge improvements have been made to health care during the 20th and 21st century
2. People enjoy a high standard of living in Japan
3. Diets are healthy
4. Housing quality is high
5. People have healthy lifestyles

What are the consequences of ageing population and falling birthrates?

1. There is a shortage of people of working age. Businesses can struggle to fill job roles
2. The governments tax revenue is limited as a result
3. The pension bill is growing at an unsustainable rate
4. Japan is experiencing an epidemic of dementia
5. There has been a boom in the manufacture of good aimed at older people

What is being done to manage the population?

1. The retirement age has been increased
2. People over 40 pay an additional tax which will be spent on their care as they age
3. Child benefit has been increased and people are encourage to have more time off work

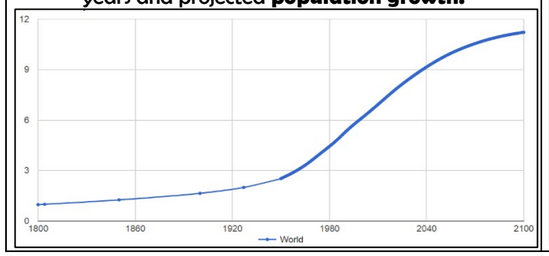
POPULATION AND MIGRATION

POPULATION AND MIGRATION KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Population Overview

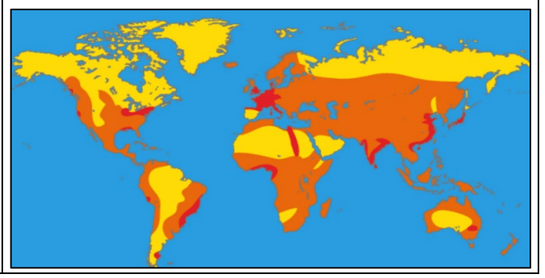
Population means the people living in a particular area. The study of human populations is called **demography.**

The **world population** is growing rapidly. The graph below shows population growth over the past 200 years and projected **population growth.**

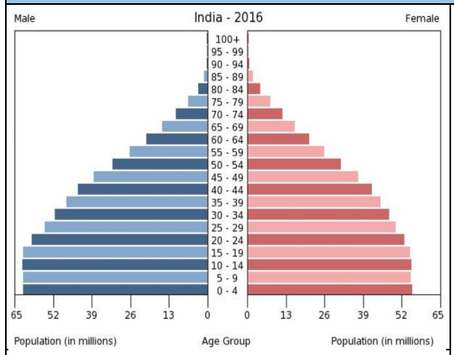


Population density is the measure of the amount of people living per a given amount of space (e.g. per metre, mile or kilometre).

The image shows the population density of the world.
Densely populated, moderately populated sparsely populated,

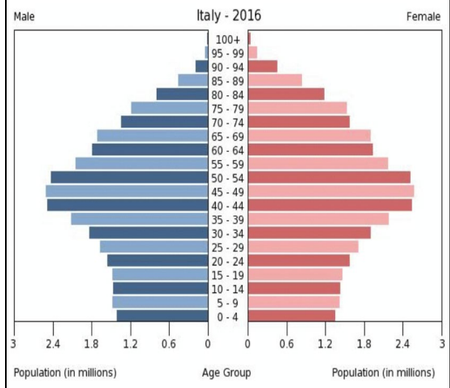


Population Structures



Young/Emerging Populations
The diagram on the left is the population pyramid for India. It is similar to many emerging countries across the world, in that there are lots of people under the age of 20, but relatively few people over the age of 60. Old people do not live as long as in some countries (poverty levels and healthcare are influences) and lots of babies are being born (access to contraception is one reason for this). It means that the population is growing. Populations rise when the fertility rate is 2.1 or higher – in India it is 2.4. Migration also influences population growth and decline, and in many of the countries on the right, more people are immigrating into the country than are emigrating.

Countries in this category include:
-Malawi
-Oman
-Lebanon
-Kuwait
-Qatar
-South Sudan
-Niger
-Burundi
-Chad
-Iraq
-Angola
-Uganda
-Gambia
-Tanzania
-Senegal
-Jordan



Ageing/ Declining Populations
The diagram on the left is the population pyramid for Italy. It is similar to many countries in developed western Europe, in that there are relatively few people under the age of 20, and a relatively high number of people over 60. This is because older people are living longer (advances in healthcare) and fewer babies are being born. Populations fall when the average fertility rate is less than 2.1 –in Italy the rate is currently around 1.4. In many of the countries on the right, more people are emigrating than immigrating.

Countries in this category include:
-Japan
-Portugal
-Greece
-Finland
-Bulgaria
-Sweden
-Latvia
-Croatia
-France
-Denmark
-Estonia
-Lithuania
-Bosnia

Migration

What is Migration?

Migration is the movement of people from one locality or country to another. Migration may be temporary or permanent, and voluntary or forced. Immigration is when people move from other places into a place, in order to settle – such migrants are called immigrants. Emigration is when people move out of their country to new places – these people are called emigrants. Migration is not a new phenomenon - evidence of peoples migrating goes back to ancient human history. It is estimated that around 250 million people worldwide live outside their country of birth.

Temporary Migration

A temporary migrant normally enters a country for a fixed time period, ordinarily for work purposes. In the UAE, for example, many expatriates go to work for a tax-free salary on a fixed-term contract, before returning home. For this reason, a large percentage of the population are men aged between 25 and 45.

Permanent Migration

Permanent migration occurs when someone moves to another country with the intention of making the new country/ location their home. For example, in 1948, 842 immigrants sailed from Jamaica to London on the Empire Windrush, in the hope of starting a new life in the United Kingdom. Most never returned to Jamaica.

Voluntary Migration

Often, people move to other countries voluntarily, often in search of living a better life. As more countries have joined the European Union, many workers from poorer nations have utilised their right to move freely to other countries in the EU. Lots of Polish and Hungarian workers, for example, have moved to the UK.

Forced Migration

Forced migration can result from a range of circumstances – usually sudden and dangerous events such as war or famine. One example is the recent Syrian crisis, in which more than 50% of Syria's population has become displaced. Lots of countries, for example Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan received the migrants.

Most Populated Countries

1. China – approx. 1.39 billion people.
2. India – approx. 1.31 billion people.
3. USA – approx. 334 million people.
4. Indonesia – approx. 265 million people.
5. Brazil – approx. 221 million people.
6. Pakistan – approx. 211 million people.
7. Nigeria – approx. 203 million people.

Population of the Continents

1. Asia – approx. 4.43 billion people.
2. Africa – approx. 1.21 billion people.
3. Europe – approx. 738 million people.
4. N. America– approx. 579 million people.
5. S. America – approx. 422 million people.
6. Oceania – approx. 38.3 million people.
7. Antarctica – approx. 1,106 people.

Population Growth – The UK

1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2050 (est.)

Population Growth – The USA

1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2050 (est.)

History – KPI 2: Impact of World War I

TIMELINE: What was impact of WW1?

February 1917 – Russian Tsar Nicholas abdicates. 300 years of royal rule ends. Eventually replaced in October by Bolshevik Communists

11th November 1918 – Armistice Day – WW1 officially ended

February 1918 – Representation of the People Act – 8.5 million women now allowed to vote (married / 30 / householders)

1918 – Education Act – School until 14. Special Educational Needs recognised. Also "Homes For Heroes" – 200,000 new council houses built which can be rented from councils

1919 – Ministry of Health – Set up in Britain to improve healthcare

28th June 1919– Treaty of Versailles signed. Germans humiliated.

October 1922 – Benito Mussolini marches on Rome with his "blackshirts" and soon becomes Fascist leader of Italy.

1925 – Old Age Pensions increased.

4th – 12th May 1926 – Trade Union Congress organised a huge but unsuccessful nationwide strike (printers, dockworkers, gasworkers, transport workers etc) to support miners who were being made to work longer hours for less pay.

1928 – All women in Britain over the age of 21 were allowed to vote.

October 1929 – Wall Street Crash – shares plummet and world plunged into global economic decline – 'The Great Depression'.

Challenge yourself to learn more about out WW1 here:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqhyb9q/articles/znhhrj6

IMPACT OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

GERMAN LAND

1. Overseas colonies to GB & FR
2. Lost land to Poland, Denmark, France, Belgium & GB
3. No troops in Rhineland (French border)

GERMAN MILITARY

4. Army only 100,000. 6 ships. 0 planes. 0 subs. 0 tanks.

OTHER

5. War Guilt Clause = Germany blamed for WW1
6. £6,600 million to be paid by Germany in Reparations.
7. League of Nations created to stop future wars

1923 – 1933 The Rise of Hitler

8. Promised to ignore restrictions and repayments demanded in the Treaty of Versailles
9. Blamed Jews for defeat in WW1
10. Wanted "Greater Germany" of German speakers (including Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland)
11. Lebensraum – "Living Space" in Russia for Germans
12. Imprison Communists and provide work for all
13. Military uniforms, marches, banners and salute

Hitler elected as Chancellor – January 1933

14. Hitler becomes "Fuhrer" – leader
    - 1935 National Labour Service = jobs and rebuild
15. Kinder, Kirche, Kuche (Children, Church and Cooking) is aim for women
16. Discrimination against disabled, Jewish and Scinti Roma (Gypsies) groups – arrest and forced labour
17. Propaganda and total control of media, literature theatre and culture to spread Nazi ideas.
18. Hitler Youth groups – spread Nazi ideas and trained young Germans to be soldiers / mothers

Key term	Definition
Reparations	Money paid from one country to another as compensation
League of Nations	Peacekeeping organisation from Treaty of Versailles (now United Nations - UN)
To strike	VERB = refuse to work in order to protest against something
Suffrage	To be able to vote
Democracy	System of electing your leaders
A dictator	An unelected individual who rules using force and has great personal power
Communism	System where workers run country – nation's wealth is shared equally by all
Economic depression	Period of decline in business, profits and reduction in job opportunities
Fascism	System of government with strict government control over lives to make nation stronger.
Share	A share of a business bought with cash. The re-sale value can rise or fall.
Speculators	Investors who borrow money to buy shares
Anti-Semitism	Prejudice against the Jewish religion
Hyperinflation	Unstoppable and quick rise in prices leading to currency becoming worthless
Gestapo	Nazi secret (political) police

Music

Music for the Stage

Key content

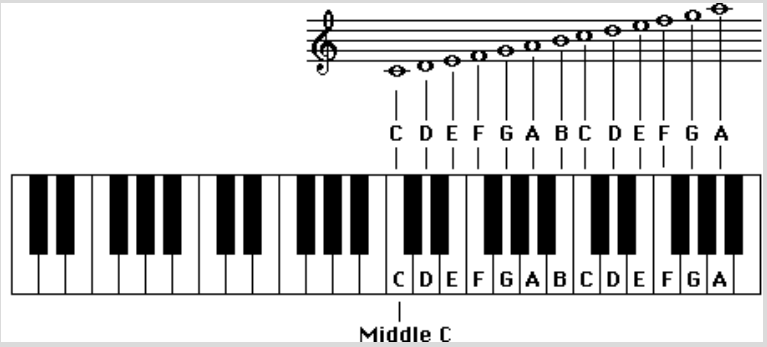
Music for the stage or musical theatre is a form of theatrical performance that combines songs, spoken dialogue, acting and dance. The story and emotional content of a musical – humour, love, anger – are communicated through words, music, movement and technical aspects of the entertainment as an integrated whole.

Key Features:

Musicals set out to **entertain** through a combination of:

- Catchy music in a popular style
- Solo songs, duets, choruses and ensembles
- Orchestra or band accompaniment
- Spoken dialogue
- Dance sequences, stage spectacles and magnificent costumes
- These are all held together by the **plot**.

Diagrams:



Key vocab

Word	Definition
Musical	A form of theatre that combines song, spoken dialogue, acting and dancing
Orchestra	A large ensemble split in to four families: strings, woodwind, brass and percussion
Solo	Someon performing on their own
Duet	Two people performing together
Trio	Three people performing together
Ensemble	A group of musicians
Hook	A repeated catchy phrase in a song, often the title of the song
Tonality	The tone of the music: major (happy) or minor (sad)
Tempo	The speed of the music
SATB	The four main voice types: soprano (high female), alto (low female), tenor (high male) and bass (low male)

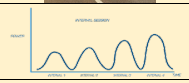
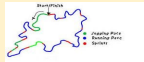
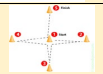
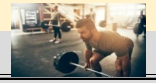
More info can be found here: Listening

Listen to some of these well known musicals:

Wicked Grease Les Miserables
Mamma Mia Hamilton Phantom of the Opera
Matilda Cats We Will Rock You Billy Elliot

Subject Physical Education **Topic** THEORY ME

Key content

Continuous Training		Aerobic activities (running, biking, swimming and rowing.), performing repetitive movements over a prolonged period of time
Interval Training		Periods of workouts interspersed with periods of rest.
Fartlek Training		Varying speed and or type of terrain.
Plyometric Training		High intensity exercise involving explosive movements
Circuit Training		Complete several exercises in a circuit (usually five to 10) targeting different muscle groups with minimal rest in between. E.g. Press ups, planks, sit ups
Agility Training		Drills used to practice changing direction at speed.
Flexibility Training		Stretching exercises to lengthen the muscles and may include activities like yoga.
Balance Training		Involves doing exercises that strengthen the muscles that help keep you upright, including your legs and core. These kinds of exercises can improve stability.
Resistance Training		Using a resistance such as your body weight or free weights to improve your fitness.

2. THEORY ME

1. ***COMPONENTS OF FITNESS*** Comprehensively describe the fitness components and know how to test each.	50%<	51 – 69%	70% +
2. ***Tier 3 Vocabulary*** Comprehensively describe aerobic and anaerobic exercise. As well as understanding the difference between maximal and submaximal tests.		GEM Activity will consist of a TEST	
3. ***TRAINING METHODS*** Understand how to improve fitness components through the appropriate training methods.			

Key Words

Skill-related components

	Definition	Example
Agility	The ability to change the position of the body quickly and control the movement	A badminton player moving around the court from back to front and side to side at high speed and efficiency
Balance	The ability to maintain the body's centre of mass above the base of support	A sprinter holds a perfectly still sprint start position and is ready to go into action as soon as the gun sounds
Coordination	The ability to use two or more body parts together	A trampolinist timing their arm and leg movements to perform the perfect tuck somersault
Power	The ability to perform strength performances quickly	A javelin thrower applies great force to the spear while moving their arm rapidly forward
Reaction time	The time taken to respond to a stimulus	A boxer perceives a punch from their left and rapidly moves their head to avoid being struck
Speed	The ability to put body parts into motion quickly	A tennis player moving forward from the baseline quickly to reach a drop shot close to the net

Health-related components

	Definition	Example
Body composition	The percentage of body weight which is fat, muscle and bone	The gymnast has a lean body composition to allow them to propel themself through the air when performing on the asymmetrical bars
Cardiovascular fitness	The ability of the heart, lungs and blood to transport oxygen	Completing a half marathon with consistent split times across all parts of the run
Flexibility	The range of motion (ROM) at a joint	A gymnast training to increase hip mobility to improve the quality of their split leap on the beam
Muscular endurance	The ability to use voluntary muscles repeatedly without tiring	A rower repeatedly pulling their oar against the water to propel the boat towards the line
Strength	The amount of force a muscle can exert against a resistance	Pushing with all one's force in a rugby scrum against the resistance of the opposition pack

Topic Name: Right & Wrong

Key word	Definition
Absolute morality	An action is absolutely right or wrong. There are no grey areas.
Relative morality	Something is right or wrong depending on the situation.
Ethics and morals	Ethics are specific rules and actions in life. Morals are guiding ideas that might influence someone's actions.
Religious sources of authority	Sources of authority that a religious person might turn to when deciding whether something is right or wrong, like the Bible or a vicar.
The Ten Commandments	A set of ten rules that a Christian follows when deciding the difference between right and wrong.
The Eightfold Path	A Buddhist teaching that tells Buddhists eight things that they should follow in order to decide what is right and wrong in life.
Animal rights and vivisection	Rights that animals should have. Vivisection is experimenting and operating on animals for scientific research.
Fertility treatments	A scientific way of an infertile couple being able to have a baby.
Euthanasia	Prematurely ending the life of someone who has a terminal illness.
Abortion	The premature termination of a pregnancy.

Key Content:

1) **What is the difference between right and wrong?**
2) **How do we know if an action is right or wrong?**
3) **What sources of authority might someone turn to when judging what is right and wrong – for religious and non-religious people.**
4) **How might The Ten Commandments and Eightfold Path effect how a Christian and Buddhist acts?**
5) **Should animals have rights? Should they be used for cosmetic and medical research?**
6) **What are fertility treatments? Religious and non-religious views.**
7) **What is euthanasia? Religious and non-religious views.**
8) **What is abortion? Religious and non-religious views.**

Have a look at the websites below to add to your understanding of moral issues and religious views on them.

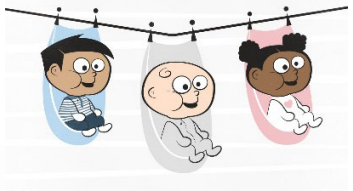
Useful websites for extended reading:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zypykqt/revision/1

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3fbwmn/revision/1

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zys3d2p/revision/1

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zcnp7p3/revision/4#:~:text=In%20vitro%20fertilisation%20(IVF)%20treatment&text=IVF%20involves%20giving%20a%20mother,a%20dish%20in%20the%20laboratory.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zfhf9j6/revision/1



How do you know if something is right or wrong?

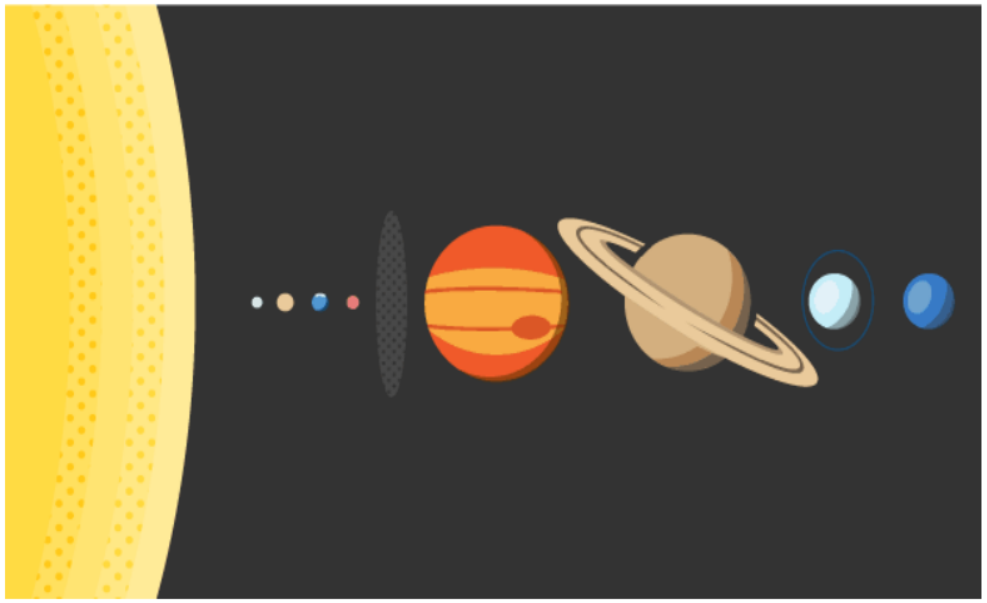
Science

P7 Astronomy

Key content

Planets

The Earth is one of eight planets in the Solar System. The planets orbit the Sun at different distances.



The Sun and its planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Solar system	All the planets and other things in space that orbit (go around) our sun. The planets are Earth, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune as well as the dwarf planet Pluto.
Star	A very large ball of burning gas in space that is seen from the earth as a light in the sky at night.
Weight	Weight is a measure of the force of gravity pulling down on an object.
Satellite	A satellite is a moon, planet or machine that orbits a planet or star.
Milky way	The galaxy that includes our Solar System.
Moon	Earth's only natural satellite.

More info can be found here:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwfpmsg
https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/space-physics-only-a558

Y9 term 2 – La tecnología

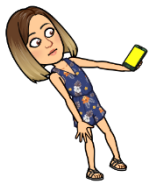
Vocabulary			
Español	**Inglés**	**Español**	**Inglés**
Una aplicación	An app	Mensajes	Messages
Una red social	A social network	Amplio	Extensive
Cómodo	Convenient	Divertido	Fun
Necesario	Necessary	Peligroso	Dangerous
Práctico	Practical	Rápido	Fast
Fácil de usar	Easy to use	Útil	Useful
Gratis	Free	Una pérdida de tiempo	A waste of time
Ser adicto/a	To be addicted	Te engancha	It gets you hooked
práctico	practical	peligroso	dangerous
Cada día	Every day	A menudo	Often
De vez en cuando	From time to time	Una vez a la semana	Once a week
Nunca	Never	Casi nunca	Hardly ever
Una tableta	A tablet	necesario	necessary
cómodo	comfortable	rápido	fast
	biographies	Ecológicos	Environmentally friendly
barato	Cheap	Caro	expensive
Depende de la energía eléctrica	Relies on electricity	Un portátil	A laptop
Pasar el rato	To pass the time	Los libros electrónicos	ebooks

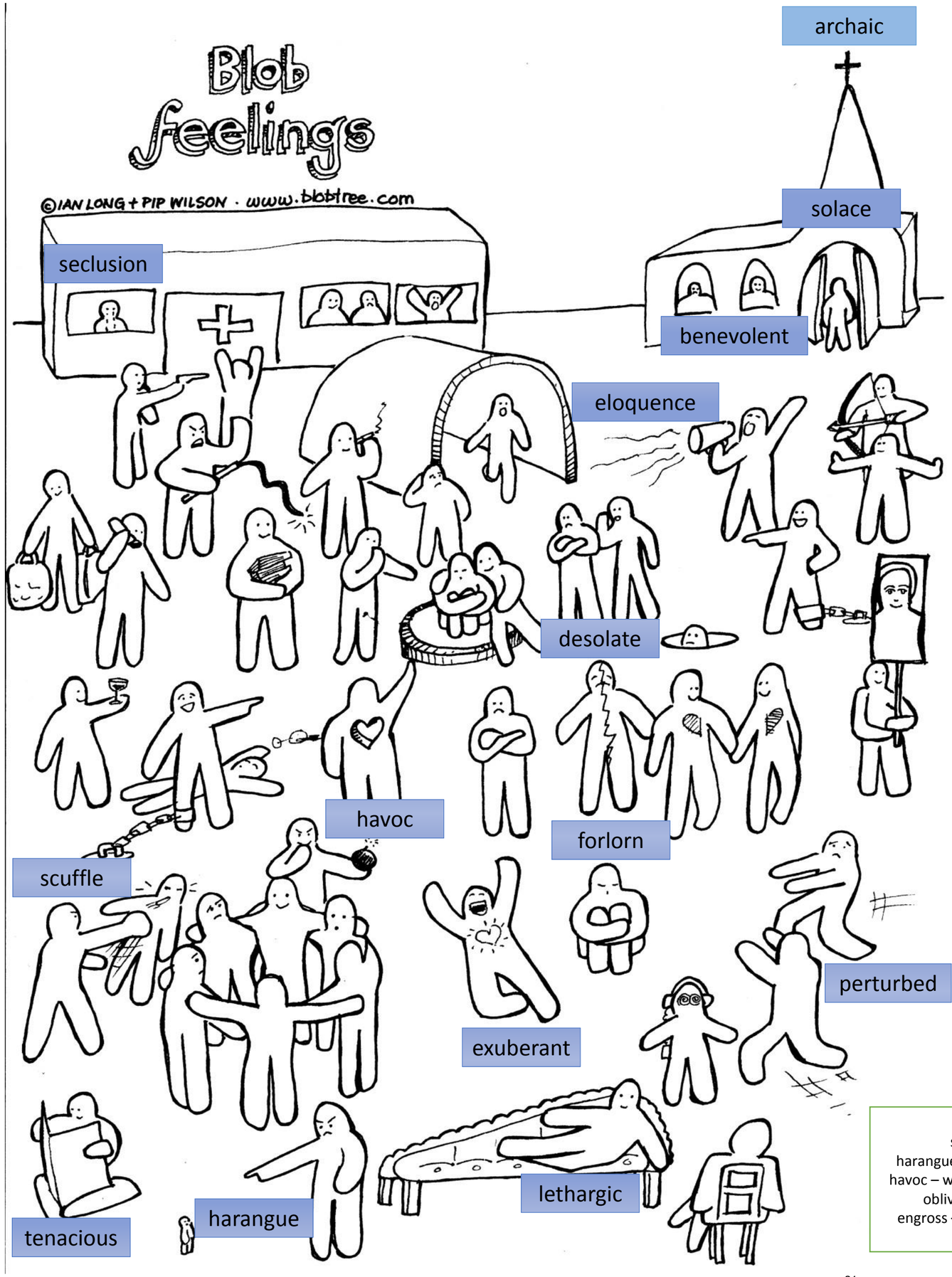
Verbs

Español	Inglés	Español	Inglés
Usar	to use	Editar	to edit
Descargar*	to download	Chatear	to chat
Subir	to upload	Mandar	to send
Contactar	to contact	Estar *	to be (temp)
Pasar	to pass time	Ser*	to be (perm)
Buscar*	to search	Tener*	to have
Conocer*	to know/meet	Leer	to read
Ver*	To see/watch	Preparar	To prepare
Sacar*	To take	Pensar*	To think
Compartir	To share	Preferir*	To prefer

Spicy Phrases

Español	Inglés
Suelo usar … para …	I usually use … in order to …
Lo único malo es que …	The only bad thing is that …
Puede ser …	It can be …
Mi … dice que …	My … says that …
Mi ….. piensa que …	My … thinks that….
Siempre … antes de acostarme	I always … before going to bed
Prefiero … porque es más …	I prefer … because it's more …
La tengo desde hace … meses	I've had it for … months
Por un lado…por otro lado	On one hand … on the other hand …





As blob entered the **archaic** church, he hoped he would find **solace** and support within the ancient, old building walls. He was not disappointed as two **benevolent** and caring people greeted him.

Inside the medical centre, one blob stood at the window feeling complete **seclusion,** alone from anyone else. He watched, upset by the weaponry being **wielded.** He wondered if another **scuffle** would inevitably end up breaking out.

On the other side of the tunnel, a blob with great **eloquence** boomed persuasively from the loudspeaker, fluently trying to persuade others to listen to his speech.

Despite the noise and attention from others, there was a blob who remained feeling **desolate** with an overwhelming feeling of unhappiness. His feelings were **exacerbated** and made worse by the beautiful bond shared by two blobs holding hands. Their beautiful bond seemed **incongruous** and not in keeping with those around them who felt like **desolate** blob: **forlorn** and lonely.

Meanwhile**, perturbed** by the possible explosion and worried that it might hurt someone, one blob raced towards the blob about to cause **havoc** with a bomb. First, he had to get past the **exuberant** blob, who was happily jumping for joy. Exuberant blob was **oblivious** to the bomb and hadn't noticed it in the slightest.

Another blob seemingly also **oblivious** to the bomb was a **lethargic** blob, he showed no interest in anything going on around him – including the awful **harangue** going on from one blob to **minuscule** blob. Why he needed to give minuscule blob such an aggressive and lengthy speech was anyone's guess!

All the while, reading blob demonstrated a very **tenacious** attitude and determination to block the others out and remain **engrossed** in his book.

desolate – extremely unhappy
forlorn – sad and lonely
exuberant – happy and excited
lethargic – tired and lazy
tenacious – determined
perturbed – afraid or worried

archaic – very old
benevolent – kind
solace – comfort and consolation
minuscule – very small
incongruous – out of place

scuffle –fight
harangue – aggressive speech
havoc – widespread destruction
oblivious – not aware
engross – absorbed attention

LAST PAGE