



The John of Gaunt School
A Community Academy

Name

TG

Year 9

Knowledge Organisers

Term 3 - 2024

Year 9 Term 5 Quizzing Homework - Question Bank

Computer Science	Design Technology
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What should you do if eye strain persists? 2. Using too much force on your fingers when typing can cause what? 3. What is a Social Network? 4. What is Eye Strain? 5. What is RSI? 6. What is Back Pain? 7. What are Trip Hazards? 8. What are Privacy Settings? 9. What is meant by Gaming Addiction? 10. What does Copyright mean? 11. What is Plagiarism? 12. Regularly looking away from the screen helps? 13. You might use this to share your thoughts, images, videos? 14. The 20 mins, 20 Metre, 20 Seconds Rule is for? 15. Using a mouse or controller for long periods of time can cause what? 16. Social Networks were not designed for? 17. Footrests are used because? 18. Fatigue, headache, nausea are symptoms of? 19. Ensure your workstation and chair are? 20. To help with back pain it is good to ...? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the drawing enhancing techniques? 2. What does the word Annotation mean? 3. What should we include when we Annotate a design drawing work? 4. Why do we draw in isometric projection? 5. What does the F in ACCESSFM stand for? 6. What does Aesthetics mean? 7. What tool can you use to bend plastics. 8. Describe what Ergonomics means. 9. Give an example of where ergonomic data has been used. 10. Name a tool used to cut plastic? 11. What safety precautions should we do when using a drilling machine? 12. Give an example of a CAD programme. 13. Name a marking out tool? 14. Why do we evaluate a product? 15. What standard size paper is smaller than A4? 16. Name a manufactured material? 17. Name a temporary joint to fasten wood together? 18. Give an example of a modelling material that is used in school. 19. Explain the term Specification. 20. Why are model so useful?

Drama	English
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What country and century did Commedia Dell Arte originate? 2. What is Marked gesture? 3. What is a Lazzi? 4. What is gibberish? 5. What is the purpose of a Mask? 6. What is Characterisation? 7. What is Improvisation? 8. What is demeanour? 9. What is gait? 10. What is slapstick comedy? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is emphasis? 2. What is tone? 3. What is delivery? 4. What is accent? 5. What is intonation? 6. What is a duet? 7. What is a solo? 8. What is canon? 9. What is unison? 10. What are levels? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A stereotype is a widely held but fixed and oversimplified view of a particular place or social group. TRUE OR FALSE? 2. What does it mean to have a 'voice'? (Use your definitions section.) 3. What does <u>representation</u> mean? (Use your definitions section). 4. Narrative is the s..... being told. 5. What does it mean to <u>empower</u> someone? (Use your definitions section). 6. What does 'oracy' mean? (Use your subject specific section). 7. <u>Complete the sentence:</u> Speeches are i..... in our society. (Use your subject specific section). 8. List three things that speeches can do. 9. List four ways that you can engage an audience. 10. What method does not require an answer? 11. What type of verb is commanding? 12. The triadic structure is also known as the r.....of t..... 13. Which second person pronoun shows direct address? 14. List the four different sentence types (Use the grammar section). 15. What does an interrogative sentence do? 16. List three things about a declarative sentence. 17. Which two punctuation marks could an imperative sentence usually end with? 18. An exclamative sentence will express strong emotion or surprise. TRUE OR FALSE? 19. How does society react to people who are able to speak well in public? (Use the subject specific section) 20. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?

Food	French
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do you use oven gloves to remove hot food from the oven? 2. Name a country beginning with the letter H and give 3 foods associated with that country. 3. Sushi, sashimi and yakult all come from which country? 4. Define the term – afternoon tea. 5. Give an example of cross contamination. 6. Name a food poisoning bacterium associated with cooked rice. 7. Name 4 minerals. 8. Which mineral is needed to prevent goitre? 9. Explain the term – Energy Balance. 10. Thinking about food poisoning – who are the ‘at risk’ groups? 11. Protein is linked to which section of the Eatwell Guide? 12. What is ‘Fair Trade’ 13. Explain the quality mark – Lion Mark eggs. 14. Name 4 countries in Europe and give an example of a food eaten from each country. 15. Name a food ingredient in season during December. 16. Explain the term ‘Free - Range’. 17. Explain the term ‘Haram’. 18. Give 4 reasons why we import food. 19. Give 2 reasons why we eat food. 20. Give 2 ways you could reuse left over pasta. 	<p>A. Learn the marriage and relationships vocab (orange box on your KO) and then write these in French</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a wedding ; the ring 2. to live with someone 3. to get married 4. to break up with 5. to be in love with 6. I really want 7. to find a partner 8. to have children 9. Do you want to get married? 10. I (don’t) want to get married <p>B. Answer these questions about yourself in French in full sentences. Use your KO to help you create your answers, then learn your answers and practise writing them from memory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tu t’entends bien avec tous les membres de ta famille? (Do you get on well with all the members of your family?) 2) Comment est ton meilleur copain / ta meilleure copine? (What is your best friend like? – give a full physical description plus their personality). 3) Tu veux te marier? (Do you want to get married? – give reasons why (not) from your KO) 4) Tu veux avoir des enfants? (Do you want to have children? – give reasons why (not) from your KO) 5) Comment serait ton compagnon idéal / ta compagne idéale? (What would your ideal partner be like? – give physical and personality traits)

Geography

Activity 1. Answer the following questions about China using your knowledge organiser

1. What is China's One Child Policy?
2. How was it enforced?
3. What were the impacts of the policy?
4. In what year was it abandoned?

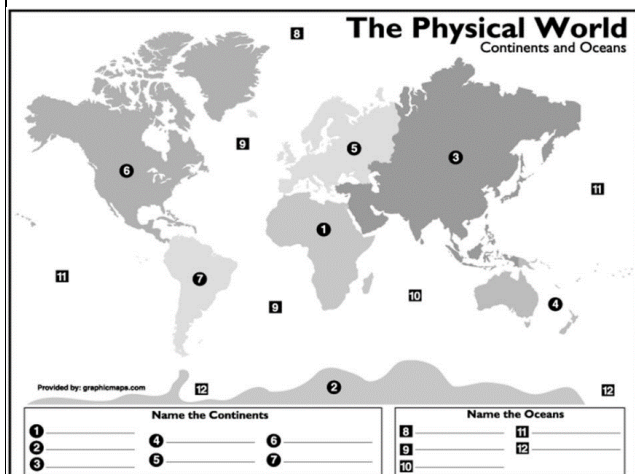
Activity 2. Define the following terms:

- a) Migration
- b) Densely populated
- c) Sparsely populated
- d) Demographer migration
- e) Temporary migration
- f) Permanent migration
- g) Voluntary migration

Activity: answer the following questions about Japan using your knowledge organiser

- a) What is Japan's fertility rate?
- b) Why are birth rates falling?
- c) Why is life expectancy so long?
- d) What are the economic impacts of it's ageing population?
- e) How are they managing the population?

Label the 7 continents and 5 oceans



History

1. Why did banks go bankrupt and collapse during the Wall Street Crash of 1929?

They had spent people's money on luxuries

They had lent people's savings to other people to invest (shares dropped) and then the money couldn't be paid back

They got robbed by outlaws during the Great Depression

2. Which of the below was NOT a new product which created a "boom" in America in the 1920s (but then became OVER-produced)?

Telephones

Fridges

Cars

Televisions

Radios

3. Name 3 industries in the USA which were struggling in the 1920s anyway?

Iron and Steel

Wool

Leather

Plastics

Textiles

Oil

Electricity

4. What name is given to a strict system of government where people's lives are controlled to make the country stronger?

Communism

Democracy

Fascism

Suffrage

5. If you add together the total number of ships, planes, submarines, tanks and soldiers that Germany was allowed after WW1 (from Treaty of Versailles) what would it total?

101,006

100,006

500,500

310,750

6. Which organisation organised a huge nationwide strike (General Strike) in the UK (supporting miners) in 1926

Trade Unions Congress

Bolsheviks

Gestapo

7. What name is given for money paid from one country to another as compensation?

Repayments

Reparations

Taxes

Shares

8. What organisation was set up after WW1 to help stop future wars and keep the peace?

The United Nations

the League of Nations

The Hitler Youth

The Gestapo

History Cont.	History Cont.
<p>9.Which leader marched on Rome in 1922 and became the Fascist leader of Italy?</p> <p>Adolf Hitler Tsar Nichols II Benito Mussolini</p> <p>10.Which word is used for prejudice and discrimination against the Jewish religion?</p> <p>Racism Anti-Seimitism Anti-Judaism Anti-Davidism</p> <p>11.Which 3 countries were included in Hitler's Greater Germany (to bring German speakers back together)?</p> <p>Belgium Poland Denmark Austria Czechoslovakia France</p> <p>12.What name is given for a system were the leaders of a country are elected by the people?</p> <p>Fascism Democracy Communism Marxism</p> <p>13.Which word means to be able to vote?</p> <p>Suffrage Democracy Speculation Striking</p> <p>14.If you "go on strike", what do you do?</p> <p>Protest about something Refuse to work (therefore causing huge issues) to protest against something Strike your boss or other influential figures at work Prevent others from working</p> <p>15.What word describes an unelected individual who has almost total power?</p> <p>Tyrant Fascist Dictator Communist</p> <p>16.Which word describes an unstoppable rise in prices which leads to currency quickly becoming worthless?</p> <p>Inflation Deflation Hyperinflation Depression</p>	<p>17.Which Nazi organisations trained young German boys to be soldiers and young German girls to be mothers?</p> <p>National Labour Service Hitler Youth / BDM Blackshirt brigade Kinder / Kirche / Kuche</p> <p>18.Which German word was used for the "Living Space" in Poland and Russia that Hitler desired?</p> <p>Greater Germany Lebensraum Der Fuhrer</p> <p>19.Which word describes a system where workers run the country, and supposedly share the wealth created equally for the good of the nation?</p> <p>Democracy Fascism Communism Anti-Semitism</p> <p>20.Which group below was NOT discriminated against by the Nazi German government 1933-1945?</p> <p>Disabled people The Scinti Roma (Gypsies) Christians Jews Homosexuals</p>

Music	PE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does diegetic mean? 2. What does non-diegetic mean? 3. What is a leitmotif? 4. Why is music used in films? 5. What is a musical? 6. Name a key feature you would find in a musical. 7. What is the difference between a solo and a duet? 8. What is the word for a high female voice? 9. What is the word for a low female voice? 10. What is the word for a high male voice? 11. What is the word for a low male voice? 12. How many beats in a bar is Popular music usually in? 13. What instruments would you usually find in a Popular/Rock band? 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 or 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? <p>Also recognising images of the following instruments: Instruments of the orchestra</p>	

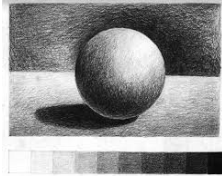
Science	Spanish
<p>C2 Atoms elements and the periodic table</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is an element? 2. What group number are the alkali metals on the periodic table? 3. What are the rows known as on the periodic table? 4. What are the columns known as on the periodic table? 5. What group number are the halogens on the periodic table? 6. Define a compound 7. What do metals conduct? 8. What is an atom? 9. State the chemical symbol for hydrogen? 10. State the chemical symbol for oxygen? <p>B2 Health and the human body</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State the use of carbohydrates in the body 2. State the use of protein in the body 3. State the use of fibre in the body 4. What types of food are fats found in? 5. What is respiration? 6. What is gas exchange? 7. What food can fibre be found in? 8. Which gas is used in respiration? 9. Which gas is removed from the body during gas exchange? 10. Define the term balanced diet 	<p>A. Choose five sentences from the yellow box on your KO that are true for you (change the school subject if needed) and learn them until you can write them from memory.</p> <p>B. Answer these questions in Spanish, using your KO to help:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ¿Desde hace cuánto tiempo estudias el español? (For how long have you been studying Spanish?) 2. ¿Cómo es tu profe de matemáticas? (What is your maths teacher like?) 3. ¿Qué opinas de la informática? (What is your opinion of ICT?) 4. ¿Cuántas veces a la semana estudias el inglés? (How many times a week do you study English?) 5. ¿Cómo sería tu profe ideal? (What would your ideal teacher be like?)

Year 9. IDENTITY PROJECT

Drawing

When drawing you need to consider these three main areas – **tone, texture** (using mark making) and **proportions**. Tone means how light or dark something is. The tones artists and designers use and the contrast between them can create very different moods and visual effects.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2thmsg/revision/1>



Grid transfer.

The **grid method** involves drawing /placing a **grid** over your reference image, and then drawing a **grid** of equal ratio. Then you draw the image out, focusing on one square at a time, until the entire image has been transferred.



Graphite transfer.

Graphite transfer is a **simple, traditional method** used by illustrators, designers and artists to **transfer same-sized drawings** from a preliminary surface to a final working surface.



Nelson Makamo

<https://www.nelsonmakamo.com/>

Texture. Mixed media. Childhood
Limited colours. Cultural identity



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)

SOMETHING NEW?

Watercolor pencils

Combines drawing with painting. When you add water to a watercolour pencil drawing the pigment spreads over the paper to imitate the look and feel of a watercolour painting. Working with these kinds of pencils is a great way to experiment with colours.



Edward Honaker

www.edwardhonaker.com/book

two

Grey-scale
Emotion
Personal
Disconnect



Hattie Stewart

www.hattiestewart.com



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

Computer Science

Key Content

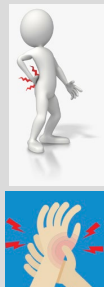
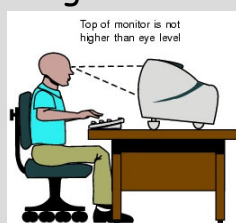
Key Vocab

E-Safety & Health Risks

Eye Strain	RSI (Repetitive Strain Injury)	Back Pain
Symptoms include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning or itching eyes Blurring or double vision Headache Nausea Fatigue Solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use monitors which don't flicker Have blinds at the windows so that the sun doesn't shine directly on the screen Use suitable lighting Use a screen filter Keep your eyes at least 18 inches from the screen Regularly look away from the screen and focus on something in the distance Use the 20 mins, 20 Metre, 20 Seconds Rule Take regularly breaks - at least 5 minutes break every hour Have regular eye tests and wear glasses if prescribed 	Causes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typing or using the mouse for long periods of time Using too much force on your fingers when typing Using a poorly designed keyboard Workstation or chair is the wrong height so arms are in an unnatural position Solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure workstation and chair is the correct height Support wrists by using wrist rests Keep elbows close to your sides Five minute break from typing at least every hour 	Solutions: <p>Some of the things that people can do to help avoid back pain are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a fully adjustable chair. The height of the chair and the seat position should be easy to change. Use footrests so that the legs are kept at a more natural angle Use a monitor which is adjustable. Position it so that the neck doesn't have to bend Take regular breaks and walk about. Sit with the back straight and the head up, don't slouch

Word	Definition
Social Network	A way to connect with other people by sharing personal data online
Eye Strain	Fatigue of the eyes, such as that caused by reading or looking at a computer screen for too long.
RSI	Repetitive strain injury is a term sometimes used for pain caused by repeated movement of part of the body.
Back Pain	Back pain can range from a muscle aching to a shooting, burning or stabbing sensation.
Trip Hazard	Incidents that make someone lose their footing.
Privacy Settings	Part of a social networking site that allows you to control who sees information
Gaming Addiction	Compulsive or uncontrolled use of video games
Copyright	The legal right that someone has to control the production and selling of a book, play, film, photograph, piece of music, etc.
Plagiarism	Presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement.

Diagrams:



Social Networks

Why do people use them?

- To share thoughts
- To share images and video
- To make friends
- To discover new things
- To learn about different cultures
- To cyberbully
- To commit crime



**Caution
Trip
hazard**

More info can be found here:

Some useful links:

- BBC Bitesize (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7t6jhw/revision/1>)
- BBC Bitesize (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9p9kqt/revision/1>)
- BBC Bitesize (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2g2mp3/revision/1>)
- BBC Bitesize (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9nk87h/revision/1>)

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY YEAR 9 MODULE 3 - PLASTICS

KEY WORDS

Dimensions:- The use of measurements on a design to show sizes.

Isometric:- A 3D drawing technique which shows an image at 30°.

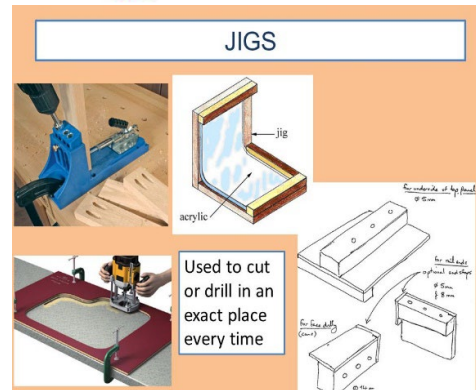
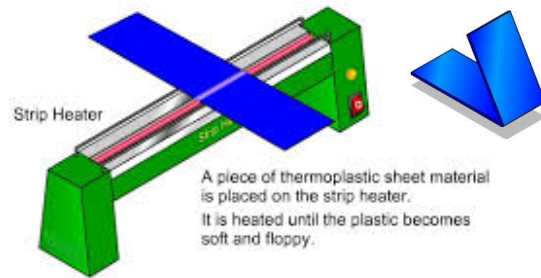
Orthographic:- A 2D drawing technique which allows you to draw flat views of an object (Front, Side, and Plan views)

Annotate:- To add notes to your designs that explain what you are aiming to achieve. (Size, Materials, joining techniques)

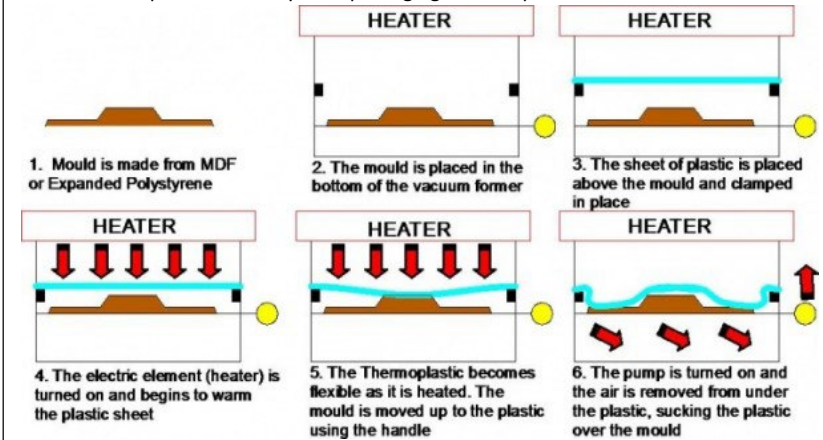
Mould:- A tool that is used to form a material over to create a shape.

Jig:- a device that holds a piece of work and guides the tool operating on it.

Line Bending
Heat until soft → Bend → Hold until cool



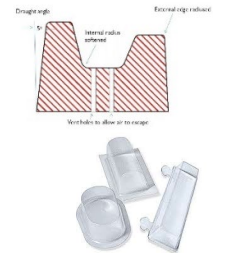
Vacuum forming:- This is a machine that is used to form and shape plastic. It is used to make plastic food trays and packaging to store products.



Mould making

Within schools, moulds are normally made from MDF or Expanded Polystyrene and are used to shape plastic over or pour liquid plastics into.

Moulds need to be smooth and easy to remove with no sharp edges to work well.



Thermoplastics

Acrylic

Properties:

1. Stiff, hard
2. Durable
3. Does not split
4. Good electrical insulator
5. Machines and polishes well

Disadvantages:

1. Scratches easily
2. Splinters easily
3. Brittle in small sections

Uses: signs, wash basins & baths, cd cases, biro pen casing.



HIPS (high impact polystyrene)

Properties:

1. Easy to process
2. Good impact resistance
3. Stiff, tough
4. Flexible
5. lightweight

Disadvantages:

1. ignites easily
2. less dense than other thermoplastics

Uses: packaging, cd casing, toys, computer housing.



Thermosetting plastics

Polyester Resin

Properties:

1. Good electrical insulator
2. Heat resistant
3. Stiff
4. Hard

Disadvantages:

1. Brittle
2. Can crack

Uses: bonding other materials:

1. Glass reinforced boats/ cars
2. Garden furniture



Urea Formaldehyde

Properties:

1. Strong
2. Hard
3. Brittle
4. Heat resistant
5. Good electrical insulator

Disadvantages:

1. Can emit toxic vapours during manufacturing process

Uses: Electrical fittings and domestic appliance components.



Drama**Key Vocal Skills**

Word	Definition
Emphasis	Highlighting a key word or phrase with volume or pace
Tone	The emotion of the voice
Delivery	How you use pace, pitch, pause, tone and volume to deliver a line of dialogue
Accent	How someone sounds depending on where they're from
Intonation	The rise and fall of a voice

Key Techniques

Word	Definition
Solo	To do something individually
Duet	To do something with a partner
Canon	To do something one after another, like an echo of movement
Unison	To do something all at the same time
Level	The use of different heights and what this communicate e.g. standing or sitting or lying down

Key Physical Skills

D.N.A by Dennis Kelly

Word	Definition
Body-language	The use of body to communicate with the audience
Proxemics	The distance between actors
Eye-contact	Where an character looks and what this communicates
Gait	Energy with which the character moves
Demeanour	The attitude of a character

How to give constructive feedback

- WHAT skill have they used?
- HOW have they used that skill?
- WHY did they use that skill?
- WHAT effect did that skill have?



English

Voice in Society

Subject Specific Content (QLA W1)

Think about:

- *Who has a voice in society?*
 - *How are teenagers represented in society?*
- 1) Speeches let us meet our leaders and hear what they have to say in person.
 - 2) Speeches inspire groups and call them to action.
 - 3) Society today reacts very positively to someone who is able to motivate and inspire through their ability to write and deliver a speech. The art of oracy (the ability to speak well) is highly respected in society.
 - 4) Speeches are ingrained in our society. We are judgemental and dismissive as an audience - public figures can be held in high esteem and credited or condemned through their ability to speak well.

Strategies to engage an Audience (QLA W1):

- ✓ **Rhetorical Question:** Does not require a direct answer - it is an effective way to begin a speech as the content of your article will answer it.
- ✓ **Imperative Verbs:** Commanding/demanding verbs - it is an order and doesn't leave any room for questions or discussion.
- ✓ **Direct Address:** 'You' - Writer communicates directly to the audience
- ✓ **Triadic Structure:** Rule of three - people tend to remember three things

Key Vocabulary, Spellings and Definitions (QLA W1 and W3)

- 1) **Stereotype** - a widely held but fixed and oversimplified view of a particular place or social group.
- 2) **Voice** - the ability to express your opinion or attitude
- 3) **Representation** - the way that someone or something is shown or described
- 4) **Discrimination** - unfair and judgemental treatment towards groups of people - can be due to race, gender, age, disability.
- 5) **Prejudice** - biased and preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or experience
- 6) **Narrative** - the story being told
- 7) **Justice** - fairness in the way people are treated
- 8) **Social Justice** - equal rights and opportunities within a society
- 9) **Empower** - make someone stronger and more confident
- 10) **Identity** - qualities, beliefs, personality that makes up you as an individual

Grammar (QLAs W2 and W5):

- 1) **Declarative sentences** make a statement. They tell us something. They give us information, and they usually end with a full stop.
- 2) **Interrogative sentences** ask a question. They ask us something. They want information, and they always end with a question mark.
- 3) **Imperative sentences** give a command. They tell us to do something, and they end with a full stop or exclamation mark.
- 4) **Exclamative sentences** express strong emotion or surprise. They always end with an exclamation mark.

More information/challenge activities can be found on your Unit Cover Sheets.

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.foodfactoflife.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



China's one child policy

In the past the Chinese government encouraged people to have lots of children so by the 1940-60's China's population was growing very quickly. By 1950 the rate of population change in was 1.9% each year. This doesn't sound like very much but if a country has a growth rate of 3% then the population will double in less than 24 years! This became a massive cause for concern for the government.

In the late 1970s, the Chinese government introduced a number of measures to reduce the country's birth rate and slow the population growth rate. The most important of the new measures was a one-child policy, which decreed that couples in China could only have one child.

The One Child Policy came to an end in 2015 however it will have a lasting effect on China.

How was the policy enforced and how was it implemented?

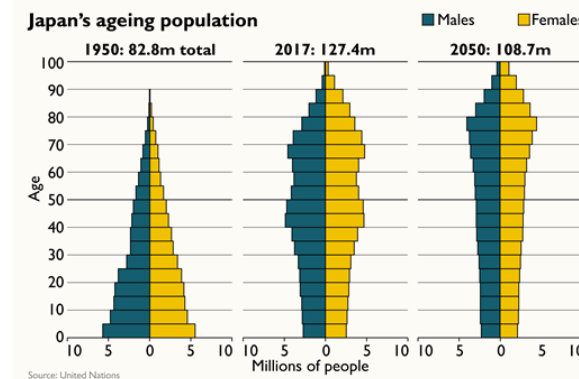
1. The government had a powerful propaganda campaign, poster appeared on roadsides and in towns. Slogan such as "Fewer and better births, a service to the nation," and "It is the right and obligation for citizens to carry out family planning."
2. Heavy fines were given to families who had a second child.
3. There are reports of forced sterilization of women after they gave birth to their first child
4. Human rights groups reported that some women were forced to have abortions if they conceived a second time.
5. Sometime a second child would be removed from the family, families would often have to go into hiding
6. Second children did not have the same access to free health care and education
7. The policy was relaxed in rural areas, where labour was needed on the farms, and for ethnic minority groups

What were the consequences of the policy?

1. The birth rate in China has fallen since 1979, and the rate of population growth is now 0.7%.
2. In China there is a traditional preference for boys and so large numbers of female babies have ended up homeless or in orphanages.
3. There was an increase in the rate of female infanticide.
4. In 2000, it was reported that 90% of foetuses aborted in China were female.
5. This has resulted in a worrying gender imbalance in China. There are approximately 60 million men than women.
6. A whole generation of men have been unable to find a wife and have children of their own. These men are referred to as "bare branches" as the family line and name will end with them. There is a huge stigma attached to this
7. Rates of loneliness and depression have increased. It has also been linked to an increase in the suicide rate.
8. the falling birth rate has led to a rise in the relative number of elderly people
9. there are fewer people of working age to support the growing number of elderly dependents - in the future China could have an ageing population.

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



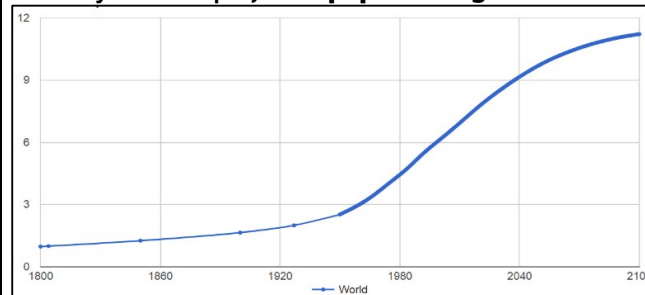
POPULATION AND MIGRATION KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Population Overview

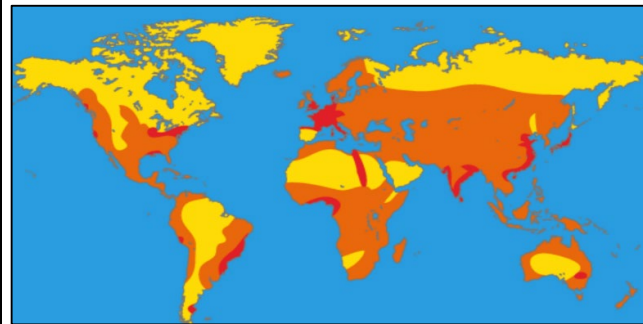
Population means the people living in a particular area. The study of human populations is called **demography**.

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

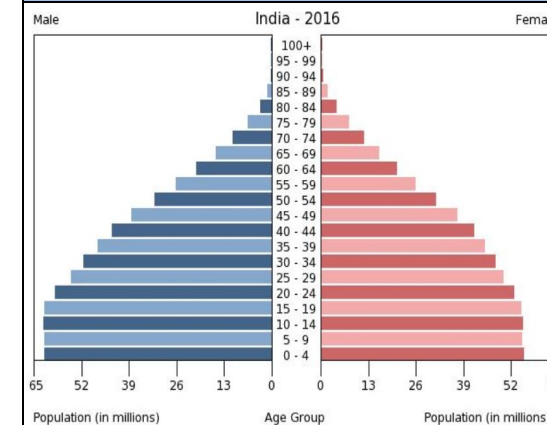


Population density is the measure of the amount of people living per a given amount of space (e.g. per metre, mile or kilometre).

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



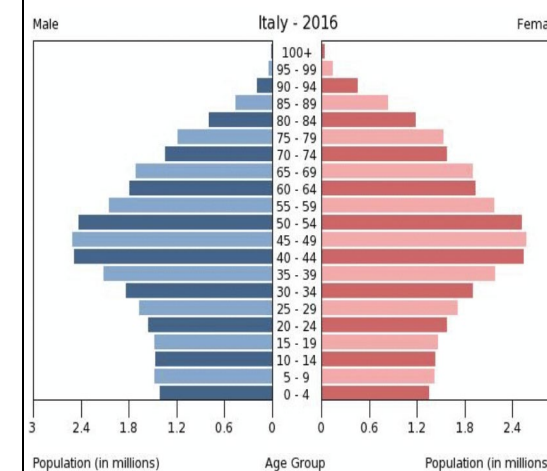
Population Structures



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.

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.)

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

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.

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.

October 1929 – Wall Street Crash in the USA – shares plummet and world plunged into global economic decline – ‘The Great Depression’.

Causes of American Wall Street Crash and Great Depression

1. Irresponsible American rural / local banks lent money to people who couldn't pay it back (often speculated on shares and lost in 1929), banks went bankrupt = people lost savings / homes.

2. New products had created a ‘boom’ (cards, radios, Telephones, fridges, nylon stockings) BUT by 1929 most people that could afford them already had them.

3. Some of the old industries (gas, leather, steel, iron and textiles) had been declining for years in the USA. Wages had gone up in line with profits.

4. Many share prices were way higher than they should have been – so they were always heading for a collapse

Challenge yourself to learn more about WW2 here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zk94jxs>

IMPACT OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

GERMAN LAND

1. Overseas colonies to GB & FR
2. Lost land to Poland, Czech, Den., FR and Belgium
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

- a) Promised to ignore restrictions and repayments demanded in the Treaty of Versailles
- b) Blamed Jews for defeat in WW1
- c) Wanted “Greater Germany” of German speakers (including Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland)
- d) Lebensraum – “Living Space” in Russia for Germans
- e) Imprison Communists and provide work for all
- f) Military uniforms, marches, banners and salute

Hitler elected as Chancellor – January 1933

1. Hitler becomes “Führer” – leader
 - 1935 National Labour Service = jobs and rebuild
2. Kinder, Kirche, Küche (Children, Church and Cooking) is aim for women
3. Discrimination against disabled, Jewish and Scinti Roma (Gypsies) groups – arrest and forced labour
4. Propaganda and total control of media, literature theatre and culture to spread Nazi ideas.
5. Hitler Youth groups – spread Nazi ideas and trained young Germans to be soldiers / mothers

History – KPI 2: Impact of World War I

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

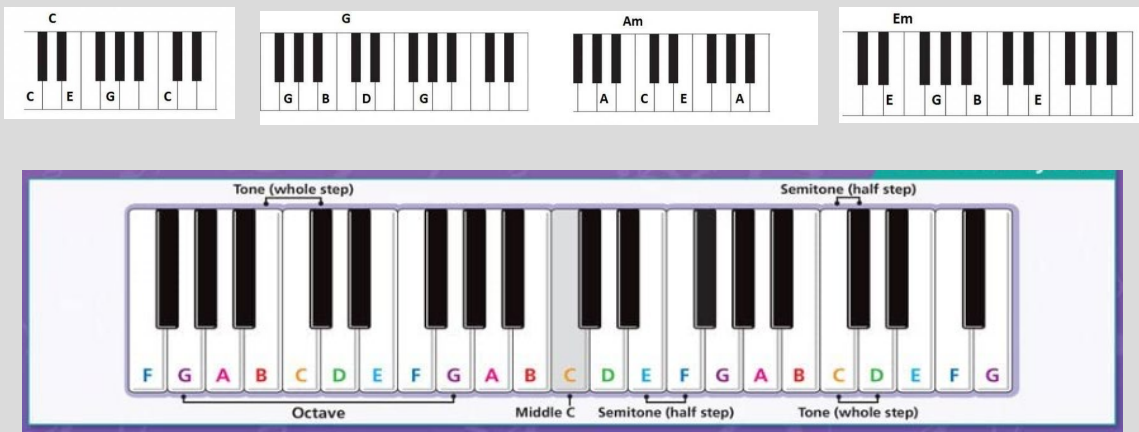
Key content

This term we will be looking at film music. There are two main types of film music: **diegetic** and **non-diegetic**. Film composers use music to create atmosphere, sync with on-screen action, and create iconic themes associated with characters in movies. In this topic you will compose a theme for a film of your choice using BandLab.

Diagrams:

You will have used BandLab in Year 8. Your username will be your school email address. If you cannot remember your password you will need to set a new one.

Use BandLab to play around with sounds for your composition:
www.bandlab.com



Key vocab

Word	Definition
Major	A bright/happy tone
Minor	A sad/sombre tone
Chord	2 of more notes played together
Melody	The main tune
Bass Line	A low pitched accompaniment part
Diegetic	Music that is played on the screen and the characters can hear it (e.g. a radio)
Non-Diegetic	Background music that characters are not aware of
Ostinato	A repeating melodic pattern
Leitmotif	A theme that represents a character, time or place

More info can be found here: Listening

- John Williams 'Imperial March'- Star Wars
- Hans Zimmer 'Now we are Free'- Gladiator
- Hans Zimmer 'He's a Pirate'- Pirates of the Caribbean
- James Horner 'Gift of a Thistle'- Braveheart
- Alan Silvestri 'Feather Theme'- Forrest Gump



Subject: Physical Education

Key content

Dictating play is to impose one's personal skills and tactical play an influence:

- other players' performance
- offensive and defensive team play on both sides
- the outcome of the game.

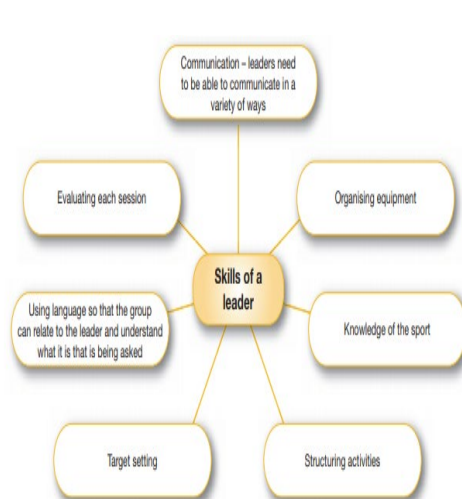
To observe and analyse a competitive performance of a player or team you must be able to:

- understand technical skills and when to use them
- understand movement of positions within a team on and off the ball
- understand offensive and defensive tactical plays and when to use them

To feedback and provide guidance to individuals and a team you must be able to:

- appraise performances
- create targets and checklists for players and teams to work on

To provide a clear verbal or written performance profile that can easily acted upon.



3. SOCIAL ME		
TEAM WORK		
1. BE ABLE TO DICTATE PLAY AND AFFECT THE WHOLE TEAM THROUGH YOUR INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE		
LEADERSHIP		
2. BE ABLE TO LEAD A WHOLE CLASS IN AN ACTIVITY OR DRILL		
FEEDBACK		
3. BE ABLE TO OBSERVE A GROUP AND ANALYSE THE TECHNICAL AND TACTICAL AWARENESS OF STRENGTH AND IMPROVEMENT		

Topic: Social Me Year 9

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Technical	How you do the skill, broken down into movements
Tactical	A plan of how to attack or defend including positions of players and specific instructions for what they must do in a game
Appraise	To come up with positive and negative aspects of a players technical and tactical performance and their sport
Leadership	Leadership is the art of motivating a group of people to act toward achieving a common goal.
Teamwork	The process of working collaboratively with a group of people in order to achieve a goal.
Feedback	Information about reactions to a product, a person's performance of a task, etc. which is used as a basis for improvement.
Positional Discipline	
Confidence	
Tactics	
Non verbal communication	
Demonstration	
Delegation	

Topic Name: life after death

Key word	Definition
Resurrection	The Christian belief that Jesus came back to life after he was crucified.
Reincarnation	Coming back in the next life. What someone comes back as depends on the karma from the previous life.
Rebirth	Similar to reincarnation, although a person will not remember their past life. Someone may remember their past life when reincarnated.
Funeral	A funeral is a ceremony connected with the final disposition of a corpse, such as a burial or cremation, with the attendant observances.
Life after death	Living again after this life.
Paranormal	Events that are beyond human understanding and science. Ghosts are an example of the paranormal.
Moksha	The concept of heaven in Hinduism. The cycle of reincarnation (samsara) is ended and the atman (soul) goes to Moksha.
Karma	Actions. If a Hindu has good karma they will be rewarded in the next life. If they have bad karma they will be punished.

There is no scientific evidence for life after death, but the belief in an afterlife is strong among religious and also some non-religious people.

For most religious people, belief in life after death is based on teachings in their scriptures or traditions. The sacred texts in Christianity, Judaism and Islam talk of an afterlife, so for followers of these faiths life after death has been promised by God. For Buddhists, belief in reincarnation is based on the tradition that the Buddha remembered his past lives when he reached enlightenment.

Not all people who believe in life after death would call themselves 'religious'. For example, some people believe in the concept of reincarnation but are not necessarily Buddhist, Hindu or Sikh. Others feel natural justice requires good to be rewarded and evil punished but do not hold one of the traditional faiths that promise an afterlife.

For some people, near-death experiences (NDEs) a sense of déjà vu or witnessing ghosts, perhaps through a medium, convince them there is life beyond death.

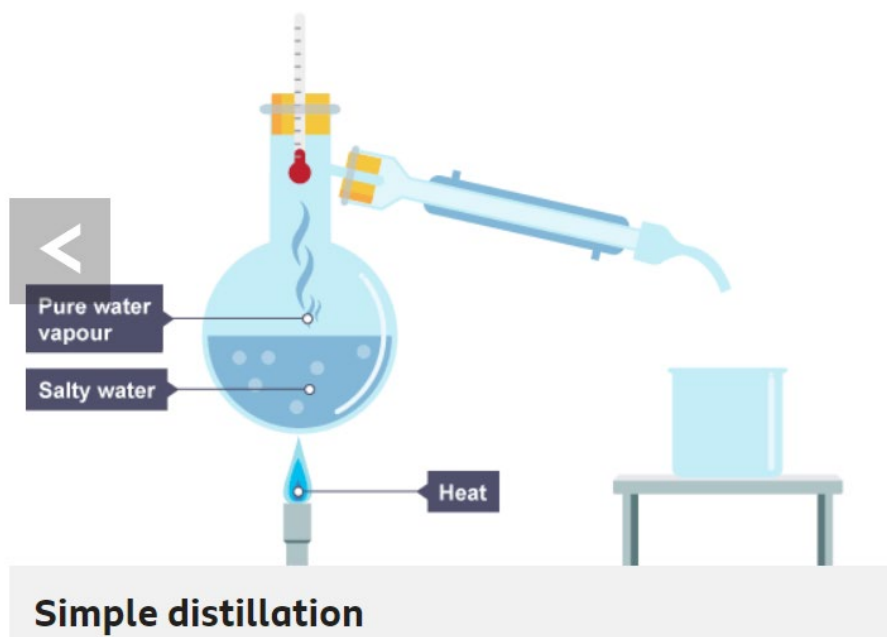
Christian beliefs about life after death are based on the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Christians believe that Jesus' death and resurrection are part of God's divine plan for humankind. Through his death on the cross, Jesus pays the penalty for mankind's sin and mankind's relationship with God is restored. This is called atonement. Christians believe that three days after the crucifixion, God raised Jesus from the dead and he once again appeared to his disciples. This is taken to mean that Jesus' sacrifice was a victory over sin and death. Although physical death still happens, those who believe in Christ and live good lives will be given eternal life in Heaven.

Useful websites for extended reading: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zn6ncdm/revision/1>

Science

Key content

There are different ways to separate mixtures, for example by filtration, crystallisation, distillation or chromatography. The method chosen depends upon the type of mixture



C8 Elements, compounds and mixtures

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Element	Made up of one type of atom.
Compound	Two or more elements, chemically joined together. Not easily separated.
Chromatography	Separation techniques used to split different colours dissolved in a mixture.
Distillation	Separation technique that uses the different boiling points in a mixture
Electrolysis	Using electricity to separate a compound
Mixture	Two or more elements not chemically joined together so are easily separated.

More info can be found here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwhfw6f/revision/3>

C9 - Chemical Reactions

Vocab	Definition
Combustion	Scientific word for burning
Thermal Decomposition	Breaking down a compound using heat
Compound	When two or more elements are chemically joined together
Endothermic	A reaction taking in heat from the surroundings
Exothermic	A reaction giving out heat to the surroundings
Displacement	A more reactive element displaces a less reactive element within a compound
Chemical reaction	When a new substance is made
Conservation of mass	The law of conservation of mass states that no mass is lost or gained during a reaction
Catalyst	Speeds up a reaction but is not used itself.

4 signs of a chemical reaction:
 Colour change
 Change in state
 Change in temperature
 Gas is produced

The Fire Triangle



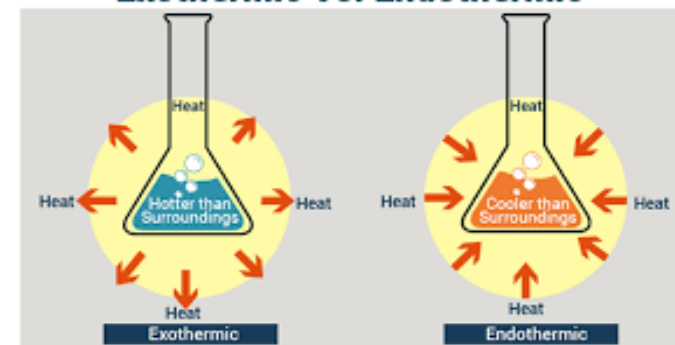
Combustion is the scientific word for burning.

Law of Conservation of Mass

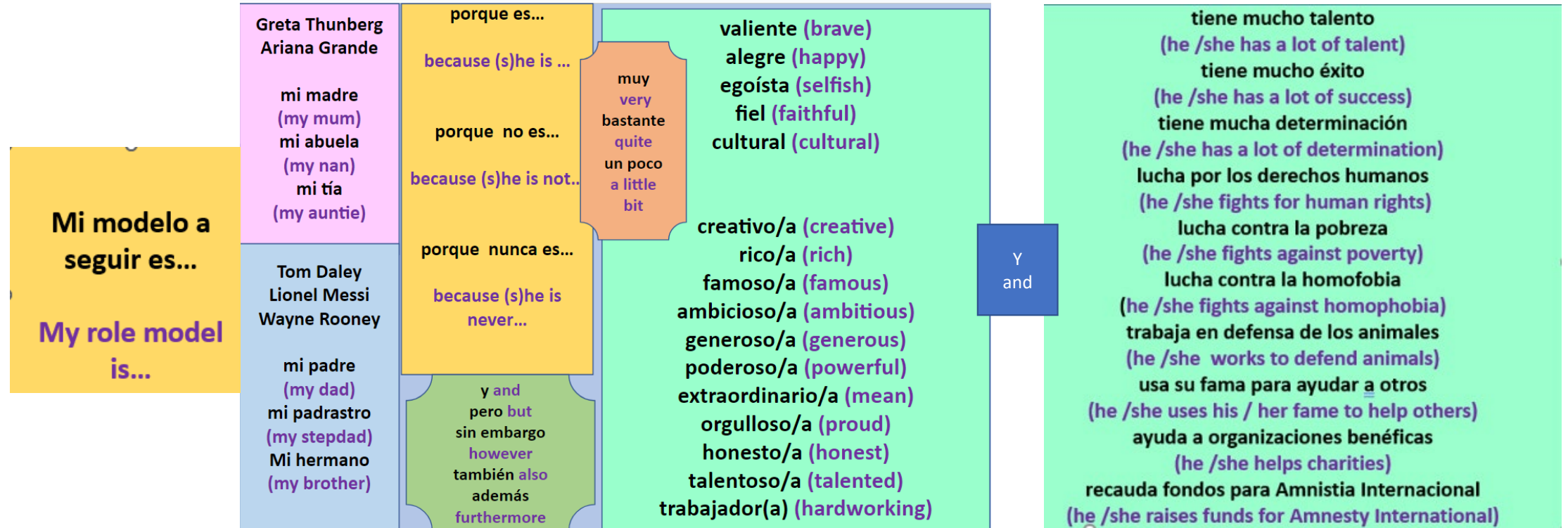
The law of conservation of mass states that mass cannot be created nor destroyed during ordinary chemical or physical reactions.



Exothermic Vs. Endothermic



Celebrity culture



The root 'bio' means **life or living matter**

Root word families

The root 'cide' means **cut or kill**

Learning basic roots and their meanings, will help you to build a 'toolkit' for working out the meaning of unfamiliar language. explore how the roots shape the meaning of new and familiar language.

bio

biodegradable:
substances that can be decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms

autobiography:
a story about a person's life (biography) written by that person

bionic:
Using technology to help physical movement or function

biosphere:
the part of the earth's crust, waters, and atmosphere that supports life

biodiesel:
a fuel is usually made from plants

cide

homicide:
The act of killing another human.

regicide:
The act of killing a king or queen (monarch).

insecticide:
A substance for killing insects.

fungicide:
A substance for destroying fungus.

tyrannicide:
Killing a tyrant – a cruel leader.

LAST PAGE