



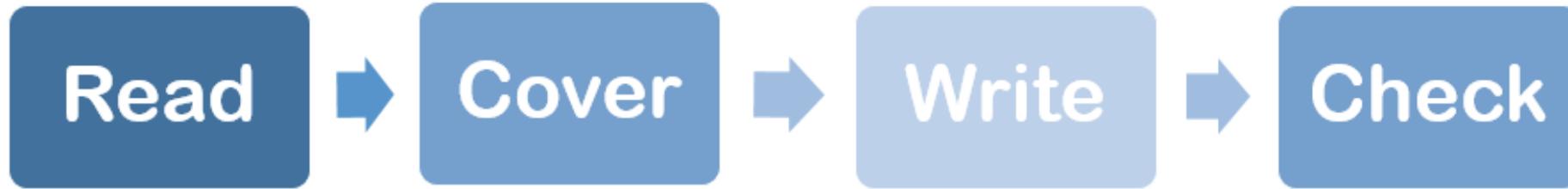
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
'EXCELLENCE FOR ALL'

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser

23/04/19 – 24/05/19

NAME _____

FORM ____ FORM TUTOR _____



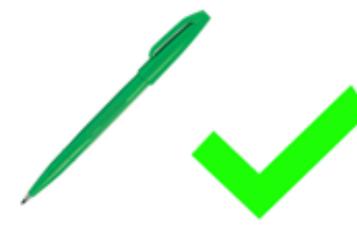
READ a small section of the KO

COVER up the information so you are unable to read/ see it

WRITE out what you can remember into your self-quizzing book

CHECK what you have written and use a green pen to mark and correct

1. Tick in green if it's correct.
2. Write the correction above it in green if it's wrong. (Don't re-write the entire section.)



The Process

1 Copy Key Terms

4th January 2017

Similarity and Congruence

Scale factor

Similar

Congruence

Proving congruency

Title and date underlined

3 CHECK Definitions and CORRECT in green pen

4th January 2017

Similarity and Congruence

Scale factor	The value you get when you divide two corresponding sides.
Similar	Shapes are similar when one shape is an enlargement of the other corresponding angles are equal and corresponding sides are all in the same ratio.
Congruence	Congruent shapes have exactly the same size and shape, their angles are the same and corresponding sides are the same length.
Proving Congruency	SSS - Side, Side, Side ASA - Angle, Side, Angle SAS - Side, Angle, Side RHS - Right angle, Hypotenuse, Side

Reveal definitions and check for perfection, any corrections are made in green pen, a tick shows 100% correct.

2 Write Definitions from MEMORY

4th January 2017

Similarity and Congruence

Scale factor
The value you get when you divide two corresponding sides.

Similar
One shape is an enlargement of the other, corresponding angles are equal and corresponding sides are all in the same ratio.

Congruence
Congruent shapes have exactly the same size, their angles are the same and corresponding sides are the same length.

Proving congruency
SSS - Side, side, side
ASA - Angle, side, Angle
SAS - Side, Angle, Side
RHS - Right angle, Hypotenuse, Side

Definitions hidden under the book and writing is from memory

4 CHECK Definitions and CORRECT in green pen until 100% perfect

of the other, corresponding
ending sides are all in
and
shape
by the same size,
corresponding sides

Tick in green pen if it's correct. ADD any corrections in green pen

Spellings

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Peripheral	Algorithm	Embedded	Processing	Storage	Resolution
Ballistic	Rakosi	Khrushchev	Detente	Hungarian	Warsaw
Trampolining	Nutrients	Physical	Precisely	Frequency	Reversibility
Fibonacci	Arithmetic	Ascending	Transformation	Symmetry	Parallel
Congruent	Geometric	Descending	Rotation	Reflection	Enlargement
Sibilance	Rhyme	Onomatopoeia	Romanticism	Autobiographical	syllable
Enjambment	Semantic	Juxtaposition	Plosive	rhythm	hyperbole
Residential	Establishment	Legislation	Hazardous	Environmental	Leisure
Distortion	Reverb	Quantize	Syncopation	Beethoven	Mozart
Connotation	Denotation	Convention	Context	Intertextuality	Narrative
Migration	Urbanisation	Suburbanisation	Sustainability	Inequality	Indicator

English

1. Key terms

Rhyme	Rhyme is repetition of similar sounding words occurring at the end of lines.
Form	Form refers to the type of poem, length of lines and stanzas, rhyme and rhythm.
Structure	Structure is the order of ideas in a poem; what the poet focuses on in the beginning, middle and end.
Form	Form refers to the type of poem, length of lines and stanzas, rhyme and rhythm.
Enjambment	Enjambment is the running-over of a sentence or phrase from one poetic line to the next.

2. Devices

Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia is the sound of a word reflects the sound that it describes.
Metaphor	A metaphor compares by referring to one thing as another.
Simile	A simile is a comparison of two different objects using like or as.
Personification	Personification is giving an inanimate object human qualities or attributes.
Hyperbole	Hyperbole is an exaggerated statement.

3. Devices

Pathetic Fallacy	Pathetic Fallacy is when a character's mood is reflected in the weather/ environment.
Repetition	Repetition is repeating words or phrases for effect.
Alliteration	Alliteration is when the same sound or letter is found at the beginning of words next to each other.
Sibilance	Sibilance is the repetition of soft consonant sounds in words to create a wooshing or hissing sound.
Stacked adjectives	Stacked adjectives are a number of adjectives, one after the other.

4. Context

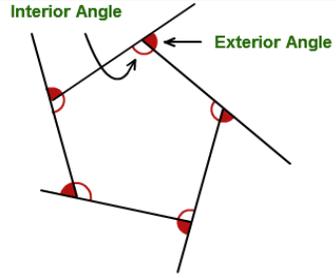
Love's Philosophy	Shelley was a Romantic poet. Romanticism was huge movement in 18th and 19th century literature- writers focused on the power of human emotion and the natural world.
Porphyria's Lover	Porphyria is a disease that can result in insanity. Browning might be comparing being in love with insanity and a delusional view of reality.
When We Two Parted	Thought to be an autobiographical account of one of Byron's many affairs. He claimed to have written it in 1808 but did not publish it until 1816 in order to hide protect the identity of the married woman in the poem.
Follower	Heaney grew up on his father's farm in Northern Ireland and so the poem is thought to be autobiographical.
Neutral Tones	Thomas Hardy was a British poet known for his pessimistic poems. This pessimism may be linked to his unhappy first marriage.

5. Key Terms

Blank verse	Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines.
Plosive	"b," "p," "t" and "d" sounds – which can be harsh, aggressive or shocking.
Sibilance	Repeated "S" sounds – most often caused by "s" "ss" and "c." These can be harsh, smooth or sickly.
Juxtaposition	Two things being placed close together for contrasting effect.
Semantic field	A set of words relating to the same topic.

Maths

1. Angles in Polygons



Sum of exterior angles equal to 360°

Sum of interior angles = $(n-2) \times 180^\circ$

2. Laws of Indices

$$a^0 = 1$$

If $a^m = a^n$
Then $m = n$

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{a^n} = a^{\frac{n}{m}}$$

$$(ab)^m = a^m \times b^m$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m}$$

3. Surds

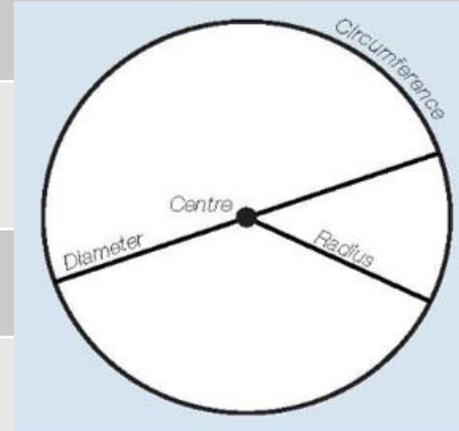
$$\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$$

e.g. $\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{42}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$$

e.g. $\frac{\sqrt{42}}{\sqrt{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{42}{7}} = \sqrt{6}$

4. Circle Properties



Area of a circle:-

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Area of a sector:

$$\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

Circumference of a circle:

$$C = \pi d \text{ or } C = 2\pi r$$

Length of an Arc:

$$\frac{\theta}{360} \times 2\pi r$$

5. Cones & Spheres

Volume of spheres

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

Surface area of spheres

$$4\pi r^2$$

Volume of cone

$$\frac{\pi r^2 \times \text{Height}}{3}$$

Surface area of cone

$$\pi r^2 + \pi r l$$

Spellings

Fibonacci, arithmetic, geometric, ascending, descending, transformation, rotation, symmetry, reflection, parallel, enlargement, congruent

Science

B2 – Organisation B

1. Key formulae	a. Breathing rate	Breaths per min = $\frac{\text{number of breaths}}{\text{number of minutes}}$
	b. Rate of blood flow	Rate of blood flow = $\frac{\text{volume of blood}}{\text{number of minutes}}$
2. Key definitions	c. Thorax	Upper part of the body (not including the head).
	d. Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs which inflate/deflate allowing for rapid gas exchange.
	e. Circulatory system	The transporting of glucose and oxygen around the body via the blood.
	f. Arteries	A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart.
	g. Veins	A blood vessel which carries blood towards the heart.
	h. Capillaries	A tiny blood vessel where the exchange of materials occur across its surface

P3 – Particle model of matter

1. P3 - Key Definitions	a. Density	Is a measure of the compactness of a substance. Density = Mass/Volume.
	b. Solids	In solids, strong forces of attraction hold the particles close together in a fixed, regular arrangement.
	c. Liquids	There are weaker forces of attraction between the particles in a liquid. Particles are close together, but can move past each other.
	d. Gas	There are almost no force of attraction between the particles in a gas. The particles have more energy and are free to move in random direction and speed.

P3 – Particle model of matter (continued)

2. Internal Energy	a. Internal energy	Of a system is the total energy that its particles have in their kinetic and potential stores.
	b. Changes of state	Freezing, melting, condensing, evaporating and sublimation
	c. Specific latent heat	Is the amount of energy needed to change 1kg of a substance from one state to another without changing the temperature.
	d. E (energy of a change in state(J))	= m (mass (kg) x L (specific latent heat (J/kg)
	e. Temperature of a gas	Is the average energy in the kinetic energy stores of the particles in the gas.
	f. Pressure	Is force per unit area.

C4 – Chemical changes

1. Acids and Alkalis	a. pH	A measure of how acidic or alkaline a solution is
	b. Neutral substances	Substances that are neither acidic nor alkaline and have a pH of exactly 7. e.g. water.
	c. Indicator	A dye that changes colour depending on whether its above or below a certain pH.
	d. General neutralisation reaction (word)	acid + alkali → salt + water
	e. General neutralisation reaction (symbol)	$\text{H}^+_{(\text{aq})} + \text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})}$
2. Strong and weak acids	a. Ionisation	Ionisation is the addition or removal of an electron to create an ion. losing an electron creates a positive ion. gaining an electron creates a negative ion
	d. Strong acids	Ionise completely in water to form H ⁺ ions
	e. Weak acids	Ionise partially in water to form some H ⁺ ions

Spanish

Week 1

Spanish

Week 4

Se me dan bien los deportes.	I am good at sports.	Quisiera pedir un zumo, por favor.	I would want to order a juice, please.
Quisiera participar en un equipo.	I would want to take part in a team.	¿Puedo tomar un helado?	May I have an ice-cream?
Tengo numerosas habilidades artísticas.	I have multiple artistic skills.	Quisiera tomar una ensalada de pollo.	I would want to have a chicken salad.
La semana pasada nos divertimos en casa.	Last week we had fun at home.	La comida está deliciosa.	The food is delicious.
En Pascua nos alojamos en un hotel.	At Easter we stayed in a hotel.	Las gambas están asquerosas.	The prawns are disgusting.
Fui de viaje con mi familia a España.	I went on a trip to Spain with my family.	Para mí, un café con leche. Gracias.	For me, a white coffee. Thank you.

Week 2

Week 5

Anteayer fui a un restaurante y comí marisco	The day before yesterday I went to a restaurant and I ate seafood.	Los españoles almuerzan más tarde.	Spanish people have lunch later.
Javier no comió cerdo porque es vegetariano	Javier didn't eat pork because he is a vegetarian.	En Inglaterra, se cena a las seis.	In England, dinner is had at six.
Anoche salí con mis amigos. ¡Lo pasé bomba!	Last night I went out with my friends. I had a blast!	El pescado fresco es menos popular en Inglaterra.	Fresh fish is less popular in England.
El miércoles pasado hice una paella de marisco	Last Wednesday I made a seafood paella.	Cuando sea mayor, probaré comida típica española.	When I am older, I will try typical Spanish food.
Tuve dolor de estómago. Fue terrible.	I had stomach ache. It was horrible.	¡Será un manjar!	It will be a delicacy!
Fuimos al mejor restaurante de mi barrio.	We went to the best restaurant in my neighbourhood.	Tengo ganas de probar el pulpo.	I fancy trying the octopus.

Week 3

Suelo desayunar a las nueve.	I usually have breakfast at nine.
Prefiero merendar por las tardes.	I prefer having a snack in the afternoon.
Quiero llevar una vida saludable.	I want to lead a healthy lifestyle.
¡Lo odio con toda mi alma!	I hate it with my heart and soul!
Necesito tomar café por las mañanas.	I need to have coffee in the mornings.
Para el postre, quisiera tarta de chocolate.	As dessert, I would want chocolate cake.

History

Paper I (Section B/C): Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972

This period study focuses on the development of the Cold War. It was a period of high tension between the USA and Russia that saw the world on the brink of nuclear war on several occasions.

<u>I. Key Words</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Democracy	Democracy is a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives i.e. the UK.
Dictatorship	Dictatorship is a system of government in which a country or a group of countries is ruled by a single party or individual i.e. North Korea.
Bureau	A bureau is a office or department for transacting particular business
Bloc	A bloc is a group of countries or political parties with common interests who have formed an alliance.
Treaty	A treaty is a formally concluded agreement between states.
Missile	A missile is a self-propelled system, as opposed to an unguided self-propelled munition.
Ballistic	A ballistic is a missile moving under the force of gravity alone.

<u>2. Key figures \ groups</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Nikita Khrushchev	Nikita Khrushchev led the Soviet Union during part of the Cold War as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964.
Matyas Rakosi	Matyas Rakosi , known as the 'Bald Butcher', he was the leader of Hungary from 1952 until 1953 and was known for his cruelty.
Imre Nagy	Imre Nagy was the leader of the Hungarian revolution, executed for his role in the rebellion.
Fidel Castro	Fidel Castro was a Cuban communist revolutionary and politician who governed the Republic of Cuba as Prime Minister from 1959 to 1976 and then as President from 1976 to 2008.
Dwight Eisenhower	Dwight Eisenhower was the President of the United States from 1953-1960.
John F Kennedy	John F Kennedy was the President of the United States from 1960-1963, when he was assassinated.
Richard Nixon	Richard Nixon was an American politician who served as the 37th President of the United States, serving from 1969 until 1974, when he resigned from office, the only U.S. president to do so

History

<u>3. Key dates</u>	<u>Description</u>
1946-1950	The Chinese revolution , led by Mao Zedong makes China an independent country after throwing off Japanese power.
4 April 1949	The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between several North American and European countries.
1953-1956	The Thaw , a period of time after Stalin's death.
May 1962	The Cuban missile crisis , in May 1962, the Soviet Union announced publicly for the first time that it was supplying Cuba with arms. By July 1962, Cuba had the best-equipped army in Latin America. America demanded the missiles were removed and they were.
1971	Détente is the name given to a period of improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union that began tentatively in 1971.

<u>4. Key events</u>	<u>Description</u>
The Chinese Revolution	The Chinese revolution started from 1946, after the end of Second Sino-Japanese War, and was the second part of the Chinese Civil War.
The Korean War	The Korean war was a war between North Korea and South Korea. The war began on 25 June 1950 when North Korea invaded South Korea following a series of clashes along the border.
The Warsaw Pact	The Warsaw Pact was the idea of collective security. It was a military alliance for a mutual defence. It was set up to oppose NATO.
The Space Race	The Space Race was a competition of space exploration between the United States and Soviet Union. In 1955 both the USA and USSR began to launch ballistic missiles into space, attempting to be the first to reach outer space.
The Thaw	The Thaw was a period of time after the death of Stalin where there was a power struggle to decide who would become leader of the USSR. The winner was Nikita Khrushchev.
The Hungarian crisis	The Hungarian crisis was during October 1956, students, workers and soldiers in Hungary attacked the AVH and Russian soldiers, and smashed a statue of Stalin. On 24 October 1956 Imre Nagy - a moderate and a westerniser - took over as prime minister. 1,000 Russian tanks rolled into Budapest. Some 4,000 Hungarians were killed.
The U2 crisis	The U2 crisis was on 1st May 1960 an American U2 spy plane was shot down over Russia and the pilot, Gary Powers, was captured. At first, the Americans tried to say that it was a weather plane, but they were forced to admit that it was a spy plane.

Geography

1. Urban and rural	
Urban	Urban areas refers to areas that have been built by people e.g. towns and cities.
Rural	Rural areas are areas which have characteristics of the countryside rather than towns and cities.
Megacity	Megacity is a city with a population of 10 million or more.
World city	World city is a city considered to be an important hub in the global economic system and one with iconic status and buildings.
Rural to urban migration	Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside into towns and cities.
2. Growth patterns	
Urbanisation	Urbanisation is the process of towns and cities developing and becoming bigger as their population increases.
Suburbanisation	Suburbanisation is a change in the nature of rural areas as more people move to them so they become suburbs.
Re-urbanisation	Re-urbanisation is the improvement of the inner city which tracks people back to live in them.
Counter-urbanisation	Counter-urbanisation is the movement of people from urban areas into rural areas; these may be people who originally moved to the city.
Internal growth	Internal growth is when people who have moved to cities have lots of children.

3. Quality of life	
Push factor	A push factor is a negative factor that results in the movement of people away from an area.
Pull factor	A pull factor is a positive factor which attracts people to an area.
Standard of living	Standard of living refers to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain group of people in a certain geographic area.
Quality of life	Quality of life is used to evaluate the general well-being of individuals and societies.

Geography

4. Inequalities	
Informal housing	Informal housing is housing which is not regulated and is often built on land that people don't own.
Social inequality	Social inequality is the division between the rich and the poorer residents.
Fuel poverty	Fuel poverty is when spending money to heat your home would take you below the official poverty line.
Child poverty	Child poverty in the UK is when a child is living in a household which earns less than 60% of the national average wage.
Social indicator	Social indicators are ways to measure development that focus on people e.g. life expectancy.
5. Sustainability	
Social sustainability	Social sustainability is when measures are in place to improve the quality of life in an area.
Economic sustainability	Economic sustainability is when residents have access to employment in their local area.
Environmental sustainability	Environmental sustainability is when measures are in place in an area to ensure the environment is protected.
Sustainability	Sustainability is when there is an emphasis on improving quality of life but still maintaining resources for future generations.
Stakeholders	Stakeholders individuals or organisations who have a viewpoint or concerns about something.
Slum	A slum is informal housing is housing which is not regulated and is often built on land that people don't own.

6. Country classifications	
Advanced country	An advanced country is a country that shares a number of important economic development characteristics including well-developed financial markets.
Emerging and developing country	Emerging and developing countries which neither share all the economic development characteristics required to be advanced or are eligible for poverty reduction.
Low income developing country	Low income developing countries are eligible for the poverty reduction and growth trust from the IMF.
Human development index	A scale that measures development and gives a score from 0 to 1, with 1 being the highest.

Fitness component

Definition

Sporting example

Week 1

Muscular endurance

The ability of the muscular system to work efficiently. It is where a muscle can continue contracting over a long period of time against a light to moderate fixed resistance load.

Rowing
BS -Arm muscles are working continuously over a long period of time without tiring quickly.
TMP – This means that they have a better chance at winning the race.

Aerobic endurance

The ability of the cardiorespiratory system to work efficiently, supplying nutrients and oxygen to the working muscles during sustained physical activity.

Marathon runner
BS- They need the oxygen to go to their working muscles to allow them to run for longer without tiring quickly.
TMP – This means that they have a better chance at winning the race.

Week 2

Speed

Distance divided by time.
 Accelerative speed: sprints up to 30m
 Pure speed: sprints up to 60m
 Speed endurance: sprints with short recovery period in between

Footballer
BS- They would need to sprint down the wing to outpace the defender.
TMP – This means that they have a better chance at scoring a goal.

Strength

The maximum force that can be generated by a muscle or muscle group.

Weightlifter
BS- A weightlifter needs to apply maximum force to lift the heavy weight above their head.
TMP – This means that they have a better chance at winning the competition.

Week 3

Body composition

The relative amount of fat mass to fat free mass in the body.

Flexibility

Having a good range of movement in all joints of the body. Being able to move a joint smoothly through its complete range of movement.

Gymnast
BS – A gymnast needs a good range of movement in their backs to be able to perform a back flip smoothly.
TMP- This gives them more chance of getting more marks in a competition.

Fitness component

Definition

Sporting example

Week 4

Agility

The ability of the sports performer to move quickly and precisely or change direction without losing balance or time

Hockey
BS – A hockey player would need to dodge past the defender during a game without losing balance or time.
TMP – This means that they are able to receive the ball from their team mate to potentially score a goal.

Balance

The ability to maintain centre of mass over a base of support
 Static – performer is still (handstand)
 Dynamic – performer is moving (cartwheel)

Gymnastics
BS – A gymnast needs balance when they are doing a handstand. Their centre of mass is the belly button and the base of support is their hands
TMP – This means the handstand is straight and they will score more points in the competition.

Co-ordination

The smooth flow of movement needed to perform a task efficiently and accurately.

Netball
BS – A netballer needs good hand/eye co-ordination to catch the ball efficiently.
TMP – This means that their team have greater possession of the ball with a better chance at then scoring.

Week 5

Power

Speed x strength

Tennis
BS – When a tennis player serves they need strength and speed in their arm to smash the ball over the other side of the net.
TMP – This means that they have a greater chance at scoring a point.

Reaction time

The time it takes for a sports performer to respond to a stimulus and initiate their response

Table tennis
BS- A table tennis player will need to respond quickly to the ball coming towards them and hit it back over the net.
TMP – This gives them a greater chance of scoring a point.

		Wk3: Types of Movement	
		Extension	Increase in the angle of the bones a joint
		Flexion	Decrease in the angle of the bones at a joint
		Abduction	Movement away from midline of the body
		Adduction	Movement towards the midline of the body
		Rotation	Limb turns around its long axis
Wk1: Blood		Circumduction	The limb moves in a circle
Stroke Volume	The volume of blood pumped out of the heart by each ventricle during one contraction	Plantar Flexion	Pointing of toes to increase angle at ankle joint
Heart Rate	The amount of times a heart contracts in one minute	Dorsi Flexion	Foot flexes upwards, decreasing angle at ankle joint
Cardiac Output	The volume of blood ejected from the heart in one minute. Stroke volume x Heart Rate = Cardiac Output	Wk4: Muscle Action	
Vasodilation	The widening of the lumen to increase blood flow	Antagonistic pair	Muscles can only pull, not push, so they are arranged in pairs
Vasoconstriction	The narrowing of the lumen to decrease blood flow	Antagonist	The muscle that relaxes
Wk2: Synovial Joints		Agonist	The muscle that contracts
		Wk5: Types of Contraction	
Tendon	Connects bone to muscle	Isometric	Muscles contracts but stays the same length
Bursae	Sac of fluid to reduce friction between tendon and bone	Isotonic	Muscles contracts but changes length
Joint Capsule	Stops synovial fluid from escaping, holds joint together	Eccentric	Muscle contracts and lengthens
Synovial membrane	Secretes synovial fluid	Concentric	Muscle contracts and shortens
Synovial Fluid	Like an oil to lubricate joint		
Cartilage	Tough tissue that cover the end of the bones to reduce friction		
Ligament	Connects bone to bone		

THEATRE ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Playwright	The playwright is the name given to the person who writes the play.
Performer	A performer is an actor or entertainer who realises a role or performance in front of an audience.
Lighting Designer	The lighting designer is responsible for designing the lighting states and, if required, special lighting effects for a performance. The final design will result in a lighting plot which is a list of the lighting states and their cues.
Understudy	The understudy is an actor who studies another's role so that they can take over when needed.
Sound designer	The sound designer is responsible for designing the sound required for a performance. This may include underscoring, intro and outro music as well as specific effects. The final design will result in a sound plot which is a list of the sounds required and their cues.
Set designer	The set designer is responsible for the design of the set for a performance. They will work closely with the director and other designers so that there is unity between all the designs and the needs of the performance.
Costume designer	The costume designer is the person who designs the costumes for a performance.
Puppet designer	The puppet designer is the person who designs the puppets for a performance.
Technician	The technician is the person who works backstage, either setting up technical equipment such as microphones or rigging lights before a production or operating technical equipment during a performance.
Director	A director is in charge of the artistic elements of a production. A director will often have the initial creative idea ('concept') for a production, will work with the actors in rehearsal, and will collaborate with designers and the technical team to realise this idea in performance.
Stage manager	The stage manager is in charge of all aspects of backstage, including the backstage crew. They will oversee everything that happens backstage before, during and after a performance. During the rehearsal period, the Stage Manager and their team will make sure that all props are found or made, scene changes are rehearsed and smooth, and all other aspects of backstage are prepared. They are also in charge of the rehearsal schedule.
Theatre manager	The theatre manager is the person who is responsible for and manages the front-of-house team who deal with the audience during the production (for example, the box office manager, ushers and similar staff).

Year 9 Drama

Component 1	Component 1 is 'Understanding Drama'. An Exam of 3 sections. Roles & Responsibilities, Set Text, and Live Theatre Review.
Component 2	Component 2 is 'Devising Drama'. You will be assessed on a devised performance, dramatic intention statement, and a performance log essay.
Component 3	Component 3 is 'Texts in Practice'. You will be assessed on 2 extract performances from 1 play against your dramatic intention statement.
Stanislavski	Stanislavski is a practitioner that created a technique in acting by which an actor strives to empathize with the character being portrayed so as to effect a realistic interpretation.
Boal	Boal was the founder of Theatre of the Oppressed, a theatrical form originally used in radical popular education movements.
Brecht	Brecht developed a politicized form of theater he called "epic drama," a style that relies on the audience's reflective detachment rather than emotional involvement.
Berkoff	Berkoff is most known for his physical, exaggerated style of theatre, which is both popular and controversial, defying the norms of naturalistic theatre.
Physical Theatre	Physical Theatre is a form of theatre which emphasizes the use of physical movement, as in dance and mime, for expression.
Physicality	Physicality is the physical features of someone, or an intense focus on the physical body or the needs of the body to create a convincing character.
Motif	A Motif is a dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.
Mime	Mime is the theatrical technique of suggesting action, character, or emotion without words, using only gesture, expression, and movement.
Shoaling	Shoaling is the movement of a chorus that becomes one to emphasize and exaggerate meaning.
Diaphragm	The Diaphragm is muscle below the ribs that expands out and down causing air to enter the lungs.
Articulation	Articulation is the formation of clear and distinct sounds in speech.
Teamwork	Teamwork is the combined action of a group, especially when effective and efficient
Confidence	Confidence is the feeling or belief that one can have faith in or rely on ones self, someone or something.
Monologue	A Monologue is a long speech by one actor in a play.
Interpretation	Interpretation is a stylistic representation of a creative work or dramatic role.
Evaluate	'Evaluate' is to judge or calculate the quality, importance, amount, or value of something.
Analyse	'Analyse' is to separate (a material or abstract entity) into constituent parts or elements.

5. Knowledge Organiser Music Y9 5th half term

1. Bass line	1. A bass line is a melody that is played on a low pitched instrument, in pop a electric bass guitar. The bass usually plays the root of the chords. C in C major or E in E minor.
2. Rhythm section	2. The rhythm section is bass guitar and drum kit.
3. Riff	3. A riff is repeated melody or chord pattern, similar to an ostinato
4. Vocale	4. A vocable sound sung like ooh or ahh. (Beoynce – crazy in love: oh oh oh oh oh ohh nonono)
5. Vocal hook	5. A vocal hook is a short melody with word repeated and very catchy.
6. Melodic hook	6. A melody hook is like riff but very catchy (seven nation army guitar melody hook)
7. Rhythmic hook	7. A rhythm that is the catchy and memorable part of a song.
8. Chord progression	8. A chord progression is a series of chords that instruments such as piano, keyboard or guitars play over and over.
9. Straight rhythm	9. A straight rhythm is when the chords and bass line are on the beat.
10. Syncopation	10. When the beats outside 1,2,3 and 4 are emphasised. 2+ for instance.
11. Power chord	11. A power chord is written with a letter and 5, it is a triad chord without the third note. (C5 = c+g) It is used in rock music.

Food

TABLE 1: Key Terms

Term	Definition
Establishment	An establishment is hospitality or catering outlet . May be a pub, restaurant, hotel, café etc.
Hospitality	Hospitality is the service industry between hosts such as waiters, restaurant managers, hoteliers and their guests or customers.
In-house	In-house are services or goods provided by a company to its employees without using non company provision eg hygiene training could be provided in house by a company trainer or from an outside source such as a EHO
Residential	A residential establishment is a type of establishment where there is overnight provision with a bed and bathroom .This may be on a paid basis such as a hotel or by an establishment such as a hospital or prison
Non-residential	A non-residential establishment is an establishment that does not provide overnight accommodation of any type to its guests such as a restaurant or bar that provides food and drink only
Commercial	A commercial establishment is an establishment that is operated on a profit making basis, to pay its employees and cover its costs and give a profit to the company that owns it
Non-commercial	A non-commercial establishment is an establishment that operates without the goal of making a profit. This could be hospitals, prisons or company run canteens. Note that the establishment does need to make money to pay its employees, workers and the costs of food and overhead costs
Market Research	Market research includes ways of finding out what customers' needs, requirements and expectations are e.g. surveys, feedback cards.
Management	A level of employment where the employee is responsible for other employees and sometimes and area of the business, eg a Restaurant manager is responsible for the restaurant. Or a general manager responsible for the whole establishment
Control measure	A control measure is a way of reducing the risk of a hazard causing harm to staff or clients.
Risk assessment	A risk assessment is a way of identifying the risks of activities, situations or when using equipment.

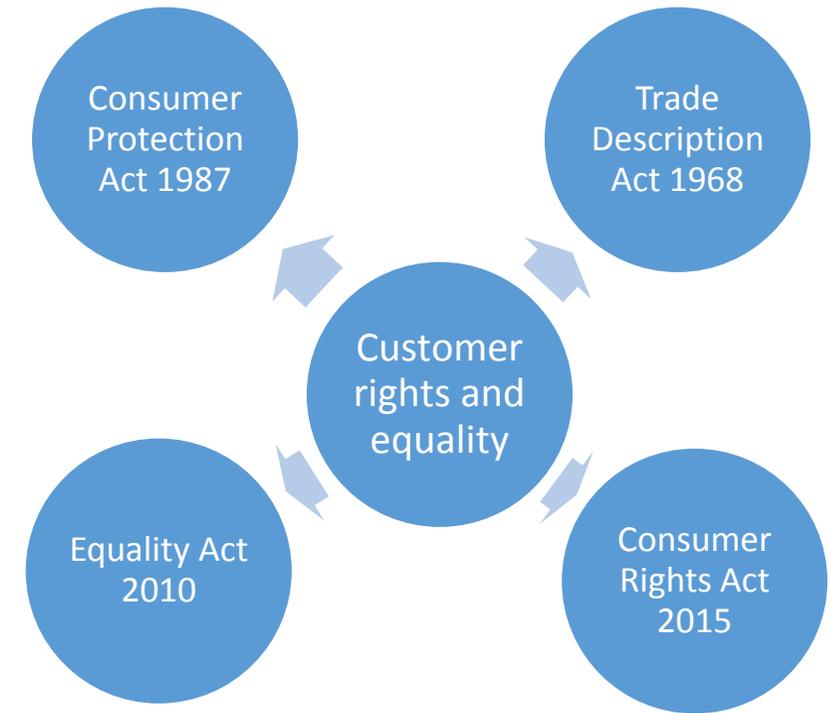


Table 2: Types of Customers

Leisure	Local Residents	Business or Corporate
Customers who visit establishments during their relaxation time e.g. sports events, holidays, tourism	Customers who live near the establishment who visit regularly e.g. weekly Sunday lunch of Friday dinner	Customers who visit the establishment as part of a work function e.g. awards nights, presentations, conferences, meetings.

Food

TABLE 3: Health and Safety Laws

Term	Definition
Legislation	Legislation is a term for laws.
Employer	An employer is a person or organisation that employs people.
Employee	An employee is a person that is paid to work for a person or organisation.
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	The HSE is a government department that regulates and enforces health and safety in the workplace.
Health and Safety at Work Act (HASAWA)	The Health and Safety at Work Act ensures that employers maintain a safe working environment for their employees by identify and minimising risks, as well as providing appropriate staff training.
Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR)	RIDDOR ensures that employers record incidents and near misses in the workplace to the Health and Safety Executive. Any disease or dangerous incident must be recorded to ensure employee and customer safety.
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH)	COSHH documentations ensures that any substance in the workplace, which can cause harm is stored and used safely. Substances include cleaning chemicals, fumes, dusts, vapours, gases and biological agents.
Manual Handling Operations Regulations (MHOR)	MHOR ensures that employers have trained employees on how to safely lift, move or carry and object in the kitchen without causing harm to themselves e.g. correct posture for lifting or using trolleys to move stock.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at Work Regulations	PPE must be provided by the employer free of charge to ensure safety in the workplace e.g. masks, goggles, thick protective clothing, safety signage.
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)	HACCP is a system that can be used by organisations to identify hazards and implement controls measures to prevent the risk of food being contaminated from biological, chemical or physical sources.

GHS01 Explosive 	GHS02 Flammable 	GHS03 Oxidising 
GHS04 Gas Under Pressure 	GHS05 Corrosive 	GHS06 Acute Toxic 
GHS07 Harmful / Irritant / Skin sensitiser 	GHS08 Carcinogen / Germ cell mutagen / Reproductive toxin 	GHS09 Hazardous to the aquatic environment 



Computer Science

#	Term	Definition	#	Term	Definition
1	Binary/Base 2	Binary/Base2 is a system of counting that uses two numbers, 1 and 0	9	Resolution	The resolution details the number of pixels contained in a digital image
2	Denary/Base 10	Denary/Base10 is a system of counting that uses 9 numbers, 1-9 and A-F	10	Compression	Compression is used to reduce the size of one or more files.
3	Hexadecimal/ Base 16	Hexadecimal/Base16 is a system of counting that uses 9 numbers and 6 letters, 1-9 and A-F. A = 10, B = 11, C = 12, D = 13, E = 14, F = 15.	11	<u>Lossy</u> compression	<u>Lossy</u> compression decreases the size of a file by losing data
4	ASCII	ASCII is a character set where each character is represented by an 8-bit binary number	12	Lossless compression	Lossless compression decreases the size of a file without losing any data
5	Unicode	Unicode is a character set where each character is represented by a 16-bit binary number (there is also a 32 bit version)	13	Colour/Bit Depth	Colour/Bit depth is the number of bits used for each pixel (which represents the number of possible colours)
6	Digital Image	A digital image is a digital representation of a two-dimensional image using pixels	14	Metadata	Metadata is data which holds information about data
7	Bit	A bit is the smallest piece of data that a computer system can work with	15	Sampling	Sampling is the process of converting analogue signals into digital data
8	Nibble	A nibble is 4 bits	16	Sample Size	The sample size is the number of bits available for each sample

GCSE Media Studies – Media Language

Media language is the way in which the meaning of a media text is conveyed to the audience. One of the ways Media Language works is to convey meaning through signs and symbols suggested by the way a scene is set up and filmed.

GCSE MEDIA STUDIES - MEDIA TERMINOLOGY	
Key Words	Definition
Mise-en-scene	<i>Mise-en-scene is the arrangement of the scenery, props, characters etc. on the stage of a theatrical production or on the set of a film.</i>
Connotation	<i>Connotation is an idea or feeling which a word invokes for a person in addition to its literal or primary meaning.</i>
Denotation	<i>Denotation is the literal or primary meaning of a word, in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the word suggests.</i>
Convention	<i>Convention is the way in which something is usually done.</i>
Context	<i>Context is the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood.</i>
Target Audience	<i>A Target audience is a particular group at which a product such as a film or advertisement is aimed</i>
Intertextuality	<i>Intertextuality is the relationship between texts, especially literary ones.</i>
Demographic	<i>Demographic is a particular sector of a population.</i>
Genre	<i>Genre is a style or category of art, music, or literature.</i>
Ideology	<i>Ideology is a system of ideas and ideals.</i>
Semiotics	<i>Semiotics is the study of signs and symbols and their use or interpretation.</i>
Narrative	<i>A narrative is a spoken or written account of connected events; a story.</i>

GCSE MEDIA STUDIES – MEDIA THEORIES	
Media Theory	Definition
Propp’s narrative theory	<i>Vladimir Propp broke up fairy tales into sections. Through these sections he was able to define the tale into a series of sequences that occurred.</i>
Laura Mulvey male gaze theory	<i>Laura Mulvey believed that audiences have to view characters from the perspective of a heterosexual male</i>
Roland Barthes enigma code	<i>Roland Barthes argues that every narrative is interwoven with multiple codes. It is something you don't know and have to work out by yourself. The Enigma Code is simply a theory that suggests a text (whether that can be television, film or a poster) portrays a mystery to draw an audience in.</i>
Blumler and Katz uses and gratifications theory	<i>Blumler and Katz gratification theory give an understanding as to why and how people actively seek out specific media to satisfy specific needs.</i>

GCSE MEDIA STUDIES - MEDIA FRAMEWORK	
Media Terminology	Definition
Media language	<i>Media language is how the media through their forms, codes and conventions communicate meaning.</i>
Representation	<i>Representation is how the media portray events, issues, individuals and social groups.</i>
Media industries	<i>Media industries includes how the processes of production, distribution and circulation affect media forms and platforms.</i>
Audiences	<i>Understanding how media forms target, reach and address audiences, how audiences interpret and respond to them, and how members of audiences become producers themselves.</i>

	Key terms	Definition
1.	File formats	File formats refers to the way in which files are stored on computers. It gives the type and extension of a file. Typical examples of file formats are .tiff, .jpg, .png, .bmp, .gif and .pdf.
2.	Image editing software	Image editing software is the type of software required for the unit. It is not the same as desktop publishing software, which does not have the required range of image editing tools and techniques.
3.	Bitmap graphic	Bitmap images are made of pixels and are resolution dependent. Photographs are bitmap images.
4.	Vector graphic	Vector graphics are made of co-ordinates, lines and curves and are not resolution dependent. Computer generated drawings are vector graphics.
5.	Pixel	A pixel or picture element is a physical point in a raster image, or the smallest addressable element of a picture represented on the screen.
6.	Design and layout of graphics	Design and layout of graphics refers to the use of colour, composition, white space and styles in the digital graphic in the context of a given target audience.
7.	Image resolution	Image resolution is the detail a bitmap image holds. The resolution of an image can be measured as dots per inch [dpi] or pixels per inch [ppi].
8.	JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group is the common image format that uses compression to reduce file size.
9.	PNG	Portable Network Graphic is an alternative to JPEG that can support a transparent background.
10.	Hazard	A hazard is something that may be dangerous or risky.
11.	Risk assessment	Risk assessment is the process of identifying hazards, analyzing and evaluating the risk factors associated with those hazards.
12.	Location recce	Location recce is a pre-filming visit to a location to determine its suitability for shooting, including access to necessary facilities and assessment of any potential lighting or sound issues.

Reading Log w/c 22nd April (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 29th April (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 6th May (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 13th May (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 20th May (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 27th May (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor: