



# Year 9

# Knowledge Organiser

# M2 2025-2026

*“Knowledge is power” Francis Bacon*

I came to give life - life in all its fullness

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High Expectations - No excuses

**The Bishop of Winchester Academy Weekly Homework Grid 2025-2026**  
Year 9, Michaelmas 2 - Commencing Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> November

Week	Activity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
M2.1 3 <sup>rd</sup> November	KO on Seneca	Drama 1-8 Music 1-8	History 1-8	Geography 1-8	RS 1-8 Healthy Living 1-8	Food 1-8
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet
M2.2 10 <sup>th</sup> November	KO on Seneca	Drama 9-16 Music 9-16	History 9-16	Geography 9-16	RS 9-16 Healthy Living 9-16	Food 9-16
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet
M2.3 17 <sup>th</sup> November	KO on Seneca	Drama 17-24 Music 17-24	History 17-24	Geography 17-24	RS 17-24 Healthy Living 17-24	Food 17-24
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet
M2.4 24 <sup>th</sup> November	KO on Seneca	Drama 25-32 Music 25-32	History 25-32	Geography 25-32	RS 25-32 Healthy Living 25-32	Food 25-32
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet

Week	Activity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
M2.5 1 <sup>st</sup> December	KO on Seneca	Drama 33-40  Music 33-40	History 33-40	Geography 33-40	RS 33-40  Healthy Living 33-40	Food 33-40
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet
M2.6 8 <sup>th</sup> December	KO on Seneca	Drama 41-48  Music 41-48	History 41-48	Geography 41-48	RS 41-48  Healthy Living 41-48	Food 41-48
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet
M2.7 15 <sup>th</sup> December	KO on Seneca	Drama 49-56  Music 49-56	History 49-56	Geography 49-56	RS 49-56  Healthy Living 49-56	Food 49-56
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet

RS - YEAR 9 - M2 Judaism			RAG
1.	<b>Orthodox</b>	A major branch within Judaism which teaches you must follow the Jewish law and its traditional observances.	
2.	<b>Reform</b>	A form of Judaism which has reformed or abandoned aspects of Orthodox Jewish worship and ritual in an attempt to adapt to modern changes.	
3.	<b>Synagogue</b>	A community house of worship that serves as a place for liturgical services and for assembly and study.	
4.	<b>Bimah</b>	Platform from which the Torah is read.	
5.	<b>Torah</b>	The first section of the <u>T</u> anakh. The five books of Moses, or the written law. It consists of; Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. Reading the Torah in public is expected as part of Jewish life.	
6.	<b>Tanakh</b>	The Jewish Bible; derived from the letters of its three sections: Torah, Prophets, and Writings.	
7.	<b>Arom Hakadesh (Ark)</b>	The Ark - the holiest part of the synagogue which contains the Torah scrolls.	
8.	<b>Rabbi</b>	Jewish religious leader.	
9.	<b>Ner Tamid</b>	Eternal light; a light that is kept burning in the synagogue above the Ark.	
10.	<b>Bar Mitzvah/ Bat Mitzvah</b>	A rite of passage when Jews become responsible for observing the commandments at the age of 13 for boys and 12 for girls.	
11.	<b>Menorah</b>	A seven branched candle stick.	
12.	<b>Yad</b>	A pointer to read the Torah scrolls.	
13.	<b>Sefer Torah</b>	Sefer Torah is a copy of the formal Hebrew text of the Torah hand-written on special types of parchment.	
14.	<b>Dressed Torah</b>	The Torah scroll is covered with a "cloak" when it is placed in the Arc.	
15.	<b>Crown</b>	This fits over the wooden rollers attached to the Torah scroll.	
16.	<b>Breastplate</b>	The metal shield placed in front of the mantle of the Torah scroll.	
17.	<b>Rimonim</b>	Torah finials are silver or gold finials adorning the top ends of the rollers of a Sefer Torah.	
18.	<b>Star of David</b>	The Star of David, known in Hebrew as Magen David, is a symbol of modern Jewish identity and Judaism.	
19.	<b>Women's Gallery</b>	The area in a Synagogue where only women sit.	
20.	<b>Mitzvot</b>	The Talmud refers to the 613 mitzvot in the Torah. This number is represented but the number of knots on the tallit, which is worn by many Jews during worship.	
21.	<b>Tallit</b>	Prayer shawl; has 613 tassels to represent the 613 mitzvot.	
22.	<b>Tefillin</b>	Small leather boxes containing extracts from the Torah, strapped to the wearers arm and forehead for prayers.	



RS - YEAR 9 - M2 Judaism			RAG
23.	Amidah	Standing prayer; central prayer of Jewish worship made up of eighteen blessings.	
24.	Minyan	A group of at least 10 adults; the minimum required for a Jewish religious service.	
25.	Kippah	A small round hat. It is a mitzvah to keep the head covered during prayer.	
26.	Key Quote: Exodus 20:8-10, Torah	“Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Six days you shall labour and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath of the Lord your God: you shall not do any work.”	
27.	Nevi'im	The second section of the Tanakh. This section contains the writings of those people who believed that God had given them messages for the Jewish people.	
28.	Ketuvim	The third section of the Tanakh. The Ketuvim are books of poetry, wise sayings and stories.	
29.	The Shema: Deuteronomy 6:4, Torah	A prayer from the Torah that is used in morning and evening services in synagogues as well as being said at home by Jews to express belief in one God: “Hear, O Israel! The Lord is our God, the Lord alone.”	
30.	Shabbat	Also known as the Sabbath is Judaism's day of rest on the seventh day of the week.	
31.	Queen Sabbath	The Sabbath is often called “Queen of Days.”	
32.	Gender Roles	The expected jobs, behaviours, or responsibilities of men and women in a society or religion.	
33.	Conservative	Someone who <b>follows traditional beliefs and practices</b> and prefers to keep things the way they have been	
34.	Shabbat candles	Candles lit on Friday evening before sunset to usher in the Jewish Sabbath.	
35.	Challah	A special bread usually braided and typically eaten on ceremonial occasions such as Shabbat and major Jewish holidays.	
36.	Kiddush	Kiddush, literally means, "sanctification", is a blessing recited over wine or grape juice to bless the Shabbat and Jewish holidays.	
37.	Havdalah ceremony	Havdalah is a Jewish religious ceremony that marks the symbolic end of Shabbat and ushers in the new week. The ritual involves lighting a special Havdalah candle with several wicks, blessing a cup of wine and smelling sweet spices.	
38.	Festivals	Special days or celebrations that are important in a religion or culture.	
39.	Rosh Hashanah	The Jewish New Year, a time for reflection and starting fresh.	
40.	Hebrew Calendar	The calendar used in Judaism to mark festivals and holy days.	



RS - YEAR 9 - M2 Judaism			RAG
41.	<b>Jewish New Year</b>	Another name for Rosh Hashanah, marking the beginning of the Jewish year.	
42.	<b>Shofar</b>	A ram's horn that is blown during Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur as part of religious ceremonies.	
43.	<b>Repentance</b>	Feeling sorry for something you have done wrong and wanting to make it right.	
44.	<b>Reflection</b>	Thinking carefully about your actions, choices, and life.	
45.	<b>Forgiveness</b>	Letting go of anger or blame towards someone who has hurt you.	
46.	<b>Challah</b>	Special braided bread eaten on Jewish festivals (not usually Yom Kippur, but important in Jewish culture).	
47.	<b>Yom Kippur</b>	The Jewish "Day of Atonement," a holy day for fasting, prayer, and asking for forgiveness.	
48.	<b>Atonement</b>	Making up for a mistake or wrongdoing, trying to repair the damage caused.	
49.	<b>Abstinence</b>	Choosing not to do something, such as avoiding food or drink.	
50.	<b>Fasting</b>	Not eating or drinking for a period of time, often for religious reasons.	
51.	<b>Teshuvah</b>	The Jewish idea of "returning" to God by repenting, asking for forgiveness, and improving your behaviour.	
52.	<b>Kashrut</b>	Kashrut is a set of dietary laws dealing with the foods that Jews are permitted to eat and how those foods must be prepared according to Jewish law.	
53.	<b>Treyfah</b>	Food that is not allowed to be eaten by Jews. Examples include shellfish, pork products and food that has not been slaughtered in the correct way.	
54.	<b>Cloven hoof</b>	Jews can only eat animals that have cloven hooves.	
55.	<b>Shellfish</b>	Jews are not allowed to eat shellfish because they do not have fins and scales.	
56.	<b>Tzedakah</b>	The word means justice but refers to charitable giving to the poor.	



Geography - Year 9 - M2 Development			RAG
1.	LICs	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.	
2.	NEEs	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.	
3.	HICs	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.	
4.	Primary Employment	Gathering raw materials like farming or fishing.	
5.	Labour force	The group of people who are able and willing to work.	
6.	Wages	Money paid to workers for their labour.	
7.	Subsistence economy	An economy where people produce mainly for their own needs, not for sale.	
8.	Subsistence farming	Farming where people grow food mainly for their own family's use.	
9.	Secondary Employment	Making or building something like in factories	
10.	Manufacturing	Making products in factories, usually part of secondary employment.	
11.	Industrialization	The process of developing industries in a country or region.	
12.	Tertiary Employment	Providing a service like teaching, taxi driver	
13.	Service sector	Jobs that provide services rather than goods, like teachers, doctors, or shopkeepers.	
14.	Quaternary Employment	Researching- like for new medicines or technology	
15.	Employment type	The proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries.	
16.	Gross Domestic Product per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.	
17.	Gross National Income per capital	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.	
18.	Trade	Trading goods and services between countries.	
19.	Globalisation	The world becoming <i>more and more connected</i> as a result of increased <u>trade</u> and <u>exchange</u> of ideas and culture.”	
20.	Export	Goods or services sent from one country to another to be sold.	
21.	Import	Goods or services brought into a country from abroad.	



Geography - Year 9 - M2 Development			RAG
22.	<b>Transnational Corporations (TNCs)</b>	The headquarters are usually located in developed areas (HICs), smaller offices and factories are usually located in developing areas (LICs/NEEs). They have outlets to sell their products across the world.	
23.	<b>Investment</b>	Putting money into something to make a profit or improve it in the future.	
24.	<b>Debt</b>	Money owed by a person, company, or country.	
25.	<b>Wealth</b>	People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries.	
26.	<b>Development</b>	Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.	
27.	<b>Economic development</b>	This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.	
28.	<b>Social development</b>	This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.	
29.	<b>Environmental development</b>	This involves advances in the management and protection of the environment.	
30.	<b>Measuring development</b>	These are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.	
31.	<b>Economic aid</b>	Money or resources given by one country or organization to help another's economy.	
32.	<b>Infant mortality</b>	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.	
33.	<b>Literacy rate</b>	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.	
34.	<b>Life expectancy</b>	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.	
35.	<b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b>	A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.	
36.	<b>Consequences of Uneven Development</b>	Levels of development are different in different countries. This uneven development has consequences for countries, especially in wealth, health and migration.	
37.	<b>Natural Resources</b>	Fuel sources such as oil. Minerals and metals for fuel.	
38.	<b>Natural Hazards</b>	Risk of tectonic hazards. Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.	
39.	<b>Climate</b>	Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming. Extreme climates limit industry and affects health.	
40.	<b>Location/Terrain</b>	Landlocked countries may find trade difficulties. Scenery attracts tourists.	
41.	<b>Aid</b>	Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads. Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established.	



Geography - Year 9 - M2 Development			RAG
42.	<b>Education</b>	Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced. Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes.	
43.	<b>Health</b>	Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries.	
44.	<b>Politics</b>	Corruption in local and national governments. The stability of the government can affect the country's ability to trade.	
45.	<b>History</b>	Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries.	
46.	<b>Migration</b>	If nearby countries have higher levels of development or are secure, people will move to seek better opportunities and standard of living.	
47.	<b>Aid</b>	This is given by one country to another as money or resources.	
48.	<b>Fair trade</b>	This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.	
49.	<b>Foreign-direct investment</b>	This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.	
50.	<b>Microfinance Loans</b>	This involves people in LICs receiving small loans from traditional banks.	
51.	<b>Debt Relief</b>	This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.	
52.	<b>Technology</b>	Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.	
53.	<b>Tourism</b>	The commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.	
54.	<b>Tourist</b>	A person who visits a place that is not their own for anytime longer than 1 day to a year	
55.	<b>Infrastructure</b>	The basic physical systems like roads, bridges, and electricity that support a country's economy.	
56.	<b>Urbanization</b>	The process where more people move to cities and towns.	




History - Year 9 - M2 Topic: World War II			RAG
1.	<b>Axis Powers</b>	The alliance of Germany, Japan and Italy.	
2.	<b>Allied Powers</b>	The countries that fought the Axis Powers: Britain, the USA and the Soviet Union.	
3.	<b>A front</b>	A front is where fighting takes place in a war.	
4.	<b>What were the causes of World War II?</b>	Appeasement. The legacy of World War One. The actions and popularity of Adolf Hitler.	
5.	<b>Appeasement</b>	To accept someone's demands to avoid conflict.	
6.	<b>Spanish Civil War</b>	The war within Spain from 1936-39.	
7.	<b>Impact of the Spanish Civil War for Germany</b>	The German Army gained valuable experience testing weapons in this war.	
8.	<b>Impact of the Spanish Civil War for the Allies</b>	Britain and France were shown just how destructive new weapons of war could be. This made them want to avoid a war with Germany.	
9.	<b>The policy of Appeasement</b>	When European nations allowed Hitler's Germany to break many clauses of the Treaty of Versailles in the 1930s.	
10.	<b>Rhineland</b>	An area of Germany that borders France. In the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, it was decided German troops would not be permitted into this land.	
11.	<b>1933</b>	The year Hitler became the chancellor of Germany.	
12.	<b>1939</b>	The start of World War II.	
13.	<b>1945</b>	The end of World War II.	
14.	<b>Dunkirk</b>	A port city in France where British troops were forced to retreat to, due to the German Blitzkrieg.	
15.	<b>Blitzkrieg</b>	The German method of invasion in 1939 to take control of western Europe. Blitzkrieg translates as "lightning war" and was when the German army used dive bombers and armoured vehicles to take large areas quickly.	
16.	<b>Luftwaffe</b>	The German Air Force	
17.	<b>The RAF</b>	The Royal Air Force. The British air force.	
18.	<b>The Battle of Britain</b>	The Battle in 1940 that took place in the skies over Britain between the RAF and the Luftwaffe.	



History - Year 9 - M2 Topic: World War II			RAG
19.	<b>Radar</b>	A British invention that allowed them to see German planes coming. This allowed the RAF to intercept German attacks.	
20.	<b>Spitfire</b>	The Supermarine Spitfire was a single seat fighter plane used by the RAF and was seen as an iconic part of British engineering and ability to win the Battle of Britain.	
21.	<b>Messerschmitt</b>	The Messerschmitt 109 and 262 were excellently well-designed German planes used during the Battle of Britain. (Pronounced 'Mess-er-sh-mit')	
22.	<b>Bomber</b>	Larger slower planes used to drop bombs.	
23.	<b>Fighter planes</b>	Smaller, faster planes used to attack bombers, or other fighters in the air or soldiers on the ground, using machine guns.	
24.	<b>Pearl Harbour</b>	An American Naval Base in Hawaii.	
25.	<b>The US Pacific Fleet</b>	The American warships that were used to control and defend American interests in the Pacific Ocean.	
26.	<b>To deceive / deception</b>	A deception is an intentional trick used to mislead someone. To deceive them is to do the same.	
27.	<b>Operation Sea lion</b>	The German armed forces' plan to invade the UK by destroying the RAF, allowing German ships to bring soldiers across the channel.	
28.	<b>Operation Mincemeat</b>	An allied operation to deceive the German armed forces. The allies dropped a body into the Mediterranean Sea with false reports on it to make the Germans move resources to allow for an easier invasion of Italy.	
29.	<b>Operation Husky</b>	The allied operation in 1943 to attack the Axis powers through Italy.	
30.	<b>The Eastern Front</b>	The much larger side of the war, where Germany was fighting Russia.	
31.	<b>Stalingrad</b>	Just one of many enormous battles on the Eastern Front.	
32.	<b>General Zhukov</b>	The talented, if ruthless, Russian commander that won the battle of Stalingrad.	
33.	<b>Verdun</b>	A huge and decisive battle that raged in World War One between France and Germany. The historian D. Glantz compared the Battle of Stalingrad to the Battle of Verdun in terms of scale and importance.	



History - Year 9 - M2 Topic: World War II			RAG
34.	1.4 million men	The Russian casualties from the Battle of Stalingrad alone. (For comparison, British losses in World War 2 were 383,000).	
35.	D-Day	The allied operation in 1944 to attack the Axis powers through northern France.	
36.	Amphibious craft	A vehicle that can go on land and water.	
37.	Tank traps	 Czech hedgehogs, heavy metal Xs that prevent tanks from moving through an area.	
38.	Gold, Juno, Sword, Omaha, Utah	The codenames for the 5 beaches where the D-Day attack was planned. Omaha and Utah, the two beaches the Americans attacked were the deadliest.	
39.	Erwin Rommel	The German Field Marshal (general) in charge of Normandy's defence. He was nicknamed 'The Desert Fox' by the British for being so clever and tricky to defeat.	
40.	Rommel's absence	By coincidence Rommel was away during D-Day in Paris. He was surprising his wife for their anniversary.	
41.	Mulberry Harbours	The floating harbours that the Allies used to disembark equipment and soldiers in Normandy.	
42.	The Hedgerow War	The nickname given to the fighting in the days just after D-Day - when Allied soldiers had to fight over French fields and hedgerows (hedges that split up fields).	
43.	Total War	The term given when everything a country does is aimed towards the war effort.	
44.	The Home Front	The effect of the war on people's everyday lives and how the people contributed to victory.	
45.	Morale	People's enthusiasm.	
46.	The Blitz	The frequent bombing attacks on London and other cities from September 1940 until May 1941.	
47.	The 'Dads Army'	The nickname of the "Home Guard" - men in Britain who could not join the regular army who completed other jobs on the Home Front that helped defend the UK.	
48.	An Air-raid Siren	The alarm that went off before a German bombing raid.	

History - Year 9 - M2 Topic: World War II			RAG
49.	<b>To mobilise</b>	To mobilise is to put into action. Mobilisation can be used to describe when an army is getting ready for war.	
50.	<b>Evacuation</b>	Getting people out from a dangerous place.	
51.	<b>An Air-raid Warden</b>	The person that kept lookout before and during an air raid to help.	
52.	<b>Blackout</b>	When people had to stop all traces of light coming through their doors and windows in the war, to avoid be seen by enemy bombers.	
53.	<b>Looting</b>	Stealing goods from a place, typically during a war or riot.	
54.	<b>The Black Market</b>	Any system used to sell things illegally.	
55.	<b>Rationing</b>	To allow each person to have only a fixed amount of food and fuel etc.	
56.	<b>The Blitz Spirit</b>	The myth based on propaganda that British people in World War 2 were strong and united against the Nazi bombings.	



<b>Drama – YEAR 9 – M</b>			<b>RAG</b>
<b>Stage Fighting and Body Combat</b>			
1.	<b>Body Combat</b>	The illusion of physical combat without causing harm to the performers.	
2.	<b>Physical Theatre</b>	Where physical movement is the primary method of storytelling.	
3.	<b>Non-Verbal Communication</b>	Transfer of information from one person to another without the use of words or spoken language.	
4.	<b>Tension</b>	The dramatic term tension identifies a state of uncertainty and lack of knowledge, sometimes also referring to the state of waiting.	
5.	<b>Heist</b>	A robbery.	
6.	<b>Pace</b>	How fast or slow movement or speech is.	
7.	<b>Posture</b>	The position of a person's body when standing or sitting.	
8.	<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low speech is.	
9.	<b>Gesture</b>	A movement of the head, hand or other body part to express meaning.	
10.	<b>Tone</b>	A way to suggest your mood and your intention towards the listener.	
11.	<b>Body Language</b>	Communication by movement or position, particularly facial expressions, gestures and the relative positions of a speaker and listener.	
12.	<b>Role-on-the-wall</b>	A technique used to build a character. It is a visual map that invites participants to explore the inner feelings and outer influences on a character, place, or idea.	
13.	<b>Marking the moment</b>	A dramatic technique used to highlight a key moment in a scene or improvisation using freeze frame, slow motion or music.	
14.	<b>Accent</b>	Accent refers to a particular way of talking and pronouncing words, and is associated with a geographical area or social class.	
15.	<b>Dialect</b>	Dialect refers to both the accent and the grammatical rules of the language.	
16.	<b>Proxemics</b>	Proxemics is how close or near you are to others on stage.	
17.	<b>Drama</b>	The activity of acting.	
18.	<b>Stage</b>	A raised floor or platform, typically in a theatre, on which actors, entertainers, or speakers perform.	
19.	<b>Concentration</b>	The action or power of focusing all one's attention.	
20.	<b>Teamwork</b>	The combined action of a group, especially when effective and efficient.	



<b>Drama – YEAR 9 – M</b>			<b>RAG</b>
<b>Stage Fighting and Body Combat</b>			
21.	<b>Audience</b>	The assembled spectators or listeners at a public event such as a play, film, concert, or meeting.	
22.	<b>Imagination</b>	The ability of the mind to be creative or resourceful.	
23.	<b>Movement</b>	An act of moving.	
24.	<b>Feedback</b>	Reactions to a performance.	
25.	<b>Focus</b>	The centre of interest or activity.	
26.	<b>Communication</b>	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.	
27.	<b>Body Language</b>	The conscious and unconscious movements and postures by which attitudes and feelings are communicated.	
28.	<b>Emotions</b>	A strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.	
29.	<b>Facial Expressions</b>	One or more motions or positions of the muscles beneath the skin of the face. These movements convey the emotional state of an individual to observers.	
30.	<b>Gesture</b>	A movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.	
31.	<b>Improvisation</b>	A piece that is created on the spot.	
32.	<b>Posture</b>	The position in which someone holds their body when standing or sitting.	
33.	<b>Stance</b>	The way in which someone is standing.	
34.	<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low something is.	
35.	<b>Pace</b>	The speed at which someone talks.	
36.	<b>Accent</b>	A distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class.	
37.	<b>Projection</b>	Speaking with a strong voice so the audience can hear you.	
38.	<b>Gait</b>	A person's manner of walking.	
39.	<b>Eye Contact</b>	The state in which two people are aware of looking directly into one another's eyes.	
40.	<b>Diction</b>	How clear your speech is.	



<b>Drama – YEAR 9 – M</b>			<b>RAG</b>
<b>Stage Fighting and Body Combat</b>			
41.	<b>Emphasis</b>	Stress given to a word or words when speaking to indicate particular importance.	
42.	<b>Intonation</b>	The rise and fall of the voice in speaking.	
43.	<b>Freeze Frame</b>	A single frame forming a motionless image.	
44.	<b>Physical Skills</b>	The use of the body: posture, stance, facial expressions, body language, gesture.	
45.	<b>Vocal Skills</b>	The use of the voice: pitch, pace, accent, tone, projection.	
46.	<b>Creativity</b>	The use of imagination or original ideas to create something; inventiveness.	
47.	<b>Stage Directions</b>	A written instruction within a script for either actors, technicians and/or designers to follow on stage	
48.	<b>Upstage</b>	The back of the stage/performance area, furthest from the audience	
49.	<b>Downstage</b>	The front of the stage/performance area, nearest to the audience	
50.	<b>Stage Left</b>	The left hand side of the stage, from the actors perspective	
51.	<b>Stage Right</b>	The right hand side of the stage, from the actors perspective	
52.	<b>Centre Stage</b>	The middle of the performance area/stage	
53.	<b>Dialogue</b>	Dialogue is the exchange of spoken words between two or more characters which can be written in a scripted or devised.	
54.	<b>Monologue</b>	Monologue is dialogue spoken by only one actor on stage	
55.	<b>Duologue</b>	Duologue is dialogue between two characters on stage	
56.	<b>Slow Motion</b>	When the actors move or recreate an action very slowly to Mark the Moment within a scene	



Food – M2 – Year 9			RAG
1.	<b>Food Production</b>	The process of growing, making, and preparing food for people to eat.	
2.	<b>Primary Processing</b>	The first stage of food production – where raw ingredients are made safe to eat or prepared for cooking (e.g. milking cows, washing vegetables, butchering meat).	
3.	<b>Secondary Processing</b>	Turning primary ingredients into finished food products (e.g. wheat into bread, milk into cheese, fruit into jam).	
4.	<b>Raw Ingredients</b>	Foods in their natural state before any processing has taken place (e.g. potatoes, eggs, apples).	
5.	<b>Processed Food</b>	Food that has been changed from its original state, often to make it safer, longer-lasting, or easier to use.	
6.	<b>Preservation</b>	Methods used to keep food safe and fresh for longer, e.g. freezing, drying, canning.	
7.	<b>Seasonality</b>	The idea that certain foods are only naturally available at particular times of the year.	
8.	<b>Food Miles</b>	The distance food travels from where it is produced to where it is eaten.	
9.	<b>Locally Produced Food</b>	Food that is grown or made close to where it is sold and eaten, reducing food miles.	
10.	<b>Intensive Farming</b>	A method of farming that uses chemicals, machinery, and high numbers of animals to produce large amounts of food.	
11.	<b>Organic Farming</b>	A natural way of farming that avoids synthetic chemicals and focuses on animal welfare and the environment.	
12.	<b>Fairtrade</b>	A system that ensures farmers and producers in developing countries are paid fairly and work in good conditions.	
13.	<b>Batch Production</b>	Producing food in groups or batches (e.g. 100 loaves of bread at a time) before cleaning and starting the next batch.	
14.	<b>Mass Production</b>	Making large amounts of the same food product continuously, usually in factories.	
15.	<b>Balanced Diet</b>	Eating foods which provide a range of nutrients to meet daily needs.	
16.	<b>Eat Well Plate</b>	This helps to explain a balanced diet and is recommended by the Government.	
17.	<b>Carbohydrate</b>	To provide energy.	
18.	<b>Protein</b>	For growth and repair.	
19.	<b>Lipids (Fats and Oils)</b>	To provide energy. Also, to store energy in the body and insulate it against the cold.	
20.	<b>Minerals</b>	Needed in small amounts to maintain health.	



Food – M2 – Year 9			RAG
21.	Vitamins	Needed in small amounts to maintain health.	
22.	Dietary Fibre	To provide roughage to help to keep the food moving through the gut.	
23.	Vegetables	Provides vitamins and minerals.	
24.	Fruit	Provides vitamins and minerals.	
25.	Calcium	Main mineral in the body, teeth and bones. It needs vitamin D to help absorption.	
26.	Vitamin A	Needed to keep the skin healthy.	
27.	Vitamin D	Helps the body absorb calcium during digestion.	
28.	Vitamin E	Antioxidant which helps prevent the development of heart disease.	
29.	Kitchen Brigade	A system that divides a professional kitchen into different sections, each with specific roles.	
30.	Head Chef (Chef de Cuisine)	The person in charge of the whole kitchen – plans menus, manages staff, and ensures quality.	
31.	Sous Chef	The assistant to the head chef – helps manage the kitchen and takes charge when the head chef is away.	
32.	Chef de Partie	A chef responsible for a particular section (e.g. pastry, sauces, grill). Also called a <i>station chef</i> .	
33.	Commis Chef	A junior chef who works under a chef de partie to learn skills and support kitchen tasks.	
34.	Kitchen Porter	An entry-level role responsible for cleaning, washing up, and basic food prep.	
35.	Pastry Chef (Pâtissier)	A chef who specialises in desserts, pastries, and baked goods.	
36.	Hospitality Industry	Businesses that provide food, drink, accommodation, or leisure services to customers.	
37.	Front of House	Jobs that involve working directly with customers, such as waiters or receptionists.	
38.	Back of House	Jobs behind the scenes, such as chefs, cleaners, or kitchen porters.	
39.	Waiter / Waitress	A person who serves food and drinks to customers in a restaurant or café.	



Food – M2 – Year 9			RAG
40.	<b>Receptionist</b>	Greets and assists customers at hotels, restaurants, or leisure venues.	
41.	<b>Manager</b>	Oversees staff, customer service, budgets, and daily operations of a hospitality business.	
42.	<b>Barista</b>	A person trained to prepare and serve coffee and other hot drinks.	
43.	<b>Housekeeper</b>	Responsible for cleaning and maintaining rooms and facilities, especially in hotels.	
44.	<b>Qualification</b>	An official record showing you have completed a course or achieved a certain skill level.	
45.	<b>Apprenticeship</b>	A job that combines paid work with training and qualifications.	
46.	<b>BTEC</b>	A practical, work-related qualification often offered in hospitality and catering.	
47.	<b>Degree</b>	A university-level qualification; hospitality degrees cover management, tourism, and catering.	
48.	<b>Food Hygiene Certificate</b>	A qualification showing someone understands food safety and hygiene laws.	
49.	<b>Commercial Provision</b>	Businesses that aim to make a profit, e.g. restaurants, hotels, cafés.	
50.	<b>Non-commercial Provision</b>	Services not run for profit, e.g. hospitals, schools, prisons.	
51.	<b>Residential Provision</b>	Hospitality where people stay overnight, e.g. hotels, B&Bs, youth hostels.	
52.	<b>Non-residential Provision</b>	Services where people visit but do not stay overnight, e.g. cafés, theme parks.	
53.	<b>Contract Catering</b>	When a business hires another company to provide food services (e.g. school meals).	
54.	<b>Event Catering</b>	Providing food for special occasions, such as weddings or conferences.	
55.	<b>Fast Food Outlet</b>	A business that serves quick, convenient meals, often part of a chain.	
56.	<b>Fine Dining</b>	A high-quality, expensive dining experience with excellent service and food.	



GCSE PE - Physical Training			
1.	Cardiovascular endurance	The ability to continuously exercise without tiring.	
2.	Cooper 12-minute run	Test to measure cardiovascular endurance.	
3.	Multistage fitness test	Test to measure cardiovascular endurance.	
4.	Muscular endurance	The ability of the muscle or groups of muscles in the body to repeatedly contract or keep going without rest.	
5.	Press up test	Test to measure muscular endurance.	
6.	Sit up test	Test to measure muscular endurance.	
7.	Speed	The ability of the body to move quickly.	
8.	30m sprint test	Test to measure speed.	
9.	Strength	The ability of the muscle to exert force for a short period of time.	
10.	Slow twitch fibres	Muscle fibres that can produce energy over a long period of time.	
11.	Anaerobic	Body is working without the presence of oxygen.	
12.	Grip strength dynamometer test	Test to measure strength.	
13.	1 rep max test	Test to measure strength.	
14.	Power	Combination of strength and speed.	
15.	Vertical jump test	Test to measure power.	
16.	Standing jump test	Test to measure power.	
17.	Flexibility	Range of movement around a joint.	
18.	Sit and reach test	Test to measure flexibility.	
19.	Agility	How quickly you can change direction under control maintaining speed, balance and power.	
20.	Illinois agility test	Test to measure agility.	
21.	Balance	The ability to keep your body mass or centre of mass over a base of support.	
22.	Static balance	Balance when still.	
23.	Dynamic balance	Balance when moving.	
24.	Standing stork test	Test to measure balance.	
25.	Co-ordination	The ability to move different limbs at different times or to do more than one task at a time effectively.	
26.	Wall throw test	Test to measure co-ordination.	
27.	Reaction time	The ability to respond to a stimulus quickly.	
28.	Ruler drop test	Test to measure reaction time.	
29.	Specificity	Training should be specific and relevant to the activity or the type of sport.	



30.	<b>Overload</b>	Making the body work harder than normal to cause adaptation.	
31.	<b>Progression</b>	Training gradually becomes more difficult once adaptations have occurred.	
32.	<b>Reversibility</b>	Performance/fitness can decrease if training is stopped.	
33.	<b>FITT</b>	Frequency, intensity, time, type.	
34.	<b>Continuous training</b>	Same intensity training lasting 30 minutes or more.	
35.	<b>Fartlek training</b>	Speed and intensity is varied during training e.g. cross country.	
36.	<b>Interval training</b>	Intervals of work and rest in training.	
37.	<b>Circuit training</b>	Series of stations involving repetitions of each activity.	
38.	<b>Weight training</b>	Training using weights or resistance.	
39.	<b>Plyometrics</b>	Training involves rapid and repeated muscle contractions e.g. jumping.	
40.	<b>High Intensity Interval Training (HIIT)</b>	Alternates brief speed and recovery intervals to increase the overall intensity of a workout.	
41.	<b>Warm up</b>	Pulse raiser, mobility, stretching, dynamic movements, skill rehearsal.	
42.	<b>Cool down</b>	Low-intensity exercises, stretching.	
43.	<b>Personal protective equipment</b>	Equipment intended to be worn or held by a person to protect them against one or more risks to their safety.	
44.	<b>Common types of sports injuries</b>	Head injuries, spinal injury, fracture, dislocations, sprain, strain, blisters.	
45.	<b>Risk assessment</b>	Measurement of the chances of an accident happening, anticipating what the consequences would be and plan actions to prevent it.	
46.	<b>Injury</b>	An injury is damage to your body.	
47.	<b>Chronic injury (overuse injury)</b>	Chronic injuries are those that develop over a long period of time are caused by continued and repeated stress to a particular area of the body.	
48.	<b>Shin Splints</b>	Shin splints is a type of shin pain, usually caused by exercise.	
49.	<b>Tennis elbow</b>	Tennis elbow is a condition that causes pain around the outside of the elbow.	
50.	<b>Tendonitis</b>	Tendonitis is when a tendon swells (becomes inflamed).	
51.	<b>Sever's disease</b>	Sever's disease can be common in physically active children where they have a pain in the heel from the inflammation of growth plates.	
52.	<b>Osgood-Schlatter's disease</b>	Osgood-Schlatter's disease is a pain in the knee which occurs in children as a result of growth spurts	
53.	<b>RICE</b>	Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation	
54.	<b>Acute injury</b>	Acute injuries are those that happen quickly and are caused by sudden impacts or trauma to the body.	



55.	<b>Fractures</b>	A fracture is a partial or complete break in a bone. There are two types of fractures: open and closed.	
56.	<b>Concussion</b>	Concussion is caused by impacts to the head, either from a collision or contact with the group, piece of equipment or other people.	



I came to give life – life in all its fullness  
High Expectations – No Excuses



MUSIC - YEAR 9 - MICHAELMAS INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC			RAG
1.	Indian Classical Music	The principal musical tradition of modern North India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal	
2.	Raga	A collection of pitches, similar to a 'scale' or 'mode' in Western music	
3.	Scale	A set of notes which can be used to create melody over a specific chord or chords	
4.	Pitch	How high or low a musical note is - it is related to the frequency at which an instrument makes the air vibrate	
5.	An accidental	A sign placed immediately in front of a note to show that the note must be changed in pitch - sharp (#) or flat (b)	
6.	Drone	Long sustained notes, usually in the lowest part, which help identify the starting or 'home' note of the <i>Raga</i>	
7.	Accompaniment	A musical part or parts that support the main idea	
8.	Melody	The main 'tune' of a piece of music, what you would be able to hum or sing back	
9.	Improvise	The act of writing music while you are playing it - being able to create music 'on the spot'	
10.	Tala	A pattern which lasts for a particular number of beats to which you can clap your hands	
11.	Tintal	A Tala with 16 beats per cycle (16 beats before it is repeated)	
12.	Pulse	The ongoing beat of a piece of music, what you would dance or move your feet to	
13.	Mātrā	The smallest division that you can break a Tala into, the equivalent of the western 'beat'	
14.	An Upbeat	A note (or sequence of notes) which comes before the first strong beat of the bar	
15.	Vibhāg	Groupings of beats that fit together to form a Tala, similar to a 'bar' in European music.	
16.	Bol	A spoken syllable used to express the pattern of the Tala	
17.	Cycle	A section of music which is repeated straight away once complete	
18.	Alap	The first section of an Indian raga where the notes of the raga are introduced and explored in a free rhythm and with drone accompaniment	
19.	Jor	The second section of an Indian raga where the melody and drone instruments increase in tempo and play to a more steady pulse	
20.	Ornamentation	Decorating a melody with extra notes, trills or glissandos (slides)	
21.	Structure	The order in which different sections of a piece are played	

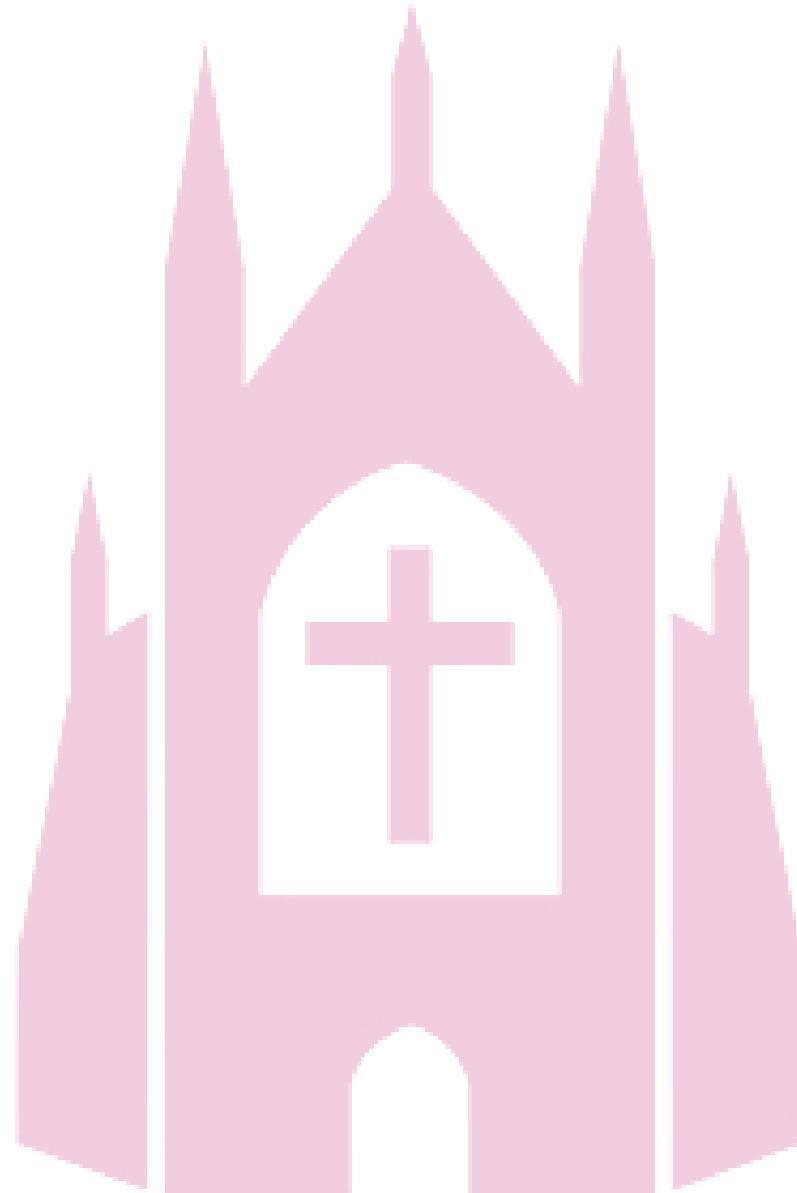


MUSIC - YEAR 9 - MICHAELMAS INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC			RAG
22.	Gat	The third section of an Indian raga where the tabla enters playing the tala rhythm and then improvises on the tala while the melody player improvises on the notes of the raga	
23.	Jhalla	The fourth and final section of an Indian raga where all the instruments play together with increased tempo and a rhythmic climax	
24.	Dynamics	The volume of a musical piece or individual part. Italian terms are often used to describe how loud or soft the music is	
25.	Tempo	The speed of a piece of music, often given either in Italian terms or beats per minute (bpm)	
26.	Performance	A performance involves entertaining an audience by doing something such as singing, dancing, or acting	
27.	Rehearse	Practise (a play, piece of music, or other work) for later public performance	
28.	Fluency	Performing without pauses or hesitation - being <i>fluent</i>	
29.	Technique	Using an instrument correctly	
30.	Timing	Placing the notes accurately relative to the beat and the other performers	
31.	Tab notation	A form of notation used to give visual information as to where notes should be played on the fretboard of an instrument	
32.	Picking	Using a finger or plectrum (pick) to strike a note on a specific string of a guitar or ukulele	
33.	Melody	The main 'tune' of a piece of music, what you would be able to hum or sing back	
34.	Phrase	A passage of notes that work together to create a musical thought, similar to a sentence in English	
35.	Accompaniment	A musical part or parts that support the main idea	
36.	Structure	The order in which different sections of a piece are played	
37.	Section	A 'chunk' of a song, more than one of which are put together to create structure	
38.	Repeat	Playing a section of a piece more than once - a musical repeat has its own symbol	
39.	Tempo	The speed of a piece of music, given either in Italian terms or beats per minute (bpm)	
40.	Dynamics	The volume of a musical piece or individual part. Italian terms are often used to describe how loud or soft the music is	
41.	Performance	A performance involves entertaining an audience by doing something such as singing, dancing, or acting	



MUSIC - YEAR 9 - MICHAELMAS INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC			RAG
42.	Rehearse	Practise (a play, piece of music, or other work) for later public performance	
43.	Fluency	Performing without pauses or hesitation - being <i>fluent</i>	
44.	Technique	Using an instrument correctly	
45.	Accuracy	Performing using the correct pitches and durations of each note	
46.	Composer	Someone who writes their own, original pieces of music.	
47.	Composition	A piece of original music.	
48.	Melody	The 'tune' in a piece of music.	
49.	Programme Music	Music that is composed to tell a story or describe visual images.	
50.	Leitmotif	A short melody that represents a character, place or feeling in a piece of music.	
51.	Peter and the Wolf	A piece of programme music composed by a Russian composer called Sergei Prokofiev.	
52.	The Carnival of the Animals	A set of short pieces composed by a French composer called Camille Saint-Sans. Each piece represents a different animal in the carnival.	
53.	Brass	Section of instruments that you blow into to make a sound and are made of brass. They are: trumpet, trombone, French horn and tuba.	
54.	Percussion	Section of instruments that are either hit or shaken to make a sound. There are lots of different percussion instruments from around the world but here are the most common in an orchestra: timpani, xylophone, cymbals, glockenspiel, tambourine, triangle, piano and drum kit.	
55.	Conductor	A conductor stands in front of an orchestra or choir and guides them and keeps them together.	
56.	Instrumentation	The instruments chosen by a composer or performer	





Sapere Aude  
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