



# Year 9

# Knowledge Organiser

# L1 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, Lent 1 - Commencing Monday 5<sup>th</sup> January

Week	Activity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
L1.1 5 <sup>th</sup> January	KO on Seneca	Drama 1-8 Music 1-8	History 1-9	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
L1.2 12 <sup>th</sup> January	KO on Seneca	Drama 9-16 Music 9-16	History 10-18	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
L1.3 19 <sup>th</sup> January	KO on Seneca	Drama 17-24 Music 17-24	History 19-27	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
L1.4 26 <sup>th</sup> January	KO on Seneca	Drama 25-32 Music 25-32	History 28-36	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
L1.5 2 <sup>nd</sup> February	KO on Seneca	Drama 33-40  Music 33-40	History 37-45	Geography 33-40	RS 33-40  Healthy Living 33-40	Food 33-41
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet
L1.6 9 <sup>th</sup> February	KO on Seneca	Drama 41-48  Music 41-48	History 46-54	Geography 41-48	RS 41-48  Healthy Living 41-48	Food 42-50
	HWK on Sims InTouch	Science - Sparx	Maths - Sparx	English (Week 1 - AR/Spellings Week 2 - Creative Writing)	Spanish - LanguageNut	Art - booklet

RS - YEAR 9 - L1 Person of Jesus			RAG
1.	Historical Jesus	Attempts to reconstruct the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth by critical historical methods.	
2.	Tacitus	A Roman historian and politician. Tacitus is widely regarded as one of the greatest Roman historians by modern scholars.	
3.	Flavius Josephus	A Roman-Jewish historian and military leader.	
4.	Pontius Pilate	The Roman governor who sentenced Jesus to crucifixion	
5.	Faith	Trust or confidence in something where evidence is lacking.	
6.	The Gospels	Gospel originally meant the Christian message. The four canonical gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.	
7.	Jesus' teaching on prayer. Matt. 6: 5-8;	5 "And when you pray, do not be like the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues"	
8.	Pharisees	A religious group in Jesus' time who were known for their legal expertise.	
9.	Romans	The Romans had a significant presence in Palestine during the time of Jesus.	
10.	Jesus' teaching on prayer. Luke 18: 9-14;	In Luke 18: 9-14 Jesus teaches his disciples that they should pray with humility and not be arrogant.	
11.	Arrogance	Someone who is arrogant behaves in a proud way towards other people because they believe that they are more important than others.	
12.	Forgiveness	The action of not feeling angry or resentful towards for an offence, flaw, or mistake.	
13.	Sermon on the Mount	A collection of sayings spoken by Jesus found in the Gospel of Matthew that emphasizes his moral teachings.	
14.	"Turn the other cheek" Matthew 5:38-40	Turning the other cheek is a phrase in Christian doctrine from the Sermon on the Mount that refers to responding to injury without revenge.	
15.	Jesus teaching on forgiveness Matthew. 18: 21-35;	Jesus tells his disciples they should practice forgiveness as often as needed.	
16.	Jesus' teaching on wealth and poverty. Matt. 6: 1-4, 24	"So, when you give to the needy, do not announce it with trumpets," Jesus states you should give to those in need with humility and not to show off.	



John 10:10

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RS - YEAR 9 - L1 Person of Jesus			RAG
17.	“Turn the other cheek” Matthew 5:38-40	Turning the other cheek is a phrase in Christian doctrine from the Sermon on the Mount that refers to responding to injury without revenge.	
18.	Forgive 70x7. Matthew 18:21-22	Jesus said to forgive others “seventy times seven” in response to Peter’s question, “Lord, how many times I shall forgive my brother when he sins against me?”	
19.	Miracle	An extraordinary that cannot be explained by natural or scientific laws and is therefore attributed to a divine agency.	
20.	Divinity	The state of being God.	
21.	Mark 4:35-41 Jesus calms the storm	An account in the Gospel of Mark where Jesus controls the weather and calms a storm.	
22.	John 11:38-44 Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead	The raising of Lazarus is a miracle in the New Testament in which Jesus raises Lazarus of Bethany from the dead four days after his entombment.	
23.	Matthew 9:1-8 Jesus heals a paralyzed man	An account of Jesus healing a paralyzed man after telling him “ <i>Take heart, son; your sins are forgiven.</i> ”	
24.	Luke 19:1-10 Jesus befriends Zacchaeus	An account of Jesus befriending a Jewish tax collector who was working for the Roman Empire who were occupying the Jews.	
25.	Luke 10:25-37 The parable of the good Samaritan.	The message of the Good Samaritan is to have compassion for your enemies, and that it is possible for enemies to be good neighbour.	
26.	Exodus 3:14	In the old testament and Jewish teachings, God had revealed Himself to Moses through a burning bush stating he was called “I AM”.	
27.	John’s Gospel	John’s account of the life and death of Jesus Christ.	
28.	Yahweh	The name for God in the Hebrew Bible, often associated with God’s covenant and holiness.	
29.	Moses	He is the person who helped God to save the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.	
30.	Exodus 3:14	This Old Testament passage reveals God’s self-revelation as “I AM,” which Jesus refers to in several key statements in the Gospel of John.	
31.	‘I am’	It is the personal name of God, revealed directly to Moses.	
32.	Son of God	The title “Son of God” refers to Jesus Christ as the divine son of God the Father	



RS - YEAR 9 - L1 Person of Jesus			RAG
33.	The seven 'I am' statements.	In the gospel of John Jesus used seven statements beginning with "I AM" making reference to when God told Moses in Exodus he was called "I AM".	
34.	John 6:35 "I am the bread of life."	"I am the bread of life." As bread sustains physical life, so Christ offers and sustains spiritual life.	
35.	John 8:12 "I am the light of the world."	"I am the light of the world." To a world lost in darkness, Christ offers Himself as a guide.	
36.	John 10:7,9 "I am the door of the sheep."	"I am the door of the sheep." Jesus protects His followers as shepherds protect their flocks from predators.	
37.	John 11:25 "I am the resurrection and the life"	"I am the resurrection and the life." Death is not the final word for those in Christ.	
38.	John 10:11, 14 "I am the good shepherd."	"I am the good shepherd." Jesus is committed to caring and watching over those who are His.	
39.	John 14:6 "I am the way, the truth, and the life."	"I am the way, the truth, and the life." Jesus is the source of all truth and knowledge about God.	
40.	John 15:1, 5 "I am the true vine."	"I am the true vine." By attaching ourselves to Christ, we enable His life to flow in and through us.	
41.	The Woes of the Pharisees	The Woes of the Pharisees is a list of criticisms by Jesus against scribes and Pharisees recorded in the Gospels	
42.	Jesus' dealings with religious leaders Matt. 23: 1-12, 23-28;	"Woe to you, teachers of the law and Pharisees, you hypocrites! "	
43.	Patriarchy	A social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority and social privilege.	
44.	Jesus' dealings with women, Matt. 15: 21-28	Jesus shows compassion to a woman in need. "So his disciples came to him and urged him, "Send her away, for she keeps crying out after us.""	
45.	Mark 14: 3-9	Jesus' company were criticising a woman and Jesus defended her. "Leave her alone," said Jesus. "Why are you bothering her?"	
46.	John 8: 1-11	Jesus defends and forgives a woman who was accused of adultery.	



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Sapere Aude

RS - YEAR 9 - L1 Person of Jesus			RAG
		“Let any one of you who is without sin be the first to throw a stone at her.”	
47.	<b>Outcast</b>	Someone who is rejected by society.	
48.	<b>Jesus’ dealings with a social outcast John 4: 1-26.</b>	When a Samaritan woman came to draw water, Jesus said to her, “Will you give me a drink?”. Jesus acknowledge her when her community had outcast her.	



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**Geography - YEAR 9 - L1**  
**Climatic Hazards**

1.	<b>Cyclone</b>	the term given to a tropical storm in south-east Asia and Australia	
2.	<b>Drought</b>	a long, continuous period of dry weather	
3.	<b>Flood</b>	where river discharge exceeds river channel capacity and water spills onto the floodplain	
4.	<b>Extreme weather</b>	when a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern, and is especially severe or unseasonal	
5.	<b>Heatwave</b>	an extreme weather event of very high temperatures	
6.	<b>Hurricane</b>	the term given to a tropical storm in the USA and Caribbean	
7.	<b>Tropical storm (hurricane, cyclone, typhoon)</b>	an area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around a calm central point called the eye of the storm - winds are powerful and rainfall is heavy	
8.	<b>Weather</b>	the day to day conditions of the atmosphere, for example, temperature, winds and rainfall	
9.	<b>Weather warning</b>	advance information that helps people prepare for potential threats and hazards	
10.	<b>Weather hazard</b>	extreme weather events that pose a threat to humans and/or property	
11.	<b>Atmosphere</b>	a highly complex mass of gases, liquids and solids that envelopes the Earth	
12.	<b>Atmospheric circulation</b>	circular movement of air within Earth's atmosphere	
13.	<b>Cells</b>	section of Earth's atmosphere where air moves in circular motions, together these form the overall circulation of Earth's atmosphere	
14.	<b>Climate</b>	the average weather over a long period of time	
15.	<b>Depressions</b>	areas of low atmospheric pressure	
16.	<b>Equator</b>	an imaginary line that divides Earth's surface into a northern and southern hemisphere	
17.	<b>Jet stream</b>	a narrow ribbon of air in Earth's atmosphere that encircles the globe, which create that cause weather systems to cross over the UK mainly from west to east	
18.	<b>Latitude</b>	lines that run parallel to Earth's Equator, measured in degrees	
19.	<b>Pressure belts</b>	zones of either high or low pressure that encircle the Earth between circulation cells	



20.	<b>Air mass</b>	A large block of air with similar temperature and moisture that forms over land or sea	
21.	<b>Air pressure</b>	the weight of the atmosphere pressing down on Earth	
22.	<b>Isobars</b>	lines on weather charts that indicate air pressure	
23.	<b>Trade winds</b>	easterly winds that blow towards the Equator	
24.	<b>Tropics</b>	regions either side of the Equator where the Sun moves directly overhead from its farthest point in the North and the South	
25.	<b>Coriolis effect</b>	the spinning effect caused by the rotation of the Earth	
26.	<b>Eye (of the storm)</b>	a small area at the centre of a storm where relatively cold air descends rapidly	
27.	<b>Eye wall</b>	the outer edge of the eye of a storm where the most intense weather conditions occur	
28.	<b>Saffir-Simpson Scale</b>	scale used to measure the strength of hurricanes based on wind speed	
29.	<b>Primary effects</b>	initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it, i.e. the buildings collapsing following an earthquake	
30.	<b>Secondary effects</b>	after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer timescale, i.e. fires due to ruptured gas mains, resulting from the ground shaking	
31.	<b>Immediate response</b>	reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath	
32.	<b>Long-term response</b>	later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event	
33.	<b>Aid</b>	Money, goods and services given by single governments or an organisation like the World Bank or IMF to help the quality of life and economy of another country	
34.	<b>Evacuation</b>	movement of people away from danger to a place of safety	
35.	<b>Storm surge</b>	a wall of water often 3-5 metres high, driven onshore by a tropical storm. The most destructive hazard associated with tropical storms	
36.	<b>Cyclone shelter</b>	accommodation for people who have been evacuated from areas threatened by cyclones (tropical storms), often built from strong concrete and on stilts to prevent flooding	
37.	<b>Climate change</b>	a long-term change in the earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature	
38.	<b>Flood risk</b>	the predicted likelihood and frequency of floods in an area	
39.	<b>Monsoon</b>	wet season, with high monthly rainfall totals, from June to October	



40.	<b>Fossil fuel</b>	a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms	
41.	<b>Global warming</b>	the increase of global temperatures	
42.	<b>Greenhouse effect</b>	the blanketing effect of the atmosphere in retaining heat given off from the Earth's surface	
43.	<b>Greenhouse gases</b>	atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide and methane that can absorb heat	
44.	<b>Alternative energy</b>	sources of energy that are not produced from the burning of fossil fuels, such as hydro-electricity, nuclear power and solar power	
45.	<b>Supercell</b>	a rotating cluster of thunderstorms	
46.	<b>Tornado</b>	A rapidly rotating column of air descending from a cumulonimbus cloud down to the ground	
47.	<b>Wildfire</b>	an uncontrolled fire in areas of grassland, forest, bushland or other countryside area	
48.	<b>Bushfire</b>	an uncontrolled fire in areas of grassland, forest, bushland or other countryside area	



HISTORY - YEAR 9 - L1 Life in Nazi Germany and the Holocaust			RAG
1.	<b>Ideology</b>	A strongly-held set of ideas and beliefs.	
2.	<b>To indoctrinate</b>	To control what someone thinks; to brainwash.	
3.	<b>Aryan</b>	The 'ideal' human according to Nazis - strong, blond hair, blue eyes, athletic and Germanic (white European).	
4.	<b>Untermenschen</b>	The German word the Nazis used to describe the groups they saw as 'undesirable', such as Jewish people, Romani people, and Slavic people.	
5.	<b>'Master Race'</b>	The Nazi belief that German Aryans were the best race.	
6.	<b>Bruno Berger</b>	A Nazi scientist who went as far as Northern India to try research people to try and prove the Nazi Master Race theory.	
7.	<b>Claus Hornig</b>	A catholic who resisted the attacks on Jewish people.	
8.	<b>Dietrich Bonhoffer</b>	A priest who spoke out against the Nazis and helped Jewish people escape the Nazis. He was executed by the Nazis for this.	
9.	<b>Lebensraum</b>	The German term for 'living space', where the Nazis sought to take over land in Poland and Russia by force.	
10.	<b>Holocaust</b>	The mass murder of 6 million Jewish people by the Nazis from 1941-1945.	
11.	<b>Dachau</b>	The first concentration camp opened 22 <sup>nd</sup> March 1933, originally used to detain political prisoners.	
12.	<b>Genocide</b>	The deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group.	
13.	<b>Propaganda</b>	Information, especially of a misleading nature, used to promote a point of view or convince people of something.	
14.	<b>Dehumanise</b>	When someone is deprived of any human qualities.	
15.	<b>Systematic</b>	Planned and organised.	
16.	<b>Conditions</b>	The word for describing the quality of a persons' house, health, work, living standards.	
17.	<b>Persecution</b>	Purposefully attacking a group to make their life hard.	
18.	<b>Groups the Nazis persecuted because of their race</b>	-Jewish people. -Roma and Sinti. - Slavic people (Russian and Polish people).	
19.	<b>Roma and Sinti people</b>	The Romani travelling community.	
20.	<b>Groups the Nazis persecuted because of their personal identity</b>	-Homosexuals. -People with physical and mental disabilities. -People with drug and alcohol addiction. -People who held different political ideas, e.g. Communists.	



HISTORY - YEAR 9 - L1 Life in Nazi Germany and the Holocaust			RAG
21.	1933 Boycott of Shops	Nazi thugs stood in front of Jewish shops to stop non-Jewish people from buying their products. It lasted for one day.	
22.	1934	German Jewish people were forbidden to visit cinemas, public swimming pools, or theatres.	
23.	The 'Nuremberg Laws', 1935	German Jewish people were not allowed to vote or fly the German flag. They were not allowed to marry people who were not Jewish. They were no longer classed as being 'German'.	
24.	1937	German Jewish people were no longer allowed to buy cakes, eat chocolate or own a radio.	
25.	1938	German Jewish doctors, dentists and lawyers were forbidden to work for non-Jewish people. Jewish children were excluded from schools or universities. Jewish businesses were forced to close.	
26.	The 'Night of Broken Glass', 1938	Also called 'Kristallnacht' or the 'November Pogrom'. A night of deadly violence where Nazi thugs attacked German Jewish people.	
27.	Impact of the 'Night of Broken Glass'	91 Jewish people were killed. 815 Jewish shops were destroyed. 191 Synagogues were set on fire.	
28.	1939	All Jewish people had to carry an identification card. They also had to add 'Sara' or 'Israel' to their name to show they were Jewish.	
29.	Ghettos	A run down, poor area of a city. In this case, the Nazis forced Jewish people to live in them from 1939.	
30.	Why did the Nazis use ghettos?	-To separate the Jewish population from society (to make people ignore them). -To humiliate them. -To degrade their humanity (the conditions in the ghettos were awful).	
31.	Liquidation of the ghettos	When the Nazis forcibly deported Jewish people from the ghettos and stopped using the ghettos.	
32.	The Wannsee Conference, 1942	The conference at which Nazi leaders decided to murder the Jewish population by sending them to death camps.	
33.	The Nazi's Final Solution	The Nazis plan to exterminate the Jewish population.	
34.	Death camps	Camps made to execute people the Nazis saw as 'undesirable'.	
35.	Concentration camps	Camps designed to hold enemies in one place, usually forcing them to work until they die.	
36.	Deportation	Forcing someone to leave and live elsewhere.	



HISTORY - YEAR 9 - L1 Life in Nazi Germany and the Holocaust			RAG
37.	Treblinka	The concentration camp that was used by the Nazis which killed 900,000 people.	
38.	The Auschwitz Birkenau death camp	A death camp built in Nazi-occupied Poland to murder people in an organised system. Here 1 million people were murdered by the Nazis.	
39.	Canada House	The place where valuables were stored in the Auschwitz complex.	
40.	Resistance	To refuse to do something.	
41.	Einsatzgruppen	A group of Nazi SS soldiers who were tasked with murdering groups the Nazis saw as 'undesirable'. They would follow the German army as it invaded Russia.	
42.	Operation Barbarossa	The Nazis planned invasion of the Soviet Union 22 <sup>nd</sup> June 1941.	
43.	Non-Nazi Germans	Not all people from Germany were active members of the Nazi party or agreed with their political ideology.	
44.	The Bielski Brothers	Four Jewish Polish brothers who saved hundreds of Jewish people by hiding them in a hidden forest community.	
45.	Partisans	Groups of people that violently resisted the Nazis in occupied countries.	
46.	Underground resistance	A collection of people who were willing to go against the Nazis.	
47.	Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, 1943	An attempt by Jewish people living in the Warsaw Ghetto to fight against the Nazis.	
48.	The July Bomb Plot 1944	The plot to assassinate Hitler in July 1944. Also known as Operation Valkyrie.	
49.	Stauffenberg	The German General who was a key leader of the July Bomb Plot.	
50.	Briefcase bomb	The device that was used to try and kill Hitler in Operation Valkyrie.	
51.	Wolf's Lair	Hitler's secret Military base in Eastern Poland.	
52.	Remembrance	The act of remembering something to honour its memory.	
53.	Memorial	The preserving of a legacy of a person/s, or event.	
54.	Commemoration	An organised act of remembrance.	



Drama - YEAR 9 - L Script Teachers			RAG
1.	<b>John Godber</b>	John Godber is a British playwright and director, known for his contributions to contemporary theatre	
2.	<b>Style</b>	"style" refers to the distinctive manner or approach in which a play is written, directed, and performed. It encompasses elements like dialogue, setting, and the use of theatrical conventions.	
3.	<b>Practitioner</b>	A drama practitioner is a person who actively engages in the creation and performance of theatre, often developing a particular style or approach.	
4.	<b>Direct Address</b>	Direct address occurs when a character in a play speaks directly to the audience, breaking the "fourth wall." This technique is often used to involve the audience more directly in the narrative or to convey a character's inner thoughts.	
5.	<b>Character Dialogue</b>	Character dialogue refers to the spoken words exchanged between characters in a play. It reveals character traits, advances the plot, and conveys the play's themes.	
6.	<b>Verfremdungseffekt</b>	This is a technique developed by Bertolt Brecht to prevent the audience from becoming too emotionally involved in the story. It encourages critical detachment so that the audience remains aware that they are watching a performance, not reality	
7.	<b>Steven Berkoff</b>	Steven Berkoff is a British actor, playwright, and director known for his intense physical and exaggerated style of performance. His work often explores the grotesque and the surreal, with a focus on the physicality of actors and the use of minimalistic settings.	
8.	<b>Stereotypes</b>	Stereotypes refer to the oversimplified and generalised portrayals of characters, often based on societal assumptions about groups of people. Stereotypes can be used to quickly establish character types, but they can also perpetuate harmful biases if used uncritically.	
9.	<b>Colloquial language</b>	Colloquial language is the use of informal, everyday speech in dialogue. It reflects how people actually speak in real life, often including slang, regional expressions, and idioms.	
10.	<b>Pitch</b>	Pitch refers to the highness or lowness of a voice. In drama, varying pitch can help convey different emotions, emphasize certain words or phrases, and differentiate characters.	
11.	<b>Tone</b>	Tone in drama refers to the general attitude or emotional quality conveyed by the dialogue or delivery of lines. It can be serious, humorous, sarcastic, etc., and helps establish the mood of a scene.	
12.	<b>Pace</b>	Pace is the speed at which dialogue or action progresses in a performance. A faster pace can create tension or	



Drama - YEAR 9 - L Script Teachers			RAG
		excitement, while a slower pace can build suspense or emphasize particular moments.	
13.	<b>Accent</b>	An accent is a distinctive way of pronouncing language, often associated with a particular region or social group.	
14.	<b>Monotone</b>	Monotone refers to a way of speaking in which the pitch and tone do not vary. This can convey boredom, indifference, or robotic-like qualities in a character.	
15.	<b>Body language</b>	Body language refers to the non-verbal communication expressed through physical movements, posture, and gestures. In drama, it is a key component of acting, conveying emotions and intentions without words.	
16.	<b>Posture</b>	Posture refers to the way an actor holds and positions their body. It can reveal a character's confidence, status, or emotional state, and contribute to their overall physical characterisation.	
17.	<b>Gesture</b>	A gesture is a movement of a part of the body, especially the hands or head, that expresses an idea, emotion, or command.	
18.	<b>Stance</b>	Stance refers to the way a character stands or positions themselves on stage. It can convey a character's attitude, emotion, or relationship to other characters and the situation at hand.	
19.	<b>Non-Verbal Communication</b>	Transfer of information from one person to another without the use of words or spoken language	
20.	<b>Tension</b>	The dramatic term tension identifies a state of uncertainty and lack of knowledge, sometimes also referring to the state of waiting.	
21.	<b>Satire</b>	Satire is a form of comedy that uses humour, irony, and exaggeration to criticise or mock societal norms, politics, or individuals.	
22.	<b>Farce</b>	A type of comedy that is characterised by improbable situations, exaggerated physical action, and slapstick humor	
23.	<b>Improvisation</b>	Improvisation refers to unscripted performance, where actors make up lines and actions on the spot.	
24.	<b>Soliloquy</b>	A type of monologue in which a character speaks their thoughts aloud, often while alone on stage. This technique helps the audience understand the character's inner conflict or motivations.	



Drama - YEAR 9 - L Script Teachers			RAG
25.	<b>Denouement</b>	The final part of a play, where the strands of the plot are drawn together and any remaining questions are answered.	
26.	<b>Monologue</b>	A long speech by a single character, often used to express their thoughts and feelings or to reveal information about the plot.	
27.	<b>Motivation</b>	The reasons behind a character's actions or behaviour.	
28.	<b>Blocking</b>	The precise staging of actors' movements on stage. Blocking helps direct the flow of the action and can create visual dynamics between characters.	
29.	<b>Ensemble</b>	A group of performers who work together to create a unified performance, often without one individual actor standing out as the "star."	
30.	<b>Lighting</b>	The use of lighting in a play can set the mood, create atmosphere, or draw attention to particular characters or moments.	
31.	<b>Verbal Irony</b>	When a character says something but means the opposite, often used for humorous or dramatic effect.	
32.	<b>Stage directions</b>	The written instructions in a script that tell actors where to move, how to deliver lines, or what the setting should look like.	
33.	<b>Breaking mould</b>	A dramatic technique where a character steps outside of the expected norms or stereotypes.	
34.	<b>Character Arc</b>	A character's journey or transformation throughout the play	
35.	<b>Symbolism</b>	The use of symbols. Objects, characters, or actions that represent something beyond their literal meaning.	
36.	<b>Upstage</b>	The back of the stage/performance area, furthest from the audience	
37.	<b>Downstage</b>	The front of the stage/performance area, nearest to the audience	
38.	<b>Stage Left</b>	The left hand side of the stage, from the actors perspective	
39.	<b>Stage Right</b>	The right hand side of the stage, from the actors perspective	
40.	<b>Centre Stage</b>	The middle of the performance area/stage	
41.	<b>Dialogue</b>	Dialogue is the exchange of spoken words between two or more characters which can be written in a scripted or devised.	
42.	<b>Slow Motion</b>	When the actors move or recreate an action very slowly to Mark the Moment within a scene	
43.	<b>Imagination</b>	The ability of the mind to be creative or resourceful.	
44.	<b>Movement</b>	An act of moving.	
45.	<b>Feedback</b>	Reactions to a performance.	
46.	<b>Dialect</b>	Dialect refers to both the accent and the grammatical rules of the language.	



Drama - YEAR 9 - L Script Teachers			RAG
47.	Eye Contact	The state in which two people are aware of looking directly into one another's eyes.	
48.	Diction	How clear your speech is.	



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



FOOD TECH - YEAR 9 - L1			RAG
1.	<b>Climate Change</b>	Changes in the Earth's temperature that can lead to unusual and extreme weather conditions.	
2.	<b>Greenhouse Effect</b>	The atmosphere allows solar radiation through to reach the Earth but reflects some of the heat radiated from the Earth back, leading to raised temperatures.	
3.	<b>Greenhouse Gases</b>	The gases that form a layer around the Earth which traps heat.	
4.	<b>Carbon Footprint</b>	A measure of how much food production contributes towards the production of greenhouse gases.	
5.	<b>Food Provenance</b>	Where food and the ingredients in them originally come from before they reach the Hospitality and Catering industry.	
6.	<b>Fossil Fuels</b>	Fuels such as coal, oil and gas that were created over millions of years by fossilised plants and animals.	
7.	<b>Non-renewable Energy</b>	Energy produced from fossil fuels, which cannot be renewed once they are used up.	
8.	<b>Yeasts</b>	Microscopic, single-celled fungi that ferment foods containing sugar.	
9.	<b>Fermentation</b>	The process in which yeast turns carbohydrate into alcohol and CO <sub>2</sub> .	
10.	<b>Germinate</b>	When a seed or spore starts to grow and develop.	
11.	<b>Spores</b>	The name for the 'seeds' which moulds send out so they can spread to other foods.	
12.	<b>Dough</b>	A thick, malleable mixture of flour and liquid, used for baking into bread or pastry.	
13.	<b>Knock Back</b>	To knead out the carbon dioxide in risen dough to remove large air pockets to ensure an even texture.	
14.	<b>Chef de Cuisine</b>	Executive head chef in charge of the entire kitchen, menu development and supervision of staff.	
15.	<b>Sous Chef</b>	Under chef and second in command in the kitchen.	
16.	<b>Chefs de Partie</b>	Station chefs in charge of a particular section of the kitchen.	
17.	<b>Commis Chef</b>	Trainee chef learning the skills required for each station.	
18.	<b>Personal Attributes</b>	A quality or personality trait that someone has in his or her character.	
19.	<b>Environmental Health Officer</b>	Carries out the inspection investigating how well the business is meeting the law on food hygiene.	
20.	<b>Good Nutrition</b>	Eating a wide variety of foods, that are mostly unprocessed and drinking plenty of water.	
21.	<b>Diet</b>	The food people eat every day.	
22.	<b>Whole Foods</b>	Foods that have not had any nutrients removed during processing.	
23.	<b>Basal Metabolic Rate</b>	The amount of energy needed to keep a person alive and their body working normally. It varies according to age, gender, body size and their Physical Activity Level.	
24.	<b>Physical Activity Level</b>	How physically active someone is and the amount of energy they need.	



FOOD TECH - YEAR 9 - L1			RAG
25.	Balanced Diet	Eating foods which provide a range of nutrients to meet daily needs.	
26.	Eat Well Plate	This helps to explain a balanced diet and is recommended by the Government.	
27.	Carbohydrate	To provide energy.	
28.	Protein	For growth and repair.	
29.	Lipids (Fats and Oils)	To provide energy. Also, to store energy in the body and insulate it against the cold.	
30.	Minerals	Needed in small amounts to maintain health.	
31.	Vitamins	Needed in small amounts to maintain health.	
32.	Dietary Fibre	To provide roughage to help to keep the food moving through the gut.	
33.	Vegetables	Provides vitamins and minerals.	
34.	Fruit	Provides vitamins and minerals.	
35.	Calcium	Main mineral in the body, teeth and bones. It needs vitamin D to help absorption.	
36.	Vitamin A	Needed to keep the skin healthy.	
37.	Vitamin D	Helps the body absorb calcium during digestion.	
38.	Vitamin E	Antioxidant which helps prevent the development of heart disease.	
39.	Vitamin K	Helps the blood clot after an injury.	
40.	Vitamin B1	Allows energy to be released from carbohydrates in the body.	
41.	Vitamin B9	Helps to make healthy red blood cells and prevent spinal cord defects in unborn babies.	
42.	Vitamin B12	Helps to make healthy nerve cells.	
43.	Vitamin C	Helps the body to absorb iron during digestion and maintain connective tissue which binds body cells together.	
44.	First Aid and Safety Equipment	First aid kit, safety and emergency exit signs, fire extinguishers, smoke, gas and carbon monoxide alarms, safety and emergency lighting.	
45.	Chopping Boards	To prevent cross contamination of bacteria from one food to another, different types of food are prepared on specific coloured chopping boards.	
46.	Customer Need	Starts the relationship between a customer and a business.	
47.	Customer Requirements and Expectations	Factors that decide whether or not a customer is satisfied with the service they receive.	
48.	Market Research	Ways of finding out what customers' needs, requirements and expectations are, e.g. surveys, feedback.	
49.	Presentation	The art of modifying, processing, arranging or decorating food to enhance its aesthetic appeal.	
50.	Origin	The point or place where something begins, arises or is derived.	



PE: Socio-cultural Influences in Sport		
1.	<b>Sport England</b>	An organisation that helps communities develop sporting habits for life. It helps people get involved within sport and those who wish to play to a higher level.
2.	<b>Participation rates</b>	Refers to a number of people within a group who are involved within sport compared with those who are not.
3.	<b>Popular Sports</b>	Five most popular activities among adults in the UK are walking, swimming, aerobics, cycling, cue sports.
4.	<b>Age</b>	A potential barrier towards participation rates taking part in at least one sport or physical activity session per week.
5.	<b>Gender</b>	Activities are traditionally linked to either males or females that can lead to discrimination.
6.	<b>Ethnicity, religion and culture</b>	A potential barrier for those who are wanting to participate within sport.
7.	<b>Family</b>	Crucial for people to be involved in higher levels of competition, with parents/guardians having to fund/transport their children to sport.
8.	<b>Disability</b>	A potential barrier towards participation rates within sport and recreation.
9.	<b>Media Coverage</b>	Play's an important role in shaping attitudes to sport participation.
10.	<b>Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport</b>	A government department that has responsibility for government policy related to sport.
11.	<b>U.K Sport</b>	Provides support for elite sportspeople who have a high level of performance or have potential to reach the top.
12.	<b>U.K Sports Institute (UKSI)</b>	Offers sports science advice, coaching expertise and top training facilities.
13.	<b>Youth Sport Trust</b>	A sports agency responsible for the development of sport for young people.
14.	<b>Governing Bodies</b>	Administer the sport nationally and organise competitions and organise the national team.
15.	<b>Active Communities</b>	A framework comprising services, products and sources of funding provided by Sport England.
16.	<b>Gender Equity (Equality)</b>	To ensure that males and females are treated equally in sport.
17.	<b>Government healthy living initiative</b>	46% of people eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day on lower incomes. 72% of people eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day on higher incomes.
18.	<b>Top tips for Top Mums</b>	Encourages parents across the country to share tips and ideas on how they get their children to eat more fruit and vegetables.
19.	<b>5 A Day</b>	To encourage the consumption of at least five portions of fruit and vegetables each day, following a recommendation by the World Health Organisation.
20.	<b>Change4Life</b>	A movement supported by the Department of Health, aiming to improve children's diets and levels of activity.
21.	<b>Commercialisation</b>	Refers to the influence of commerce, trade or business on an industry (i.e. sport) to make a profit.
22.	<b>The Golden Triangle</b>	Relationship between sport, media and sponsorship.
23.	<b>Media</b>	Types of media are as follows - television, press, radio, internet, cinema.



24.	<b>Sponsorship</b>	Money that is given, usually by a company to support a person, organisation or activity.
25.	<b>Grants</b>	Made available to public and voluntary sectors such as buildings and equipment.
26.	<b>Membership fees</b>	All sports organisations with a membership- usually the voluntary sector- can take a proportion of their income from membership fees.
27.	<b>The National Lottery</b>	This is a grant for sport. World class performers are also funded by the lottery.
28.	<b>Subsidies</b>	Members of the public pay a certain cost and the local authority pays the rest.
29.	<b>Advertising</b>	The activity or profession of producing advertisements for commercial products or services.
30.	<b>Sportsmanship</b>	Involves behaviour that shows fair play, respect for opponents and gracious behaviour, whether winning or losing.
31.	<b>Etiquette</b>	This is about the accepted way of behaving in a particular situation whilst observing the rules and regulations of the physical activity.
32.	<b>Gamesmanship</b>	The use of unethical, although often not illegal, methods to win or gain an advantage in a game or sport.
33.	<b>Deviance</b>	This involves human behaviour that is against societal norms and values that is against the law.
34.	<b>PED's</b>	Performance Enhancing Drugs.
35.	<b>Anabolic Steroids</b>	Allow people to train for longer and harder increasing strength/aggression.
36.	<b>Beta Blockers</b>	Used to control heart rate and high blood pressure.
37.	<b>Stimulants</b>	Amphetamines- Increases brain stimulation and alertness.
38.	<b>Sport</b>	This involves organised competition between individuals or teams that includes physical activity.
39.	<b>Socio-economic groups</b>	The rate of participation aged 16+ in high socio-economic groups is greater than those from low socio-economic groups.
40.	<b>English Federation of Disability Sport (EFDS)</b>	A national body that is responsible for developing sport for people with disabilities in England.
41.	<b>Reasons why people may not be involved in sport</b>	Environment/climate, time, resources, role models.
42.	<b>Environment/climate</b>	Often dictates whether an activity can be indoors or outdoors and in some cases may well stop participation in a particular activity.
43.	<b>Time</b>	Work commitments can get in the way of finding enough time for sport.
44.	<b>Resources</b>	You may or may not have appropriate facilities or sports clubs near to you.
45.	<b>Role models</b>	Like parents, other significant individuals can influence whether you participate in sport.
46.	<b>Public agencies</b>	Funded by the local authority via the taxpayer.
47.	<b>Private agencies</b>	Businesses trying to make a profit.
48.	<b>Voluntary agencies</b>	Non-profit-making voluntary organisations.



Music - YEAR 9 - Lent			RAG
1.	DAW	'Digital Audio Workstation' - a software application to record, edit and produce your music	
2.	MIDI	'Musical Instrument Digital Interface' - a standard method of sending digitally encoded information about music between electronic devices	
3.	Window	A visual area containing some of the graphical user interface of the computer program it belongs to	
4.	Piano Roll	A virtual grid representing time on the horizontal axis and MIDI notes on the vertical axis—it contains the entire range of notes that the DAW can play	
5.	Virtual Instrument	A computer program that emulates the performance of an analogue or digital synthesizer, a sampler or an acoustic instrument	
6.	Note	An individual musical sound which has a pitch and duration (length)	
7.	Pitch	How high or low a musical note is - it is related to the frequency at which an instrument makes the air vibrate	
8.	Scale	A set of notes that can be used in any order to create melody or combined to create chords	
9.	Transport Bar	A floating tool which contains the main functions required for recording onto a DAW, such as record, play, rewind	
10.	Chord	Three or more different notes that are played together at the same time	
11.	Quantise	To limit the data to a set of fixed values, such as 'rounding' notes to the nearest beat or half-beat	
12.	Major	A 'happy' sounding chord which consists of 3 main notes	
13.	Minor	A 'sad' sounding chord which consists of 3 main notes	
14.	Semitone	The distance in pitch between a note and its nearest neighbour, black or white, on a piano keyboard	
15.	Powerchord	A special 2 or more note chord which contains the first (or root) and fifth notes of the chord but NO THIRD.	
16.	Repeat	Playing a section of a piece more than once - a musical repeat has its own symbol	
17.	Bar	A small segment of music that contains a certain number of beats, often a group of 4 in popular music	
18.	Beat	The ongoing pulse of a piece of music, what you would dance or move your feet to	
19.	Synthesiser	An electronic instrument which can reproduce the sounds of acoustic (real) and other instruments	
20.	Harmony	The effect produced by two or more pitched notes sounding together at the same time.	
21.	Rock Music	A genre of music originating from 1950s rock 'n' roll and often using the guitar, bass guitar and drums	
22.	Sharp	A symbol placed in front of a note which makes the pitch of that note a semitone higher - #	

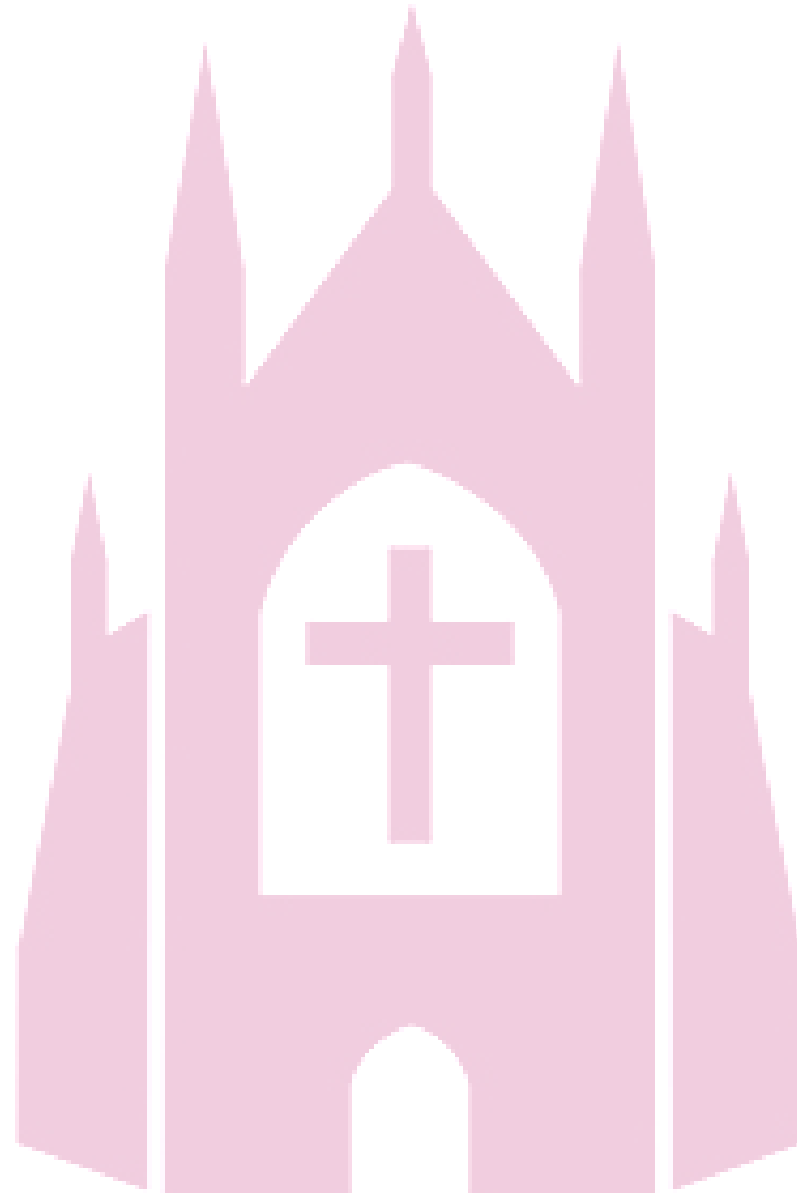


Music - YEAR 9 - Lent			RAG
23.	Flat	A symbol placed in front of a note which makes the pitch of that note a semitone lower - $\flat$	
24.	Rhythm	A pattern of sounds, long and short	
25.	Crochet	A musical note with a duration of 1 beat	
26.	Rest	A pause, or silence in the music	
27.	Quaver	A musical note with a duration of half a beat	
28.	Phrase	A passage of notes that work together to create a musical thought, similar to a sentence in English	
29.	Accompaniment	A musical part or parts that support the main idea	
30.	Syncopated	Rhythms in which notes are accented (made strong) that would usually not be accented. Syncopation is often described as being "off-beat"	
31.	Articulation	How notes in a rhythm or melody are grouped and given emphasis	
32.	Tempo	The speed of a piece of music, given either in Italian terms or beats per minute (bpm)	
33.	Structure	The order in which different sections of a piece are played	
34.	Section	A 'chunk' of a song, more than one of which are put together to create structure	
35.	Repeat	Playing a section of a piece more than once - a musical repeat has its own symbol	
36.	Melody	The main 'tune' of a piece of music, what you would be able to hum or sing back	
37.	Dynamics	The volume of a musical piece or individual part. Italian terms are often used to describe how loud or soft the music is	
38.	Scale	A set of notes that can be used in any order to create melody or combined to create chords	
39.	Pentatonic Scale	A set of 5 notes that can be used to create melody and riffs, often found in rock and pop music	
40.	Style	A particular type of music that has characteristics that make it different from other types of music. Examples would be <i>metal</i> , <i>swing</i> or <i>drill</i>	
41.	FX	Short for effects - using software to add different characteristics to a recorded sound	
42.	Locator	In a DAW, a flag at the start or end of a section or song	
43.	Region	A section of a DAW project between two locators	
44.	Mix	Altering the balance (volume) of instruments relative to each other to ensure each instrument can be heard	
45.	Distribute	Give a share or a unit of (something) to each of a number of recipients	
46.	Export	The process of creating an audio file from a DAW project	
47.	.mp3	A low-resolution audio file format, ideal for sharing or	



Music - YEAR 9 - Lent			RAG
		distribution online due to its small size	
48.	.WAV	A high-quality audio file format giving the listener more detail and frequency range	





Sapere Aude  
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High Expectations - No Excuses

