



Year 9

Knowledge Organiser

L2 2025-2026

“Knowledge is power” Francis Bacon

I came to give life - life in all its fullness

High Expectations - No excuses



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



The Bishop of Winchester Academy Weekly Homework Grid 2025-2026
Year 9, Lent 2 - Commencing Monday 23rd February

Week	Activity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
L2.1 23 rd February	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
L2.2 2 nd March	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
L2.3 9 th March	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
L2.4 16 th march	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
L2.5 23 rd March	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

RS - YEAR 9 - L2			RAG
1.	Islam	The name of the religion followed by Muslims; to surrender to the will of God; peace.	
2.	Muslim	One who has submitted to the will of God and has accepted Islam.	
3.	Muhammad	Muhammad was an Arab religious, social and political leader and the founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine, he was a prophet, sent to preach and confirm the monotheistic teachings of Adam.	
4.	Key Quote: Quran 4:59	“You who believe, obey God and the Messenger”.	
5.	Prophet	A person who proclaims a message of God.	
6.	Mecca	Mecca/Makkah is the holiest city in Islam and the capital of the Mecca Province of Saudi Arabia.	
7.	The Quraysh	A mercantile Arab tribe that historically inhabited and controlled Mecca and its Ka'aba. The Islamic prophet Muhammad was born into the tribe.	
8.	The Night of Power	The event when the Quran was first sent down from Heaven to the world and also the night when the first verses of the Quran were revealed to the prophet Muhammad.	
9.	Jibril	Jibril is the most important of the angels and spoke with many of the prophets of Allah. Jibril dictated the Qur'an to Muhammad. On Judgement Day he will assist with the weighing of a person's deeds.	
10.	Qur'an	The Holy book revealed to Mohammad by the angel Jibril; God's final revelation to humankind.	
11.	Mount Hira	A mountain which lies about two miles from Mecca. Near the top is a small cave known as the Cave of Hira. It was here that the Prophet Muhammad received the first revelations of the Holy Quran during the month of Ramadhan in 610 CE.	
12.	Madinah	One of the three holiest cities in Islam and the capital of the Madinah Province of Saudi Arabia. Muhammad migrated from Mecca to Madinah in 622 CE.	
13.	Hijrah 622 CE	This refers to Muhammad's migration 622 CE from Mecca to Madinah upon invitation in order to escape persecution.	
14.	Battle of Badr 624 CE	The first battle that marked the beginning of the six-year war between Muhammad and the Quraysh. Prior to the battle, the Muslims and the Meccans had fought several smaller skirmishes.	
15.	Battle of Uhud 625 CE	Nine months after the Battle of Badr Muhammad and the Muslim army were defeated by the Quraysh. It was the only battle they lost against the them.	
16.	Battle Ahzab / Battle of the Trench 627 CE	A 27-day-long defence by outnumbered Muslims of Madinah against Arab and Jewish tribes. Led by Islamic Prophet Muhammad they dug a trench. The battle in a stalemate and Islam became influential in the region.	



RS - YEAR 9 - L2			RAG
17.	The Conquest of Mecca	Conquering of the town of Mecca by Muslims led by the prophet Muhammad in December 629 CE.	
18.	Death of Muhammad 632 CE	Muhammad returned to Madinah knowing he was close to death. His tomb is today in Madinah. Muslims believe that no prophet will come after him.	
19.	Ka'aba	A building at the centre of Islam's most important mosque, the Masjid al-Haram in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. It is the most sacred site in Islam.	
20.	Idol	Idolatry is the worship of an idol or cult image, being a physical image, such as a statue or a person.	
21.	Caliph	A successor of Muhammad as and spiritual head of Islam used as a title: an important Muslim political and religious leader.	
22.	Caliphate	An Islamic state under the leadership of an Islamic caliph.	
23.	Abu Bakr	The first Caliph after Muhammad's death.	
24.	Uthman	The third Caliph. He had the Quran standardised, published it and distributed it in Muslim cities. He commissioned teachers to teach about Islam.	
25.	The Four rightly guided Caliphs: 632-661 CE	The first four Caliphs after Muhammad's death. Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali.	
26.	Umayyad Caliphate 661-750 CE	The Umayyad Caliphate was the second of the four major Arab caliphates established after the death of Muhammad.	
27.	The Golden Age of Islam	A period of cultural, economic and scientific flourishing in the history of Islam, traditionally dated from the 8th century to the 14th century.	
28.	The Translation Movement	In the 9 th century formal translation of scholarly works from Greek into Arabic was encouraged, e.g. Aristotle's works were translated into Arabic.	
29.	Ibn al-Haythm 965 - 1040 CE	Invented the first camera and was able to form an explanation of how the eye sees.	
30.	Al-Khwarizmi 780 - 850 CE	A Persian mathematician, invented algebra, a word which itself has Arabic roots.	
31.	Avicenna 980 -1037 CE	A Doctor and philosopher who wrote the Canon of Medicine, which helped physicians diagnose dangerous diseases such as cancer.	
32.	Calligraphy	Islamic calligraphy is the artistic practice of handwriting and calligraphy, in the languages which use Arabic alphabet or the alphabets derived from it	
33.	Historical Jesus	Attempts to reconstruct the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth by critical historical methods.	
34.	Tacitus	A Roman historian and politician. Tacitus is widely regarded as one of the greatest Roman historians by modern scholars.	
35.	Flavius Josephus	A Roman-Jewish historian and military leader.	
36.	Pontius Pilate	The Roman governor who sentenced Jesus to crucifixion	



RS - YEAR 9 - L2			RAG
37.	Faith	Trust or confidence in something where evidence is lacking.	
38.	The Gospels	Gospel originally meant the Christian message. The four canonical gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.	
39.	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"	
40.	Pharisees	A religious group in Jesus' time who were known for their legal expertise.	
41.	Romans	The Romans had a significant presence in Palestine during the time of Jesus.	
42.	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.	
43.	Arrogance	Someone who is arrogant behaves in a proud way towards other people because they believe that they are more important than others.	
44.	Yahweh	The name for God in the Hebrew Bible, often associated with God's covenant and holiness.	
45.	Moses	He is the person who helped God to save the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.	
46.	'I am'	It is the personal name of God, revealed directly to Moses.	
47.	Son of God	The title "Son of God" refers to Jesus Christ as the divine son of God the Father	
48.	Divinity	The state of being God.	



Geography - YEAR 9 - L2 Topic Resources			RAG
1.	Energy conservation	reducing energy consumption by using less energy and existing sources more efficiently	
2.	Energy security	uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price	
3.	Groundwater	freshwater source that is found beneath the Earth's surface	
4.	Resource management	control and monitoring of resources so that they do not become exhausted	
5.	Resources	a stock or supply of something that has value or a purpose	
6.	Undernourishment	a food intake below that needed to sustain a healthy life	
7.	Undernutrition	when people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs for energy and growth, or to maintain a healthy immune system	
8.	Water stress	when the demand for water exceeds supply in a certain period, or when poor quality restricts its use	
9.	Irrigation	artificial application of water to the land or soil	
10.	Over abstraction	when groundwater is used more quickly than it is being replaced	
11.	Renewable energy	a resource that cannot be exhausted, e.g. wind, solar and tidal energy	
12.	Sustainability	actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs	
13.	Water quality	measured in terms of the chemical, physical and biological content of the water	
14.	Aquifer	underground water source	
15.	Dam and reservoir	a barrier built across a valley to interrupt river flow and create a man-made lake to store water and control river discharge	
16.	Desalinisation	the process of removing salt from seawater to produce fresh water	
17.	Evaporation	the process of water changing from liquid to vapour	
18.	Extraction	to remove something	
19.	Grey water	recycled domestic waste water	



Geography - YEAR 9 - L2 Topic Resources			RAG
20.	Permeable rocks	rocks that allow water to pass through them	
21.	Water conservation	the preservation, control and development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of pollution	
22.	Water deficit	when demand for water is greater than supply	
23.	Water insecurity	when water availability is insufficient to ensure the good health and livelihood of a population, due to short supply or poor quality	
24.	Water security	availability of a reliable source of acceptable quantity and quality of water	
25.	Water surplus	when the supply of water is greater than demand for water	
26.	Water transfer	matching supply with demand by moving water from an area with water surplus to another with water deficit	
27.	Drought	a long, continuous period of dry weather	
28.	Infrastructure	the basic equipment and structures (such as roads, utilities, water supply and sewage) that are needed for a country or region to function properly	
29.	Water recycling	process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste	
30.	Waterborne diseases	diseases like cholera and typhoid caused by microorganisms in contaminated water	
31.	Civil war	conflict with a country usually involving the government on one side and organised groups on the other	
32.	Internally displaced person	a person forced to move from their home but who remains in the country they were born in	
33.	Water conflict	disputes between different regions or countries over the distribution and use of water	
34.	Great Pacific garbage patch	a huge area of plastic and other waste floating in the Pacific Ocean and trapped by the circulation of ocean currents (gyres)	
35.	Gyre	a circular pattern of ocean currents	
36.	Microplastics	tiny pieces of non-biodegradable plastic	
37.	Wilderness	a natural environment that has been largely undisturbed by human activity	



Geography - YEAR 9 - L2 Topic Resources			RAG
38.	Water pollution	the contamination of water by substances that are harmful or poisonous to the environment, and make water supplies unsuitable for drinking	
39.	Carbon footprint	measurement of the greenhouse gases individuals produce, through burning fossil fuels	
40.	Climate change	changes in climate (temperature, rainfall) as a result of natural causes and human activity	
41.	Finite resource	a resource that will eventually run out because it is not naturally replaced at the same rate it is used	
42.	Fossil fuels	natural fuels such as coal, oil and gas formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years	
43.	Non-renewable energy	energy from sources that cannot be replaced once they are used up	
44.	Food security	when all people have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food	
45.	Overpopulation	when the number of people exceeds the available resources in an area	
46.	Resource depletion	the using up of resources faster than they can be replaced	
47.	Water scarcity	a lack of sufficient available water resources to meet demand	
48.	Afforestation	the planting of trees in areas where there was no previous tree cover	
49.	Sustainable resource use	using resources at a rate that allows them to be replaced and prevents long-term damage	
50.	Pollution management	strategies used to reduce, control and prevent pollution of air, land and water	



Drama - YEAR 9 - L Script Teachers			RAG
1.	John Godber	John Godber is a British playwright and director, known for his contributions to contemporary theatre	
2.	Style	"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.	Practitioner	A drama practitioner is a person who actively engages in the creation and performance of theatre, often developing a particular style or approach.	
4.	Direct Address	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.	Character Dialogue	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.	Verfremdungseffekt	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.	Steven Berkoff	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.	Stereotypes	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.	Colloquial language	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.	Pitch	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.	Tone	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.	Pace	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.	Accent	An accent is a distinctive way of pronouncing language, often associated with a particular region or social group.	
14.	Monotone	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.	Body language	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.	Posture	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.	Gesture	A gesture is a movement of a part of the body, especially the hands or head, that expresses an idea, emotion, or command.	
18.	Stance	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.	Non-Verbal Communication	Transfer of information from one person to another without the use of words or spoken language	
20.	Tension	The dramatic term tension identifies a state of uncertainty and lack of knowledge, sometimes also referring to the state of waiting.	
21.	Satire	Satire is a form of comedy that uses humour, irony, and exaggeration to criticise or mock societal norms, politics, or individuals.	
22.	Farce	A type of comedy that is characterised by improbable situations, exaggerated physical action, and slapstick humor	
23.	Improvisation	Improvisation refers to unscripted performance, where actors make up lines and actions on the spot.	
24.	Soliloquy	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.	
25.	Denouement	The final part of a play, where the strands of the plot are drawn together and any remaining questions are answered.	



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





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High Expectations - No Excuses



GCSE PE Unit 4- Sports Psychology

1.	Motor Skill	An action that has a target and that requires voluntary body movement to achieve this goal	
2.	Skilful movement	A predetermined objective is accomplished with maximum efficiency with minimal energy used.	
3.	Efficiency	No wasted energy when hitting a ball in cricket.	
4.	Pre-determined	The athlete knows the outcome of the skill before performing it.	
5.	Aesthetic	A basketball player shoots the ball using the correct technique that looks good.	
6.	Perception	A concept that involves interpretation of stimuli. Not all stimuli are perceived and what is perceived depends on experience and ability.	
7.	Cognitive skills	Involve the intellectual ability of the performer. These skills affect the perceptual process and help us make sense of what is required in a situation.	
8.	Complex skills	Sporting example: slip catch in cricket, a diagonal pass made by a midfielder in football when faced with pressure.	
9.	Simple skills	Sporting example: Kicking a football over a short distance.	
10.	Goal setting	Encouraging individuals to stick to a routine and to motivate performers.	
11.	SMART targets	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timed	
12.	Performance goals	Related to the performance or technique of the activity.	
13.	Outcome goals	Concerned with the end result, whether you win or lose.	
14.	Anxiety	The feeling of fear that we experience that something might go wrong either in the present or in the future.	
15.	Cognitive anxiety management techniques	Ways of coping that affect the mind and therefore can control anxiety.	
16.	Somatic anxiety management techniques	Ways of coping to affect the body directly such as relaxation	
17.	Mental preparation techniques	Used by those who participate in physical activities to help combat both cognitive and somatic anxiety.	
18.	Imagery	Can help improve both concentration and relaxation through creating pictures in our minds.	
19.	Mental rehearsal	Imagining the routine or skill before you complete it.	
20.	External imagery	Watching yourself from outside of your body via film.	
21.	Internal imagery	Imagine yourself performing the activity and visualising success.	
22.	Selective attention	Concentrating on relevant tasks and not becoming distracted by irrelevant information.	
23.	Positive Thinking	Talking to themselves or thinking through of how successful they will be.	
24.	Self-Talk	Helps with self-confidence and to raise levels of aspiration.	
25.	Visual Guidance	Coach demonstration of a skill.	



26.	Verbal Guidance	Coach telling a pupil to watch the ball when catching.	
27.	Manual Guidance	Coach supporting a gymnast in a vault.	
28.	Mechanical Guidance	Learner swimmer using armbands/ trampolinist wearing a harness.	
29.	Kinaesthetic sense	The sense we get through movement. Proprioceptors found in muscles, ligaments and joints pick up signals to the brain to tell us what we need to do.	
30.	Coordinated	The skill can be performed 'correctly' by the athlete.	
31.	Classification of skills	Makes it clearer about what is required to learn and perform a particular skill.	
32.	Environmental continuum	A skill that is affected by the environment around you.	
33.	Difficulty continuum	How many judgements and decisions you have to make to perform the skill.	
34.	Fundamental motor skills	Learnt at a young age that can be developed into more sports specific movements e.g. throwing, jumping, kicking.	
35.	Specific goal	A clear goal that relates to the sport/activity.	
36.	Measurable goal	Able to monitor progress in completing the goal.	
37.	Achievable goal	Goal must be within your capabilities.	
38.	Recorded goal	Able to record progress and know when the goal is completed.	
39.	Timed goal	Know how long the goal is for.	
40.	Self-directed relaxation	Technique to relax the body where one muscle group is relaxed at a time.	
41.	Progressive relaxation training	Athlete learns to tense a muscle and then release the tension.	
42.	Feedback	This can be given during the performance of a motor skill or after it's completion.	
43.	Internal/intrinsic feedback	A type of continuous feedback that comes from within the performer e.g the 'feel' of the skill.	
44.	External/extrinsic feedback	Feedback that comes from external sources e.g sound or vision.	
45.	Knowledge of performance	This is information about how well the movement is being executed, rather than the end result.	
46.	Knowledge of results	This is a type of terminal feedback that gives the performer information about the end result of the response.	
47.	Positive feedback	Reinforces skill learning and gives information about a successful one.	
48.	Negative feedback	Information about an unsuccessful outcome which can be used to build strategies that are most successful.	



History - YEAR 9 - L2 Topic: The Cold War			RAG
1.	Communism	A system of government in which all property is owned by the community and each person receives the items they need according to their ability and needs.	
2.	Capitalism	A system of government in which individuals own property and each person or business competes to earn money and create profit.	
3.	Dictatorship	A government that is ruled by a person who dictates (tells) everybody how they must live. The people do not get to choose who leads or how they lead.	
4.	Democracy	A government that is chosen by the people to represent them through a system of voting.	
5.	The Soviet Union (The USSR / Russia)	A country that existed from 1922 until 1991. It included what is modern day Russia as well as other nations such as Ukraine and Georgia.	
6.	Cold War	A period of hostility between countries in which the countries do not attack each other using the military directly. But use threats, propaganda and economic sanctions against each other.	
7.	Proxy War	Smaller wars within a cold war. This is where the two rivals take opposing sides in that smaller war.	
8.	Common Enemy	When two people, groups or countries both have the same enemy. E.g. The USSR and America were both fighting against Nazi Germany in World War Two, so Germany would be their common enemy.	
9.	Arms Race	A competition between nations to create the most powerful and the largest number of weapons, in order to gain a military advantage.	
10.	Interpretation	A historian's view of the past that they have created using contemporary sources.	
11.	Contemporary Sources	Pieces of information made by people who were alive at the time being studied (e.g. letters, portraits, ruins).	
12.	The Provenance of a Source	The information about what type of source it is, who wrote it, when it was made, and why they wrote it.	
13.	The West	A term used during the Cold War to describe the capitalist nations. E.g. America, Britain and France.	
14.	The East	A term used during the Cold War to describe the communist nations. E.g. the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary.	
15.	The Grand Alliance	The alliance (team) of nations that fought together against Nazi Germany, including Britain, America and the Soviet Union.	
16.	The Atomic bomb	A powerful bomb that gets its power from the rapid release of nuclear energy.	
17.	Telegram	A messaging system in the twentieth century. A message could be sent by telegram to stations. Stations would then decode the telegram write it down and then take it to the recipient.	
18.	The Iron Curtain Speech, March 1946	Churchill's speech where he described Russian control over Eastern Europe as being impenetrable.	



History - YEAR 9 - L2 Topic: The Cold War			RAG
19.	Interpretation	A historian's view of the past that they have created using contemporary sources.	
20.	Contemporary Sources	Pieces of information made by people who were alive at the time being studied (e.g. letters, portraits, ruins).	
21.	The Provenance of a Source	The information about what type of source it is, who wrote it, when it was made, and why they wrote it.	
22.	Novikov telegram	Novikov was the soviet ambassador in Washington (America). He wrote a telegram for the soviet government in 1946, telling them that America wanted to make the world capitalist at the expense of the USSR.	
23.	Kennan's Long Telegram	Kennan was the American ambassador in Moscow. Kennan wrote a telegram for the American government in 1946, telling them that the USSR wanted to create a communist world. But Kennan believed that if America acted strongly and quickly, the USSR could be stopped.	
24.	Satellite state	A country that is not taken over by another, but takes its orders from a bigger more powerful nation. E.g. Poland was a satellite state of the USSR.	
25.	Sphere of influence	A geographical area in which one country or person has power to order or control the decisions of others. E.g. Poland was part of the USSR's sphere of influence.	
26.	Domino theory	An American theory that communism would spread rapidly across the world, if not stopped, like dominos falling.	
27.	Interpretation	A historian's view of the past that they have created using contemporary sources.	
28.	Contemporary Sources	Pieces of information made by people who were alive at the time being studied (e.g. letters, portraits, ruins)	
29.	The Provenance of a Source	The information about what type of source it is, who wrote it, when it was made, and why they wrote it.	
30.	Marshall Plan	An economic plan, in which America supported war torn Europe financially with \$12.8 billion.	
31.	NATO	The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. A group of countries that joined together in 1949 to prevent the influence of the Soviet Union. Members of NATO include Britain and France.	
32.	Cominform	The Information Bureau of the Communist workers Party. Created in 1947, Cominform aimed to spread communism around the world.	
33.	Comecon	The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance was founded in 1949. It was a communist organisation to support communist nations economically to prevent them getting support from the Marshall Plan.	
34.	Nuclear threat	The threat of Nuclear weapons.	
35.	Radiation	The long-term consequence of the atomic bomb or a nuclear disaster. Radiation has caused sickness for years after the initial nuclear bomb or spill. It can contaminate the soil, water, plants and animals.	



History - YEAR 9 - L2 Topic: The Cold War			RAG
36.	The Berlin Blockade	Also known as the Berlin Crisis. An event in 1948, in which Stalin (the leader of the USSR) blocked land routes to the allied zones of Berlin.	
37.	Trizonia	The joining of the British, French and American occupational zones (areas of Germany the countries controlled after the fall of Nazi Germany) into one zone called Trizonia in 1948.	
38.	The Soviet zone	The area of Germany the Soviet Union controlled after the fall of Nazi Germany.	
39.	Interpretation	A historian's view of the past that they have created using contemporary sources.	
40.	Contemporary Sources	Pieces of information made by people who were alive at the time being studied (e.g. letters, portraits, ruins).	
41.	The Provenance of a Source	The information about what type of source it is, who wrote it, when it was made, and why they wrote it.	
42.	The Berlin Airlift	The period in which the allies (Britain, the USA and France) flew all the supplies that their zones of Berlin needed. It lasted 381 days and at its height one plane was landing every 3 minutes.	
43.	Deutschemark	The currency (system of money, e.g. the British pound £) the allies (Britain, France and the USA) brought into Trizonia.	
44.	Inter-continental ballistic missiles	A missile that could travel over 5,500 kilometres. ICMBs were primarily designed for nuclear weapons delivery.	
45.	The Bay of Pigs incident	An invasion in 1961, in which ex Cubans tried to take the control of Cuba away from the communist leader, Fidel Castro. The ex-Cubans had been trained by the USA. The invasion was a disaster as Castro had been informed that it was going to happen.	
46.	Cuban Missile Crisis	An event in 1962 in which military conflict between the USA and Soviet Union almost occurred directly. The Soviet Union had sent nuclear weapons to Cuba and the USA had blockaded Cuba to prevent the weapons reaching Cuba. In the end the Soviet ships turned back.	
47.	Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.	
48.	Brain Drain	The nickname given to the huge number of skilled workers leaving eastern, communist Germany to go to western, capitalist Germany.	
49.	The Berlin Wall	A wall that was built by East Germany in 1961, under the instruction of the USSR. It was built between the East German and West German areas of Berlin to prevent the skilled workers leaving the communist east to go to the capitalist west.	
50.	Détente	A period in the Cold War from 1967 to 1979 in which tension reduced between the USA and the Soviet Union.	
51.	Treaty	A formal agreement between two countries.	



History - YEAR 9 - L2 Topic: The Cold War			RAG
52.	Contemporary source	A source of information written at, or close to, the time of the event being studied.	
53.	Interpretation	The view of a historian created after studying contemporary sources.	
54.	Reform	To reform something means to change something.	
55.	Gorbachev	The last president of the Soviet Union.	
56.	Glasnost	One of Gorbachev's reforms in the Soviet Union brought in in 1985. It increased the openness and freedoms within the USSR. E.g. People were allowed to criticise the government, newspapers could print the stories they wished to.	
57.	Perestroika	One of Gorbachev's reforms in the Soviet Union that aimed to restructure the economy, allowing some capitalist ideas into the Soviet economy.	
58.	Warsaw Pact	An agreement between the communist nations within the USSR's sphere of influence, that brought the armies off all nations under the power of the USSR.	



FOOD- YEAR 8 - L2			RAG
1.	Bain-marie	Also known as a hot water bath, usually used to melt an ingredient gently and gradually over a pot of simmering water.	
2.	Batter	A mixture of dry and liquid ingredients such as eggs, flour and milk or water. It is similar to dough but has a much thinner consistency and cannot be kneaded.	
3.	Caramelise	Process of cooking sugar until it turns brown. Cooking can also caramelise the natural sugars found in various fruits and vegetables such as onions.	
4.	Consistency	The texture and thickness of a substance.	
5.	Cool	Allowing something to reduce in temperature.	
6.	Curdle	When a liquid separates and forms curds and lumps.	
7.	Dilute	Thinning a liquid by adding in water.	
8.	Dissolve	To incorporate a solid ingredient to a liquid to form a solution or mixture.	
9.	Macerate	The process of softening a food by soaking it in liquid.	
10.	Melt	Heating a solid product to form a liquid.	
11.	Simmer	The process of bringing a liquid to a temperature that is slightly below its boiling point and letting it bubble gently.	
12.	Shortening	The effect of adding fat to a floury mixture, giving it a crumbly texture.	
13.	Pastry	A dough of flour, fat and water.	
14.	Shortcrust Pastry	Crumbly pastry typically used for pies, flans and tarts.	
15.	Choux Pastry	Very light pastry made with egg, typically used for eclairs and profiteroles.	
16.	Puff Pastry	Light flaky pastry typically used for piecrusts and sweet pastries.	
17.	Filo Pastry	Thin flaky sheets of pastry that are layered with brushed melted butter.	
18.	Bake Blind	Baking the crust of a pie or tart without the filling.	
19.	Crimp	Technique of pinching the sides and tops of pie or tart crusts.	
20.	Crust	The outer skin of a pie, typically hard in texture.	
21.	Egg Wash	To brush a layer of beaten egg mixture over the surface of food, typically to add colour after it is baked.	
22.	Glaze	To make the surface of food shiny by coating with a layer of sugar or butter.	
23.	Rubbing In	The process of crumbling and breaking butter into small pieces rubbing them into flour.	
24.	Score	Slashing the surface of food using a sharp knife.	
25.	Risk Assessment	A way of identifying risks in activities, situations or when using objects.	
26.	Bacteria	Microscopic, single-celled living organisms, some of which cause food poisoning.	
27.	Contaminate	Making a food unsafe to eat by allowing it to come into contact with microbes that will grow and multiply in it.	



FOOD- YEAR 8 - L2			RAG
28.	Cross-Contamination	How microbes are spread from one place onto some food.	
29.	Food Spoilage	When something happens which makes food unfit and unsafe to eat.	
30.	Micro-Organism	Tiny plants and animals that are only clearly visible under a microscope.	
31.	Moulds	Tiny organisms related to mushrooms.	
32.	Pathogenic	Something that is capable of causing illness in people.	
33.	Toxins	Another name for poisons; if something is toxic, it is poisonous.	
34.	Yeasts	Microscopic single-celled fungi that ferment foods containing sugar.	
35.	Allergen	Something that causes an allergy.	
36.	Anaphylaxis	A severe and potentially life threatening allergic reaction, which affects body systems such as breathing, the heart and circulation, the digestive system and the skin.	
37.	Food Allergy	A condition where the body's immune system reacts unusually to specific foods and causes a range of mild to severe symptoms.	
38.	Food Intolerance	A long-term condition where certain foods cause someone to feel unwell and have a range of symptoms; it is usually not life threatening.	
39.	Diet	The food people eat every day.	
40.	Good Nutrition	Eating a wide variety of foods, that are mostly unprocessed and drinking plenty of water.	
41.	Sources	The foods in which nutrients are found.	
42.	Whole Foods	Foods that have not had any nutrients removed during processing.	
43.	Life Stages	Stages of development that people go through during their life.	
44.	Basal Metabolic Rate	The amount of energy needed to keep a person alive and their body working normally. It varies according to age, gender, body size, their Physical Activity Level.	
45.	Physical Activity Level	How physically active someone is and the amount of energy they need.	
46.	Coagulated	The heat causes lots of denatured proteins to join together and change the appearance and texture of food.	
47.	Denatured	The heat has caused protein to change its chemical nature.	
48.	Gelatinised	The heat causes the starch granules in the food to swell with the water they have absorbed, and the sauce starts to thicken.	



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	

