



Knowledge Organiser Year 9



Ambition, Respect, Excellence

Your Knowledge Organiser

This is your home learning booklet, in your home learning booklet you will find a Knowledge Organiser for each subject that you are going to study. These are a summary of the most important pieces of information that you need to know. You will be expected to learn all this information and complete activities in your home learning exercise book.

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Knowledge Organiser Timetable

We expect you to complete one full page in your workbook as a minimum. You should spend around 20 minutes on home learning for each subject. Your teachers will check your Knowledge Organiser home learning during lessons, so make sure that you bring your books to school everyday. Your writing needs to be neat with home learning, title and date underlined with a ruler at the top of the page. If your teacher feels that any of these elements are not up to standard, they will enter you for a home learning support session. You will be rewarded house points for completion of homework and additional points will be awarded for exceptional home learning pages.

	WEEK A	WEEK B
MONDAY	ENGLISH PE	ENGLISH MUSIC
TUESDAY	ART DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY	GERMAN DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY
WEDNESDAY	MATHS DRAMA	MATHS ONLINE PSHE
THURSDAY	GEOGRAPHY ICT	HISTORY ETHICS & CULTURE
FRIDAY	DANCE SCIENCE	SCIENCE

How To Use Your Knowledge Organiser For Homework

The Knowledge Organisers are designed to help you learn a wide range of knowledge which in turn will mean you are more prepared for your lessons as well as the new style GCSEs that you will sit in the future.

For homework you should use your knowledge organiser to complete one of our accepted strategies in your workbook you should either:

- **Write**
- **Mind Map**
- **Transform**

Do not just copy into your workbook!

The first 12 pages contain some tips on how you can use your workbook.

Your teacher will check your workbook each week.

Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Your teacher will quiz you on your Knowledge Organiser twice a term to check how well you are doing your homework. The 'Mark' box must be used to record your score from each quiz.

	ENGLISH	MATHS	SCIENCE	ART	HISTORY
QUIZ 1					
QUIZ 2					
	FRENCH	ICT	PE	DANCE	GEOGRAPHY
QUIZ 1					
QUIZ 2					
	PHSE	E&C	MUSIC	DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY	
QUIZ 1					
QUIZ 2					

Look, Cover, Write, Check, Correct

Look through and read the information on a section of your Knowledge Organiser.



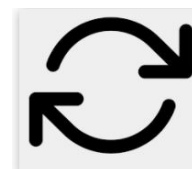
Then **cover** the section so you can no longer see the information.

Write everything you can remember, including any diagrams/drawings or tables



Check and **correct** your work using green pen.

Repeat until you have got everything correct.



Look, Cover, Write, Check, Correct

Examples:

Write down as much information as you can remember from your Knowledge Organiser subject page. Mark all the information you got right and correct any mistakes/add in detail where you missed it.

Remembering Key Information

Reflex arc means a quick response.
Reflex arc mean an involuntary response. ✓

Antibiotics means a medicine that prevent the ^{growth} microorganisms but do not help any viruses. ✓

A platelet helps the clotting and into a scab, making a clot/scab.
cholesterol is a fatty substance is ^{needed} for your body to probably. definitely needed.

A ligament is a that joins a ^{bone} etc.

purple pen improvement I used the Look, cover, write, check, correct.

The nervous system is inside your body and is in most parts of your body but your B

Homework Support

Science

Drugs are chemical substances that affect the way you work. ✓

They are additional recreational. x medicinal. They can be painkillers, stimulants, hallucinogens and depressants.

Receptors are found in sense organs. ✓

Effectors are muscles or glands and carry out a response. ✓

Blood is made up of plasma (liquid), Red blood cells and white blood cells (carry oxygen) (fight infection).

and platelets.

There are 3 main types of pathogen: fungi, viruses and bacteria. ✓

There are several lines of defence against pathogens - primary defences: skin, stomach acid, nasal hairs. ✓ mucus and Secondary defences: the immune system.

Vein - carries blood to the heart at low pressure. They have thin walls and valves to stop * blood. * backflow of ✓

Artery - carries blood FROM the heart at a high pressure. Have thick elastic walls.

Capillary - link arteries and veins. Carry blood to tissues and remove waste.



Look, Cover, Mind Map, Check, Correct

Look through and read the information on a section of your Knowledge Organiser then **cover** it up.



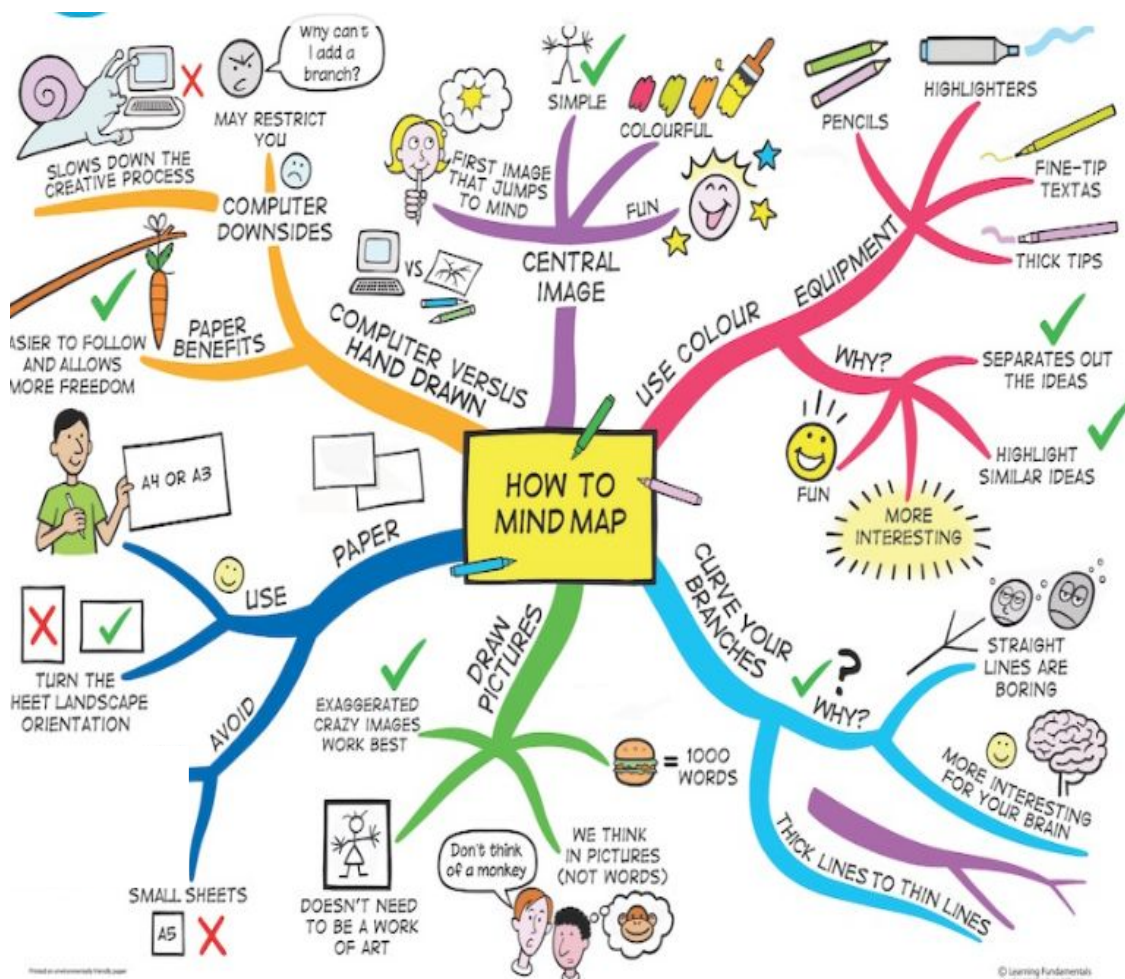
Then come up with a **title** for the section and put a bubble or star around your word

Write everything you can remember, including any diagrams/ drawings or tables.



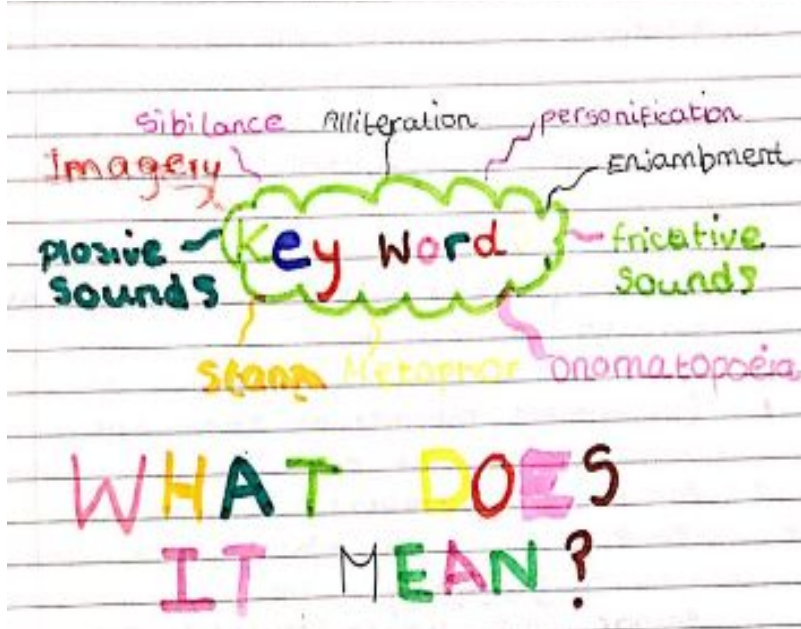
Check and **correct** your work using green pen.

Repeat until you have got everything correct.



Look, Cover, **Mind Map**, Check, Correct

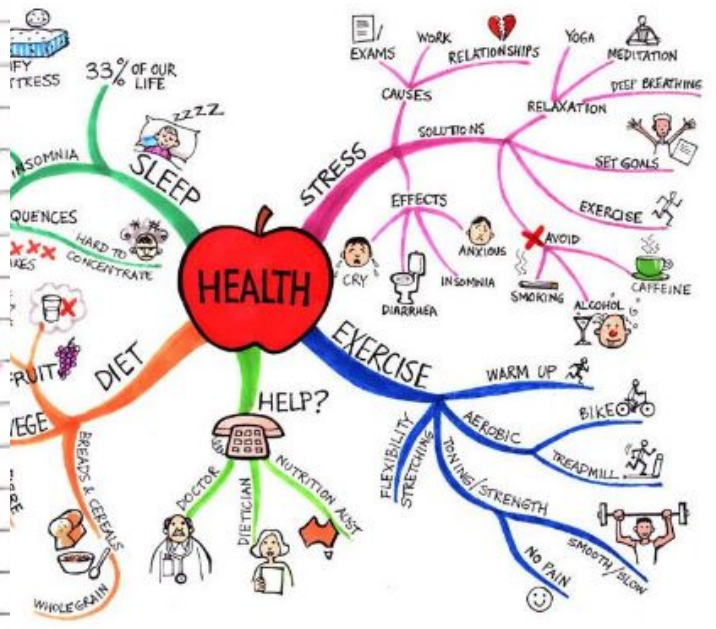
Examples:



WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Onomatopoeia means a word that sounds like what it is.

Metaphors - means a non literal description for effect



Look, Cover, **Transform** Check, Correct

Look through and read the information on a section of your knowledge organiser then **cover** it up



Then **transform** the section, you can transform the information into one of the below:

- A selection of keywords
- Spellings you have to learn
- Song/poem to help you remember
- Key facts from the sheet
- Transform the descriptions into pictures/comic strip
- Transform it into revision card boxes
- Piece of extended writing based on the information.



Check and **correct** your work using green pen.

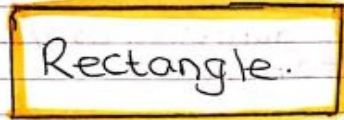


Look, Cover, Transform, Check, Correct

Example:

Maths.

Shapes!



$$= L \times W$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times (a+b) \times H$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{vertical height}$$
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$$

Shape Names!

cylinder.

Cube

Cuboid

Cone

pyramid

Sphere

hemisphere

triangular

prism

parallelogram

Trapezium

WIKI English

WIKI Geography

3 Facts about Oceans!...

Fact 1 - 70% of the oxygen we breathe is produced by marine plants.

Fact 2 - 97% of the Earth's water supply is contained in the ocean.

Fact 3 - 30% of CO₂ emissions produced by humans are absorbed by the oceans.

deserts - Very hot deserts are

poems!

Blessing - a free verse poem about poverty and the importance of water.

It focuses on a slum on the outskirts of Mumbai in India and in particular the reaction of children who come to celebrate and drink when a pipe bursts.

Island man - is a short poem that focuses on the cultural of Caribbean man who wakes up in London but is dreaming that he's on a native island. In search for my lounge - the poet explores the internal conflict of she feels about losing her Indian cultural identity.

Half caste - about mixed race and people's identity and people's culture.

Nothing's changed - Talks about the rampant apartheid system in District Six near Cape Town in South Africa and explores all about racism. The ironic title brings to light how the apartheid has changed nothing but the appearance of District Six.

opics. They are h
nes intensely.

pical rainforests
equator.
we air is risu



Of Mice and Men

Tier 2 Vocabulary

Migration: the process of animals/people travelling to a different place, usually when the season changes. Noun.

Prejudice: an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge. Noun.

Innocent: having no knowledge of the unpleasant and evil things in life. Adjective.

Industrious: an industrious person works hard. Adjective.

Fractious: easily upset or annoyed, and often complaining. Adjective.

Foreshadowing: be a warning or indication of (a future event). Verb.

Patriarchal: A patriarchal society, family, or system is one in which the men have all or most of the power and importance. Ruled or controlled by men. Adjective.

Technical Terminology

Context: the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement or idea.

Exposition: the start of a story when the writer gives you any relevant background information.

Protagonist: the central character or leading figure in poetry, narrative, novel or any other story. A protagonist is sometimes a “hero” to the audience or readers.

Antagonist: the principal opponent or foil of the main character

Mood: the feeling or atmosphere that the READER gets when reading the story.

Tone: the feeling or atmosphere that the WRITER has set. The tone depends on how the writer feels towards the setting or character and what they want us to feel.

Tension: an element that evokes emotions such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress on the part of both the reader and the characters in a novel.

Zoomorphism: the device of giving animal-like qualities to anything that is not that animal such as humans, gods, and inanimate objects.

Symbol: a thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract.

Contrast: a device through which writers identify differences between two subjects, places, persons, things, or ideas. Simply, it is a type of opposition between two objects, highlighted to emphasize their differences.

Circular Structure: A story that ends in the same place it began. Although the narrative’s beginnings and ends mirror each other, the narrative almost never leaves characters or events unchanged.



Of Mice and Men

Context: The novella was written in 1937

The American Dream: The American Dream is a national ethos of the United States, which declares that freedoms, prosperity, success, and social mobility, can all be achieved through hard work. It implies that society has few barriers preventing anyone from achieving their dreams, should they be willing to put in enough effort.

The Wall Street Crash and The Great Depression: In the 1920s, the USA had been an enormously prosperous nation. However, in October 1929 millions of dollars were wiped out in an event that became known as the Wall Street Crash. This triggered the Great Depression across the country throughout most of the 1930s. In this time, between 12 and 15 million (one third of the population at the time) became unemployed, and many people lost their life savings as banks went bust.

The Dust Bowl: To further compound the effects of the Great Depression, in the 1930s America was subjected to a number of severe dust storms, which greatly damaged the agriculture across much of the country and left farmers without work. The only state that remained relatively unaffected was California on the west coast, which soon became known as 'Golden California.'

Migrant Farmers: Workers from all over the country descended upon the state in order to work for little pay as farm-hands. As men would often travel to do this alone, it was as an extremely solitary (lonely) existence.

Racism: Life was tough for black people living in America in the 1930s. Racism was still rampant, and there were not yet laws ruling against racial discrimination. White and black people were segregated at the time, and black people were considered 2nd class citizens. The Jim Crow laws of post-1876 strongly reinforced racism.

Gender Inequality: Women had filled in for men when they had participated in the First World War. However, after the Great Depression, when many jobs were lost, women's jobs were often the first to go. With so few job prospects, many women consigned themselves to a life as a housewife.

Key Characters

George: George is one of the two lead protagonists (with Lennie) in *Of Mice and Men*. Although he is occasionally short-tempered with Lennie, he is a loyal and caring friend. George could be described as an idealist, as he harbours dreams of one day owning his own farm and land. George is relatively smart, thinking and acting sharply in difficult situations.

Lennie: Lennie is a kind and simple character, who possesses enormous physical strength. At both the beginning and end of the novel he likes to pet soft things, is totally devoted to George, and is an unintentional threat to both himself and others. Lennie's huge size makes him a target of others – principally Curley. Lennie dreams of tending the rabbits on his and George's own farm.

Curley: Curley is the boss's son, and is perhaps the chief antagonist throughout the novella. He is confrontational, mean-spirited and violent. Curley tries to compensate for this small physical stature by picking fights with larger men such as Lennie. As a recently married man, Curley is extremely paranoid, jealous and controlling.

Curley's Wife: Curley's Wife is initially introduced to the reader as a 'tramp', a 'rat-trap' and a 'tart', such are the views towards women on the farm. However, she emerges as one of the most complex characters in the text, revealing openly that she is disappointed with her life, that 'Curley ain't a nice fella' and that she is lonely. Eventually her longing for attention becomes her downfall.

Candy: Candy is an old odd-job worker who lives on the farm, who only has one hand after an accident. Candy worries that one day the boss will declare him unfit to work and he will be cast aside, left to die in poverty. Candy is revitalised as he begins to share in George and Lennie's dream of owning their own place.

Crooks: Crooks is the quick-witted stable-buck, who is named so because of his crooked back. As with many of the other characters in the novella, Crooks openly admits that he is lonely – however in his case this is caused by the racial discrimination and separation that he suffers. Crooks loneliness can manifest itself into cruelty towards those who are even weaker, such as when he taunts Lennie. More than anything else, Crooks seems to want to belong.

Slim: self assured and respected, Slim is the calm, quiet authority of the men at the ranch. He understands George and Lennie's friendship but even he cannot protect others.

Of Mice and Men

What, How, Why Paragraph Structure

What? What is the writer trying to tell us about the character/theme/setting?
What do they want us to feel as a reader?

How? How are they doing this? How do they use the language/language techniques/structure to do this? How do key words/phrases show this? How does it tell us something about the time a text was written?

Why? Why are they doing this? Why did they choose that language? Why might they want us to interpret it in different ways?

How to write a formal academic essay

Use the writer's surname.

Refer to the correct form: play, novel, novella, poem, extract, article, reader, audience etc.
Your introduction should discuss the ideas and arguments in the question.

Style:

- Professional writing is objective and in the third person (we, us our not I/me/my).
- Writing is concise; repetition and the use of "and" is limited.
- Use tentative language- words like might, could, may, should
- Adverbs: probably, perhaps, possibly
- Each paragraph must link back to the ideas in the introduction.
- Use high quality vocabulary and sentence constructions.
- Your reader understands key terms so you don't need to explain them.

How might the reader feel?

outrage, pity, empathy, satisfaction, anger, anxiety, shocked, outrage, concern, respect, guilt, disapproval, bemused, pessimistic, elated, cynical, indignation, distressed, vindication, horrified, supportive, catharsis, challenged, relieved, sympathy, critical, approval, compassion, excitement, disappointment, uncomfortable, negative, admiration, irritation, appalled, disgusted.

Evaluation Phrases (the writer)

to criticise/ to warn/ to expose/ to teach/ to celebrate/ to reveal the importance of/ to question/to establish



Online Maths Work

As year 9 students are studying the GCSE course, their home learning will be set in the same way as in years 10 and 11; Students will have homework set each week- some will be online and some will be on paper.

All online tasks will be set on www.mymaths.co.uk. This will also provide support if you are stuck on your paper-based work. You can try the tasks more than once and should aim to continue until you get at least 'amber' in each set homework.

The school login for mymaths is:

School Log-in: whitstonesecondary

Password: fraction280

Students will also be given their own unique login from their Maths teacher. This can be written here so you don't forget it:

Username:

Password:

Please record below the work you have completed on mymaths

	Topic Practised	Score/ RAG	Signed by parent / carer
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
EXTRA			

Motion

Speed is a measure of how far something travels in a particular time. In science, speed is measured in metres per second (m/s). Speed can be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

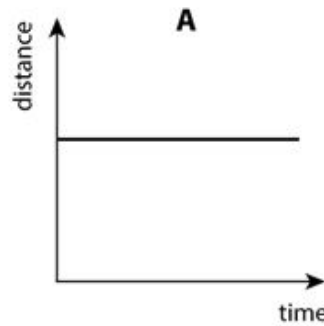
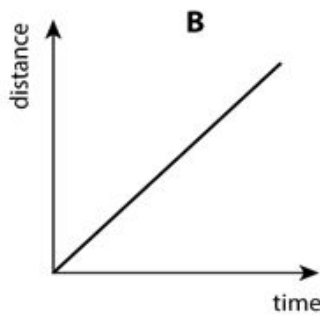
A person walking quickly will have a speed of 1.7m/s, a cheetah has a speed of 33m/s, and an aeroplane can travel at 255m/s.



The speed of an object at any one time is known as the instantaneous speed.

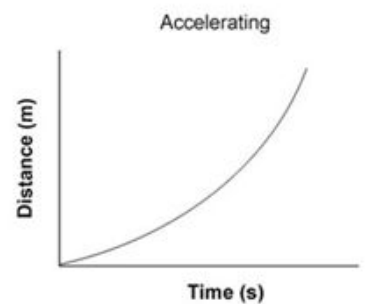
The average speed is calculated by dividing the total distance by the total time taken.

A **distance-time graph** is used to show how an object moves. It shows the distance that something travels over a certain time.

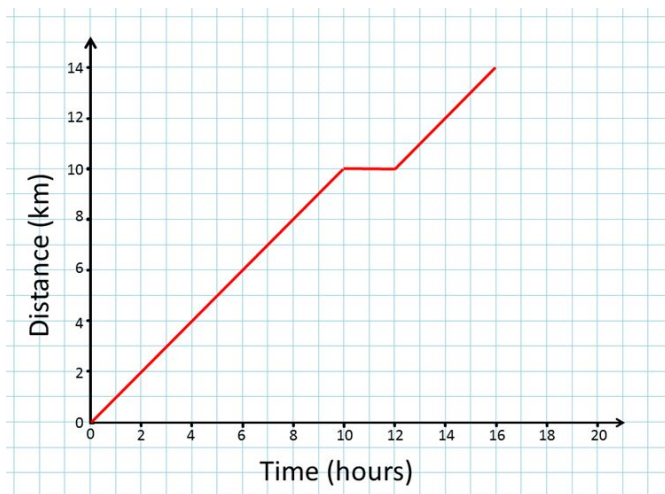


This line shows that the object is not moving – it is stationary. As the time has increased, the distance has not changed.

The line above shows the object is travelling at a constant speed. The steeper the line, the faster the object moves.



When an object changes speed, it is accelerating. The distance-time graph for an accelerating object will be curved.

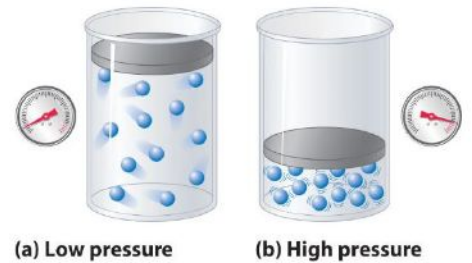
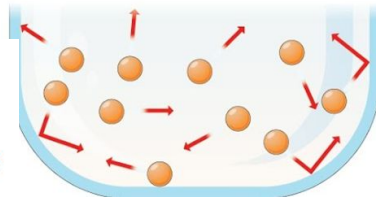


This graph shows how a journey might look. The first section shows the object travels at constant speed. The second, flat line on the graph, shows that the object was stationary for 2 hours. The object then carried on travelling at a constant speed for another 4 hours.

Pressure

Pressure in gases

When you blow up a balloon there are millions of air molecules hitting the inside of the balloon. The collisions between the air molecules and the balloon produce gas pressure.



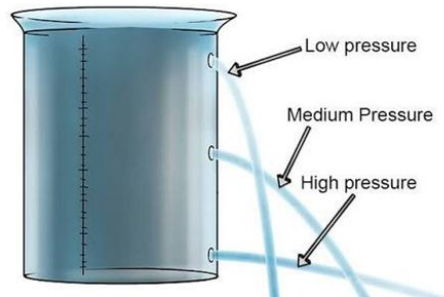
If you squash a gas into a smaller volume there will be more collisions between the gas molecules and the walls of the container – gas pressure increases. It will also increase the pressure if you heat a gas up.

The air around us exerts a pressure on our body all the time. This is called atmospheric pressure.

Air pressure decreases the higher up you go. This can make it difficult to breathe in enough oxygen. Mountain climbers need to take oxygen tanks when they climb mountains such as Everest.

Pressure in liquids

When you swim underwater the water exerts a pressure on you. The water molecules are pushing on each other and on surfaces – this is liquid pressure.



Liquids are incompressible. This is because the particles are touching each other and there is very little space between them.

The further down you go under water, the greater the pressure. This is due to more and more particles pushing down onto you.

Pressure on solids

When you stand on any surface you exert a force on it because of your weight. Your weight is spread out over the area of your foot. You are exerting pressure on the ground.

The smaller the area that the force is exerted on, the bigger the pressure is. Football studs produce a bigger pressure compared to the foot. This makes the boot sink into the ground to help the player move quickly.

Pressure is measured in newtons per metre squared.

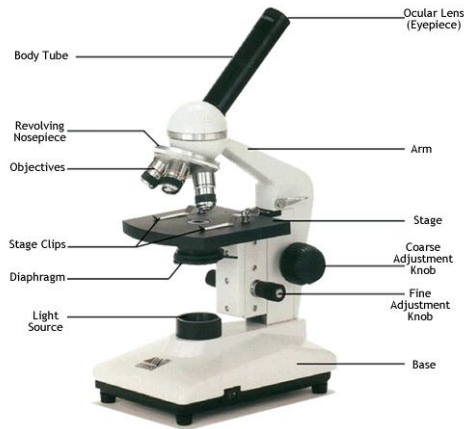


Calculating pressure

$$\text{Pressure} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{area}}$$

Force is measured in Newtons (N)
Area is measured in metres (m)

GCSE Biology chapter 1



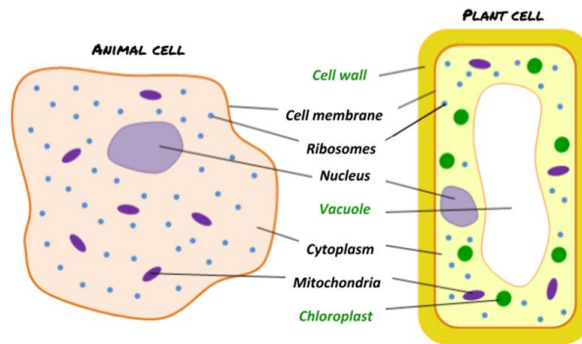
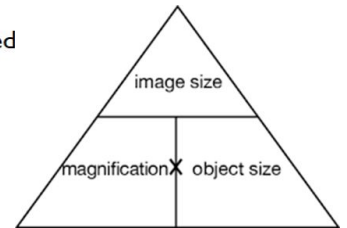
The light microscope is used to magnify objects so that their detail can be seen. Objects will be very small and usually measured in micrometres (μm).

1 mm = 1 000 micrometres (μm);
1 μm = 1 000 nanometers.

To use the microscope, place the slide onto the stage and secure with the clips. Use the coarse focus knob to raise the stage and bring the slide closer to the lens. When you start to see the object, use the fine focus knob to focus it for your eyes.

You can calculate the magnification you are using by multiplying the magnification of the eyepiece lens by the magnification of the objective lens.

The actual size of an object can be worked out using the formula:



Plant cells also have some organelles that are not found in animal cells e.g. a cell wall, a vacuole, and chloroplasts.

Plant and animal cells contain many organelles which all have different roles within the cell. Some organelles are the same e.g. nucleus, cytoplasm, cell membrane, ribosomes, and mitochondria.

- **Nucleus:** controls all the activities of the cell. Surrounded by a nuclear membrane. It contains the genes that carry instructions to make the proteins needed to build new cells or new organisms.
- **Cytoplasm:** a liquid gel where most of the chemical reactions needed for life take place.
- **Cell membrane:** controls what substances enter and leave the cell.
- **Ribosomes:** where protein synthesis takes place.
- **Mitochondria:** where respiration takes place, releasing energy for the cell.
- **Vacuole:** a space in the cytoplasm filled with cell sap. This is important for keeping the cells rigid to support the plant.
- **Chloroplasts:** found in the green parts of plants. They contain chlorophyll which is a green pigment that absorbs the light needed for photosynthesis.
- **Cell wall:** made of cellulose; strengthens the cell and gives it support.

Timeline of WWI

June 28 1914- Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated in Sarajevo.

August 4 1914- Britain declares war on Germany.

September 1914 - Both sides begin building trenches along the Western Front.

Christmas Day - The famous football match between the Allies and the Germans takes place.

July 1 1916 - Battle of the Somme. The bloodiest day ever for the British Army with 20,000 killed and 40,000 wounded.

November 1917 - The Battle of Cambrai. The allies use tanks successfully for the first time.

November 11 1918 - Germany surrenders ending the war.

Key Words

Allies - The countries that fought on the same side in the war.

Barbed Wire - Rolled up wire stretched in front of the trench as protection.

Bombardment - A continuous attack using shells.

Casualties - Those killed or injured in the war.

Conscription - forcing people to join the armed forces.

Mobilise - To prepare your army for war.

Munitions - Things needed to fight a war including shells and bullets.

No Man's Land - The land between the trenches on either side.

Schlieffen Plan - The German plan to win the war.

Tank - A new weapon used by the British in WWI. It helped the allies to win.

Trenches - A system of defences used in WWI.

Western Front - A line of trenches that ran from the English Channel down to Switzerland. Most of the British fighting took place here.

The First World War

The Trench System



A Trench



Trench Warfare

Trench warfare was the main type of fighting in WWI. The trench system was easy to defend because it provided protection from enemy shells and bullets. The barbed wire and machine guns made the trenches very easy to defend. Attacking a trench was very difficult and millions of men on both sides were killed trying to break through the enemy's trenches. The trenches stretched 400 miles from the Belgian Coast to Switzerland. The invention of the tank made trenches less effective and helped to break the deadlock, leading to Allied victory in November 1918.

Other dangers

Apart from fighting there were other dangers the soldiers faced. These included lice, rats, trench foot as well as boredom.

A WWI Tank



Trench Warfare

CHINA. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Overview

- China is a country in Eastern Asia
- China is a vast country, it has borders with 14 different countries
- China lays claim to several disputed territories
- With an area of 9,596,960 km², China is the 3rd largest country in the world by total area
- About 1.4 billion people live in China. It's the most populated country in the world



Physical geography

- Due to its vast size, China has many different terrains and climate systems
- There are fertile plains and lowlands in the south of the country. In the west, the land rises to the Tibetan plateau, the highest plateau in the world
- The Himalayas and the Karakoram mountain ranges - the two highest mountain ranges in the world - run along China's western borders
- The longest river in China is the Yangtze river. At 6,300 km, it is the third longest river in the world. The second longest river in China is the Yellow river - 5,464 km
- There are huge variations in climate, from subarctic in the far north to tropical in the far south

CHINA. HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Overview

- Population - with around 1.4 billion people China is the most populated country in the world
- The capital city of China is Beijing, it has a population of around 18.8 million people
- The Chinese Yen is the national currency of China
- China has been a Communist country since 1949



Reasons for China's economic growth

- Labour supply - China has a plentiful supply of people available for work
- Large percentage of female workers - due to one child policy (finished in 2015), women are not involved in child raising for as long as other countries
- Low wages - increases the amount of profit made by industries
- Natural resources - China has about 12% of the world's mineral resources
- Location - China is located close to the strong economy and market of Japan and also newly emerging economies of other Asian countries, such as India, South Korea and Russia
- Poverty reduction - since 1990, 439 million people have been lifted out of poverty, creating a growing market for consumer goods
- Investment and infrastructure - the government has built many roads, rail systems and made rivers navigable
- Energy supply - China is the largest producer and consumer of coal in the world and is the world's largest user of coal-fired power stations
- Political system and strong leadership - the government controls the economy rather than private businesses, they make all the decisions and can plan for the future

Year 9 Judaism



The Bare Essentials of Judaism

- 3500 years old, began in the Middle East.
- Founded by **Abraham** and **Moses**.
- Jews believe that there is only one God.
- Jews believe that the Jewish People are specially chosen by God.
- Jews believe that **Israel** is the land promised to them by God.
- Jews worship in **Synagogues**, their spiritual leaders are called **Rabbis**.
- The Jewish Holy book is the Hebrew Bible, or **Tenakh**, especially the first 5 books, called the **Torah**.
- 12 million followers, most in Israel and the USA.
- 6 million Jews were murdered in the **Holocaust** in an attempt by the Nazis to wipe out Judaism.
- There are many different groups within Judaism. **Orthodox Jews** are very traditional, whilst **Reform Jews** have changed what they do to fit in with modern life.

Key Beliefs

- The Jewish relationship with God is a **covenant** relationship. In return for the many good deeds that God has done and continues to do for the Jewish People...
- The Jews keep God's laws (based on commandments found in the **Torah**)
- The Jews seek to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives.
- There is only one God, and Jews should only worship God. A special prayer called the **Shema** expresses this belief in one God.
- God is **eternal** (beyond time): God has always existed, and God will always exist.
- God created the universe without help.
- God is **omnipresent** (God is everywhere, all the time), God is **omnipotent** (God can do anything at all), God is **omniscient** (God knows everything).
- God is just, but God is also merciful. God punishes the bad and rewards the good.
- God is **forgiving** towards those who mess things up.

Jewish life

- Every week Jews observe **Shabbat**, the Jewish holy day, and keep its laws and customs. Shabbat begins at sunset on Friday and lasts until sunset on Saturday.
- Jews are supposed to pray three times a day; morning, afternoon, and evening.
- The **synagogue** is the Jewish place of worship, but is also used as a place to study, and often as a community centre as well. The **Torah** is always read on Shabbat.
- Jews celebrate many festivals which remember important events in their history:
 - **Rosh Hashanah** - God creating the world.
 - **Yom Kippur** - when sacrifices were made for the people's sins.
 - **Pesach** (Passover) - when Moses led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt.

Jews believe that they are people who have been chosen by God to show His glory and goodness to the world. This started when God made a covenant (an agreement) with Abraham, the father of the Jewish people. A Brit Milah (circumcision) is performed on all boys on the eighth day after they are born as a sign of this ongoing special relationship between God and the Jewish people.

God's side of the covenant was to promise to be their (Israel's) God, and to give them a land to call their own. To this day, Jews regard the land of Israel as the promised land.

In return, the Jewish people are required to obey God's commandments and to dedicate their lives to worship only God. There are 613 written commandments recorded in the Torah, the Jewish Law. The most famous of these are the 'Ten Commandments' that God gave to Moses for the people to live by. Jewish boys have a Bar Mitzvah on their thirteenth birthday to mark their entrance into adulthood. They read from the Torah in the synagogue to show that they are now personally responsible for keeping the commandments.

Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest that is celebrated on the seventh day (Saturday) of every week. Jews believe that God created the world in six days, and rested on the seventh. They are commanded to keep this day as holy to remember God as their creator and to worship Him.





Shabbat means 'ceasing'. This reflects the idea that Jews must stop doing any work for this one day each week. For Orthodox Jews this means that they do not shop, do not drive, do not cook or clean as all these activities are regarded as types of work.



Year 9 Judaism

Festivals play a very important role in the life of the Jewish community. One of the most important is the festival of Pesach (Passover) which remembers the event in Jewish history when Moses led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt.

Pesach is a spring festival that last eight days. On the first night, Jews have a special Seder meal. This includes a number of symbolic items of food and drink that are used to remember the events of the Exodus: bitter foods to remind them of the pain of slavery, and sweet foods to celebrate the joy of freedom.

Where and how do Jews worship? Why?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Synagogues are where Jewish people go to worship. -In Orthodox synagogues, men and women sit separately. In progressive synagogues, men and women can sit together and worship. -Synagogues have large rooms for prayers, and normally smaller rooms for studying. -The front of a synagogue faces towards Jerusalem. -There is always a raised platform called a Bimah.
What is the Torah?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Torah is the Jewish holy book. -They are written in Hebrew on rolls of parchment. The scrolls are never touched when they are read from – readers use a pointer called a yad.
Where do most Jews live in the world?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are around 14.6 million Jews in the world. -Two countries – the United States and Israel - have 81% of the world's total Jewish population. -Some of the other countries with substantial Jewish populations include France, Canada, Russia, the United Kingdom, Argentina and Germany. -There were 17 million Jews in 1939, but this was reduced to 11 million by 1945 due to the Holocaust.
How many different types of Jews are there?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are many different branches of Judaism. -Some Jews still follow all of Judaism's original laws and customs – these are called Orthodox Jews. -Jews who do not follow all of these traditions are called Progressive Jews. Progressive Jews are happy to be flexible with certain Jewish laws, in order to fit in with their modern, everyday lives.

Top 10 Facts!

1. Jews believe in One God that has no physical form
2. A kippah is the head covering worn by many Jewish men
3. Praying is important in Judaism - there are prayers for all occasions
4. Jesus was born into the Jewish religion
5. Many Jewish families have a savings box to save for charity
6. Strict Jews are not allowed to travel or watch TV on Shabbat
7. Jewish New Year is called Rosh Hashanah
8. During Yom Kippur Jews fast for 24 hours
9. Anne Frank was a famous Jewish girl killed during the Holocaust
10. The Anne Frank House in Amsterdam is one of the most visited tourist attractions

Die Umweltprobleme

Das Waldsterben - dying forests
 Der saure Regen - acid rain
 Luftverschmutzung - air pollution
 Wasserverschmutzung - water pollution
 Plastikverschmutzung - plastic pollution
 Müll - rubbish
 Abholzung - deforestation
 Der Treibhauseffekt – the greenhouse effect
 Kohlendioxid – Carbon dioxide
 Überbevölkerung – over population
 Das Ozonloch – hole in the ozone layer
 Das Aussterben von Tierarten – animal extinction
 Verwüstung - desertification

**Was ist das grösste Umweltproblem?**

Meiner Meinung nach ist Müll ein Umweltproblem – In my opinion rubbish is an environmental problem

Was kann man für die Umwelt tun?

man sollte ... one should

Wasser sparen - save water
 sich duschen - shower
 umweltfreundliche Produkte kaufen - buy environmental
 Bioprodukte kaufen – buy organic products
 zu Fuss gehen – go by foot
 recyceltes Schreibpapier benutzen – use recycled paper
 Energie sparen – save energy
 Rad fahren - cycle
 Müll recyceln/trennen – recycle/separate rubbish
 Spraydosen vermeiden – avoid spray cans
 Küchenabfall kompostieren – compost kitchen waste
 die Lichte ausschalten – turn the lights off
 weniger Fleisch essen – eat less meat
 den Planet schützen – protect the planet

Infinitive	Present	Past (perfect)	Future
recyceln - recycle	Ich recycle	Ich habe... ..recycelt	Ich werde... ..recyclen
trennen - separate	Ich trenne	Ich habe..getrennt	Ich werde.. trennen
tahren -go/travel	Ich fahre	Ich bin...gefahren	Ich werde...fahren
gehen - go	Ich gehe	Ich bin.. gegangen	Ich werde..gehen
kaufen - buy	Ich kaufe	Ich habe...gekauft	Ich werde...kaufen
vermeiden - avoid	Ich vermeide	Ich habe..vermeidet	Ich werde...vermeiden
benutzen - use	Ich benutze	Ich habe..benutzt	Ich werde..benutzen
ausschalten - turn off	Ich schalte..aus	Ich habe.. ausgeschaltet	Ich werde...ausschalten
sparen - save	Ich spare	Ich habe..gespart	Ich werde..sparen

Perfect Tense

Remember you need an auxiliary verb (part of the verb haben or sein) and a past participle in a perfect tense sentence. The past participle appears at the end of the sentence

Werden

ich werde
du wirst
er/sie wird
wir werden
Sie werden
sie werden



The future tense

To form the future tense, you need the correct part of the verb 'werden' followed by an infinitive at the end of the sentence

Was macht ein guter Freund/eine gute Freundin?

ein guter Freund/eine gute Freundin ist.. - a good friend is...

ein guter Freund sollte....sein - a good friend should be

freundlich - friendly

geduldig - patient

nett - nice

ehrlich - honest

vertrauenswürdig - trustworthy

treu - loyal

selbstlos - selfless

humorvoll - humorous/funny

gut gelaunt - good tempered

locker - easy going/relaxed

grossartig - great

nachdenklich - thoughtful

grosszügig - generous

Beschreib dein bester Freund

Mein bester Freund/meine beste Freundin heisst.... - my best friend is called...

er/sie ist... Jahre alt - he/she is .. years old

Ich komme gut mit ihm/ihr aus - I get on well with him/her

er/sie ist ... - he/she is...

er/sie kann... sein - he/she can be...

launisch -moody

egoistisch - selfish

faul - lazy

ungeduldig - impatient

arrogant - arrogant

frech - cheeky

gemein - mean

nervig - annoying

Was macht er/sie? - what does he/she do?

er/sie fährt schnell - he/she drives fast

er/sie fährt schnell Rad - he/she cycles fast

er/sie läuft schnell - he/she runs fast

er/sie singt viele Lieder - he/she sings lots of songs

er/sie liest die Nachrichten - he/she reads the news

er/sie ist oft im Fernsehen - he/she is often on TV

er/sie ist in viele Filme - he/she is in lot of films

er/sie spielt gut Gitarre - he/she plays the Guitar well

er/sie ist Politiker(in) - he/she is a politician

Mein Vorbild

_____ ist mein Vorbild, weil er/sie_____ ist- _____ is my role model/idol because he/she is....

begabt - talented

reich - rich

erfolgreich - successful

berühmt - famous

bescheiden - modest

selbstbewusst - self-confident

charismatisch - charismatic

Mein(e) Lieblingssänger(in) - my favourite singer

Mein(e) Lieblingsschauspieler(in) - my favourite actor

Mein(e) Lieblingssportler(in) - my favourite sports person

Mein(e) Lieblingskoch(in) my favourite chef

Mein Lieblingspolitiker(in) My favourite politician

sehr - very

zu - too

ziemlich - rather

ganz - quite

oft - often

immer - always

nie - never

manchmal - sometimes

Using adverbs will improve the quality of your language

Mein Vorbild

Define: Gender identity

Gender identity is a way to describe how you feel about your gender. You might identify your gender as a boy or a girl or something different. This is different from your sex, which is related to your physical body and biology.

Define: Heterosexual

A medical definition for a person who is attracted to someone with the other gender.

Please note some of these terms are controversial, they may mean different things to different people - these are taken from the Stonewall charity definitions.

Define: Bisexual

A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction to people of their own gender as well as another gender.

Define: Sexuality

A person's sexual preference or orientation. Who they are attracted to.

Define: Androgyny

A gender expression that has elements of both masculinity and femininity

Define: Asexual

A person who generally does not experience sexual attraction to any group of people

Define: Homosexual

A medical definition for a person who is attracted to someone with the same gender..

Important legal changes effecting LGBTQ+ community in UK

- 2000: Government lifts the ban on lesbians and gay men serving in the Armed Forces.
- 2001: Age of consent for gay/bisexual men is lowered to 16.
- 2002: Equal rights are granted to same-sex couples applying for adoption.
- 2003: Repeal of Section 28 - Section 28 was a law that made it illegal to talk positively about homosexuality in schools.
- 2003: A new law comes into force protecting LGBT people from discrimination at work. Until 2003 employers could discriminate against LGBT people by not hiring them or not promoting them, just because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.
- 2004: Civil Partnership Act is passed.
- 2004: Gender Recognition Act is passed - This Act allowed transpeople to change their legal gender. This means that they can get a new birth certificate that reflects who they really are, which helps for future legal processes like marriage.
- 2007: It becomes illegal to discriminate against people because of their sexual orientation or gender identity when providing them with goods or services.
- 2008: The Criminal Justice and immigration Act makes 'incitement to homophobic hatred' a crime.
- 2009: A new law gives better legal recognition to same-sex parents.
- 2013: The Marriage (Same-Sex couples) Act is passed.

Types of drugs - (legal and illegal)

Drugs can be analgesic (reduce pain), a depressant (lethargic, low mood), a stimulant (energetic and awake), hallucinogenic (make you see, hear feel things that are not really there).

Drugs, whether they are legal (tobacco, steroids for medical purposes or pain relief) or illegal (cannabis, cocaine, heroine, amphetamines etc) can be addictive - this means you can become dependant on them and feel you need to take them. This addiction can have a profound effect on your mental, physical, emotional, social and financial well being.

Mental and Emotional withdrawal symptoms

- **Anxiety:** Anxiety, panic attacks, restlessness, irritability
- **Depression:** Social isolation, lack of enjoyment, fatigue, poor appetite
- **Sleep:** Insomnia, difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep
- **Cognitive:** Poor concentration,

Physical withdrawal symptoms

- **Head:** Headaches, dizziness
- **Chest:** Chest tightness, difficulty breathing
- **Heart:** Racing heart, skipped beats, palpitations
- **Gastrointestinal:** Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach aches
- **Muscles:** Muscle tension, twitches, tremors, shakes, muscle aches
- **Skin:** Sweating, tingling

Other dangerous withdrawal symptoms include:

Grand malsiezures, hallucinations, heart attack and stroke

Consequences of drug taking

It is easy to feel as if you have any situation under control - especially at a time when you may feel out of your depth (teenage years are tough!) but consider the consequences. Do you want ot put your future plans, job opportunities, travel prosepects at risk? Some countries will not let you in with a drugs conviction (USA for example). Some universities/courses or professions will not even let you apply with a caution or conviction - consider your friendships and the choices you make carefully.

Who can help

- Trusted adult, family and friends
- School - safeguarding team and other staff
- NSPCC Helpline: 0808 800 5000 (nspcc.org.uk)
- Talk to Frank Helpline: 0300 123 6600 (talktofrank.com)
- NHS Live well Helpline (www.NHS.uk/livewell)
- Action on addition (Helpline: 0300 330 0659 (actiononaddiction.org))

Health and Wellbeing - Drugs education

Class	Examples	Sentence for Possession	Sentence for Dealing
Class A	Ecstasy, LSD, heroin, cocaine, crack, magic mushrooms, amphetamines (if prepared for injection).	Up to seven years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.	Up to life in prison or an unlimited fine or both.
Class B	Amphetamines, Methylphenidate (Ritalin),	Up to five years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.	Up to 14 years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.
Class C	Tranquilizers, Cannabis, some painkillers, Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), Ketamine.	Up to two years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.	Up to 14 years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.
Temporary Class	The government can ban new drugs for 1 year under a 'temporary banning order' while they decide how the drugs should be classified.	None, but police can take away a suspected temporary class drug	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both

These are the maximum sentences that could be imposed but there are a number of factors which will determine the sentence given if someone is charged and convicted of a drug offence. In most cases a first-time possession offence will lead to a caution and confiscation. A caution is not a criminal conviction, but it could be used as evidence of bad character if you go to court for another crime.

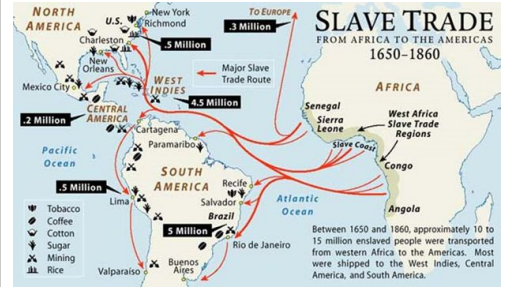
THE BLUES

During the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, thousands of people were taken from Africa to America. Many died on their long journey by ship. Those that survived were sold in auctions and put to work on plantations.

To pass the time and take their minds off their work, which was often brutally hard, they sang work songs, sometimes using their tools to give their music a beat. After the freeing of the slaves in the 1860s, a new type of music developed that combined features of African musical styles, like call-and-response, blended with features of Western music. The songs told of slavery and eventual freedom, suicide, unemployment, poverty and unrequited love – hence the associations of a ‘blues’ sound with unhappiness.

In the early twentieth century, Blues began being played in bars and clubs, and by the 1920s, Blues was popular all over America. The traditional Blues instruments are voice, guitar, harmonica, banjo, piano and double bass; they are all acoustic instruments – electric instruments had not yet been invented.

In the 1940s, a style called Rhythm ‘n’ Blues developed. It is similar to Blues in many ways but has a faster tempo and the line-up includes the drums and the newly invented electric guitar and bass. The Blues chord progression, TWELVE BAR BLUES, is now the basis of much of today’s popular music.



Blues Bird

TWELVE BAR BLUES

C / / / (C chord is made up of the notes C + E + G)	C / / /	C / / /	C / / /
F / / / (F chord is made up of the notes F + A + C)	F / / /	C / / /	C / / /
G / / / (G chord is made up of the notes G + B + D)	F / / /	C / / /	C / / /

THE BLUES SCALE

The melody of a Blues song uses only the notes of a particular scale called the **BLUES SCALE**. The 3rd, 5th and 7th degree of the scale are ‘flattened’.

The fact that all Blues music uses the same repeated chord progression and the same notes in the melody (albeit in a different order) explains why much Blues music has a similar ‘feel’.



KEYWORDS

Improvisation	Music that is made up ‘on the spot’ by the performer, often using a given number of notes or a chord progression.
Syncopation	A series of notes that are played on the off-beat .
Twelve bar blues	The set chord progression used in Blues music (see above).
Walking bass	A bass part that moves up and down the notes of the chord in a regular rhythm.

Listen to songs by the following well-known Blues artists:

- Robert Johnson
- Bessie Smith
- Muddy Waters



Keywords for Filming

Scene	Whenever there is a change of location or time it should be a new scene. Films traditionally have many more scenes than a play as location changes more frequently.
Interior/ Exterior	This refers to the location of a scene. If a scene is shot inside it is an INTERIOR scene, outside is and EXTERIOR scene.
Shot	Each time a camera starts recording to when it stops recording is a shot. A scene can be made up of several shots, showing different camera angles, close ups etc.
Panning shot	This is when the camera moves whilst shooting.
Close up	This is when the framing of the camera is tight on an object or person
Locking off	This refers to 'locking' the camera in place so it cannot move. This can be used to create simple special effects. If for example the camera is locked off, you can easily make it seem like a character moves along a corridor without taking a step, simply by recording and pausing the camera, and getting the actor to step forward when the camera is not recording, then repeating the process.

Keywords for Editing

Import	This is how you get your video files into your project. You need to import each file so that it is ready to be edited.
Export	This is how you publish your final video. Saving it will only save your project and not create a video file, to do this you export the video from the project into a file.
Tracks	These are like layers when photo editing. The software should automatically split your video into a video track and an audio track. This allows you to mute audio. Tracks also allow you to add extras to your video, for example a music track allows you to play music alongside your video.
Transitions	This allows for effect to be put between two video clips, allowing you to fade to black or cross fade between clips.
Splitting	This will split a video clip into smaller chunks, great for if you want to cut out the middle section of a video clip.
Trimming	This will get rid off the beginning or end of your video clip

Improvisation Exercises

Spontaneous Improvisation is a great skill for many subjects. Making things up on the spot helps with your imagination, creativity and improves your thinking speed. It's also a great skill to rely on if your mind goes blank, that horrid feeling of not remembering what you were talking about, whether that be in performance, a presentation, or a class discussion, having improvisational skills can help you out of that nerve wracking situation. Here are some improvisation exercises you can practice on your own to improve those quick thinking skills.

Character Ball

In this simple exercise, throw a ball at a wall or other hard surface. Every time you catch the ball, pause to give a brief monologue in-character. Toss the ball at the wall again, and when you catch it, change your character. Keep doing this past the point that you start to run out of character ideas, and speed up as you go for an added challenge!

Character Gauntlet

This is an intense character monologue exercise. Set a timer for 15 seconds and start a monologue as a character. When the timer goes off, switch to a different character. Repeat until you've been switching characters for several minutes.

You can alternatively set a timer for 2 minutes (or longer) and see how many characters you can go through in that time.

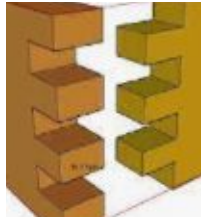
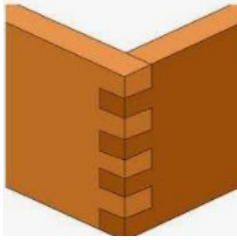
Solo One-Minute Rant

The one-minute rant is a great improv exercise for one person, and you can do it just about anywhere: while commuting to work, vacuuming, gardening. The sky's the limit (though if you do it with other people around, they may look at you strangely).

Start by looking around you (or pull up an online improv suggestion generator). Identify an object or word to use as inspiration, then go on a one-minute rant about that object, adopting a strong character. Keep going for a whole minute. Then, pick another word and start a new rant with a completely different character.

Different types of joints

Comb joint

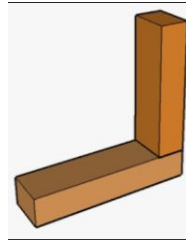


<u>Uses</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
Is ideal for the construction of box shapes and other solid cube objects. This joint is used widely when making items such as jewellery boxes, cutlery trays, doors, cabinets and many other similar things.	The strength of finger joint wood is good and finger joint wood is stronger than conventional dimension lumber. Stability: The chances of warping and twisting is less on the finger joint. Straightness: The pieces of finger joint wood pieces are straight and true. Any type of brow and crook are absorbed in the joint wood. Consistency: It is made up of small pieces of high-quality wood ensuring the end product is always of premium quality.	Durable: The finger joint wood is not so durable than the other wood like peak wood and need to refinish after a short period of time. Water-Damage: The finger joint wood can easily be damaged by water because it is not a water-resistance wood, so take good care of it.

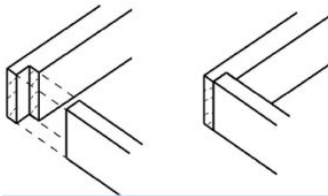


Butt joint

<u>Uses</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
Butt joints are the simplest form of joint and the weakest since they only have a small gluing area, which means they can be pulled apart. They are used in cheap furniture and sometimes have dowels added to reinforce them.	Advantages of using a butt joint can vary between lots of different factors. They are: Cheap Most simple joint Can be strengthened relatively easily. They can also be used as quick fixes and removed again when you	Due to them being so easy to make this can give disadvantages. The main disadvantage to using a butt joint is they can be really weak. This is due to the surface area being small and not having enough glue to stick correctly.



Half lap joint



<u>Uses</u>	<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
Half lap joints work by measuring the thickness of the material and then removing half of the material on one piece so the other can fit into it. This can be used for simple items like tables, cupboards.	These joints are stronger than a butt joint due to the amount of gluing area there is. They also look nice, can have other parts added to them to help with strength and are easy to put together.	If nothing else has been added to them they can still be fairly weak and could break under some pressures.

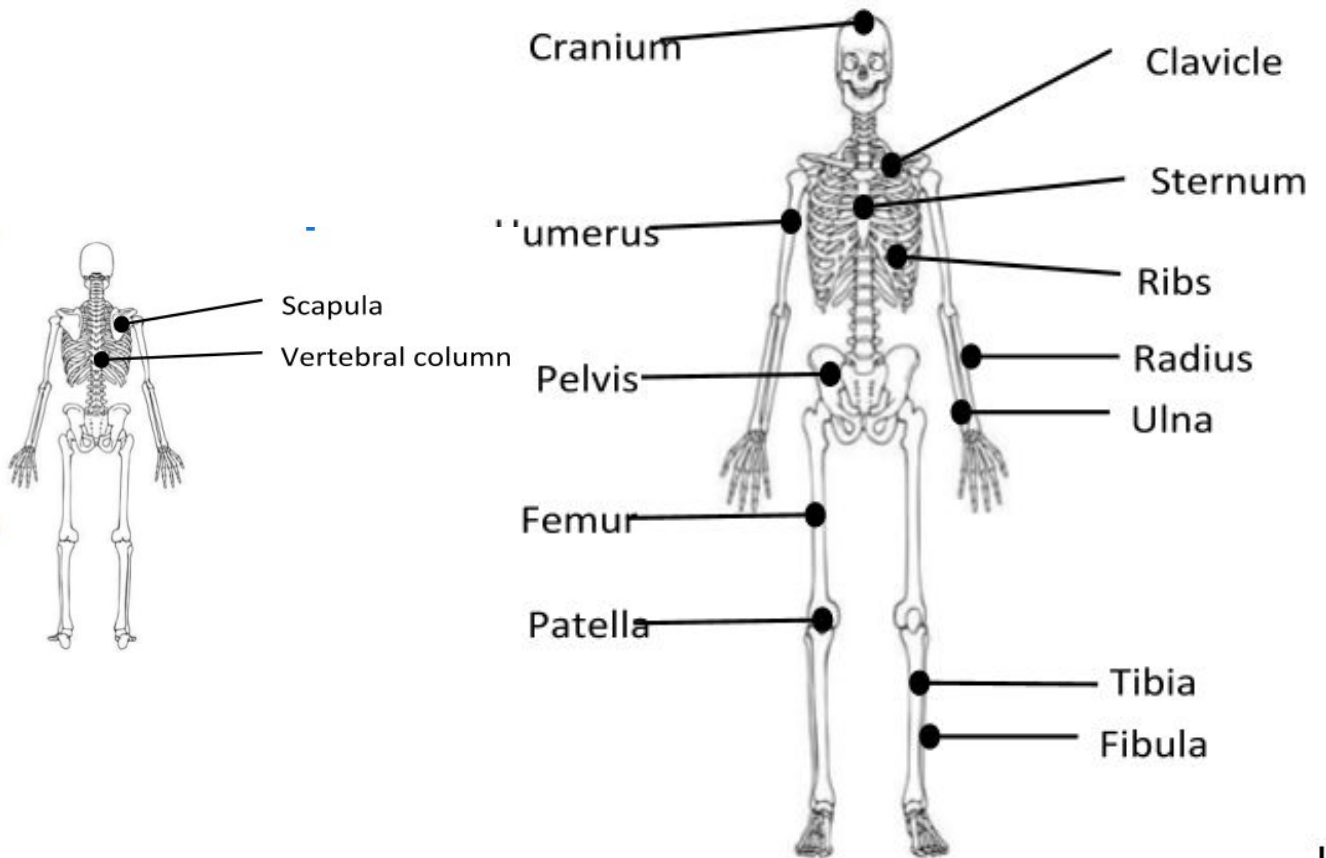
What material to use

<u>Hardwoods</u>	<u>Softwoods</u>	<u>Manufactured boards</u>
These are probably the better suited material to use due to how strong, durable and how low maintenance they are, however, this then means that they become more expensive and can be difficult to use due to how strong they are. These will allow for joints to be sturdy within, however they could take a while to cut due to the thickness and durability of the materials.	Softwoods are a great choice of material for many reasons. They are easy to use, because they grow quicker they are more sustainable and renewable and this makes them a lot cheaper as well. Due to this it does mean that they can be weaker and they can also have a poor fire resistance. These will be a good material for joints because the wood is strong and durable. They will also take less time to make due to the material being easier to work with. However, this does mean that the material could get damaged.	Manufactured boards are an easy choice to use due to how cheap they are. Because they are made of recycled materials (left over from hardwoods and softwoods) they have many properties. Strong and means you can buy them in flat sheets. However, because of these it can mean that some of these materials can be hazardous when you cut/sand and if they are not kept flat they will bow. These materials will allow for you to cut your joints easily due to them being easy to work with. However, they can and potentially will break. Due to the way the materials are made they are not as durable as hardwoods/softwoods.



Body Systems

This term we would like you to learn about the muscular and skeletal system



The effect of exercise on the Muscular and Skeletal system

Muscular System

Short term effects of exercise

- Increased demand for energy for muscular work
- Increased carbon dioxide production
- Increased temperature
- Lactic acid production (acid produced in muscle tissue during strenuous exercise)
- Lactate accumulation (When lactic acid gathers in muscles/blood due to increased work/intensity – moving from aerobic to anaerobic)
- Muscle fatigue

Long term effects of exercise

Aerobic (with oxygen)

- Increased size of skeletal muscle through hypertrophy
- Increase in store of energy source in the muscle for aerobic energy production

Anaerobic (without oxygen)

- Increased strength of ligaments
- Increased strength of tendons
- Increased in store of energy source in the muscle for anaerobic energy production
- Increased tolerance to lactic acid
- Increased strength of skeletal muscle through hypertrophy of fast twitch muscle fibres

3 types of muscle

- Voluntary (you control it)
- Involuntary (you can't control it)
- Cardiac (heart)

Skeletal System

Effects of exercise

- Increased bone density
- Increased strength of bones
- Reduced risk of osteoporosis

Function of the skeletal system

- Protect vital organs
- Joints for movement
- Muscle attachment
- Red and white cell production
- Storing calcium and Phosphate

Types of bones

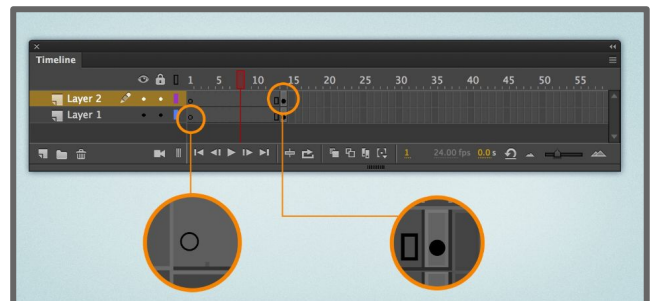
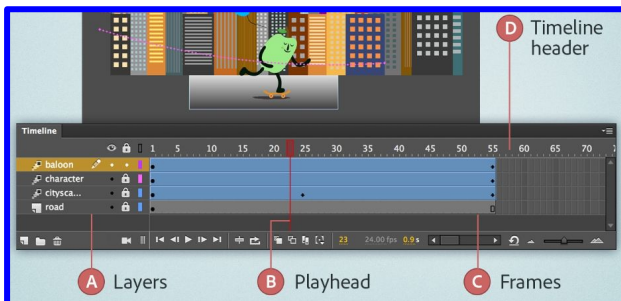
- Long (femur)
- Short
- Flat

An Adobe Animate

Timeline

The Timeline in Adobe Animate organises and controls a document's content over time in layers and frames. Like a movie film, Animate documents divide lengths of time into frames. Layers are like multiple filmstrips stacked on top of one another, each containing a different image that appears on the Stage. The major components of the Timeline are layers, frames, and the playhead.

- Layers in a document are listed in a column on the left side of the Timeline.
- Frames contained in each layer appear in a row to the right of the layer name.
- The Timeline header at the top of the Timeline indicates frame numbers.
- Playhead indicates the current frame displayed on the Stage. As a document plays, the playhead moves from left to right through the Timeline



Frames

Frames are at the core of any animation, dictating each segment of time and movement. The total number of frames in your movie, and the speed at which they're played back, together determine your movie's overall length.

Keyframes

In the Timeline, you work with these frames to organize and control the content of your document. You place frames in the Timeline in the order you want the objects in the frames to appear in your finished content.

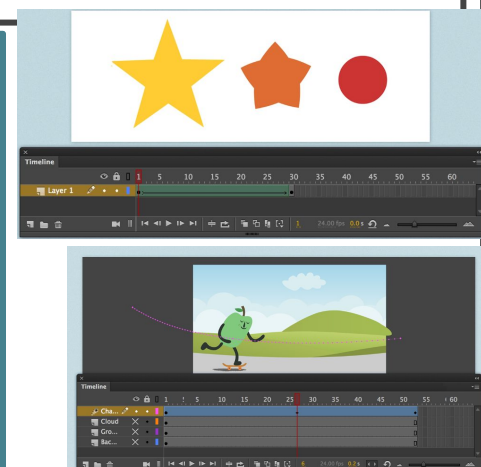
A keyframe is a frame in Adobe Animate where something changed in the Timeline. A black dot in the Timeline indicates a single keyframe. Light gray frames after a single keyframe contain the same content with no changes.

Tweening

Instead of animating every frame, Animate allows you to set a start point and an end point whilst the software works out all the frames in between.

Shape tweens can “tween” the position, size, rotation, shape, colour and transparency of symbol, shape of text.

Motion tweens let you set a path for your characters to move along and Animate will do the rest.



Science In Art



Who were the first scientists to discover microorganisms?

Two men are credited today with the discovery of microorganisms using primitive microscopes: **Robert Hooke** who described the fruiting structures of molds in 1665 and **Antonie van Leeuwenhoek** who is credited with the discovery of bacteria in 1676.



Robert Hooke



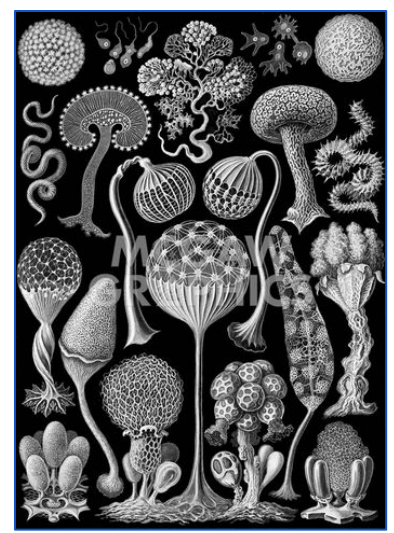
Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

What is a microorganism?

It is a microscopic organism, especially a bacterium, virus, or fungus.

Ernst Haeckel

German biologist and artist **Ernst Haeckel** dedicated his life studying far flung flora and fauna, **drawing** each of their peculiar forms with an immense scientific detail. **Haeckel** made hundreds of such drawings during his lifetime, works which were used to explain his biological discoveries to a wide audience.



Rogan Brown

Rogan Brown's work is inspired by the tradition of scientific illustration and model making. He creates detailed observational drawings based on patterns and motifs found in nature. These are transformed into incredibly detailed, delicate relief sculptures made from layer upon layer of either hand or laser cut paper. He makes multiple visual references - cells, microbes, fossils, insects, cloud formations, the organs and parts of the human body.



Why is Science and Art more closely related than you think?

Both science and art are human attempts to understand and describe the world around us. Scientists do experiments over and over, trying to find out about a new discovery.

Artists often start with a new vision, then work through experiments in which they explore how best to get the message across to an audience.

Special Diets

Medical Conditions

Lactose Intolerant - Must avoid food containing cows milk e.g. cheese, butter, yoghurt and processed foods containing dairy products such as whey.

Coeliac Disease (Gluten intolerance) - must avoid wheat and wheat products such as pasta, noodles, bread, biscuits, cakes and flour-thickened sauces. Also rye, barley and oats but CAN eat potatoes, rice and corn products.

Nut Allergy - must avoid nuts, blended cooking oils, margarines and processed foods that may contain nuts.

Diabetes - must avoid processed, refine sugar and eat starchy foods (high in fibre) at regular intervals.



Lactose Free



Personal Choice

Vegans - Eat no animal produces - no meat, fish, dairy, honey or processed foods containing whey or gelatin.

Vegetarians - Eats no meat or fish.

Pescatarian - Eats no meat except fish.



Religious Diets

Muslims (Islam) - Do not eat pork. Only eat halal meat.

Jews (Judaism) - Do not eat pork and shellfish. Only eat kosher meat.

Hindus (Hinduism) - Do not eat beef. Often vegetarian.

Sikhs (Sikhism) - Most do not eat meat and fish.



Non-meat alternatives for a protein source

	Nutrition	Usage
soya	-Good source of high biological value protein -Source of polyunsaturated fatty acid -Source of calcium, iron and B vitamins	- Used in salads -Heated and ground to produce soya milk -Fermented to make soy sauce
textured vegetable protein	-Made from soya flour -Low in fat -Good source of protein -Source of fibre	-Produced in mince or chunks to use as an alternative to meat in Bologna season/stir-fry
tofu	-Made from soya bean curd -High biological value protein -Source of calcium and iron	-Used in smoothies and desserts -Used as a replacement for dairy -Added to stir-fries
Quorn	-Quorn is a brand name -Contains egg (not suitable for vegans) -Source of protein -High in fibre. -Low in fat	-Available and processed in a variety of different. formats: sausages, mince, chunks, burgers

The Designer - Part I

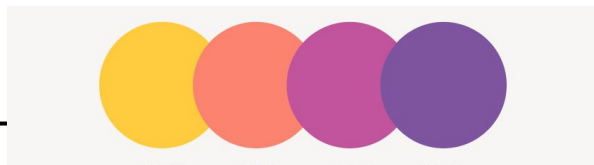
Designers create brands and experiences, advertisements, publications, physical spaces, digital spaces, animations and many other things. Design directly impacts our lives and has the potential to influence the world for the better.

Read, experiment and apply these powerful graphic design tips to make more of an impact in your work...

Make sure colour is on point

Colour is one of the most impactful elements of design in communicating a certain tone or message.

An easy starting place is beginning with a colour palette of 1-3 main colors that complement one another and then using different tones of the same color for consistency.



Moodboard it out

Create a moodboard of inspirational designs that convey a similar look and feel to what you would like to create in your design.

This might include elements like fonts, color palettes, imagery or illustration styles and importantly, layout references that deal with a similar design context.



Don't be afraid of white space

Integrating space between the elements of your design is called 'white' or 'negative' space. White space can aid in achieving a certain look or feel to your design. It can feel clean, minimal and contemporary.

If clean and minimal are not necessarily what you're aiming to communicate, you still shouldn't discount the impact of creating some space. It can be tempting to fill up any empty spaces in your design, however, space can also be one of your greatest assets when used strategically and can help in creating a focal point.

Try creating space around an element that you want the viewer to focus on.

White
space
is your
FRIEND.

THE INTER FORM

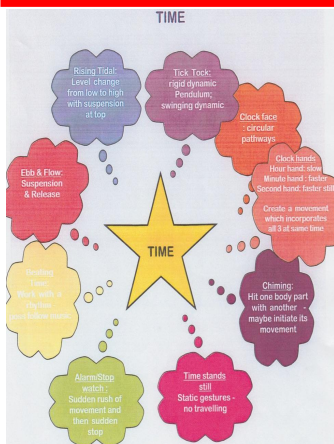
'DANCE OFF' COMPETITION

You will be split into groups and will need to work together to complete a series of tasks, as well as choreographing a group dance based on a stimuli of your choice. You will receive points on motivation, teamwork, creating, designing, performing and homework for everything you do over the next 2 terms. These points will be added together and a winner will be announced.



WHERE TO START?

You must have a stimuli for your dance piece. This acts as a starting point which will help you generate your first initial thoughts and any ideas for your beginning stages of the creative process. Overall having a stimuli will help strengthen your process and it will also help you when you are stuck for ideas. Choosing a stimuli is one of the most important parts of the choreographic process. Please look at the yellow box In this box are lots of ideas, you only need to select one when you start creating your piece. For now, pick a couple of ideas that you like best and create a mind map like the one below. Be prepared to share your mind maps with the rest of the group once you are in your teams. As this could be the start of your creative process.



A SELECTION OF STIMULUS AND STARTING POINTS IDEAS

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Addiction
Balloons
Social Networking
Slinky Spring
Mirrors
The Stalker
Mind the Gap (London tubes)
The Secret Garden
The Beach
Nightfall
The Gods
Snooker and Pool
Cogs
The Toolbox
Space
Car badges
Hands
Connect 4
Skating & Scooting
The life of a rose
Fishing
Magnets
Natural disasters
Mental Health
Time
Kandinsky Art
Suspension, Fall, Rebound
Films
Different phobias
The Weather
An animal
School Life | Electricity
Exercise
Chess
The ladder
Road Rage
The swimming pool
Neurology
Asthma
Poltergeist
Haitian Art
Hieroglyphs
Abstract Art
Camping
Bodywork's
The Russian Doll
Gesture
Reversion
Painting
Sculpture
Architecture
Photograph
Melting of the ice caps
Territory
Falling of the Twin Towers
The Five
Elements (earth, wind, fire, water, air)
Sleeping Patterns
Slavery
Time
Kandinsky Art | Suspension, Fall, Rebound
Slavery
Shadows
Puppet Master
Predator and Prey
Life Cycle
Gravity
War
4 seasons
The Falling of the Berlin Wall
Martin Luther King's Speech
'I have a Dream...'
Newspaper Articles
Extract of a Piece of Text
Extract from a Poem
A Well Known Saying
A Greek Myth
Environmental Issues
(Recycling, Rainforests, Deforestation, melting of ice caps, the carbon print) |
|--|---|--|

ASSESSMENT CHECK LIST

- You will need to ensure you have the following:
- ✓ A dance company name
 - ✓ Dance Stimulus – Clear communication of a theme, message or idea through your movement material and production elements
 - ✓ Choreography - A dance 2 - 3 minutes in length with at least 2 sections that shows evidence of actions, dynamics, space and relationships in response to theme and an array of choreographic devices.
 - ✓ Assigned production job roles
 - ✓ A 3D model set design
 - ✓ Lighting design plan
 - ✓ Costumes
 - ✓ Marketing material to promote your Dance Company and performance through design of an advertisement, tickets, posters and flyers
 - ✓ Music - A soundtrack to accompany your theme

DANCE

Watch this YouTube clip:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piZPhaDX2yw>

This dance piece is about **'social networking'** try and work out how and why you know what it is about. What helps support/enhance the dance idea to help communicate it to the audience?



DANCE STYLES & CHOREOGRAPHIC PROCESS & REHEARSAL



**Evaluating your dance work? Try
these **sentence starters** to help your
analyses and evaluate you going:**



I would like to tell you about.....
I would like to explain about.....
I have choreographed.....
My dance was about.....
This term I have learnt.....
I am pleased with my finished performance because.....

The most enjoyable part of the work was.....
The area I found the most challenging was.....
I am now aware of.....
The equipment/resources I have used are.....
I would develop my work by.....
I would like to use this (insert: technique, idea, development or method) in my future projects because.....

The key focus this term was.....
Important things to remember are.....
I have learnt how to.....
I have planned.....
The most enjoyable part of the work was.....
I am able to use.....

DANCE

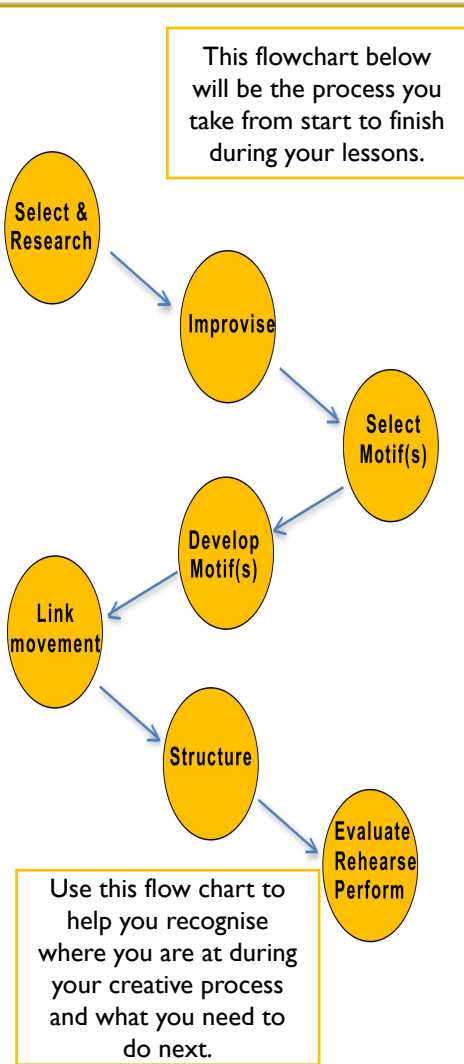
DANCE STYLES

When you have selected your stimulus you will need to experiment and explore the idea through movement. What would help once you have done this is selecting a dance style(s) that you feel is most suited to the dance stimulus/idea itself. You may pick just one or have a mix of dance styles to help interpret and communicate your dance idea to the audience. Please see the list below and do some independent research on each one to see which one you first prefer and like best. Then secondly pick a particular dance style because its best suited to your dance idea and your groups dance ability. Here are a few styles that are often used:

Ballet, Bharatanatyam, Bhangra Breakdance, Capoeira, Contact Contemporary, Physical Theatre & Urban

Type in each dance style above into the Internet browser and watch some YouTube clips on the style of dance to help you make you make a decision on which one is best suited.

ORDER OF THE CHOREOGRAPHIC PROCESS



INDEPENDENT REHEARSAL TIME

- Warm up and stretch properly and correctly
- Mentally and physically prepare yourself for the rehearsal/lesson ahead
- Follow the health and safety rules in dance and wear the correct attire
- Work with different group variations—1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- Aim to Input creative ideas
- Listen to the ideas of others
- Communicate effectively and calmly with others
- Take the lead in groups
- Be a team player – Teamwork
- Try to show and maintain commitment to your work
- Focus at all times
- Repetition is key, repeating your creative dance sequences will help remember your dance
- Identify yours and your groups strengths
- Identify areas for improvement to make progress in your dance work

How do the challenge tasks work?

Each term, five subjects will set additional challenge tasks. These tasks are optional so you can pick and choose which ones you do. For each task that you complete, you will be rewarded with 5 epraise points and be entered into a draw to win a prize.



Your class teacher will give you details of how and when you should hand in the task

MATHS

Route to Infinity



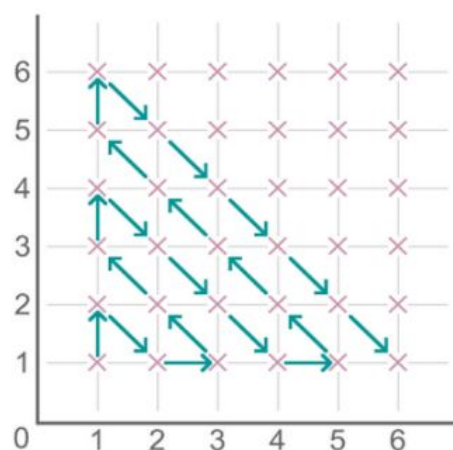
Take some time to look at the route the arrows follow in the diagram.

Try to describe their path.

Will the route pass through the point (18,17)?

If so, which point will be visited next?

Through how many points does the route pass before it reaches the point (9,4)?



DRAMA

Complete any of the following tasks to further your understanding of film making and advertising

1. Choose a director of movies. Create a slide show that focuses on their work. What films have they directed? Do they have an unique style for their film making? (e.g. Tim Burton has a very gothic colour palette) Which is their best work and why is it their best work?
2. Choose on film that you love. Why do you love it? What makes it special? Who directed it? Who stars in it? What performances are the strongest? Focus on one scene and discuss how the director uses editing to improve the scene?
3. Choose a film where the advertising was amazing. Why was the advertising so impressive? What did they do to advertise the film? How did they use the trailer to create excitement for their movie? How did they use cast interviews to create excitement for their movie? How was the poster used to create excitement for their movie?

GEOGRAPHY

China and the Olympic Games.

China invested heavily in the 2008 Beijing Olympics as an opportunity to reposition itself on the world stage. Some people would argue that the Olympic Games made China successful, however others also argued that they should not have been allowed to host it in the first place due to its human rights records. Research the following questions to gain your own opinion as to whether the Olympics helped benefit China.

1. When and where were the Olympic games?
2. How many people took part in the games?
3. What was improved in China to allow the games to happen (e.g. transport, facilities)?
4. How was China viewed **after** the Olympic games? Was anything said in the Closing Ceremony that made it seem successful/unsuccessful?
5. Why did some people think that the Games should not have taken place?

Use the following links to help you with your research:

[Beijing 2022 vs 2008: Two Olympics and two very different Chinas - BBC News](#)

[Beijing Olympics 2008: A hope lost or fulfilled? - BBC News](#)

[BBC NEWS | Asia-Pacific | Olympic Games the Chinese way](#)

ETHICS AND CULTURE

Research one of the following people;

- Ben Stiller,
- Pink,
- Jake Gyllenhaal,
- Scarlett Johansson



All of these people are Jewish. For your extra challenge task, I would like you to research their beliefs, whether they practice their religion and what they do to show their beliefs.

PSHE

Research the laws listed on the PSHE pages that are linked to rights of LGBTQ+ communities **OR** research laws related to drug and alcohol use and associated risks and behaviours.

Use the information on the laws to produce a news article (either as prose or using a traditional newspaper type layout, with headline and visual) that explores the issues around these topics. It should explain, analyse or explore your own views and what others may think, as well as how the our local, national and global community has changed as a result of these laws.

You can focus on one issue or more than one depending on your focus and interest.