



# Year 9

# Knowledge

# Organiser

## Unit 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER TIMETABLE

You are expected to complete at least 30 minutes of self quizzing homework in your practice book every day.

Monday night	Tuesday night	Wednesday night	Thursday night	Friday night	Weekend
Science	English	Spanish	History	Geography	Options

The homework is checked the following day by your tutor. If we feel that the homework is not up to standard, you will be issued with a **30 minute, same day, detention.**

### SPARX MATHS TIMETABLE

Due Tuesday night, each week.

The homework is checked on Tuesday morning, each week by your tutor. If you have not completed 100% of your homework and cannot show your book codes, your working and your answer in your Sparx book, you will be issued with a **60 minute, same day, detention.**

### HOLIDAY HOMEWORK



Half-term holiday expectations: Complete 30 definitions for revision

End of term holiday expectations: Complete 50 definitions for revision

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## Logins

<b>School email</b>  Gmail	..... <a href="mailto:.....@blaisehighschool.co.uk">@blaisehighschool.co.uk</a>
<b>School computer</b> 	Username: ..... Password: .....
<b>Sparx Maths</b> <a href="http://www.sparxmaths.uk">www.sparxmaths.uk</a> <b>Sparx Maths</b>	Username: ..... Password: .....

## Knowledge Organiser - Homework Guidance

Knowledge Organiser homework is based on self-quizzing. It is expected that you complete one page of self-quizzing, every day in your practice book. This should take around 30 minutes as a minimum. You need to self-quiz on the correct segment, based on your homework timetable. You should not leave blank lines on the page, including in between pieces of information. The information you self-quiz should be numbered in your practice book with the same numbers used on the Knowledge Organiser. Tutors will be looking for a full page of self-quizzing on the correct numbers of the Knowledge Organiser, as well as for green pen ticks/corrections and good presentation. On the top line of the page, you should write the subject which you are completing, the set and the date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler. Your writing needs to be neat and legible. Tutors will check your practice book each morning. If we feel that any of these elements are not up to standard, you will be issued with a 30 minute, same day, detention. The knowledge that your teachers have selected directly correlates with the knowledge you are learning in class. You will be tested on this. The harder that you work, the more successful you will be.

These are the steps you should follow to complete effective self-quizzing:

look ☑ cover ☑ write ☑ check

1. Identify the Knowledge Organiser segment for the day you are on. This is on your homework timetable.
2. Open up your practice book and on the top line, write the subject which you are completing, the set which you are completing and the date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler.
3. Place your Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you. Start with the first numbered piece of information within the segment. Read and memorise the piece of information. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to use your practice book to write the knowledge point down.
4. Close your Knowledge Organiser or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath, write the correct number from the Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory. There are to be no blank lines in your practice book.
5. Check it and correct any mistakes. Open up your Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a green pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word, correctly spelled). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your green pen to put a cross next to that knowledge point.
6. If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly, go back to step 3 and in green pen, repeat the process again for the same piece of information (remember to cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly (word for word), tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment. You may find that you need to complete a few green pen attempts before you recall the knowledge point word for word.
7. Repeat the steps above until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

Open up your Sparx book and on the top line, write the Task Number and the Date on the right hand side. Underline everything with a ruler. Draw a margin for your book codes. For every question, you must write your book code, working and your Definition.

Year 9 Science - Monday Night

Set 1 4/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Cell membrane	A barrier, controls what enters and leaves the cell
2	Cytoplasm	Where all the chemical reactions happen in a cell
3	Mitochondria	Where respiration occurs
4	Ribosomes	Where protein synthesis occurs
5	Nucleus- cell	Controls activities of the cell, contains genetic information
6	Chloroplast	Where photosynthesis occurs
7	Vacuole	Contains cell sap to support the plant
8	Eukaryotic cell	Cells with a nucleus
9	Prokaryotic cell	Cells that do not contain a nucleus
10	Resolving power	How much detail is shown by the microscope

Set 2 11/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Specialised cells	Differentiated cells with a specific function
2	Diffusion	Movement of gases or substances in solution from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3	Osmosis	Movement of water molecules from an area of high water concentration of an area of low water concentration.
4	Active transport	Movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration
5	Atom	A particle- the simplest form of a substance
6	Compound	Two or more elements or compounds chemically bonded together
7	Mixture	Two or more elements and / or compound not chemically bonded together
8	Ion	Atom that has lost or gained electron/s forms a charge
9	Ionic compound	A metal bonding with a non-metal- forms ions
10	Covalent compound	Non- metals bonding together- forms molecules

Set 3 18/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Isotope	Atoms of the same element with the same number of protons but different number of neutrons
2	Mass number	Total number of protons and neutrons in an atom
3	Atomic number	Number of protons
4	Element	Made up of one type of atom only
5	Active transport	Movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration
6	Cell membrane	A barrier, controls what enters and leaves the cell
7	Cytoplasm	Where all the chemical reactions happen in a cell
8	Mitochondria	Where respiration occurs
9	Ribosomes	Where protein synthesis occurs
10	Nucleus- cell	Controls activities of the cell, contains genetic information

Set 4 25/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Kinetic energy	Energy store for an object moving
2	Chemical energy	Energy stored in food, fuels and batteries
3	Conservation energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed
4	Work done	When energy is transferred
5	Elastic potential energy	The work done stored in a stretched spring
6	Chloroplast	Where photosynthesis occurs
7	Vacuole	Contains cell sap to support the plant
8	Eukaryotic cell	Cells with a nucleus
9	Prokaryotic cell	Cells that do not contain a nucleus
10	Resolving power	How much detail is shown by the microscope

Set 5 2/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Useful energy	Energy transferred to where an in a way it's wanted
2	Wasted energy	Energy that is not usefully transferred
3	Dissipated	Wasted energy that spreads out to the surroundings
4	Efficiency	The useful energy transferred from the total input energy
5	Power	Rate of energy transfer
6	Specialised cells	Differentiated cells with a specific function
7	Diffusion	Movement of gases or substances in solution from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
8	Osmosis	Movement of water molecules from an area of high water concentration of an area of low water concentration.
9	Active transport	Movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration
10	Atom	A particle- the simplest form of a substance

Set 6 9/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Power wasted	The difference of the total power in from the useful power out
2	1 watt	Equal to 1j/s
3	Thermal energy	Energy store because of temperature
4	Gravitational energy store	Energy stored because of an object's position
5	Joule (j)	Unit for energy
6	Compound	Two or more elements or compounds chemically bonded together
7	Mixture	Two or more elements and / or compound not chemically bonded together
8	Ion	Atom that has lost or gained electron/s forms a charge
9	Ionic compound	A metal bonding with a non-metal- forms ions
10	Covalent compound	Non- metals bonding together- forms molecules

Set 7 16/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Watt (w)	Unit for power
2	Second (s)	Unit for time
3	Thermal energy	How machines waste energy through friction
4	Powerful	Increased rate of energy transfer
5	Friction	A contact force that causes heating
6	Isotope	Atoms of the same element with the same number of protons but different number of neutrons
7	Mass number	Total number of protons and neutrons in an atom
8	Atomic number	Number of protons
9	Element	Made up of one type of atom only
10	Active transport	Movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration

Set 8 30/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Cell division	Making new cells for growth and repair or making gametes
2	Mitosis	A type of cell division to make new body cells
3	Cell cycle	The stages of a series for cell division
4	Differentiation	The process of cells becoming specialised
5	Cloning	Producing identical cells or offspring
6	Cell membrane	A barrier, controls what enters and leaves the cell
7	Cytoplasm	Where all the chemical reactions happen in a cell
8	Mitochondria	Where respiration occurs
9	Ribosomes	Where protein synthesis occurs
10	Nucleus- cell	Controls activities of the cell, contains genetic information

Set 9 6/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Stem cell	An unspecialised cell that can become any type of cell
2	Differentiation	Specialised cells that can carry out a specific function
3	Meristem tissue	Tips of the roots and shoots
4	Zygote	Egg and sperm cell fused to form a single new cell
5	Therapeutic cloning	Process where an embryo is produced that is genetically identical to the parent
6	Kinetic energy	Energy store for an object moving
7	Chemical energy	Energy stored in food, fuels and batteries
8	Conservation energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed
9	Work done	When energy is transferred
10	Elastic potential energy	The work done stored in a stretched spring

Set 10 13/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Embryo	A ball of cells
2	Dna	Genetic material
3	Chromosomes	Made from dna carries several 100 or 1000s of genes
4	Adult bone marrow	Inside bones- stem cells are made in an adult
5	Gene	A small section of dna
6	Chloroplast	Where photosynthesis occurs
7	Vacuole	Contains cell sap to support the plant
8	Eukaryotic cell	Cells with a nucleus
9	Prokaryotic cell	Cells that do not contain a nucleus
10	Resolving power	How much detail is shown by the microscope

Set 11 20/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Thermal energy	Energy stored as heat
2	Conduction	Energy transfer through a material
3	Thermal conductivity	Energy transfer by conduction
4	Insulator	Material that has a low thermal conductivity
5	Specific heat capacity	Energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a substance by 1 <sup>o</sup> c
6	Useful energy	Energy transferred to where an in a way it's wanted
7	Wasted energy	Energy that is not usefully transferred
8	Dissipated	Wasted energy that spreads out to the surroundings
9	Efficiency	The useful energy transferred from the total input energy
10	Power	Rate of energy transfer

Set 12 27/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Mass	How much of a material there is in kg
2	Joule	Unit for energy
3	500 kj	Converted = 500 000 j
4	Joulemeter	Measures energy
5	Cavity wall insulation	The space between 2 layers of the brick in a wall filled with insulation
6	Specialised cells	Differentiated cells with a specific function
7	Diffusion	Movement of gases or substances in solution from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
8	Osmosis	Movement of water molecules from an area of high water concentration of an area of low water concentration.
9	Active transport	Movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration
10	Atom	A particle- the simplest form of a substance



Set 13 4/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Vacuum	No matter (particles) are present
2	Radiation	Energy that travels in waves
3	Thermometer	Equipment used to measure temperature
4	Watt`	Unit for power
5	2mw	Converted = 2 000 000 w
6	Power wasted	The difference of the total power in from the useful power out
7	1 watt	Equal to 1j/s
8	Thermal energy	Energy store because of temperature
9	Gravitational energy store	Energy stored because of an object's position
10	Joule (j)	Unit for energy

Set 14 11/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Efficiency	The useful energy transferred from the total input energy
2	Power	Rate of energy transfer
3	Wasted power	Total power in = useful power out
4	Specific heat capacity	Energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a substance by 1°C
5	Radiation	Energy that travels in waves
6	Compound	Two or more elements or compounds chemically bonded together
7	Mixture	Two or more elements and / or compound not chemically bonded together
8	Ion	Atom that has lost or gained electron/s forms a charge
9	Ionic compound	A metal bonding with a non-metal- forms ions
10	Covalent compound	Non- metals bonding together- forms molecules

Year 9 English - Tuesday Night

Set 1 4/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	The Plot	Each event that happens to develop the whole play.
2	Characters	The individuals taking part in the story of the play.
3	Themes	The ideas in the play, the messages that the playwright might wish you to think about.
4	Setting	The time and place chosen by the playwright.
5	Language	The playwright's choice of words and phrases.
6	Staging and Performance	The type of stage, lighting, scenery, sound effects, acting style that the playwright suggests.
7	Conflict	Noun – a serious disagreement or argument, usually over a long time. Verb – be incompatible; clash
8	Playwright	A writer of plays, a dramatist.
9	Trench warfare	A type of combat in which the opposing sides fight from relatively permanent systems of trenches dug into the ground.
10	Stage Directions	An instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.

Set 2 11/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Futility	The fact of having no effect or of achieving nothing.
2	Motif	An idea that is used many times in a piece of writing. A pattern or design.
3	Symbolism	Symbols, objects, images in art, literature and films which represent ideas.
4	Themes	The ideas and messages that the playwright might wish you to think about
5	Comradeship	The feeling of friendship between people who live or work together, especially in a difficult situation.
6	World War 1	1914-1918
7	Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
8	Concrete noun	Concrete nouns are things you can touch (table, tree)
9	Verb	An action word or state of being (to be, to make, to have).
10	Foreshadowing	An advance sign or warning of what is to come in the future.

Set 3 18/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Piece of information	Definition
2	Stereotype	A set or fixed idea that people have about what someone or something is like.
3	Propaganda	Information, ideas, opinions, or images, often only giving one part of an argument.
4	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. To represent ideas.
5	Motif	An idea that is used many times in a piece of writing. A pattern or design.
6	Colloquial Language	The language of everyday speech.
7	The Plot	Each event that happens to develop the whole play.
8	Characters	The individuals taking part in the story of the play.
9	Themes	The ideas in the play, the messages that the playwright might wish you to think about.

10	Setting	The time and place chosen by the playwright.
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Set 4 25/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Prejudice	An unfair and unreasonable feeling or opinion, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge.
2	Paranoia	An extreme and unreasonable feeling that other people do not like you or are going to harm or criticise you.
3	Declarative	A declarative sentence simply states a fact and ends with a full stop.
4	Imperative	An imperative sentence is a command or a polite request. It ends with an exclamation mark or a full stop.
5	Interrogative	An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.
6	Staging and Performance	The type of stage, lighting, scenery, sound effects, acting style that the playwright suggests.
7	Conflict	Noun – a serious disagreement or argument, usually over a long time. Verb – be incompatible; clash
8	Playwright	A writer of plays, a dramatist.
9	Trench warfare	A type of combat in which the opposing sides fight from relatively permanent systems of trenches dug into the ground.
10	Stage Directions	An instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.

Set 5 2/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Complex sentence	A complex sentence has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
2	Euphemism	A word or phrase used to avoid saying an unpleasant or offensive word.
3	Insubordination	Refusing to obey orders from people in authority.
4	Fragmented	A small part broken off or separated from something.
5	Independent Clause	An independent clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence.
6	Futility	The fact of having no effect or of achieving nothing.
7	Motif	An idea that is used many times in a piece of writing. A pattern or design.
8	Symbolism	The use of symbols, objects, images or things in art, literature, films, etc...to represent ideas.
9	Themes	These are the ideas in the play, the messages that the playwright might wish you to think about.
10	Comradeship	The feeling of friendship between people who live or work together, especially in a difficult situation.

Set 6 9/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Anticipation	A feeling of excitement about something that is going to happen in the future.
2	Uncertainty	The feeling of not being sure what will happen in the future.
3	Comradeship	The feeling of friendship between people who live or work together, especially in a difficult situation.
4	Futility	The fact of having no effect or of achieving nothing. A feeling of pointlessness.
5	Verbal irony	Verbal irony is when a statement is used in which the speaker means something very different from what he or she is saying.
6	World War 1	1914-1918

7	Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
8	Concrete noun	Concrete nouns are things you can touch (table, tree).
9	Verb	An action word or state of being (to be, to make, to have)
10	Foreshadowing	An advance sign or warning of what is to come in the future.

Set 7 16/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Expendable	Of relatively little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
2	Tragedy	A text wherein the protagonist's character flaw or great mistake is their undoing.
3	How does Journey's End open?	The play opens with Hardy, a company commander, drying his damp sock over a candle.
4	Proper noun	Proper nouns are names and begin with capital letters e.g. Stanhope, Vimy Ridge, France.
5	Adjective	Words that describe a noun (beautiful, angry, tall).
6	Stereotype	A set or fixed idea that people have about what someone or something is like.
7	Propaganda	Information, ideas, opinions, or images, often only giving one part of an argument.
8	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. To represent ideas.
9	Motif	An idea that is used many times in a piece of writing. A pattern or design.
10	Colloquial Language	The language of everyday speech.

Set 8 30/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Metaphor	X=Y; describes one thing by referring to something else that is considered to have similar characteristics to it.
2	Conceit	A clever or surprising comparison, especially in a poem.
3	Extended Metaphor	A metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text.
4	Iambic pentameter	A pair of stressed/unstressed syllables repeated 5 times.
5	Personal pronoun	A small word replacing proper nouns when referring to oneself
6	Slang	A type of colloquial language--often involves vulgar (rude) language.
7	Elision	The dropping of sounds at the beginning or end of a word.
8	Dialect	A form of a language that people speak in a particular part of a country, containing some different words and grammar.
9	Perspective	A particular way of viewing things that depends on a person's experience and personality.
10	Compassion	A strong feeling of sympathy and sadness for the suffering or bad luck of others and a wish to help them.

Set 9 6/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. To represent ideas.
2	Prose	Written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure.
3	Metrical	Having a regular rhythm such as iambic pentameter.
4	Oxymoron	Placing opposite words beside each other for effect e.g. Bitter sweet; brawling love, sweet agony.
5	Imperative verb	A verb that gives a command or order e.g. drop, catch, forget.

6	Prejudice	An unfair and unreasonable feeling or opinion, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge.
7	Paranoia	An extreme and unreasonable feeling that other people do not like you or are going to harm or criticise you.
8	Declarative	A declarative sentence states a fact and ends with a full stop.
9	Imperative	An imperative sentence is a command or a polite request. It ends with an exclamation mark or a full stop.
10	Interrogative	An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.

Set 10 13/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Simile	X is like Y; compares one thing to another that has similar characteristics.
2	Metaphor	X=Y; describes one thing by referring to something else that is considered to have similar characteristics to it.
3	Personification	Giving inanimate objects human characteristics.
4	Onomatopoeia	Words that sound as they mean e.g. Splash, zoom, whizz
5	Alliteration	Repetition of consonants often at the beginning of several words
6	Complex sentence	A complex sentence has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
7	Euphemism	A word or phrase used to avoid saying an unpleasant or offensive word.
8	Insubordination	Refusing to obey orders from people in authority.
9	Fragmented	A small part broken off or separated from something.
10	Independent Clause	An independent clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence.

Set 11 20/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Abstract nouns	Not real physical things, but ideas, feelings, concepts or beliefs.
2	Central tension	A conflict between positive and negative, good and evil, order and disorder. This can be called the central tension.
3	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work
4	Extended Metaphor	A metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines of a text.
5	Connotations	A feeling or idea that is suggested by a word in addition to its basic meaning,
6	Anticipation	A feeling of excitement (sometimes nervous) about something that is going to happen in the near future.
7	Uncertainty	The feeling of not being sure what will happen in the future.
8	Comradeship	The feeling of friendship between people who live or work together, especially in a difficult situation.
9	Futility	The fact of having no effect or of achieving nothing. A feeling of pointlessness.
10	Verbal irony	Verbal irony is when a statement is used in which the speaker means something very different from what he or she is saying.

Set 12 27/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Comparatives	Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (taller/smaller).
2	Superlatives	Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality ( tallest/smallest).
3	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. To represent ideas.
4	Motif	An idea that is used many times in a piece of writing.
5	Colloquial Language	The language of everyday speech.
6	Expendable	Of relatively little significance, and therefore able to be abandoned or destroyed.
7	Tragedy	A text wherein the protagonist's character flaw or great mistake is their undoing.
8	How does Journey's End open?	The play opens with Hardy, a company commander, drying his damp sock over a candle.
9	Proper noun	Proper nouns are names and begin with capital letters e.g. Stanhope, Vimy Ridge, France.
10	Adjective	Words that describe a noun (beautiful, angry, tall).

Set 13 4/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Complex sentence	An independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
2	Euphemism	A word or phrase used to avoid saying an unpleasant word.
3	Insubordination	Refusing to obey orders from people in authority.
4	Fragmented	A small part broken off or separated from something.
5	Independent Clause	A clause that can stand alone as a sentence.
6	Metaphor	X=Y; describes one thing by referring to something else that is considered to have similar characteristics to it.
7	Conceit	A clever or surprising comparison, especially in a poem.
8	Extended Metaphor	A metaphor that unfolds and develops across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text.
9	Iambic pentameter	A pair of stressed/unstressed syllables repeated 5 times.
10	Personal pronoun	A small word replacing proper nouns when referring to oneself e.g. I, we, us

Set 14 11/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Declarative	A declarative sentence simply states a fact and ends with a full stop.
2	Imperative	An imperative sentence is a command or a polite request. It ends with an exclamation mark or a full stop.
3	Interrogative	An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.
4	Exclamatory	An exclamatory sentence expresses excitement or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark.
5	Alliteration	Repetition of consonants often at the beginning of several words
6	Symbolism	The use of symbols in art, literature, films, etc. To represent ideas.
7	Prose	Written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure.
8	Metrical	Having a regular rhythm such as iambic pentameter.
9	Oxymoron	Placing opposite words beside each other for effect e.g. Bitter sweet; brawling love, sweet agony.
10	Imperative verb	A verb that gives a command or order e.g drop, catch, forget.

Year 9 Spanish - Wednesday Night

Set 1 4/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Diría que	I would say that.
2	Soy	I am.
3	Bastante alegre.	Quite happy.
4	Muy inteligente.	Very intelligent.
5	Un poco arrogante.	A little bit arrogant.
6	Cariñoso.	Caring (when describing a feminine noun)
7	Cariñosa.	Caring (when describing a feminine noun)
8	Hablador.	Chatty (when describing a masculine noun)
9	Habladora.	Chatty (when describing a feminine noun)
10	After.	Position of adjectives in relation to the noun they describe.

Set 2 11/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	En mi familia hay...	In my family there is...
2	Mi madre y mi padre.	My mother and my father.
3	Mi hermano y mi hermana.	My brother and my sister.
4	Mi madrastra.	My step mother.
5	Mi padrastro.	My step father.
6	Mi hermanastro.	My step brother.
7	Mi hermanastra.	My step sister.
8	Mi hermano menor.	My younger brother.
9	Mi hermana mayor.	My older sister.
10	<b>Mis</b> padres.	<b>My</b> parents.

Set 3 18/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Tengo	I have.
2	Tienes	You have.
3	Tiene	He has / she has / it has.
4	Tenemos	We have.
5	Tienen	They have.
6	Diría que...	I would say that...
7	Soy	I am.
8	Bastante alegre.	Quite happy.
9	Muy inteligente.	Very intelligent.
10	Un poco arrogante.	A little bit arrogant.

Set 4 25/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	El pelo rubio y largo.	Blonde and long hair.
2	El pelo castaño y corto.	Brown and short hair.
3	El pelo rizado.	Curly hair.
4	El pelo liso.	Straight hair.
5	El pelo ondulado.	Wavy hair.
6	Cariñoso.	Caring (when describing a feminine noun)
7	Cariñosa.	Caring (when describing a feminine noun)
8	Hablador.	Chatty (when describing a masculine noun)
9	Habladora.	Chatty (when describing a feminine noun)
10	After.	Position of adjectives in relation to the noun they describe.

Set 5 2/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Soy.	I am.
2	Eres.	You are.
3	Es.	He is / she is / it is.
4	Somos.	We are.
5	Son.	They are.
6	En mi familia hay...	In my family there is...
7	Mi madre y mi padre.	My mother and my father.
8	Mi hermano y mi hermana.	My brother and my sister.
9	Mi madrastra.	My step mother.
10	Mi padrastro.	My step father.

Set 6 9/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Me llevo bien con...	I get along well with...
2	No me llevo bien con...	I don't get along well with...
3	Me divierto con...	I have fun with...
4	Me peleo con...	I fight with...
5	Discuto con...	I argue with...
6	Mi hermanastro.	My step brother.
7	Mi hermanastra.	My step sister.
8	Mi hermano menor.	My younger brother.
9	Mi hermana mayor.	My older sister.
10	<b>Mis</b> padres.	<b>My</b> parents.



Set 7 16/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Un buen amigo es generoso.	A good friend (masculine) is generous.
2	Una buena amiga es honesta.	A good friend (feminine) is honest.
3	Debe ser...	He must be / she must be.
4	Debería ser...	He should be / she should be.
5	Mi mejor amigo/a.	My best friend.
6	Tengo.	I have.
7	Tienes.	You have.
8	Tiene.	He has / she has / it has.
9	Tenemos.	We have.
10	Tienen.	They have.

Set 8 30/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Uso mi móvil.	I use my mobile.
2	Uso mi portátil.	I use my laptop.
3	Me gusta usar mi tableta.	I like to use my tablet.
4	Me gusta usar la tecnología.	I love to use technology.
5	Para.	(In order) to.
6	El pelo rubio y largo.	Blonde and long hair.
7	El pelo castaño y corto.	Brown and short hair.
8	El pelo rizado.	Curly hair.
9	El pelo liso.	Straight hair.
10	El pelo ondulado.	Wavy hair.

Set 9 6/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Chatear con mis amigos.	To chat with my friends.
2	Descargar música.	To download music.
3	Jugar a los videojuegos.	To play videogames.
4	Ir a las redes sociales.	To go on social media.
5	Hacer mis deberes.	To do my homework.
6	Soy.	I am.
7	Eres.	You are.
8	Es.	He is / she is / it is.
9	Somos.	We are.
10	Son.	They are.

Set 10 13/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Quiero.	I want.
2	No quiero.	I don't want.
3	Puedo.	I can.
4	Debo.	I must.
5	Tengo que.	I have to.
6	Me llevo bien con...	I get along well with...
7	No me llevo bien con...	I don't get along well with...
8	Me divierto con...	I have fun with...
9	Me peleo con...	I fight with...
10	Discuto con...	I argue with...

Set 11 20/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Voy a.	I am going (to).
2	Vamos a.	We are going (to).
3	Me gustaría.	I would like
4	Ir al cine.	(To) go to the cinema.
5	Salir.	(To) go out.
6	Un buen amigo es generoso.	A good friend (masculine) is generous.
7	Una buena amiga es honesta.	A good friend (feminine) is honest.
8	Debe ser...	He must be / she must be.
9	Debería ser...	He should be / she should be.
10	Mi mejor amigo/a.	My best friend.

Set 12 27/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Anoche.	Last night.
2	Ayer.	Yesterday.
3	El fin de semana pasado.	Last weekend.
4	El sábado pasado.	Last Saturday.
5	La semana pasada.	Last week.
6	Uso mi móvil.	I use my mobile.
7	Uso mi portátil.	I use my laptop.
8	Me gusta usar mi tableta.	I like to use my tablet.
9	Me gusta usar la tecnología.	I love to use technology.
10	Para.	(In order) to.

Set 13 4/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	<b>Fui</b> de compras.	<b>I went</b> shopping.
2	<b>Hice</b> mis deberes.	<b>I did</b> my homework.
3	<b>Jugué</b> al fútbol.	<b>I played</b> football.
4	<b>Escuché</b> música.	<b>I listened</b> to music.
5	<b>Salí</b> con mis amigos.	<b>I went out</b> with my friends.
6	Chatear con mis amigos.	To chat with my friends.
7	Descargar música.	To download music.
8	Jugar a los videojuegos.	To play videogames.
9	Ir a las redes sociales.	To go on social media.
10	Hacer mis deberes.	To do my homework.

Set 14 11/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	<b>Fuimos</b> al centro.	<b>We went</b> to town.
2	<b>Hicimos</b> deporte.	<b>We did</b> sport.
3	<b>Jugamos</b> al baloncesto.	<b>We played</b> basketball.
4	<b>Escuchamos</b> música.	<b>We listened</b> to music.
5	<b>Salimos.</b>	<b>We went out.</b>
6	Quiero.	I want.
7	No quiero.	I don't want.
8	Puedo.	I can.
9	Debo.	I must.
10	Tengo que.	I have to.

Year 9 - History - Thursday Night

Set 1 4/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Ally	A friend or supporter
2	Alliance	An agreement to protect each other
3	To assassinate	To murder an important person
4	The Balkans	Region of south-eastern Europe
5	Conscription	A law that requires men to join the military
6	Dreadnought	A modern powerful battleship
7	Eastern Front	Area of fighting between Germany and Russia
8	Flashpoint	An event where tension turns into conflict
9	General	An army leader
10	To declare war	To officially start a war

Set 2 11/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	To deter	To put someone off doing something
2	To escalate	To become more serious
3	Imperial	To do with an empire
4	Imperialism	The policy of colonising parts of the world
5	Kaiser	The German king
6	Manufactured goods	Goods made in factories
7	Markets	Places where goods can be sold
8	Militarism	The belief in having a strong army / navy
9	To mobilise	To get an army ready to fight
10	Nationalism	A belief that your country is the best

Set 3 18/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Naval	To do with the navy
2	Navy	The armed forces at sea, i.e. Battleships
3	Raw materials	The basic goods used to make a product
4	To retaliate	To fight back in response to being attacked
5	Social Darwinism	Belief that some people are naturally weaker
6	Ally	A friend or supporter
7	Alliance	An agreement to protect each other
8	To assassinate	To murder an important person
9	The Balkans	Region of south-eastern Europe
10	Conscription	A law that requires men to join the military



Set 4 25/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Trenches	Narrow ditches dug for protection in WW1
2	Western Front	Area of fighting between Germany and Britain/France
3	1871	The date of the unification of Germany
4	1882	The date of the triple Alliance
5	1905	The date of the first Moroccan crisis
6	Dreadnought	A modern powerful battleship
7	Eastern Front	Area of fighting between Germany and Russia
8	Flashpoint	An event where tension turns into conflict
9	General	An army leader
10	To declare war	To officially start a war

Set 5 2/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	1908	The date of the Bosnian crisis
2	June 1914	The date of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand
3	August 1914	The date when
4	Schlieffen Plan	A secret German plan to defeat France quickly before Russia could mobilise
5	The Triple Entente	The alliance between Britain, France and Russia
6	To deter	To put someone off doing something
7	To escalate	To become more serious
8	Imperial	To do with an empire
9	Imperialism	The policy of colonising parts of the world
10	Kaiser	The German king

Set 6 9/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	The Triple Alliance	The alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
2	1914-1918	The years of the First World War
3	Welfare state	Government programmes to help people
4	Working class	Poorer people
5	Unsanitary	Unhygienic, leading to disease
6	Manufactured goods	Goods made in factories
7	Markets	Places where goods can be sold
8	Militarism	The belief in having a strong army / navy
9	To mobilise	To get an army ready to fight
10	Nationalism	A belief that your country is the best

Set 7 16/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Unemployed	Without a job
2	Patriarchal	Dominated by men
3	Munitions	Weapons and ammunition
4	Interwar years	The years between the First and Second World War, 1918-1939
5	Great Depression	The period of economic problems in the 1930s
6	Naval	To do with the navy
7	Navy	The armed forces at sea, i.e. Battleships
8	Raw materials	The basic goods used to make a product
9	To retaliate	To fight back in response to being attacked
10	Social Darwinism	Belief that some people are naturally weaker

Set 8 30/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Council Houses	Homes built by the government
2	20th Century	The period 1900-2000
3	Alliance	An agreement to support each other
4	Apogee	A high point
5	The Dole	Slang for unemployment benefits
6	Trenches	Narrow ditches dug for protection in WW1
7	Western Front	Area of fighting between Germany and Britain/France
8	1871	The date of the unification of Germany
9	1882	The date of the triple Alliance
10	1905	The date of the first Moroccan crisis

Set 9 6/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Significant	Leading to change, causing or revealing something
2	Slums	Poor quality houses
3	Capitalism	An economic system in which property is owned by individuals for private profit
4	Communism	An economic system in which all property is owned by the community, rather than by individuals
5	Bolsheviks	A communist party led by Lenin
6	1908	The date of the Bosnian crisis
7	June 1914	The date of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand
8	August 1914	The date when
9	Schlieffen Plan	A secret German plan to defeat France quickly before Russia could mobilise
10	The Triple Entente	The alliance between Britain, France and Russia

Set 10 13/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Lenin	The Bolshevik leader and the leader of the USSR from 1917-1924
2	Decree	A law introduced by the leader without a vote
3	Cheka	The USSR's communist secret police who had the power to arrest any one who was a risk to Lenin or the Bolsheviks
4	Dictator	A leader with complete power
5	The Purges	The murders of Stalin's rivals during the 1930s
6	The Triple Alliance	The alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
7	1914-1918	The years of the First World War
8	Welfare state	Government programmes to help people
9	Working class	Poorer people
10	Unsanitary	Unhygienic, leading to disease

Set 11 20/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Red Army	The name of the army and air force of the USSR
2	Five Year Plan	A series of extremely high targets for producing industrial resources, set by the communist leaders
3	Magnitogorsk	A new city in the USSR with terrible working conditions, workers were sent to the gulags if they went on strike
4	Collectivisation	A policy in the USSR where peasants in each village united their farms into one collective farm
5	Kolkhoz	A collective farm in the Soviet Union
6	Unemployed	Without a job
7	Patriarchal	Dominated by men
8	Munitions	Weapons and ammunition
9	Interwar years	The years between the First and Second World War, 1918-1939
10	Great Depression	The period of economic problems in the 1930s

Set 12 27/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	USSR	A communist country in Eastern Europe and Asia, that covered the countries of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and others 1922-1991. Also known as the Soviet Union
2	Soviet Union	A communist country in Eastern Europe and Asia, that covered the countries of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and others 1922-1991. Also known as the USSR
3	Famine	A period of time where there is not enough food, leading to people dying
4	Tsar	The King of Russia, the last Tsar was murdered by the Bolsheviks
5	Agriculture	Farming
6	Council Houses	Homes built by the government
7	20th Century	The period 1900-2000
8	Alliance	An agreement to support each other
9	Apogee	A high point



10	The Dole	Slang for unemployment benefits
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Set 13 4/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Collective	Something done by people as a group
2	To doctor	To change, e.g. A photo by removing someone
3	Industrialisation	The process of becoming industrial, usually moving from an agricultural society to an industrial society
4	Industrial resources	The resources needed for a factory, e.g. Coal
5	Kulaks	Rich Russian farmers
6	Significant	Leading to change, causing or revealing something
7	Slums	Poor quality houses
8	Capitalism	An economic system in which property is owned by individuals for private profit
9	Communism	An economic system in which all property is owned by the community, rather than by individuals
10	Bolsheviks	A communist party led by Lenin

Set 14 11/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Manufacturing output	The amount of industrial resources produced
2	To purge	To get rid of by force
3	Gulag	Soviet prison camp
4	Secret police	A police force who spy on people
5	Lenin	The Bolshevik leader and the leader of the USSR from 1917-1924
6	Decree	A law introduced by the leader without a vote
7	Cheka	The USSR's communist secret police who had the power to arrest any one who was a risk to Lenin or the Bolsheviks
8	Dictator	A leader with complete power
9	The Purges	The murders of Stalin's rivals during the 1930s
10	The Triple Alliance	The alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

Year 9 - Geography- Friday Night

Set 1 4/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Natural hazard	A natural process which could cause death or injury or destroy property and possessions.
2	Geological hazard	Are caused by land and tectonic processes
3	Meteorological hazards	Are caused by weather and climate.
4	Hazard risk	The probability of people being affected by a hazard in a particular area.
5	HIC	High income country
6	LIC	Low income country
7	Magnitude	The power (of an earthquake)
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth broken up into tectonic plates
9	Mantle	Found underneath the crust, molten liquid with temperatures of 3700°C
10	Outer Core	Outer layer of the core made up of liquid iron, temperatures of 4500°C

Set 2 11/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Inner Core	The centre of the earth made of solid iron with temperatures of 5200°C
2	Convection currents	Circular movements of the mantle that cause the tectonic plates to move
3	Continental crust	Crust that is found underneath the land masses – it is less dense, thick and old
4	Oceanic crust	Crust that is found underneath the oceans – it is dense, thin and young
5	Tectonic plate margins (boundaries)	The lines in the crust where it is broken. Tectonic hazards occur at plate margins.
6	Pangea	A supercontinent made up of all the world's present land masses joined together 200 million years ago.
7	Crust	The outer layer of the earth broken up into tectonic plates
8	Mantle	Found underneath the crust, molten liquid with temperatures of 3700°C
9	Outer Core	Outer layer of the core made up of liquid iron, temperatures of 4500°C
10	Natural hazard	A natural process which could cause death or injury or destroy property and possessions.

Set 3 18/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Collision plate margin	When two continental plates move towards each other and crumple up
2	Constructive plate margin	When two oceanic plates move away from each creating earthquakes and shield volcanoes
3	Destructive plate margin	When an oceanic and continental plate move towards each other and the oceanic subducts under the continental plate
4	Conservative plate margin	When two plates slide and scrape past each other creating violent earthquakes
5	Seismic waves	Earth movement that radiates from the epicentre of an earthquake
6	Natural hazard	A natural process which could cause death or injury or destroy property and possessions.
7	Geological hazard	Are caused by land and tectonic processes
8	Meteorological hazards	Are caused by weather and climate.
9	Hazard risk	The probability of people being affected by a hazard in a particular area.
10	HIC	High income country

Set 4 25/9/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Collision plate margin	When two continental plates move towards each other and crumple up
2	Fold mountain	Created at a Collision plate margin. The Himalayan and Andean mountains are fold mountains
3	Continents	7 areas of the world - North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia and Antarctica
4	Anticline	Ridge of rock where the layers are forced upwards at a Collision plate margin
5	Syncline	Ridge of rock where the layers are forced downwards at a Collision plate margin
6	LIC	Low income country
7	Magnitude	The power (of an earthquake)
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth broken up into tectonic plates
9	Mantle	Found underneath the crust, molten liquid with temperatures of 3700°C
10	Outer Core	Outer layer of the core made up of liquid iron, temperatures of 4500°C

Set 5 2/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Pyroclastic flow	An avalanche of hot ash and gas that travel at 200km/hr and can be as hot as 700°C
2	Lahars (mudflows)	Created when a volcano erupts and the lava melts the snow on the top of the volcano, this mixes with mud and rushes down the hill. Hot or cold.
3	Lava bombs	Lumps of rock and lava that are ejected out of volcanoes. Can be as large as a car.
4	Lava	Molten liquid that has reached the earth's surface and been oxygenised.
5	Magma	Molten liquid in the mantle
6	Inner Core	The centre of the earth made of solid iron with temperatures of 5200°C
7	Convection currents	Circular movements of the mantle that cause the tectonic plates to move
8	Continental crust	Crust that is found underneath the land masses – it is less dense, thick and old
9	Oceanic crust	Crust that is found underneath the oceans – it is dense, thin and young
10	Tectonic plate margins (boundaries)	The lines in the crust where it is broken. Tectonic hazards occur at plate margins.

Set 6 9/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Volcanic ash	Consists of fragments of rock, mineral crystals, and volcanic glass and collapse a roof or long-term lung issues
2	Constructive plate margin	When two oceanic plates move away from each creating earthquakes and shield volcanoes
3	Convection currents	Circular movements of the mantle that cause the tectonic plates to move
4	Geological hazard	Caused by land and tectonic processes
5	Meteorological hazards	Caused by weather and climate.
6	Pangea	A supercontinent made up of all the world's present land masses joined together 200 million years ago.
7	Crust	The outer layer of the earth broken up into tectonic plates
8	Mantle	Found underneath the crust, molten liquid with temperatures of 3700°C
9	Outer Core	Outer layer of the core made up of liquid iron, temperatures of 4500°C

10	Natural hazard	A natural process which could cause death or injury or destroy property and possessions.
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Set 7 16/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Super volcano	A volcano that erupts 1000km <sup>3</sup> of volcanic eruption
2	Caldera	The depression left behind after a super volcano has erupted
3	Hot spots	An area of the mantle that is hotter than the surrounding area
4	Plate margins (boundaries)	The lines in the crust where it is broken. Tectonic hazards occur at plate margins.
5	Mantle	Found underneath the crust, molten liquid with temperatures of 3700°C
6	Collision plate margin	When two continental plates move towards each other and crumple up
7	Constructive plate margin	When two oceanic plates move away from each creating earthquakes and shield volcanoes
8	Destructive plate margin	When an oceanic and continental plate move towards each other and the oceanic subducts under the continental plate
9	Conservative plate margin	When two plates slide and scrape past each other creating violent earthquakes
10	Seismic waves	Earth movement that radiates from the epicentre of an earthquake

Set 8 30/10/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Tsunami	Tidal wave created by a destructive plate margin flicking upwards
2	Destructive plate margin	When an oceanic and continental plate move towards each other and the oceanic subducts under the continental plate
3	Richter Scale	The scale that is used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake from 1-9.
4	Nuclear energy	Energy created from the element uranium which is highly dangerous and radioactive if it leaks
5	Impact	The effects of something which can be positive or negative
6	Natural hazard	A natural process which could cause death or injury or destroy property and possessions.
7	Geological hazard	Are caused by land and tectonic processes
8	Meteorological hazards	Are caused by weather and climate.
9	Hazard risk	The probability of people being affected by a hazard in a particular area.
10	HIC	High income country

Set 9 6/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Richter Scale	The scale that is used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake from 1-9.
2	Magnitude	How powerful something is
3	Base 10 Logarithmic scale	A scale that increases by multiples of ten
4	Radon gas	Gas that escapes the earth's crust when an earthquake occurs
5	Seismograph/seismogram	A machine used to pick up the vibrations in the Earth's crust
6	Collision plate margin	When two continental plates move towards each other and crumple up
7	Fold mountain	Created at a Collision plate margin. The Himalayan and Andean mountains are fold mountains
8	Continents	7 areas of the world - North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia and Antarctica

9	Anticline	Ridge of rock where the layers are forced upwards at a Collision plate margin
10	Syncline	Ridge of rock where the layers are forced downwards at a Collision plate margin

Set 10 13/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Continental crust	Crust that is found underneath the land masses – it is less dense, thick and old
2	Oceanic crust	Crust that is found underneath the oceans – it is dense, thin and young
3	Super volcano	A volcano that erupts 1000km <sup>3</sup> of volcanic eruption
4	Caldera	The depression left behind after a super volcano has erupted
5	Hot spots	An area of the mantle that is hotter than the surrounding area
6	LIC	Low income country
7	Magnitude	The power (of an earthquake)
8	Crust	The outer layer of the earth broken up into tectonic plates
9	Mantle	Found underneath the crust, molten liquid with temperatures of 3700°C
10	Outer Core	Outer layer of the core made up of liquid iron, temperatures of 4500°C

Set 11 20/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Glacier	A large mass of ice that flows very slowly under the force of gravity
2	Gravity	The pull to the centre of the earth
3	Altitude	Means height above sea level
4	Latitude lines	Are the horizontal lines that go around the globe - eg The Equator
5	Ice Age	A period in earth's history when the ice on the polar caps significantly expanded
6	Pyroclastic flow	An avalanche of hot ash and gas that travel at 200km/hr and can be as hot as 700°C
7	Lahars (mudflows)	Created when a volcano erupts and the lava melts the snow on the top of the volcano, this mixes with mud and rushes down the hill. Hot or cold.
8	Lava bombs	Lumps of rock and lava that are ejected out of volcanoes. Can be as large as a car.
9	Lava	Molten liquid that has reached the earth's surface and been oxygenised.
10	Magma	Molten liquid in the mantle

Set 12 27/11/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Abrasion	Loose rocks transported by the glacier scraping along the ground like sandpaper, wearing it away
2	Freeze-thaw weathering	When water enters cracks, freezes, expands and breaks up the rock
3	Plucking	When ice freezes onto rocks and sticks. When it moves away it pulls the fragments of rocks with it
4	Corrie	A hollowed out bowl shaped in the side of a mountain
5	Zone of accumulation	The upper section of a glacier where snow falls and builds up
6	Inner Core	The centre of the earth made of solid iron with temperatures of 5200°C
7	Convection currents	Circular movements of the mantle that cause the tectonic plates to move

8	Continental crust	Crust that is found underneath the land masses – it is less dense, thick and old
9	Oceanic crust	Crust that is found underneath the oceans – it is dense, thin and young
10	Tectonic plate margins (boundaries)	The lines in the crust where it is broken. Tectonic hazards occur at plate margins.

Set 13 4/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Ribbon Lake	A long, narrow lake found in a glacial trough
2	Abrasion	Loose rocks transported by the glacier scraping along the ground like sandpaper, wearing it away
3	Glacial trough	A wide, flat bottomed, steep sided valley also known as a U shaped valley
4	Plucking	When ice freezes onto rocks and sticks. When it moves away it pulls the fragments of rocks with it
5	Deposition	When material being transported (carried) by the glacier is dropped
6	Volcanic ash	Consists of fragments of rock, mineral crystals, and volcanic glass and collapse a roof or long-term lung issues
7	Constructive plate margin	When two oceanic plates move away from each creating earthquakes and shield volcanoes
8	Convection currents	Circular movements of the mantle that cause the tectonic plates to move
9	Geological hazard	Are caused by land and tectonic processes
10	Meteorological hazards	Are caused by weather and climate.

Set 14 11/12/23	Piece of information	Definition
1	Transportation	Eroded material is taken up by the glacier and moved away.
2	Erratic	Large boulders left behind in a glacial valley
3	Glacial retreat	When a glacier moves backwards as it melts
4	Zone of accumulation	The upper section of a glacier where snow falls and builds up
5	Zone of ablation	The part of the glacier where the glacial ice melts
6	Pangea	A supercontinent made up of all the world's present land masses joined together 200 million years ago.
7	Crust	The outer layer of the earth broken up into tectonic plates
8	Mantle	Found underneath the crust, molten liquid with temperatures of 3700°C
9	Outer Core	Outer layer of the core made up of liquid iron, temperatures of 4500°C
10	Natural hazard	A natural process which could cause death or injury or destroy property and possessions.

Year 9 – Other Subjects - Weekend

Set 1 4/9/23	Piece of information	Definition	Art
1	Mixed Media	The use of a variety of materials to create a piece of art	
2	Directional shading	Shading that follows the contours of the shape to make it look 3D	
3	Monochromatic	Artwork using only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades	
4	Experimenting	To take risks with new materials, fuse different visual styles together	
5	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture	
6	Shadows	The darkest areas of an image	
7	Mark Making	Techniques we use use to create tone and texture when drawing	
8	Pattern	A repeated design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours	
9	Highlights	The lightest areas of an image	
10	Process	A set of steps or rules to follow when using a type of media	

Set 2 11/9/23	Piece of information	Definition	Computing
1	Integer	Data type that is a whole number.	
2	Float	Data type that is a decimal.	
3	String	Data type that is text.	
4	Boolean	Data type that is true or false.	
5	Character	Data type that is one letter.	
6	Input	Ask the user to enter data.	
7	Print	Outputs data on screen.	
8	Variable	A piece of data that is stored and can change.	
9	Selection	A programming construct, where only part of the code is run, if the condition is met.	
10	Turtle	Create shapes in Python.	

Set 3 18/9/23	Piece of information	Definition	Drama
1	Frantic Assembly	Physical Theatre company	
2	Hymn hands	An exercise in creating meaning with gestures	
3	Warm Up	Moving your body in preparation of physical activity	
4	Round by through	An exercise to move across the space in an interesting way	
5	Chair Duets	An exercise of creating meaning through movement whilst sat down	
6	Movement Qualities	The way you move your body, i.e. Fast/ slow, sharp/ soft	
7	Exaggerate	Moving your body as much as possible	
8	Theatre of Cruelty	Theatre to make the audience uncomfortable	
9	Soundscape	The background sound in a performance	

10	Symbolic	Movement that represents something rather than being exact
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Set 4 25/9/23	Piece of information	Definition	Music
1	Pitch	How high or low the notes are	
2	Dynamics	The volume of the music	
3	Structure	The way a piece of music is built	
4	Duration	The length of each note	
5	Rhythm	An interesting pattern of beats	
6	Melody	The main tune	
7	Instrumentation	The instruments in the music	
8	Harmony	The accompaniment to the melody	
9	Sonority	The character of the sound an instrument produces	
10	Tonality	The key of the music e.g. Major or minor	

Set 5 2/10/23	Piece of information	Definition	PE
1	Warm up	Preparing the body for exercise. 3 phases Pulse raiser, mobilisation, stretching	
2	Cool Down	Returning the body to pre-exercise state. 2 phases- gradual decreasing heart rate and stretching	
3	Front Crawl	A style of swimming where you are face down in the water and move arms in an alternating overhead stroke	
4	Back Crawl/ Stroke	Face up in the water using alternating arm actions pulling through the water	
5	Treading Water	To float with your head above the water and your feet below you by moving your arms and legs	
6	Push and glide	Forceful push from the side of the pool, staying horizontal on the water	
7	Backhand flick serve	Bend from the elbow with a slight downward facing arm, flick the wrist to hit the shuttle	
8	Hand Grip Dynamometer	The equipment used to measure strength	
9	Underarm serve	Hit the shuttle below the waist from the racket side. Can be either low or high in the serving box	
10	Sit and Reach box	A piece of equipment used to measure the flexibility of the hamstrings	

Set 6 9/10/23	Piece of information	Definition	RE
1	Judaism	The monotheistic religion of the Jewish people	
2	Jewish people	The followers of Judaism, or people whose family once followed Judaism, but who may not practise it themselves.	
3	Monotheism	The belief that there is only one God	
4	Abraham/Ibrahim	Widely regarded as the father of Christians, Jews and Muslims. He was the first person to teach that there is only one God.	
5	The covenant	In Judaism, the agreement between Abraham and God	



6	An exodus	When a large group of people leave somewhere
7	The exodus	In Abrahamic religions, when the Israelites left Egypt
8	Israelites	A word used in the Torah and Bible to describe the descendants of Jacob
9	Rabbi	A Jewish religious leader
10	Shabbat	A holy day of rest for Jewish people, from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday

Set 7 16/10/23	Piece of information	Definition	Technology
1	Engineering	The application of scientific knowledge to solving problems in the real world.	
2	Mechanical Engineering	The discipline that designs, analyses, manufactures, and maintains mechanical systems.	
3	Electrical Engineering	The discipline that studies the design and application of equipment, devices, and systems that use electricity, electronics, and electromagnetism.	
4	Aerospace Engineering	The main field of engineering which is concerned with the development of aircraft and spacecraft.	
5	Telecommunications Engineering	Centred on electrical and computer engineering, which looks to support and improve telecommunication systems.	
6	Chemical - Engineering	The discipline of engineering that is associated with the design, development, manufacture and testing of chemical products and chemical manufacturing processes.	
7	Civil - Engineering	The discipline of engineering that is associated with the design, development, manufacture and testing of infrastructure.	
8	Automotive - Engineering	The discipline of engineering that is associated with the design, development, manufacture and testing of land-based vehicles and transportation.	
9	Biomedical Engineering	The discipline of engineering that is associated with the design, development, manufacture and testing in the fields of biology and health care.	
10	Software - Engineering	The discipline of engineering that is associated with the design, development, manufacture, and testing of computer systems.	

Set 8 30/10/23	Piece of information	Definition	Art
1	Embellishment	A decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive	
2	Symmetry	Exact pattern on either side of a dividing line, plane, centre, or axis	
3	Monochromatic	Artwork using only one colour and adding white or black to create a range of shades	
4	Thread	A long, thin strand of cotton, nylon, or other fibres used in sewing or weaving	
5	Formal Elements	The components that make up art as a whole: line, colour, form, shape, pattern and texture	
6	Highlights	The lightest areas of an image	
7	Artist analysis	Detailed examination of an artists work	
8	Template	A shaped piece of rigid material used as a pattern for processes such as cutting out	
9	Binca	The name given to the canvas upon which this embroidery is worked	
10	Tonal shading	Use light and dark to create a sense of three dimensions	

Set 9 6/11/23	Piece of information	Definition	Computing
1	Binary	A numeric system that only uses two digits — 0 and 1.	
2	Denary	A numeric system that only uses 10 digits — 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.	
3	Bit	One number, either 0 or 1.	
4	Byte	8 numbers, either 0 or 1. For example, 01011111.	
5	Pixel	One coloured square in an image.	
6	Analogue sound	The original sound played.	
7	Digital sound	The computer recording of the original sound.	
8	Sample rate	The amount of samples per second.	
9	Amplitude	The height of the wave.	
10	Hz	The frequency of the measures of sound.	

Set 10 13/11/23	Piece of information	Definition	Drama
1	Frantic Assembly	Physical Theatre company	
2	Hymn hands	An exercise in creating meaning with gestures	
3	Warm Up	Moving your body in preparation of physical activity	
4	Round by through	An exercise to move across the space in an interesting way	
5	Chair Duets	An exercise of creating meaning through movement whilst sat down	
6	Movement Qualities	The way you move your body, i.e. Fast/ slow, sharp/ soft	
7	Exaggerate	Moving your body as much as possible	
8	Theatre of Cruelty	Theatre to make the audience uncomfortable	
9	Soundscape	The background sound in a performance	
10	Symbolic	Movement that represents something rather than being exact	

Set 11 20/11/23	Piece of information	Definition	Music
1	Pitch	How high or low the notes are	
2	Dynamics	The volume of the music	
3	Structure	The way a piece of music is built	
4	Duration	The length of each note	
5	Rhythm	An interesting pattern of beats	
6	Melody	The main tune	
7	Instrumentation	The instruments in the music	
8	Harmony	The accompaniment to the melody	
9	Sonority	The character of the sound an instrument produces	
10	Tonality	The key of the music e.g. Major or minor	

Set 12 27/11/23	Piece of information	Definition	PE
1	Target	A goal a performer is trying to reach	
2	Measurable	Giving something a value that can be recorded and analysed	
3	Time-bound	Giving a goal a time limit to be achieved/	
4	Achievable	Goals that are challenging but reachable	
5	Realistic	Goals that are achievable for a performers level of skill and fitness	
6	Specific	Goals that are clear and to the point	
7	Circuit Training	A method of training that involves a series of stations completed in order for a set time / repetitions.	
8	SAQ Training	Speed, Agility, Quickness exercises repeated in short intervals.	
9	30m sprint test	A fitness test used to measure speed	
10	Illinois Agility Run	The fitness test used to measure agility. Sprinting quickly around a course of cones.	

Set 13 4/12/23	Piece of information	Definition	RE
1	Hanukkah	The Jewish Festival of Lights, celebrated in November or December each year.	
2	Tanakh	The collected 24 books of the Jewish Bible.	
3	Mitzvot	Commandments or laws in Judaism	
4	Mitzvah	The singular form of the word 'mitzvot'	
5	Star of David	A six-pointed shape of two interlinked equilateral triangles. Used as a Jewish and Israeli symbol.	
6	Synagogue	Building for Jewish public prayer, study and assembly.	
7	Temple	The central place of Jewish worship in Jerusalem from biblical times until AD70.	
8	Ten Commandments	The list of rules, revealed by God to Moses, found in the Old Testament books of Exodus and Deuteronomy. Also known as the Decalogue.	
9	Kosher	Satisfying the requirements of Jewish law	
10	Torah	Law; teaching. The word can be used in a narrow sense to mean the first five books of the Hebrew Bible	

Set 14 11/12/23	Piece of information	Definition	Technology
1	Gears	A toothed wheel that works with another wheel to change the speed of a driving mechanism.	
2	Pulleys	A wheel with a grooved rim that allows a rope to pass through, this acts to change the direction of a force applied to the rope and is used to lift heavy weights.	
3	Hydraulics	In hydraulics systems, mechanical movement is produced by pumping liquid (oil), usually through hydraulic cylinders to move pistons.	
4	Mechatronics	Focuses on the integration of mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering systems.	
5	Alternating Current (AC)	A type of electrical current where the direction of the flow of the electrons changes back and forth at regular intervals.	
6	Direct Current (DC)	A type of electrical current that only flows in one direction.	
7	A Printed Circuit Board (Pcb)	Used for physically supporting and wiring the surface-mounted and socketed components in most electronics.	
8	Thermodynamics	Helps engineers design aircraft and satellites to maintain their temperature.	
9	Artificial Satellite	An Object Intentionally Placed Into Orbit In Outer Space. Satellites Have A Variety Of Uses, Including Communication Relay And Weather Forecasting.	
10	Infrastructure	Infrastructure provides the services that enable society to function and economies to thrive.	