Year 9
Term 3

Name _____

Form _____

St Cuthbert's Catholic High School

MORE THAN A SCHOOL

St Cuthbert's
Catholic High School
Live life in all its fullness

"We owe almost all our knowledge not to those who have agreed, but to those who have differed."

~ Charles Caleb Colton

(research 10 facts about Charles Caleb Colton)

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser: Term 3

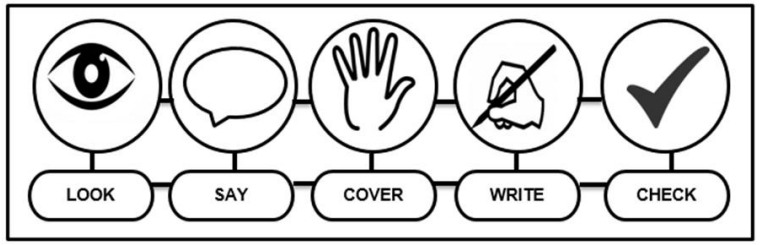
Instructions for using your Knowledge Organiser

The timetable on the next page tells you which subjects you should be studying on which days (it doesn't matter if you have that subject on that day or not, you should follow the timetable).

You are to use your exercise book to show the work you have done. Each evening you should start a new page and put the date clearly at the top.

You need to bring your KO and exercise book with you EVERY DAY to school. Your KO and exercise book will be checked regularly in form time.

You will also be tested in your lessons on knowledge from the organisers.



You must use the revision strategy Look – Say – Cover – Write - Check to learn the knowledge. You can also use your KOs and book in a number of different ways but you **should not just copy** from the Knowledge Organiser into your book.

Presentation

You should take pride in how you present your work:

- Each page should be clearly dated at the top right hand side with the **Subject** written in the middle.
- Half way down the page a line should divide it in two with **Next Subject** written above the dividing line.
- Each half of the page should be neatly filled with evidence of self-testing. There should be an appropriate amount of work.
- Failure to show pride in your presentation or wasting space on your page with large writing or starting a number of lines down will result in a **negative AtL.**

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Homework Timetable

You are expected to study the subjects shown on your timetable each day. You need to spend 20 minutes on each subject and you will need to evidence your work in your exercise book.

WEEK A	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3
MONDAY	English	MFL	Geography
TUESDAY	Science	Maths	PD
WEDNESDAY	History	Music	Science
THURSDAY	RE	Maths	Food
FRIDAY	Computing	Technology	English

WEEK B	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3
MONDAY	English	Drama	Geography
TUESDAY	Science	Maths	RE
WEDNESDAY	History	PE	Science
THURSDAY	RE	Maths	MFL
FRIDAY	Computing	Art	English

Reading Log

"The more that you read, the more things you will know. The more that you learn, the more places you'll go"

Dr Seuss

Use this reading log to record the books you read and how long you have spent reading.

Week	MON	TUE	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN	Book(s) read (title and author)	Time spent reading	Parent comment/signature
Week 1										
Week 2										
Week 3										
Week 4										
Week 5										
Week 6										
Half Term										
Week 7										
Week 8										
Week 9										
Week 10										
Week 11										
Week 12										

Year 9 Religious Education – Term 3 ; To the ends of the earth

Big Questions:

- What was the early Church like?
- Why is St Paul so important in the early church?
- What do angels do?
- Can we all be saints?

1) This term we will find out about what it was like to be a Christian in the years following the death of Jesus. St Paul is a really important figure in the early church. He wrote to communities of Christians – his letters to the Corinthians explain how we are all part of one body, and the Church is a communion of saints. We will consider the idea that we are all called to be saints. Christ is the head of the Church; we will look at the role of the Pope, the bishops and priests, and the laity in the Church on earth.
2) For Catholics death is not the end; it is only your physical body that stops living – your soul lives on. The Catholic Church teaches that after death we will enter a state of cleansing before being able to enter heaven – this is purgatory. Heaven is an eternity in the presence of God. Angels make up part of the Church in heaven; they act as God's servants and messengers, and there are many accounts in the Bible featuring angels. Catholics believe that baptised members of the church are part of the communion of saints whether they are great saints or ordinary people. Catholics on earth can call on any of the saints- their own departed friends who they believe are already in heaven or the canonised saint. Catholics believe they can and should ask the canonised saints to intercede for them and for the entire world.

Sources of Wisdom and Authority (SOWAA)

1) 'For just as the body is one and has many members, and all the members of the body, though many are one body, so it is with Christ….now you are the body of Christ and individually members of it….if one member suffers all suffer together; if one member is honoured all rejoice together'
1 Corinthians

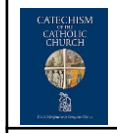
2) 'I believe…..in the communion of Saints'
Apostles Creed

3)'Remembering the faithful departed must not cause us to forget to also pray for the living who together with us face the trials of life every day…..we are all the same family and for this reason we pray for each other'
Pope Francis, 2016

4) 'to all the saints in Christ Jesus who are in Philippi'
Philippians 1:1

5) 'You therefore must be perfect as your father in heaven is perfect'
Matthew 5:48

6) 'You are Peter and on this rock I will build my church'



7) 'Heaven is the ultimate end and fulfilment of the deepest human longings, the state of supreme, definitive happiness'
Catechism

8) 'Beside each believers attends an angel protector and shepherd leading him to life'
St Basil the Great 330-79

9) 'And so, with angels and archangels, with thrones and dominions and with all the hosts and powers of heaven we sing the hymn of your glory, as without end we acclaim; Holy Holy Holy Lord God of Hosts…'
Mass, in the Preface before the Eucharistic prayer

Key words	Definition
Church	community of all Christians
church	Building for Christian worship
Communion of Saints	The community of all believers on earth, the souls in purgatory and the saints in heaven as members of the Church
Church on Earth	Established by Christ – his followers on earth
Church in Heaven	Paradise; Jesus, Mary all the angels and saints with God
purify	To cleanse
Saints	People who have lived a holy and good life who are now in heaven (not just canonised saints)
Angels	Pure spirits and personal beings with intelligence and free will, created by God
archangels	A high ranking angel
purgatory	A period of purification after death, to achieve the holiness required to enter heaven

w/b 21/04	Key words & definitions	w/b 12/05	SOWAA 1, 2, 3, 4,5 - RED
w/b 28/04	Section 1 - RED	w/b 19/05	SOWAA 6, 7, 8, 9 - BLUE
w/b 05/05	Section 2 - BLUE		

Look Say Cover Write Check

Year 9 English Term 3: Comedy

Features of a Comedy

- **Dramatic Irony** The audience is aware of Don John's numerous deceptions, but the characters are not initially aware.
- **Playful Language** – Puns, quips and vibrant figurative language are written into the text to demonstrate wit.
- **Soliloquy**-They say the lady is fair – 'tis a truth, Benedick considers his love for Beatrice in Act II Scene III.
- **Misunderstandings/ Confusion/ Deception** – Humour is derived from characters' shrouded perceptions of reality.
- **Aside**-Adding to the themes of confusion and deception, there are asides throughout, as characters speak to a selected audience.
- **Underlying Critique** – Shakespeare ridicules some of the issues in society, e.g. systems of class, love and honour.
- **Rhyming Couplets:**

The god of love,That sits above,

Benedick sings of his love for Beatrice.

Happy Ending – Normally involving a marriage.

Much Ado About Nothing

Social Grace – The characters' colourful language is representative of the ideals that Renaissance courtiers strove for in their social interactions - their witty use language would gain attention and approval in noble households. Although this seems effortless, the characters are locked in a constant struggle to maintain social positions, e.g. Claudio and Benedick must constantly stay in favour with Don Pedro.

Confusion and Misunderstandings – A great deal of the comic effect and dramatic tension in the play is created through the various characters' confusion and misunderstandings of events and one another. One example is Claudio's misunderstanding that Don Pedro is trying to win Hero for himself, whilst another is the confusion caused through Dogberry's poor communication skills.

Deception – Many of the confusions and misunderstandings throughout the play have their root in deliberate deceptions – some of which have sinister intentions, and others which are more benign. For example, Don John's duping of the other characters very nearly lead to the play becoming a tragedy, whilst the light-hearted deception used on Beatrice and Benedick enables them to fall in love.

Honour – At the climax of the play, Claudio jilts Hero at the altar due to his mistaken belief in her infidelity. In Leonato's eyes, this does not only dishonor Hero, but also the whole family as well. His shame in her is such that he states 'hence from her, let her die' (IV.I 153) He sees her loss of honour as a stain upon his family, from which he can never distance himself.

Year 9 English Term 3: Comedy

Task 4: Complete the definitions and learn the spelling and meaning of the words.	
Vocabulary	**Definition**
Archetype	
Atypical	
Courtly	
Feisty	
Honourable	
Illegitimate	
Patriarchal	
Reciprocal	
Repentant	
Subservient	
Villainous	

Year 9 Maths– Term 3: Quadratic graphs, angles and bearings and transformations

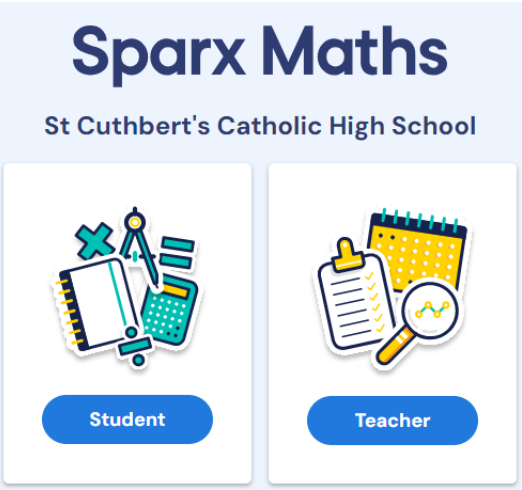
All Maths homework is set online through **Sparx Maths**. Set and due in every **Wednesday at 8am**.

Use the QR code on the right to access the site or go to www.sparxmaths.uk and choose student.

To log in, use your school email address and the password you use to access the school computers.
e.g. Joe Bloggs 22BloggsJ@stcuthberts.com

We have chosen to use Sparx Maths as

- The homework is personalised to you.
- Sparx Maths keeps learning from your attempts to create challenging yet achievable questions each week.
- It is proven to improve students grades in Maths.
- There are support videos for each question, if needed.
- It provides your teachers with lots of insights about which topics you need more help with.
- It has consolidation questions each week to help you remember more.
- Because homework is made specifically for you, you will be able to answer every question correctly, but
  - ❑ some questions may take slightly longer than others
  - ❑ some questions will probably need more than one try to get it right.



Year 9 Maths– Term 3: Quadratic graphs, angles and bearings and transformations

Use your Knowledge organiser book to write down your question number, working out and answers. This will help you to pass your bookwork checks so that you will get fewer.

Compulsory personalised homework is set and due in each week on a **Wednesday at 8am**, this includes questions on topics you have recently covered in class, consolidation work and times tables. If you complete it by Monday 8am you will earn extra class charts points!

Compulsory

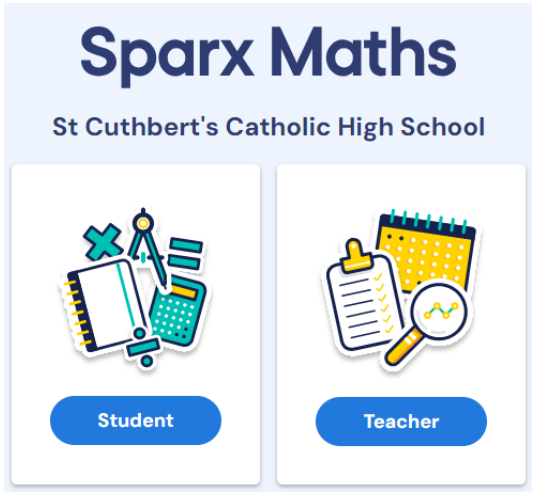
XP Boost

Target

Independent Learning

Sparx produces three personalised task for your each week. Two are optional.

- After you finish your **Compulsory** homework, refine your skills by completing similar problems in **XP Boost**
- Further enhance your skills by completing the **Target** work which is a set of six questions chosen specifically to challenge you
- You can also complete **Independent Learning** to support you further. You choose the level for this.



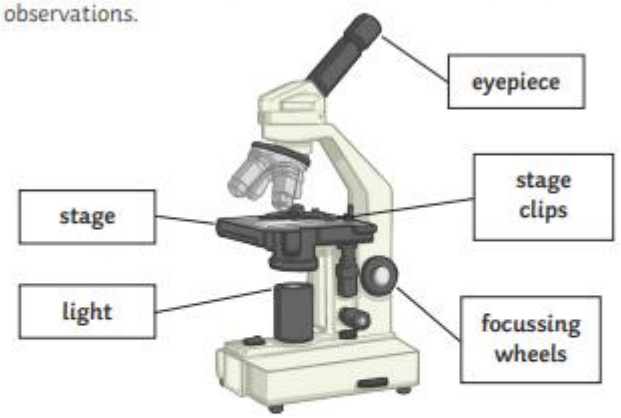
IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO A PHONE, COMPUTER, LAPTOP, TABLET COME TO THE SPARX LUNCH CLUB TUESDAY (A Week) or MONDAY (B week) TO COMPLETE YOUR HOMEWORK

Year 9 Science – Term 3

Required Practical

Microscopy Required Practical

- Includes preparing a slide, using a light microscope, drawing any observations – use a pencil and label important observations.



Osmosis and Potato Practical

- Independent variable – concentration.
- Dependent variable – change in mass.
- Control variable – volume of solution, temperature, time, surface area of the potato.

The potato in the sugar solution will lose water and so will have less mass at the end; the potato in the pure water solution will gain water.

In the nucleus of a human cell there are 23 pairs of **chromosomes**. Chromosomes contain a double helix of **DNA**. Chromosomes have a large number of genes.

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Key Vocabularly

active transport
alveoli
chromosome
diffusion
eukaryotic
gas exchange
mitosis
multicellular
osmosis
prokaryotic
undifferentiated
replicated
specialised
villi

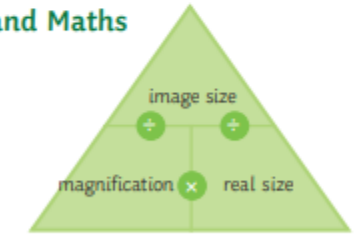
Specialised Cells

When a cell changes to become a specialised cell, it is called differentiation.

Specialised Cell	Function	Adaptation
sperm	To get the male DNA to the female DNA.	Streamlined head, long tail, lots of mitochondria to provide energy.
nerve	To send electrical impulses around the body.	Long to cover more distance. Has branched connections to connect in a network.
muscle	To contract quickly.	Long and contain lots of mitochondria for energy.
root hair	To absorb water from the soil.	A large surface area to absorb more water.
phloem	Transports substances around the plant.	Pores to allow cell sap to flow. Cells are long and joined end-to-end.
xylem	Transports water through the plant.	Hollow in the centre. Tubes are joined end-to-end.

Equations and Maths

Equation



Maths Skills

Conversions:
Micrometres to millimetres: divide by 1000.

Standard Form:
$0.003 = 3 \times 10^{-3}$

$5.6 \times 10^{-5} = 0.0056$

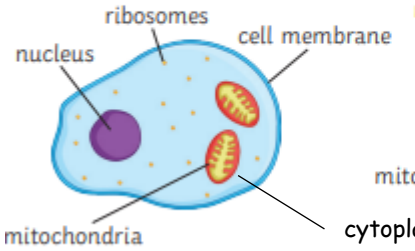
Area (to calculate the area of the inhibition zone around an antibacterial disk): **Area = πr^2**

Use a ruler to measure the diameter and then half it to find the radius.

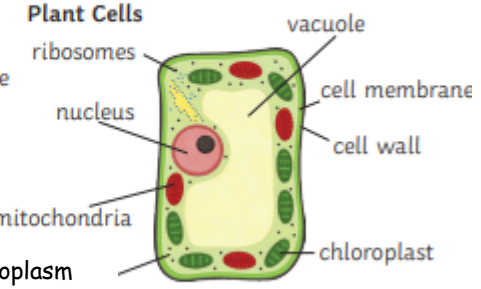
Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells

Eukaryotic cells have membrane-bound organelles, for example, plant cells, animal cells and fungus cells. Prokaryotic cells do not contain a nucleus, for example, a bacterial cell.

Animal Cells



Plant Cells



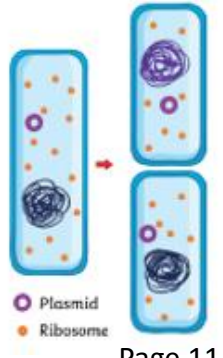
Plant and animal cells have similarities and differences:

	Animal	Plant
nucleus	✓	✓
cytoplasm	✓	✓
chloroplast	X	✓
cell membrane	✓	✓
permanent vacuole	X	✓
mitochondria	✓	✓
ribosomes	✓	✓
cell wall	X	✓

Bacterial Cells

Bacterial cells do not have a true nucleus, they just have a single strand of DNA that floats in the cytoplasm. They contain a plasmid.

Prokaryotic cells reproduce by **binary fission** - the cell splits in two.

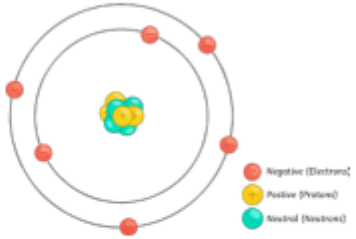


Year 9 Science – Term 3

Atoms

Contained in the nucleus are the **protons** and **neutrons**. Moving around the nucleus are the **electron** shells. They are negatively charged.

Particle	Relative Mass	Charge
proton	1	+1
neutron	1	0
electron	Very small	-1



Overall, atoms have no charge; they have the same number of protons as electrons. An ion is a charged particle - it does not have an equal number of protons to electrons.

Atomic Number and Mass Number

Elements

Elements are made of atoms with the same atomic number. Atoms can be represented as symbols.

N = nitrogen **F** = fluorine **Zn** = zinc **Ca** = calcium

Isotopes – an isotope is an element with the **same number of protons** but a **different number of neutrons**. They have the same atomic number, but different mass number.

Mixtures – in a mixture there are no chemical bonds, so the elements are easy to separate. Examples of mixtures are air and salt water.

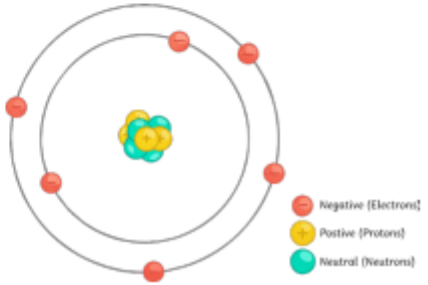
Compounds – a compound is when two or more elements are chemically joined. Examples of compounds are carbon dioxide and magnesium oxide. Some examples of formulas are CO_2, NaCl, HCl, H_2O, Na_2SO_4. They are held together by chemical bonds and are difficult to separate.

History of the Atom

Scientist	Time	Discovery
John Dalton	start of 19th century	Atoms were first described as solid spheres.
JJ Thomson	1897	Plum pudding model – the atom is a ball of charge with electrons scattered.
Ernest Rutherford	1909	Alpha scattering experiment – mass concentrated at the centre; the nucleus is charged. Most of the mass is in the nucleus. Most atoms are empty space.
Niels Bohr	around 1911	Electrons are in shells orbiting the nucleus.
James Chadwick	around 1940	Discovered that there are neutrons in the nucleus.

Electronic Structure

Electrons are found in shells. A maximum of two in the most inner shell, then eight in the 2nd and 3rd shell. The inner shell is filled first, then the 2nd then the 3rd shell.



The Modern Periodic Table

Elements are in order of **atomic mass/proton number**. It shows where the metals and non-metals are. **Metals** are on the **left** and **non-metals** on the **right**. The **columns** show the **groups**. The **group number** shows the number of **electrons** in the **outer shell**. The rows are **periods** – each period shows another full shell of electrons.

The periodic table can be used to predict the reactivity of elements.

Development of the Periodic Table

In the early 1800s, elements were arranged by atomic mass. The periodic table was not complete because some of the elements had not been found. Some elements were put in the wrong group.

Dimitri Mendeleev (1869) left gaps in the periodic table. He put them in order of **atomic mass**. The gaps show that he believed there was some undiscovered elements. He was right! Once found, they fitted in the pattern.

Year 9 Geography – Term 3

Geography: Year 9- Why is the Middle East an important world region?

Key Words

- The Middle East – A region located where the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa meet.
- Region – An area that has a certain characteristics in common that make it unique.
- Population – Amount of people in an area.
- Sparsely Populated – Not many people live in an area and they are spread apart from each other.
- Densely Populated – Lots of people living close together.
- Poverty – People that earn less than $2 a day.

1. Reasons Why There is Conflict/War

- Boarders have created tension.
- Global arguments about oil (politics).
- Religious arguments (between Shia and Sunni Muslims).
- 2003 Iraq war between Sunni and Shia Muslims.

Development

- The Government faces problems that limit development.
- The problems include water scarcity, changing oil prices, high unemployment and conflict.
- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is part of the Middle East. The UAE was formed in 1971 and it is group of 7 lands which were ruled my a Monarch called Emir.
- The largest land in the UAE is Abu Dhabi, which covers 85 %.
- Dubai is the most people living in it out of all of the lands (35 % of the UAE population).
- Since its formation, the UAE's economy has grown 231 times.

Yemen 2.

- Poorest country in the Middle East.
- 54 % of the people are in poverty.
- There is war in the country and goods are not sold to other places.
- There are no railways so people cannot get to all parts of the country. Lots of people cannot reach medical care.
- Only 60 % of people are employed.
- Yemen is the 7th worst country for lack of water.

The Middle East

3. Middle East

The Middle East is a term that was used by Europeans in the 19th Century.
Traders used the term to be able to tell India and the Far East (e.g. China) apart.
This term does not describe Geography or culture which is why many countries are called the Middle East.
The Middle East is well-known for its wars and oil.

Physical Zones 4.

- The North of the Middle East is Turkey. Turkey is home to the Pontic and Taurus Mountains.
- The North of the Middle East also is Iran, which is home to the Zargos and Elburz mountains.
- The rest of the Middle East is lowland. This includes the Arabian Peninsula, which is a desert.
- However, the West and South of the Arabian Peninsula is upland.
- 2 major rivers in the area include the Nile and Tigris.

Plate Movement 5.

- In 2011, there was an Earthquake in Turkey that killed 570 people.
- There are Earthquakes in the Middle East as it lies between the Arabian and African plate boundary.
- The African and Arabian plates are moving away from each other, which causes earthquakes and formed the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.
- The Arabian plate has been moving North at 3 cm per year. As a result, this plate collided with the Eurasian plate which created mountains in the North of the Middle East.

4. Climatic Zones

The North:

- A Mediterranean climate
- 2 seasons
- Hot dry summers
- Wet and warm winters
- Water is scarce.

The South:

- The Arabian Peninsula is mostly desert.
- Rain in May to September
- Daytime temperature rises to 52 degrees Celsius.

Diverse Population

- Population: 410 million.
- Uneven population is caused by the physical Geography.
- The deserts are sparsely populated.
- The North and the Coasts are densely populated.
- People have moved to the Middle East from Europe, Asia and Africa for 5000 years. This has made the culture, languages and religion in the Middle East complex.
- The main religions are Judaism, Christianity and Islamic.

Middle East Countries Include..

- Syria
- Iran
- Turkey
- Egypt

3.

5. Water Shortage

- Rising populations and limited water supplies cause water shortages.
- The Middle East is ranked 14th in the world for worst water shortage.
- The groundwater table is falling 6 meters each year.
- Water supplies are limited to a few hours per day.

Economy

- Oil was discovered in 1908.
- The Middle East has the worlds largest supply of Crude Oil.
- 48 % of the World's oil is in the Arabian plate.
- 43 % of the World's gas is in the Arabian plate.
- There is so much oil as there was 570 years of sedimentation, which created hydrocarbons, which formed oil.
- The Middle East sells the oil to other countries to earn money.

Changing Economy

- There has been a good government since 1971. 6.
- The government have reduced the countries reliance on oil selling.
- Instead, the Middle East earns money from trade, communication and transport.

Year 9 History– Term 3: 9/11 & Terrorism

1

Al-Qaeda, Arabic al-Qāʿidah (“the Base”), is a militant Islamist organization founded by Osama bin Laden in the late 1980s. Al-Qaeda began as a logistical network to support Muslims fighting against the Soviet Union during the Afghan War; members were recruited throughout the Islamic world. When the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989, the organization dispersed but continued to oppose what its leaders considered corrupt Islamic regimes and foreign (i.e., U.S.) presence in Islamic lands. Based in Sudan for a period in the early 1990s, the group eventually re-established its headquarters in Afghanistan (c. 1996) under the support of the Taliban militia.

2

On the morning of 11 September 2001, 19 Al Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger planes in the United States.
Two planes were flown into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, causing both towers to collapse. A third plane was crashed into the Pentagon, just outside Washington, DC. The fourth plane crashed in rural Pennsylvania after the crew and passengers attacked the terrorists on board, preventing it from hitting another target thought to be the White House.

3

The attacks claimed nearly 3,000 lives and impacted many more globally. On 20 September, US President George W Bush declared a 'War on Terror' and stated that defeating terrorism was now the world’s fight. The US had experienced terrorist attacks previously, but none had been on the same scale or significance. 9/11 shook the world and shaped the generation to come.
An invasion of Afghanistan was launched barely one month later, on 7 October 2001. American, British and Afghan United Front (Northern Alliance) forces were deployed to destroy al-Qaeda and remove the Taliban regime that had harboured the terrorist group in Afghanistan.

4

Iraq 2003- The British Government stated that the main objectives of the invasion were:

1) First, end the regime of Saddam Hussein.
2) Second, to identify, isolate and eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.
3) Third, to search for, to capture and to drive out terrorists from that country.

The Iraq War was fought between Iraq and a group of countries led by the United States and the United Kingdom. It began on March 20, 2003 and ended on December 18, 2011. The war resulted in the toppling of the Iraqi government led by Saddam Hussein.

5

The Islamic State – also known as ISIS, ISIL, or Daesh – emerged from the leftovers of al Qaeda in Iraq, Their goal was to solidify and expand its control of territory once ruled by early Muslim caliphs (the ruler of the Muslim community) and to govern through implementation of its strict interpretation of sharia.

7

Key word	Definition
Terrorism	Terrorists are people who use violent methods, or violent threats, to achieve their demands.
Invasion	An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
Imperialism	A relationship in which people, groups, or countries agree to work together.
Recruitment	The process of finding people to work for a company or become a new member of an organisation such as an army.
Extremism	The holding of extreme political or religious views.
Communism	Communism is a type of government as well as an economic system. In a Communist system, individual people do not own land, factories, or machinery. Instead, the government or the whole community owns these things.
Democracy	The word democracy describes a form of government. The word comes from two Greek words that mean “rule by the people.” In a democracy the people have a say in how the government is ran.
Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
Ideologies	An ideology is a collection of ideas or beliefs shared by a group of people.
Tyranny	An act or the pattern of harsh, cruel, and unfair control over other people.

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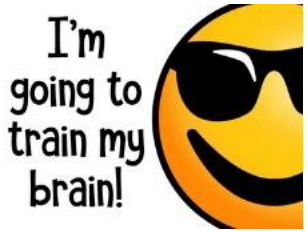
6

Sharia stands for Islamic or sacred law. It is an Arabic word meaning “the way” or “the path to water.” For centuries, Muslim scholars have given a broad definition of Sharia reflecting the diversity of interpretations on how Muslims have attempted to best understand and practice their faith.

Year 9 Personal Development – Term 3: Growth Mindset



Check this out for mental health awareness

SUMO 4SCHOOLS FOUNDATION

Event + Response = Outcome

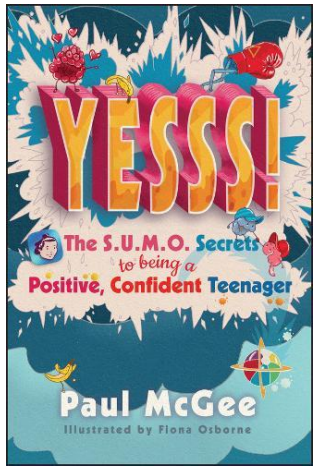
Events happen in our lives and we can choose how we respond to them which then decides the outcome.

For example; Event: You get the worst mark in your class and your mates laugh at you.

Possible responses:

- Be upset and tell yourself you're stupid and not good at this subject.
- Blame the teacher.
- Pretend you're not bothered and laugh about it.
- Talk to the teacher or another adult and ask for help.
- Plan how you could do better next time by working harder or revising more often.

Write down the outcomes of each of these responses and choose the one you think is best.



JK Rowling's Harry Potter book was rejected 12 times before someone accepted it. Imagine how different her life would have been if she had given up!

BSE Card (Blame Someone Else)

How many times have you used this?
It's so easy to BSE!

Think of a time when a teacher may have told you off for something and you have said "It wasn't me it was them"

If this happens again, think about how you respond. Then think about the outcome from that response.

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Inspirational quotes: "I really think a champion is defined not by their wins but by how they recover when they fall" Serena Williams (Tennis Player)

Year 9 Art – Term 3: Artist Focus – Life Drawing and Portraits

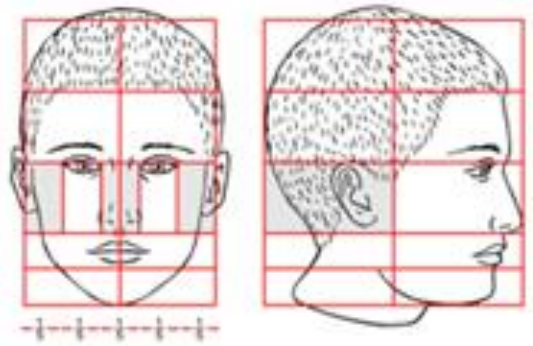
Portraits: A Portrait is a **painting, drawing** or p**hotograph** of a **person** or **animal**. Portraits have been recorded by artists since records began. They were once the only way for the **Aristocracy** and **Clergy** to have a record of how they looked, but with the advent of the **camera (1816)** how we record ourselves and the art created from these images also changed. **Portraiture** is a way that artists also learn and develop their skills. You only need a mirror and you have a model from whom to record.

Life Drawing: Is the artistic study of the **human form**. There is no better way to learn how to draw the figure than to study it. Usually the model is naked, as this allows the artist to see the way that muscle attaches to bones, how the joints move, how light and shadow play upon the human form.

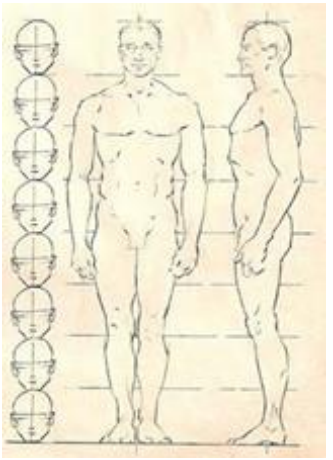


Pictured above are examples of **life drawing**. The first and most famous for his drawing of the human form by **Michaelangelo** (1475-1564). His life drawings are incredibly detailed and clearly show the **musculature** of the human body. His drive to understand the human form even led him to cut up **cadavers** in order to better understand what went on under the skin, for his Art.

Proportions for drawing the human figure and head.



These illustrations show the **basic guidelines** which artists must follow if they are to create realistic figures and faces.



Each human is a one off and of course these are only **guidelines,** but these **rules of proportion** are the **starting point** for every life drawing or portrait and it is important to learn them. Once you know these rules, you can then experiment and develop your own way of drawing realistically.

John Paul Thurlow (1960)

John Paul Thurlow is a British born Illustrator and Creative Director living and working in New York. He works in an Advertising agency which specialises in Beauty brands. He is best known for a series of **illustrations of magazine covers**. See below. Most of his illustrations are finely rendered portraits of well-known people. Pictured below are some of his works, from a series called 'Covers' (2012)

Thurlow says of his work: "To see the handmade mark – the old-fashioned craft technique still has power because not everyone can do it. Right now I'm somewhat obsessed with the drawings of **Hans Holbein the Younger** and **Ingres**."


Key Words and Specialist Vocabulary:

Proportion: is the principle of **art** refers to relative size and scale. This is important in all drawing but especially in both life drawing and portraiture.

Tortillon: A drawing tool used by artists to enable them to add a smooth shading tone.

Cadavers: a dead body.

Key Knowledge

Desktop Publishing is when we create documents using page layout software. We can use desktop publishing to make things like:

- newsletters
- Brochures
- Magazines

Some examples of software we can use for desktop publishing are:

- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft Publisher
- Book Creator

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Text	Text is the words you can see on screen
Format	The ways images, text and objects are arranged on a screen
Textbox	A box that you can input into a document and ad words to
Outline	A line you can add to a shape or text box
Object	An object in publishing software can be a file, a chart or a spreadsheet for example
Layout	The plan or design or arrangement of something laid out.

Microsoft Word

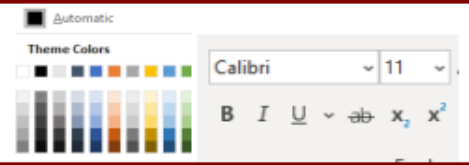
Microsoft Word is a word-processing program used for creating documents such as letters, brochures, learning activities, job applications and students' homework assignments.

Editing Text

Font (font, font, font, font)

Colour (Colour, Colour, Colour)

Size (Size, Size, Size)

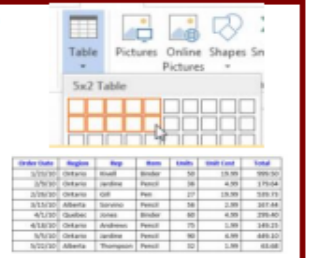


Keyboard Shortcuts

A keyboard shortcut is a combination of keys that allows the user quick access to a particular function.

Inserting Tables

Tables can be inserted to present text information and/or numerical data.



Programs and Apps

Publisher

Word

BOOK CREATOR

Examples of Databases

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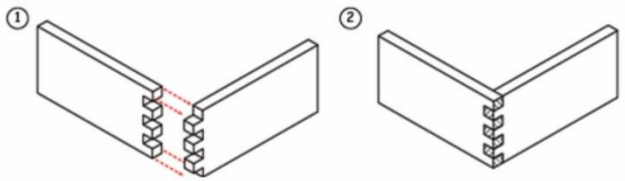
DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 9 MAKE

KEYWORDS FOR MAKE

Tenon Saw	A saw used for straight cuts.
Chisel	A bladed tool used for cutting out material
Forster Bit	A drill bit used to cut holes out of wood.
Accuracy	How close you are to something.
File	A hand tool used to smooth cuts.
Finish	Paint or stain applied to wood to protect it, or make it more decretive.

THE FOLLOWING VIDEO SHOWS HOW TO SAFELY CUT OUT A FINGER JOINT. WATCH THIS TO PREPARE FOR THE LESSONS.



HOW A BOX/FINGER JOINT WORKS.

TYPES OF WOOD

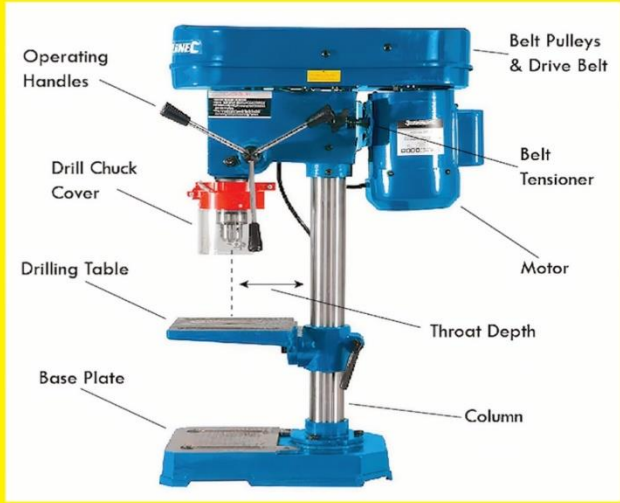
	Hardwood	Softwood	Engineered wood
Origin	Deciduous trees that have leaves and seeds	Conifer trees that have needles and cones	Real timber, waste wood or a combination
Examples	Ash, beech, birch, cherry, oak, maple, and walnut	Cedar, fir, pine, spruce and redwood	Plywood, MDF, chipboard and veneered boards
General Characteristics	Slower growth rate and often higher density	Faster growth rate and often lower density	Large standard sized panels of varying density
Uses	High quality furniture, decorative woodwork, decks, flooring…	Building components, furniture, exterior cladding…	Furniture (shelves and cupboards), walls, counters…
Cost	Typically, higher cost	Typically, lower cost	Lower cost

SOFTWOOD = BIGGER RINGS

HARDWOOD = SMALLER RINGS

PILLAR DRILL

THE BASIC SET UP OF A PILLAR DRILL.



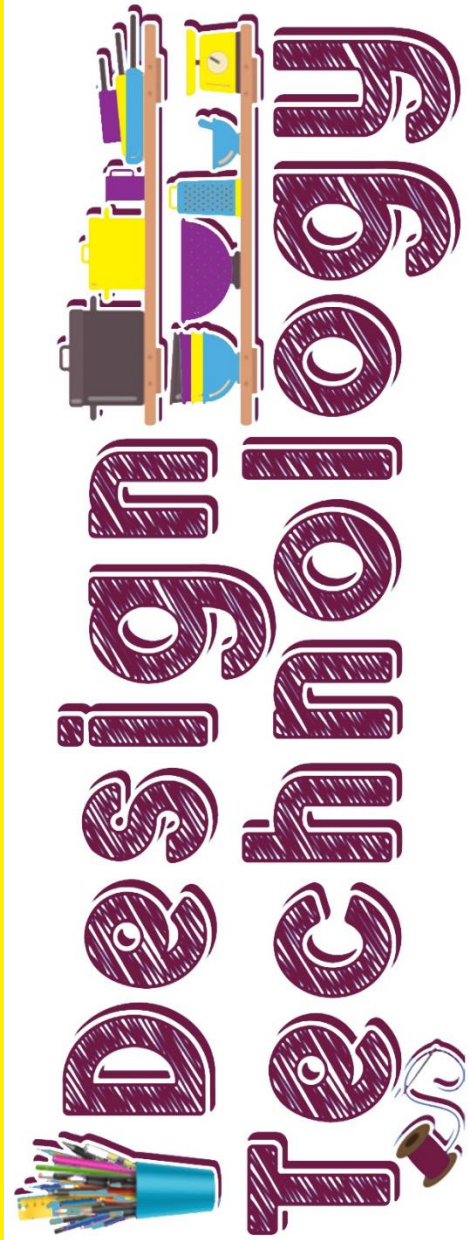
TOOLS FOR YEAR 9

FORSTER DRILL BIT. USED TO CUT CIRCLES IN WOOD.

CHISEL. USED TO CHISEL OUT MATERIAL.

FILE. USED TO SMOOTH CUTS.

YOU WILL USE THESE SAFELY.



Year 9 Drama – Term 3: Live Theatre Responses

Key terminology	Definition
Describe	means to give a detailed account of something.
Analyse	means to examine something in detail to explain and interpret it.
Evaluate	Using the evidence to make a judgement on how effective or successful something was
Use of space	How an actor uses the stage space, moves and interacts with other actors or the set.
Use of sound	How sound was added in and the effect of this.
Use of lighting	How the lighting changed and what effects this created.
Use of set design	How the set design communicated meaning.
Ensemble	is when a group works together for a collective goal, such as a group of actors or musicians.
Interpretation	is a representation of something in a new or unique way.
Context	is the setting or background to a play which helps us understand it.
Physical theatre	is when actors use their bodies to convey something, instead of using props.
Choral movement	is when a group of actors move together in unison, as a chorus.
Non-naturalistic theatre	is theatre which does not mirror real life, instead elements are suggested or represented.

Year 9 Food – Term 3: Food science

The effect of heat on protein

Functional and chemical properties of food

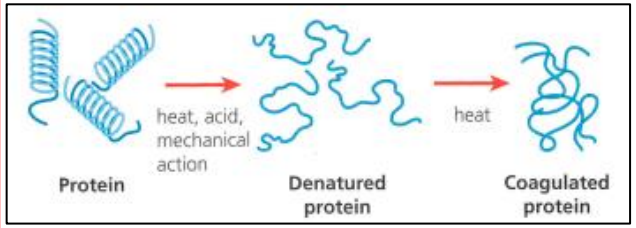
Denaturation

Denaturation happens when the long chains of amino acids that make up proteins unfold. This happens in recipes when protein foods are either heated, beaten or exposed to acidic foods. Examples are below:

- **heat** from a pan when frying an egg
- **acid** (lemon juice) in a meat marinade
- **mechanical action** when whisking egg whites for a meringue.

Coagulation

Coagulation happens when the protein in food sets during the cooking process. We cook protein foods to make them nicer to eat. A cooked egg is nicer than a raw egg.



The diagram shows proteins denaturing (change shape) and then coagulating (set).

Scan the QR code to watch a video about the protein section of the Eatwell guide. Scan to complete the quiz on fish processing/fish in the diet.

Key vocabulary	Definition
Binding	To bring ingredients in a mixture together using a binding ingredient (egg).
Coagulation	When protein sets during the cooking process.
Coating	To add another ingredient to create an attractive finish or protective layer.
Conduction	Heat transfers from a cooking pan/tray to the food, e.g., cookies on a tray.
Convection	Heat travels through air and water, e.g., boiling eggs, baking in the oven.
Denaturation	When long chains of amino acids in proteins unfold and change shape.
Denature	Heat, acid and mechanical action cause proteins to denature.
DRVs - Dietary reference value	These are estimated amounts of nutrients that are needed by different groups of healthy people. They relate to a person's age, gender and activity.
Fibre	Fibre makes us feel full. It is essential for a healthy digestive system.
Polysaccharide	Starch is a complex carbohydrate which takes the body longer to digest.

Protein foods including fish

SCAN TO WATCH

SCAN FOR QUIZ

This section of the Eatwell guide supplies us with the macronutrient protein. It includes food from animal and plant sources. Most animal sources have all the amino acids our body needs to make new proteins so they are called **High Biological Value (HBV)**. Most plant sources have some amino acids missing so are called **Low Biological Value (LBV)** so have to be combined with others to get protein complementation.

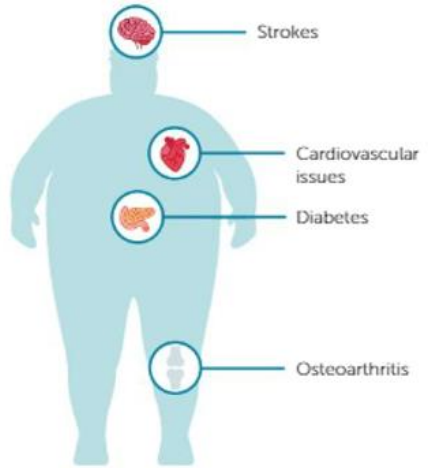
Processing of fish

SCAN TO WATCH

Scan the QR code to watch a video about processing fish.

Takeaways

A restaurant or shop selling cooked food to be eaten elsewhere. There are many different types of takeaways – pizza, Chinese, Indian, fish and chips are just a few. Takeaways can be high in fat and salt, for these reasons they should be eaten infrequently as they can cause people to put weight on. Some health effects of being overweight are in the diagram below.



Carbohydrates

One of the three macronutrients; primary function is energy. Complex carbohydrates supply slow release energy that our body has to break down so will last longer.

SCAN TO WATCH

Scan the QR codes to watch a video about carbohydrates and complete your homework quiz.

SCAN FOR QUIZ

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Year 9 Music – Term 3: Film Music

1. Key concepts and ideas

2. Purpose	Music in a film is there to **set the scene**, **enhance the mood**, **tell the audience things** that the visuals cannot, or **manipulate** their feelings. **Sound effects are *not* music!**
3. Specially composed music	Some music is **composed specially** for a film. Much of this is broadly classical in style.
4. Borrowed music	Some music used in film soundtracks was composed for other (non-film) purposes, but is **adopted** for use in a film because it fits the film-maker's intentions.
5. Theme song	Sometimes a song, usually a pop song, is used as a **theme song** for a film. This helps with marketing and **publicity**.

6. Keywords

7. Click Track	A **click metronome** heard by musicians through headphones as they record.
8. Cues	The **parts of the film that require music**. This is agreed between the director and the composer.
9. Diagetic	**Music that is part of the action**: the characters in the film can hear it.
10. Leitmotif	A **short melody** that is **associated with a character** or idea in a film.
11. Mickey Mousing	When the **music fits precisely** with a specific part of the action in a film.
12. Non-diagetic	**Music that is *not* part of the action**: the characters in the film **cannot hear it**. It is just for the audience.
13. Syncing / sync point	A precise moment where the timing of the music needs to fit with the action.
14. Underscore	Where **music is played at the same time** as the action or dialogue.

Key composers

- Bernard **Herrmann**
- John **Williams**
- John **Barry**
- Jerry **Goldsmith**
- Hans **Zimmer**
- James **Horner**
- Danny **Elfman**
- Alan **Silvestri**
- Howard **Shore**

Page 21

Year 9 Physical Education – Term 3

The importance of Target / Goal Setting

A goal in sport may be to improve your cardiovascular fitness, or increase your muscular strength, or improve your co-ordination.
A goal can help you to:

- Focus on what's important
- Increase your motivation to progress
- Develop new strategies to meet the goal

Goal setting is incredibly effective with dramatic and positive effects on performance. It's important to select the right goal for you.

Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Realistic	Time-Bound
Having a specific goal means knowing exactly what the goal is. Specific goals can act as clear steps towards the overall goal. Before you decide what your specific goal is you should test your current fitness level. E.g. 'I want to run 100m further on the cooper test' is a specific goal.	Measurable goals means that you know when you have achieved them. This can been seen when comparing fitness test results that you have gone further or faster from the use of data. E.g. 'you have ran 150m further on the cooper test the second time when comparing with the first time'	It is important that your goals stretch you, but are possible to achieve. Setting unachievable goals can make you feel demotivated and you are less likely to achieve your target. E.g. 'Training so you can run 100m further in the cooper run in 6 weeks is achievable but being able to run a marathon in 4 weeks of training is not achievable.'	A goal may well be achievable in theory, but if it is to be achievable in practice you need to have the time and resources to complete it. E.g. 'If you want to go to swimming after work and the swimming pool is closed after work then this is unrealistic.'	When your goals doesn't have a time limit it can be harder to achieve it. All goals need to have a time limit or deadline for when you want to achieve it. It will also give you more motivation to achieve it. E.g. '6-8 weeks to improve upon your cardiovascular fitness to play netball for a full 30 mins'

Year 9 Spanish – Term 3 "De Compras"

1

I wear	Llevo	I put on / I wear	Me pongo
a bomber jacket	chaqueta de cuero	(a pair of) jeans	unos vaqueros
(a pair of) trousers	un pantalón	(a pair of) pyjamas	unos pijamas
a jumper	un pulóver	(a pair of) shorts	unos pantalones cortos
a sweatshirt	un suéter	a t-shirt	una camiseta
a cap	un gorro	a shirt	una camisa
a tie	una corbata	a skirt	una falda
a dress	un vestido	a jacket	una chaqueta
trainers	unas deportivas	boots	unas botas
shoes	unos zapatos	socks	unos calcetines
gloves	unos guantes	sandals	unas sandalias

2

money	dinero
pounds (£)	libras
shopping	las compras
presents	los regalos

pocket money	la paga
euros (€)	euros
souvenirs	los recuerdos

3

Can I help you?	¿Puedo ayudarles ?	I would like…	Me gustaría…
Do you have.. ?	¿Tienes.. ?	How much is it?	¿Cuánto cuesta ?
What size do you want?	¿Que talla quieres?	What colour?	¿De qué color ?
large	grande	medium	median@
small	pequeñ@	please	por favor
Here you are	aquí está	It suits me	me queda bien
It suits you	te queda bien	It doesn't suit me	no me queda bien
it's too big	es demasiado grande	it's too small	es demasiad@ pe-queñ@
it's too short	es demasiad@ corto@	it's too long	es demasiad@ larg@
it's too baggy	es demasiad@ larg@	it's too expensive	es demasiad@ car@

Year 9 Spanish – Term 3 De Compras

4

All these adjectives go after the item of clothing they are describing				
	Masculine	Feminine	Masc. plural	Fem. plural
blue	azul	azul	azules	azules
white	blanco	blanca	blancos	blancas
pink	rosa	rosa	rosas	rosas
green	verde	verde	verdes	verdes
black	negro	negra	negros	negras
yellow	amarillo	amarilla	amarillos	amarillas
grey	gris	gris	grises	grises
orange	naranja	naranja	naranjas	naranjas
brown	marrón	marrón	marrones	marrones
purple	morado	morada	morados	moradas
red	rojo	roja	rojos	rojas
spotty	de lunares			
stripey	de rayas			
checked	de cuadros			

6

I like	me gusta	I don't like	no me gusta
I love	me encanta	I hate	odio/detesto
the smart look	el estilo elegante	the sporty look	el estilo deportista
the casual look	el estilo informal	my uniform	mi uniforme
because	porque	it's cool	es guay
it's elegant	es elegante	it's practical	es práctic@
it's comfortable	es cómod@	it's nice	es bonit@
it's ridiculous	es rídicul@	it's ugly	es fe@
it's unfashiona-ble	es antigu@/ pasado de mo-da	it's fashionable	a la moda

5

I went	Fui	I wore	Llevé
it was	Fue	I put on / I wore	Me puse
I was (I used to be)	Era	When I was young…	Cuando era joven…
When I was 8 years old…	Cuando tenía ocho años…	When I used to go…	Cuando iba…
I used to wear	Llevaba	I used to put on / wear	Me ponía

Notes

Notes

Notes

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