

September - October

Year 9

**KNOWLEDGEABLE
AND EXPERT
LEARNERS**



Self
Quizzing

Flash
Cards

Mind
Maps

Brain
Dumps

enjoylearnsucceed

INDEPENDENT LEARNING BOOKLET

NAME:

TUTOR GROUP:

CONTENTS

- Using Class Charts Instructions
- Accessing SENECA
- Independent Learning log
- Self Quizzing instructions
- Subject Knowledge Organisers

You will need an A4 application booklet.

HOMEWORK:

- Your teacher will set specific tasks, with a deadline, on Class Charts
- Instructions for your homework and how to access it are in this booklet
- You must complete and hand in the work by the deadline

INDEPENDENT LEARNING EXPECTATIONS AND REWARDS:

- You should complete 3 tasks over the week (20 mins each - 1 hour in total)
- The tasks will be set on Class Charts to help you keep track of what you need to do.
- You must bring your ILB and application book to school every day.
- You can choose the subject/topic you want to work on.
- Your tutor will check your ILB regularly to see how you are getting on.
- You will be rewarded for going above and beyond expectations.

SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS CONTENTS

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INDEPENDENT LEARNING LOG

SELF QUIZZING



Expectation this ½ term: Self Quizzing } • This should be done three times a week , for approximately 20 minutes.
Create and quiz yourself on **6** questions **3** } • All your selfg quizzing should be evidenced in your application booklet.
times a week. (18 a week in total) } • Use this log to track how what subjects you have done (see example)

Week Beginning	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
EXAMPLE:	English: KG1 & 2		History: KG4 & 5		Drama: KG 1 & 3
07/09/26					
ILB CHECK 14/09/2026					
21/09/2026					
28/09/2026					
ILB CHECK 05/10/2026					
12/10/2026					
19/10/2026					

USING CLASS CHARTS



All of your homework will be set by your teachers using the Class Charts System. You should check Class Charts every day to make sure you are up to date, and that you meet all your deadlines. Below, shows you how to log on and track your homework.

Logging in to Class Charts

1. Enter your email address and password into the fields provided

Access code *
Your access code

Please enter the access code supplied by your teacher.

☒ Remember me

2. Click on the Log in button

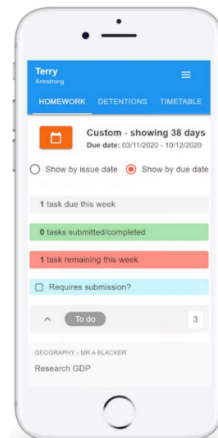
LOG IN

3. Enter your date of birth if prompted and click on the OK button

Date of birth
Please enter your date of birth below.
Date of Birth
12/06/2009
OK CANCEL

Homework

- Select the homework tab on our account.
- This will display a list of the homework tasks which you have been given.
- To change the date range for displayed homework tasks, click on the orange Date button.
- To display tasks in the order they are expected to be handed in, click on the Due date button.
- To mark a homework task as completed, view the homework task of your choice in more detail and tick the Completed checkbox.



To view a homework task in more detail, click on the expand icon in the bottom right hand corner of the homework tile. A popup will appear that contains the a description of the homework task, the estimated completion time and any links or attachments that may have been included.



To do
Research GDP
GEOGRAPHY - BFGG - MR A BLACKER
Type: Blended Learning
Issue date: Monday 09/11/2020
Due date: Wednesday 11/11/2020
Estimated completion time: 1 hours
Please write a short paragraph on what GDP is and how it is used.

Keeping track of homework

To track your homework use the three banners above the homework status. This shows the the number of homework tasks that are due that week, how many of those tasks you have completed and how many tasks you still need to complete.

1 task due this week

0 tasks submitted/completed

1 task remaining this week

To only see homework tasks that require an attachment submission, tick the checkbox labelled Requires submission.

☐ Requires submission?

If you are viewing the Homework tab via a desktop or laptop, expanding a homework status category will display a table overview of each homework task for the selected date range.

To do 3							
Homework	Teacher	Lesson	Issued	Due	Estimated time	Type	Feedback
☒ Research GDP	Mr A Blacker	8F/Gg	Monday 09/11/2020	Wednesday 11/11/2020	1 hours	Blended Learning	
☒ Write a soliloquy	Mr J Kato	8y/En2	Tuesday 10/11/2020	Tuesday 17/11/2020	30 minutes	Homework	
☒ Create a poster on French food	Mrs A Abell	7YEL/Fr	Friday 06/11/2020	Thursday 19/11/2020	45 minutes	Homework	Feedback

Homework attachment submissions

For certain homework tasks, you may be asked by your teacher to upload your work as an attachment. When viewing a homework task in more detail, you will see the Upload attachment button if your teacher is expecting your work to be uploaded. To submit a homework attachment, click on the Upload attachment button and select the files of your choice. Successfully uploaded files will then appear above the button

If your teacher leaves feedback on one of your homework attachments, you will see a Feedback icon appear on the associated homework task.

To view the feedback, click on the expand icon in the bottom right hand corner of the homework tile. Your teacher's feedback will appear directly below your homework attachment

To do

Write a book review
RECREATION - C6R/C6S - MRS A ABELL

Type: Homework
Issue date: Friday 20/03/2020
Due date: Friday 27/03/2020
Estimated completion time: 10

☐ Completed?

Write a 500 word review on the book of your choice.

My attachments

☒ My book review.doc

+ UPLOAD ATTACHMENT

You can upload a maximum of 5 attachments, each up to 250mb in size.

Supported file formats: doc, docx, pdf, xls,xlsx, ppt, pptx, pub, txt, png, jpeg, jpg, gif, rtf, mp3, odt, odp, csv, mp4, mov, m4a, sb3

RECREATION - MRS A ABELL

Write a book review

Issued: Friday 20/03/2020
Due: Friday 27/03/2020

Feedback

To do

Completed

Submitted late

Not submitted

Submitted

To-Do: These are homework tasks that you need to complete. Once you have completed them, tick the checkbox

Completed: These are homework tasks that you have ticked as completed but have not been marked by your teacher

Late: These are homework tasks that have been handed in past the deadline.

Not submitted: These are homework tasks that were not handed in on time.

Submitted: These are homework tasks that have been handed in on time.

HOW TO ACCESS SENECA



Seneca learning is a free online platform that will help you revise for all your subjects.

1.

Go to
<https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/>

2.

Click 'Log In' at the top right hand corner.



Login

Sign up

3.

Select 'Continue with Microsoft'.



Continue with Microsoft

4.

Enter your school email and password.

5.

Select the course(s) you want to work on

If you need any help accessing SENECA please speak to your class teacher, or Miss Holmes.

You can also scan this QR code for a video walkthrough of how to log in as a student

SCAN HERE



SELF QUIZZING – INSTRUCTIONS

1.



Identify knowledge

Identify the subject and knowledge groups you are going to cover.
[Look at one knowledge group at a time.](#)

2.



Review

Spend around 5 minutes reviewing the knowledge group you have chosen.

Use this time to create questions if you need too.

[Read it to yourself](#)

[Highlight keywords](#)

3.



Cover and answer

Cover up your knowledge and answer the questions from memory.

[Take your time and where possible answer in full sentences.](#)

4.



Revisit

Go back to the content and self-mark your answers in **green** pen.

5.



Review

Review the areas where there were gaps in knowledge, and self-quiz this area again.

SELF-QUIZZING QUESTIONS

These are taken straight from a knowledge organiser. These are examples of questions in your KO that can help you with self quizzing.

What is happiness?

What is gratitude?

What is vulnerability?

What is courage?

OR

A. Structure of the Earth and Plate Tectonics	
1	 Structure of the earth Crust – The outer layer of the Earth. It is a very thin layer (think of an apple skin on an apple) and ranges between a thickness of 6 and 70 km. Broken in pieces called tectonic plates. Mantle – Due to the high temperatures of this thick layer, the mantle has the consistency of jam! Temperatures within the mantle range from 5000°C near the core to 1300°C just below the crust. Outer Core – This layer is liquid and made up largely of iron. Inner Core – This layer is solid and is also made of iron. Temperatures within this dense core can be 5500°C.

Using your KO, you can create your own questions, such as:

Structure of the Earth

1. What is the Crust?
2. What is the Mantle?
3. What is the Outer Core?
4. What is the Inner Core?

You can directly answer these questions in your application book.

Characters

1	George	The protagonist. Introduced as a smart but modest character, he is compassionate and feels a huge sense of responsibility where Lennie is concerned.	5	Crooks	Crooks is the only black man on the ranch and experiences racism. He is intelligent and proud but battles with loneliness.
2	Lennie	Also the protagonist of the novella, Lennie is childlike and innocent, highly dependent on George to take care of him.	6	Curley	The antagonist of the novella. Curley is a cruel, insensitive man who enjoys picking fights with people.
3	Slim	A natural leader and an intelligent man who others listen to and respect.	7	Curley's Wife	The only woman on the ranch, she is lonely and unhappy. She always appears to be searching for her husband but in truth she is looking for company.
4	Candy	The eldest of the ranch workers, Candy lost his hand in a farm accident. He cleans the ranch and is dependent on his old dog for company.	8	Carlson	An insensitive character who pressurises Candy into agreeing to have his dog killed. He owns a Luger pistol.

Themes

1	Dreams	Many of the characters have dreams about what they would like to achieve if they had the opportunity. George and Lennie dream about having their own plot of land and Curley's Wife dreams of being an actress.
2	Loneliness	The majority of the characters are battling with loneliness. The men on the ranch have no family and workers usually travel alone. Curley's wife is constantly searching for company and Crooks feels lonely because he is given his own hut, separated from the others.

Key Vocabulary

1	Novella	A short novel.
2	Migrant worker	A migrant worker travels around a region, working for short periods in different places.
3	Foreshadowing	A warning or an indication of a future event.
4	Motif	A powerful or recurring idea in a novel.

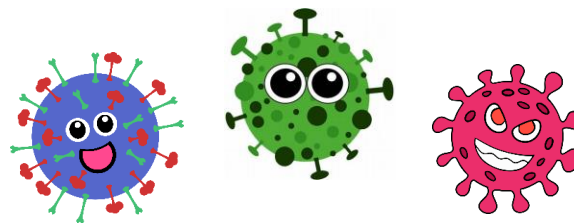
Context

1	The Great Depression	In 1929 the American stock market crashed meaning that the value of businesses dropped suddenly. Lots of these businesses had to close down and many people lost their jobs. People couldn't pay back the money they owed to the banks and as a result lost their homes. Many people lived in poverty.
3	The American Dream	In the 1800s many people saw America as a place to start a new life and settle on empty land (at this time most of western America hadn't been explored). Many people believed they could be their own boss and make their own fortune. This was the American Dream.
4	Women in 1930s America	Women weren't treated in the same way as men. They were expected to obey their husbands and their job was to be a good wife and stay at home looking after the children.
5 ∞	Racism in 1930s America	Racism was a major part of life in America. Many Black Americans faced unfair treatment because of the colour of their skin. Racism was experienced through laws, treatment by white people and even violence.

Cybersecurity	
Cybersecurity	Cybersecurity is the practise of protecting computer systems, networks and devices from cyber-attacks.
Importance of cybersecurity	Cybersecurity is important to reduce the risk of cyber-attacks and protect against the unauthorised exploitation of networks and technology.

Methods of Detecting and Preventing Cybersecurity Threats	
Biometrics	Biometric security makes use of unique physical characteristics and features to identify people when they are using a computer system. Examples include: scan of a fingerprint, facial recognition, eye or retina scan.
Weak and Strong Passwords	A good password is made up of a collections of characters. It should be at least 8 -12 characters long and should include: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers and a special character.
Captcha	CAPTCHA forms challenge humans to prove that they are human.
Two Factor Authentication (2FA)	Extra layer of security making it harder for hackers to break into your accounts. An example: Enter your password (the first factor), and then also receive a code on your phone (the second factor).

Malicious Software	
Computer Virus	A virus is a piece of malware that infects a computer and then replicates itself continuously, infecting multiple files and computers.
Trojan	A Trojan appears to be a piece of harmless software that contains malicious code hidden inside. This only appears once the software is installed. It was named after the Greek myth of the Trojan horse.
Spyware	Spyware is a type of malware that collects the activity on a computer system and sends the data it collects to another person without the owner being aware.
Adware	Adware is software that either causes pop-ups or windows that will not close. Generally, the pop-ups or windows display advertisements.
Ransomware	Ransomware hijacks the data on a computer system by encrypting it and demanding that the owners pay money for it to be decrypted.



Key Vocabulary	
Network	A network is a set of computers connected together for the purposes of communication and sharing resources.
Social Engineering	Social Engineering is malicious activities to trick users into making security mistakes or giving away sensitive information.
Malicious Software	Malicious code is software which is written to harm or affect a computer.
Malware	
Hacker	Malicious hackers exploit vulnerabilities for personal gain, such as stealing data, spreading malware, or causing damage
Social Engineering	
Phishing	a phishing email will ask a person to send personal details but pretends to be from a business.
Pharming	is a type of cyberattack that redirects a user from a genuine website to a fake one. When a person logs in, it copies their username and password to access their real accounts.
Blagging	is when someone makes up a story to gain a person's interest and uses this to encourage them to give away information about themselves, or even send money.
Shouldering	is looking at someone's information over their shoulder, for example looking at someone enter their PIN in a shop or at a cashpoint.

Algebra – Sequences

1 Nth term

Finding the nth Term

- Find the difference
- Take it away from 1st term

8 12 16 20 24

-4 $+4$ $+4$ $+4$ $+4$

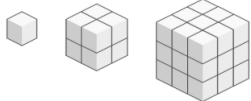
0th 4 8 12 16 20 24

n^{th} term = steps $\times$ n + 0th term

n^{th} term = $4n + 4$

2 Special Sequences

square numbers: 

cube numbers: 

triangle numbers: 

Algebra – Equations

1

EXAMPLE: Solve $5x + 4 = 8x - 5$

This means 'add 5 to both sides'.

$(+5)$ $5x + 4 + 5 = 8x - 5 + 5$
 $5x + 9 = 8x$

$(-5x)$ $5x + 9 - 5x = 8x - 5x$
 $9 = 3x$

$(\div 3)$ $9 \div 3 = 3x \div 3$
 $3 = x$

Numbers on left, x's on right.
 Divide by number multiplying x.

2

EXAMPLE: Solve $3(3x - 2) = 5x + 10$

$9x - 6 = 5x + 10$

$(-5x)$ $9x - 6 - 5x = 5x + 10 - 5x$
 $4x - 6 = 10$

$(+6)$ $4x - 6 + 6 = 10 + 6$
 $4x = 16$

$(\div 4)$ $4x \div 4 = 16 \div 4$
 $x = 4$

Key Vocabulary

1	Geometric Sequence	In a Geometric Sequence each term is found by multiplying the previous term by a constant .
2	Estimate	To find a value that is close enough to the right answer, usually with some thought or calculation involved.
3	Surd	When we can't simplify a number to remove a square root (or cube root etc) then it is a surd . Example: $\sqrt{2}$ (square root of 2) can't be simplified further so it is a surd .

Number – Rounding and estimating

1 Rounding

1 $\leftarrow$ 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 **1.5** 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 $\rightarrow$ **2**

If the tenths digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4, we round down to the nearest whole number.

If the tenths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest whole number.

1.1 $\leftarrow$ 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 **1.15** 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 $\rightarrow$ **1.2**

If the hundredths digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4, we round down to the nearest tenth.

If the hundredths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest tenth.

2 Estimating

EXAMPLE: Estimate the value of $\frac{127.8 + 41.9}{56.5 \times 3.2}$, showing all your working.

1) Round all the numbers to **easier ones**
 $\rightarrow$ **1 or 2 s.f.** usually does the trick.

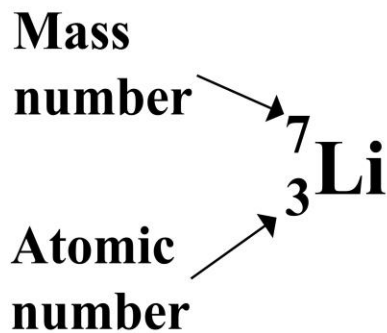
2) You can **round again** to make later steps easier if you need to.

$\frac{127.8 + 41.9}{56.5 \times 3.2} \approx \frac{130 + 40}{60 \times 3}$
 $= \frac{170}{180} \approx 1$

Ratio – Ratio and Proportion

1	Simplifying Ratios	Divide by the HCF of both numbers Simplify the Ratio 6 : 15 Divide both our number values by the GCF of 3. $\frac{6}{3} : \frac{15}{3}$ $2 : 5$ The simplified Ratio Answer is 2 : 5 ✓
2	Sharing an amount	Share £30 in the ratio 3 : 7 3 + 7 = 10 £30 $\div$ 10 = £3 3 x £3 = £9 and 7 x £3 = £21
3	Simplify unitary ratio.	Put 2 : 4 in the form n : 1 $\frac{2}{2} : \frac{4}{2}$ $1 : 2$

Structure of the Atom		
1	Radius of an atom	Approx. $1 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}$
2	Protons	Positively charged and found in the nucleus
3	Neutrons	No charge and found in the nucleus
4	Electrons	Negatively charged and found in energy levels at different distances from the nucleus
5	Nucleus	At the centre of the atom. Contains neutrons and protons
6	Charge of an atom	Atoms have equal numbers of protons and electrons so are neutral

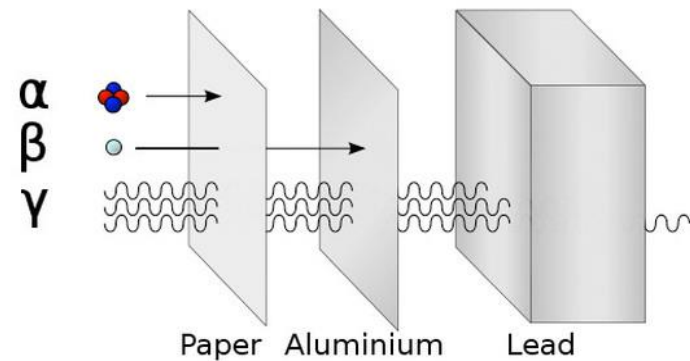


Structure of the Atom	
Mass number	Number of neutrons + protons
Atomic number	Number of protons

Models of the Atom through time		
1	Early ideas	Atoms were thought to be tiny spheres that could not be divided
2	JJ Thompson - Plum Pudding	The plum pudding model suggested the atom was a ball of positive charge with negative electrons embedded in it
3	Ernest Rutherford - Nuclear Model	The alpha particle scattering experiment showed that the mass of the atom was concentrated in a nucleus at the centre and that this nucleus was positively charged
4	Niels Bohr	Suggested electrons orbit the nucleus at specific distances
5	James Chadwick	About 20 years after the nucleus was accepted, Chadwick discovered evidence for neutrons in the nucleus

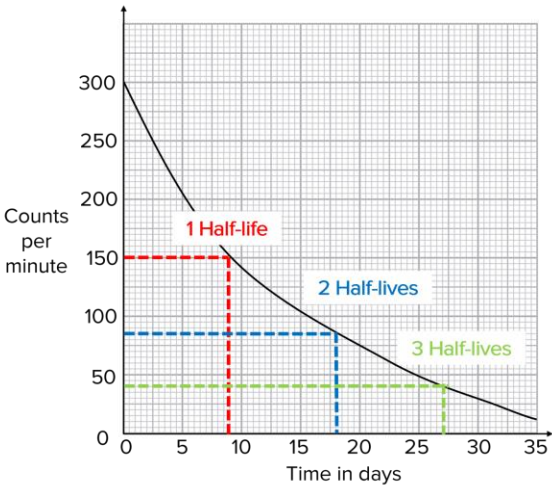
Key Vocabulary		
1	Isotopes	An atom with the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons
2	Half-life	The time taken for the activity of a radioactive sample (or the number of radioactive nuclei) to halve
3	Contamination	The unwanted presence of radioactive atoms on other materials
4	Irradiation	The process of exposing an object to nuclear radiation (the object does not become radioactive)
5	Random	Something that cannot be predicted – you do not know when a radioactive nucleus will decay

Properties of types of radiation			
	Alpha	Beta	Gamma
Structure	2 protons and 2 neutrons (a helium nucleus)	A high energy electron	An electromagnetic wave
Ionising power	Highest	Lower than alpha, higher than gamma	Lowest
Travels in air	A few cm	1 metre	Over a kilometre
Stopped by	Paper/ skin	Thin aluminium	Thick lead or concrete



Half-life	
What is it?	The time taken for the half the radioactive atoms to decay
How to calculate it.	1. Find the starting level of radiation 2. Half the starting radiation 3. Find the time it takes for the radiation to half

Nuclear equations			
	Mass number	Atomic number	Example
Alpha	Decreases by 4	Decreases by 2	${}^{235}_{92}\text{U} \longrightarrow {}^4_2\text{He} + {}^{231}_{90}\text{Th}$
Beta	Stays the same	Increases by 1	${}^{14}_6\text{C} \rightarrow {}^{14}_7\text{N} + {}^0_{-1}\text{e}$ $\underbrace{{}^0_{-1}\text{e}}_{\beta \text{ particle}}$



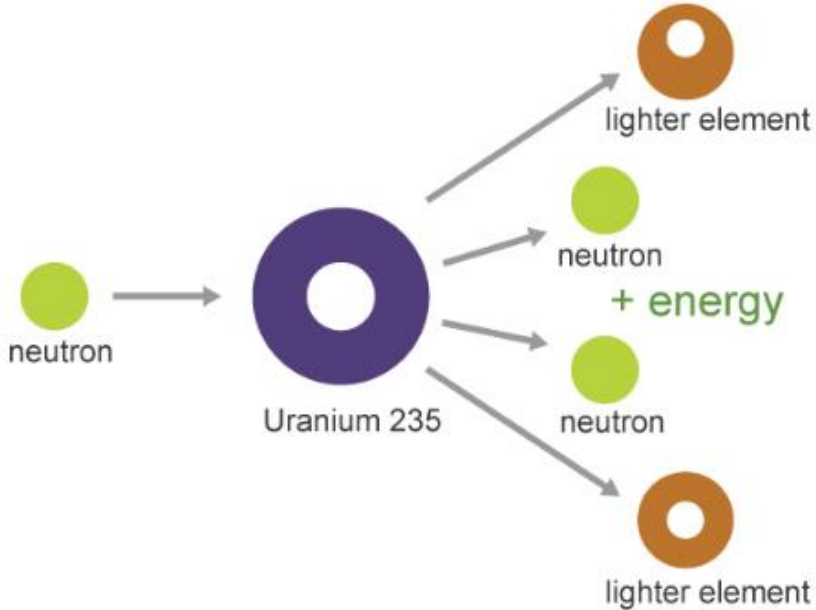
Background radiation and radiation dose: (Physics only)

1	Natural sources	a) Rocks b) Cosmic rays
2	Man made sources	a) Nuclear weapons testing b) Nuclear accidents
3	Background radiation and dose may be affected by...	a) Occupation (e.g. pilot, radiographer, etc) b) Location (e.g. Cornwall)
4	Units	Radiation dose is measured in sieverts (Sv) or millisieverts (mSv)
5	Half-life	Different isotopes have a range of half-lives and this can affect the hazards involved
6	Nuclear radiation is used in medicine for...	a) Providing images of internal organs b) Controlling or destroying unwanted tissues

Nuclear Fusion: (Physics only)

1	This is the joining of two light nuclei to form a heavier nucleus
2	During the process, some of the mass may be converted into energy. This is what happens in stars (including the Sun) to release heat and light.

Nuclear Fission: (Physics only)

1	This is the splitting of a large, unstable nucleus into two smaller nuclei
2	Usually this happens when the unstable nucleus absorbs a neutron
3	Either two or three neutrons are released during fission, as well as Gamma rays and energy. The neutrons can go on to start a chain reaction if they are absorbed by other unstable nuclei. 
4	A nuclear explosion is a chain reaction that has not been controlled

Present Tense		
1	Je suis	I am
2	Je sors	I go out
3	Je fais	I do/make
4	Je vais	I go
5	Je joue	I play
6	Je prends	I take
7	Je rencontre	I meet
8	Je mange	I eat
9	Je bois	I drink
10	Je passe	I spend
11	Je travaille	I work
12	Je voyage	I travel
13	Je vois	I see
14	Je dors	I sleep
15	c'est	it's

Perfect Tense		
1	J'ai été	I have been
2	Je suis sorti(e)	I went out
3	J'ai fait	I did/made
4	je suis allé(e)	I went
5	J'ai joué	I played
6	J'ai pris	I took
7	J'ai rencontré	I met
8	J'ai mangé	I ate
9	J'ai bu	I drank
10	J'ai passé	I spent
11	J'ai travaillé	I worked
12	J'ai voyagé	I travelled
13	J'ai vu	I saw
14	J'ai dormi	I slept
15	c'était	it was

Future Tense – I will...		
1	Je serai	be
2	Je sortirai	go out
3	Je ferai	do
4	J'irai	go
5	Je jouerai	play
6	Je prendrai	take
7	Je rencontrerai	meet
8	Je mangerai	eat
9	Je boirai	drink
10	Je passerai	spend
11	Je travaillerai	work
12	Je voyagerai	travel
13	Je verrai	see
14	Je dormirai	sleep
15	ce sera	it will be

Conditional Tense – I would like to...		
1	Je voudrais être	be
2	Je voudrais sortir	go out
3	Je voudrais faire	do
4	Je voudrais aller	go
5	Je voudrais jouer	play
6	Je voudrais prendre	take
7	Je voudrais rencontrer	meet
8	Je voudrais manger	eat
9	Je voudrais boire	drink
10	Je voudrais passer	spend
11	Je voudrais travailler	work
12	Je voudrais voyager	travel
13	Je voudrais voir	see
14	Je voudrais dormir	sleep
15	ce serait	it would

Il y a		
1	Il y a	There is/are
2	Il y avait	There was/were
3	Il y aura	There will be
4	Il y aurait	There would be

Imperfect Tense		
1	J'étais	I was/I used to be
2	J'avais	I had/I used to have
3	C'était	It was
4	il y avait	there was/were

Structures with infinitives		
1	J'aime aller/faire	I like going/doing
2	Je n'aime pas aller/faire	I don't like going/doing
3	il faut aller/jouer	you have to go/play
4	on peut/doit aller	you can/must go

Sentence Starters

1	je pense que	I think that
2	je crois que	I believe that
3	à mon avis	in my opinion
4	selon moi	in my opinion
5	je dirais que	I would say that

Connectives

1	et	and
2	ou	or
3	où	where
4	parce que	because
5	car	because
6	mais	but
7	en revanche	however
8	de plus	furthermore

Intensifiers

1	un peu	a bit
2	assez	quite
3	surtout	especially
4	vraiment	really
5	beaucoup	much/ a lot
6	en général	generally
7	carrément	totally
8	plutôt	rather

Adjectives

1	célèbre	famous
2	rapide	quick
3	passionnant	exciting
4	sain	healthy
5	malsain	unhealthy
6	bien-payé	well-paid
7	fatigant	tiring
8	cher	expensive

Signposting Time Frames

1	l'année dernière	last year
2	la semaine dernière	last week
3	de bonne heure	early
4	ce matin	this morning
5	cet après-midi	this afternoon
6	ce soir	this evening
7	la semaine prochaine	next week
8	l'année prochaine	next year
9	dans l'avenir	in the future

Frequency

1	tout le temps	all the time
2	de temps en temps	from time to time
3	une fois par semaine	once a week
4	deux fois par mois	twice a month
5	ne...jamais	never
6	d'abord	firstly
7	souvent	often
8	quelquefois	sometimes

Describe Myself and Others

1	beau/belle	handsome/beautiful
2	joli/jolie	pretty
3	vieux/vieille	old
4	heureux/heureuse	happy
5	travailleur/travailleuse	hardworking
6	lunatique	moody
7	égoïste	selfish
8	pénible	annoying/a pain
9	affreux/affreuse	awful
10	marrant/marrante	funny
11	drôle	funny
12	malade	ill

Fancy Phrases

1	je l'ai trouvé génial	I found it great
2	je me suis bien amusé(e)	I really enjoyed myself
3	j'ai tellement hâte	I'm really looking forward to it

Present Tense		
1	ich gehe	I go
2	ich fahre	I travel
3	ich lese	I read
4	ich mache	I do/make
5	ich wohne	I live
6	ich sehe	I see
7	ich verdiene	I earn
8	ich studiere	I study
9	ich höre	I listen
10	ich kaufe	I buy
11	ich schlafe	I sleep
12	ich esse	I eat
13	ich bleibe	I stay
14	ich schwimme	I swim

Past Tense		
1	ich bin gegangen	I went
2	ich bin gefahren	I travelled
3	ich habe gelesen	I read
4	ich habe gemacht	I did/made
5	ich habe gewohnt	I lived
6	ich habe gesehen	I saw
7	ich habe verdient	I earned
8	ich habe studiert	I studied
9	ich habe gehört	I listened
10	ich habe gekauft	I bought
11	ich habe geschlafen	I slept
12	ich habe gegessen	I ate
13	ich bin geblieben	I stayed
14	ich bin geschwommen	I swam

Future Tense – I will...		
1	Ich werde gehen	go
2	Ich werde fahren	travel
3	Ich werde lesen	read
4	Ich werde machen	do/make
5	Ich werde wohnen	live
6	Ich werde sehen	see
7	Ich werde verdienen	earn
8	Ich werde studieren	study
9	Ich werde hören	listen
10	Ich werde kaufen	buy
11	Ich werde schlafen	sleep
12	Ich werde essen	eat
13	ich werde bleiben	stay
14	ich werde schwimmen	swim

Conditional Tense – I would like to...		
1	Ich möchte gehen	go
2	Ich möchte fahren	travel
3	Ich möchte lesen	read
4	Ich möchte machen	do/make
5	Ich möchte wohnen	live
6	Ich möchte sehen	see
7	Ich möchte verdienen	earn
8	Ich möchte studieren	study
9	Ich möchte hören	listen
10	Ich möchte kaufen	buy
11	Ich möchte schlafen	sleep
12	Ich möchte essen	eat
13	ich möchte bleiben	stay
14	ich möchte schwimmen	swim

There is		
1	es gibt	There is/are
2	es gab	There was/were
3	es wird geben	There will be
4	es gäbe	There would be

Imperfect Tense		
1	ich war	I was/I used to be
2	ich hatte	I had/I used to have
3	es war	It was
4	ich konnte	I could
5	ich durfte	I was allowed

Modal Verbs		
1	man muss + infinitive	you must ...
2	man darf + infinitive	you are allowed ...
3	man kann + infinitive	you can ...
4	man soll + infinitive	you should ...

Connectives		
1	auch	also
2	oder	or
3	mit	with
4	ohne	without
5	weil	because
6	jedoch	however

Sentence Starters

1	Meiner Ansicht nach	in my opinion
2	Meiner Meinung nach	in my opinion
3	Ich würde sagen, dass	I would say that

Signposting Time Frames

1	letztes Jahr	last year
2	letzte Woche	last week
3	gestern	yesterday
4	normalerweise	normally
6	heute	today
7	nächste Woche	next week
8	nächstes Jahr	next year
9	in der Zukunft	in the future

Comparatives & Superlatives

1	besser/beste	better/best
2	reicher/reichste	richer/richest
3	größer/größte	bigger/biggest
4	älter/älteste	older/oldest
5	kleiner/kleinste	smaller/smallest
6	jünger/jüngste	younger/youngest

Question Words

1	wer	who
2	was	what
3	wann	when
4	wo	where
5	warum	why
6	wie	how
7	wie viel	how much

Intensifiers

1	viel	many
2	zu	too
3	extrem	extremely
4	ziemlich	quite
5	sehr	very
6	nicht	not
7	nur	only

Frequency

1	immer	always
2	ab und zu	now and then
3	oft	often
4	zuerst	first of all
5	einmal pro Woche	once a week
6	nie	never
7	manchmal	sometimes
8	zweimal pro Jahr	twice a year
9	seit	since/for
10	jetzt	now

Fancy Phrases

1	Das hat Spaß gemacht / Das wird Spaß machen	That was fun / That will be fun
2	Es hat sich gelohnt	It was worth it
3	Ich freue mich darauf!	I am looking forward to it
4	Ich habe es toll gefunden	I found it great

Adjectives

1	berühmt	famous
2	bescheiden	modest
3	erfolgreich	successful
4	reich	rich
5	glücklich	happy
10	sauber	clean
11	stark	strong
12	unterhaltsam	entertaining
13	altmodisch	old fashioned
14	kitschig	corny
16	gemein	mean
17	neu	new
18	einfach	easy
22	streng	strict
24	bunt	colourful

Prepositions

2	unter	under
3	auf	on
4	zwischen	between
5	vor	in front of
6	hinter	behind
7	neben	next to
8	gegenüber	opposite
9	mit	with

Russia's Physical Landscape

1	Diverse physical landscapes	Different natural landscapes in a given area
2	Russian landscapes	West to East East European Plain, Ural Mountain Range, Lake Baikal, Kamchatka Peninsula
3	East European Plain	Less harsh climate – higher population density, access to Europe
4	Biomes	Large scale ecosystem: similar natural vegetation and animals
5	Tundra	Below freezing in the winter, short summer growing season: northern Russia
6	Reindeer adaptations	Split hooves → stops them sinking in the snow → even spread of weight
7	Reindeer adaptations	Double coat → protects against the cold → acts as a warming insulation

Permafrost and Climate Change

1	Permafrost	Permanently frozen ground
2	Active layer	The layer above the permafrost that melts in the summer
3	Saturation	When the active layer melts and the ground becomes waterlogged
4	Location	25% of the Northern Hemisphere; Arctic Circle
5	Melting	Increasing temperatures caused by climate change
6	Social impacts	Houses collapse, migration Economic: loss of productive land Environmental: landslides & methane release
7	Economic impacts	Loss of infrastructure (roads, buildings, railways)
8	Environmental impacts	Methane release, flooded land

Russia's Population

1	Distribution	How something is spread, e.g. population
2	Dense	High population (density) in an area (western Russia)
3	Sparse	Low population (density) in an area (eastern Russia)
4	West	Fertile land for farming; access to Europe; less harsh climate
5	East	Colder climates, remote, mountain ranges
6	Population pyramid	Population characteristics of a country (age, gender, size).
7	Ageing population	More older, than younger people
8	Why?	Low fertility rate (people having less children)
9	Problems...	Less economically active people generating wealth

Chernobyl

1	Location	60 miles north of Kiev, Ukraine, Eastern Europe
2	Causes	Nuclear reactor failure causing a meltdown. Due to ignored safety measures, fatigue, poor training
3	Social impacts	29 people died 600,000 people later diagnosed with cancer
4	Economic impacts	Collapse of the Soviet Union Farmland and crops destroyed
5	Environmental impacts	No go zone created Radioactive areas across Europe
6	Management	Containment shelter to stop the spread of radiation Evacuation of the area Area has allowed to become a wilderness

Russia's Resources

1	Natural resources	Materials or substances produced by the environment
2	Russian resources	Oil and gas (non-renewable) energy sources
3	Exporter	Selling a resource to another country
4	Ukraine War	Russia exported to Europe until imposed sanctions after the Ukraine invasion
5	Sanctions	Measures to harm a country economically
6	Current oil exports	Russia now export energy to India, China and Turkey
7	European future?	Cost of living crisis due to rising energy costs from Russian sanctions and Middle East conflicts (USA / Iran)

Is Russia a Superpower?

1	Superpower	A nation able to project influence anywhere in the world
2	Pillar	A factor that can support superpower status
3	Economic power	Wealth to build a military and exploit resources
4	Military power	Threat or bargaining tool
5	Cultural power	Appeal of a nations way of life to others
6	Resource power	Physical or human resources
7	Russian economy	Russian sanctions with Europe have reduced trade
8	Russian military	\$190 billion spent in 2025
9	Russian politics	Permanent member of the United Nations
10	Russian culture	Ballet. Limited cultural exports.

1. How did the Nazi's gain control over Europe by 1940?

1	Why did Hitler take over other countries?	- Before WW2 broke out Hitler tried to get land back that Germany lost after WWI - He also wanted to gain more power and 'living space' for the German speaking people
2	How did Hitler gain control over Europe?	- Germany was prepared for war as it had been training its military since 1935 - Britain and France had not been training as they were trying to avoid war - Germany used Blitzkrieg methods to quickly take control over Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and France
3	What happened at Dunkirk?	- When the Germans took control of Calais (in France) in 1940, around 400,000 allied troops were stranded - Britain launched Operation Dynamo to rescue over 330,000 troops. - It was a heroic event but still a loss for the allies – British soldiers and equipment were lost - The French surrendered to the Germans in June 1940

Key Word	Definitions
Allied forces	The alliance of Britain, France, China, the USSR and the USA during WW2
Axis powers	The alliance of Germany, Japan and Italy during WW2
Blitzkrieg	'Lightning war' – the word used to describe the German tactic of using intense concentrated attacks from land and air.
Blitz	Short for Blitzkrieg, the term 'the Blitz' refers to German bombing of civilian targets in Britain
Embargo	A refusal to trade in a particular item, often done for political reasons
Front	An area where armed forces engage in fighting
Luftwaffe	The German air force
Morale	The confidence of a group of people.

2. How did the Battle of Britain affect the war?

1	How was Britain under threat?	- After France surrendered Hitler planned an invasion of Britain - He aimed to invade using his air force – the Luftwaffe
2	Why did the British win the battle for Britain?	- The British planes, such as the Spitfire and Hurricane, were better than the German planes - The British used a combination of radar, anti-aircraft guns, fighter pilots and careful planning to defend against the German bombers - The British were supported with pilots from around the world especially Poland
3	What was the impact of the British victory?	- There was a lot of damage done to many cities, homes and facilities in Britain - Prime Minister Churchill presented the event as a big victory - It was a morale boost for the British as they had survived a German invasion and stopped Hitler from turning his attention to the East

3. How did the attack on Pearl Harbour affect the war?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbour? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japan wanted to expand its territory in the Pacific. 2. As this threatened the US territories, the US put an oil embargo on Japan 3. Japan saw this as a threat and attacked Pearl Harbour to strike first before the US were ready |
| 2 | What was the impact of Pearl Harbour? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The US joined WW2 by declaring war on Japan 2. This meant that the US also declared war on the other Axis powers 3. This helped the Allied forces as they now had the army, supplies and funding of another powerful country |
| 3 | How did the US entry to WW2 affect the war? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the US entered WW2, Japan's advance into Asia and the Pacific was stopped. 2. Japan began to lose significant battles 3. A weakened Japan was defeated after the US dropped two nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 4. This eliminated one of Germany's allies and left them weakened |

Key Word Definitions

RADAR	A system to detect approaching aircrafts.
Turning Point	A time in which when a decisive change occurs

4. How did the Battle of Stalingrad affect the war?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | What was the Battle of Stalingrad? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Germany invaded the USSR in June 1941. 2. At first they had success in defeating the Russians, however as Winter arrived, their victory slowed 3. Stalingrad was a city that the Russians were keen to defend because it was a symbolically important city 4. The battle lasted from August 1942 to February 1943 and ended with Russian victory |
| 2 | What was important about the Battle? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Battle of Stalingrad was a big morale boost for the Russians and a morale loss for the Germans 2. It allowed the Russians to start attacking the Germans and forcing them to retreat back to Germany. 3. This allowed the Russian forces to meet up with the other Allied forces in Germany in 1945 |

Knowledge Key concept

Define			Explain		Evidence	
1	What does extremism mean?	Having or acting about beliefs that are outside what is considered normal	Name two negative effects of extremism	Innocent people love their lives or can be harmed It shows a wrong view of religion	Explain one religious teaching	Beware of extremism in religion, for those before you underwent destruction for their being extremist in religion." Hadith Radicalisation is wrong as it leads to people harming others
2	What does radicalisation mean?	The process of causing someone to become a supporter of terrorism, or forms of extremism that lead to terrorism	Give two ways someone becomes radicalised	Social media propaganda Feeling isolated or lost	Explain one religious teaching	
3	What are far right politics?	The "extreme right" consists of five characteristics: nationalism, racism, xenophobia, calls for a strong state and an anti-democratic attitude.	Give two examples	Black Panthers KKK	Explain one religious teaching	Jesus taught to 'love thy neighbour' showing everyone should be respected and treated equally which rejects the view of extreme politics.
4	What are far left politics?	This broad category encompasses various anti-capitalist and revolutionary perspectives, often advocating for fundamental societal change.	Give two examples	Communist party Stop oil	Explain one religious teaching	
5	What is terrorism?	The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, in the pursuit of political goals.	Give two examples of terrorist groups	ISIS Boko Haram	Explain one religious teaching	'Thou shalt not kill' The ten commandments
6	What is sectarianism?	Excessive attachment to a particular sect or party, especially in religion	Give two examples	Sunni and Shia divide The troubles of Ireland	Explain one religious teaching	'There is neither Jew nor Gentile in the Kingdom of heaven' Bible

Subject: RE			Subject: The Extreme World			Year Group: 9		 BECKFOOT SCHOOL enjoylearnsucceed	
Knowledge Key concept									
Define			Explain				Evidence		
1	What is racism?	Abusive behaviour against another because they have a different race	Give two religious teaching	Racism is wrong as everyone is seen as equal Discrimination is always wrong- we should show kindness	Explain one religious story that demonstrates the challenge of social prejudice	The parable of the good Samaritan Shows compassion, mercy, and active love. It challenges social prejudices, showing that neighbourly love transcends ethnicity, religion, and social status. The story illustrates that being a neighbour is defined by action and mercy, not by proximity or identity.			
2	What does prejudice mean?	Judging someone before you know them due to their gender, race, religion etc	Give two religious teaching	People shouldn't judge only God has that power Jesus never judged- The good Samaritan					
3	What does discrimination mean?	Negatively acting against someone due to their gender, race, religion etc	Give two religious teaching	All genders are equal but seen as different and should be respected All humans are made in the image of God, special.					
4	What is xenophobia?	A strong feeling of dislike or fear of people from other countries	Give two religious teaching	'for you are all one in Christ Jesus. 'There is neither Arab or non-Arab in heaven'					
5	What is religious persecution?	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or religious beliefs	Give two religious teaching	Everyone should have religious freedom It is the duty of the people of God to help those that suffer					
6	What is islamophobia?	dislike or unfair treatment of Islam or Muslims	Give two examples	Ban of the Burtka in France Over emphasis of the media linking Islam to terrorism					
7	What is antisemitism?	hate towards or unfair treatment of Jewish people	Give two examples	The Holocaust In the Uk in 2025 anti-Jewish hate involving higher education showing a 465% rise.	Explain one religious teaching	In times of fear we can find our refuge in God.			
8	What is anti-Christian sentiment?	hate towards or unfair treatment of Christians and Christianity	Give two examples	Nigeria: Violence from Extremist Groups North Korea: Extreme Suppression of Faith					
9	What does denomination mean?	a branch of the Christian Church	Give two examples	Catholics and protestants					Explain one religious teaching

Knowledge Group 1: Mask Preparation

1	Fibre mask	A rigid paper mask with elastic to wear around the head.
2	Contour	An outline representing or bounding the shape or form of something.
3	Carve	Cut or shape a material in order to produce an object, design, or inscription.
4	Aperture	An opening, hole, or gap.
5	Bionic Eye	An artificial, robotic eye which provide visual sensations to the brain.
6	Wire mesh	A woven metal fabric created in varying degrees of coarseness, weight and aperture.
7	Warp	Make or become bent out of shape.
8	Overlap	Extend over so as to cover partly.
9	Underlap	To extend partly under.

Knowledge Group 2: Assemblage

1	Disparate objects	Objects which are different in kind; grouping them together often highlights a stark contrast or incompatibility
2	Balanced composition	A compositional choice in art in which the work feels balanced. Different compositional aspects carry "weight," for example the placement of objects.
3	Movement (Making the eye travel)	The principle of art that an artist uses to guide a viewer's eye in, through, and out of a composition.
4	Embed	To fix (an object) firmly and deeply in a surrounding mass.

Key Vocabulary

1	Richard Symons	Is an artist, sculptor and model maker who has worked in film, television and commercial projects.
2	Assemblage	A work of art made by grouping together found or unrelated objects.

Knowledge Group 3: Paint

1	Flat colour	Process of applying a coloured medium onto a surface to record a solid and uniform finish.
2	Unified	Made uniform or whole; united.
3	Dry brush	Drybrush is a painting technique in which a paint brush that is relatively dry, but still holds paint, is used to create a drawing or painting.
4	Tonal modelling	A means for the artist to create a sense of three-dimensional form in a painting. It involves using gradations of tone over the surface so that the lighter surface appears closer to the viewer and the darker side further away.
5	Highlights	An area or a spot in a drawing, painting, or photograph that is strongly illuminated.
6	Shadows	A shadow is a dark area where light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.

Background Information

1	Playwright	Willy Russell
2	Setting	Liverpool - 1960s
3	Plot	Twin brothers are separated at birth; one raised in wealth and the other in poverty. Their lives cross paths when they become friends, unaware of their true relationship.

Characters

1	Mrs Lyons	- A wealthy woman. - Doesn't work. - Married to a wealthy businessman. - Can't have children.
2	Mrs Johnstone	- A single Mother of 7 children. - Mickey and Edwards biological mother. - Works as a cleaner.
3	Eddie	- Son to Mrs Lyons (wealthier) - Biological mother is Mrs Johnstone . - Has a great education.
4	Mickey	- Son to Mrs Johnstone (poorer) - Has 6 siblings that he lives with. - Poor education
5	Sammy	- Mickey's older brother - Involved in crime
6	Linda	- Eddie and Mickey's childhood friend. - Lives in the poorer part of Liverpool. - Marries Mickey when she is older

Stanislavski's Style and Techniques

1	Realism	A style of drama that is believable. It could happen in real life. The characters could really exist.
2	Given Circumstances	- Which characters are in the scene. - The character's relationships with each other. Where the drama takes place. When the drama takes place. - Where the characters in the drama come from. - What has happened before the drama takes places. - What is going to happen after the drama takes place.
3	Visualisation	Imagining your surroundings and environment accurately, considering every detail. This include sight, sound, taste, smell and touch.
4	Magic 'If'	The actor puts themselves into the mindset of the character and thinks. ' What would I do if I was in this situation? '

Drama Rehearsal techniques

1	Leading Body Parts	Choosing a part of the body to push furthest forward (e.g. the nose) to communicate a character.
2	Seven Levels of Tensions	How much we relax or tense our muscles to show a character. - Exhausted – Heavy, like a jellyfish - Laid back – No worries, relaxed on a sunny beach - Neutral – No story, blank - Alert – Curious, lost something, confused - Suspense – Suspicious, Cautious - Passionate – Melodramatic, despair - Tragic – Grief, petrified, frozen with fear.
3	Split Scene	Switching between two scenes which represent two events happening at the same time.
4	Conscience Alley	Showing the different thoughts of a character out loud, usually two sides of an argument

1. Material Properties

1	Malleable	Can be pressed or hammered into shape
2	Corrosion resistant	Resists oxidization or moisture
3	Ductile	Able to be stretched into wire
4	Hard	Resists scratching

2. Materials; Metals

1	Ferrous metal	A ferrous metal is a metal that DOES contain IRON. Ferrous metals tend to rust and are magnetic. Examples include; Iron and Steel
2	Non Ferrous metals	A non ferrous metal DOES NOT contain IRON. Examples include; Aluminium and Copper
3	Alloy	An alloy is a combination of 2 or more metals mixed together to give an existing metal better properties. Examples include; Solder, Brass and Bronze

3. Materials; Manufactured Boards

1	Plywood	Strong thin wooden board consisting of two or more layers glued and pressed together with the direction of the grain alternating.
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4. Electronic Components

1	Battery Snap	 Snap onto the leads on the terminal end of a standard 9V battery.
2	Switch	 A component that can disconnect or connect the path in an electrical circuit.
3	Light Emitting Diode (LED)	 A light source that emits light when current flows through it in the correct direction.
4	Wire	 Made from copper, allowing electricity to flow between components.
5	Battery	 A combination of electrochemical cells with external connections for powering electrical devices.

5. Tools & equipment

1	Soldering Iron	An electrical tool which applies heat, melting solder allowing you to join metals together.
2	Wire Cutters	Hand held tool used to cut through wires or cables
3	Wire Strippers	A hand-held tool designed to remove insulation from electrical wires.

6. Process; Soldering

Step 1	Heat the connection with the tip of the soldering iron for a few seconds, then apply the solder.
Step 2	Keep the soldering tip on the connection as the solder is applied.
Step 3	Remove the tip from the connection as soon as the solder has flowed.
Step 4	Don't move the connection while the solder is cooling.
Step 5	Don't overheat the connection, as this might damage the electrical component you are soldering

Key Vocabulary

1	Template	A shaped piece of rigid material used as a pattern for repeated processes such as cutting out or shaping
2	Model	A particular design or version of a product
3	Prototype	A first version of a device from which other forms are developed.

 Sand down any finished plywood shapes (P80,P120,P240,P320,P400)

Know the black wire goes to the short leg on the LED.
(Red – positive, Black – Negative)

1. Knowledge is power

1	Super foods	Superfoods are foods that are thought to be very good for your health. They usually have lots of nutrients. These nutrients help your body stay healthy and fight off illness. Some Scientists believe that these foods have extra special benefits in boosting our immunity.
2	Fast foods	Fast food is a type of mass-produced food that is easy to access, efficient and tasty. Some are sold in restaurants or bought in stores with frozen, preheated or precooked ingredients. Many fast foods contain hidden fats, salt and sugars, so must be consumed occasionally, as a treat.
3	Cooking Methods	We cook food to make it safe, tasty and easier to digest. The way that we cook food has an impact on nutrients and some are better than others at retaining them. E.G. steaming. Finding the best cooking methods to seal nutrients in is essential to reduce nutrient loss and maximise benefits.
4	Factors affecting food choices	Many things effect the types of food that we choose to eat. Sometimes the type of food that we choose to eat can lead to an unbalanced and harmful diet. Availability, food access and cost can impact choice. Religious and environmental reasons can limit what we choose to buy.
5	Eating Disorders	An eating disorder is a serious mental health condition where a person develops an unhealthy relationship with food, eating, body shape, or weight. It can affect anyone — no matter their age, gender, or background.
6	Nutrition in life stages	There are many stage of life that humans experience. Each stage requires certain nutrients to do a job in the body. E.g. Toddlers require calcium for bone development.
7	Exercise	Required to burn off the foods we consume. Input v output should be equal for good health
8	Animal Welfare	Where animals are reared in a safe, happy and secure environment. They are not mistreated.

2. How to adapt a recipe

1	Big Mac	Mince choice, combining, moulding, shaping, cooking methods. Vegan/pescatarian options. Garnish development, leaves, vegetables, Sauces – mayo, chilli,
2	Sausage Bites	Meat filling choices, vegan, fish 5 veg a day, grating to hide for toddlers. Eliminate fatty pastry using wholegrain bread as a casing. More Fibre fuller for longer Shaping, moulding, securing, glazing, consistent sizing, even cooking. Use food probe
3	KFC	Type of potato: Sweet potato, white, new Fish/chicken: Salmon, Pollock, chicken, turkey Coating/seasoning: Cornflakes, rice krispies, bran flakes, paprika, oregano, chilli
4	Cheesecake	Type of biscuits: Gingernuts, digestives Filling flavour, Lemon, blueberry, decoration: lemon slices, blueberry cluster, chocolate decoration, strawberry fans, roses.
5	Taco Bowls	Using tortilla to make taco bowl. Seasoning, oiling and spice measuring on bowl and dips. Use of beans, lentils, protein.
6	Curry	Marinating, tenderising, use of authentic, traditional spices. Cooking techniques, temperature control, chicken. Appropriate vegetable selection
7	Spring Roll	Baking rather than deep frying to reduce fat content. Selection of vegetables as filling. Adding authentic spice selection.
8	Pizza Bites	Passata / pesto used to go towards 5 a day. Cheese grated to limit fat content. Grated carrot added and other vegetables. Aubergine / sweet potato used instead of bread

Key Vocabulary

1	Deficiency	A lack/shortage of a nutrient in the body.
2	Excess	Too much of a nutrient in the body.
3	Macronutrient	A nutrient required in large amounts in the diet. E.g. carbohydrates, fats, protein.
4	Micronutrient	A nutrient required in small amounts in the diet. E.g. vitamins, minerals and NSP.
5	Anaemia	A condition that can be caused by lack of iron in the diet. Not enough healthy red blood cells to carry enough oxygen around the body.
6	Osteoporosis	A condition caused by lack of calcium/vitamin D in the diet. It weakens bones making them fragile and more likely to break.
7	Antioxidant	Antioxidants are natural substances that help protect your body's cells from damage. Antioxidants act like protective shields that stop or reduce cell damage.
8	Well-being	Well-being is feeling well, feeling positive. Includes having good mental health and high self-esteem.
9	SME Issues	Social, moral, ethical and environmental issues e.g. Organic, Halal, Fair trade, farm assured, veganism
10	Symptoms	A physical or mental feature that points to a condition or disease.
11	Calorie	The amount of energy in an item of food or drink is measured in calories
12	Food Provenance	Where food comes from, how it's produced, and how it gets to us. It's the journey food takes — from farm to fork.
13	Battery Eggs	come from hens kept in small wire cages, often in large, crowded sheds. Poor care and feed.

Techniques and Processes

1	Block Printing 	The process of creating a printing block, applying a layer of ink with a 'brayer' and transferring a design onto paper or fabric.
2	Free machine embroidery 	Using a free machine foot on the sewing machine to achieve free motion sewing which creates designs and patterns.
3	Lamination 	The process of arranging various materials between layers of plastic and applying heat to seal together the layers and create an interesting design.
4	Digital Repeat patterns 	An image which is repeated multiple times to create interesting patterns. Repeats are mirrored, aligned and repeated to create surface pattern.
5	Hand drawn Repeats 	The process of creating a motif and repeating to create a block repeat design.

Key Vocabulary

1	Typography	Typography is the art and technique of arranging type to make written language legible, readable and appealing when displayed.
2	Annotation	Text accompanying images/practical work which explains, describes and justifies.
3	Motif	A motif is a recurring fragment, theme or pattern that appears in a work of art.
4	Mixed Media	Mixed media art refers to a visual art that combines a variety of media in a single artwork. For example, pencil, paint, collage, ink or fine liner etc.
5	CAD	Computer Aided Design is the use of a range of computer software to support the creative/design process of products.
6	Repeat Reflect Rotate Half drop repeat	Occurs multiple times A mirror image Move in a circle round an axis Staggering the repeat of an image along a vertical line
7	Justification	Presenting a reason, fact or opinion for your choices or actions
8	Inspiration	The process of being influenced or stimulated to do something creative

Tools and Equipment

1	Laminator	A machine used to provide protection and durability by sealing documents, pictures or materials between two layers of plastic.
2	Brayer	A 'roller' that applies a fine, evenly spread layer of ink to a printing block.

Contextual links/Key names

1	Typography	Typography and Textile Design are linked through their shared focus on pattern, communication and cultural expression. Surface pattern designers create repeating patterns that are applied to various products and surfaces like wallpaper, wrapping paper, clothing, upholstery, stationary, and much more.
2	People Powered Press	The People Powered Press are a community-based arts project in Saltire. They operate one of the largest printing presses in the world and focus on engaging the local community in creative and collaborative printing projects. The PPP have a mission to make art accessible for everyone.
3	Morag Myerscough	Morag Myerscough is a London-based artist and designer. She creates vibrant, large-scale installations that transform public spaces. Her work is bold, colourful and geometric. She uses a lot of typography/lettering and uplifting words and phrases. She often collaborates with local communities to co-create site-specific installations in schools, hospitals, at festivals and in urban spaces.
3	Template	A guide used to accurately measure/cut a material
4	Free machine foot	A circular foot allowing free motion sewing in all directions
5	Feed dogs	Metal teeth like ridges which guide the fabric through the sewing machine. They must be down for FME.
6	Cotton material	Woven natural soft material which comes from the cotton plant

1. Baroque Period

1	Baroque	Era of music from 1600- 1750
2	Composers	Bach, Pachelbel, Vivaldi, Handel
3	Baroque Instruments	Harpsichord, Organ, Violin, Cello, Wooden Flute
4	Terraced Dynamics	The music is loud or quiet and changes quickly between them.
5	Basso Continuo	A form of musical accompaniment. It means "continuous bass". A bass line played by the left hand and doubled on the other bass instrument.
6	Harpsichord	a keyboard instrument where the strings are plucked rather than hammered.

2. Classical Period

1	Classical	Era of music from 1750-1820
2	Composers	Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Schubert
3	Classical Instruments	Strings, woodwind, brass and percussion all used
4	Homophonic Accompaniment	One line of melody played by all instruments at the same time to accompany the soloist.
5	Alberti Bass	A type of arpeggio, or 'broken' chord, in which the notes of the chord are played in the order lowest, highest, middle, highest.

3. Compositional Techniques

1	Imitation	Repetition of melody in a different voice (Different instrument)
2	Canon	A melody with one or more imitations of the melody played after a given duration
3	Ornamentation	Musical flourishes such as a trill (rapid playing of a notes and the one above it)

5. Key vocab - Musical forms

1	Binary	(AB)- where the music has two clear contrasting sections
2	Ternary	(ABA)- where the music has two sections then returns to the first section
3	Rondo	(ABACA)- where the music has one sections which keeps returning and is sandwiched between lots of different sections

6. Key Vocab - Musical elements

1	Melody	The main tune, played on instruments or sung.
2	Chords	Two or more notes played at once.
3	Broken chords	Notes of chord played individually
4	Ostinato	Repeating musical pattern in classical music.
5	Pitch	High or Low
6	Dynamics	Volume of music
7	Texture	Layers of instruments used.
8	Timing	Playing in time with others.