



Knowledge Organiser

Year 9

Pentecost 2



Name	
Form	



How to use your Knowledge Organiser -

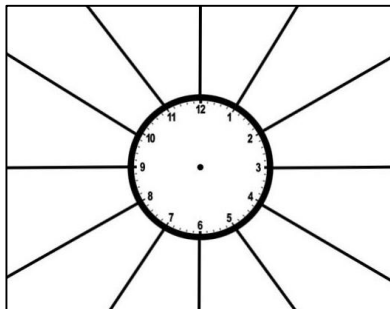


How to use your knowledge organiser... Look, cover, write, check

- Read a line, or a few lines, from a section of your Knowledge Organiser
- Try to memorise what you have read
- Cover the section with your hand
- Try to write what you have memorized
- Remove your hand
- Check to see if what you have written is accurate
- Correct anything you got wrong

How to complete... Diagrams

- Using your Knowledge Organiser for a particular topic in a subject, draw and label diagrams to help you remember content
- This could include copying drawings or diagrams that are on your Knowledge Organiser for example
- This could include creating a diagram to represent an idea or some key knowledge



How to complete... Revision Clocks

- Revision clocks can be used alongside notes to provide summaries
- Allow 5 minutes to write as much as you can about a unit / topic from memory
- You can create headings based on key word / vocabulary lists; this helps retrieval practice

How to complete... A-Z

- Write A, B, C, D etc. through to Z one per line in the margin of your lined paper
- Using your knowledge organiser for a particular topic in a subject and your knowledge of that topic, try to write a key word and a definition for that word beginning with A, B, C, D and so on, through to Z



How to complete... Make a test

- Using your Knowledge Organiser, write some questions to test your knowledge
- Number the questions
- Once you have got to 10 questions, answer the questions on another piece of lined paper
- You can use the following question stems to help you create questions: Who? What? Why? How? When?



Strategy	Tick off the number of times you have used the strategy -
Look, cover, write, check	
A – Z	
Turn it into a diagram	
Make a test	
Complete a revision clock	



Year 9 – Art Textiles – Pentecost 2

A		Formal Processes
1	Dyeing	Changing the colour of a fabric. You can experiment with tie-dyeing, where the fabric is twisted and bound using string. White areas are left where the fabric was bound.
2	Batik	Hot wax is applied to fabric, which is then dyed. The wax resists the dye, preventing it from reaching those areas.
3	Appliqué	Sewing a small piece of fabric onto a bigger piece of fabric. You could experiment with cutting out the same shape in different fabrics and arranging these into patterns. You could also experiment with using different coloured threads.
4	Embroidery	Using thread to stitch onto a piece of fabric to create a shape or design. You can do this by hand or by using a sewing machine
5	Repeat pattern	The repetition of lines, shapes, tones, colours, textures and forms.
6	Free- hand embroidery	A type of sewing that allows you to draw with your sewing machine through drawing different shapes and profiles.
7	Seam Allowance	The area between the fabric edge and the stitching line on two (or more) pieces of material being sewn together.
8	Paper pattern	paper or cardboard templates from which the parts of a garment are traced onto fabric before cutting out and assembling








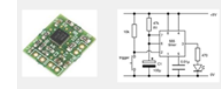
B		Materials
1	Cotton	a type of natural cloth created out of the cotton plant fibres. Coming in a wide range of weaves, it is the most versatile and popular
2	Natural fabric	Natural fibres come from plants or animals. They are easily renewable and biodegradable e.g. cotton, wool, silk
3	Synthetic fabric	Synthetic fibres are made mainly from non-renewable coal and oil refined into polymers and do not degrade easily e.g. polyester, nylon, elastane

C		Designers
1	Holly Levell	A Textile Artist specialising in the everyday through soft sculptures, softening the lines of a usually solid idea. The idea of shopping but from stitched textiles completely softening the solid idea and producing a soft and nostalgic object, and that's when <i>Supermarket Stitch</i> .



Practice your stitching by stitching one of the key terms onto a piece of fabric.

Year 9 – Design and Technology – Pentecost 2

A		Electronic Components	
1	Battery		Stores energy in a chemical form. It is made up of cells, each 1.5v. All batteries are multiples of 1.5v.
2	Latch Switch & Push Switch		Latch switch turns on or off all power to circuit. Push switch allows power to be on only when switch is pushed.
3	Resistor		Slow down the flow of current in a circuit. They protect more sensitive components.
4	Variable Resistor		A resistor that can be manually increased or decreased.
5	Capacitor		Stores power for short amounts of time.
6	Light Emitting Diode (LED)		Allows current to flow in one direction and lights up without generating heat.
7	Integrated Circuit (I.C or Chip)		Made up of many circuits located in a very small area.
8	Printed Circuit Board		A pre-made circuit with copper tracks and locations for the components to be soldered in.

B		Scales of Production	
1	Bespoke	A single item design for either a specific task or made specifically for a client.	
2	Batch	Small to medium number of products. These could be made in different colours, style, ingredients etc.	
3	Mass	The same as batch but made in much larger numbers. Manufacturing using a production line.	
4	Continuous	No variety or changes in the design. The same thing made in very high numbers, day after day.	

C		Techniques	
1	Line Bending	Line bending is a process used to bend thermoplastics in a straight line. A thermoplastic sheet over a strip heater until it becomes soft and then bending it to any desired angle.	
2	Vacuum Forming	Vacuum forming is a where a sheet of thermoplastic is heated to a high temperature, stretched onto a mould, and forced against the mould by a vacuum.	
3	Injection Moulding	The plastic is melted in the injection moulding machine and then injected into the mould, where it cools and solidifies into the final part.	
4	Blow Moulding	The blow mouldings process is the same as Injection process but also has a tube-like piece of plastic with a hole in one end through which compressed air can pass.	
5	Rotational Moulding	Plastic pellets are put in a mould and spun and heat added. Plastic softens and forms a shape on the internal faces of the mould.	
6	Compression Moulding	A Thermosetting plastic material is placed directly into a heated metal mould then is softened by the heat and therefore forced to conform to the shape.	



- A. Design a circuit board for a product.
- B. Complete a fact file on a production company.
- C. Complete a collage on one of the techniques.



Year 9 – English – Pentecost 2

A		
Much Ado About Nothing: Characters		
1	Beatrice	Beatrice is Leonato's niece and Hero's cousin. She is a 'pleasant-spirited lady' with an extremely quick wit and sharp tongue. She is essentially a kind and warm character, but she chooses to mock others (mainly Benedick) with her elaborate jokes and puns. She engages in the 'merry war' with Benedick, and often wins. Influenced by the actions and words of her friends, she begins to fall for Benedick towards the end of the play.
2	Benedick	Benedick is an aristocratic soldier who has been fighting under Don Pedro, and a close friend to the love-struck Claudio. In contrast to Claudio Benedick presents throughout much of the play as being highly sceptical of love. Benedick is extremely witty, and is always making witty jokes and puns with his extremely colourful language. He carries on a 'merry war' of words with Beatrice, but with a little help from the other characters, his feelings develop.
3	Claudio	A young soldier who has won great respect whilst fighting under Don Pedro in recent wars. When the party arrive in Messina, Don Pedro immediately falls for Hero. Claudio is aware of his position (e.g. respectful of Don Pedro) and shy (he does not approach Hero himself). His deeply suspicious nature makes him quick to believe rumours, and to be distrusting of Hero's nature.
4	Hero	Hero is the beautiful young daughter of Leonato and the cousin of Beatrice. Hero is lovely, gentle, kind and innocent. She falls in love with Claudio when he falls in love with her, but is also respectful to the wishes of her father. When Don John unfairly slanders her name, she is left jilted and heartbroken by Claudio at the altar. At the end of the play she shows forgiveness.
5	Don Pedro	Don Pedro is an important nobleman from Aragon, who is occasionally referred to as 'Prince' throughout the play. He is the longtime friend of Leonato, and has formed a close relationship with his soldiers – Claudio and Benedick. He has the most social power of any in the play.
6	Don Jon	Don Pedro's bastard brother, Don John, is deceitful and melancholy. He deliberately seeks to destroy the happiness in the play as a result of his envy and misery.
7	Leonato	Leonato is a well-respected nobleman from Messina. It is at his home where the entirety of the play runs its course. Leonato is the father of Hero (for whom he clearly cares deeply) and the uncle of Beatrice. As the governor of Messina, he is second in social power only to Don Pedro. He takes the reputation of his family extremely seriously, and is left in a state of anxiety when Hero is accused of infidelity. He is forgiving of Claudio's mistake at the end of the play.

B		
Much Ado About Nothing: Key Words		
1	Illegitimate	of a child born of parents not lawfully married to each other.
2	Proper order of things	the way that life and the world are organised and intended to be
3	Inheritance	money gained from a family member
4	Inequality	when things are not equal
5	Submissive	ready to conform to the authority or will of others; meekly obedient or passive
6	Superior	higher in rank, status, or quality
7	Patriarchal Society	A society ruled by men
8	Misogynistic	Strongly prejudiced against women.
9	Cuckhold	an extremely shameful status that destroyed a man's honour—his reputation and social standing—and was publicly and symbolically represented by him having to wear horns for everyone to see
10	Dramatic Irony	The audience is aware of something that the characters are not
11	Aside	Adding to the themes of confusion and deception, there are asides throughout, as characters speak to a selected audience
12	Soliloquy	an act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers, especially by a character in a play.



Complete a character web showing how the characters interact throughout the play.



Year 9 – Food and Nutrition – Pentecost 2

A	Key Terms	
1	Contaminate	Making a food unsafe to eat by allowing it to come into contact with microorganisms that will grow and multiply in it.
2	Pathogenic	Something that is capable of causing illness.
3	Food poisoning	An illness caused by micro-organisms contaminating food.
4	High-risk foods	Foods that contain a lot of moisture and nutrients, especially protein (e.g. milk, cream, eggs, meat, fish) and easily support the growth of pathogenic microorganisms, particularly bacteria. Also called perishable foods.
5	Enzyme	The name given to natural substances in living things that speed up chemical reactions.
6	Catalyst	A substance that speeds up the rate of a chemical reaction.
	Raising Agent	An ingredient or process that introduces a gas into a mixture so that it rises when cooked.
	Food intolerance	A long-term condition where after several hours or days, certain foods cause a person to feel unwell and have a range of symptoms, but it is usually not life threatening and does not involve the immune system.
	Food allergy	This happens to some people when their immune system has a very sensitive reaction to specific foods, which causes severe and potentially threatening symptoms that happen very quickly after the food is eaten.
	Plasticity	The ability of a fat to soften over a range of temperatures and be shaped and spread with light pressure.
	Shortening	The ability of fats to shorten length of gluten molecules in pastry.
	Aeration	The ability of some fats to trap lots of air bubbles when beaten together with sugar.
	Emulsification	Either keeping drops of oil or fat suspended in a liquid and preventing them from separating out; or keeping drops of water suspended in an oil or fat and preventing them from separating out.

D	Pathogens		
	Pathogen	Food Affected	Symptoms
1	E- coli	Raw meat (found in guts) untreated milk and water	Vomiting, blood in diarrhoea, kidney damage or failure.
2	Listeria	Soft cheeses, pate, unpasteurised milk, under cooked meat.	Mild flu, meningitis and pneumonia.
3	Campylobacter	Meat, shellfish, untreated water, washing raw poultry	Diarrhoea, headache, fever, abdominal pain.
4	Salmonella	Raw meat, eggs, seafood, dairy products	Diarrhoea, vomiting and fever.
5	Norovirus	Shellfish, raw vegetables, salads.	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, fever.
6	Bacillus cereus	Cooked rice, pasta, and cereal foods.	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea.



Complete a poster warning about possible hazards in the kitchen.



Year 9 – French – Pentecost 2

A		Unité 1
1	I can talk about talent and ambitions:	Mon talent, c'est faire de la magie. Je veux être chanteur/chanteuse professionnel(le).
2	Use infinitives:	Quel est ton talent? Danser? Chanter?
3	Use the modal verb vouloir:	Je veux/On veut jouer de la guitare.

B		Unité 2
1	I can encourage and persuade someone:	(Je ne peux pas.) Mais si, tu peux! Tu dois avoir confiance en toi.
2	Use the modal verbs pouvoir and devoir:	Tu dois remplir la fiche. On peut répéter chez moi.
3	Pronounce the sound oi correctly:	Moi, toi, trois, fois, dois

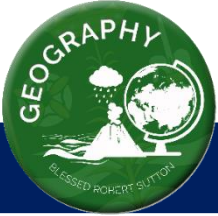
C		Unité 3
1	I can tell someone what to do.	Regarde la camera et souris!
2	Tell someone what not to do.	Ne fais pas ca!
3	Use the tu form imperative.	Éteins ton portable!

D		Unité 4
1	I can talk about the most and the least:	Il est le plus arrogant et le moins travailleur, mais il a la meilleure voix.
2	Form different structures using the infinitive:	Il est le plus beau.
3	Use three time frames:	Elles son les moins motives.

E		Unité 5
1	I can talk about plans, dreams and wishes.	Un jour, je vais travailler en France. Je voudrais être médecin.
2	Form different structures using the infinitive:	J'aime gagner/je veux gagner/je peux gagner/ je dois gagner/ je vais gagner/je voudrais gagner.
3	Use three time frames:	J'ai beaucoup de talent et l'année dernière, j'ai un concert. La semaine prochaine, je vais participer à un concours de talents.



Create a conversation using as many of the phrases from the Knowledge Organiser.



Year 9 – Geography – Pentecost 2

A	Key Words	
1	Abiotic components	Non-living environmental factors that have influence over the ecosystem (e.g. climate, light exposure, soil type).
2	Biome	Also known as a global-scale ecosystem; a large, distinct region of the Earth with similar climate, soil, plants and animals.
4	Biotic components	Living organisms that interact with the environment and other organisms within an ecosystem.
5	Coniferous forest biome	A biome located at high latitudes, characterised by conifer trees and a cold climate.
6	Consumers	Organisms that receive energy from consuming (i.e. eating) living organisms.
7	Decomposers	Organisms that break down organic material and release the nutrients back into the ecosystem.
8	Desert biome	A biome located around 30° north and south of the equator, characterised by extremely low precipitation levels and extreme daily temperature fluctuations.
9	Ecosystem	A natural system in which a community of plants and animals interact with each other and their physical environment.
10	Eutrophication	The growth of algae in a body of water due to excess nutrients, leading to the depletion of oxygen in an aquatic ecosystem.
12	Food chain	A linear relationship showing the biotic interactions within an ecosystem, from a producer to a final consumer.
13	Food web	A representation of the interactions between multiple producers and consumers within a specific ecosystem, shown through a series of different food webs.
14	Mediterranean biome	A biome located 40-45° north of the equator (and in isolated spots south of the equator), characterised by mild, moist winters and hot, dry summers.
15	Nutrient cycling	The transfer of nutrients through an ecosystem, from the decay of organic material into the production and energy of living organisms.
16	Producers	Organisms that convert energy from the environment (mainly sunlight) into sugars (glucose).
17	Savanna biome	A biome located around 15-30° north and south of the equator, characterised by high temperatures, very dry summers and very wet winters.
18	Temperate deciduous forest biome	A biome located around 40-50° north and south of the equator, characterised by deciduous trees (trees that shed their leaves) and moderate precipitation.
19	Temperate grassland biome	A biome located in non-coastal areas around 30-40° north and south of the equator, characterised by low precipitation and grasses as the major vegetation.
20	Tropical rainforest biome	A biome located near the equator, characterised by very high precipitation and sustained warm temperatures.
21	Tundra biome	A biome located in the far northern hemisphere, characterised by very cold conditions and permanently frozen soils.



Complete a dual coding map of the characteristics of different biomes.



Year 9 – History – Pentecost 2

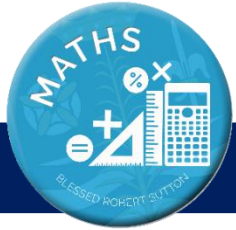
A	Timeline	
1	3 million – 3000 BC	Prehistoric
2	3000BC -550BC	Ancient Egyptian
3	1200BC -0	Ancient Greek
4	500BC-0	Roman Republic
5	0-500AD	Roman Empire
6	500AD – 1500AD	Middle Ages
7	1500-1800	Early Modern
8	1800-Present	Modern

B	Key Individuals	
1	Anubis	Egyptian God of mummification.
2	Asclepius	Greek God of healing.
3	Bes	Egyptian God of new-born babies and the family.
3	Galen	A Greek physician, surgeon and philosopher in the Roman Empire
5	Hippocrates	Ancient Greek doctor known as the Father of Medicine.
6	Osiris	Egyptian God of death, fertility and resurrection.
7	Tarawet	Egyptian Goddess of pregnancy and childbirth.
8	Anubis	Egyptian God of mummification.

C	Key Words	
1	Aborigine	a member of the group of people who were the original people living in a country
2	Anatomy	the scientific study of the physical structure of humans, animals or plants
3	Aqueduct	a structure for carrying water, usually one built like a bridge across a valley or low ground
4	Archaeology	the study of cultures of the past, and of periods of history by examining the parts of buildings and objects found in the ground
5	Asclepion	A healing temple, sacred to the God Asclepius
6	Clinical Observation	the act of observing a patient before making a clinical judgement
7	Dissection	the act of cutting up a dead person, animal or plant in order to study it
8	Four Humours	Blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile
9	Hieroglyphics	a picture or symbol of an object, representing a word, syllable or sound
10	Hippocratic Oath	an oath stating the obligations and proper conduct of doctors, formerly taken by those beginning medical practice.
11	Mummification	to preserve a dead body by treating it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth
12	Papyrus	paper made from the stems of the papyrus plant, used in ancient Egypt for writing and drawing on
13	Prehistoric	the time in history before information was written down
14	Public Health	organised measures to prevent disease, promote health, and prolong life among the population as a whole
15	Regression	the process of going back to an earlier or less advanced form or state
16	Reservoir	a natural or artificial lake where water is stored before it is taken by pipes to houses
17	Supernatural	that cannot be explained by the laws of science and that seems to involve gods or magic
18	Trephined	to make a hole in somebody's skull with a special instrument, for medical reasons



Complete independent research on how religion and superstition influenced Ancient ideas about the causes and treatment of infection and disease.



Year 9 – Maths – Pentecost 2

A	Representation	
1	Quadratic	a curved graph with the highest power being 2 Square Power
2	Inequality	makes a non equal comparison between two numbers
3	Reciprocal	a reciprocal is 1 divided by the number
4	Cubic	a curved graph with the highest power being 3 Cubic power
5	Origin	the coordinate (0, 0)
6	Parabola	a 'u' shaped curve that has mirror symmetry



	A ₁	B ₃	C ₃	D ₂	
E ₁	F ₄	G ₂	H ₄	I ₁	J ₈
K ₅	L ₁	M ₃	N ₁	O ₁	P ₃
Q ₁₀	R ₁	S ₁	T ₁	U ₁	V ₄
	W ₄	X ₈	Y ₄	Z ₁₀	

Calculate which key term would score the most in Scrabble.



Year 9 – PE – Pentecost 2

A	Key Words	
1	Balance	Stability through an even distribution of weight.
2	Competence	To do something successfully or efficiently.
3	Concentration	Exclusive attention for a period of time.
4	Confidence	A belief in your ability to complete a physical skill or task given.
5	Control	To exercise restraint or direction over; dominate; command.
6	Coordination	Smoothly and successfully performing more than one motor task at the same time e.g. ball, hand and eye coordination.
7	Core stability	The major muscles of the core are those in your stomach and back. 'Core stability' is the ability to support the spine and keep the body stable and balanced. It is essential for 'quality' performance and also for completing manual tasks safely and effectively in everyday life.
8	Cue recognition	Recognising and responding to relevant information whilst filtering out unwanted information.
9	Decision making	Observations inform judgements that lead to the selection of a course of action among alternatives; every decision-making process produces a final choice, even if the choice involves no action.
10	Dodging	To make a sudden movement in a new direction.
11	Eye-foot coordination	eyes and feet working together to perform a task
12	Eye-hand coordination	eyes and hands working together to perform a task
13	Feinting	A movement that is made in order to deceive an opponent.
14	Fine Motor Skills	small physical actions e.g. manipulating the hands or the fingers.
15	Flexibility	The range of movement through which a joint or sequence of joints can move.
16	Fluency	Movement that is smooth, graceful and effortless.
17	Focus	To direct one's attentions or efforts.
18	Force	Strength or energy used in a physical movement. Impulsive responses To act without considering the consequences.

19	Gross Motor Skills	Large physical actions.
20	Kinaesthetic Awareness	A sensation by which bodily position, weight, muscle tension and movement are perceived by an individual.
21	Leadership	Guiding a team/group or individual
22	Manipulate object	Handling/controlling a piece of equipment or apparatus.
23	Moderate physical activity	physical activity (exercise) that generally requires sustained rhythmical movements. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity.
24	Performance	An expression of something, including the everyday performance executed in class, or where appropriate, elite performance. To execute a movement or movement sequence.
25	Prioritising	Dealing with the components of a task according to their importance.
26	Propel an object	Pushing an object away from the body e.g. throw a ball, kick a ball, strike a badminton shuttle with a racquet.
27	Resilience	A capacity to deal constructively with change or challenge, allowing a person to maintain or re-establish their social and emotional well-being in the face of difficult elements. It involves thoughts, feelings and actions.
28	Strength	The ability of a muscle or muscle group to overcome a resistance.
29	Vigorous physical activity	physical activity (exercise) that is intense enough to result in a significant increase in heart and respiration rate.



**Reflect on your last PE lesson.
Write down how you used any
of the skills listed.**



Year 9 – Performing Arts - Drama – Pentecost 2

A		New keywords
1	Theatre in education	Performances that aim to entertain a selected audience – often linked to school age audiences
2	Forum Theatre	Forum Theatre gives audiences different options for the ending, getting them to pick the morally right option.
3	Narrative	The narrative is how we tell the story

B	Key Words	
1	Freeze frame	A frozen image to show the audience part of a story
2	Body Language	Showing emotions with your body language
3	Facial expressions	Showing emotions with our face
4	Monologue	A character speak in the first person, by themselves
5	Levels	In drama we can use levels to show who has the power in the relationship
6	Thought Tracking	Where a character tells the audience how they feel
7	Script	The lines said by a character
8	Physical Theatre	Using movement to tell a story
9	Hot seating	To answer questions in character to get a better understanding of who your character is
10	Characterisation	All the features that make up a character
11	Musical Features	Singing, acting, dancing
12	Character song	A song that allows us to understand a characters emotions and feelings
13	Action song	A song that moves the story forward or recaps



Year 9 – Performing Arts -Music – Pentecost 2

A New Keywords		
1	Rhyme	Words with an ending that sounds the same
2	Lyrics	Words for a song or rap
3	Beat	Constant pulse heard through a song or rap
4	Rhythm	The note value patterns that follow the beat
5	Structure	How music is put together
6	Bass line	Lower pitch part that often follows the beat.
7	Slang	Shortened or abbreviated words
8	Single time	Lyrics follow the beat, a syllable per beat
9	Double time	Lyrics are performed at twice the rate of the beat

B Creating a rap performance		
1	Lyrics	Rhyming words, use of slang, theme runs through the lyrics, verse/chorus structure
2	Bass line	Broken chords, pedal notes, walk bass style
3	Chords	3 chord repeating pattern

C Ongoing Key Words		
1	Tempo:	How fast or slow the music is
2	Dynamics:	How loud or quiet the music is
3	Texture:	How many instruments are playing (Lots=thick, a few=thin)
4	Pitch:	How high or low the music/sound is
5	Timbre:	The sound the instrument makes
6	Melody:	The main tune
7	Harmony:	A secondary tune that is not the melody
8	Duration:	How long or short the notes are or the music is
9	Major:	Happy sounding music
10	Minor:	Creepy sounding music
11	Conductor	Leads the orchestra
12	Composer:	Someone who writes a piece of music
13	Theme Tune	Music for a film that reflects the style and genre of it
14	Leit Motif	A piece of music for a specific character
15	Underscore	Background of a scene that sets the atmosphere
16	Diegetic	Music within the context of the story – characters can hear this music
17	Non-diegetic	Any sound that does not specifically exist within the world of the film



Year 9 – RE – Pentecost 2

A	Key Concepts	
1	Synagogue	house of assembly; building for Jewish public prayer, study and assembly
2	Shekinah	the place where God's presence rests and can be felt
3	Shabbat	day of spiritual renewal and rest. Beginning at sunset on Friday and closing at nightfall on Saturday
4	Kosher	('fit' or 'proper') Foods that are permitted to be eaten according to Leviticus Chapter 11. It is also used to refer to the purity of ritual objects such as Torah scrolls
5	Torah	the five books of Moses (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy). Regarded as the holiest books of the Tenakh
6	Mitzvoth	the term has a mix of meanings. It is often used to refer to duties (such as the 613 in the Torah) and good deeds
7	Messiah	the anointed one who Jews believe will bring in a new era or age for humankind. This will include rebuilding the Temple and bringing in an age of universal peace
8	Covenant	a promise or agreement between two parties. Covenants were made between God with Noah, Abraham and Moses

B	Key Terms	
1	Reverence	deep respect and awe
2	Shema	a prayer declaring a belief in one God. It is found in the Torah
3	Justice	what is fair or right. When everyone has equal rights and opportunities
4	King David	a successful king of the Israelites. Believed by many to have written the Psalms
5	Tenakh	the Jewish Bible. The word 'Tenakh' is made up of the first Hebrew letters of the Torah
6	Midrash	collections of various Rabbinic commentaries on the Tenakh.
7	Oral Torah	the whole community that discusses the written Torah.
8	Tallit	four-cornered garment with fringes
9	Hillel	a great rabbi and teacher who live in the 1 st century.
10	Haftorah	a passage from one of the books of the Nevi'im (prophets) which is read after the Torah reading.
11	Kiddush	a prayer sanctifying Shabbat and many holy days, usually said over wine.
12	Cantor	leader of reading and singing in the services of some synagogues.
13	Leavened	made light by aerating, as with yeast or baking powder.



Complete a revision clock on the Judaism key concepts.



Year 9 – Science – Pentecost 2

A	Key Words	
1	Atom	The smallest particle of an element that can exist.
2	Boil	Change from liquid to a gas of all the liquid when the temperature reaches boiling point.
3	Compound	Pure substances made up of two or more elements strongly joined together.
4	Condense	Change of state from gas to liquid when the temperature drops to the boiling point.
5	Contraction	Where the volume a substance takes up reduces in size (because particles lose energy).
6	Diffusion	The process by which particles in liquids or gases spread out through random movement from a region where there are many particles to one where there are fewer
7	Element	What all substances are made up of, and which contain only one type of atom
8	Evaporate	Change from liquid to gas at the surface of a liquid, at any temperature.
9	Evaporation	Separating substances by boiling and condensing liquids.
10	Expansion	Where the volume that a substance takes up increases (because particles have more energy).
11	Freeze	Change from liquid to a solid when the temperature drops to the melting point.
12	Gas	A state of matter in which the particles fill the shape and volume of the container.

13	Gas Pressure	Caused by collisions of particles with the walls of a container.
14	Liquid	A state of matter that adapts the shape of the container it is held in.
15	Melt	Change from solid to liquid when the temperature rises to the melting point.
16	Mixture	Single type of material with nothing mixed in.
17	Molecule	Two to thousands of atoms joined together. Most non-metals exist either as small or giant molecules.
18	Particle	A very tiny object such as an atom or molecule, too small to be seen with a microscope.
19	Particle model	A way to think about how substances behave in terms of small, moving particles.
20	Solid	A state of matter that has a fixed volume and shape.



Draw a series of labelled diagrams to represent the Particle Models.