The Purbeck School
Achieving Excellence Together

Achieving Excellence Together

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Name: _____   Tutor: _____

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Glue your timetable onto this front cover

For each subject, this book contains the knowledge that you must learn by the end of…

Y9 Homework – Autumn 2024-25

INTRODUCTION

At The Purbeck School, we know completing your home learning is essential to long term academic success.
It allows you to extend your learning and to reinforce what has been learnt in class.

Daily home learning will be in three 20-minute parts:
1. **English: Reading Plus**
2. **Maths: Sparx Maths**
3. Knowledge organiser **self-quizzing**

ENGLISH: **www.readingplus.com**	Login:	Password:

Reading Plus supports students with reading fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- You need to complete five short reading assignments and one vocabulary assignment.
- You have access to your own personalised library of texts based on your current reading age and skill level.
- Once your reading age matches your actual age, your teacher will provide you with a *Reading Log*, where you can read your own choice of books.

MATHS: **www.sparxmaths.com**	Login:	Password:

Sparx-Maths provides practice on what you've learnt in class and consolidation what you've learnt through the year.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, tasks should take around one hour.
- You should show your workings in your orange homework book.
- You must complete 100% in each task.

SELF-QUIZZING

Your teachers will quiz you regularly on what you are expected to learn.

- On the subject page in this book, organise yourself by noting:
  - The date of your knowledge quiz.
  - What knowledge you need to self-quiz and learn.
- Pick one of our Independent Study Strategies (see next page) and spend at least 20mins revising.
- Bring evidence of your self-quizzing to the lesson.
- On the day of your knowledge quiz, be prepared and attempt every question.

SUPPORT

If you need help with any aspect of your home learning then…

- Please go and see your subject teacher.
- Extra help is also available at Study Plus, our after-school home learning club, every Tuesday – Thursday 3.10-4.10pm in the café.

INDEPENDENT STUDY STRATEGIES

Independent study involves undertaking activities that will help you to improve in that area.
There are many effective ways you can study independently – here are a few strategies

Self-quizzing – Look, Cover, Write, Check

- LOOK: Read the question and the answer.
- COVER: Cover up the answer column.
- WRITE: Write the answer from your memory.
- CHECK: Finally, mark your work. Correct any mistakes.

Mind Maps

- Make notes around a key concept or subject.
- Draw lines to link definitions, key ideas and related parts.
- You may find it helpful to use different colours for different ideas.
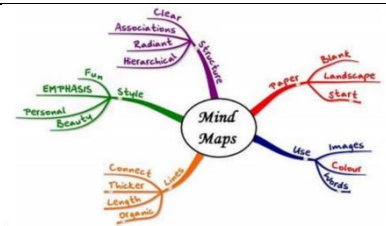
Flash Cards

- Write key points down on flash cards and carry them around with you – look at them as often as you can!
- Use them as a quiz – write a key word on one side and the definition on the other, then test yourself.

Posters

- Make your own colourful posters! You can pick any subject as your theme.
- Draw diagrams or pictures to go with your text.
- Display them in a visible place at home.
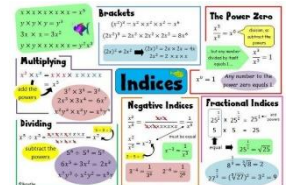
Practice Example Questions

- For many subjects a good way to revise is to work through some example questions.
- You can practice these questions over and over to develop your understanding.
- If there are parts of questions that you find hard or think you haven't understood, you can check your notes, search online, or seek advice from your teacher.

Websites

These websites provide opportunities for students to learn, practise and get feedback:
- Seneca Learning: www.senecalearning.com
- BBC Bitesize: www.bbc.com/bitesize
- Sparx-Maths: www.sparxmaths.com
- Free Science Lessons: www.freesciencelessons.co.uk

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

This table will help you organise your knowledge organiser self-quizzing.

9X	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	GEOGRAPHY^{2+3} ART^6	SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY^{1+4}	ENGLISH ART^{1+3}	ART$^{2+4+5+7}$	MATHS
B	HISTORY$^{1-3}$ RE^4	ENGLISH DESIGN	SCIENCE MFL	MATHS SCIENCE$^{1-3}$ HISTORY^4	SCIENCE^4 RE$^{1-3}$

9Y	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY^3	SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY^{1+2}	ENGLISH ART^{1+3}	ART$^{2+4+5+7}$	MATHS
B	SCIENCE HISTORY	ENGLISH MFL		MATHS RE	DESIGN

✱ Class numbers noted in subscript

This knowledge organiser example gives an idea on how you can note the date of your quiz and a self-assessment (RAG) of your knowledge…

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE PURBECK SCHOOL

1.	What is The Purbeck School motto?	Achieving Excellence Together	1/9/24
2.	What are our three core values?	• Kindness • Aspiration • Perseverance	1/9/24
3.	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/24
4.	Name the four Houses.	• Kestrel • Skylark • Kingfisher • Swift	1/9/24
5.	What time should all students be in school for every day?	8.40am	1/9/24

6.	Where can students buy food at lunchtime?	• Y7: cafe • Y8/9: canteen	7/9/24
7.	Based in the Aim High block, where can students go if they are worried, concerned or having difficulties?	The Nest	7/9/24
8.	As part of home learning, state the three 20min activities that all students complete each evening.	• Reading Plus • Sparx Maths • Self-quizzing	7/9/24
9.	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	• Your subject teacher • Home learning club	7/9/24
10.	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	• Choir • Sports clubs • STEM	7/9/24

Y9 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –
UNIT 1: DADA AND GERMAN EXPRESSIONISM

1.	What was the agenda of DADA artists?	To be silly and strange in response to World War I	
2.	Name the DADA artist we are looking into for our project	Hannah Hoch	
3.	What was the name of the 'Artistic Nightclub Performance Space' where DADA artists would read their poems and act their shows?	Cabaret Voltaire	
4.	How can we be inspired by an artist's 'compositional choices'?	We could layout our own work in a similar way	
5.	What are the key visual features of Louis Jover's work?	1. Colour 2. Shapes 3. Arrows 4. Letters 5. Splashes of colour / ink	

6.	How do you create different tones of colour when working with watercolour?	1. Mix for longer in the paint 2. Add a darker version of the colour (e.g. dark blue into light blue) 3. Add a tiny amount of black	
7.	Name the seven formal elements.	1. Line 2. Shape 3. Colour 4. Texture 5. Form 6. Tone 7. Space	
8.	Name the four sections of your 'Quadrants guidance'.	• Visual • Technical • Context • Concept	
9.	What is the name of the art movement which is inspiring our lino cuts?	German Expressionism	
10.	Using artistic terminology, how can you describe the style of our lino prints?	• Monotone • Angled • Defined	

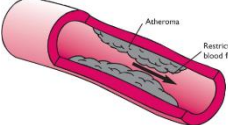| 11.	What are the safety rules to consider when cutting your lino blocks?	1. Tool securely against palm 2. Finger on top of the blade 3. Other hand out of the way, holding lino 4. Turn the lino, not the tool 5. Work slowly	
12.	How can you tell the amount of ink you will need?	When you can roll your ink to the same height and width as your roller	
13.	List three aspects to include in an Artist Analysis Page	1. Your personal opinion 2. Describing an image 3. A copy	

11.	Who is credited with having conceived the first automatic digital computer in 1837?	Charles Babbage	
12.	State a digital currency using cryptography to secure transactions.	Cryptocurrency	
13.	A to do list is an example of which Computational Thinking Skill?	Decomposition	
14.	What year was the word 'computer' first used? It described someone who did calculations perfectly.	1615	
15.	In Programming, what term describes when you make a mistake using the programming language, missing a comma, that causes it to crash?	Syntax Error	

16.	Who is the founder of Tesla and SpaceX and the owner of Twitter?	Elon Musk	
17.	How do individuals or businesses reduce the risk of Cyber Attack?	Cybersecurity	
18.	Calculating a tip on restaurant bill an example of which Computational Thinking Skill?	Pattern Recognition	
19.	What year was the first keyboard used to input data?	1956	
20.	In Programming, what is the blank space at the beginning of the line of code known as?	Indent	
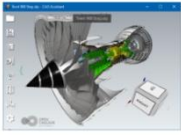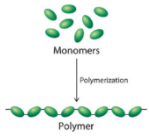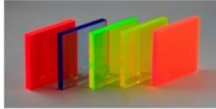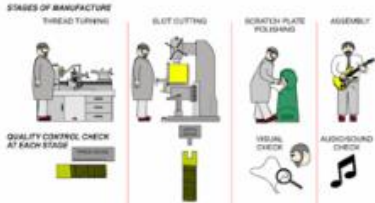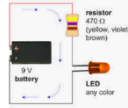
21.	Who is the founder of Facebook?	Mark Zuckerberg	
22.	The simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems?	Artificial Intelligence	
23.	A map is an example of which Computational Thinking Skill?	Abstraction	
24.	What year was Microsoft founded?	1975	
25.	In Programming, what term describes a bug in a program that causes it to operate incorrectly, but not crash	Logic Error	

26.	Who is a founder of Microsoft?	Bill Gates	
27.	What term describes a system of recording information in a way that makes it difficult or impossible to change, hack or cheat the system?	Blockchain	
28.	A recipe for a cake is an example of which Computational Thinking skill?	Algorithm	
29.	What year was the first iPhone released?	2007	
30.	In Programming, what term describes a block of code that can be used repeatedly, rather than writing it out multiple times?	Function	

1.	What does CHD stand for?	Coronary heart disease		
2.	What is obesity?	A diet related disease in which the body contains **too much stored fat, a BMI of 30+**		
3.	What is enzymic browning?	**Discoloration of a fruit or vegetable** due to **reaction of enzymes** with plant cell substances and **oxygen** from the air.		
4.	What is caramelisation?	**Breaking up of sucrose [sugar] molecules when they are heated**, which changes the colour, flavour and texture of the sugar.		
5.	a. Name one chemical raising agent used in cookery. b. How does it work? c. What gas is produced?	a. Bicarbonate of soda, baking powder b. They are activated by heat/moisture c. Carbon dioxide (CO_2)		
6.	Name one biological raising agent used to bake bread.	Yeast		
7.	List the five conditions micro-organisms need to grow.	• Suitable temperature **[warmth]** • A supply of **moisture** • A supply of **food** • Enough **time** • The right **PH level**		
8.	What temperature is a fridge and why?	0 – 5°C. It slows down the growth of bacteria and extends the shelf life.		
9.	What temperature should cooked food be heated to and why?	Above 75 °C This kills the bacteria		
10.	When reheating food to 75°C or above, how long should it take?	3 mins		

Y9 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 1: LAMP

1.	What benefits do CAD/CAM offer companies?	• Designs can be easily emailed to other designers. • CAD allows for designs to be tested on screen in 3D. • CAM allows for parts to be made quickly.		
2.	How does a 3D printer work?	Material is put down in layers to build up a 3D shape.		
3.	Describe how polymerisation is used to make plastics.	Molecules of simple compounds known as monomers join together to other monomers to form polymers. A polymer is a very strong, flexible material.		
4.	How can a thermoplastic be recycled?	Plastics are separated (using the identifying symbols) and melted down. They can then be reformed into other plastic products.		
5.	Name two thermoplastics other than acrylic.	• HIPS High impact polystyrene • Polypropylene • Polyethylene		
6.	What are the characteristics of acrylic?	It is tough but brittle when thin. Easily scratched, formed and bonded.		
7.	Why is quality control important during manufacture?	To ensure each part is made accurately with no faults. It stops poor quality products being made and ensures customers are happy.		
8.	What is soldering?	Soldering is a heat joining process which involves melting a conductive metal onto a circuit board and electrical components to join them.		
9.	What must you remember to do when soldering?	To aim to make a 'volcano' shaped joint, ensure that the joints are not too big and overlap to prevent short circuits.		
10.	Explain the purpose of the resistor in a circuit.	Resistors are a passive component that restricts the flow of electricity around the circuit.		

1.	Which play's main themes are social class and inequality, education and opportunity, superstition and fate, and violence?	Blood Brothers	
2.	Which theatre practitioner said "Art is not a mirror with which to reflect reality but a hammer with which to shape it."?	Bertolt Brecht	
3.	What is the name given to the type of theatre created by Brecht?	Epic Theatre	
4.	What did Brecht call the act of distancing the audience from emotional involvement?	Verfremdungseffekt	
5.	What do you call the imaginary wall between actors and audience that Brecht aimed to break?	The forth wall	

6.	What term is used to describe when the audience know something that the characters on stage do not?	Dramatic irony	
7.	Which role is on stage the whole time? Acting as the storyteller in the prologue, they represent the theme of superstition and also often appear as the game-changer at important moments. For example, he appears as Mrs Johnstone's gynaecologist, telling her that she's expecting twins.	Narrator	
8.	Which minor characters are created for dramatic purposes? They either lack sympathy or are unfair and two-faced when dealing with others. They represent social institutions; which Russell seems to suggest are prejudiced.	• Policeman • Milkman • Judge • Teachers.	
9.	What motif is repeatedly used in Blood Brothers?	A gun	
10.	What term is used to describe a particular form of language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group? For example, someone from Liverpool might use the word "boss" instead of the standard English term "awesome" or "scran" to mean food.	Dialect	

In addition to the self-quizzing questions, students will be required to learn short script extracts. These lines are provided in a separate Drama booklet.

How do I learn lines?
- **Read the lines aloud**. By speaking the lines, you will hear them and they are more likely to stick.
- Ask a friend to help you. Friends can correct you on any mistakes you make, give you the cue lines and go back over any weak areas.
- Little and often. Go over them first thing in the morning, a few times during the day and last thing at night.
- Move around while you are saying your lines. This has been scientifically proven to aid memory.
- Learn the cue lines that lead in to each of your lines. Being prompt with your lines will give you and your fellow actors more confidence.
- In rehearsals, listen to and think about what the other actors are saying. Don't just concentrate on what you've got to say.

Practise, practise, practise. This is the only way to make the lines stick.

Y9 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – DYSTOPIAN FICTION

1.	What genre of fictional writing is used to explore social and political structures in 'a dark, nightmare world?'	Dystopian Fiction	
2.	What is the term for the mood implied by an author's word choice and the way that the text can make a reader feel. ?	Tone	
3.	What is the term for an imagined place or state of things where everything is perfect?	Utopia	
4.	What is the name for a person or thing who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something; an adversary or 'baddie'?	Antagonist	
5.	What is the term used to describe the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film or novel?	Protagonist	

6.	What type of sentence may not contain a subject or verb? It may contain only one word.	Minor sentence	
7.	What term gives background information about the main character, plot or setting?	Exposition	
8.	What is the term for the final part of a play or novel in which the plot is drawn together and matters are explained or resolved?	Denouement	
9.	What is the name for a phrase that is overused and suggests a lack of originality? E.g. the clouds were like cotton wool.	Cliché	
10.	What is the name of a repeated idea throughout a piece of writing?	Motif	

11.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers "picture" images?	Visual Imagery	
12.	What term describes a person or thing that triggers or hastens an event?	Catalyst	
13.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers hear sounds in writing?	Auditory Imagery	
14.	What is the term for a past event being narrated that is set in a time earlier than the main story?	Analepsis	
15.	What is the term for the events in a story being told in the order they occur?	Chronological	

16.	What term refers to a great difference between two things?	Disparity	
17.	What term refers to a desire to act cruelly towards or harm others	Malevolent	
18.	What terms means something excessively harsh or severe?	Draconian	
19.	What refers to a type of government that requires complete subservience to the state?	Totalitarian	
20.	What term means being ready to conform to the authority or will of others; being meekly obedient or passive?	Submissive	

21.	What term refers to stopping or restraining personal freedom?	Repress	
22.	What term refers to something intended to teach, particularly in having moral purpose?	Didactic	
23.	What term refers to a long speech or piece of writing, typically one regarded as tedious?	Screed	
24.	What terms refers to disagreeing with the commonly held viewpoint or resistance to the ideologies of the society?	Dissent	
25.	What refers to something being strange and frightening?	Eerie	

26.	What is the term for when a narrative ends where it began?	Circular Narrative	
27.	What term refers to a narrative with two different perspectives, usually two different characters.	Dual Narrative	
28.	Which type of hook begins in the middle of a scene or event?	Action hook	
29.	What is the term for the opening of a story that captures the reader's attention so that they will keep on reading?	Literary hook	
30.	What is the term for when a writer/narrator asks the reader something that they can visualize and try to think of in their own minds?	Question hook	
31.	What type of hook explains things which are strange, seem impossible or are hard to picture?	Mystery hook	

32.	If the writer uses lots of metaphors, personification and/or similes, or an extended metaphor, what type of hook is this?	Figurative hook	
33.	Which type of hook begins with a character speaking?	Dialogue hook	
34.	What is the narrative perspective when a narrator recounts events from a character's point of view? E.g. 'I opened the door and looked inside'.	First person narrative	
35.	What is the narrative perspective called when you are placed within the story. E.g. 'You opened the door and looked inside'.	Second person narrative	
36.	What is the narrative perspective called when the narrative is *not* told from the point of view of one character. All character's thoughts and feelings are known.	Third person omniscient narrative	

Y9 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – INTRODUCTION TO CORE GCSE LITERATURE SKILLS

1.	What is the term for the mood implied by an author's word choice and the way that the text can make a reader feel?	Tone	
2.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers "picture" images?	Visual Imagery	
3.	What is the name of the technique where a writer makes a comparison by saying something is something else? E.g. The storm is an angry bear. Her eyes were starry diamonds in the sky. The road was a twisted serpent.	Metaphor	
4.	What is the name of the technique writers use to compare something to something else using the words 'like' or 'as'? E.g. The snake moved like a ripple on a pond. It was as slippery as an eel.	Simile	
5.	What is the name of the technique where a writer gives human feelings or actions to objects? E.g. The darkening clouds drooped with sadness. The trees waved in the wind.	Personification	

6.	What is the term for the weather creating/mirroring the tone? E.g. The storm clouds grew. The sun shone out over the fields.	Pathetic fallacy	
7.	What term gives background information about the main character, plot or setting?	Exposition	
8.	What is the term for the final part of a play or novel in which the plot is drawn together and matters are explained or resolved?	Denouement	
9.	What is the term for a past event being narrated that is set in a time earlier than the main story?	Analepsis	
10.	What is the name for a phrase that is overused and suggests a lack of originality? E.g. the clouds were like cotton wool.	Cliché	

11.	What does it mean to be without or be denied other people or things?	Isolation	
12.	What is the term for a person's face or facial expression?	Countenance	
13.	What refers to the feeling of having no connection with the people around or part of the group?	Alienation	
14.	What refers to being very far away from places where other people live?	Remoteness	
15.	What term refers to avoiding the company of other people?	Reclusive	

16.	What is the term for feeling extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain?	Distress	
17.	What is the term for acting or behaving with reason or logic?	Rational	
18.	What is the term for having made a firm decision, deciding not to change it and to try and achieve it?	Determined	
19.	What is the term for showing signs of mental anguish or torment?	Haunted	
20.	What is the term for not being able to be able to rely on or fully believe someone?	Unreliable	

21.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers hear sounds in writing?	Auditory Imagery	
22.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the same sound? E.g. The **d**aring **d**onkey ran towards the sea. The **f**unky **ph**antom **f**rightened the children.	Alliteration	
23.	What is the name for the technique which repeats vowel sounds (A , E, I, O, U) in nearby words? E.g. A h**o**st, of g**o**lden daff**o**dils; B**e**side the lake, b**e**n**ea**th the tr**ee**s, Fluttering and dancing in the br**ee**ze	Assonance	
24.	What is the name of the technique where a word mimics the sound of the object or action it refers to? E.g. Bang, clang, cuckoo, snore, echo.	Onomatopoeia	
25.	What term describes looking at areas like: • What life was like when a text was written • A writer's life and influences • The genre of the text • Historical events around the text?	Context	

26.	What term describes gives the reader the feeling of moving through space towards a character or object?	Zooming in	
27.	Typically, in descriptive writing, what term gives the reader the feeling of moving through space away from a character or object?	Zooming out	
28.	What term describes moving from a large view of a scene to something much smaller?	Narrowing down	
29.	What term describes the most intense, exciting or important point of a text?	Climax	
30.	What term describes a person or thing that triggers or hastens an event?	Catalyst	

31.	What is the term for the events in a story being told in the order they occur?	Chronological	
32.	What is the term for where the writer points the attention of the reader?	Focusing	
33.	What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned?	Introducing	
34.	As we are given more information, the writer is said to be…	Developing	
35.	What term describes where a text is rounded up and completed?	Concluding	

36.	What term describes the movement of focus from one thing to another within a narrative?	Shifting focus	
37.	What term describes a warning or clue to a future event in a text?	Foreshadowing	
38.	What is the term for a text that teaches a lesson or instructs a reader/audience?	A didactic text	

Sentence Builder 1 – What I like to watch

1. Quelles sortes d'émissions aimes-tu? *Which TV programmes do you like?*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A la télé, *On TV* Sur le petit écran, *On the small screen,* Sur mon portable, *On my mobile phone*	j'aime regarder *I like watching* j'adore regarder *I love watching* je n'aime pas regarder *I don't like watching* je déteste regarder *I hate watching*	les films *films* les dessins animés *cartoons* les jeux télévisés *game shows* les séries *series* les documentaires *documentaries* les émissions de télé-réalité *TV reality shows* les émissions de sports *sports programmes* les émissions de cuisine *cooking programmes* les feuilletons *soap operas* les émissions musicales *musical programmes*	car c'est *because it is* parce que c'est *because it is* comme c'est *as it is* puisque c'est *as it is*	amusant *funny* intéressant *interesting* divertissant *entertaining* enfantin *childish* éducatif *educational* ennuyeux *boring* barbant *boring* nul *rubbish* bête *silly* triste *sad*	et *and* par contre *however* en revanche *however* cependant *however* mais *but*	au cinéma *at the cinema* sur le grand écran *on the big screen*	Repeat 2	les comédies *comedies* les films de guerre *war films* les films de science fiction *sci-fi films* les films d'horreur *horror films* les films d'action *action films* les westerns *westerns* les films romantiques *romantic films* les films policiers *crime films* les films historiques *historical films* les films d'animation *animated films*	Repeat 4 & 5

Sentence Builder 2 – How I use technology

2. Comment utilises-tu la technologie? *How do use technology?*

1	2	3	4	5	6
J'utilise *I use* Je me sers de *I use* J'ai besoin de *I need*	mon portable *my mobile phone* ma tablette *my tablet/ipad* ma clé USB *my USB key* mon ordinateur *my computer* l'internet *the internet* mon ordinateur portable *my laptop*	pour *to* afin de / afin d' *in order to*	regarder des films *watch films* écrire et lire des textos *write and read texts* écrire et envoyer des emails *write and send emails* consulter des sites web *check websites* faire des recherches *do some research* télécharger des jeux *download games* télécharger de la musique *download music* surfer sur l'internet *surf the net* participer aux forums *participate in forums* m'amuser *have fun* jouer à des jeux en ligne *play online games* faire mes devoirs *do my homework* aller sur des réseaux sociaux *go on social media* regarder des vidéos *watch videos* prendre des photos *take photos* organiser mon agenda *organise my diary* acheter en ligne *buy online* chatter *to chat*	car c'est *because it is* parce que c'est *because it is* comme c'est *as it is* puisque c'est *as it is*	pratique *practical* bon marché *cheap* facile à utiliser *easy to use* simple *simple* rapide *fast* utile *useful* intéressant *interesting* amusant *fun* marrant *funny* éducatif *educational* divertissant *entertaining* passionnant *exciting*

Sentence Builder 3 – Advantages and disadvantages of technology

3. Les avantages et les inconvénients de la nouvelle technologie? *Advantages and disadvantages of new technology?*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tout d'abord *First of all* Pour commencer *To start with* Premièrement *Firstly*	on peut rester en contact avec des amis / la famille *we can stay in touch with friends / family* c'est facile à utiliser *it's easy to use* on peut faire des recherches *we can research* on peut joindre des réseaux sociaux *we can join social networks*	en plus *furthermore* en outre *in addition* deuxièmement *secondly*	c'est éducatif *it's educational* c'est divertissant *it's entertaining* c'est informatif *It's informative* c'est pratique pour les devoirs *it's convenient for homework*	pour terminer *to finish* pour finir *to finish* finalement *finally*	on peut télécharger de la musique *we can download music* on peut prendre des photos *we can take photos*
	ça coûte cher *it's expensive* on peut passer trop de temps dessus *we can spend too much time on it* on peut devenir accro *we can become addicted* il y a beaucoup de fraudes *there are a lot of scams*	puis *then* ensuite *then*	c'est illégal de télécharger certains sites *it's illegal to download certain sites* c'est dangereux *it's dangerous* votre identité peut être volée *your identity can be stolen*	enfin *lastly / finally*	c'est malsain *it's unhealthy* ça peut mener à la cyberintimidation *it can lead to cyberbullying* il faut faire attention aux fausses informations *you must be careful of fake news*

Sentence Builder 4 – For or against new technology

4. Es-tu pour ou contre la nouvelle technologie? *Are you for or against new technology?*

1	2	3	4	5
Je suis pour la nouvelle technologie *I'm for new technology*	car *because* parce que *because*	ça rend la vie plus facile *it makes life easier* j'adore les nouveaux gadgets *I love new gadgets* on peut rester en contact avec des amis / la famille *we can stay in touch with friends / family* c'est éducatif *it's educational* c'est pratique pour les devoirs *it's convenient for homework* c'est utile pour faire des recherches *it's useful for research* on peut télécharger de la musique *we can download music* elle est indispensable *it is indispensable* c'est bon pour se tenir au courant *it's good to keep up to date*	et je dirais que je l'utilise *and I would say that I use it*	souvent *often* très souvent *very often* trop souvent *too often* rarement *rarely* tous les jours *everyday* tous les week-end *every weekend* tout le temps *all the time* tous les soirs *every night* jamais *never*
Je suis contre la nouvelle technologie *I'm against new technology*	comme *as* puisque *as*	il peut y avoir des personnes malintentionnées *there can be some people with malicious intent* on peut devenir accro *we can become addicted* il y a beaucoup de fraudes *there are a lot of scams* c'est dangereux *it's dangerous* votre identité peut être volée *your identity can be stolen* ça coûte cher *it is expensive* beaucoup de gens ne savent pas l'utiliser *many people do not know how to use it* c'est difficile de vivre sans elle *it's difficult to live without it*	et je dirais que je suis *and I would say that I am*	accro) mordu(e)) *addicted* fana)
			et je dirais que je ne l'utilise pas *and I would say that I don't use it*	souvent *often* assez souvent *often enough* du tout *at all*

1.	State the difference between weather and climate.	• Weather is the day to day changes, e.g. rainy. • Climate is the average atmospheric conditions over a year, e.g. polar climate.	
2.	Name three components of weather.	• Humidity • Temperature • Air Pressure	
3.	What gases make up the Earth's atmosphere?	• Carbon dioxide • Oxygen	
4.	What is a high-pressure air system?	Dense air that descends to the ground	
5.	What is a low-pressure air system?	Low density air that rises into the atmosphere	

6.	What is the distribution of insolation (**In**coming **Sol**ar Radi**ation**) across the globe?	Insolation is greatest at the equator	
7.	What are the causes of natural climate change?	• Sunspots • Volcanic Eruptions	
8.	What process describes 'the trapping of the sun's energy that maintains our planets average temperature'?	The Greenhouse Effect	
9.	How has climate change been caused by humans?	• Transport • Burning fossil fuels	
10.	State two impacts of climate change on the Arctic.	• Ice caps melting • Destruction of habitats	

11.	Name two responses to climate change in the Arctic.	• Investment in renewable energy • Greenpeace are promoting the Arctic to be protected	
12.	Define the term mitigation.	To prevent or stop the actions of climate change.	
13.	Explain an advantage of recycling.	• Fewer fossil fuels are needed to create new products • Meaning less greenhouse gas emissions	
14.	What are four characteristics of sustainability?	• Long lasting • Environmentally friendly • Cost effective • Benefits locals	
15.	What term describes sources of energy that can be replenished and, in theory, do not run out?	Renewable energy sources	

16.	What does HEP stand for?	Hydro-electric power	
17.	Name one disadvantage of renewable energy.	Some renewable energy can only be used if the weather is suitable e.g. wind turbines.	
18.	When was the Paris Agreement?	2015	
19.	Write down one advantage of the Paris Agreement.	The EU have pledged a 40% reduction in emissions by 2030.	
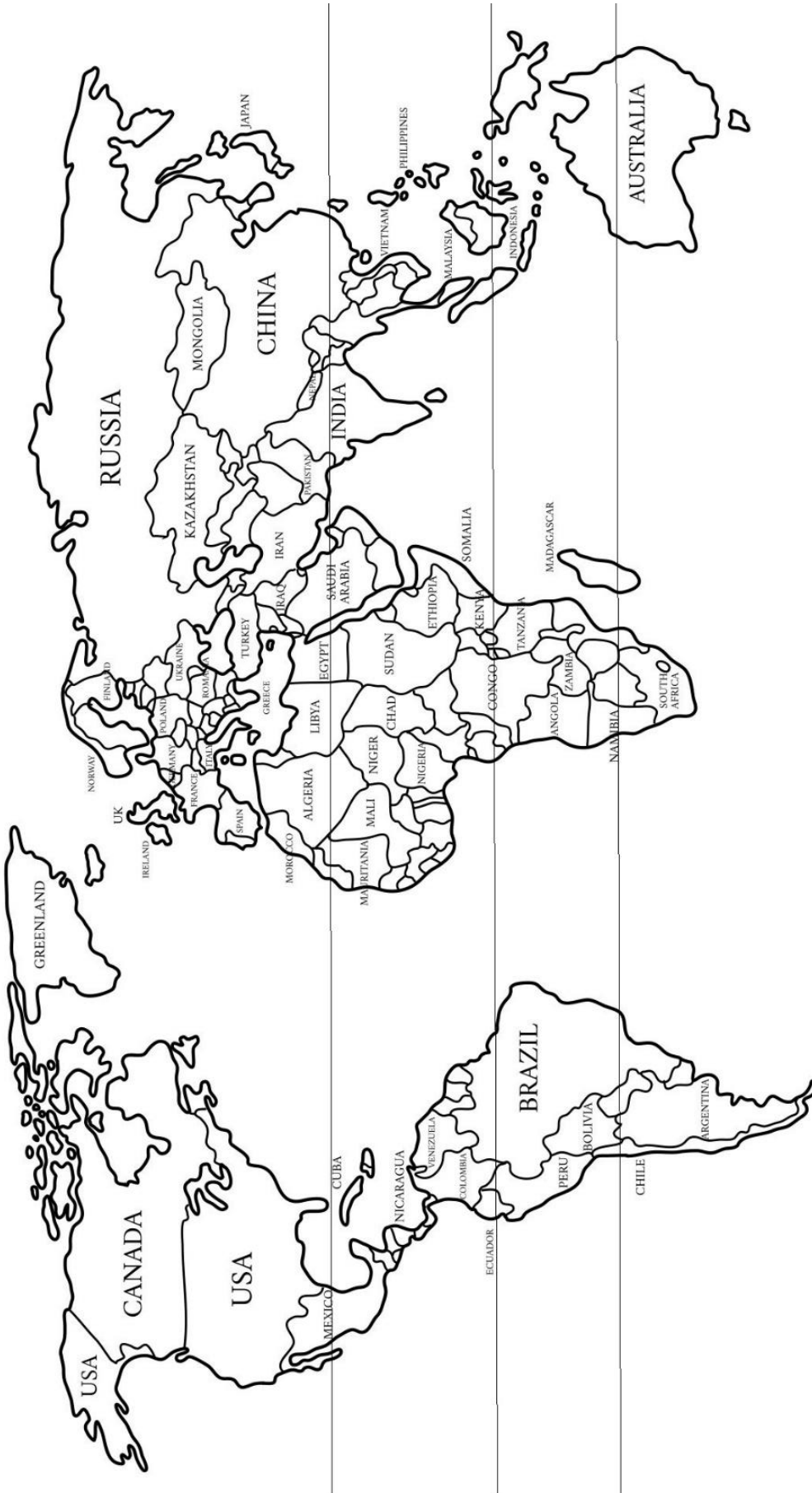
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1.	Which countries were part of the **Triple Alliance**?	• Britain • France • Russia	
2.	Which countries were part of the **Triple Entente**?	• Germany • Austria-Hungary • Italy	
3.	What was **militarism**?	Building up your army and military	
4.	What does **nationalism** mean?	Believing that your country is the best	
5.	Who was assassinated in June 1914?	**Archduke Franz Ferdinand** of Austria-Hungary	

6.	What is a **revolution**?	A violent rebellion, where people try to overthrow those in power	
7.	When was the **Russian Revolution**?	1917	
8.	Who took control in Russia?	**Lenin** and the **Communists**	
9.	What was the name of the peace treaty signed to end WW1?	**Treaty of Versailles**	
10.	State two terms of the Treaty of Versailles.	• Germany had to pay £6.6 billion in reparations • Germany could have only 100,000 soldiers and no air force	

11.	When was the **General Strike**?	May 1926	
12.	What is **democracy**?	• When people can vote for their elected leaders • People have freedoms and are protected by laws	
13.	What is **dictatorship**?	• There are no elections and power is held by a small group • Society is strictly controlled – often with terror or fear	
14.	What is **communism**?	• All the means of production are owned by the community • Everyone is equal	

1.	What group was set up after WW1 to stop international conflicts?	**League of Nations**	
2.	State three aims of the League of Nations.	• To stop wars • To encourage disarmament • To improve living conditions	
3.	What is **Lebensraum**?	Hitler's plan for living space for German people	
4.	What was **Grossdeutchland**?	Uniting all German speaking people in one Germany	
5.	Name three countries who fought with Britain against the Nazis.	• Australia • Canada • South Africa	

6.	What was the **Cold War**?	A conflict between the USSR and the USA where they never directly fought	
7.	What major event took place in 1948-49 which kickstarted Cold War tensions?	**The Berlin Blockade**	
8.	Why was the **Berlin Wall** built in 1961?	To prevent people from fleeing communist East Berlin	
9.	What is **guerrilla warfare**?	Warfare that involves frequent small attacks on a larger enemy	
10.	State two methods the US used to attack the Vietcong.	• Napalm • Agent Orange	

11.	What was the **Prague Spring**?	A failed attempt to end Communism in Czechoslovakia	
12.	What was the name of the Polish workers movement in the 1980s which criticised Communism?	**Solidarity**	
13.	When did the Berlin Wall come down?	9th November 1989	
14.	What is a **unionist**?	A person who wants Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdoms	
15.	When did the **Belfast Agreement** (the Good Friday Agreement) end the Troubles in Northern Ireland?	April 1998	

In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz. Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher. Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

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1.	What word describes a letter that represents an unknown number?	Variable	
2.	What are the rules for writing algebra?	• Write the number first. a x 3 = 3a • If this is 1, then omit it. 1 x b = b • Omit the multiplication sign. • Write the letters in alphabetical order. c x d = cd	
3.	What word describes the short 'bits' of algebra, a number or variable, in an expression which are separated by a '+' or a '−'?	Term	
4.	What word describes a collection of terms?	Expression	
5.	What word describes the number in front of a term?	Coefficient	
6.	What process involves replacing the letter in the expression with the assigned number?	Substitution	

7.	When raising a number to a power, what word is used for the number?	Base	
8.	What is the multiplication law of indices?	• Keep the base the same • Add the powers. $a^5 \times a^2 = a^7$	
9.	How do I multiply terms?	• Multiply the coefficients • For each type of variable, add the powers. $3f^2g \times 4fg^3 = (3 \times 4) \times (f^2 \times f) \times (g \times g^3) = 12f^3g^4$	
10.	What is the power law of indices?	• Keep the base the same • Multiply the powers. $(a^3)^4 = a^{12}$	
11.	What is the factor law of indices?	• Raise the coefficient by the power. • For each type of variable, multiply the powers. $(5a^4b^2)^3 = 5^3 \times (a^4)^3 \times (b^2)^3 = 125a^{12}b^6$	
12.	What is the division law of indices?	• Keep the base the same. • Subtract the powers. $a^5 \div a^2 = a^3$	

13.	What word describes terms with the same combination of variables raised to the same powers?	Like term	
14.	What process involves… • Adding or subtracting the coefficients of like terms • Keeping the variables/powers the same?	Collecting like terms	
15.	What process involves multiplying each term inside the bracket by the value on the outside of the bracket?	Expanding brackets.	
16.	What mnemonic is used to remember the process of expanding double brackets, where each term in first bracket is multiplied by each term in the second bracket?	$(x+6)(x+5) = x^2 + 5x + 6x + 30$ $= x^2 + 11x + 30$ **F**irst **O**uter **I**nner **L**ast FOIL	

17.	What process involves inserting brackets and is the opposite of expanding?	Factorising	
18.	How do I **factorise algebraic expressions**?	• Find the HCF. • Write it in front of a pair of brackets. • Complete the factor inside the bracket. $21x - 28y = \mathbf{7}(3x - 4y)$	
19.	How do I **factorise quadratic expressions** of the form $x^2 + bx + c$?	Find a pair of numbers which there: • **product** equals the constant term. • **sum** equals the coefficient of x. $x^2 + \mathbf{5}x \underline{+ 6} = (x + 3)(x + 2)$	
20.	What term describes an expression that contains exactly two squared terms separated by a minus sign, $a^2 - b^2$?	A difference of two squares $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$	

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Y9 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PROPORTIONAL REASONING

In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz.

Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher.

Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

1.	What is a **fraction**?	A fraction is a part of a whole. A quantity is split into equal parts.
2.	What is the top number of the fraction called?	Numerator.
3.	What is the bottom number of the fraction called?	Denominator.
4.	What is an **improper** fraction?	A fraction where the numerator is more than the denominator. E.g. $^{10}/_7$
5.	What is a **mixed number**?	A whole number and a fraction together. E.g. $1^3/_7$
6.	What are **equivalent fractions**?	Fractions that look different but have the same value.
7.	What is a **simplified** fraction?	A fraction where its numerator and denominator have a HCF of 1.
8.	What is a **percentage**?	A quantity where a whole is split into 100 parts. 27% = $0.27 = {}^{27}/_{100}$
9.	What is a **ratio**?	Ratio compares multiple parts within a whole. Identify what represents each part and what represents the whole.
10.	What is does it mean if two quantities are in **proportion**?	The quantities increase/decrease in the same ratio.

11. How do I convert between standard units of measure?			Other conversions:
Kilo means 1000 *Centi* means $^1/_{100}$ *Milli* means $^1/_{1000}$	1 km = 1000 metres 1 metre = 100 cm 1 cm = 10 mm	1 kg = 1000 grams 1 litre = 100 cenilitres 1 gram = 1000 milligrams	• 5 miles = 8 km • 1 inch ≈ 2.5 cm • 1 kg ≈ 2.2 pounds • I gallon ≈ 4.5 litres

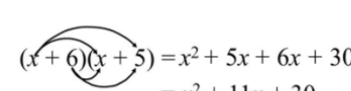| Fraction	½	$^1/_3$	$^1/_4$	$^1/_5$	$^1/_8$	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{20}$	$^1/_{100}$
Decimal	0.5	$0.\dot{3}$	0.25	0.2	0.125	0.1	0.05	0.01

In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz.

Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher.

Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

1.	What word describes two lines that never intercept (cross) each other? These are indicated using arrows.	Parallel	
2.	What word describes two lines that intercept or cross at right angles?	Perpendicular	
3.	What word means 'next to'?	Adjacent	
4.	What word describes two identical objects of the same size and same shape?	Congruent	
5.	What word describes a 2D object with any number of straight sides?	Polygon	

6.	What type of polygon has equal length sides and equal angles?	Regular polygon	
7.	What type of polygon does not have equal length sides and equal angles?	Irregular polygon	
8.	What type of triangle has three equal length sides and three equal angles (all 60°)?	Equilateral triangle	
9.	What type of triangle has two equal length sides and two equal angles?	Isosceles triangle	
10.	What type of triangle has no equal length sides and no equal angles?	Scalene triangle	

11.	What is the name of any four-sided shape?	Quadrilateral	
12.	What type of quadrilateral has both pairs of opposite sides parallel?	Parallelogram	
13.	What type of parallelogram has all sides equal?	Rhombus	
14.	What type of parallelogram has four right angles?	Rectangle	
15.	What type of parallelogram has all sides equal and four right angles?	Square	

16.	What type of quadrilateral has one pair of parallel sides?	Trapezium	
17.	What type of quadrilateral has two pairs of equal adjacent sides but unequal opposite sides?	Kite	
18.	What is the name of a five-sided shape?	Pentagon	
19.	What is the name of a six-sided shape?	Hexagon	
20.	What is the name of a seven-sided shape?	Heptagon	

21.	What is the name of an eight-sided shape?	Octagon	
22.	What is the name of a nine-sided shape?	Nonagon	
23.	What is the name of a ten-sided shape?	Decagon	
24.	What word describes the flat surface of a 3D object?	Face	
25.	What word describes where two faces meet on a 3D object?	Edge	

26.	What word describes the point or corner of a geometric shape?	Vertex	
27.	What type of 3D object has each of its ends the same size and shape?	Prism	
28.	What type of prism has all rectangular faces?	Cuboid	
29.	What type of prism has a circular cross section?	Cylinder	
30.	What type of prism has a triangular cross section?	Triangular prism	

31.	What type of 3D object has four triangular faces and a square base?	Square based pyramid	
32.	What type of 3D object has four triangular faces?	Tetrahedron	
33.	What type of 3D object has one curved face, with every point on its surface equidistant from its centre?	Sphere	
34.	What word describes how a 3D object can be represented in 2D form?	Net	
35.	What word describes the bird eye view of a 3D object?	Plan	

36.	What word describes the side view of a 3D object?	Elevation	
37.	What type of angle is less than 90°?	Acute	
38.	What type of angle is more than 90° but less than 180°?	Obtuse	
39.	What type of angle is more than 180° but less than 360°?	Reflex	
40.	What is the sum of adjacent angles on a straight line?	180°	

41.	What is the sum of angles around a point?	360°	
42.	What is the sum of the angles in a triangle?	180°	
43.	What is the sum of the angles in a quadrilateral?	360°	
44.	What type of angle describes opposite angles where two lines intersect?	Vertically opposite	
45.	What word describes a line crossing two or more parallel lines?	Transversal	

46.	What type of equal angles lie on opposite sides of parallel lines and the opposite side of a transversal?	Alternate	
47.	What type of equal angles lie on the same side of parallel lines and the same side of a transversal?	Corresponding	
48.	What type of angle, which sums to 180°, lie on opposite sides of parallel lines and the same side of a transversal?	Allied	
49.	What is the name of the angle between an extended side of a polygon and its adjacent side?	Exterior angle	
50.	What is the name of the angle between two adjacent sides of a polygon?	Interior angle	

51.	What is the sum of exterior angles of any polygon?	360°	
52.	What is the sum of adjacent interior and exterior angles?	180°	
53.	What word describes an angle measured from north, measured clockwise and written using three digits?	Bearing	
54.	What term describes a path of a point that follows a rule?	Locus (plural: loci)	
55.	What term describes a line intersecting a line segment at its midpoint?	Perpendicular bisector	
56.	What term describes a ray that divides an angle into two equal parts?	Angle bisector	
57.	What term describes a quadrilateral whose vertices all lie on the circumference of a circle?	Cyclic quadrilateral	

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1.	When and where did Blues music originate?	At the end of the slave trade era (1800s) in the deep south of America.	
2.	What is a work song/field holler?	Songs that were sung on plantations by black people being held as slaves whilst they were working.	
3.	What is an AAB lyric structure?	When the first and second lines of the song are the same and the third line is different.	
4.	What is call and response?	Call & response originated in traditional African music and is when one person sings or plays a line of music then the rest of the group sing or play a response back.	
5.	Why does early blues music usually have simple instrumentation such as guitar and voice?	The people held in slavery didn't have access to many instruments so they used their voices and homemade instruments to create their music.	

6.	What 3 notes are in each of the 12 Bar Blues chords in the key of C?	(I) C = C E G (IV) F = F A C (V) G = G B D	
7.	What is an improvisation?	An improvisation is when a musician makes something up on the spot without having pre-planned exactly what they will play.	
8.	What's the difference between a triad and a 7th chord?	A triad is a chord with only three notes in it; a 7th chord has four notes in it.	
9.	What is the order of the 12 Bar Blues chord sequence?	C C C C F F C C G F C C	
10.	Why should you play the walking bassline with your left hand on the keyboard?	The left-hand side of the keyboard has a lower pitch and basslines should be low pitched.	

Y9 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –
UNIT 1: CRIME AND PUNISHMENT – SHOULD YOU FORGIVE

1.	What is the word for breaking the law?	Crime	
2.	What is the word for when you pay for your crime?	Punishment	
3.	What is another word for rules made by the government for people to follow and the breaking of which leads to punishment?	Law	
4.	What is the word for treating people fairly?	Just	
5.	What is the name for the system which upholds the laws and decides on punishments for crimes fairly?	Justice system	

6.	Give two examples of types of crime.	• Hate • Psychological • Historical • Organised	
7.	What is the term for the characteristics or qualities which make up a person?	Nature	
8.	What is the word for how people are raised and supported into adulthood?	Nurture	
9.	What is the term religious people use for going against God?	Sin	
10.	What is the term for doing something which is bad or morally wrong?	Evil	

11.	What is the aim of punishment which protects society?	Protection	
12.	What is the word when a criminal is punished for his or her crime?	Retribution	
13.	What is the word for putting the criminal off from doing the crime in the first place or committing the crime again?	Deterrence	
14.	What is the name of the punishment which allows the criminal to change their behaviour and become a better person?	Reform	
15.	What is the name for when the criminal has been punished and society can move on?	Vindication	

16.	What is the word for letting go of the crime and not blaming a person for a crime and moving on?	Forgiveness	
17.	What is the name for forgiving a person and moving on in your life?	Reconciliation	
18.	What is the name of the punishment that kills people?	Death penalty or capital punishment	

1.	What is the term for the system in our society which decides the punishment for criminals?	Justice system	
2.	What is the term religious people use for going against God?	Sin	
3.	What is the aim of punishment which protects society?	Protection	
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9.	What is the name for forgiving a person and moving on in your life where you resolve your differences?	Reconciliation	
10.	What is the word when a criminal is punished for his or her crime?	Retribution	

11.	What is the name for the punishment in which physical pain is inflicted on the criminal? (not legal in the UK)	Corporal punishment	
12.	What is the name of the punishment that kills people?	Death penalty / Capital punishment	
13.	Which aims of punishment could support the death penalty?	• Protection deterrence • Vindication retribution	
14.	Which aims of punishment would not support the death penalty?	Reformation	
15.	What is the term used where people are wrongly convicted?	Miscarriage of justice	

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1.	Name the part of the microscope that is used to focus the image.	Focusing wheel	
2.	What is the formula for calculating the magnification of an image when you know the size of the image and the size of the real object?	Magnification = size of image / Size of real image	
3.	Which type of microscope has the highest magnification and highest resolution?	Electron microscope	
4.	What part of cell contains the DNA and controls the cell?	Nucleus	
5.	What part of the cell makes proteins (site of protein synthesis)?	Ribosome	

6.	What part of the cell is where aerobic respiration takes place and releases energy (site of aerobic respiration)?	Mitochondria	
7.	What part of the plant cell is where photosynthesis occurs (site of photosynthesis)?	Chloroplast	
8.	What part of the plant cell is made up of cellulose and gives the cell strength and support?	Cell wall	
9.	List 3 parts of a cell that can be found in plant cells but are not found in most animal cells.	• Cell wall • Vacuole • Chloroplast	
10.	What type of cell does NOT contain a nucleus (e.g. bacterial cell)?	Prokaryotic cell	

11.	What type of cell DOES contain a nucleus (e.g. animal and plant cells)?	Eukaryotic cell	
12.	What is the name of the part of a bacterial cell that is a ring of DNA?	Plasmid	
13.	What is the cell wall in a bacterial cell made up of?	Murein	
14.	What is the word used to describe the process in which molecules move from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration (**along** concentration gradient)?	Diffusion	
15.	What is the word used to describe the process in which WATER molecules move from an area of higher WATER concentration (dilute solution) to an area of lower WATER concentration (concentrated solution) across a partially permeable membrane?	Osmosis	

1.	What do we call a substance made of one type of atom only?	An element	
2.	What do we call a substance made of two or more types of atom chemically combined?	A compound	
3.	What do we call a substance made of two or more elements or compounds that are not chemically combined?	A mixture	
4.	How do we separate an insoluble solid from a liquid?	Filtration	
5.	How do we separate a mixture of soluble substances?	Chromatography	

6.	How do we separate a solution to obtain crystals of solute?	Evaporation	
7.	How do we separate a solution to obtain the solvent?	Distillation	
8.	What do we call the early model of the atom as a ball of positive charge with negative electrons embedded in it?	The plum pudding model	
9.	The alpha particle scattering experiment led to the development of which model of the atom?	The nuclear model	
10.	What are the relative charges of the three sub-atomic particles?	• Proton = +1 • Neutron = 0 • Electron = -1	

11.	All atoms have the same number of protons and electrons. What does that mean about the overall electrical charge on an atom?	It is neutral	
12.	Atoms of the same element always have the same number of which sub-atomic particle?	Protons	
13.	What is the approximate size of the radius of an atom?	1×10^{-10} m or 0.1nm	
14.	How much bigger is the radius of an atom compared to the radius of its nucleus?	10 000 times	
15.	What are the relative masses of the three sub-atomic particles?	• Proton = 1 • Neutron = 1 • Electron = nearly 0	

16.	What do we call the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom?	The mass number	
17.	What do we call atoms of the same element with different numbers of neutrons?	Isotopes	
18.	How do you calculate the number of neutrons in an atom?	Mass number – atomic number	
19.	What do we call the average relative mass of all isotopes of an element?	The relative atomic mass (Ar)	
20.	What is the maximum number of electrons that the first three atomic energy levels can hold?	2.8.8	

1.	What type of energy is stored in fuels, foods or batteries?	Chemical	
2.	What type of energy is stored in moving objects?	Kinetic	
3.	What type of energy is stored in an object above the Earth's surface?	Gravitational potential	
4.	What type of energy is stored in a spring when you stretch it?	Elastic potential	
5.	Energy cannot be _____ or _____	<u>Created</u> or <u>destroyed</u>	

6.	Energy transferred is the same as _____ _____	Work done	
7.	Which equation links work done, force applied and distance moved?	W = F x s	
8.	What happens to the gravitational potential energy store of an object when it moves up?	It increases	
9.	Which equation do we use to calculate the change in an object's gravitational potential energy?	$\Delta E_p = m\, g\, \Delta h$	
10.	Which equation do we use to calculate the change in an object's kinetic energy?	$E_k = \frac{1}{2}\, m\, v^2$	

11.	Which equation do we use to calculate the change in an object's elastic potential energy?	$E_e = \frac{1}{2}\, k\, e^2$	
12.	What do we call energy that is transferred to where it is wanted in the way that is wanted?	Useful energy	
13.	What do we call energy that is not usefully transferred?	Wasted energy	
14.	What eventually happens to wasted energy?	It is dissipated	
15.	Which equation do we use to calculate the efficiency of a device?	Efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output energy}}{\text{total input energy}}$	

16.	What is the maximum efficiency of any energy transfer?	100%	
17.	What is meant by power?	The rate of transfer of energy	
18.	Which equation do we use to calculate power?	$P = \frac{E}{T}$	
19.	What is the unit of power?	Watts (W)	
20.	What is the unit of energy?	Joules (J)	

Sentence Builder 1 – In my town

	¿Dónde vives? – Where do you live?
	¿Qué hay en tu pueblo? – What is in your town?

Mi pueblo – my town

Vivo – I live **Mi abuelo vive** – my grandfather lives **Mi familia y yo vivimos** – my family and I, (we) live	**en una ciudad.** – in a city. **en un pueblo.** – in a town. **en una aldea.** – In a village. **en el campo.** – in the countryside.	
En mi pueblo (no) hay –In my town there is (no) **En mi ciudad (no) hay** – In my city there is (no) **En mi aldea (no) hay** – In my village there is (no) **Lo mejor de mi pueblo es que (no) hay** – the best thing about my town is that there is (no) **Lo peor de mi pueblo es que (no) hay** – the worst thing about my town is that there is (no) **Mi pueblo necesita** - My town needs **Mi ciudad necesita**– My city needs **Mi aldea necesita**– My village needs	**un ayuntamiento** – a town hall **un centro comercial** – a shopping centre **un estanco** – a tobacconist **un estadio** – a stadium **un instituto** – a school **un museo** – a museum **un parque** – a park **un polideportivo** – a sports centre **un puerto** – a port **un río** – a river	**decepcionante.** – disappointing. **grande.** – big. **industrial.** – industrial. **bonito.** – pretty. **espléndido.** – fantastic. **feo.** – ugly. **hermoso.** – pretty. **histórico.** – historical. **moderno.** - modern. **nuevo.** – new. **pequeño.** –small. **turístico.** – touristy. **viejo.** – old.
	una biblioteca – a library **una bolera** –a bowling alley **una estación de tren** – a train station **una iglesia** – a church **una librería** – a bookshop **una mezquita** – a mosque **una peluquería** – a hairdressers **una plaza de toros** – a bullring	**decepcionante.** – disappointing. **grande.** – big. **industrial.** – industrial. **bonita.** – pretty. **espléndida.** – fantastic. **fea.** – ugly. **hermosa.** – pretty. **histórica.** – historical. **moderna.** - modern. **nueva.** – new. **pequeña.** –small. **turística.** – touristy. **vieja.** – old.

Sentence Builder 2 – What I do in my town

	¿Qué haces en tu pueblo? – What do you do in your town?
	¿Qué vas a hacer en tu pueblo? – What are you going to do in your town?

Lo que hago – What I do

Todos los días – Every day **Los lunes** – On Mondays **Los martes** – On Tuesdays **Los miércoles** – On Wednesdays **Los jueves** -On Thursdays **Los viernes** -On Fridays **Los sábados** -On Saturdays **Los domingos** -On Sundays **Los fines de semana** – At the weekends **De vez en cuando** – From time to time **Nunca** – I never	**voy** – I go **vas** – you go **va** – he/she it goes **vamos** – we go **vais** – you (plural) go **van** – they go	**al ayuntamiento** – to the town hall **al centro comercial** – to the shopping centre **al estanco** – to the tobacconist **al estadio** – to the stadium **al instituto** – to the school **al museo** – to the museum **al parque** – to the park **al polideportivo** – to the sports centre **al puerto** – to the port **al río** – to the river **a la biblioteca** - to the library **a la bolera** –to the bowling alley **a la estación de tren** – to the train station **a la iglesia** – to the church **a la librería** – to the bookshop **a la mezquita** – to the mosque **a la peluquería** – to the hairdressers **a la plaza de toros** – to the bullring	**para**- in order	**apoyar a mi equipo**- to support my team **pasear al perro** – to walk the dog **leer un libro** – to read a book **estudiar** – to study **ir de compras** – to go shopping **comprar comida** – to buy food **jugar al fútbol** – to play football **jugar a los bolos** – to play bowling **descansar** – to relax **ver una película** – to watch a film **visitar a mi abuela** – to visit my grandmother **viajar** – to travel
				y - and **también** - also **además** - furthermore **pero** - but **sin embargo** -however **no obstante** - nevertheless
El verano que viene Next summer **La semana que viene** Next week **El lunes que viene** Next Monday **El fin de semana que viene** Next weekend **Mañana** Tomorrow	**voy** – I'm going **vas** – you are going **va** – he/she is going **vamos** – we are going **vais** – you (plural) are going **van** – they are going		**a**	

Sentence Builder 3 – Where I prefer to live

	👍 ¿Prefieres vivir en la ciudad o en el campo? – Do you prefer living in the city or the countryside? ❤				
Las ventajas y desventajas - advantages and disadvantages	**Lo mejor de vivir** – The best thing about living **Lo peor de vivir** – The worst thing about living **Lo que me gusta** – The thing I like **Lo que odio** – the thing I hate	**en la ciudad** – in the city	**es que** – is that	**es un poco ruidoso** – it's a little noisy **es peligroso** – it's dangerous **la vida es más estresante** – life is stressful **hay demasiado tráfico** – there's too much traffic **hay demasiada contaminación** – there's too much pollution **hay mucho que hacer** – there's lots to do	**y** - and **también** - also **además** - furthermore **pero** - but **sin embargo** -however **no obstante** - nevertheless
		en el campo – in the countryside		**la vida es más tranquila** – life is calmer **hay muchos espacios verdes** – there's lots of green spaces **se puede aprovechar del aire libre** – you can make the most of the outdoors **no hay mucho que hacer** – there's not much to do **hay bastante desempleo** – there's quite a lot of unemployment	
	Si fuera posible – if it were possible **Si fuera alcalde** – if I were mayor	**en mi pueblo habría** – in my town there would be	**más arboles** – more trees **más tiendas en el centro** – more shops in the centre **edificios modernos** – modern buildings **una red de transporte gratuita** – a free public transport network **más/menos pobreza** –more/less poverty **más/menos sin techo** – more/less homeless people **más/menos contaminación** – more/less pollution **más/menos espacios verdes** - more/less green spaces **más/menos tráfico** – more/less traffic **más/menos atascos** – more/less traffic jams		

Sentence Builder 4 – My town in the past

	🚗 🛒 ¿Cómo era tu pueblo en el pasado? – What was your town like in the past? 🤚				
Mi pueblo en el pasado – My town in the past	**Antes** – Before **En el pasado** – In the past **Hace dos años** – Two years ago **Hace cincuenta años** – 50 years ago **Cuando era pequeño/a** – When I was little **Mis abuelos dicen que** – my grandparents say that	**en mi pueblo** –in my town **en mi ciudad**– in my city **en mi aldea** – in my village	**había** – there was/were	**un ayuntamiento** – a town hall **un puerto** – a port **un río** – a river **más/menos que hacer** –more/less to do **mucho desempleo** –lots of unemployment **más/menos pobreza** –more/less poverty **más/menos sin techo** – more/less homeless people **más/menos contaminación** – more/less pollution **más/menos basura** –more/less rubbish **más/menos espacios verdes** - more/less green spaces **más/menos tráfico** – more/less traffic **más/menos atascos** – more/less traffic jams **más/menos violencia** – more/less violence **más/menos para los jóvenes** – more/less for young people	**sin embargo ahora hay** – however now there is **pero actualmente hay** – but currently there is **pero hoy hay** – but today there is	**un ayuntamiento.** – a town hall. **un puerto.** – a port. **un río.** – a river. **más/menos que hacer.** –more/less to do. **mucho desempleo.** –lots of unemployment. **más/menos pobreza.** –more/less poverty. **más/menos sin techo.** – more/less homeless people. **más/menos contaminación.** – more/less pollution. **más/menos basura.** –more/less rubbish. **más/menos espacios verdes.** - more/less green spaces. **más/menos tráfico.** – more/less traffic. **más/menos atascos.** – more/less traffic jams. **más/menos violencia.** – more/less violence. **más/menos para los jóvenes.** – more/less for young people.
		mi pueblo – my town **mi ciudad**– my city **mi aldea** – my village	**era** - was	**decepcionante** – disappointing **grande** – big **industrial** - industrial **bonito/a** – pretty **espléndido/a** – fantastic **feo/a** - ugly **hermoso/a** – pretty **histórico/a** - historical **moderno/a** - modern **nuevo/a** – new **peligroso/a** - dangerous **pequeño/a** –small **ruidoso/a** - noisy **turístico/a** - touristy **viejo/a** – old	**sin embargo ahora es** – however now it is **pero actualmente es** – but currently it is **pero hoy es** – but today it is	**decepcionante.** – disappointing. **grande.** – big. **industrial.** – industrial. **bonito/a.** – pretty. **espléndido/a.** – fantastic. **feo/a.** – ugly. **hermoso/a.** – pretty. **histórico/a.** – historical. **moderno/a.** – modern. **nuevo/a.** – new. **peligroso/a.** – dangerous. **pequeño/a.** –small. **ruidoso/a.** – noisy. **turístico/a.** – touristy. **viejo/a.** – old.

Tips for a happy library

Read books you enjoy

If you move a chair, put it back

Eat your lunch somewhere else

Only bring water bottles with a lid

Recommend books to friends rather than passing them your library book

Run around in the playground instead of the library

If you don't like your book, swap it for another

How to use the Purbeck School Library

- o You may borrow up to 3 books at a time for 2 weeks.
- o The date a book is due back is stamped in the front of the book
- o If you need a book for longer, just come to the library to renew it.
- o You can come to the library before school and at any break time.
- o Fiction books are arranged by genre (or type of book) – have a look at the map below to see how to find the book you want.

Using the Library WebApp

The Purbeck School Library
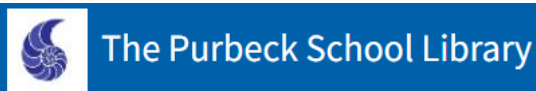
Go to https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/ or scan the QR code to find the library WebApp. You can search for books, see what you have on loan, and find book recommendations under Quicklists and Dashboards.

WINDOWS

PURBECK SCHOOL LIBRARY

ISSUE DESK

SCHOOL MAP

FIRE ASSEMBLY POINT

PLAYGROUND   Year 7   Year 8/9   PLAYGROUND

STAIRS

R1
R2   **LRC**
R3   ICT

LIBRARY
LRC

Year 8/9
Café

Year 7
Café

Student Services/Medical
Toilets Year 7

STAIRS

Y7-8 Entrance

L6   DRAMA   REPRO   EXAM e.exam

CAR PARK

STAIRS

Year 12/13

TOILETS

Reception

MUSIC

P3

MUSIC ICT   ICT
P1   P2

R5ict   S9 ICT
S8
Prep Room
S7   S6
Science Staffroom

Year 8/9

Main Boiler

LANGUAGES

Year 10/11

STAIRS

L1

Toilets Year 8/9

STAIRS

L5
L4
L3

Year 10/11

Purbeck Hall

SCIENCE

S5

S4
S3   S2   S1

A3   LS
A2

THE NEST

THE NEST

DT & Art

Years 10/11 Cafe

D2   IT   D1

Office   Toilets YR 10/11

D12 ICT   D13
D14

Quad   D17 ICT
D18

D23   ICT   ICT
D24   D25

D22   D21 ICT   D20   DT Staffroom   Wood Store   D19 ICT

Year 8/9
Tennis courts

Tennis courts

Y 9-11 Entrance

CAR PARK

E18   E17   STAIRS   **ENGLISH**   STAIRS   STAIRS

R11
R12

E16   E15   E14   English Staffroom   E13   E12   E11   M1   M17   6th Form Area

S17
Science Prep Room   S19

S16   S15

STAIRS

M12

Toilets
Toilets   Toilets Year10/11   STAIRS

M13   M16
M14   M15

1st Floor

HUMANITIES
Geography, History, RCS

SCIENCE

S14   STAIRS

S13   S12   S11   A12   A13   A11

MATHS

SCIENCE

H21   H29
H22   H28

Humanities Staffroom   Toilets
Toilets

H24   H27

2nd Floor

H25   Office   H26

33

NOTES

YEAR 9