Ark Acton Academy
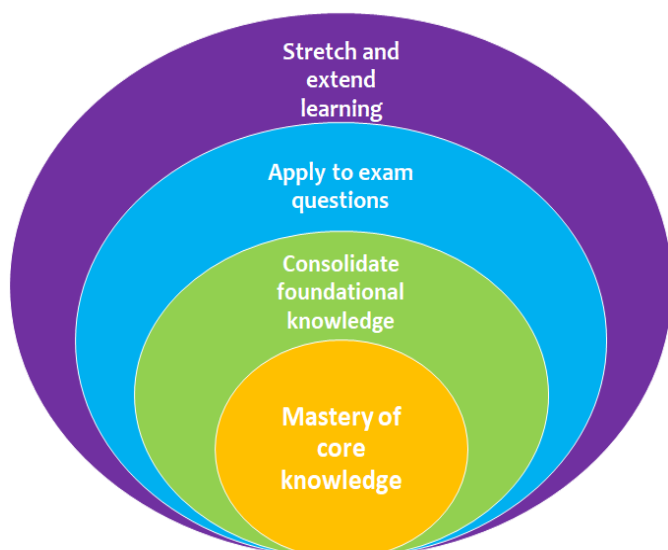
Year 9 Knowledge Booklet Spring 2022

What does great independent studying look like?

1. Use self quizzing to master core knowledge.

Give yourself frequent opportunities to practise recalling the core knowledge - this knowledge must be automatic to make rapid progress.

2. Consolidate foundational knowledge.

Use online platforms and revision guides to check you know how this core knowledge fits into a bigger picture. You will receive rewards via assemblies to celebrate how frequently you use these platforms.

A. www.hegartymaths.com: KS3 & KS4 maths

B. www.senecalearning.com: English, history, geography, religious studies, music, KS3 science

C. www.my-gcsescience.com: KS4 biology, physics, chemistry

D. https://uk.language-gym.com: French and Spanish

E. www.groklearning.com: computer science

F. www.quizlet.com: all subjects

3. Apply your knowledge to practice exam questions

See your teacher to receive sample exam questions.

4. Stretch and extend your learning.

Independently research the topics you are interested in and read widely around your favourite subjects. The below platforms will help:
   a. www.startprofile.com: careers
   b. www.thisislanguage.com: French and Spanish
   c. www.digitaltheatreplus.com: access to live theatre
   d. https://www.newscientist.com/: news and developments in science
   e. https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection: British museum online collection [history, geography and RS].

5. Read widely for pleasure: www.sora.com

How to use this booklet for self-quizzing

Self-quizzing is a powerful strategy to get knowledge stuck in your long-term memory. And it's so simple to do!

Watch this video to learn how to self quiz: https://tinyurl.com/AGFSIL

How should I self-quiz?

1. Look at no more than 10 terms at a time.
2. Read the terms and say them over and over again in your head (**without speaking aloud)** for 2-3minutes**.**
3. Cover the terms on the following pages with an exercise book, **with a black pen,** write down as many terms and definitions as you remember.
4. **With a green pen**, uncover the terms and check you have correctly spelled and defined each term. Refine your spelling and definition in blue.
5. Spend 2-3 minutes reading the terms again and saying them in your head.
6. Fold your piece of paper so you cannot see the first round of quizzing, cover the terms and write down as many terms and definitions as you remember.
7. **With a green pen**, uncover the terms and check you have correctly spelled and defined each term. Refine your spelling and definition in blue.
8. Repeat this process until you can correctly spell and define each term.

- **If you run out of space in your quizzing book, you should use lined paper to complete your self quizzing.**
- You will be asked to place your quizzing on your desk to show your teacher on the day it is due.

To space your quizzing out to maximise retention of knowledge, change subjects after 40minutes.

Organising your self-quizzing book

Date of work completion
Date when work is due   **Subject**

Work Completed: 29/3/21.   **Maths.**
Work Due: 19/4/21

Attempt 1

Types of transformation: Reflection, rotation, enlargement, translation

Reflection = Mirror image? on opposite side of line, without changing size

Enlarge = make bigger or smaller

Rotation = turn around a point, without changing size

Translate = move? change position of a shape, without change of size.

Rotation = turn around a point, without changing size

translation = change of position, without changing size

Types of transformation = reflection, enlargement, rotation, translation.   #4

Reflection = Mirror image on opposite side of line, without change of size.

Enlargement = making bigger or smaller.

Rotation = turn around a point, no change in size

Translation = change of position, no change in size.

Attempt 2

Types of transformation = reflection, enlargement, rotation, translation.

Reflection = mirror image opposite side of across a line, without changing size.

Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.

Rotation = turn around a point, no change of size.

translation = move change position, without change of size. *.

Types of transformation = rotation, reflection, enlargement, translation.   #5

Rotation = turn around a point. No change in size

Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.

Reflection = mirror image, opposite side of line, no change in size.

Translation = change of position, no change of size.

Attempt 3

Types of transformation = reflection, enlargement, rotation, translation.

Reflection = mirror image opposite side across a line, without changing size

Enlargement, making bigger or smaller.

Types of transformation = rotation, translation, enlargement, reflection.

Rotation = turn around a point, no size change.

Translation = change of position. No change in size.

Reflection = mirror image on opposite side of line, no size change.

Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.

4

English

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Lord and Lady Montague	Romeo's parents	**Lord and Lady Capulet**	Juliet's parents
Romeo Montague	The son and heir of Lord and Lady Montague	**Juliet Capulet**	The daughter of Capulet and Lady Capulet
Mercutio	A kinsman to the prince and one of Romeo's closest friends	**Tybalt**	Juliet's cousin
Friar Lawrence	Romeo's friend and guidance counsellor	**Nurse**	Juliet's nurse and guidance counsellor
Prince Escalus	Kinsman to Mercutio and the ruler of Verona	**Paris**	Related to the Prince and betrothed to Juliet
Block C		**Block D:**	
William Shakespeare	Known as 'The Bard', he was a poet and playwright born in 1564 and died in 1616.	**The status quo**	The current state of affairs or situation. The way things are in society at any given time.
Elizabethan	The historical period from 1558 to 1603.	**Ambiguity**	Open to more than one interpretation
Jacobean	The historical period named after the King of England and Scotland from 1603 to 1625.	**Hamartia**	The fatal character flaw of the tragic hero
Tragedy	Features of a tragedy include: 1. the tragic hero; 2. their tragic flaw; 3; an obstacle; 4. their catastrophe/death	**Catharsis**	The release of the audience's emotions through empathy with the characters.
Patriarchy	Male dominated societies and their rules prioritise men, for example rules that do not permit women's freedom.	**Fate**	The development of events outside a person's control, regarded as predetermined by a supernatural power.
Block E		**Block F**	
Exposition	The beginning stage of a narrative arc.	**Monologue**	A speech spoken by one character at a time.
Rising action	The building of tension in a narrative arc leading to a climax.	**Dialogue**	A conversation between two characters.

Climax	The point of highest tension in a narrative arc.	**Soliloquy**	A speech in a play that the character speaks alone, or to the audience, rather than to the other characters.
Falling action	The decreasing of tension in a narrative arc after the highest point.	**Aside**	A brief comment spoken aloud by a character to reveal their thoughts and feelings but only heard by the audience.
Resolution	The final stage of the narrative arc. The ending.	**Dramatic irony**	A situation in drama that is understood by the audience but not known or understood by other characters.
Block G		**Block H**	
Benvolio	Romeo's cousin	**Melancholic**	Prone to being sad and mournful.
Rosaline	Lord Capulet's niece with whom Romeo is in love at the start of the play	**Ardent**	Passionate and enthusiastic.
Abraham and Balthasar	Servants to the Montagues	**Impulsive**	Acting on a whim, without thinking.
Gregory and Sampson	Servants to the Capulets	**Idealistic**	Believing whole-heartedly in something, even if it is unrealistic.
Prologue	The sonnet, recited by the chorus, that outlines the play.	**Submissive**	Obedient to authority and doing 'what you are told'

Mathematics

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Set notation	Set notation is used to define elements and properties of sets using symbols.	Expected Outcomes	To find the number of expected outcomes, **multiply** the **probability** by the **number of trials**.
Probability	The **likelihood/chance** of something happening. Is expressed as a number **between 0 (impossible) and 1 (certain)**. Can be expressed as a fraction, decimal, percentage or in words (likely, unlikely, even chance etc.)	Mutually Exclusive	Events are mutually exclusive if they **cannot happen at the same time**. The **probabilities** of an exhaustive set of **mutually exclusive** events **adds up to 1**.
Venn Diagrams	A Venn Diagram shows the **relationship between a group of different things** and how they overlap.	Sample Space	The **set of all possible outcomes** of an experiment.
Independent Events	The outcome of a **previous event does not influence/affect the outcome of a second event**.	Sample	A **sample** is a small selection of items from a population. A sample is **biased** if individuals or groups from the population are not represented in the sample.
Dependent Events	The outcome of a **previous event does influence/affect the outcome of a second event**.	Sample Size	The larger a sample size, the closer those probabilities will be to the true probability.
Block C		**Block D:**	
A	P(A) refers to the probability that event A will occur.	Expressions	An expression made up of numbers, operations, and variables. Some equations include algebraic expressions.
B	P(B) refers to the probability that event B will occur.	Equations	A mathematical statement that says two expressions are equal. Equations can be true or false.
A'	P(A') refers to the probability that event A will <u>not</u> occur.	Linear Equations	An equation which forms a straight line on a graph
B'	P(B') refers to the probability that event B will <u>not</u> occur.	Quadratic Equations	An equation containing a power which forms a curved line on a graph
$A \cup B$	P(A B) refers to the probability that event A <u>or</u> B <u>or</u> both will occur.	Simultaneous	A pair of equations that have the same solutions for the unknown

$A \cap B$	P(A B) refers to the probability that <u>both</u> events A and B will occur.		

Block E		Block F	
Solve	To find the value of the missing number by performing the same operation on each side.	Term	A number in a sequence Or A single number or variable which are separated by + or – signs.
Expand	Multiply everything inside the bracket by the term (or number) outside the bracket. You can use the grid method/arrow method and then must simplify your terms.	Like terms	These are terms that contain the same letter variables which are raised to the exact same powers.
Factorise	Finding a common factor (numerical, alphabetical or both) in each term, then dividing each term by this common factor. What is left is put in brackets.	Unknown variable	The letter in an equation
Re-arrange	**Use inverse operations** on both sides of the formula (balancing method) until you find the expression for the letter.	Subject	Is the single variable that everything else is equal to
Substitute	Replace letters with numbers.	Simplify	The process to make a very long expression simpler. Simpler expressions are easier to solve. You do this by collecting like terms.

Block G		Block H	
Solve	To find the **answer**/value of something **Use inverse operations** on both sides of the equation (balancing method) until you find the value for the letter.	Expression	A mathematical statement written using symbols, numbers or letters,
Expand	To expand a bracket, **multiply** each term **in the bracket** by the expression **outside** the bracket.	Equation	A statement showing that two expressions are equal
Factorise	The **reverse** of **expanding**. Factorising is writing an expression as a product of terms by '**taking out' a common factor**.	Identity	An equation that is true for all values of the variables An identity uses the symbol:
Re-arrange	**Use inverse operations** on both sides of the formula (balancing method) until you find the expression for the letter.	Formula	Shows the relationship between two or more variables

Substitute	Replacing numbers where the variables are	Simplifying Expressions	**Collect 'like terms'** Be careful with negatives. and are not like terms.
Block I		**Block J**	
X-axis	The x-axis is the horizontal plane of a graph in a Cartesian coordinate system.	Data	Is a collection of information gathered by observation, questioning or measurement
Y-axis	The y-axis is the	Common	What is the same in both
X-intercept	Where the graph crosses the x-axis.	Factors	numbers that you multiply together to get a product
Y-intercept	Where the graph crosses the y-axis.	Multiples	A number which can be divided by another number without a remainder.
Parabola	Name of the shape of a quadratic equation when graphed	Prime	A number with exactly two factors. A number that can only be divided by itself and one. The number 1 is not prime, as it only has one factor, not two.
		Inverse	Means the opposite The inverse of addition is subtraction. The inverse of multiplication is division.
Block K		**Block L**	
Expected Outcomes	To find the number of expected outcomes, **multiply** the **probability** by the **number of trials**.	Scale	The **ratio** of the **length** in a **model** to the length of the **real** thing.
Mutually Exclusive	Events are mutually exclusive if they **cannot happen at the same time**. The **probabilities** of an exhaustive set of **mutually exclusive** events **adds up to 1**.	Scale (Map)	The **ratio** of a **distance on the map** to the actual **distance in real life**.
Sample Space	The **set of all possible outcomes** of an experiment.	Bearings	1. Measure from **North** (draw a North line) 2. Measure **clockwise** 3. Your answer must have **3 digits** (eg. 047°)
Sample	A **sample** is a small selection of items from a population. A sample is **biased** if individuals or groups from the population are not represented in the sample.	Compass Directions	You can use an acronym such as **'Never Eat Shredded Wheat'** to remember the order of the compass directions in a clockwise direction.
Sample Size	The larger a sample size, the closer those probabilities will be to the true probability.		

Block M		Block N	
Roots	The solutions of a quadratic equation		
Turning point (vertex)	Is a point at which the derivative changes sign.		
Solution	A solution to an equation is a number that can be plugged for the variable that makes it true.		
Co-efficient	A number, sometimes represented by a letter, used in multiplying a variable expression.		
Estimate (from a graph)	Finding a number that is close enough to the right answer by drawing a line to each axis from the point.		

Science

Spring Knowledge

Block A – Chemical Reactions		Block B – RFM Part 1	
Chemical reactions always involve	the formation of one or more new substances.	The relative atomic mass (A_r) is	is the average mass of the atoms of an element compared to the mass of carbon-12.
Chemical reactions often involve a	temperature change.	The relative formula mass (M_r) of a substance is	• the sum of the A_r of all the atoms in the formula.
Formulae are used to show	the elements bonded together in a compound	What is the M_r of water (H_2O)	(A_r H = 1.0; O = 16.0) There are 2 x H and 1 x O in the formula (2 x 1.0) + (1 x 16.0) = 18.0
Compounds can only be separated into their elements	• by a chemical reaction	A_r and M_r units	no units
the three states of matter are	solid = (s); liquid = (l) and gas = (g)	sum M_r reactants =	sum M_r products
The four state symbols are	(s), (l), (g) and (aq)	The percentage mass of an element in a compound is	Mass of element/ total mass x 100
An aqueous solution is	a substance dissolved in water	mass of products =	mass of reactants
Block C – RFM Part 2		Block D – Uncertainty & Concentration	
Symbol equations must always be	Balanced	uncertainty	• a range of possible values within which the true value of a measurement lies.
Sometimes reactions appear to change mass because	A gas is produced and released	When is there uncertainty?	Whenever a measurement is made
Law of Conservation of Mass	The mass of the reactants is equal to the mass of the products – atoms cannot be made or destroyed	Concentration of a solution is	• mass per given volume of solution e.g. grams per dm^3 (g/dm^3).
Balanced Equation	A chemical equation with the same number of each type of atom on each side	Concentration =	mass of solute / volume of solution
Coefficient	The large number that goes before a substance in a chemical equation. This tells you the ratio between the substances in the equation	Unit of volume in chemistry	dm^3

Subscript	The small number found next to a specific element's symbol. This represents the number of atoms of that element within a molecule.	1000 cm^3	1 dm^3
Block E - Making soluble salts Part 1		**Block F - Making soluble salts Part 2**	
Soluble	dissolves in a solvent	Soluble salts can be made from	metals, metal oxides, hydroxides, or carbonates
Insoluble	cannot dissolve in a solvent	Method to make a soluble salt	Add acid to excess base, filter, crystallisation
Neutralisation reaction general equation	acid + base → salt + water	Copper oxide + sulphuric acid → CuO(s) + H$_2$SO$_4$(aq) →	copper sulphate + water $CuSO_4$(aq) + H2O(l)
Metal + acid →	salt + hydrogen	Copper sulphate solution is	a blue liquid
Metal oxide + acid →	salt + water	Copper sulfates crystals are	blue
Metal hydroxide + acid →	salt + water	Copper oxide is	a black solid
Metal carbonate + acid →	salt + water + carbon dioxide		
Block G – Internal Energy		**Block H – Thermal Transfers Part 1**	
Internal energy	The sum of the kinetic energy and potential energy of the particles in a system	Direction of energy transfer	Energy always transfers from a hotter substance to a cooler one.
Kinetic energy of particles	All particles have some kinetic energy as the are moving, but hotter ones have more.	Temperature	A measure of the motion and energy of the particles. It is related to their kinetic energy.
Potential energy of particles.	All particles have potential energy because their motion keeps them apart, but those that are further apart have more.	Conduction	Thermal transfer by vibration of particles
Heating	The transfer of energy to an object, increasing its internal energy.	Metals as conductors	Good conductors as they contain delocalised (free) electrons which can move through the metal.
Effects of heating	Either raises the temperature of a system of produced a change of state.	Convection	Thermal transfer when particles in a heated fluid rise.
Thermal energy of an object.	Depends on its mass, temperature and the material it is made of.	Fluid	A substance with no fixed shape – liquids or gases
Block I – Thermal Transfers Part 2		**Block J – Specific Heat Capacity**	
Effect of heating on fluids.	The fluid expand as the spaces between the particles increases.	Energy transfers in a vacuum	Only radiation can occur as conduction and convection require particles

Less dense fluids.	Rise	Specific heat capacity equation	Δ energy = mass x specific heat capacity x Δ temperature
Radiation	The transfer of thermal energy as a wave.	Δ	A symbol that means the change in a variable
Energy transfers in a vacuum	Only radiation can occur as conduction and convection require particles	Units for specific heat capacity	J/kg°C
Shiny, silver surfaces	Good at reflecting radiation, poor at absorbing/emitting radiation	SHC for different materials	Different for different materials as they take different amounts of energy to heat up.
Black, matt surfaces	Poor at reflecting radiation, good at absorbing/emitting radiation		
To emit	To give out.		

Block K – Specific Latent Heat		Block L - Meiosis	
Specific Latent Heat	The energy needed to change the state of 1 kg of the substance with no change in temperature.	Meiosis	Cell division that forms gametes.
Specific latent heat equation	Δ energy = mass x specific latent heat	Gamete	Sex cell (sperm& eggs in animals, pollen and ovum in plants)
Units for specific latent heat	J/kg	Process of meiosis	The cell divides twice, producing 4 haploid cells daughter cells.
Specific latent heat of fusion	SLH for the change of state from liquid to vapour.	Haploid	A cell with half the amount of DNA.
Specific latent heat of vaporisation	SLH for the change of state from liquid to gas	Diploid	A cell with the full amount of DNA.
SLH for different materials	Different materials take different amounts of energy to change state.	Zygote	A fertilised egg cell, which is dipoid.
Kinetic energy during change of state	There is no change.	Cell division after fertilisations	Mitosis.
		Sexual reproduction	Producing new organisms using gametes, leading to variety in the offspring.
		Asexual reproduction	Producing new organisms with only one parent producing genetically identical offspring.

Block M - DNA		Block N - Inheritance	
DNA	A polymer which determines our characteristics.	Dominant	An allele which is always expressed. Uses UPPER CASE to represent the allele.
Shape of DNA	2 strands of DNA which form a double helix	Recessive	An allele which is only expressed when there are 2 copies of it. Uses lowercase to represent the allele.
Gene	A small piece of DNA which codes for a protein.	Homozygous	An individual which has 2 copies of the same allele. E.g. BB or bb
Chromosome	A large chunk of DNA containing hundreds of genes. They come in	Heterozygous	An individual has 2 different alleles. E.g. Bb

	pairs.		
Number of chromosomes in humans	23 pairs	Punnett square	A diagram used to predict the genotype rations of the offspring.
Genome	The entire genetic material of an organism	Genetic disorder	A health condition caused by an individual's genes.
Allele	Different versions of genes	Polydactyly	A disorder where individuals have extra digits (fingers/toes). Caused by a dominant allele.
Monogenic	A characteristic which is controlled by only 1 gene. Most characteristics are not monogenic.	Cystic fibrosis	A disorder where individuals produce excess mucus in their lungs. Caused by a recessive allele.
Genotype	The set of alleles an individual has. E.g. Bb	Carrier	An individual who is heterozygous for a recessive disorder. They have 1 faulty allele, but do not have the disorder.
Phenotype	The characteristics expressed in an individual E.g. Brown fur	Sex chromosomes	The chromosomes which determine sex.
		Sex chromosomes in a biological female	XX
		Sex chromosomes in a biological male	XY

Geography

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Economic Activity	Something that people do to earn money, e.g. farming, fishing, manufacturing,	Raw Materials	Materials that are extracted from Earth's surface or oceans, e.g. coal or crops. They are manufactured into products.
Employment	having a paid job, e.g. 'I am employed at a factory', '90% of people in this place are employed'.	Economy	The trade, industry, income, and employment of a country or region.
Income per Person	The average income in a country. A country's total income is divided by the population to find income per person.	HIC, MIC, LIC	High Income Country, Middle Income Country and Low Income Country
Infrastructure	The basic systems that help a country to run smoothly, e.g. roads, buildings, electricity, schools, sanitation.	Gross National Income (GNI)	the total income of a country including income from the businesses it holds within the country and overseas.
Industry	Economic activities that use heavy machinery, such as manufacturing and coal extraction.	Agriculture	Farming crops or animals for food.

Block C		Block D:	
Manufacturing	Processing raw materials into products, usually in factories, e.g. turning cotton into clothing.	Mechanisation	When tasks begin to be done by machines rather than by hand, e.g. tractors rather than hand-digging; sewing machines rather than hand sewing.
Services or Tertiary	Jobs that involve helping people, e.g. doctor, teacher, bus driver, shop worker.	Producer	A country that makes or generates something, e.g. China is the largest producer of manufactured goods.
Import	Buying goods from another country, e.g. the UK imports clothing from China.	Highland	Areas of high and often hilly land; these are less likely to be built on or used for manufacturing.
Export	Selling goods to another country, e.g. the UK sells paintings to the USA.	Lowland	Areas of low and usually flat land; these are likely to be built on and used for manufacturing.
Industrialisation	When a country develops its manufacturing and other heavy industries.	Services	Jobs that involve helping people, e.g. bus driver, teacher, shop staff.

Block E		Block F	
Deindustrialisation	When a country's manufacturing sector or heavy industries decline	Operation Costs	The cost of running a business, e.g. renting a factory site.
Coal Mining	Digging beneath Earth's surface to extract coal buried underground.	Unemployment	Not having a paid job, e.g. 'Unemployment rates were high in the 1980's.'
Textile Manufacturing	Producing fabric products in factories, e.g. clothing.	Finance	Economic activities based on making money, e.g. banking and shares.

Investment	Spending money to improve something, e.g. healthcare systems.	Globalisation	The process whereby the world becomes increasingly interconnected, due to advances in transport, trade, and technology
Labour Costs	The cost of paying workers' wages. Labour costs are higher in HICs than LICs and MICs.	Interconnected	When there are lots of links, e.g. between people and places around the world.

Block G		**Block H**	
Transport	Machinery used to move people and goods, e.g. cars, airplanes, cargo ships.	Supply Chain	The sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a commodity.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.	Headquarters	The premises serving as the managerial and administrative centre of an organization.
Technology	Using scientific knowledge for practical purposes, e.g. computers, phones, Internet.	Labour Costs	The total expenditure incurred by employers for the employment of employees
Cargo Ship	A large ship that carries cargo (goods, e.g. cars, clothing, dry foods) long distances by sea.	Regulation	A rule or directive made and maintained by an authority.
TNC	Transnational Corporation, e.g. Nike and Apple	Profit	A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.

Block I		**Block J**	
Multiplier Effect	The 'snowballing' of economic activity. e.g. If new jobs are created, people who take them have money to spend in the shops, which means that more shop workers are needed.	Per Capita	For each person; in relation to people taken individually.
Taxes	A compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on workers' income and business profits, or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactions.	Deplete	Use up the supply or resources of.
Transport Miles	The distance food is transported from the time of its making until it reaches the consumer.		
Exploitation	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.		
Cultural Diffusion	The spread of one culture's practices, beliefs, and/or items, like food, music, or tools		
Unsustainable	Not able to be maintained at the current rate or level.		

History

Spring Knowledge

Block A: Key Dates (Women's Protest)		Block B: Key Terms (Women's Protest)	
2nd July 1888	Matchgirls strike begins	Intersectionality	The idea that everyone has their own experiences of discrimination and oppression.
16th July 1888	Matchgirls strike ends	Authority	A person or organisation that has power and control
20th August 1976	Grunwick strike begins	Camaraderie	Mutual trust and friendship among people
June 1977	Flying pickets at Grunwick	Struggle	Strive to achieve or attain something in the face of difficulty
July 1978	Grunwick strikes ends	Trade Union	An organisation for workers to fight for their pay and conditions
Block C: Key Terms (Women's Protest)		**Block D: Key People (Women's Protest)**	
Migrant	A person who has permanently moved from one place to another	Annie Bessant	Writer who drew attention to Matchgirls Strike through article on white slavery.
Strikes	A refusal to work by an organised body as a form of protest	Jayaben Desai	Leader of the Grunwick strike.
Inequality	Difference in circumstances between people	Bryant and May	Owners of the factory where Matchgirls strike took place.
Working class	A social class of people who are employed in unskilled or semi-skilled labour	APEX	(Association of Professional Executive and Clerical Computer Staff) Trade Union who supported the Grunwick strike
Flying picket	A person who travels to picket any workplace	TUC	(Trade Union Congress) Union who withdrew their support for Grunwick strikers.
Block E: Key People (Women's Protest)		**Block F: Outcomes of strike (Women's Protest)**	
Malcolm Alden	Harsh manager at Gurnick factory	20,000	Amount of people who joined the Grunwick picket by 1977
George Ward	Owner of the Grunwick factory	15%	Amount wages increase at Grunwick by November 1976
Jack Dromey	Leader of Brent Trade Union Council	Abolition of fines (lateness and damage)	Positive outcome of the Matchgirls strike
Scarman	Report writer of the enquiry into conditions at the Grunwick factory	Great Dock Strike 1889	Dockworkers strike that was inspired by women
Union of Postal Workers	Union group who refused to deliver post to Grunwick in support of the strike.	Australia	Country where the Matchgirls went to share their story with women workers

Block G: Key Dates (WWII & Holocaust)		Block H: Key Terms (WWII & Holocaust)	
1935	Nuremberg laws are made	Treblinka	Nazi extermination camp built and operated in Poland.
1938	The Night of the Broken Glass (Kristallnacht) happens.	Ghettos	Areas of land where the relocated Jews during Nazi rule.
1939	World War Two starts	Aryan	A Nazi ideology which believed there was a master race.
1941	The final solution starts.	Bergen- Belsen	Nazi concentration camp in Germany
1942	The Wannsee conference occurs in a suburb of Berlin.	Einsatzgruppen	Paramilitary death squads responsible for mass murder of Jews.

Block I: Key Terms (WWII & Holocaust)		Block J: Key People (WWII & Holocaust)	
Mein Kampf	Hitler's book outlining his plan for Germany that he wrote whilst in prison.	Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party
Persecution	Unfair treatment based on race, political or religious beliefs	Goebbels	Minister of Propaganda of the Nazi Party
Shoah	The Hebrew word for the extermination of 6 million Jews during the Holocaust	Hess	German Politician and leading member of the Nazi Party
Genocide	Deliberate killing of man people from a nation or ethnic group	Himmler	Leading member of the Nazi Party who was responsible for overseeing the Holocaust
Final Solution	Term given to the Nazi plan for the genocide of the Jews	Mordecai Anielewicz	Leader of Jewish resistance in Warsaw Ghetto during WWII.

Block K: Key Events (WWII & Holocaust)		Block L: Significance- (WWII & Holocaust)	
Wannsee Conference	A meeting of Nazi officials to discuss and plan the Final Solution.		
Nuremberg Laws	Antisemitic and racist laws restricting the rights of Jews.		
Kristallnacht	The Night of Broken Glass where Jewish homes and businesses were destroyed		
Madagascar Plan	A policy from 1940 with a target of one million Jews being deported to Madagascar		
Opening of Dachau	Concentration camp opened in 1933 which initially held political prisoners.		

French

Spring Knowledge

Block A – school subjects = les matières			
1. Les matières	School subjects	7.La géographie	Geography
2. Les maths	Maths	8.La technologie	Technology
3.La science	Science	9.Le dessin	Art
4.La physique	Physics	10.Le français	French
5.La chimie	Chemistry	11.L'anglais	English
6.La biologie	Biology	12.L'EPS	P.E.
		13.L'histoire	history
Block C – time phrases			
14.normalement	Normally	21.Hier	Yesterday
15.souvent	Often	22.La semaine dernière	Last week
16. quelquefois	Sometimes	23.Le weekend dernier	Last weekend
17.De temps en temps	Occasionally	24.Le mois dernier	Last month
18. toujours	Always	25.Hier	Yesterday
19. rarement	rarely	26.Plus tard	Later
20. d'habitude	Normally	27.Ce soir	Tonight
		28.Ce weekend	This weekend
		29.Demain	Tomorrow

		30.La semaine prochaine	Next week
Block E – high frequency phrases			
31.Je pense que	I think that	40.J'ai joué	I played
32.Je crois que	I believe that	41. C'était	It was
33.Je dirais que	I would say that	42.Ça me fait	It makes me (+ verb)
34.Parce que / car	Because	43.Ça me rend	It makes me (+ adjective)
35. puisque	Since	44.Je vais	I go / I'm going
36. Vu que	Seeing that	45.Je ne vais pas	I don't go / I'm not going
37.Je joue	I play	46.Nous jouons	We play
38.Je fais	I do	47. Nous faisons	We do
39. Je regarde	I watch	48. Nous regardons	We watch
Block G - verbs		**Block H - adjectives**	
49. Sortir	To go out	60.Difficile	Difficult
50.Regarder	To watch	61.Facile	Easy
51.voir	To see	62.Triste	Sad
52.faire	To do	63.Heureux / heureuse	happy
53.jouer	To play	64.Énervé / énervée	annoyed
54.Se détendre	To relax		

55.aller	To go		
56. voyager	To travel		
57. rire	To laugh		
58. danser	To dance		
59. dormir	To sleep		
Block I – les passetemps		**Block J**	
65. Les passetemps	Hobbies	70. J'ai joué au foot / au tennis / au basket	I played football / tennis / basketball
66. le foot	Football	71. J'ai joué du piano / de la guitarre / de la batterie	I played piano / guitar /drums
67. la musique	Music		
68. la batterie	The drums		
69. le piano	The piano		

Religious Studies

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Muhammad	Believed to be the final prophet who received God's full revelation. He lived from 570-632 CE. Muslims write PBUH after his name to show respect.	Islam	The second largest and fastest growing religion in the world. It is currently followed by 1.6 billion people. It literally means submission.
Amina	Muhammad's mother.	Muslim	A follower of the teachings of the prophet Muhammad. It literally means 'one who submits to God'.
Abdullah	Muhammad's father.	Monotheism	Belief in one God. The Arabic word for God is 'Allah'.
Khadija	A wealthy businesswoman and widow who became Muhammad's wife when she was 40 and was also the first to believe his message after the Night of Power.	Prophet	A messenger sent from God.
Abu Talib	Muhammad's uncle.	Revelation	A message revealed by God to humans.
Fatima	Muhammad's daughter, who married Ali.	The Qur'an	The holy book of Islam, which Muslims believe contains the word of God; it literally means 'recitation.'
Block C		Block D:	
Mosque	The place of worship for Muslims. It literally means 'place of prostration.' The Arabic word for mosque is 'masjid'.	Polytheism	Belief in many gods. Muhammad was born into a polytheistic tribe called the Quraysh.
Mecca	A city in present-day Saudi Arabia; Muhammad was born here In 570 CE.	Idol	A picture of object that people worship as part of their religion.
Medina	One of the main cities in Arabia at the time of Muhammad (originally called Yathrib).	The Constitution of Medina	The laws passed by Muhammad in Yathrib when he and his followers first settled there.
The Night of Power	The night in 610 CE on which the angel Jibril appeared to Muhammad and he received his first revelation from God.	The Ka'aba	A holy site in Mecca which Muhammad dedicated to God after destroying its 360 idols.

The Night Journey	Muhammad's journey between Mecca and Jerusalem on a winged horse and ascension to the heavens in 620 CE.	Shi'a Islam	Muslims who believe that Ali and his descendants should have succeeded Muhammad as leaders of Islam.
Hijrah	The emigration of Muhammad and his followers to Yathrib (Medina) in 622 CE.	Hussein	Ali's son, who was killed in the battle of Karbala.
		Sunni Islam	The majority (about 85%) of Muslims who believe that the 'Rightly Guided Caliphs' (first four caliphs) were the rightful successors of Muhammad.

Block E		Block F	
The 99 names of God	99 characteristics of God used by Muslims to try and describe what God is like.	The Caliph	The Arabic word for the leader of the whole Muslim community after the death of Muhammad; it literally means 'successor'.
Tawhid	Belief in the oneness of God.	The Caliphate	The Islamic community ruled over by the caliph.
Shirk	The Arabic word for the sin of worshipping anything other than God.	The caliphs	Abu Bakr (632-634), Umar (634-44), Uthman (644-56) and Ali who was Muhammad's cousin and nephew (656-61) Ali was succeeded by Muawiya.
The prophets	The Qur'an names 25 including Adam, Musa, Ibrahim, and Isa.	The Day of Judgement	A day when all people's faith and deeds will be judged by God and they will go to Jannah (paradise or heaven) or Jahannam (hell).
Surah	A chapter of the Qur'an; there are 114 surahs in total.	Jahannam	Hell.
Hafiz/hafiza	A man who has memorised the Qur'an. A woman is called a hafiza.	Jannah	Paradise by heaven.

Block G		Block H	
The Five Pillars	Five important acts of worship in a Muslim's life, which form the basis of the faith.	Ummah	The global community of Muslims.

The Shahadah	The Muslim declaration of faith – there is no god but God, and Muhammad is his messenger.	Adhan	The call to prayer.
Salah	Prayers that a Muslim must perform five times a day.	Muezzin	A person responsible for performing the adhan in a mosque.
Zakah	The act of giving 2.5% of your savings to charity.	Minaret	A tower on a mosque.
Sawm	Fasting during the month of Ramadan which is the ninth moth of the Islamic lunar calendar.	Minbar	A platform in a mosque from which the imam delivers his sermon.
Hajj	A pilgrimage to Mecca. Those who complete it are called hajji (men) or hajja (women).	Wudu	Ritual washing before prayer.
		Mihrab	An alcove in a mosque showing the direction of Mecca.

Block I		Block J	
Eid ul-Fitr	A three-day celebration after Ramadan.	Ihram	The state of holiness or purity entered into by pilgrims before beginning hajj.
Eid-ul-Adha	A four day celebration in the final month of the Islamic year.	The Hadith	The reported sayings of Muhammad, heard by people during his life and written down in the centuries after his death.
Jihad	It literally means 'struggle'. This can be physical or spiritual.	Shari'a law	Guidance on all aspects of life for Muslims, from the three main sources of authority – the Qur'an. Sunnah and Hadith.
Militants	Individuals or groups who use violence to spread their ideas.	Imam	A word used by Shi'a Muslims to refer to Ali and his 11 descendants. It also means the leader of prayers in a Sunni mosque.
		Halal	Permitted.
		Haram	Forbidden.

Block K		Block L	
Hijab	A scarf that covers some or all of the head and hair, but not the face.	Secular	Non-religious.
Niqab	A cloth that covers the head and face, except the eyes.	Oppression	Cruel or unfair treatment of someone.
Burqa	A cloak that covers the body from head to toe, often with a mesh screen to see through.	Integration	Different groups of people participating equally in society.

		Patriarchal	A word used to describe a society where men have more power and control than women.
		Feminism	The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
		Islamophobia	A neologism meaning 'fear of dislike of Muslims'.