



Year 9 Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge is Power

Contents Page

Subject	Page
English	1
Maths	2
Science	3
History	7
Geography	8
Spanish	9
PE	10
Performing Arts	14
Computing	15
Art	16
Textiles	17
Cooking and Nutrition	18
Music	19

English

Week 1- Language Devices

Imagery	Imagery provides the reader with descriptive detail.
Hyperbole	Hyperbole is exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
Rhetorical question	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.
Emotive language	Emotive language is the use of specific words and phrases used to evoke emotion in the reader.
Triplets (rule of three)	Triplet is the listing of three things (commonly adjectives) for effect.

Week 2 - Structure/Steps

1. Comparative Point
2. Source A point
3. Evidence
4. Language analysis
5. Effect on the reader
6. Comparative connective
7. Source B point
8. Evidence
9. Language analysis
10. Effect on the reader
11. Summary comparative sentence

Week 3 - Comparative Connectives

Similarities	Differences
Similarly,	Contrastingly,
Equally,	Differently,
Likewise,	On the other hand,
Correspondingly,	On the contrary,
Equivalently,	Alternatively,
Additionally,	Moreover,

Week 4 - Key Terms

Viewpoint	Viewpoint is a person's opinion or point of view.
Perspective	Perspective is a particular attitude towards or way of regarding something.
Comparison	Comparison is the similarity or difference between two things.
Tone	Tone is the general character or attitude of a piece of writing.

Week 5 - Language Devices

Juxtapose	Two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.
Metaphor	When one thing is described as being equal to something else.
Antithesis	Words that are deliberately chosen to contrast with one another.
Statistics	A statistic is a fact or piece of data obtained from a study of data.
Symbolism	Symbolism is the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.

Week 6 - Vocabulary

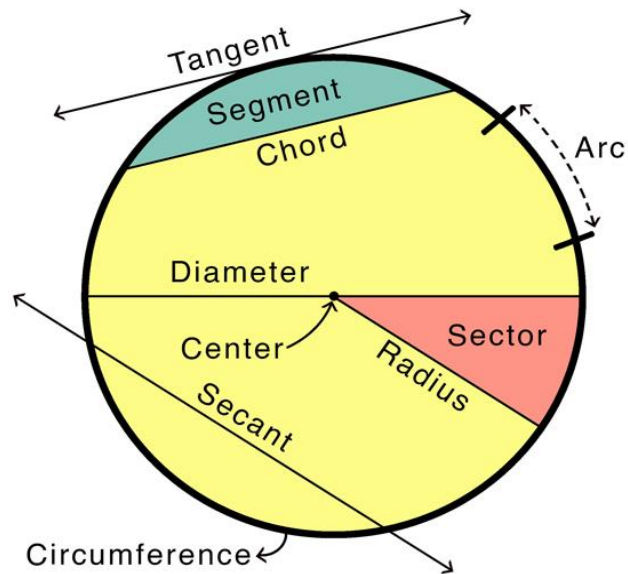
Aberration	A state or condition markedly different from the norm.
Circumspect	Careful to consider potential consequences and avoid risk.
Erudite	Having or showing profound knowledge.
Gratuitous	Unnecessary and unwarranted.
Explicit	Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.
Implicit	Strongly suggested or implied though not directly expressed.

Maths

Key Term	Definition
Area of Rectangle and Parallelogram	$base \times height$
Area of Triangle	$\frac{base \times height}{2}$
Area of Trapezium	$\frac{a + b}{2} \times height$
Area of Circle	$\pi \times radius^2$
Circumference of circle	$\pi \times diameter$

Key Term	Definition
Discrete Data	Data that can only take certain values. These values do not have to be whole numbers, but they are fixed values..
Continuous Data	Data that can take any value e.g. height, weight, temperature, length.
Grouped Data	Data grouped together into categories (class intervals)
Class interval	When data is collected and arranged in a class, and the width of this class is known as the class interval.

Parts of a Circle



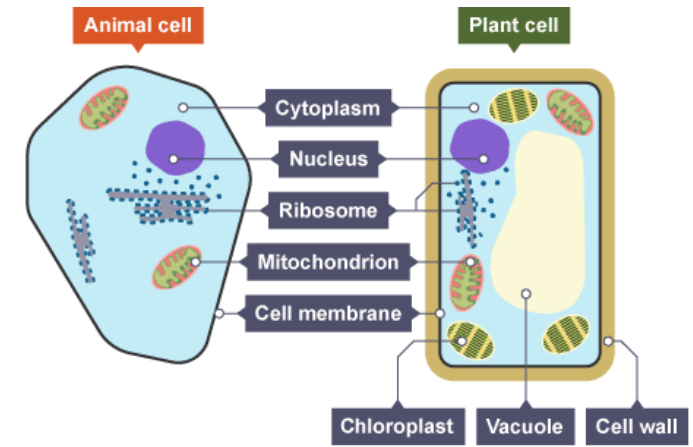
Key Term	Definition
Diameter	A straight line that passes through the centre of the circle
Radius	A straight line from the centre to the circumference (half the diameter)
Tangent	A straight line that touches the circumference at a point
Segment	The smallest part of a circle made when it is cut by a chord.
Chord	A straight connecting two points on a circle's circumference.
Arc	Part of the circumference.
Sector	A sector is formed when two radii of the circle meet at both ends of the arc.
Secant	A straight line that intersects a circle in two points.

Science

Section 1: Cell Structure		Eukaryotic		Prokaryotic
Cell Structure	Function	Animal Cells	Plant Cells	Bacterial Cells
1 Nucleus	Contains genetic information that controls the functions of the cell.	Y	Y	
2 Cell membrane	Controls what enters and leaves the cell.	Y	Y	Y
3 Cytoplasm	Where many cell activities and chemical reactions within the cell occur.	Y	Y	Y
4 Mitochondria	Provides energy from aerobic respiration .	Y	Y	
5 Ribosome	Synthesises (makes) proteins .	Y	Y	Y
6 Chloroplast	Where photosynthesis occurs.		Y	
7 Permanent vacuole	Used to store water and other chemicals as cell sap .		Y	
8 Cell wall	Strengthens and supports the cell. (Made of cellulose in plants.)		Y	Y

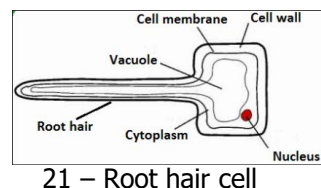
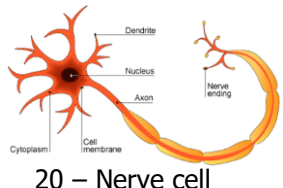
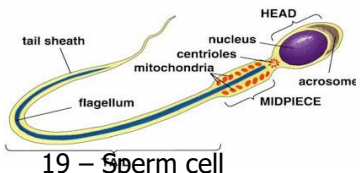
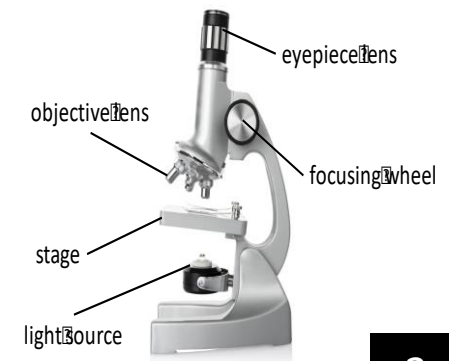
Cell differentiation: How a cell changes and becomes **specialised**. **Undifferentiated** cells are called **STEM** cells

Section 2: Specialised Cells	
Specialised Cell	How structure relates to function
13 Sperm cell	Acrosome contains enzyme to break into egg; tail to swim; many mitochondria to provide energy to swim.
14 Nerve cell	Long to transmit electrical impulses over a distance.
15 Muscle cell	Contain protein fibres that can contract when energy is available, making the cells shorter.
16 Root hair cell	Long extension to increase surface area for water and mineral uptake; thin cell wall .
17 Xylem cell	Waterproofed cell wall; cells are hollow to allow water to move through.
18 Phloem cell	Some cells have lots of mitochondria for active transport ; some cells have very little cytoplasm for sugars to move through easily.



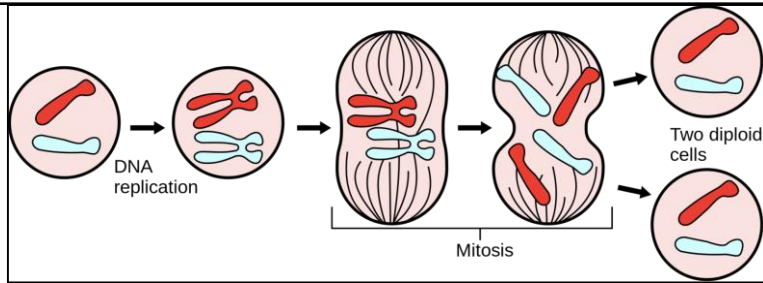
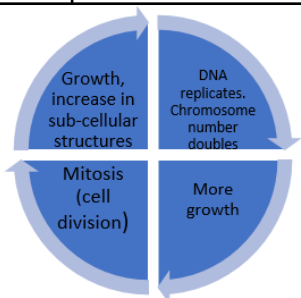
Section 3: Microscopy	
22 Magnification	The degree by which an object is enlarged . Magnification = $\frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of real object}}$
23 Resolution	The ability of a microscope to distinguish detail .
24 Light microscope	Basic microscope with a maximum magnification of 1500x. Low resolution .
25 Electron microscope	Microscope with a much higher magnification (up to 500 000x) and resolving power than a light microscope. This means that it can be used to study cells in much finer detail.

Section 4: Orders of Magnitude		
Unit Prefix	Size in metres	Standard Form
26 Centimetre (cm)	0.01m	10^{-2} m
27 Millimetre (mm)	0.001m	10^{-3} m
28 Micrometre (μ m)	0.000001m	10^{-6} m
29 Nanometre (nm)	0.000000001m	10^{-9} m



Section 5: Mitosis and the Cell Cycle

Stage 1	Increase the number of sub-cellular structures e.g. ribosomes and mitochondria. <u>DNA</u> replicates* or two copies of each chromosome form
Stage 2	One set of chromosomes is pulled to each end of the cell and the nucleus divides.
Stage 3	Then the cytoplasm and cell membranes divide to form two cells that are identical to the parent cell.



Mitosis occurs during growth, repair, replacement of cells. Asexual reproduction occurs by mitosis in both plants and simple animals.

Section 6: Stem Cells

Stem Cell	Properties	Uses
36 Embryonic stem cell	Can divide into most types of cell.	Therapeutic cloning – embryonic stem cells produced with same genes as patient. No rejection.
37 Adult stem cell	Can divide into a limited number of cells e.g. bone marrow stem cells can form various blood cells.	
38 Meristem	Found in plants. Can differentiate (divide) into any type of plant cell.	Clone rare species to prevent extinction . Crops with special features can be clones

Pros and Cons of Using Stem Cells

39 Pros	Treatment of diseases such as diabetes, dementia and paralysis.
40 Cons	Ethical and religious objections. Can transfer viruses held within cells.

Section 7: Transport Across Membranes

Cell Structure	Definition	Uses
41 Diffusion	Spreading out of the particles (gas/solution) resulting in a net movement from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration .	Oxygen and carbon dioxide in gas exchange (leaves and alveoli). Urea from cells into the blood plasma for excretion in the kidney.
42 Osmosis	The diffusion of water from a dilute solution to a concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane .	Movement of water into and out of cells.
43 Active Transport	The movement of substances from a more dilute solution to a more concentrated solution (against a concentration gradient). Requires energy from respiration.	Absorption of mineral ions (low concentration) from soil into plant roots . Absorption of sugar molecules from lower concentrations in the gut into the blood which has a higher sugar concentration.

Section 8: Factors Affecting Diffusion

Factor	Explanation
44 Difference in concentrations (concentration gradient)	The greater the difference in concentrations, the faster the rate of diffusion.
45 Temperature	Particles move more quickly at higher temperatures, so rate of diffusion increases.
46 Surface area of membrane	The greater the surface area the quicker the rate of diffusion.

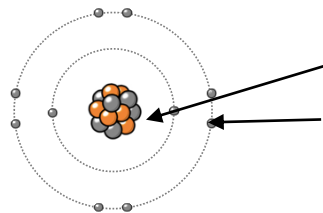
Section 9: Adaptations of Exchange Surfaces

47	Large surface area
48	Thin membrane to provide a short diffusion path
49	Ventilation (in animals for gas exchange – maintains a concentration gradient)
50	Efficient blood supply (in animals – maintains a concentration gradient)

Science

Atoms, elements and compounds

Atom	The smallest part of an element that can exist	Have a radius of around 0.1 nanometres and have no charge (0).
Element	Contains only one type of atom	Around 100 different elements each one is represented by a symbol e.g. O, Na, Br.
Compound	Two or more elements chemically combined	Compounds can only be separated into elements by chemical reactions.



Central nucleus	Contains protons and neutrons
Electron shells	Contains electrons

Electronic shell	Max number of electrons
1	2
2	8
3	8
4	2

Name of Particle	Relative Charge	Relative Mass
Proton	+1	1
Neutron	0	1
Electron	-1	Very small

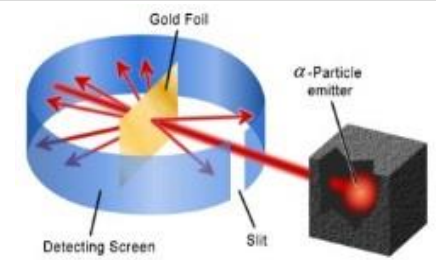
Relative electrical charges of subatomic particles

7 ← Mass number	The sum of the protons and neutrons in the nucleus	
Li	The number of protons in the atom	Number of electrons = number of protons
3 ← Atomic number		

The development of the model of the atom

Describe Rutherford's experiment

- Fired alpha particles at gold foil
- Most alpha particles passed through, but a few were deflected
- Proved atomic structure was mainly empty space with a small, positively charged nucleus



James Chadwick

Provided the evidence to show the existence of neutrons within the nucleus

Periodic Table

Describe how Mendeleev arranged the Periodic Table

Arranged by atomic mass and he left gaps for undiscovered elements

Describe how the modern day Periodic Table is arranged

Elements are arranged by atomic number (proton number). Elements in the same group have similar chemical properties

Relative atomic mass

Isotopes

Atoms of the same element with the same number of protons and different numbers of neutrons

³⁵Cl (75%) and ³⁷Cl (25%)

Relative abundance = (% isotope 1 x mass isotope 1) + (% isotope 2 x mass isotope 2) ÷ 100

e.g. (25 x 37) + (75 x 35) ÷ 100 = 35.5

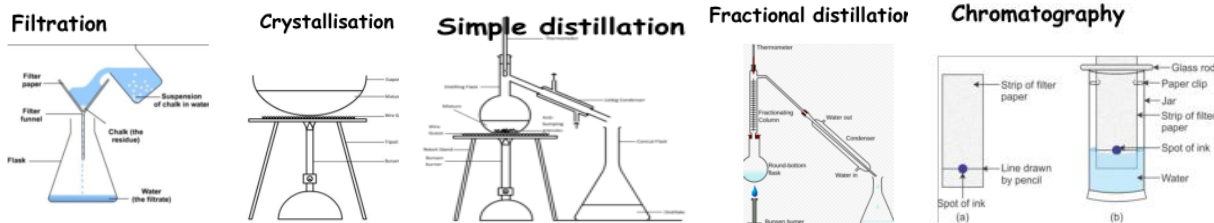
The group number indicates how many electrons are in the outer shell of an atom

As you go down a group, the number of electron shells increases by 1

As you go across the Periodic Table, the number of electrons in the outer shell increases by 1

Science

Mixtures	Two or more elements or compounds not chemically combined together	Can be separated by physical processes.
Method	Description	Example
Filtration	Separating an insoluble solid from a liquid	To get sand from a mixture of sand, salt and water.
Crystallisation	To separate a solid from a solution	To obtain pure crystals of sodium chloride from salt water.
Simple distillation	To separate a solvent from a solution	To get pure water from salt water.
Fractional distillation	Separating a mixture of liquids each with different boiling points	To separate the different compounds in crude oil.
Chromatography	Separating substances that move at different rates through a medium	To separate out the dyes in food colouring.



Group 1 – The Alkali Metals	
State the physical properties of Group 1 metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft Low melting point Low density Conduct electricity
Describe what will be observed when group 1 metals react with water	When group 1 metals react with water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH of the solution increases (becomes alkaline) Fizzing/bubbling (H₂ gas is produced) The metal floats on water (metal is less dense than water) The metal becomes a molten sphere
Describe and explain the trend in reactivity as you go down Group 1	The Group 1 metals get more reactive down the group. This is due to the outer electron being further away from the nucleus therefore weaker electrostatic attraction, so the electron is more easily lost
Group 7 – The Halogens	
State the appearance of Group 7 elements.	Fluorine: Colourless gas Chlorine: Pale-yellow gas Bromine: Orange liquid Iodine: Grey solid with a purple vapour
Describe the trend in physical properties as you go down group 7	As you do down the group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> colours get darker boiling point increases
Explain how reactivity increases up Group 7.	Halogens get more reactive up the group. This is due to the outer electron shell being closer to the nucleus therefore stronger electrostatic attraction, electron is more easily gained.
State what a displacement reaction is.	When a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound. $\text{chlorine} + \text{sodium bromide} \rightarrow \text{sodium chloride} + \text{bromine}$
Group 0 – The Noble Gases	
Explain why Group 0 gases are unreactive.	They have a full outer shell of electrons. They do not need to lose or gain any electrons.

Ions	
State what an ion is	An ion is a charged particle produced by loss or gain of electrons
Describe how an atom forms an ion	An atom loses or gains electrons. Generally: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metals lose electrons and form positive ions Non-metals gain electrons and form negative ions
Explain why atoms form ions	Atoms will react to form ions to get a full outer shell of electrons.

History

Long term causes of WW1

Militarism	An emphasis on military ideals and strength. Wanting your country to have a strong Army and navy.
Alliances	A group of countries who promise to support and protect each other. Rival groups have rival alliances. For a number of years tension between the main European powers has been increasing.
Examples of alliances	In 1914 there were two main power blocks / alliances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Triple Entente- Great Britain / France / Russia • The Triple Alliance- Germany / Italy and Austria-Hungary Each member promised to help its allies if they were attacked by a country belonging to another alliance.
Imperialism	The desire to conquer colonies, especially in Africa. This brought the powers into conflict: Germany wanted an empire. France and Britain already had empires.
Nationalism	The belief that your country is better than others. This made nations assertive and aggressive.

Europe 1914



Key Concepts/ Terms

Stalemate/deadlock	A situation in which further action or progress in the war seemed impossible
Attrition	Wearing down the opposition through continued pressure
'Over the top'	Infantry climb out of trenches to attack
Sappers	Men who dug tunnels under enemy trenches
Armistice	Ceasefire. Agreement to end war
Conscription	Compulsory enlistment of people into service
Conscientious objector	A person who for reasons of conscience objects to serving in the armed forces
Western Front	Main theatre of war- Belgium and France
Home Front	Informal term for civilian support for war (e.g. munition factories)

Short term cause of WW1-The Assassination of Franz Ferdinand

Cause:

In 1914 Austria owned Bosnia. Many Bosnians hated Austria and wanted to be free- known as Nationalism. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand was to become the next Emperor of Austria, so many Bosnians wanted to kill him. Many of these were part of the Black Hand group.

Events:

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand was inspecting the army in Sarajevo with his wife Sophie.
- Seven young Bosnian Serbs planned to assassinate Franz Ferdinand as he drove along the main road in Sarajevo.
- The first conspirator who tried to kill Franz Ferdinand threw a bomb at his car. He missed and was arrested. He decided to abandon the visit and return home via a different route to the one planned. No one had told the driver the route had changed. Unfortunately, the car stopped in front of Gavrilo Princip, one of the conspirators, who was on his way home thinking he had failed.
- Princip pulled out a gun and shot at Franz Ferdinand. Both he and his wife were killed.

Consequences:

Austria-Hungary immediately blamed the Serbian government for the attack. On July 28, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and the fragile peace between Europe's great powers collapsed, beginning the devastating conflict now known as the First World War.

Geography

Key Term	Definition
Arab Spring	A series of pro-democracy uprisings that enveloped several largely Muslim countries, including Tunisia, Morocco, Syria, Libya, Egypt and Bahrain
Arabian Peninsula	Is a large triangular piece of land in far western Asia, which is surrounded by the Red Sea to the west, the Indian Ocean to the south, and the Persian Gulf to the east
Colonialism	When people from one country settle in another country for the purpose of exploiting its people and natural resources
Conflict	A state of disagreement caused by the perceived or actual opposition of needs, values and interests between people
Corruption	The abuse of entrusted power for private gain
Crude oil	Is a dark liquid. It is found in reservoirs deep under the ground. It is a fossil fuel
Gulf	Is a large body of water, sometimes with a narrow mouth, that is almost completely surrounded by land.
Humanitarian crisis	Is defined as a singular event or a series of events that are threatening in terms of health, safety or well-being of a community or large group of people

Key Term	Definition
Irrigation	The application of water to land in order to supply crops and other plants with necessary water
Malnourishment	A state of poor nutrition. This usually results from a deficiency of proteins, energy or minerals.
Oasis	An area made fertile by a source of freshwater in an otherwise dry and arid region.
Sanitation	The process of keeping places clean and healthy, especially by providing a sewage system and a clean water supply.
Semi Arid	An area that has low, highly variable rainfall, distributed in two rainy seasons.
Refugee	People who must leave their home area for their own safety or survival
United Nations	An international governing body formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among its member countries
Water scarcity	Insufficient freshwater resources to meet the human and environmental demands of a given area.

Spanish

Spanish	English
¿Qué cosas te gustan?	What things do you like?
Me encanta(n)/chifla(n)	I love
El baile	dance
El cine	cinema
El deporte	sport
En mi tiempo libre	In my spare time
Hago judo/natación	I do judo/swimming
Voy al parque/polideportivo	I go to the park/sports centre
Dos veces a la semana	Twice a week
Muy a menudo	Very often
Bailo	I dance
Cocino	I cook
Escribo	I write
Juego en mi consola	I play on my games console
Leo revistas/libros	I read magazines/books
Monto en bici	I ride a bike
Después del insti	After school
Este fin de semana	This weekend
Voy a ver	I'm going to watch
Una comedia	A comedy

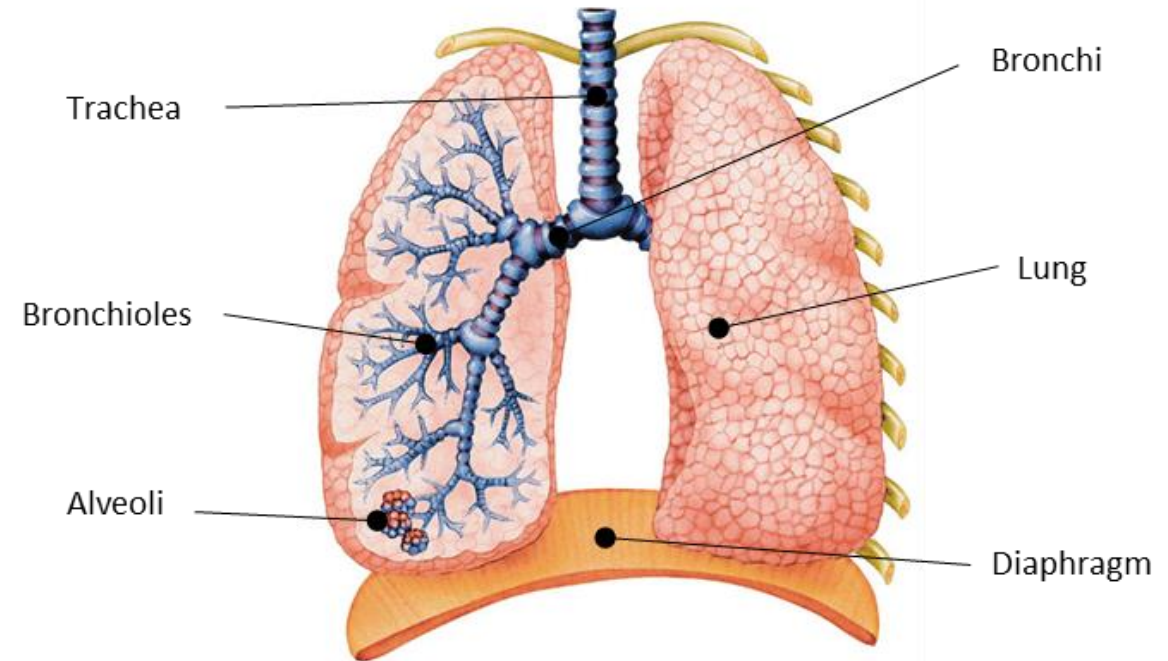
Spanish	English
Una película de...	A ... film
acción	Action
animación	Cartoon
aventuras	Adventure
ciencia ficción	Science fiction
El teatro	Theatre
La moda	Fashion
La naturaleza	Nature
La pesca	Fishing
Los cómics	Comics
Las artes marciales	Martial arts
Voy de pesca	I go fishing
Soy miembro de un club	I am a member of a club
Navego por internet	I surf the internet
Preparo la cena	I prepare dinner
Saco fotos	I take photos
Toco el teclado	I play the keyboard
Veo un partido de fútbol	I watch a football match
Por la tarde	In the evening
mañana	Tomorrow
De acuerdo	All right

Spanish	English
¿Estás loco/a?	Are you crazy?
¡Ni en sueños!	Not a chance!
¡Qué rollo!	How boring!
¿Cómo fue tu cumpleaños?	How was your birthday?
Celebré	I celebrated
Fui/fuimos al parque de atracciones	I went/we went to the theme park
Invité a mis amigos	I invited my friends
Bebí/bebimos	I drank/we drank
Comí/comimos	I ate/we ate
Recibí...	I received
Fue alucinante/increíble	It was amazing/incredible
Así que	So, therefore
casi	Almost
primero	First
luego	Then
o	Or
Por supuesto	Of course
quizás	perhaps
además	In addition/furthermore
Más tarde	Later

PE – Respiratory System

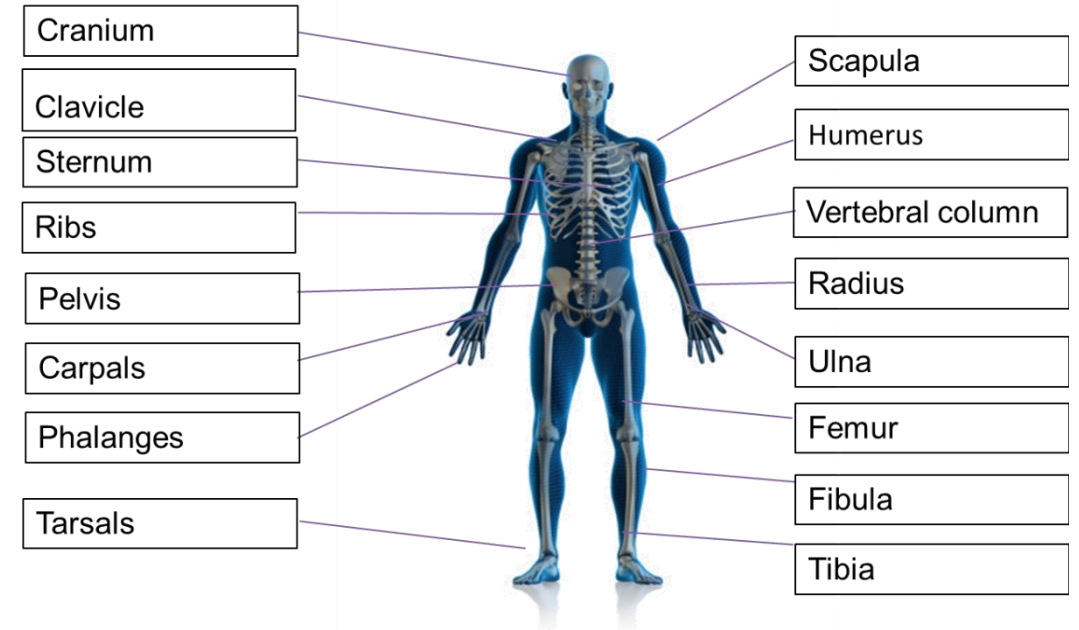
Key Term	Definition
Trachea	The tube that takes air into the chest, also known as the windpipe
Bronchi	Tube along which air passes from the trachea into the lungs
Bronchioles	Smaller branches coming from the bronchi
Alveoli	Tiny air sacs at the end of bronchioles where gaseous exchange takes place
Diaphragm	The primary muscle used in the process of inspiration. A dome-shaped sheet of muscles that separates the chest from the rest of the body cavity.
<u>Respiratory values</u>	
Tidal Volume	the amount of air inhaled and exhaled per breath. Resting value = 500ml
Vital Capacity	The maximum amount of air exhaled following a maximal breath in.
Residual volume	The amount of air remaining in the lungs after maximal expiration
Oxygen debt	The amount of oxygen required to remove the lactic acid, and replace the body's reserves of oxygen
<u>Gaseous exchange and diffusion</u>	
Gaseous exchange	The movement of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the lungs and the blood at the alveoli
Diffusion	Occurs when gases move from a high concentration to a low concentration

Structure of the respiratory system



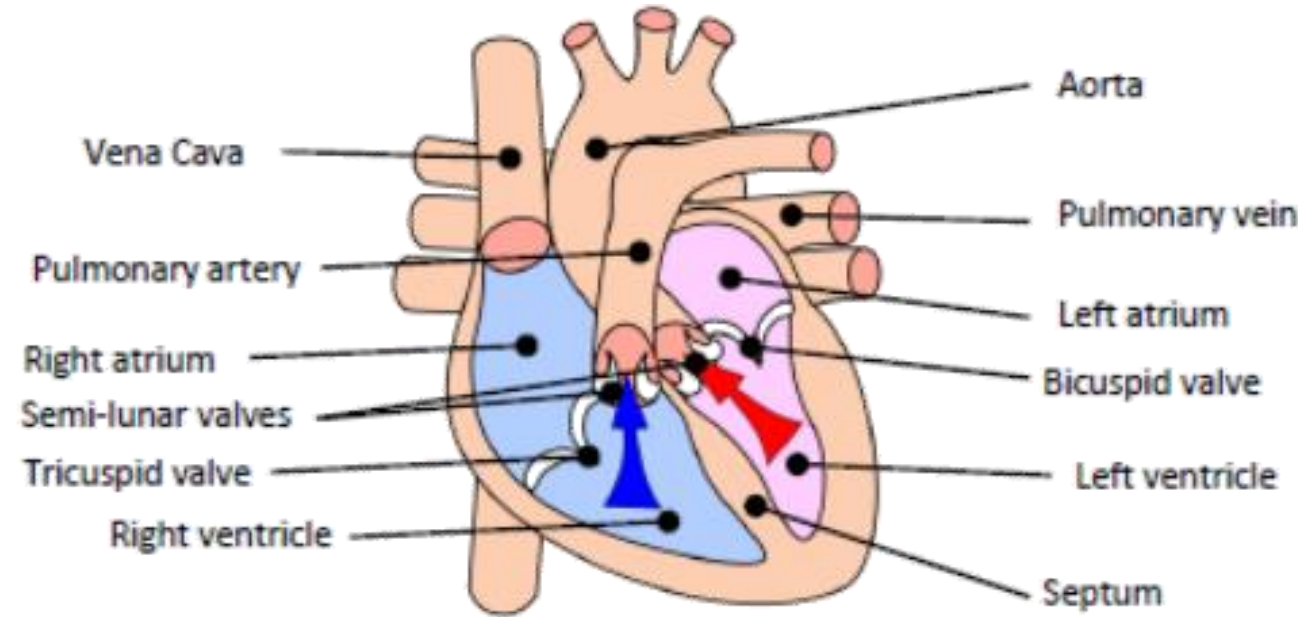
PE – Skeletal System

Function of the skeleton	Classification of joints
Protection of vital organs	Pivot (neck – atlas and axis)
Muscle attachment	Hinge (elbow and knee)
Joints for movement	Ball and socket (hip and shoulder)
Blood cell production (platelets, red and white)	Condyloid (wrist)
Storage of calcium and phosphorus	
Key Term	Definition
Flexion	Decreasing the angle at a joint (bending)
Extension	Increasing the angle at a joint (straightening)
Adduction	Limbs moving towards the midline of the body
Abduction	Limbs moving away from the midline of the body
Rotation	A twisting/turning action around a joint
Circumduction	A combination of flexion, extension, adduction & abduction
Dorsi-Flexion (ankle joint)	When the toes are turned up to the body
Planter-Flexion (ankle joint)	When the toes are pointed away from the body



PE - Components of blood

Key Term	Definition
Red blood cells	Carry oxygen from the lungs to the working muscles + Removes CO ₂ .
Haemoglobin	A protein that binds and carries oxygen molecules.
White blood cells	Are part of the immune system and fight disease and infection.
Platelets	Blood platelets are formed in the bone marrow and are essential in the clotting of blood. Platelets are the workhorses of the cardiovascular system.
Plasma	Blood plasma is made up of 90% water. It contains a range of substances that aids the circulation between cells and tissues.
Arteries	Carry blood away from the heart, Oxygenated blood (except pulmonary artery) Thick/elastic walls High pressure Small lumen
Veins	Carry blood back to the heart Deoxygenated blood (except pulmonary vein) Thin walls + larger lumen Lower pressure Valves
Capillaries	In the tissue Site of gaseous exchange Very thin walls

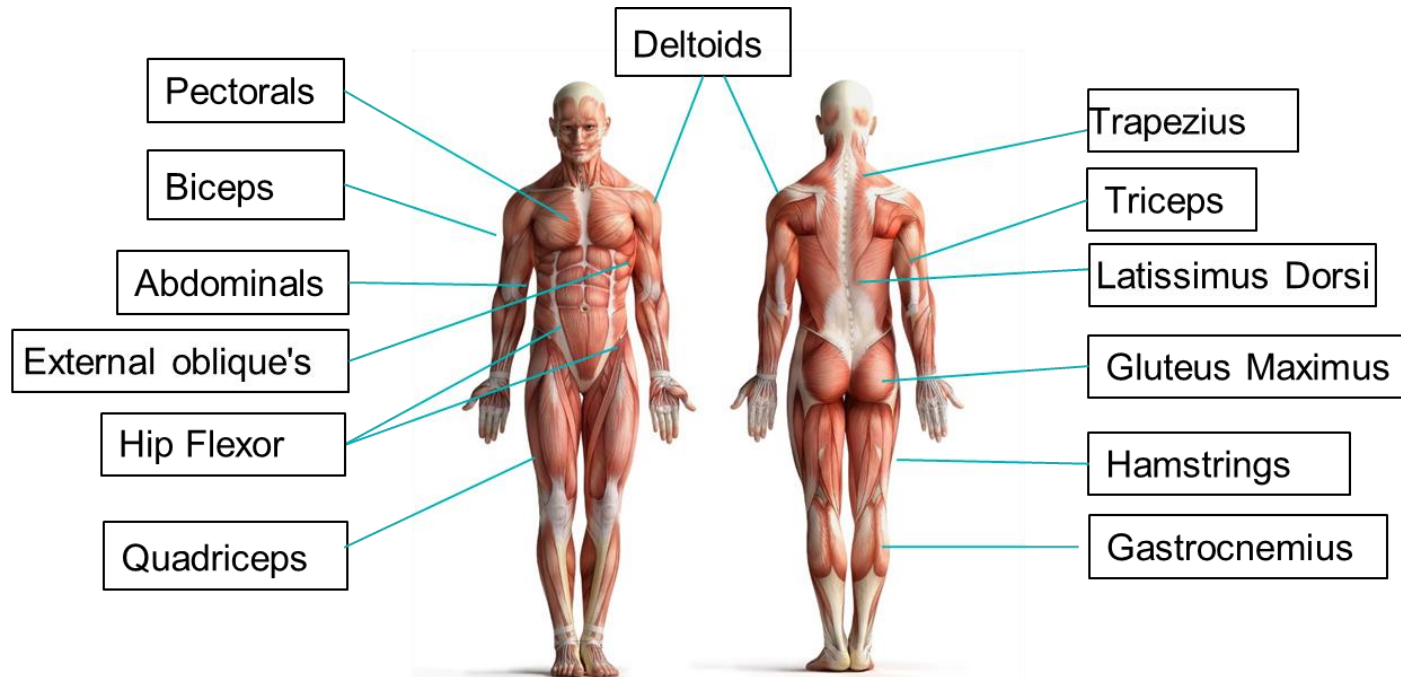


Deoxygenated blood = BLUE (Right side)

Oxygenated = RED (Left side)

PE – Muscular System

Key Term	Definition
Muscular system	Works in conjunction with the skeleton to produce movement of the limbs and body
Antagonistic pairs	Muscles are arranged in antagonistic pairs. As one contracts, its partner relaxes
Agonist	The muscle that contracts to produce movement
Antagonist	The muscle that relaxes to allow the movement to occur



Performing Arts

Crime Drama	
Crime drama is a sub-genre of drama that focuses on crimes, the criminals that commit them and the police that catch them. There are many formats of Crime drama such as detective, forensic/medical, procedural etc...	
Characteristics of Crime Drama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Committing and solving of crime ✓ Titles of the shows are regularly eponymous e.g. "Sherlock Holmes" ✓ Main character has conflict with authority or their partner in crime ✓ Set in the city ✓ Typical character type. For example, villain ✓ Continuing narrative arc over multiple episodes
Stimulus	The starting point for the devised crime drama is known as the stimulus
Stimulus examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. themes, eg romance and rebellion 2. plot 3. structure 4. style 5. design, eg colours, materials, shapes and sounds

Drama Skills	
Body Language	How an actor uses their body to communicate meaning. For example, crossing your arms could mean you are fed up
Language Register	The level of formality with which you speak. Different people and situations call for different registers. For example talking to a teacher and your friends.
Emphases	Changing the way a word or part of a sentence is said, in order to emphasise it. (Make it stand out.)
Posture	The position an actor holds their body when sitting or standing. For example, an upright posture.
Pause	Moments of pause can create tension, or show that you are thinking.
Drama Techniques	
Montage	A montage is a series of short self-contained scenes grouped immediately after each other
Stimulus	The starting point in a piece of devised drama is known as the stimulus
Flashback	Flashbacks interrupt the chronological order of the main narrative to take the audience back in time to the past events in a character's life.
Slow Motion	Reducing the speed at which a drama is enacted, to highlight a scene or bring a big moment into focus. Slow Motion can also be used to create dramatic tension by slowing the action when building up to an important event.
Genre	A type of performance that can be defined by specific key features and audience response
Cliff hanger	A cliff hanger is a situation or part of a play or movie that is very exciting or frightening because you are left for a long time not knowing what will happen next.

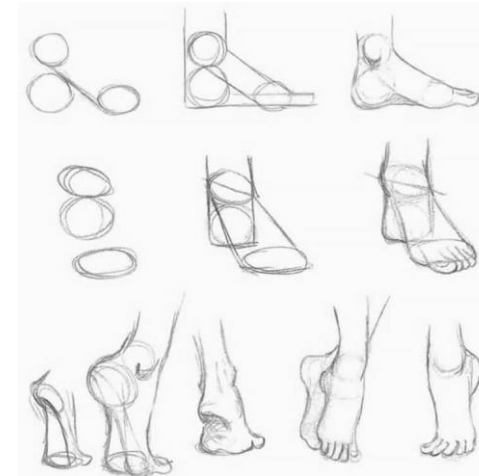
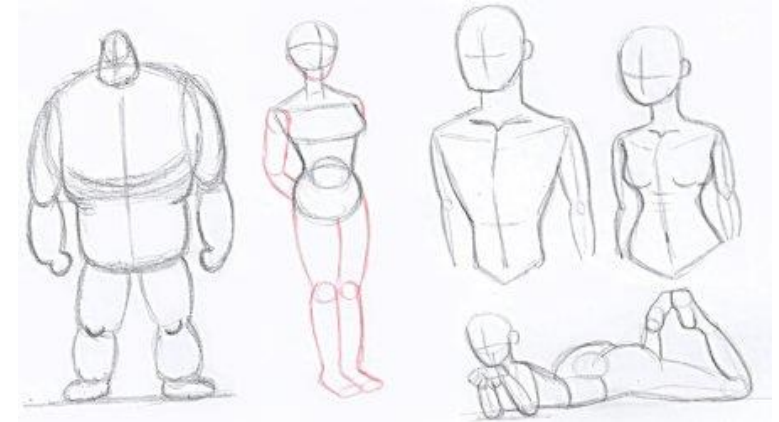
Computing

Key Term	Definition
Marketing Mix	Sometimes known as the '4 p's'. Product, Price, Promotion, Place
Product	What does it look like? Size, weight, colour, shape, texture. What does it do?
Price	A high price is sometimes called skimming or premium pricing. A low price is called destroyer as it destroys competition. In line with your competitors is called competition based pricing.
Promotion	BOGOF Buy one, get one free. Discounts. Loyalty cards.
Place	Where it will be sold. High Street stores, supermarkets, mail order, on-line?
Market Research	Used to find out if there is demand from the public for a certain product or service.
Primary Research	Questionnaires, surveys, Focus groups. This information is found now, it is up to date, accurate and used for the specific purpose intended.
Secondary Research	Can be found online, in books, magazines, newspapers, journals etc. It was conducted previously by someone else.
Target Market	The people you are aiming at with your product or service
Market segmentation	Ways of splitting up the public and aiming specifically at a certain segment. Can be by age, gender, income, lifestyle, occupation
Respondents	People that give you answers to your research questions
Analysing data	What do results show? Can they be put in to a chart? What conclusions can you draw from your results? How does this inform your next move?

Key Term	Definition
Branding	Used to identify a product. Colours, name, logo, slogan, packaging, font style
Celebrity endorsement	Where a famous celebrity is used to promote your product and be seen wearing it, eating it, driving it etc..... They will be paid lots for this.
Competitor	A company that sells a very similar product to yourselves.
Market share	How much of a percentage of the total sales in that market your product has
Market leader	The company/product that sells more than all their competitors
Patent	Protects your design idea from being copied by anyone else.
Differentiation	Making your product stand out from other competitors on the shelf. Lots of ways to do this e.g. Colours, packaging, Name, size, shape, function, convenience.
USP	Unique Selling Point. Something about your product that cannot be seen in any of your competitors products.
Packaging	Protects the product and can be used to promote also. Should be recyclable now.
Quality	Is the product fit for purpose? Does it perform as described? Is there a guarantee?
Branding	Used to identify a product. Colours, name, logo, slogan, packaging, font style
Celebrity endorsement	Where a famous celebrity is used to promote your product and be seen wearing it, eating it, driving it etc..... They will be paid lots for this.
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Art

Key Term	Definition
Renaissance	Renaissance is a French word meaning “rebirth.” It refers to a period in European civilization that was marked by a revival of Classical learning and wisdom
Leonardo Da Vinci	Leonardo da Vinci is best known as an artist, his work as a scientist and an inventor make him a true Renaissance man. He serves as a role model applying the scientific method to every aspect of life, including art and music.
Anatomy	The study of the structure of a plant or animal. Human anatomy includes the cells, tissues, and organs that make up the body and how they are organized in the body.
Foreshortening	Foreshortening refers to the technique of depicting an object or human body in a picture so as to produce an illusion of projection or extension in space.
Perspective	Perspective in art usually refers to the representation of three-dimensional objects or spaces in two dimensional artworks. Artists use perspective techniques to create a realistic impression of depth, 'play with' perspective to present dramatic or disorientating images.
Proportions	Proportion describes the relationship between the dimensions of different elements and an overall composition. Scale refers to an artwork's size and how parts of a composition relate to each other. Art and Design. Principles of design.



Textiles

Key Term	Definition
Seam Allowance	Seam allowance (sometimes called inlays) is the area between the fabric edge and the stitching line on two (or more) pieces of material being sewn together.
Blanket Stitch	A basic sewing stitch in which widely spaced, interlocking loops, or purls, are formed, used for cutwork, as a decorative finish for edges.
Cross-Stitch	A stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other.
Yarn	Spun thread used for knitting, weaving, or sewing.
Felt	Felt is a type of matted fabric that consists of textile fibers condensed and pressed together.
Weaving	Weaving is the textile art in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads - called the warp and weft - are interlaced with each other at right angles to form a fabric or cloth.
Loom	A loom is a device used to weave cloth and tapestry. The basic purpose of any loom is to hold the warp threads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads.
Cotton Fabric	Cotton fabric is derived from the fibers surrounding the seeds of cotton plants.
Synthetic Fiber	Synthetic fibers are manmade fibers that derived from chemical resources.
Blend	Blends are yarns made from fibers of two or more different materials and may include both natural and synthetic fibers.

Cooking and Nutrition

Key Term	Definition
Food contamination	The presence of unwanted foreign body in food that can cause illness or harm
Physical contamination	When something that can be seen visibly falls into the food
Chemical contamination	When chemicals such as cleaning agents or pest control products get into the food
Biological contamination	When bacteria or toxins contaminate food. When this occurs, it can either cause food poisoning or food spoilage
Eat Well Guide	A pictorial food guide showing the amounts and types of foods that are needed to make up a healthy balanced diet
Life Stages	Stages of development that people go through during their life
Nutrients	Chemicals found in food that are needed for body functions
Macro-nutrients	Nutrients that are needed in the body in large amounts
Micro-nutrients	Nutrients that are needed in the body in small amounts
Fibre	A type of carbohydrate found in fruits and vegetables
Boning Knife	A knife that is used to remove bones from poultry, meat and fish. It tends to have a narrow blade that ends at a sharp tip.

Music

Key Term	Definition
Dynamics	The volume of the music
Pianissimo	Very quiet
Piano	Quiet
Mezzo-Piano	Medium quiet
Mezzo-Forte	Medium loud
Forte	Loud
Fortissimo	Very loud
Crescendo	Getting louder
Diminuendo	Getting quieter
Hands together	Using both hands to play the keyboard
Hand position	The note that the thumb sits on (standard is C)
Sharp	Raises the pitch of a note by a semitone (1 step)
Flat	Lowers the pitch of a note by a semitone (1 step)
Natural	Play the note without any sharps or flats added