

Knowledge Organiser

Year 9 – Term 1



Look

Look at the information carefully.
Read it three times.
It may help to say it as you read it.



Cover

Cover it with your hand or a piece of paper.



Write

Write it out, from memory.



Check

Check what you have written matches the information exactly.
Have you got it correct? If so, tick your work to show it is correct. If it doesn't match exactly, use your purple pen to correct it.



Correct

If it doesn't match exactly, use your purple pen to correct it. Repeat.
When you get it 100% correct, move on to the next piece of information.



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Knowledge Organiser

English - Year 9 – Term 1



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The Crucible

Who am I?	Answer
1. The 17-year-old niece of Reverend Parris. She is an orphan and a former servant to the Proctors.	Abigail Williams
2. The minister of Salem, Betty's father, and Abigail's uncle. Tituba is his slave.	Reverend Parris
3. Reverend Parris's ten year old daughter. Cousin to Abigail Williams.	Betty Parris
4. A farmer, and the husband of Elizabeth. He is well respected in the local community and values his reputation.	John Proctor
5. Loyal wife to John Proctor. She fires Abigail Williams as her servant before the play begins. Mary Warren is her servant during the events of the play.	Elizabeth Proctor
6. Minister in the nearby Massachusetts town of Beverly, and an expert in identifying witchcraft.	Rev John Hale
7. An influential citizen but not well liked in the community.	Thomas Putnam
8. The wife of Thomas Putnam.	Ann Putman
9. The wife of Francis Nurse and is well respected in the community.	Rebecca Nurse

The Crucible

Definition	Answer
1. Exaggerated or uncontrollable emotion or excitement.	Hysteria
2. The practice of engaging in the same behaviour or activity for which one criticise or condemns another.	Hypocrisy
3. A set of beliefs and ideas on which people, parties, groups, or countries base their actions and decisions.	Ideology
4. The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.	Integrity
5. A system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.	Patriarchy
6. A type of government where the rulers believe they are guided by God.	Theocracy
7. A search for people labelled "witches" or evidence of witchcraft, often involving moral panic or mass hysteria.	Witch-hunt
8. In modern times, this describes the attempt to find and punish a particular group of people who are being blamed for something, often because of their opinions or beliefs, not because they have done anything wrong.	Witch-hunt <i>(modern meaning)</i>

The Crucible

Definition	Answer
1. Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression.	Persecution
2. The legal or philosophical theory which fairness is administered.	Justice
3. To bring under domination or control.	Subjugate
4. A member of a group of English Protestants of the late 16th and 17th centuries. They thought the Reformation of the Church under Elizabeth I as incomplete and wanted to simplify and regulate forms of worship.	Puritan
5. Having or displaying a very strict moral attitude.	Puritanical
6. A political system where all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.	Communism
7. The expression of one's point of view or feelings towards society, usually through literature.	Social commentary
8. An individual or a group seen by a dominant group as not belonging.	The Other

The Crucible

Definition	
1. A play ending with the suffering and death of the main character.	Tragedy
2. Defining features of different genres.	Literary conventions
3. A literary character who makes a judgment error that inevitably leads to his/her own destruction.	Tragic hero
4. A personality trait where someone has excessive pride or self-confidence.	Hubris
5. The fatal flaw of a tragic hero.	Hamartia
6. A sudden or unexpected reversal of circumstances, especially in a literary work like a tragedy.	Peripeteia
7. The moment in a tragedy where the protagonist makes a critical discovery about themselves, another, or a situation, leading to the resolution of the narrative.	Anagnorisis

The Crucible

Definition	
1. The purging of the emotions of pity and fear that are aroused in the viewer of tragedy.	Catharsis
2. The central character or leading figure in a poem, narrative, novel or any other story. Sometimes can also be referred to as a “hero” by the audience or readers.	Protagonist
3. A character who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something. Also known as an adversary.	Antagonist
4. An object or character in the story whose purpose is purely to drive the plot, maintain its flow or resolve situations within in.	Plot device
5. A character in a narrative that is not the focus of the primary storyline.	Minor character
6. A character who contrasts with another character to highlight qualities of the other character.	Foil Character
7. A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work which is used to reinforce the theme.	Motif

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History - Year 9 – Term 1



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Democracy

Question	Answer
How many demands were issued in the Peoples Charter published in 1838?	6
How many people lived in Britain in 1900?	37 million
How many hours did workers work a day in the 1800s?	16 hours
Why could only the rich be members of Parliament?	No salary paid
What was the motto of the Chartists?	Peaceful if we may, forceful if we must.
Which 1867 act gave the right to vote to working men in towns?	Representation of the people act
When were the Suffragists established?	1897
Who was the leader of the Suffragists?	Millicent Fawcett
When were the Suffragettes established?	1903
Who was the leader of the Suffragettes?	Emmeline Pankhurst

Democracy

Question	Answer
Which organization was committed to peaceful protest?	Suffragists
What was the motto of the Suffragettes?	Deeds not words
What political party was formed in 1906?	Labour Party
What were the colours of the Suffragettes?	Purple, White and Green
Who jumped in front of the Kings horse at the Epsom Derby in 1913?	Emily Davison
Which act released women on hunger strike from prison?	Cat and Mouse Act
How many women took on the work of men during WW1?	2 million
When was the representation of the people act passed?	1918
Which women were given the vote?	Women over 30 with property
When were women over 21 given the vote?	1928

World War One

Question	Answer
What were the four long term causes of WW1?	Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism
Which Great Power had the largest and most powerful navy in 1900?	Great Britain
Which countries signed the Triple Alliance in 1882?	Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary
Which countries were in the Triple Entente?	Britain, France, Russia
What was the battleship called that Britain developed in 1906 that Germany copied?	HMS Dreadnought
Which continent had European powers competed for control over?	Africa
Who assassinated the Austro-Hungarian Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand?	Gavrilo Princip
Where was Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand assassinated?	Sarajevo, Bosnia
Which Serbian nationalist group did he belong to?	Black Hand
What was Germany's plan for war?	The Schlieffen Plan

World War One

Question	Answer
What was the BEF?	The British Expeditionary Force
Who had the largest land army in 1914?	Russia – 6m
Who did Serbia have an alliance with?	Russia
Whose neutrality did Britain promise to defend in 1914?	Belgium
What was the area between the two front line trenches of the opposing side known as?	No Man's Land
A disease men caught from standing in wet trenches in their boots – their feet became infected and the skin burst. What is this the definition of?	Trench Foot
When was the Battle of the Somme?	July to November 1916
What is a Pals' battalion?	Men who had signed up together, usually from the same town or village and fought together.
What examples of new technologies in warfare were developed further throughout WWI?	Tanks, gas, machine guns.
When did WWI end with the armistice?	November 11 th 1918 – Remembrance Day

World War Two

Question	Answer
In what year did WW1 end?	1918
What were Germany forced to sign at the end of the war?	Treaty of Versailles
What economic crisis hit Germany in 1923?	Hyperinflation
When did Hitler become chancellor of Germany?	1933
Which groups supported Hitler?	Middle class and business owners
What did Hitler want in the East?	Living space and Lebensraum
Which German speaking country did Germany unite with in 1938?	Austria
Which British Prime Minister followed a policy of appeasement?	Neville Chamberlain
The German invasion of which country in Sept 1939 triggered war?	Poland
What was the period of war called when nothing happened?	Phoney war

World War Two

Question	Answer
When did Hitler order the invasion of France?	May 1940
What were the German tactics called?	Blitzkrieg
Where were British troops stranded after the German invasion of France?	Beaches of Dunkirk
What was the German Airforce called?	Luftwaffe
Why could the evacuation be seen as a failure?	Germany controlled France, BEF left equipment, nearly 70,000 soldiers captured or killed.
What were the two superior British planes called?	Hurricane and Spitfires
What new development allowed the British to identify the German planes as they entered airspace?	Radar or the Dowding system
What did Hitler launch to try and break the morale of the British?	The Blitz
How many British civilians were killed during this?	43,000
What did the government do in response to the risk from German bombers?	Evacuated 1.5 million people to the countryside

World War Two

Question	Answer
What policy did the USA follow before 1941?	Isolationism
Which country attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941?	Japan
Why was this attack so devastating?	It was a Sunday morning.
Who was the leader of the USSR?	Stalin
What was the codename for the Nazi invasion of Russia?	Operation Barbarossa
What city did the Soviets refuse to let fall to Nazi control?	Stalingrad
What was the code name for the D Day landings?	Operation Overlord
Where were the highest British casualties on D Day?	Gold beach – 2000 British killed
Where were two atomic bombs dropped?	Hiroshima and Nagasaki
Which US president decided to drop the bombs?	Harry Truman

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French - Year 9 – Term 1



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Question	Response
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes ? <i>What do you like?</i>	Quand je suis avec mes copains j'aime beaucoup regarder des clips vidéo. When I'm with my friends I really like watching video clips.
Qu'est-ce que tu fais comme activités extrascolaires? <i>What after school club do you do?</i>	Tous les lundis, je vais au club de photographie. C'est très amusant. Every Monday, I go to photography club. It's very fun.
Comment tu t'entends avec ton meilleur ami/ ta meilleure amie? <i>How do you get on with your best friend?</i>	Je m'entends bien avec elle parce qu'elle est sympa. I get on well with her because she is nice.
Ton ami(e) est comment? <i>What is your friend like?</i>	Mon amie s'appelle Alice. Elle porte des lunettes et elle a les cheveux longs, blonds et bouclés. My friend is called Alice. She wears glasses and she has long, blonde and curly hair.
Comment as-tu fêté ton anniversaire? <i>How did you celebrate your birthday?</i>	D'abord je suis resté au lit et puis j'ai ouvert mes cadeaux. C'était formidable. First of all, I stayed in bed and then I opened my presents. It was a great.
Qu'est-ce que tu vas porter pour ta fête? <i>What are you going to wear for your birthday party?</i>	Demain soir je vais porter une chemise bleue et un pantalon noir. Je trouve ça complètement beau. Tomorrow evening, I am going to wear a blue shirt and black trousers. I find that completely beautiful.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>Describe the photo.</i>	Au centre il y a un groupe d'amis. Ils ont l'air heureux et ils prennent une selfie. In the centre there is a group of friends. They look happy and are taking a selfie.

Question	Response
Qu'est-ce que tu veux faire plus tard? <i>What do you want to do later?</i>	Je veux être infirmier car c'est varié donc à l'âge de 16 ans, je veux étudier les sciences. I want to be a nurse because it is varied, so at the age of 16 I want to study science.
Qu'est-ce que tu feras à l'avenir? <i>What will you do in the future?</i>	D'abord j'irai en Chine et j'aiderai les autres. Plus tard je travaillerai avec des enfants. First of all, I will go to China, and I will help others. Later I will work with children.
À l'avenir, le monde sera comment? <i>In the future what will the world be like?</i>	On ira en vacances sur la Lune. Ça sera passionnant. We will go on holiday on the moon. It will be exciting.
Qu'est-ce que tu fais pour gagner de l'argent ? <i>What do you do to earn money?</i>	Je m'appelle Marie et j'ai quinze ans. J'ai une chaîne YouTube sur le foot avec mes amis. J'ai plus de cent abonnés. I am called Marie, and I am 15 years old. I have a You Tube channel on football with my friends. I have more than 100 followers.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>Describe the photo.</i>	Sur la photo à droite il y a une fille qui porte une robe bleue et a les cheveux longs et roux. Je pense que c'est l'été car elle a les manches courts. In the photo on the right there is a girl who is wearing a blue dress and has long red hair. I think it's summer because she has short sleeves.

Question	Response
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes comme musique? <i>What sort of music do you like?</i>	J'ai une passion pour toutes sortes de musiques parce que c'est original et passionnant. I have a passion for a bit of everything because it is original and exciting.
Tu étais comment? <i>What were you like?</i>	Quand j'étais plus jeune j'avais les cheveux longs et j'étais sage comme une image. When I was younger, I had long hair, and I was as good as gold.
Ton école primaire était comment? <i>What was your primary school like?</i>	Sur la photo il y a un groupe pop. A gauche il y a un garçon qui chante et derrière lui il y a une fille qui joue de la batterie. In the photo there is a pop group. To the left there is a boy who is singing and behind him there is a girl who is playing the drums.
Comment était la vie autrefois? <i>What did life used to be like?</i>	Il y a cinquante ans pour écouter de la musique on utilisait un gramophone, mais aujourd'hui on écoute en streaming. 50 years ago, to listen to music people used to use gramophones, but today people listen by streaming.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>Describe the photo.</i>	Sur la photo à droite il y a une fille qui porte une robe bleue et a les cheveux longs et roux. Je pense que c'est l'été car elle a les manches courts. In the photo on the right there is a girl who is wearing a blue dress and has long red hair. I think it's summer because she has short sleeves.

Question	Response
Quel pays voudrais-tu visiter? <i>Which country would you like to visit?</i>	Je veux visiter les Seychelles parce que j'adore les poissons exotiques et on va aller à la mer. I want to visit the Seychelles because I love exotic fish, and we are going to go to the beach.
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes en vacances? <i>What do you like on holiday?</i>	J'adore aller au parc aquatique et faire une visite guidée. I love to go to the water park and do a guided visit.
Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire? <i>What are you going to do?</i>	À l'avenir, je vais faire la grasse matinée, mais la saison prochaine, je gagnerai des médailles. In the future I am going to have a lie in, but next season I will win medals.
Comment est-ce que tu as fait le tour du monde? <i>How did you do the world tour?</i>	J'ai fait le tour du monde en avion. J'ai beaucoup appris sur la culture. Il y avait un volcan et je me suis bien amusé. I did the world tour by plane. I learnt a lot about the culture. There was a volcano, and I enjoyed myself.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>Describe the photo.</i>	Sur la photo il y a un homme qui est artiste. Il finit une peinture et il a l'air content. In the photo there is a man who is an artiste. He is finishing a painting and appears happy.

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Year 9 – Creative Arts - Photography



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Photography- Chiaroscuro

Questions	Answers
Chiaroscuro is the contrast between _____ & _____?	Light and dark
True or false, chiaroscuro is always black and white?	False
The L in LFC stands for?	Lighting
The F in LFC stands for?	Focus
The C in LFC stands for?	Composition
True or false, chiaroscuro was originally a technique used in paintings?	True
True or false, Yousuf Karsh was one of the most influential chiaroscuro photographers?	True
What is being described 'Rule of thirds'?	Composition
True or false, Rule of Odds is a composition technique?	True
What is being described 'an image taken by you'?	Primary
What is being described 'an image taken by someone else'?	Secondary
What is being described 'the difference in light and dark in an image'?	Contrast

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Year 9 – Creative Arts - 3D Design



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3D Design- Insects

Questions	Answers
What is being described? 'A two-dimensional enclosed space made up of lines'	Shape
What is being described 'A line to give a guide before drawing'?	Contour Line
What is being described 'Applying dashes, dots, crosses, hatching etc to a surface'?	Mark making
What is being described? 'The three-dimensional quality of objects creating depth'	Form
What is being described? 'The scale of lightness to darkness'	Value
What is being described? 'The use of mark making to create the illusion of different surfaces'	Texture
What is being described? 'The material used to create an artwork'	Media
What is being described? 'When multiple materials are used in one artwork'	Mixed-Media
What is being described? 'The layout, spacing and size of fonts'	Typography
What is being described? 'The position or layout of elements in an artwork or photograph'	Composition
What is being described? 'The design model used to manipulate an existing object to generate new ideas'	SCAMPER
What is being described? 'A moving part to join two pieces together'	Joint

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Music - Year 9 – Term 1



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Electropop

Question	Answer
What is the name of a genre that combines elements of pop music with electronic dance music	Electropop
What instruments are used in Electropop?	Vocals, Synthesisers, drum machines
What is a hook?	A catchy melody or rhythm that draws the listener in
What tempo is used in electropop?	Allegro
Identify an electropop artist	The Wknd, CHVRCHES, Charli XCX

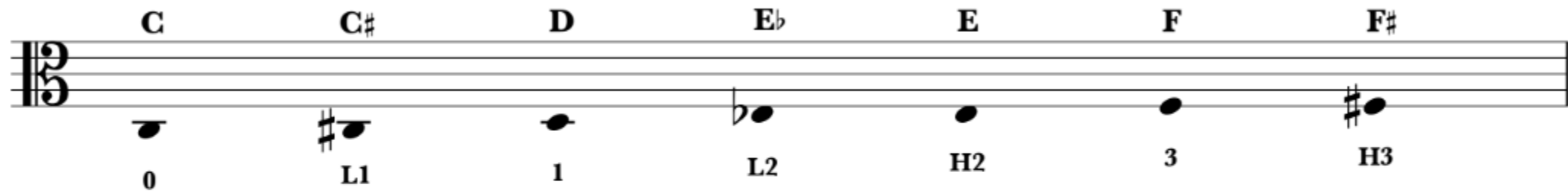
Music

Week 2

Kodaly sound	Symbol	Number of beats	Rhythm name
Tim-ka		$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$	Dotted quaver + semiquaver
Tecka-tecka		$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$	4 Semiquavers
Te-tecka		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$	2 semiquavers + quaver
Tecka-te		$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$	Quaver + 2 semiquavers
Tricycle		$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$	Triplet
Ma_____		4	Semibreve rest
Moo____		2	Minim rest
Ma		1	Crotchet rest
Me		$\frac{1}{2}$	Quaver rest



C string notes



G string notes



D string notes

Diagram showing the notes on the D string (treble clef) and their corresponding fingerings:

Fingering	Note
0	D
L1	E $\flat$
1	E
L2	F
H2	F $\sharp$
3	G
H3	G $\sharp$

A string notes

Diagram showing the notes on the A string (treble clef) and their corresponding fingerings:

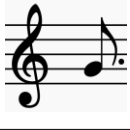
Fingering	Note
0	A
L1	B $\flat$
1	B
L2	C
H2	C $\sharp$
3	D
H3	D $\sharp$
4	E

Notes on the Stave

Question	Answer
What is the name of this symbol? 	G-Clef/ Treble clef
What is the phrase for notes on the lines?	Every Green Bus Drives Fast
What is the phrase for notes on the spaces?	FACE in the space
What is the name of the five lines that musical notes are written on?	Stave
What is the name of this note? 	G
Why is the treble clef used?	To make it easier to write higher notes.

Question	Answer
	G
	A
	B
	C



Question	Answer
What does a rhythm dot do?	It adds half the length of the note it is attached to.
What is the length of this note? 	1½
What is the kodaly sound for this note? 	Tay
What is the length of this note? 	3
What is the kodaly sound for this note? 	Three
What is the length of this note? 	¾
What is the kodaly sound for this note? 	Tim

Question	Answer
What does a tie do?	Combines the length of two notes.
What is the difference between a tie and a slur?	A tie connects two notes of the same pitch into one note. A slur connects several notes of different pitches and means they are played smoothly.
Is this a tie or a slur? 	Tie
Is this a tie or a slur? 	Slur

Question	Answer
What is an interval?	The distance between two notes
What is the term for the same note being played at the same time?	Unison
What is the term for the same note being played higher or lower? 	Octave
What are the steps for identifying intervals?	1. Name the notes 2. Count the difference from lowest to highest (the first note is 1) 3. State the number e.g. 5th

Question	Answer
What are the three types of intervals?	Major, Minor and Perfect
What are the perfect intervals?	Unisons, 4ths, 5ths and Octaves
What are the major/minor intervals?	2nds, 3rds, 6ths, 7ths.
What is another word for a minor 2nd?	Semitone
What is another word for a major 2nd	Tone
What do major 2nds sound like?	Happy Birthday
What do minor 2nds sound like?	Jaws

Question	Answer
What is a chord?	Multiple different notes played at the same time
What is a triad?	A chord with three notes
What intervals are in a triad?	3rds
How do you draw a chord?	Stacking notes on three lines or three spaces
What is the term for the lowest note in a chord?	The root
How do you find the name of a triad?	The pitch name of the root

Question	Answer
What are the two types of chord?	Major and minor
What fingers should you use to play a chord on piano?	Thumb, Middle and Pinky
What is the term for a pattern of chords that forms the harmonic foundation of a song?	Chord sequence
How many chords do pop songs typically use?	Four
What notes are in a C major chord?	CEG
What notes are in a G major chord?	GBD
What notes are in an A minor chord?	ACE
What notes are in an F major chord?	FAC

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RE Year 9 – Term 1



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9.01 L1: What's the Right Thing to Do?

Questions	Answers
Ideas about right and wrong is known as...	Morality
Who introduced the Trolley Problem?	Philippa Foot
Both options have advantages and disadvantages is known as a...	Dilemma
Who was Richard Parker?	A cabin boy, killed by other sailors for food
Which of the Ten Commandments could link to Richard Parker?	"Thou shall not kill"
Richard Parker's case was an example of an ethical dilemma. True or False.	True

9.01 L2: Natural Law

Questions	Answers
Who developed Natural Law? What religion was he?	Aquinas, Christian
How many primary and secondary precepts are there?	5 of each, 10 in total
What primary precept begins with P?	Preserve Life
What primary precept begins with R?	Reproduction
What primary precept begins with E?	Education of children
What primary precept begins with O?	Ordered society
What primary precept begins with W?	Worship God
What source of wisdom is Natural Law based on?	God and human reason

9.01 L3: Criticisms of Natural Law

Questions	Answers
An action that is always right or wrong no matter the situation is...	Absolute morality
The rightness or wrongness of the action depends on the situation is...	Relative morality
What % of England and Wales are Christian? Has the % inclined or declined?	46%, declined
Why is this a criticism of Natural Law?	Natural Law is based on Christianity
Methods to prevent pregnancy and STIs are known as...	Contraception
Some Catholics support the use of contraception. True or False.	True

9.01 L4: Situation Ethics

Questions		Answers
Who developed Situation Ethics?		Joseph Fletcher
In what decade?		1960s
What is the main principle of Situation Ethics?		Agape (unconditional) love
The action must always work is known as...		Pragmatism
People come before rules is known as...		Personalism
Right or wrong depends upon the situation is known as...		Relativism

9.01 L5: Criticisms of Situation Ethics

Questions	Answers
One criticism is that Fletcher says there are no rules, but what rule does he give?	Do what is most loving
What's a problem with defining love?	Love is relative
Who preached agape love?	Jesus
Is it an absolute or relative theory?	Relative
Love can be used to do...	Unloving things
What is an example of unloving things to be done in the name of love?	Animal testing/Rosie and Gracie

9.01 L6: Revelation as a Source of Morality

Questions	Answers
Natural Law and Situation Ethics are rooted in God. True or False.	True
What angel revealed the Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad and on what night?	Jibril, Night of Power
Name one School of Thought in Islam.	Hanafi/Hanbali
What famous event did Amina Wadud attend?	March on Washington
How did this impact her?	Saw religion as a tool for justice
What religion did she convert from and to?	FROM Christianity TO Islam

9.01 L7: Humanist Morality

Questions	Answers
What % of people in the UK identify as Humanist?	5%
Not linked to God or religion is known as...	Secular
Capacity to understand the feelings of others is known as...	Empathy
Control over our own body/life is known as...	Autonomy
What are Human Rights? Give an example!	Rights all humans should have e.g. Right to Free Speech
Humanists believe in afterlife. True or False.	False

9.01 L8: Utilitarianism

Questions	Answers
Who developed utilitarianism in what significant time period?	Jeremy Bentham, the Enlightenment
It is based on c_____, not intentions.	Consequences
What Calculus did he create?	Hedonic Calculus
I_____ measures how strong the pleasure and pain is and d_____ measures how long it lasts.	Intensity, duration
C_____ measures how likely it is to happen and e_____ measures how many people are affected.	Certainty, extent
Who adapted the theory to include higher and lower pleasures?	John Stuart Mill.

9.01 L9: Criticisms of Utilitarianism

Questions	Answers
The action should work in practice is known as...	Pragmatism
Utilitarianism is fair and impartial because...	Everyone's happiness is treated equally
Who came up with the Survival Lottery?	John Harris
The experiment focused on which group of people taking what from others?	Doctors taking organs
How could utilitarianism (the Hedonic Calculus) support it?	Extent: More people are saved
Is utilitarianism absolute or relative?	Relative (like Situation Ethics)

9.01 L1 RETRIEVAL

Questions	Answers
Ideas about right and wrong is known as...	Morality
Who introduced the Trolley Problem?	Philippa Foot
Both options have advantages and disadvantages is known as a...	Dilemma
Who was Richard Parker?	A cabin boy, killed by other sailors for food
Which of the Ten Commandments could link to Richard Parker?	"Thou shall not kill"
Richard Parker's case was an example of an ethical dilemma. True or False.	True

9.01 L2 + 3 RETRIEVAL

Questions	Answers
Who developed Natural Law? What religion was he?	Aquinas, Christian
How many primary and secondary precepts are there?	5 of each, 10 in total
What source of wisdom is Natural Law based on?	God and human reason
An action that is always right or wrong no matter the situation is...	Absolute morality
What % of England and Wales are Christian? Has the % inclined or declined?	46%, declined
Why is this a criticism of Natural Law?	Natural Law is based on Christianity

9.01 L4 + L5 RETRIEVAL

Questions	Answers
Who developed Situation Ethics?	Joseph Fletcher
In what decade?	1960s
What is the main principle of Situation Ethics?	Agape (unconditional) love
One criticism is that Fletcher says there are no rules, but what rule does he give?	Do what is most loving
Love can be used to do...	Unloving things
What is an example of unloving things to be done in the name of love?	Animal testing/Rosie and Gracie

9.01 L6+ L7 RETRIEVAL

Questions	Answers
What famous event did Amina Wadud attend?	March on Washington
How did this impact her?	Saw religion as a tool for justice
What religion did she convert from and to?	FROM Christianity TO Islam
What % of people in the UK identify as Humanist?	5%
Not linked to God or religion is known as...	Secular
Humanists believe in afterlife. True or False.	False

9.01 L8+ L9 RETRIEVAL

Questions	Answers
Who developed utilitarianism in what significant time period?	Jeremy Bentham, the Enlightenment
It is based on c_____, not intentions.	Consequences
What Calculus did he create?	Hedonic Calculus
The experiment focused on which group of people taking what from others?	Doctors taking organs
How could utilitarianism (the Hedonic Calculus) support it?	Extent: More people are saved
Is utilitarianism absolute or relative?	Relative (like Situation Ethics)

Knowledge Organiser

Hospitality & Catering – Year 9



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AMBITION | DETERMINATION | RESPECT

Food Hygiene and Health and Safety	Answer
What colour chopping board for raw meat	Red
Which bacteria can grow in a fridge	Listeria
What are the 4C's	Cooking, cleaning, chilling, cross-contamination
What colour chopping board for dairy	White
Why should you tie your hair back when cooking	To prevent it falling into food
Which people are more affected by food poisoning	Babies, elderly, pregnant women and those with a poor immune system
What should you use when taking anything out of the oven	Oven gloves
Which bacteria are associated with poultry	Salmonella and Campylobacter
How should you carry a knife	By the handle and pointing down
Name 2 injuries you can have in a kitchen	Burns/scalds or cuts

Nutrition	Answer
What is the function of protein	For growth, repair and maintenance
Name the 2 types of carbohydrates	Starch and Sugars
Name the 2 types of protein	HBV and LBV
What can eating too much fat cause	Obesity
Poor intake of calcium can cause what disease	Osteoporosis or rickets
What illness can be caused by a lack of iron in the diet	Anaemia
What vitamin do vegans lack	B12
What condition can occur through a lack of fluids	Dehydration
What illness can be caused by a lack of vitamin A	Night-blindness
What vitamin and mineral work together to strengthen bones	Calcium and vitamin D

Functions of food	Answer
What is GELATINISATION	This happens when starch absorbs liquid and bursts, thickening the liquid. The heat of baking causes the starch in flour to absorb liquid and swell which thickens the liquid.
What is FERMENTATION	A process of chemical change in food or drink because of the action of yeast or bacteria, which may cause it to produce bubbles or heat, or turn sugars in it into alcohol
What is DEXTRINATION	A process that occurs when starch is broken down into smaller molecules through the application of dry heat causing the food to go brown
What is CAMELISATION	The process of heating sugar to the point that it breaks down and re-forms into complex polymers, resulting in a brown colour and a sweet, nutty, or buttery flavour
What is SHORTENING	The use of a solid fat to create a crumbly, flaky or tender texture in baked goods like pastry or scones
What does COAGULATION	The process where proteins in a food change from a liquid to a solid state
What is AERATION	The process of trapping air in a mixture to make it light and fluffy

Food Sustainability	Answer
What is Food Security	The ability of people to buy sufficient, safe, nutritious and affordable food for their needs
What does sustainability mean	Producing food in a way that can be maintained over a long time
What foods are 'caught'	Fish and shellfish
What foods are 'reared'	Cows, sheep, pigs, chicken
What foods are 'grown'	Cereals, fruit, vegetables
What are 'food miles'	The distance travelled by foods and ingredients
What are the 3R's	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
What does food provenance mean	It refers to where food comes from
What does seasonality of food mean	Home-grown produce that are traditionally grown or produced at a certain time of the year
What is 'climate change'	Changes in the earth's temperature that can lead to unusual weather conditions