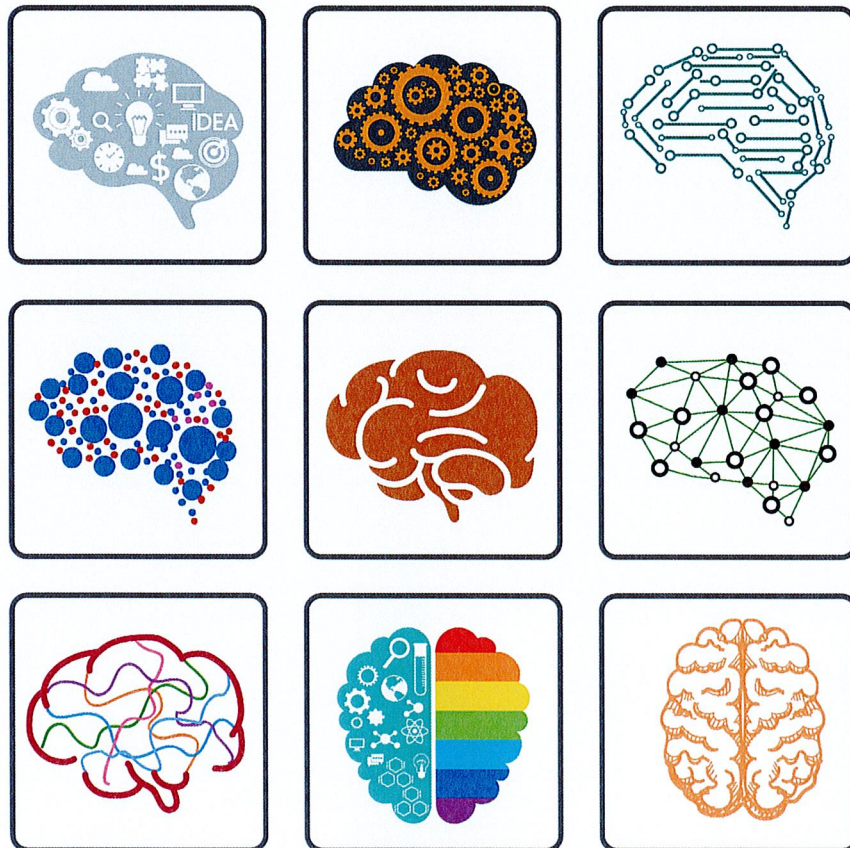


Waseley Hills High School

Y9 Foundation Subjects

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



What are knowledge organisers?

Knowledge organisers contain essential, fundamental knowledge that you **MUST** know in order to be successful in Year 7 and subsequent years. Knowledge organisers will help you to recap, revisit and revise what you have learnt in lessons, enabling you to move the knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

Knowledge organisers are also designed to help you learn a wide range of knowledge which in turn will mean you are more prepared for your lessons as well as your GCSEs that you will sit in the future.

How can I access the knowledge organisers?

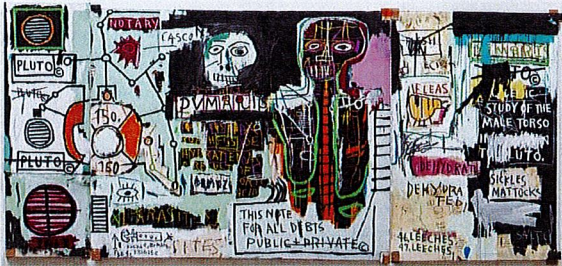
Each subject area has created a knowledge organiser for the topics you will cover over the year. This booklet contains the knowledge organisers for Art, Drama, IT, RPE and Music. It is important that you keep all of your knowledge organisers somewhere safe, because the knowledge required in Year 7 will also be needed in Years 8-11.

How will the knowledge organisers be used?

You will use your knowledge organisers at times in class, but you will mainly use them to support you with your homework. Most of the time, your teachers will give you specific tasks focused on using your knowledge organiser for your homework, but sometimes they may allow you to pick a way of using them to help revise for a topic.

Knowledge Organisers are very useful in developing your confidence at home with topics you have covered in class. Your teacher will test your understanding of the key knowledge through the Do Now activity in your lessons.

Core Knowledge



Artist Focus - Jean Michel Basquiat

US New York Artist 1960-1988 **Neo expressionist/ Street artist**
 Created own symbolic language **Influenced**
 by early hip hop culture.

Oil pastel techniques

Sgraffito, light pressure blending, heavy pressure blending, blending with
 White, stippling, pointillism, cross hatching.



Plastic Pollution

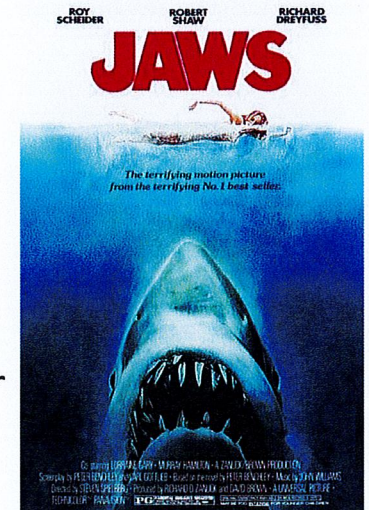
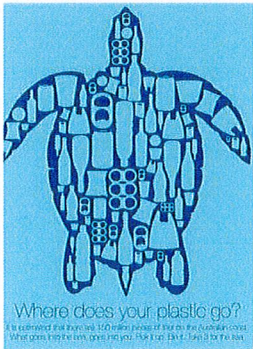
The Imagery of Graphic Design

Composition rules: focal point, off centre, rotate, crop, overlap

Complementary colours: Red/Green Blue/ orange Purple/ Yellow

Harmonious Colours: next to each other on Colour wheel.

Iconic - An **iconic design** is usually a **design** that is 'ground breaking'
 and one that sets new standards in its field. It is a **design** that other
 designers and manufacturers follow, as it becomes a bench mark for
 other similar products.



Waseley Hills High School
Aspire, Invest, Respect

[illegible]



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

	Core Knowledge		
1.	Data is a series of numbers or letters. Data makes no sense on its own. There is no structure or context	7.	A phishing attack is an attack in which the victim receives an email disguised to look as if it has come from a reputable source, in order to trick them into giving up valuable data
2.	Data on its own makes no sense, so it has to be converted into <i>information</i>	8.	Its when a hacker <i>invents</i> a specific scenario to try to engage the victim
3.	Converting data into information is extremely important because it helps us give meaning and helps us to make decisions E.g. have rainfall and sunshine amounts can help plan a holiday to that location – it helps to identify which clothes to take and how long sunshine lasts per day and whether holiday to that location is suitable for specific individuals	9.	Hacking <i>in the context of cyber security</i> is: Gaining unauthorised access to or control of a computer system
4.	Cybersecurity are the methods used to protect computer systems, networks and programs from digital attacks	10	Viruses are a malicious form of self-replicating software. Once on a computer or network, a virus will replicate itself by maliciously modifying other computer programs and inserting code. For a virus to infect a system, it needs to be initiated/executed by a user.
5.	Malware is a software which is designed to <i>disrupt, damage a file</i> or <i>to allow unauthorised access</i> to the computer system without the user knowing	11 ..	A firewall checks incoming and outgoing network traffic.
6.	Social engineering are tactics which hackers use to gain control over computer systems to steal personal or financial information	12	Anti-malware is software that scans any file that is able to execute code. The anti-malware will have a list of definitions of sequences of code that they are aware are malicious

VOCABULARY

Title: Impact of Technology				
		Year: 2023	AC: 1	
Word	Definition	Synonyms	Antonyms	Etymology
Data	Facts that help with decision making	Statistics	Opinions	Datum
Information	Data that is presented in a way to understand	Details and knowledge	Brief	Info
Primary source	Data you collect yourself	Main	Secondary	Primus
Secondary source	Data that has been collected by a third party	Second	Primary	Secund
Unauthorised	Not allowed/no permission	Forbidden	Permission	Not + authorise
Ethical hackers	A person who hacks into a network to test the security – not malicious	White hat hacker	Black hat hacker	Etho
Unethical hackers	A person who hacks into a network to test the security – is malicious	Black hat hacker	White hat hacker	
Social engineering	A technique used to deceive the victim to gain control over their computer system – steal data is their common reason	Unauthorised access	Permit	Latin
Cyberattack	Hackers tries to damage/destroy the network	Offence	Safety	cyber+ attack
Cybersecurity	To protect the network	Guard	Insecure	Cyber + security
Hacktivism	To hack into the computer system for political/social reasons	Unauthorised	Authorised	Hack + Activism
DDoS	Hacker floods multiple server with internet traffic	Spyware	Protect	
Dos	Hacker floods the server with internet traffic	Rootkit	Guard	
Malware	Software design to disrupt the computer system	Disruption	Obedient	Male + software

MEDICAL ETHICS

CODE		KEY KNOWLEDGE
9.1.1	Introduction to Medical Ethics	The Sanctity of Life. This is the belief that all life is created by God. Therefore it is very special and holy. Humans do not have the right to take it away.
9.1.2	Abortion	The deliberate termination of a pregnancy by the removal and destruction of the foetus. In the UK an abortion can only take place if the foetus is less than 24 weeks (6 months) old. 2 doctors must give consent before the abortion is carried out.
9.1.3	Abortion	<u>Abortion Act (1976)</u> An abortion is allowed if two doctors agree that...The mother's life or health is at risk. The health of other children is at risk. The baby might be born seriously disabled. <u>Abortion Act (1990)</u> Abortions cannot take place after 24 weeks of pregnancy UNLESS the mother or the baby's life is at serious risk. PRO-LIFE is the name given to those who are against abortion and believe in the rights of the unborn child. PRO-CHOICE is the name given to those who support the rights of the woman to decide if they have an abortion.
9.1.4	Euthanasia	It is sometimes called "mercy killing". It is used to describe situations where death is deliberately chosen by an individual. If they are unable to make a decision it may be made for them by a close family member. Euthanasia is against the law in the UK. It Holland and Switzerland it is legal.
9.1.5	Euthanasia	Most Christians believe that Euthanasia is wrong, because they believe in the Sanctity of life (meaning that life is sacred as it is a gift from God). God is the giver of life. The Bible says 'There is a time for everything. A time to be born and a time to die...' Christians believe God gives and takes away life as he pleases. God decides when life begins and ends. Murder is forbidden in the 10 Commandments.
9.1.6	Fertility Treatment	This is the name given to medical treatments which are tried when people want to have babies, but are unable to conceive naturally. There are lots of reasons for infertility and there are different medical procedures which can be used to help people conceive.
9.1.7	Fertility Treatment	<u>IVF (In-Vitro Fertilisation)</u> . 'Test tube babies' Involves: Human eggs are taken from the ovary and mixed with semen in a Petri dish. Embryos are then put back into the uterus. Christians are ok with fertility treatment as long as there are no spare embryos.
9.1.8	Genetic Engineering	It is the process where structure and characteristics of genes are changed. Genes can be added, replaced or taken away in order to help this change. Simply put, genetic engineering means changing the genetic make-up of a living organism. In connection with medical issues it is using techniques of gene development and manipulation to find cures or prevention for disease and disabilities in humans.
9.1.9	Genetic engineering	What is genetic engineering? It is the process where structure and characteristics of genes are changed. Genes can be added, replaced or taken away in order to help this change. Simply put, genetic engineering means changing the genetic make-up of a living organism. Some religious believers say that if God has created it, humans should not interfere with it.

Title MEDICAL ETHICS

Year: 9 AC: 1

Word	Definition	Synonyms	Antonyms	Etymology
ETHICS	Moral principles	Morals, ideals, ethos	Immorality	From Greek <i>(hē) ēthikē (tekhne)</i> '(the science of) morals
ABORTION	Termination of a pregnancy	Termination, miscarriage	Continuation, accomplishment	From Latin <i>abortio(n-)</i> , from <i>aboriri</i> 'miscarry'
EUTHANASIA	The <u>painless</u> killing of a patient suffering from an <u>incurable</u> and painful disease or in an <u>irreversible</u> coma	Mercy killing, assisted suicide	Natural death	From Greek, from <i>eu</i> 'well' + <i>thanatos</i> 'death'.
SANCTITY	The state of being holy, sacred	Holy, godly, blessed	Wickedness	Sanctity goes back to the Latin root <i>sanctus</i> , meaning "holy" or "sacred."
FERTILITY	The ability to conceive children	Productivity, virility	Empty, infertile, sterile	from Old French <i>fertilité</i> , from Latin <i>fertilitatem</i> (nominative <i>fertilitas</i>) "fruitfulness, fertility," from <i>fertilis</i> "fruitful, productive"
GENETICS	The genetic properties or features of an <u>organism</u> ,	Familial, hereditary, inherited, transmissible	Non hereditary	The word genetic comes from the Greek word <i>genetikos</i> , which comes from the word <i>genesis</i> meaning "origin"

Knowledge Organiser

Hooks 'n' Riffs

Yr 9 Music AC1

Melody & Harmony focus

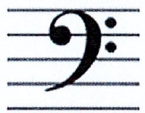
REPEAT SYMBOL – A musical symbol used in staff notation consisting of two vertical dots followed by double bar lines showing the performer should go back to either the start of the piece or to the corresponding sign facing the other way and repeat that section of music.



TREBLE CLEF – A musical symbol showing that notes are to be performed at a higher pitch. Also called the G clef since it indicates that the second line up is the note G.



BASS CLEF – A musical symbol showing that notes are to be performed at a lower pitch. The BASS LINE part is often written using the BASS CLEF. Also called the F clef since it indicates that the fourth line up is the note F.



Context

Hooks and Riffs can be found in many different styles of music. They are prominent in Pop, Jazz, and Rock. The song writers want to catch listeners attention and get the song stuck in their head – They use short repeated ideas.

3 Parts to a good hook

1. Harmony (chords)
2. Melody (the tune)
3. Rhythm

Riff

1. Short
2. Repetitive
3. Catchy
4. Introduction



Hook	A short, repeated section (usually the chorus) of music that is 'catchy' and helps you to remember the song.
Riff	A short, repeated musical pattern. Often played on the electric guitar
Melodic Hook	A hook based on the melodic instruments and the singers.
Rhythmic Hook	A hook based on the patterns in the drums and bass guitar
Verbal/Lyrical Hook	A hook based on the rhyming or repeated words in a chorus
Bassline	The lowest pitched part of the music, generally played by a bass guitar.
Melody	A sequence of pitched notes to make a tune – should be 'catchy' when writing for a hook
Instrumentation	Instruments used in the music

Knowledge Organiser

Space Rondo

Yr 9 Music AC1

Structure & Instrumentation/Timbre focus

Context

Combining Programme music and the Rondo form structure to create a longer piece of music in several sections. The music will depict a story of space to the listener.

Constellation	Notes	Contour
Ursa Minor	F D E C G G E	Low to high
Orion	D G F A B C F	High to low
The Big Dipper	G F D F B D G	High to low

CHORDS			
Minor	D F A	E G B	A C E
Major	C E G	G B D	F A C

Episodes

1. Asteroid Shower
2. Out of Control
3. Alien Attack
4. New Planet

RONDO THEME



Rondo Form	A short, repeated section (usually the chorus) of music that is 'catchy' and helps you to remember the song.
Programme Music	A short, repeated musical pattern. Often played on the electric guitar
Theme	A hook based on the melodic instruments and the singers.
Episode	A hook based on the patterns in the drums and bass guitar
Structure	A hook based on the rhyming or repeated words in a chorus
Tonality	The lowest pitched part of the music, generally played by a bass guitar.
Motif	A sequence of pitched notes to make a tune – should be 'catchy' when writing for a hook
Instrumentation	Instruments used in the music
Timbre	