

Assessment and Core Vocabulary

Year 9

Autumn



Assessment and Core Vocabulary

On the following pages you will find information about your child's learning:

- The topic they are learning
- What the assessment will be
- Core vocabulary that they will learn during this topic

We need you to support by:

- Sharing this information with your child
- Helping them to develop and learn the new vocabulary
- Prepare for their assessment

English

Assessment Information:

This term Y9 are learning about the text 'Blood Brothers'

They will be assessed in two ways.

1. Short knowledge test to test their recall knowledge of technical vocabulary
2. An extended piece of writing

The assessment will allow pupils to demonstrate both their reading and writing skills and will be assessed formatively by teachers. Pupils will write their own monologue in the style of one of the characters from the play, and then will write a critical analysis of their own work. Students can prepare for this assessment by practising the skills of creative writing and language analysis. Pupil can also revise the keywords below which they can use in their extended writing and in preparation for their test.

YEAR 9	
TOPIC: Blood Brothers	
KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play or film.
Tone	The general feeling towards a text by using the character, place or situation.
Characterisation	The creation or construction of a fictional character
Implicit	Information which is hidden and has to be interpreted from the text.
Tragedy	A text dealing with <u>tragic</u> events and having an <u>unhappy</u> ending, especially one concerning the <u>downfall</u> of the main character.
Context	The background to the text whether this is about the time in which it was written or the author.
Stage Directions	Stage directions are instructions in the script of a play that tell actors how to enter, where to stand, when to move, also information about the lighting, scenery, props, and sound effects
Explicit	Information which is obvious and clear.
Narrator	A character not involved in the play who tells the audience important information.
Foreshadow	When something is written which predicts what is going to happen next.

English

Assessment information:

This term Y9 are learning about the novella, A Christmas Carol written by Charles Dickens

They will be assessed in two ways.

1. Short knowledge test to test their recall knowledge of technical vocabulary, plot and characters
2. An extended piece of writing.

The assessment is short knowledge test consisting of 10 questions which will be assessed formatively by teachers. Pupils will have a sheet that will consist of multiple choice questions.

Students can prepare for this assessment by practising using and revising the keywords below which they can use in their extended writing and in preparation for their test.

YEAR 9

TOPIC: A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Redemption	The action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil.
Christmas	The annual Christian festival celebrating Christ's birth, held on 25 December in the Western Church.
Christianity	The religion based on the person and <u>teachings</u> of Jesus Christ, or its beliefs and practices.
Purgatory	A place or state of suffering <u>inhabited</u> by the souls of <u>sinners</u> who are repenting their sins before going to heaven
Comparison	Thinking about the similarities and differences between people or things
Ghost	A vision of a dead person which is believed to appear to the living.
Novella	A short novel or long short story
Isolation	A person or place to be or remain alone or apart from others
Charity	The voluntary giving of help, typically in the form of money, to those in need
Repentance	Feel or express <u>sincere</u> regret or <u>remorse</u> about one's <u>wrongdoing</u> or sin

Performing Arts

Assessment Information:

This term Y9 are learning about: Practitioner Skills 1 (Text : DNA)

They will be assessed practically using the performance skills they develop in lessons.

The assessment is in the form of formative teacher assessment during a practical lesson every 6 weeks.

Students can prepare for their assessments by using time in class to rehearse / develop and refine work and also practise their skills at home or use homework if linked to the topic to enhance their development and creativity in the arts.

- Creating - developing each others Ideas.
- Performing - Communicating meaning through the use of Performance Art.
- Responding - Vocally / Suggesting how work can be Improved / watching and listening to each other with focus and attention / commenting on how intended effects have been achieved.

YEAR 9 Performing Arts – Practitioner Skills in Performing Arts 1 (DNA)

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Improvisation	A long speech by one actor in a play or film.
Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play or film.
Stanislavski	Constantin Stanislavski was a Russian stage actor and director who developed the naturalistic performance technique known as
Brecht	Bertolt Brecht,[a] was a German theatre practitioner, playwright, and poet.
Tragedy	Tragedy is a genre of drama based on human suffering and, mainly, the terrible or sorrowful events that befall a main character.
Greek Theatre	Greek theatre began in the 6th century BCE in Athens with the performance of tragedy plays at religious festivals. These, in turn, inspired the genre of Greek comedy plays.

Mathematics AU01

Assessment Information:

This term Year 9 are learning about Percentages, Angles on Parallel Lines and Bearings .

They will be assessed on Percentages, Angles on Parallel Lines and Bearings. Pupils will start with a knowledge check which will enable teachers to have an idea of what pupils already know followed by a series of lessons to enable pupils to prepare for the assessment.

The assessment is in the form of an Exam paper and will take place towards the end of the first half -term. All pupils will receive a topic list prior to the assessment.

Students can prepare for their assessments by completing homework, using SAM Learning. Before each assessment pupils will also have revision classes with class teachers, going over exam-style questions.

YEAR 9 AU01

KEY WORD

DEFINITION

Percent

a rate, number, or amount in each hundred

Decimal

relating to or denoting a system of numbers and arithmetic based on the number ten, tenth parts, and powers of ten

Fraction

a numerical quantity that is not a whole number

Increase

Make something bigger(in size or quantity)

Decrease

Make something smaller (in size or quantity)

Parallel

Two lines always the same distance apart and never touching

Corresponding

corresponding angles are formed where a line known as an intersecting transversal, crosses through a pair of straight lines.

Alternate

two angles, formed when a line crosses two other lines, that lie on opposite sides of the transversal line and on opposite relative sides of the other lines

Co interior

Co-interior angles occur in between two parallel lines when they are intersected by a transversal. The two angles that occur on the same side of the transversal always add up to 180°

Vertically opposite

Vertically opposite angles are angles that are opposite one another at a specific vertex and are created by two straight intersecting lines. Vertically opposite angles are equal to each other.

Bearing

a bearing is the angle in degrees measured clockwise from north

Mathematics AU02

Assessment Information:

This term Year 9 are learning about Pythagoras, Trigonometry and Plotting Graphs.

They will be assessed on Pythagoras, Trigonometry and Plotting Graphs. Pupils will start with a knowledge check which will enable teachers to have an idea of what pupils already know followed by a series of lessons to enable pupils to prepare for the assessment.

The assessment is in the form of an Exam paper and will take place towards the end of this term. All pupils will receive a topic list prior to the assessment.

Students can prepare for their assessments by completing homework, using SAM Learning. Before each assessment pupils will also have revision classes with class teachers, going over exam-style questions.

YEAR 9 AU02	
KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Hypotenuse	the longest side of a right-angled triangle, opposite the right angle
Opposite	"opposite" side in trigonometry is the one across from a given angle
Adjacent	The adjacent side is the non-hypotenuse side that is next to a given angle.
Square	A square number is the result when a number has been multiplied by itself.
Square Root	A square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number
Co ordinate	A set of values that show an exact position.
Axis	A reference line drawn on a graph (you can measure from it to find values).
Quadrant	Any of the 4 areas made when we divide up a plane by an x and y axis, as shown.
Horizontal	Going side-to-side, like the horizon.
Vertical	In an up-down direction or position. Upright.
Equation	An equation says that two things are equal.
Gradient	How steep a line is.
Intercept	an intercept is a point on the y-axis, through which the slope of the line passes

KS3 Science: Biology

Assessment Information:

This term, Year 9 pupils are learning about Inheritance and variation.

After completing all of the lessons within the topic, they will then have a revision lesson followed by an end of topic test.

The end of topic assessment consists of:

- 10 marks retrieval (prior learning)
- Around 40 marks of application (current learning)

Students can prepare for their assessments by:

- using the revision given to pupils a week prior to the exams
- using and memorising the core knowledge for the relevant topic
- SAM learning (homework)

YEAR 9 TOPIC 1 : Inheritance and variation

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Gametes	Reproductive cells. The male gamete is a sperm cell and the female gamete is an egg cell.
Fertilisation	A process in which the nucleus of a sperm cell fuses with the nucleus of an egg cell
Chromosomes	A chromosome is a coiled structure of DNA found in the nucleus of a cell. A cell contains 23 pairs of chromosomes
Gene	A section of DNA
Haploid	A gamete is referred to as a haploid cell as it has only 23 chromosomes
Allele	Different versions of the same gene
Heterozygous	This describes when two alleles are both different
Homozygous	Homozygous is when both of the alleles are the same
Natural selection	Process by which species change over time in response to environmental changes and competition for resources.
Evolution	Theory that the animal and plant species living today descended from species that existed in the past

KS3 Science – Chemistry

Assessment Information:

This term, Year 9 pupils are learning about Chemical reactions

After completing all of the lessons within the topic, they will then have a revision lesson followed by an end of topic test.

The end of topic assessment consists of:

- 10 marks retrieval (prior learning)
- Around 40 marks of application (current learning)

Students can prepare for their assessments by:

- using the revision given to pupils a week prior to the exams
- using and memorising the core knowledge for the relevant topic
- SAM learning (homework)

YEAR 9 TOPIC 1 : Chemical reactions

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Activation energy	The minimum energy required for a reaction to take place between reacting particles.
Surface area	The measurement of the exposed surface of a solid shape (three-dimensional).
Concentration	The amount of a substance in a given amount of space.
Gradient	The degree to which something inclines; a slope. (Change in Y/ Change in X)
Rate	How quickly a product is formed or how quickly a reactant is used up.
Kinetic energy	Kinetic energy is the energy an object has because of its motion.
Tangent	A tangent is a line that touches the curve or a circle at a point.
Temperature	The measure of hotness or coldness expressed in terms of Celsius.
Collision	A collision happens when one object runs into another
Thermal energy	Energy that is caused by the vibrations of molecules.

KS3 Science – Physics

Assessment Information:

This term, Year 9 pupils are learning about Energy.

After completing all of the lessons within the topic, they will then have a revision lesson followed by an end of topic test.

The end of topic assessment consists of:

- 10 marks retrieval (prior learning)
- Around 40 marks of application (current learning)

Students can prepare for their assessments by:

- using the revision given to pupils a week prior to the exams
- using and memorising the core knowledge for the relevant topic
- SAM learning (homework)

YEAR 9 TOPIC 1 : Energy

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Gravitational potential energy	The energy stored in an object above the ground.
Kinetic energy	The energy stored in a moving object.
Chemical energy	Stored energy which is released during a chemical reaction.
Elastic potential energy	Energy stored in a stretchy material.
Thermal energy	Stored energy where heat is released to the surrounding.
Efficiency	The amount of useful energy output compared to the total energy input.
Work done	The distance an object moves when a force is applied in the direction of the resultant force.
Power	The rate of energy transfer per second.
Conduction	The transfer of thermal energy through a metal conductors by the vibration of particles.
Convection	The transfer of thermal energy through liquid or gases by the rising and spreading of particles.

Geography AUT1

Assessment Information:

This term, Year 9 will learn about plate tectonics- the idea that continents have moved over time and resulting in major landforms and hazards.

They will be assessed on the extent to which the impacts of tectonic hazards can be reduced.

The assessment will comprise multiple-choice questions, description and explanation-style questions.

Pupils can prepare for assessments by independent home study and completing every set homework.

Key word	Definition
Lithosphere	The rigid, outer layer of the earth, consisting of the crust and upper mantle
Plate margin	Where two plates meet
Constructive margin	A margin where two tectonic plates are moving away from each
Destructive margin	A margin where an oceanic plate and a continental plate are moving toward each other.
Collision margin	A margin where two continental plates collide
Conservative margin	A plate margin where two tectonic plates slide alongside each other
Distribution	How something is spread
Magnitude	The strength (of an earthquake)

Geography AUT2

Assessment Information:

This term, Year 9 will learn about population and migration, focusing on birth rate, death rate and migration influencing population.

They will be assessed on the local and global impacts of population increase.

The assessment will comprise multiple-choice questions, description and explanation-style questions.

Pupils can prepare for assessments by independent home study and completing every set homework.

Key word	Definition
Population distribution	The pattern of how people are spread across the world
Population density	The number of people per square km
Densely populated	A place is said to be densely populated when there is a high concentration of people living there compared to another of similar size
Sparsely populated	A place is said to be sparsely populated when there is a low concentration of people living there compared to another of similar size
Population structure	The composition or make-up of a population
DTM	(Demographic Transition Model) A model that shows how a country's population changes as the country develops
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another to live or work
Push factors	These are (usually negative) factors which make people to want to move out of an area
Pull factors	These are attractive or positive factors which make people want to move into an area
Urbanisation	The increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities

History Au2

Assessment Information:

This term Y9 are learning about why the axis power lost WW2 and what the turning point in the war was. They will be assessed on which event they think was the turning point that led to the axis powers losing the war.

The assessment is in the form of a 4 paragraph essay question that they will complete in 30 minutes, and a 15 mark fact check.

Students can prepare for their assessments by completing their homework when it is set on SAM learning, using the revision cards that they will be given in person and will also be linked on their class charts.

Year 9 Autumn 1 Topic: Why was there a rise of dictators by the 1930s?	
Allied Powers	Britain and France, and the countries they fought with in WW2
Axis Powers	Germany, Italy and Japan
Blitzkrieg	'Lightning warfare,'- Germany's invasion tactic in WW2.
Turning point	When there is a change of direction or events
Casualties	The word to describe how many people died in an event
Luftwaffe	The Germany word for 'air force'
Surrender	To give up, and stop fighting

Religious Education AU2

Assessment Information:

- This term Y9 are learning about religious attitudes to sacrifice
- They will be assessed on the following statement: " Greater jihad is more important than lesser jihad"
- The assessment is in the form of 5 core knowledge questions and an evaluation statement. Students will either write a paragraph agreeing with the statement or disagreeing with the statement. Students will provide justification and consider different points of view.
- Students can prepare for their assessments by completing their homework when it is set on SAM learning.

TOPIC: Bloody RE?

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Sacrifice	To give something up for an ideal or belief
Abortion	The deliberate terminatio0n (ending) of a pregnancy
Jihad	To strive
Sanctity of life	The belief life is holy/comes from God
Death Penalty	Punishment by execution

Creative: Art

Assessment Information:

For this project pupils will be looking at the artists Picasso and Andy Warhol as their main sources of inspiration. They will learn about portraiture and practise the formal elements of colour, pattern, line, shape and mark making through a range of materials before focussing upon creating a painted self-portrait.

Through studying Picasso and Warhol they will also explore how artists work is influenced by the world around them, in Picasso's case the influence of African art and Warhol's the world of popular culture.

Pupils receive formative assessment throughout the project and their artistic progress is assessed holistically as the work develops in their sketchbooks. Pupils receive three grades throughout the year which is based upon all work that they have produced up to each date.

To further their development pupils could practise the formal elements at home.

YEAR 9 ART – IDENTITY	
KEY WORD	DEFINITION
LINE	A mark made on a surface that joins different points.
PATTERN	A design with repeated lines, shapes, forms or colours.
SHAPE	When lines enclose a space. e.g. an outline.
TONE	Grades from shade from light to dark.
COLOUR	Light reflected into the eye, artists use colour to describe the subject.
FORM	Making something look 3D.
TEXTURE	How something feels or how it looks like it might feel.
PROPORTION	The relationship between the sizes of different objects.
EXPRESSIONISM	An art movement that visually showed emotions and feelings.
FAUVISM	An art movement. The artists were called "Wild Beasts" and used pure unnatural colours.
HUE	A more accurate word for colour.
PRINT MAKING	Repeated transfer of an image or design.
POP ART	An art movement that focused on popular culture.
ACRYLIC PAINT	A type of painting medium.
REALISM	A style of art that makes the subject look real.
COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS	Two opposite colours on the colour wheel.
HARMONIOUS COLOURS	Two colours next to each other on the colour wheel.
POLY PRINT	A printing method that uses a polystyrene tile to create artwork.
HENRI MATISSE	The name of a Fauvist artist.
ANDY WARHOL	The name of a Pop artist.

Creative: Textiles

Assessment Information:

For this project pupils will be looking at the natural world as a source of inspiration for a mixed media textiles project, Pupils will learn about the traditional technique of tie dying as well as learning about printed textiles. They will further learn about sewing techniques and put these into practise to produce a final outcome using a range of textiles techniques.

Pupils receive formative assessment throughout the project and their artistic progress is assessed holistically as the work develops in their sketchbooks. Pupils receive three grades throughout the year which are based upon all work that they have produced up to these dates.

To further their development pupils could practise a variety of stitching techniques at home.

YEAR 9 TEXTILES – IDENTITY – INSECTS

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
PATTERN	The repetition and ordered arrangement of a design.
TJANTING	The traditional tool for applying batik wax.
WAX POT	The traditional tool for applying batik wax.
BATIK	Indonesian technique of wax-resist dyeing of fabric.
DRAFT	A drawing, sketch, or design.
NEGATIVE	The empty space around and between the subject of an image.
MEASURE	Measuring the size, length, or amount of something.
INTERSECT	Divide (something) by drawing or cutting across it.
TOTE-BAG	A large bag used for carrying a number of items.
SYMMETRY	Something is symmetrical when it has two matching halves.
FABRIC	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres.
COTTON CALICO	Cotton fabric that is unbleached and undyed.
REPEAT	Do (motif/pattern) again or more than once.
DYE	Something used to add a colour to or change the colour of something. eg "blonde hair dye"
SATURATE	Cause (something) to become thoroughly soaked with liquid.
DAMPEN	Make slightly wet.
STENCIL	Card, plastic, or metal with a pattern or letters cut out of it, used to produce the cut design on the surface below by the application of ink or paint through the holes.
RESIST	Methods are used to "resist" or prevent dye from reaching all the cloth, thereby creating a pattern and ground.
CONCERTINA	Extend, compress, or collapse in folds.
MOTIF	A repeating form or shape in a design or pattern.

Creative: 3D Design

Assessment Information:

Pupils work towards the theme 'Identity' in Year 9. They study the work of different designers and learn how to take their working drawings through to realisation of a product. Pupils revisit the skills and techniques learnt in Year 8 to further develop their understanding.

Pupils learn the difference between recycling and reusing materials and are taught how templates are used in industry for mass production. They engage with appropriate processes, materials and construction techniques to create a 3D prototype for their own trainer design.

Work is formatively assessed throughout the project.

YEAR 9 3D DESIGN – IDENTITY

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
IDENTITY	The theme of identity emphasises how different shoe styles and brands express information about who we are.
RECYCLE	The process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.
REUSE	To use again especially in a different way.
DESIGNER	A person who plans the form or structure of something before it is made.
SCULPTOR	An artist who makes sculptures.
SCULPTURE	A three-dimensional artwork.
REVERSE-ENGINEERING	A process in which products are deconstructed to extract design information from them.
PROTOTYPE	A first or preliminary version of a product from which other forms are developed.
MASS PRODUCTION	Manufacturing many identical goods at once.
TEMPLATE	A template is a shape used as a guide to make something.
CRAFT KNIFE	A sharp tool used for cutting with precision.
PRECISION	Being exact and accurate.
CARDBOARD RELIEF	When flat pieces of cardboard are used to build up raised areas creating a 3D effect.
CONDITIONING	Taking a material from its as-delivered state to a state in which it can be processed. E.g. To make cardboard soft for bending/constructing.
SCORING	The creation of a crease in a piece of paper/cardboard that will allow it to fold easier and result in a better looking line.
PLY-LAYERING	Several layers of Cardboard laminated together/stacked on top of one another.
TABBING	A small flap of material use for attaching one piece of cardboard/paper to another.
MALLEABLE	Means that a material is able to pressed or moved into shape without breaking or cracking.

Creative: Food

Assessment Information:

This term Y9 are learning about V is for Vegetable

They will be assessed in two ways.

1. On the practical skills they show in lessons
 2. In theory work - their ability to recall, analyse and evaluate skills, techniques and processes through recipe write-ups.
- The assessment is in the form of formative teacher assessment during a practical lesson and also a summative assessment of written recipe books every 6 weeks.

Students can prepare for their assessments by using safe and hygienic working practices to practise their cooking skills at home, such as:

- Safe knife skills – bridge hold and claw grip
- Using a hob
- Using an oven
- Washing-up

YEAR 9 FOOD – V IS FOR VEGETABLE

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
ORGANOLEPTIC	Sensory properties - those that can be detected by the sense organs – sight, smell, taste, touch, sound.
SEASONALITY	Fresh food that is ready to eat during its growing season.
FOOD PROVENANCE	Knowing where food was grown, caught or raised. Knowing how food was produced. Knowing how food was transported.
YEAST	A microscopic fungus capable of converting sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide.
FERMENTATION	The action of yeast or bacteria, changing sugar to alcohol and CO ₂ .
RAISING AGENT	Any substance added to a food product (yeast, baking powder) that makes them rise when cooked.
AERATION	To add gas or air to a food.
COELIAC	A medical condition where a person cannot digest gluten.
ALLERGY	A damaging immune response by the body to a substance.
INTOLERANCE	Either a body can't properly digest food that is eaten, or that a particular food might irritate the digestive system.
VEGAN	A person who does not eat any food derived from animals and who does not use other animal products.
DIABETES	A disease in which the body cannot control the level of sugar in the blood.
REFERENCE INTAKES	Guidelines for the maximum amount of energy (calories), fat, saturated fat, sugars and salt we should have in a day.
DENSITY	In cakes or bread – how light and fluffy, or heavy a cake is.
GELATINISATION	Starch absorbs liquid and bursts, thickening the liquid, when being cooked.
GLUTEN	A protein that is contained in wheat and some other grains.
KNEADING	To press something, especially a mixture for making bread, firmly and repeatedly with the hands and fingers.
PROOFING/ PROVING	A step in creating yeast breads and baked goods, during which the yeast is allowed to leaven the dough.
FOLDING	To mix one food into another by turning it gently with a spoon.
RAGU	A sauce made with minced meat, onions, tomato puree, and served with pasta.

Computing

Assessment Information:

In the Autumn Term year 9 will study 2 topics:

- Representation
 - Humans use symbols to record, process and transmit information. Introduce binary digits to your learners as the symbols computers use to perform these tasks and focus on the representation of text and numbers.
 - In this topic students will be tested on how computers store information in the Binary form. A multiple-choice and onscreen test cover will test representation of numbers, words and pictures are represented in Binary.
- Coding, from blocks to texts
 - In our coding lessons, we use EduBlocks to teach essential programming constructs: sequencing, selection and repetition. Sequencing involves arranging instructions in a specific order to achieve a desired outcome. Selection introduces decision-making in code, allowing students to create programs that can choose different paths based on conditions. Repetition covers loops, enabling students to write code that repeat actions efficiently. Starting with block-based coding, students visually grasp these concepts before transitioning to text-based coding in Python.
 - The assessment will include a test of keywords, sequencing, selection and repetition as well as programming tasks starting with block code and moving on to the text code. Assessment will be through tasks completed in lessons and multiple choice questions.

TOPIC: Representations

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Representations	showing information in different ways, like using pictures, numbers, or words, so it's easier to understand
Symbols	special characters or pictures that represent information or instructions in a simple way
Characters	any letter, number, or symbol that you can type on a keyboard
Binary Digits	the basic units in computing that can be either 0 or 1, used to store and process information
Decimal numbers	numbers that have a whole part and a fractional part separated by a dot, like 3.14
Conversions	changing data from one format to another so that computers can use it in different ways
Units	What the amount of data is measured in, like bits and bytes
Prefix	a word added to the front of a unit to increase how many of that unit there are, like kibibytes = 1024 bytes

TOPIC: Python Transitions

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Algorithm	A set of step-by-step instructions to solve a problem
Decomposition	Breaking a problem down into more manageable subproblems
Sequences	Instructions performed in order, with each executed in turn
Variable	A name that refers to data being stored by the computer
Selection	The process of choosing the path through code using a condition
Condition	A True or False statement used to control the flow of the code
Repetition	The process of repeating a code block until a condition is met or a set number of repeats is done.
Code block	A section of code that is ran together
Subroutine	A group of instructions that will run when called by the main program or other subroutines

Physical Education - Football

Assessment Information:

- They will be assessed on a variety of skills and knowledge in different sports and how they can apply this in a competitive scenario.
- The assessment is in the form of a practical observation in isolated practices, competitive practices and competitive games.
- They will also be assessed on their ability to apply rules and regulations to the sport and identify components of fitness related to each activity.
- Students can prepare for assessments by learning the rules and regulations linked to the current activity and the key words.

YEAR 9

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Passing	An intentional movement of the ball using the foot from one player to another on the same team.
Shooting	Making contact with the ball using the head or foot in an attempt to score a goal.
Dribbling	Keeping possession of the ball whilst moving it around the pitch.
Tackling	Trying to take possession of the ball from a player on the opposite team.
Technique	The specific way in which a skill is performed.
Interception	Taking possession of the ball from your opposition.
Marking	Applying pressure or challenging the opponent by positioning yourself near them.
Pressing	Applying pressure to the opposition when they have control of the ball.
Counter Attack	An attack made in response to the opposition.
Possession	Having physical control of the ball as an individual or team.

Physical Education: Gymnastics

Assessment Information:

- They will be assessed on a variety of skills and knowledge in different sports and how they can apply this in a competitive scenario.
- The assessment is in the form of a practical observation in isolated practices, competitive practices and competitive games.
- They will also be assessed on their ability to apply rules and regulations to the sport and identify components of fitness related to each activity.
- Students can prepare for assessments by learning the rules and regulations linked to the current activity and the key words.

YEAR 9

TOPIC: Gymnastics

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Forward Roll	A movement where the body is rolled forwards heels over the head.
Backward Roll	A movement where the body is rolled backwards and lifting legs over the head.
Teddy Bear Roll	A roll completed in a straddle position.
Shapes	Position in which to hold your body, straight, star, straddle, tuck and pike.
Body tension	The tightening of muscles to hold your body in position.
Posture	The way in which you hold your body in the correct position.
Jumping	Using muscles in your legs to propel your body completely off the ground.
Vaulting	Running down a run way and travelling over a piece of equipment.
Balance	Remaining upright and steady over a base support.
Travel	Moving your body from place to place using a range of styles.

Physical Education: Netball

Assessment Information:

- They will be assessed on a variety of skills and knowledge in different sports and how they can apply this in a competitive scenario.
- The assessment is in the form of a practical observation in isolated practices, competitive practices and competitive games.
- They will also be assessed on their ability to apply rules and regulations to the sport and identify components of fitness related to each activity.
- Students can prepare for assessments by learning the rules and regulations linked to the current activity and the key words.

Year 9

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Passing	An intentional movement of the ball from one player to another on the same team.
Shooting	The action of your GS or GA attempting to score in the goal circle.
Footwork	How a player's steps, lands and pivots in netball.
Obstruction	A player must stay 3ft away from an opposing player when they are in possession of the ball.
Contact	Players cannot make any physical contact with the player or the ball when in possession with the opposition.
Defensive	Guarding or marking a player to stop or reduce the chance of the other team scoring.
Marking	Applying pressure or challenging the opponent by positioning yourself near them.
Attacking	Keeping possession of the ball and passing it across the court with the aim to get the ball to the goal circle.
Opponents	The team you are playing against.
Possession	Having physical control of the ball as an individual or team

Physical Education: Dance

Assessment Information:

- They will be assessed on a variety of skills and knowledge in different sports and how they can apply this in a competitive scenario.
- The assessment is in the form of a practical observation in isolated practices, competitive practices and competitive games.
- They will also be assessed on their ability to apply rules and regulations to the sport and identify components of fitness related to each activity.
- Students can prepare for assessments by learning the rules and regulations linked to the current activity and the key words.

Year 9

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Musicality	How a dancer hears and interprets the music.
Timing	Moving to the correct beat of the music.
Aesthetic	An individual's opinion on the movement, performance and style of the dance.
Choreography	The sequence of movements and steps in a dance.
Dynamics	How the dancer moves.
Beat	The sequence of movement which is often repeated in the music.
Canon	Individuals or groups in a dance perform the same movement but start at different times.
Formation	The positions in which individuals or groups stand in a dance.
Rhythm	Pattern of the music that can be repeated over time.
Sequence	A preset pattern of movement.

Physical Education: Basketball

Assessment Information:

- They will be assessed on a variety of skills and knowledge in different sports and how they can apply this in a competitive scenario.
- The assessment is in the form of a practical observation in isolated practices, competitive practices and competitive games.
- They will also be assessed on their ability to apply rules and regulations to the sport and identify components of fitness related to each activity.
- Students can prepare for assessments by learning the rules and regulations linked to the current activity and the key words.

Year 9

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Passing	An intentional movement of the ball from one player to another on the same team.
Shooting	Aiming the basketball towards the hoop in an attempt to score.
Dribbling	Using one hand to continuously bounce the ball whilst travelling around the court.
Lay up	A type of shot made from under the basket by bouncing the ball off the backboard.
Technique	The specific way in which a skill is performed.
Interception	Taking possession of the ball from your opposition.
Marking	Applying pressure or challenging the opponent by positioning yourself near them.
Triple Threat	A position where players have three options, dribble, pass or shoot.
Possession	Having physical control of the ball as an individual or team

Physical Education: Rugby

Assessment Information:

- They will be assessed on a variety of skills and knowledge in different sports and how they can apply this in a competitive scenario.
- The assessment is in the form of a practical observation in isolated practices, competitive practices and competitive games.
- They will also be assessed on their ability to apply rules and regulations to the sport and identify components of fitness related to each activity.
- Students can prepare for assessments by learning the rules and regulations linked to the current activity and the key words.

Year 9

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Spin Pass	A type of rugby pass using the thumb on one hand and fingers on the other causing it to spin as it travels.
Tackling	The ball carrier is held by one or more opponents and it is brought to the ground.
Ruck	This is formed when a player has been tackled to the ground where the team in possession protect the ball and secure possession. The defending team can win the ball back by counter rucking.
Scrum	A way of restarting play after a minor infringement.
Knock on	When a player loses possession of the ball and it travels forward touching the ball or another player.
Offside	If a player is in front of a team mate who is carrying the ball they are offside.
Line out	The line out is a means of restarting play after the ball has gone off the field of play at the side.

Physical Education: Table Tennis

Assessment Information:

- They will be assessed on a variety of skills and knowledge in different sports and how they can apply this in a competitive scenario.
- The assessment is in the form of a practical observation in isolated practices, competitive practices and competitive games.
- They will also be assessed on their ability to apply rules and regulations to the sport and identify components of fitness related to each activity.
- Students can prepare for assessments by learning the rules and regulations linked to the current activity and the key words.

Year 9	
KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Forehand Push	A defensive shot performed on the dominant side of your body.
Backhand Push	A defensive shot played on the opposite side of your body with a small amount of backspin.
Forehand Drive	An attacking shot used to force errors from your opponent.
Backhand Drive	The backhand drive is an attacking stroke played with a small amount of topspin.
Rallying	Sequence of hitting the ball back and forth between players over the net.
Serving	Table Tennis stroke that is used to start each rally.
Tactics	An action or a plan used to beat an opponent in sport.
Opponent	The person or team you are competing against.
Placement	Where you hit the ball on the table.
Spin	Spin is the rotation of the ball used to make it harder for your opponent to return.

Physical Education: OAA

Assessment Information:

- They will be assessed on a variety of skills and knowledge in different sports and how they can apply this in a competitive scenario.
- The assessment is in the form of a practical observation in isolated practices, competitive practices and competitive games.
- They will also be assessed on their ability to apply rules and regulations to the sport and identify components of fitness related to each activity.
- Students can prepare for assessments by learning the rules and regulations linked to the current activity and the key words.

TOPIC: OAA	
KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Rules	An instruction that states the way in which should be done.
Team Work	Working as a group effectively to achieve a goal.
Collaboration	Producing or making something together.
Problem Solving	Finding a solution to an issue.
Strategy	A plan of action to help achieve a goal or aim.
Communication	The sharing of ideas with another person.
Instructions	Information on how to do something or instructing someone how to perform a task.
Direction	Providing guidance on how something should be performed.
Trust	The belief that someone is reliable.
Safety	Providing protection from harm or danger when performing a task.

Physical Education: BTEC Tech Award

Assessment Information:

- This term year 9 will be learning about the types and needs of participants in sport and the effects of exercise on the body.
- They will be assessed on the different types of physical activity, the sectors available to participate in sport, barriers to participation and the importance of a warm up prior to participation.
- The assessment is in the form on an end of topic written assessment and leadership within lessons.
- Students can prepare for this by learning key vocabulary and definitions at home, completing homework that will be directly linked to lessons and researching a variety of exercises that they can use within a warm up.

YEAR 9	
TOPIC: Component 1 – Task A	
KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Sports	An activity with rules and regulations that involves physical exertion and skill. Sports are run by a national governing body.
OAA	Outdoor adventurous activities are activities with excitement and challenge completed in nature.
Physical Activity	Any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscle that requires energy expenditure.
Benefits	Physical, mental and social advantages of taking part in sport and physical activity.
Adolescents	12 – 17 year olds.
Public Sector	Sporting venues run by local councils.
Private Sector	Venues that are run by private companies with the aim to make a profit.
Voluntary Sector	Sports clubs run by volunteers, money goes back into the club for the good of the participants.
Barriers	Anything that makes it difficult for you to participate in sport or physical activity.
Disabilities	A physical or mental condition which limits a person's movement, senses or activities.

Physical Education: BTEC Tech Award

Assessment Information:

- This term year 9 will be learning about the types and needs of participants in sport and the effects of exercise on the body.
- They will be assessed on the different types of physical activity, the sectors available to participate in sport, barriers to participation and the importance of a warm up prior to participation.
- The assessment is in the form of an end of topic written assessment and leadership within lessons.
- Students can prepare for this by learning key vocabulary and definitions at home, completing homework that will be directly linked to lessons and researching a variety of exercises that they can use within a warm up.

TOPIC: Component 1 – Task C	
KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Pulse Raiser	An activity that raises the heart rate, blood flow and body temperature in preparation for exercise.
Mobilisation	Dynamic stretches – Stretching whilst on the move.
Preparation Stretches	Static stretches performed in the final stages of the warm up.
Cardiorespiratory System	Cardiorespiratory system is made up of your heart, blood vessels and blood as well as your lungs and airways.
Musculoskeletal System	The musculoskeletal system is made up of all the muscles, ligament, tendons and bones in the body. It is responsible for our movement, shape, support and stability.
Pliability	How flexible your muscles are.
Heart Rate	The speed in which your heart beats per minute.
Static	Still, no movement.
Dynamic	Involves movement.
Effects	A change which results from an action.

Languages: French

Assessment Information:

This term Year 9 are learning about technology (what technology they use at home, their opinion on different online activities, advantages and disadvantages of technology.)

They will be assessed in the 4 skills.

1. In Speaking: students will complete a role play based on the topics linked to technology.
2. In Listening: they will be answering multiple choice questions within the context of technology.
3. In Reading: they will be asked to answer multiple choice questions within the context of technology.
4. In Writing: they will be required to write up answers to questions in French.

The assessment is in the form of formative teacher assessment.

Students can prepare for their assessments by learning the core vocabulary from the list below and other resources as well as completing the homework set and actively participating in lessons.

YEAR 9 Technology

KEY WORD	TRANSLATION
Des jeux en ligne	Online games
Je vais sur	I go on
Les réseaux sociaux	Social networks
Des SMS	Text messages
Je télécharge	I download
Je suis fan de	I am a fan of
La météo	The weather forecast
Je ne regarde jamais	I never watch
Passionnant	Exciting
je le/ la trouve	I find him/ her