
Assessment and Core Vocabulary

Year 9

Spring



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 Writing through reading.

They will be assessed in two ways.

1. A pre test
2. A post test

The assessment is a creative writing piece of work that will be assessed formatively by teachers. Pupils will draw inspiration from their reading of texts and will write their own creative responses, focusing on engaging descriptions, strong vocabulary, and structure. Students can prepare for this assessment by reading a variety of texts to observe how authors use literary techniques effectively. Practising creative writing tasks, such as short stories or descriptive paragraphs, can also help develop their writing skills. Pupils can further enhance their preparation by revising key creative writing techniques such as imagery, character development, and narrative structure to use in their work.

YEAR 9

TOPIC: Writing Through Reading

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Sentence Types	The structure and purpose of a sentence.
Senses	The ways we experience and understand the world around us. The five senses are: sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch.
Narrative	A story or account of events or experiences, either real or fictional.
Setting	The time, place, and environment in which a story or event takes place. It includes the physical location, time period, weather, and mood that contribute to the overall atmosphere of the narrative.
Character	The people, animals, or beings in a story or narrative.
Pathetic Fallacy	When the weather or natural elements (like rain, wind, or sunshine) are used to reflect the emotions or mood of characters in a story.
Opening	The opening refers to the beginning part of a story, where the setting, characters, and initial events are introduced.
Descriptive Devices	Techniques used by writers to create vivid and detailed descriptions of people, places, things, or events. These devices help the reader to imagine and visualize the scene more clearly.
Mood	Mood in writing refers to the overall feeling or atmosphere that a writer creates through their choice of words, descriptions, and tone.
Creative Writing	Writing that uses imagination and creativity to tell stories or share ideas and feelings. It focuses on making the writing interesting and emotional, rather than just giving facts.

Performing Arts

Assessment Information:

This term Y9 are learning about: Devised theatre and Reggae Music

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 – Devised theatre and Reggae music

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Reggae	A style of popular music with a strongly accented subsidiary beat, originating in Jamaica. Reggae evolved in the late 1960s from ska and other local variations on calypso and rhythm and blues, and became widely known in the 1970s through the work of Bob Marley.
Stimulus	In a drama, stimuli are resources that are used to establish the context, focus and purpose of the dramatic topic being presented.
Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Culture	the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
'A' Chord	'A' is a Chord played on the Guitar.

Mathematics SP01

Assessment Information:

This term Year 9 are learning about Plotting Graphs, Indices and Averages.

They will be assessed on Plotting Graphs, Indices and Averages . 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 SP01

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
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
Base	The number he gets multiplied by a power
Power	The number that tells you how many times to use the number in multiplication
Average	a measure of central tendency

Mathematics SP02

Assessment Information:

This term Year 9 are learning about Stem and Leaf, Cumulative Frequency , Box Plots, Equations, Simultaneous Equations , Factorising

They will be assessed on Stem and Leaf, Cumulative Frequency , Box Plots, Equations, Simultaneous Equations , Factorising . 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 SP02

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Outlier	A Value that stands apart from the data set
Frequency	The number of times a particular data value occurs
Lower quartile	The lower quartile is the value at the first quarter (once your data has been put in order).
Upper quartile	The upper quartile is the value which is three quarters of the way into our data
Median	relating to a value or quantity lying at the midpoint of a frequency distribution of observed values or quantities
Equation	An equation says that two things are equal.
Simultaneous	two or more algebraic equations that share common variables and are solved at the same time
Variable	A symbol for a number we don't know yet
Cumulative	Running total of a set of data
Inverse	opposite of another operation

KS3 Science – Biology

Assessment Information:

This term, Year 9 pupils are learning about Disease.

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 2 : Disease

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Pathogen	Microorganism that causes disease.
Bacteria	Single-celled microorganisms that reproduce rapidly.
Virus	A infectious pathogen that can replicate inside the cells and destroys them.
Plasmid	Circular shaped DNA found inside a bacterial cell.
Immune system	The immune system is made from different cell and tissues which help the body fight infections and other diseases.
Antibiotics	Substance that controls the spread of bacteria in the body by killing them or stopping them reproducing.
Transmission	The method by which a disease is passed from one person to another.
Antibiotics	Substance that controls the spread of bacteria in the body by killing them or stopping them reproducing.
Antibody	A protein produced by the immune system that attacks foreign organisms (antigens) that get into the body
Antigen	A structure found on the surface of a pathogen which triggers the immune system

KS3 Science – Chemistry

Assessment Information:

This term, Year 9 pupils are learning about Chemical analysis.

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 2 : Chemical analysis

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Oxidation	This is the gaining of oxygen and the loss of electrons.
Reduction	This is the loss of oxygen and the gaining of electrons.
Reactivity	The ability of a substance to interact with another.
Displacement	A reaction when one element is substituted for another.
Neutralisation	A reaction between an acid and alkali to make water and a salt.
Acid	A chemical substance, usually a liquid, which contains hydrogen with a pH between 0-6.5.
Alkali	A chemical substance, usually a liquid, with a pH between 7.5-14.
Indicator	A chemical that can show if a substance is acidic or alkaline by changing color.
Ion	An atom that is positive or negatively charged.
Salt	A substance produced by a reaction between an acid and alkali.

KS3 Science – Physics

Assessment Information:

This term, Year 9 pupils are learning about Forces and motion.

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 2 : Forces and motion

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Air resistance	The force acting on an object when an object collides with air particles as it moves through it.
Weight	The force acting upon an object when gravity acts upon an object with mass.
Friction	The force acting upon an object which resists motion when the surface of an object comes into contact with another surface.
Resultant force	The sum of all the forces acting upon an object replaced with a single arrow.
Newton	Force is measured in Newtons.
Elastic	When the forces stretching an object is removed, the object returns to its original length.
Inelastic	When the forces stretching an object is removed, the object doesn't return to its original length.
Speed	The distance covered in a given time measured in m/s.
Acceleration	The increase in speed/velocity.
Momentum	A product of mass x velocity.

Geography

Assessment Information:

This term Y9 will learn about extreme global impacts, considering issues associated with extreme growth, extreme pollution, extreme tourism and the global common.

They will be assessed on the extents to which local actions are having global impacts. The assessment will take the form of short-answer questions and one extended writing question, Students can prepare for their assessments by independent home study, including completing any set homework task.

TOPIC: Extreme global impacts

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Global dimensions	Concerned with interconnections between people and places
Megacity	An urban agglomeration with populations exceeding ten million residents
Global commons	Resource domains or areas that lie outside of the political reach of any one nation state
Climate change	The long term shift in the earth's average weather conditions
Mitigation	The action of reducing the effects or severity of something

History

Assessment Information:

This term Y9 are learning about why the Holocaust was allowed to take place.

They will be assessed on what they believe was the biggest change to Jewish life.

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 will be linked on Class Charts..

TOPIC: Holocaust (Spring 1)

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Holocaust	systematic state-sponsored killing of six million Jewish men, women, and children and millions of others by Nazi Germany
Genocide	the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group
Persecution	<u>ill-treatment</u> , especially on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation or political beliefs.
Anti-Semitism	Hostility or discrimination against Jewish people
Propaganda	information, especially of a <u>biased</u> or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view
Prejudice	an idea or opinion that is not based on factual evidence or actual experience.

Religious Education

Assessment Information:

- This term Y9 are learning about the concept of sacrifice within religious traditions.
- They will be assessed on the following statements: 'Greater Jihad is more important than lesser Jihad.' and 'Abortion should be legal in the UK.'
- 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 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 termination (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 dyeing 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:

Yr9 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:

Modelling data with spreadsheets:

Modelling data with spreadsheets is a unit teaching the practical uses of spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel.

This unit is assessed through a project that is completed throughout the unit, building from lesson to lesson. Keywords and techniques are then also tested through a multiple-choice test.

Cybersecurity:

The learners will start by considering the value of their data to organisations and what they might use it for. They will then look at social engineering techniques used by cybercriminals to try to trick users into giving away their personal data. The unit will look at the more common cybercrimes such as hacking, DDoS attacks, and malware, as well as looking at methods to protect ourselves and our networks against these attacks.

The topic is accessed through a written summative assessment multiple-choice quiz

TOPIC: Modelling data with Spreadsheets

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Data	Pieces of information, numbers, fact or figures
Cell	Spaces that hold data
Cell Reference	The location of a cell
Autofill	Quickly fill cells with repetitive or sequential data
Formula	An expression that calculates the value of a cell
Chart	Graphical representation of data
Pie Chart	type of chart that represents data as slices of a circle
Bar Chart	type of chart that represents data with rectangular bars. The length of each bar is proportional to the value it represents
Filter	feature that allows users to display only the rows in a worksheet that meet certain criteria
Criteria	conditions or rules that you specify to filter or sort your data
Conditional formatting	feature that allows you to automatically apply specific formatting—such as colors, icons, and data bars—to cells that meet certain conditions or criteria

TOPIC: Cybersecurity

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Profiling	collecting information about a person or a computer system to understand their behavior and patterns
Data Protection	practices, safeguards, and legal measures designed to protect personal information from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, alteration, or destruction
Computer Misuse	any unauthorized, illegal, or unethical use of computers, networks, or digital devices
Hacking	the act of gaining unauthorized access to computer systems, networks, or data
Malware	a type of software designed to harm, exploit, or otherwise compromise computer systems, networks, or devices
Firewall	a network security device or software that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules
Password	a secret word, phrase, or combination of characters used to verify a user's identity when accessing a computer system, network, or digital service

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.

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.

TOPIC: Netball	
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.

TOPIC: Dance	
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.

TOPIC: Basketball	
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.

TOPIC: Rugby	
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 brought to the ground.
Ruck	This is formed when a player has been tackled to the ground where the team on 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.

TOPIC: Table Tennis	
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.

Languages: French

Assessment Information:

This term Year 9 are learning about Environment problems, social issues, and charity work. They will be assessed in the 4 skills.

1. In Speaking: students will complete a role play based on the topics linked to the environment. .
2. In Listening: they will be answering multiple choice questions within the context of the environment.
3. In Reading: they will be asked to answer multiple choice questions within the context of the environment.
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 Our Planet

KEY WORD	TRANSLATION
Les déchets	litter/rubbish
La circulation	traffic
Le changement climatique	Climate change
La déforestation	deforestation
Le recyclage	recycling
Lutter contre	To fight against
La sécheresse	drought
Le verre	glass
Le carton	cardboard
Les produits	products