




YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 CLASSICS





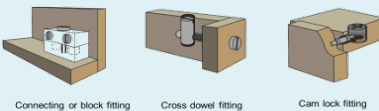
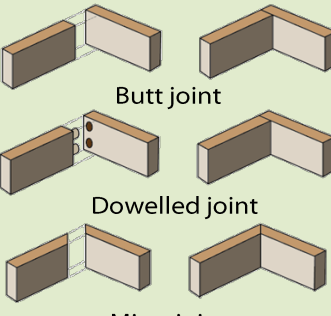
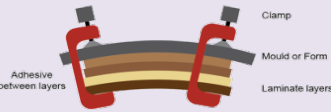
	Key Ideas	Prescribed Sources/Key Sources	Key Vocabulary
1. Heracles Early Life and First 3 Labours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heracles was born to Alcmene (descendant of Perseus) and Zeus who disguised himself as her husband Creon. The Nemean lion was strangled by Heracles. Athena then told him to skin it with its own claw as weapons could not penetrate it. When fighting the Lernaean Hydra, Heracles enlisted help from Iolaus to seal the necks shut with a flaming torch. The Golden Hind (sacred to Artemis) was tracked by Heracles for a whole year. 	<p>PRESCRIBED SOURCE</p> <p><i>Homeric Hymn to Heracles the Lion Hearted</i> Date: around 700 BC Author: attributed to Homer (see also p. 125) Genre: poetry Protagonist(s): Heracles What we learn from the poem: the birth and labours of Heracles Significance: the poem outlines some of the key aspects of Heracles' life Read it here: OCR sources booklet CW</p>	<p>Oracle (noun): A priest or priestess acting as a medium through whom advice or prophecy was sought from the gods in classical antiquity.</p> <p>Seer (noun): A person who is thought to be able to see the future.</p> <p>Labour (noun): Work (especially physical work) that requires a great amount of effort.</p>
2. Heracles Labours 4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heracles chased the Erymanthian Boar down through thick snow. Once caught he bound it then presented it the King who hid in a pithos jar. Heracles diverted the rivers Alpheios and Peneios through the stables to clean them. The Stymphalian Birds were causing havoc on Stymphalos. Heracles used a rattle made by Athena to stir them and then shot them down with arrows. The Cretan bull was strangled by Heracles but not killed. When presented to the King, he once again hid in a pithos jar. 	<p>DEBATE Snaring it Two ancient writers wrote differing accounts of how Heracles caught the Golden Hind. Writing in the first century BC, Diodorus Siculus wrote: Some say that he captured it by the use of nets, others that he tracked it down and mastered it while it was asleep, and some say that he wore it out by running it down. One thing is certain, that he accomplished this Labour by his sagacity of mind, without use of force and without running any perils. Diodorus Siculus, <i>Library of History</i>, 4.12.13</p> <p>However, writing in the second century AD (c. 200 years later), Pseudo-Apollodorus wrote: Heracles shot it (the Hind) just as it was about to cross the stream, and catching it put it on his shoulders and hastened through Arcadia. Pseudo-Apollodorus, <i>Bibliotheca</i>, 2.5.4</p> <p>Based on your knowledge of Heracles so far, which do you believe to be the more likely account?</p>	<p>Pithos (noun): A large clay storage jar.</p>
3. Heracles Labours 8 to 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The man eating mares of Diomedes overpowered Heracles' companion Abderos and ate him. In retaliation, Heracles fed Diomedes to his own horses after defeating him. The belt of Hippolyte was given to her by her father Ares. Hera disguised herself as an Amazon to spread rumours causing Heracles to eventually kill Hippolyte. Geryon was a man with 3 heads and 3 sets of arms and legs. His cattle were famed for their red hinds. When Heracles gave the cattle to Eurystheus, he sacrificed them to Hera. 	<p>The Stymphalian Birds We have already seen that the writers Diodorus Siculus and Pseudo-Apollodorus differed in their accounts of Heracles' labours. Again in this labour their writing differs, this time regarding how Heracles defeated the birds: Now it was not possible to master the animals by force because of the exceptional multitude of them, and so the deed called for ingenuity in cleverly discovering some device. Consequently, he fashioned a bronze rattle whereby he made a terrible noise and frightened the animals away. Diodorus Siculus, <i>Library of History</i>, 4.13.2</p> <p>Heracles was stumped by the problem of driving the birds out of the woods, but Athena got some bronze noise-makers from Hephaistos and gave them to him, and by shaking these from a mountain adjacent to the lake frightened the birds. Not enduring the racket, they flew up in fear, and in this manner Heracles reached them with his arrows. Pseudo-Apollodorus, <i>Bibliotheca</i>, 2.90</p> <p>The writer of the <i>Bibliotheca</i> was a mythographer, Diodorus Siculus was a historian. Given this information why may their accounts of Heracles differ? Support your answer with evidence from the text.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mares (noun): Female horses. Cattle (noun): Large ruminant animals with horns and cloven hoofs, domesticated for meat or milk, or as beasts of burden; cows and oxen.
4. Heracles Labours 11-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Apples of the Hesperides were initially a wedding present from Gaia to Zeus and Hera. On his journey to find the apples, Heracles freed Prometheus and tricked Atlas to continue holding up the sky. Cerberus was the guard dog of the Underworld and Heracles was tasked with retrieving him. Persephone and Hades allowed Heracles to do this IF he could capture Cerberus without weapons. Heracles was successful and Cerberus was returned to the Underworld after being presented to Eurystheus. 		

YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 CLASSICS

	Key Ideas	Prescribed Sources/Key Sources	Key Vocabulary
5. Heracles in Rome and the Lesser Adventures of Heracles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romans inherited many stories about Hercules from the Greeks. One story is of Cacus which took place during the 10th labour. The story of Hercules and Achelous describes the contest for the hand of princess Deianira of Aitolia. The story of Heracles and Nessus is about the centaur, Nessus, who runs off with Deianira. When Deianira gave Heracles the cloak of Nessus in hopes he would love her again, it stuck to his skin and caught fire, killing him. 	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PRESCRIBED SOURCE</p> <p><i>Metamorphoses, Book 9</i> Lines: 1–272 Date: AD 8 Author: Publius Ovidius Naso (Ovid) Genre: poetry Protagonist(s): Hercules Significance: Hercules' battle with Cacus explains why the Romans worshipped Hercules</p> <p>Read it here: OCR sources booklet </p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PRESCRIBED SOURCE</p> <p><i>The Aeneid, Book 8, lines 175–279</i> Date: 19 BC Author: Publius Vergilius Maro (Virgil) Genre: epic poetry Protagonist(s): Hercules Significance: the poem outlines some of the key aspects of Heracles' life</p> <p>Read it here: OCR sources booklet </p> </div> </div>	<p>Tiber (noun): The main river that runs through Rome.</p> <p>Pallas (noun): A giant who fought against the gods, not to be confused with Evander's son, also called Pallas, or with Athena when called Pallas Athena.</p> <p>Centaur (noun): A mythical creature with the upper body of a man and lower body of a horse.</p> <p>Pyre (noun): A funeral mound made by wood in which you would cremate a body.</p>
6. The name of Athens and Introduction to Theseus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poseidon gave water, but its salt content meant that it was largely unusable. On the other hand, Athena's gift of the olive was central to the Greeks way of life. Athena was judged the victor and she named the city after herself. Although not founder of Athens, Theseus united Attica under the political leadership of Athens. Before becoming king he had a heroic journey like Heracles. 	<p>PRESCRIBED SOURCE</p> <p><i>Kylix showing the labours of Theseus</i> Date: 440–430 BC Style: red-figure Artist: the Codrus Painter Current Location: British Museum, London Image: central scene shows Theseus defeating the Minotaur; six further labours are shown around the outside Significance: the kylix shows seven of Theseus' labours</p>	<p>Kylix (noun): A drinking cup.</p>
7. Theseus' Labours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first challenge for Theseus was Periphetes - the club bearer. This bandit would hide on the side of the road, jump out and beat travellers to death with his club. The 2nd labour was Sinis. He was a robber who would tie his victims to the ends of bent pine trees then release them tearing them to pieces. Unlike the previous two labours Theseus sought out the Crommyonian sow. On the kylix the sow of Crommyon springs upward against Theseus, who advances with sword drawn back and left hand raised and wrapped in a mantle as a shield. 		<p>Sow (noun): An adult female hog.</p>
8. Theseus' Labours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sciron was an old man who would sit on a path by the cliff's edge. He would ask passers-by to wash his feet. As they bent to wash them he would kick them into the sea. Cercyon would challenge passers-by to a wrestling match. The winner would become king of Eleusis. Having defeated Cercyon, Theseus became king of Eleusis. Procrustes would invite visitors to stay a night on a 'magical bed' that would fit anyone. Once they accepted, he would lay them on the bed. 		<p>Lot (noun): A random drawing of a name from a pot.</p>



YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

Year 9 Design Technology Cycle Two	Provenance The place or origin of timber	Standardisation The process of making timber conform to a standard unit of size	Enhancing To improve the working property or aesthetic quality of timber	Tolerance The total amount a specific dimension or property is allowed to vary	Abrading The process of sanding (wearing away) the surface of timber ready to apply a finish	Mechanisation The use of machines or automatic devices to process timber
Key Vocabulary						
Week One	Week Two	Week Three	Week Four	Week Five		
<p>Sustainable forestry is a well manage forest, whereby every tree that is cut down for use as timber is replaced with at least one new sapling. A sustainable forest offers employment and leisure activities such as walking and cycling.</p> 	<p>Timber conversion Felled trees are cut into manageable lengths to be converted into timber planks and boards. Timber is supplied in two main finishes: rough sawn or planed all round (PAR). - Rough sawn timber is often used for exterior tasks. - PAR is smoother and has been . planed down on all sides.</p> 	<p>Seasoning - Seasoning timber reduces its moisture content. - The two methods of seasoning are air or kiln drying. Faults can occur as timber dries. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowing • Splitting / cracking • Springing • Cupping • Twisting 	<p>Timber provenance Is regulated by bodies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council®). • PEFC™ (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification).  <p>In the UK, sustainably managed forests must be FSC or PEFC accredited.</p>	<p>Knock Down Fittings can be put together easily, normally using only a screw driver, a drill, a mallet/hammer and other basic tools. They are temporary joints although many are used to permanently join together items such as cabinets and other pieces of furniture that are purchased in a flat pack.</p> 		
Week Six	Week Seven	Week Eight	Week Nine	Week Ten		
<p>Wood Joints Wood joints are widely used where a strong join is needed.</p> 	<p>Lamination Laminating means layering. It is often used to create curved components. Strips of timber are glued and placed over a jig or former. Either clamps or a vacuum press are used to exert pressure on the lamination while the adhesive dries or cures.</p> 	<p>Engineered (man made) wood Manufactured or engineered wood has many advantages over solid wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May be mixed with glues to give greater strength and stability. - Ideal for use in construction, industrial and domestic use Efficient in its use of mixed materials and utilising waste wood. - It can be made in a large sheets not limited by the diameter of a tree trunk. 	<p>Surface treatments and finishes Wood can be protected and visually enhanced using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservative • Wax • Oil • Paint • Stain • Varnish <p>Finishes can be applied by brushing, rubbing or spraying. As well as improving the function, finishes can make a product look more appealing (aesthetics).</p>	<p>Environmental impacts Traditional paints and finishes can have harmful effects on the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil or solvent based products offer long lasting finishes, but contain high levels of VOCs – Volatile Organic Compounds. • Water based products are kinder to the environment. • Paint can be made from recycled latex and even milk. 		

YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 FOOD & NUTRITION

One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Seven	
<p>There are 4 main causes of food related ill health: Allergies, Bacteria, Chemical, intolerances.</p> <p>Allergies – A serious and possibly life threatening reaction to certain foods or ingredients in foods.</p> <p>Bacteria – Microscopic single cell living organism, some of which cause food poisoning. Some are good Bacteria.</p> <p>Chemicals – A substance (natural or manufactured) that can contaminate food and cause damage to your body's tissue or organs.</p> <p>Intolerances – A long term condition where certain foods cause a person to be unwell with a range of symptoms, usually not life threatening.</p> <p>Allergies An allergic reaction can happen within a few seconds-hours, it can be mild or severe. A severe allergic reaction is called anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock, the body's immune system reacts to the food allergen.</p> <p>Visible symptoms: Breathing difficulties, swollen lips/eyelids, rash.</p> <p>Non-visible symptoms: Throat/mouth swells (can't swallow or breathe), abdominal pain collapse/unconscious.</p> <p>Anaphylactic shock treatment: Keep calm, call ambulance, calmly reassure, use EpiPen if they have one (medical device to administer adrenaline to help control symptoms).</p> <p>Common Food allergens: cereals (gluten), crustaceans, dairy products, eggs, fish, fruit and veg, lupin, molluscs, nuts, peanuts, sesame seeds, soya, wheat. Must be labelled in bold by law.</p>	<p>Coeliac disease – Immune system attacks tissues when you eat gluten. Damages your small intestine so you are unable to take in nutrients. Causing vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach pain/bloating. Long term issues include osteoporosis, iron deficiency (anaemia), vitamin B12 and folate deficiency, bowel cancer.</p> <p>Bacteria – These are microscopic organisms (GERMS). Found on/in people, on food, in water, soil and air. Some are good for us, and some are bad! Bacteria needs warmth, moisture, food and time to grow.</p> <p>DANGER ZONE 5°C to 63°C – Bacteria grow fast, never leave food out for more than two hours. Always cover.</p> <p>63°C to 100°C – MOST bacteria will be killed. Hot food keep at 63°C or above.</p> <p>Below 5°C – Slows/stops germs' growth and keeps food safe for longer.</p> <p>Cross contamination – How bacteria spreads from one place onto some food.</p> <p>Chemicals – Some chemicals make people ill quickly others build up in the body over time and can cause cancer, liver/kidney disease.</p> <p>To avoid Chemical Contamination – Food handlers must avoid putting too much of a food additive into food (e.g. preservatives, colours.) Use caution with cleaning products. Store chemicals safely, farmers to reduce pesticides and fertilisers. Don't use old pans with flaking surface. Caution with raw kidney beans, mouldy nuts/cereals, rhubarb leaves and wild mushrooms as all contain toxins.</p>	<p>UNIT 2 – Understanding the importance of Nutrition</p> <p>A Balanced Diet – Provides the right amount of nutrients for your needs. See Eat Well Guide.</p> <p>Good Nutrition – Eating a variety of foods (mainly plant foods) that are un-processed, whole foods and drinking plenty of water.</p> <p>Water – Acts as a lubricant for joints and eyes; it is the main component of saliva; it helps get rid of waste; it regulates body temperature. Drink 6-8 glasses a day.</p> <p>Fibre – Important for digestive health, it bulks up stools and holds water in them, making them easier to pass. It makes waste moving through the digestive tract more quickly, which prevents constipation. Found in fruits and vegetables, nuts, seeds, wholegrain cereal and flour products.</p> <p>Macro nutrients – The nutrients we need in larger quantities: Fat, protein and carbohydrates.</p> <p>Protein – Needed for growth and repair of body cells and energy. It is made up of 'building blocks' of amino acids, we get these from food. High Biological Value (HBV) proteins contains all the essential amino acids: Meat, fish, poultry, eggs, soya beans, cheese, yoghurt, Quorn, tofu. Low Biological Value (LBV) proteins are missing one or more of the essential amino acids: Beans, peas, nuts, lentils, pulses, cereals.</p>	<p>Carbohydrates – Our main source of energy to move, produce heat, digest food and use our brain.</p> <p>Starchy (complex carbohydrates) provide slow release energy when broken down – (wholegrain provide slower release carbohydrates) found in cereal grains such as rice, wheat, oats, bread, rice, potatoes/sweet potatoes and vegetables (carrots, beets, corn).</p> <p>Sugary (simple carbohydrates) provide quick release energy to the body's cells found in milk and dairy, honey, fruits, some vegetables (peppers, tomatoes, etc.) and confectionary.</p> <p>Fat – Is used for energy. Provides warmth when stored under the skin. Also protects bones from damage and is a dietary carrier of fat soluble vitamins A, D, E & K.</p> <p>Two types of fats: Unsaturated and saturated.</p> <p>Saturated Fats are solid at room temperature. Mainly from animal sources e.g. butter, lard, suet, vegetable block, meat fat and ghee. These cause high blood cholesterol.</p> <p>Unsaturated fats are liquid at room temperature and are mainly from plant sources, these can lower blood cholesterol e.g. olive, rapeseed, sunflower, corn, oily fish, avocado, pears, nuts, seeds and some vegetable fat spreads.</p>	<p>Food poisoning bacteria: Campylobacter – The most common food poisoning in UK.</p> <p>Found in – Raw or undercooked meat, particularly raw poultry, unpasteurised milk, untreated water, mushrooms and shellfish (only occasionally).</p> <p>Campylobacter Symptoms – Nausea, Diarrhoea (can be blood), vomiting, abdominal pain, high fever.</p> <p>Avoided by: Cook meat, especially poultry, thoroughly, prevent cross-contamination. Don't wash raw chicken, wash pre-packed salads.</p>	<p>Intolerances:</p> <p>Gluten – Can't digest gluten. Avoid wheat, barley and rye, causes stomach cramps and bloating. Found in flours, pasta, bread, cereal, certain alcoholic drinks.</p> <p>Lactose – Can't digest lactose. Avoid dairy products, causes stomach cramps and bloating. Found in milk, milk powder, cheese, butter, margarine, yoghurt, creams, ice-cream.</p>	
					<p>Six</p> <p>Salmonella found in the intestinal tract. Transferred from animal to human/human to human.</p> <p>Found in – Raw or undercooked poultry or meat, eggs, unwashed fruit and vegetables, unpasteurised milk.</p> <p>Symptoms – Diarrhoea, fever, abdominal pain, vomiting.</p> <p>Avoided by – Thoroughly cooking meat, poultry and eggs, wash hands after touching raw meat or egg shells and after the toilet, wash all fruit and vegetables, avoid cross-contamination (keep any uncooked meat away from cooked food).</p> <p>Listeria can cause miscarriage in pregnant women also dangerous for people with impaired immune systems.</p> <p>Found in – Unpasteurised milk/products, soft cheeses, ready-to-eat foods, unwashed vegetables. Symptoms – like flu, fever, aches and pains, nausea or vomiting, diarrhoea. Can spread to nervous system and cause convulsions (fits). In rare cases, can lead to septicaemia (blood poisoning) or meningitis.</p> <p>Avoided by – Avoid cross-contamination, reheat ready-to-eat foods all the way through (74°C), use pasteurised milk and cheeses, wash raw vegetables, store raw meat correctly (on the bottom shelf of the fridge, covered).</p>	<p>Eight</p> <p>Gelatinisation: Occurs when starch (flour) granules swell and absorb a hot liquid. At around 60 the starch granules begin to absorb liquid. At around 85 the granules will absorb around 5 times their volume of liquid. Eventually so much liquid is absorbed that the granules remain dispersed throughout the liquid – this is gelatinisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wheat flour (plain flour) Makes a thick white sauce (e.g. macaroni cheese).

YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

YEAR 9 Health and Social Care Knowledge Organiser: Component 2 Health & Social Care Services and Values

Learning Aim A: Understand the different types of health and social care services and barriers to accessing them

Providing good health and social care services is very important and a set of 'care values' exist to ensure this happens. Care values are important because they enable people to get the care they need and to be protected from different sorts of harm.

A1 Health and social care services

WEEK 1: Health care services



- Primary care**- First point of contact you have with the National Health Service (NHS) when unwell or need advice **e.g. Dental care & doctors.**
- Secondary & tertiary care**- You may need more care than a primary service can offer. Seeing a specialist for treatment is known as secondary care. Further advanced treatment is tertiary care **e.g. specialist medical care such as cardiology.**
- Allied health professionals**- These professionals work in a range of specialities. They support individuals experiencing both mental and physical health problems. **e.g. physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy.**



WEEK 2: Social care services

- Services for children and young people**- Support may not be given at home due reasons like family illness or relationship problems, so these services help **e.g. foster care, residential care, youth work.**
- Services for adults or children with specific needs**- Where adults with specific needs such as learning disabilities or sensory impairments may need support **e.g. residential care, respite care, domiciliary care.**
- Services for older adults**- Our bodies function less effectively as we age and we may need help **e.g. residential care, domiciliary care.**
- Role of informal social care provided by relatives**- Not all carers are paid for what they do. Some people volunteer to help others **e.g. friends and neighbours.**

A2 Barriers to accessing services

WEEK 3: Overcoming barriers

Barrier	How to overcome barriers
Physical	Using support aids/ Lifts & access ramps / Use services at quieter times/ inform services
Sensory	Provide information in large print/ use effective communication
Social, cultural & psychological	Have friends or family accompany the service user/ Share cultural beliefs
Language	Use an professional interpreter/ information given in own language
Geographical	Use of public or private transport/ use of hospital or voluntary transport schemes
Intellectual	Use effective communication/ Use of family, friend, carer for support
Resource	Service providers should; organise staff skills/ set up appointment reminders/ send all information to patients before appointments
Financial	Health care certificates/ prepaid health care plans/ Claim benefits

Learning Aim B: Demonstrate care values and review own practice

B1 Care values

WEEK 4: Care Values – These are a set of rules that must be followed to ensure high quality care.

- Empowering and promoting independence** by involving individuals, where possible, in making choices.
- Respect for the individual** by respecting service users' need, beliefs and identity.
- Maintaining confidentiality** by keeping personal information on a need to know basis.
- Preserving dignity** of individuals to help them maintain privacy and self-respect.
- Effective communication** that displays empathy and warmth.
- Safeguarding and duty of care** by protecting individuals for abuse and harm.
- Promoting anti-discriminatory practice** by being aware of types of unfair discrimination and avoiding discriminatory behaviour.



B2 Reviewing own application of care values

WEEK 5: Review of care values application – Assignment 2B

- Key aspects of a review**
 - Identifying own strengths and areas for improvement against the care values.
 - Receiving feedback from teacher or service user about own performance.
 - Responding to feedback and identifying ways to improve own performance.

YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 MUSIC

KS4 Key Vocabulary

Term	Meaning
Conjunct	When notes in a melodic phrase move up and down in steps.
Disjunct	When melodic phrases contain leaps between the notes.
Diatonic	Notes used within a particular key/scale E.g. C Major uses the notes C D E F G A B C.
Atonal	Music that lacks any particular key or mode.
Dissonance	When notes clash together to make an unpleasant sound.
Syncopation/Syncopated	Playing sounds in-between the main beats of the music.
Off Beat	Not playing on the main beats of the bar. Emphasising beats 2 and 4.
Back Beat	A steady rhythm stressing the 2nd and 4th beats of a four-beat measure.
Four on the floor	A 4-beat rhythm in which the bass drum is hit on every beat.
Homophonic	Texture with just melody and chords.
Polyphonic	Texture where there are multiple melodies/musical ideas played at the same time.
Strophic	Verse-Chorus song structure.
Polyrhythm	Many rhythms that are played together at the same time.
Cross Rhythm	When two or more conflicting rhythms are played together.
Bubble Rhythm	Often heard in Reggae on the organ where chords tend to be played in between the main beats on the 'and'.
Power chords	A chord is made of two different notes using notes 1 and 5 (guitar).
Drop Tuning	When the bottom E string is changed to a different note. E.g. Drop D or Drop C.

Music

YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 MUSIC

KS4 Key Vocabulary

Music

Term	Meaning
Distortion	Effect used on the guitar to create a 'Fuzzy' 'Growly' sound.
Reverb	An audio effect that causes the sound to linger for longer.
Quantize	DAW - Moving notes recorded into a MIDI sequencer or DAW in line with the "grid to be more in time.
Major	Happy sounding key or chord.
Minor	Sad sound key or chord.
Improvisation	Composing or creating music on the spot, often used in Jazz and Blues. Melodies will fit with particular keys or modes.
Riff	A short repeated melodic or rhythmic idea.
Ostinato	A short musical idea that is repeated continually throughout a piece of music.
Seventh Chords	A triad chord with the addition of the 7 th Note.
Loops	Repeated section of music material. Often used in DAWs.
Leitmotif	A short repeated musical idea that represents a main character or idea.
Mickey-Mousing	Music used to imitate the action happening on screen.
Foley	Sound effects added to create particular sounds for a movie or game. E.g. Glass breaking or walking on snow.

Compositional features	Sonic Feature
Melody	Instrumentation
Harmony	Timbre
Tonality	Texture
Rhythm	Production
Structure	



YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 PERFORMING ARTS - Physical Theatre and Forum Theatre

Week 1 and 2	Week 3 and 6	Week 4 and 7	Week 5 and 8	Week 9 and 10
<p>Physical Theatre Physical Theatre is a form of acting that tells a story through the way the bodies are positioned and the way they move forming different shapes. Physical theatre uses our bodies for our effects rather than using props, scenery, or even sound effects at times. It can include dance-theatre, movement theatre, clown, puppetry, mime, mask, vaudeville and circus.</p> <p>Vaudeville – a light, often comic theatrical piece often combining pantomime, dialogue, dancing and song.</p> <p>Physical Theatre Companies Complicite - world renowned led by Simon McBurney. Kneehigh - from Cornwall vaudeville/masks DV8 – very physical-almost dance. Gecko – international – from Ipswich. Frantic Assembly – chair duets/lifts.</p>	<p>Frantic Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formed in 1994 by Scott Graham, Steven Hoggett, and Vicki Middleton, three students from Swansea University. <p>Physical style combines movement, design, music and text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chair duets Attention to detail Explosive Lifts <p>Key plays: Othello Lovesong The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Nighttime.</p> <p>Key Words Physical Theatre Vaudeville Complicite Dictatorship Theatre of the Oppressed Forum Theatre Spect-actors Image Theatre Invisible Theatre Chair Duets Explosive</p>	<p>Augusto Boal Augusto Boal experimented with theatre while in his homeland of Brazil, which at the time was under a <i>dictatorship</i>. After seven years of life under this military regime, Boal's ideas were considered too much of a threat, and he was arrested and tortured in 1971. He spent five years in exile, in Argentina. Whilst there, he published one book on the use of torture in prisons, and also his most famous work – Theatre of the Oppressed. Boal also lived and worked in Paris, France, where he set up a number of centres for his work before returning to Brazil in 1986, when the dictatorship had ended. In 1992, as a theatrical act, Boal ran for city councillor in Rio de Janeiro. He was elected, but his tactics were not appreciated by other politicians. Only 13 of his 40 proposed laws were passed.</p>	<p>In 2008, Boal was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, a year before he died, having lost his battle with leukaemia.</p> <p>Theatre Styles associated with Boal</p> <p>Forum Theatre is defined by the involvement of spect-actors – audience members who become very much a part of the performance.</p> <p>Image Theatre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short scenes of a 1-2 minutes Each scene has an easily understood strong image that the audience see as relevant to THEIR lives Audience sculpt their bodies or those of others to demonstrate the situation/emotion/idea Move to a group to reform the image – this is to be spontaneous 	<p>Invisible Theatre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearsed play is performed in a public space Public don't realise it is a play Deals with a precise theme e.g. sexism/racism/ageism To provoke debate Scripted core but some improvisation Core of actors as oppressed and oppressors BUT some actors pretending to be passers by – give contrasting views Could often draw violence from the authorities

YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 THEOLOGY, ETHICS & CITIZENSHIP - Christian Beliefs

The nature of God (what is God like?)

- **God is omnipotent (all powerful)**
- **God is omnibenevolent (all loving)**
- **God is just (fair)**



Key quotes

"For nothing is impossible with God" – shows God is omnipotent

"For God so loved the world, he gave his One and Only Son" – God is omnibenevolent

Creation

Creation – the act by which God brought the universe into being
The Word – term used at the beginning of John's gospel to refer to God the Son

Christians believe that God created the earth and all living things. Some take the creation story in Genesis literally, therefore they believe God created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7th whereas other Christians believe it is symbolic and teaches them about what God is like. Key quote → "In the beginning, God created the heavens and earth"



The Trinity

Trinity – Christians believe there are three persons in the One God: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Each person of the Trinity is full God.

The Father – creator of life

The Son – became incarnate through Jesus. Fully God and fully human.

The Holy Spirit – guides and comforts Christians

Key quote → "We believe in God"



Incarnation

Incarnation – the belief that Jesus was God in human form (becoming flesh, taking a human form)

Jesus was fully God and fully human, which helps explain his miracles and resurrection.

His words and teachings have authority because they are the word of God.

Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah (saviour)

Key quote → "The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us" John 1:14 NIV



Crucifixion

Crucifixion – Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross



- Jesus was accused of blasphemy (proclaiming to be God) and was crucified on Good Friday
- Although he was fully God he still felt pain as he was also fully human
- Christians believe God understands suffering as Jesus suffered and therefore accept suffering as a part of life
- Jesus' death on the cross washed away humanity's sins

Key quote → "Father, into your hands I commit my spirit." Luke 23:46 NIV

Resurrection and ascension

Resurrection – rising from the dead. Jesus rising from the dead on Easter Sunday

Ascension – the event, 40 days after Jesus' resurrection, when Jesus returned to God, the Father in heaven

Christianity is based on the belief that Jesus died and resurrected

Resurrection is important as it teaches Christians not to fear death and that their sins will be forgiven if they follow God's laws.

Ascension is important as it shows Jesus is with God in heaven. Key quote → "He is risen!"



Resurrection and life after death

Christians believe that because Jesus resurrected, they will too. There are different Christian beliefs about resurrection: some believe a person's soul is resurrected straight after death, others believe it happens at the end of time when Jesus returns to play the role of judge.

How does the belief in resurrection impact Christians?

- Means life after death is real
- Gives them confidence in the face of death
- Inspires them to live a good life and follow God's laws

Key quote → "So it will be the resurrection of the dead".



The afterlife and judgement

Day of Judgement – a time when the world will end and every soul will be judged

Christians believe Jesus plays the role of judge as he has lived life as a human and set the path for Christians to follow. They will be judged based on their behaviour and actions as shown in the Parable of the Sheep and Goats

Key quotes → "I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me"

"For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat..."



Heaven and hell

Heaven – a state of eternal happiness (with God)

Hell – place of eternal suffering (separated from God for eternity)

Purgatory – Intermediate state where the soul is cleansed (Catholic belief)



Christians believe if they have lived a good life and have faith in God they will be rewarded with heaven and if they have lived a bad life they will be punished with hell.

Some believe that heaven and hell are physical places, whilst others believe they are spiritual places.

Sin and salvation

Sin – any thought or action that separates humans from God

Original sin – everyone is built with the urge to sin/Adam and Eve brought sin into the world

Salvation – saving the soul from sin, made possible by Jesus

Grace – God's love which humans do not have to earn. Salvation through good works → can be achieved by doing good and following God's laws "Faith... without action is dead"

Salvation through grace → salvation is given by God to show his love, does not have to be earned "For it is by grace you have been saved"



The role of Christ in salvation

Atonement – restoring the relationship between God and humans through the life, death and resurrection of Jesus

- Jesus' crucifixion made up for the original sin of Adam and Eve
- The death of Jesus restored the broken relationship between God and humans which allowed for salvation to be achieved
- Christians can now be forgiven for their sins and go to heaven
- Jesus atones for the sins of humanity



Key quote → "For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord" Romans 6:23 NIV

Exam advice

1 mark Q – multiple choice (normally linked to key words)

1 mark Q – One simple bullet points


4 mark Q – for the beliefs it will ask how a belief in something (INFLUENCES a Christian today. This effectively means how this belief makes them act/change their behaviour. Two P.E.E paragraphs

6 mark Q – 'Explain two' – two P.E.E paragraphs required. In addition to this you will also need a relevant teaching/quote to support your points.

12 mark Q – evaluative question. You will be given a statement and will have to come up with two agree arguments and two disagree arguments (4 P.E.E. paragraphs with two quotes). You will also need to reach a justified conclusion. What is the strongest argument and why?

YEAR 9 CYCLE 2 THEOLOGY, ETHICS & CITIZENSHIP - Christian Beliefs


Worship
Liturgical worship → church service that follows a set structure and pattern
Non-liturgical worship → church service that does not follow a set text or ritual
 Why do Christians worship? To praise God, give thanks, for forgiveness, to strengthen relationship with God.

	<u>Liturgical worship</u>	<u>Non-liturgical worship</u>
	Takes place in a church	No set order
	Set prayers with set response	Services follow themes

Prayer
Set prayer → prayers that have been said more than once and written down, for example the Lord's Prayer
Informal prayer → a prayer that is made up by the individual using his/her own words

Why is prayer important?

- Allows Christians time to reflect, find peace, allows them to communicate with God
- The Lord's prayer is important as it reminds Christians to forgive others in order to be forgiven
- Key quote → **"Our Father, who art in heaven"**




Baptism
Infant baptism → is for babies and young children
Believers' baptism → people who are old enough to make the decision to be baptised

Why are people baptised? To become a member of the Church, to be cleansed of sin, follow in Jesus' footsteps

<u>Believer's baptism</u>	<u>Infant baptism</u>
Attend baptism classes	Parents make promises
Gives a brief testimony	Removes original sin


Key quote → **"Get up, be baptised and wash your sins away" Acts 22:16**



Holy Communion and celebrating it
Holy Communion → sacrament that uses bread and wine to remember sacrificial death of Jesus. Remembers the events of the Last Supper

Different understandings of Holy Communion
 Catholic → transubstantiation (bread and wine actually becomes the body and blood of Jesus)
 Protestant → see the bread and wine as symbolic to remember Jesus' sacrifice


How is it celebrated? In Catholic Church the priest gives the bread and wine to people, in Orthodox Church the priest receives bread and wine from church members. **"Do this in remembrance of me"**



Pilgrimage
Pilgrimage → Religious journey of moral and spiritual importance

Lourdes → France → In the South West of France, Bernadette has numerous visions of the Virgin Mary who told her to dig for spring water. The water is believed to have healing powers and miracles are said to happen there. Pilgrims bathe in the water and there is a big focus on the sick and disabled.

Ioana – Island off the coast of Scotland → Ecumenical community → pilgrims spend time praying, reading the Bible, reflecting and meditating. It is said the veil between earth and heaven is thin here.



Celebrating festivals

Two main festivals in Christianity are Easter and Christmas

Christmas → commemorates the incarnation of Jesus
Ways it is celebrated → carol services, nativity scenes, giving to charity, Midnight Mass, Christmas cards and gifts.

Easter → celebrates the resurrection of Jesus from the dead
Ways it is celebrated → On Good Friday there are special services and processions led by a person carrying a cross, Saturday night some churches hold a special service to celebrate the resurrection, Easter Sunday churches are filled with flowers and hymns are sung **"He is Risen!"**





Role of the Church in the local community: Food banks
The Church → the holy people of God, also called the **Body of Christ, among who Christ is present and active**
A church → building in which Christians worship

What does the Church do? Support projects such as food banks, providing social services and campaigning for justice

The Trussell Trust → runs over 400 foodbanks in the UK, provides food for those in need

The Oasis Project → provides an internet café, CV support and a safe meeting place




Role of the Church in the local community: Street Pastors
Agape → selfless, sacrificial, unconditional love
 Jesus taught the importance of helping those in need.

Key quote → **'Faith, by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead' James 2:17 NIV**

Street Pastors


- Volunteers who stroll the streets at night helping those that are drunk and supporting the police and local councils with anti-social behaviour.
- They listen to people's problems and give them advice.



Mission and evangelism
Mission → vocation or calling to spread the faith
Evangelism → showing faith in Jesus by example or by telling others

The Great Commission Jesus instructs his disciples to go and spread the gospels and make disciples of others through baptism. **"Go and make disciples of all nations."**

Missionary work
 Aims of missionary work is to persuade people to accept Jesus as their Saviour. Alpha is an example of evangelism in the UK. It is an introductory course to Christianity for those that are interested.




Church growth and the importance of the worldwide Church
The growth of the Church

- Growing rapidly in South America, Africa and Asia but not in the US, Europe and the Middle East. Christ for all Nations is an example of an organisation that spreads the message

Ways Christians can spread the faith → praying for others to accept God, via social media, fellowship meals, sharing what God has done for them with others

Working towards reconciliation → Church has a mission to restore people's relationship with God and one another. The Corrymeela community brings people together.




Christian persecution

Persecution → hostility and ill treatment

Examples of persecution → paying extra taxes, job discrimination, being forbidden to build churches, attacks on Christian homes, churches and families, including murder

Christian responses to persecution

- To stand up against persecution
- Persecution can strengthen faith – **"if one suffers, every part suffers with it"**
- They are encouraged to show love and forgiveness towards persecutors



The Church's response to world poverty Helping those in need

Jesus taught it was important to help others and often taught his message through parables

The parable of the Rich man and Lazarus sees a rich man sent to hell for not helping the poor

Christian charities that help those in poverty → Christian Aid, Tearfund, CAF OD

What do they do? → Provide short term and long-term aid including, food, medical supplies, shelter and sanitation

