

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tutor: \_\_\_\_\_

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Glue your timetable onto this front cover

For each subject, this book contains the knowledge that you must learn by the end of...

## Y8 Homework – Autumn 2024-25

# INTRODUCTION

At The Purbeck School, we know completing your home learning is essential to long term academic success. It allows you to extend your learning and to reinforce what has been learnt in class.

Daily home learning will be in three 20-minute parts:

1. **English: Reading Plus**
2. **Maths: Sparx Maths**
3. Knowledge organiser **self-quizzing**

**ENGLISH:**      [www.readingplus.com](http://www.readingplus.com)

Login:	Password:
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*Reading Plus* supports students with reading fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- You need to complete five short reading assignments and one vocabulary assignment.
- You have access to your own personalised library of texts based on your current reading age and skill level.
- Once your reading age matches your actual age, your teacher will provide you with a *Reading Log*, where you can read your own choice of books.

**MATHS:**      [www.sparxmaths.com](http://www.sparxmaths.com)

Login:	Password:
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*Sparx-Maths* provides practice on what you've learnt in class and consolidation what you've learnt through the year.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, tasks should take around one hour.
- You should show your workings in your orange homework book.
- You must complete 100% in each task.

## SELF-QUIZZING

Your teachers will quiz you regularly on what you are expected to learn.

- On the subject page in this book, organise yourself by noting:
  - The date of your knowledge quiz.
  - What knowledge you need to self-quiz and learn.
- Pick one of our Independent Study Strategies (see next page) and spend at least 20mins revising.
- Bring evidence of your self-quizzing to the lesson.
- On the day of your knowledge quiz, be prepared and attempt every question.

## SUPPORT

If you need help with any aspect of your home learning then...

- Please go and see your subject teacher.
- Extra help is also available at Study Plus, our after-school home learning club, every Tuesday – Thursday 3.10-4.10pm in the café.

# INDEPENDENT STUDY STRATEGIES

Independent study involves undertaking activities that will help you to improve in that area. There are many effective ways you can study independently – here are a few strategies

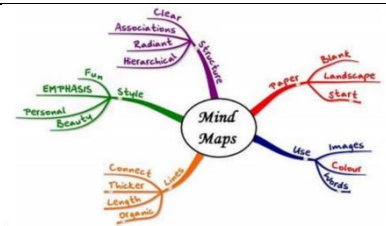


## Self-quizzing – Look, Cover, Write, Check

- LOOK: Read the question and the answer.
- COVER: Cover up the answer column.
- WRITE: Write the answer from your memory.
- CHECK: Finally, mark your work. Correct any mistakes.

## Mind Maps

- Make notes around a key concept or subject.
- Draw lines to link definitions, key ideas and related parts.
- You may find it helpful to use different colours for different ideas.

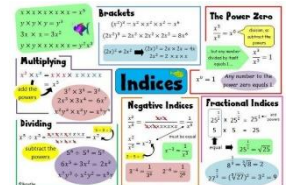


## Flash Cards

- Write key points down on flash cards and carry them around with you – look at them as often as you can!
- Use them as a quiz – write a key word on one side and the definition on the other, then test yourself.

## Posters

- Make your own colourful posters! You can pick any subject as your theme.
- Draw diagrams or pictures to go with your text.
- Display them in a visible place at home.



## Practice Example Questions

- For many subjects a good way to revise is to work through some example questions.
- You can practice these questions over and over to develop your understanding.
- If there are parts of questions that you find hard or think you haven't understood, you can check your notes, search online, or seek advice from your teacher.

## Websites

These websites provide opportunities for students to learn, practise and get feedback:

- Seneca Learning: [www.senecalearning.com](http://www.senecalearning.com)
- BBC Bitesize: [www.bbc.com/bitesize](http://www.bbc.com/bitesize)
- Sparx-Maths: [www.sparxmaths.com](http://www.sparxmaths.com)
- Free Science Lessons: [www.freesciencelessons.co.uk](http://www.freesciencelessons.co.uk)



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

This table will help you organise your knowledge organiser self-quizzing.

<b>8X</b>	<b>MON</b>	<b>TUES</b>	<b>WEDS</b>	<b>THURS</b>	<b>FRI</b>
<b>A</b>	SCIENCE <sup>1+3</sup> ART <sup>1+2</sup>	SCIENCE <sup>2</sup> GEOGRAPHY <sup>1</sup> ART <sup>3</sup>	ENGLISH	MATHS RE	MFL
<b>B</b>	GEOGRAPHY <sup>2+3</sup>	SCIENCE <sup>1+2</sup> HISTORY	ENGLISH DESIGN		MATHS SCIENCE <sup>3</sup>

<b>8Y</b>	<b>MON</b>	<b>TUES</b>	<b>WEDS</b>	<b>THURS</b>	<b>FRI</b>
<b>A</b>		ENGLISH SCIENCE	DESIGN ART <sup>3</sup>	MATHS MFL	MATHS ART <sup>1+2</sup>
<b>B</b>	ENGLISH HISTORY <sup>1</sup>	SCIENCE HISTORY <sup>2+3</sup>	RE <sup>1</sup>	GEOGRAPHY RE <sup>2+3</sup>	MATHS

\* Class numbers noted in subscript

This knowledge organiser example gives an idea on how you can note the date of your quiz and a self-assessment (RAG) of your knowledge...

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE PURBECK SCHOOL

<b>1.</b>	What is The Purbeck School motto?	Achieving Excellence Together	1/9/24
<b>2.</b>	What are our three core values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kindness</li> <li>Aspiration</li> <li>Perseverance</li> </ul>	1/9/24
<b>3.</b>	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/24
<b>4.</b>	Name the four Houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kestrel</li> <li>Kingfisher</li> <li>Skylark</li> <li>Swift</li> </ul>	1/9/24
<b>5.</b>	What time should all students be in school for every day?	8.40am	1/9/24
<b>6.</b>	Where can students buy food at lunchtime?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Y7: cafe</li> <li>Y8/9: canteen</li> </ul>	7/9/24
<b>7.</b>	Based in the Aim High block, where can students go if they are worried, concerned or having difficulties?	The Nest	7/9/24
<b>8.</b>	As part of home learning, state the three 20min activities that all students complete each evening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading Plus</li> <li>Sparx Maths</li> <li>Self-quizzing</li> </ul>	7/9/24
<b>9.</b>	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your subject teacher</li> <li>Home learning club</li> </ul>	7/9/24
<b>10.</b>	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choir</li> <li>Sports clubs</li> <li>STEM</li> </ul>	7/9/24

**Y8 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –**  
**UNIT 1: CONTEMPORARY MONSTERS**

1.	What does contemporary mean?	Being made now	
2.	Why are we looking into Chris Ryniak?	He turns his drawings into sculptures	
3.	What is a collage?	A collage is a collection of materials or images stuck together	
4.	What is a hybrid?	A hybrid is a combination	
5.	List the seven formal elements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Line</li> <li>2. Shape</li> <li>3. Colour</li> <li>4. Texture</li> <li>5. Form</li> <li>6. Tone</li> <li>7. Space</li> </ol>	

6.	List three aspects to include in an Artist Analysis Page.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Your personal opinion</li> <li>2. Describing an image</li> <li>3. A copy</li> </ol>	
7.	What are the steps in our 'design process'?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Research</li> <li>2. Collage</li> <li>3. Drawing</li> <li>4. Story writing</li> <li>5. Final design</li> <li>6. Clay model making</li> </ol>	
8.	What is a kiln?	An oven. It will heat up to around 1200 degrees	
9.	Why do we make a hole in our clay models?	To dry them evenly and stop them exploding	
10.	What are the stages in joining clay?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Score</li> <li>2. Slip</li> <li>3. Stick</li> <li>4. Smooth</li> </ol>	



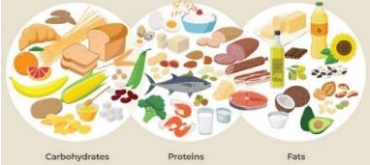
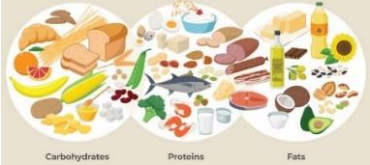





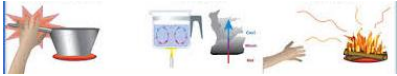
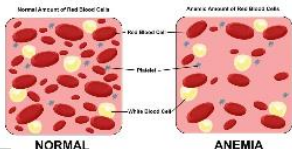
11.	What is slip?	A paste made from water and clay used as glue	
12.	What term describes scratching back into clay to remove a glaze or layer? (Italian)	Sgraffito	
13.	What is glaze?	A pigmented coating	
14.	Why do we add painted highlights to the eyes of our monsters?	To bring them to life and make their eyes look shiny	

11.	Who is credited with having conceived the architecture of the modern computer?	John Von Neumann	
12.	What term describes any system for security and fraud prevention which automatically breaks up and reorders information before it is sent via the internet?	Encryption	
13.	What term describes a form of social engineering where attackers deceive people into revealing sensitive information or installing malware?	Phishing	
14.	What year was the first website written?	1990	
15.	In Programming, what term describes a computer graphic which may be moved on screen or otherwise manipulated?	Sprite	

16.	Who cofounded Apple, creators of the iPhone?	Steve Jobs	
17.	What term describes a person who breaks into the computer system of a company, government, etc?	Hacker	
18.	What term describes software designed to detect and remove viruses and other malicious software from your computer?	Anti – Virus Software	
19.	What year was the first desktop calculator, costing \$80,000, developed?	1954	
20.	In Programming, what term describes a sequence of computer instructions for performing a specific task that can be used repeatedly?	Subroutine	

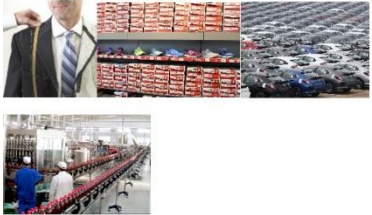




21.	Who helped to confirm the accuracy of electronic computers used by NASA ensuring safe space travel from the 1950's on?	Katherine Johnson	
22.	What type of computer program is written and designed for a specific need or purpose, e.g. PowerPoint for creating presentations?	Application Program	
23.	What term describes one or more individuals use digital technologies to intentionally and repeatedly cause harm to another person?	Cyberbullying	
24.	What year was Google launched?	1998	
25.	In Programming, what tool is used for storing many items of data in a single place?	List	

26.	Who was one of the first programmers of ENIAC, one of the first electronic computers?	Jean Jennings Bartik	
27.	What process locates and removes faults in a computer program?	Debugging	
28.	What term describes a person, who deliberately posts inflammatory comments with the aim of provoking either an individual or a group into reacting?	Trolling	
29.	What year did the first machine, called Deep Blue, beat a human at chess?	1997	
30.	State a popular high-level programming language.	Python	


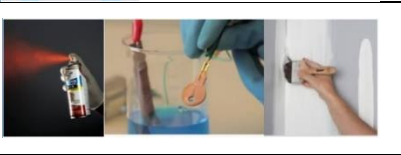

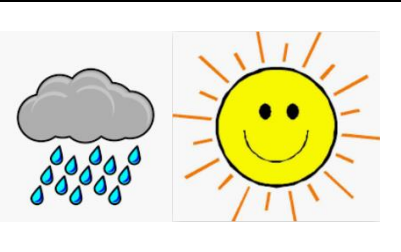

1.	What food can lacto-vegetarians <b>not</b> eat?	Someone who does not eat meat or fish but will eat milk or milk products.		
2.	What are people with coeliac disease allergic to?	Foods that contain wheat, barley, oats and rye.		
3.	What are the three macro nutrients?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbohydrates</li> <li>• Proteins</li> <li>• Fats</li> </ul>		
4.	Name a dietary source of each macro nutrient.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbohydrates – cereals, bread, pasta</li> <li>• Proteins – meat, fish, soya, plant sources</li> <li>• Fats – unsaturated fats are usually healthier, veg oil</li> </ul>		
5.	What are the two micro nutrients?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamins</li> <li>• Minerals.</li> </ul>		
6.	What does the body need fibre for?	Aiding digestion.		
7.	What foods are a good source of fibre?	Vegetables, fruit, brown bread and wholemeal or wholegrain foods, lentils, bean, seeds and nuts.		
8.	Explain what is meant by best before date.	After the best before date, the food may look or taste different but will still be safe to eat.		
9.	What use-by date on food mean?	After this date a food will not be safe to eat.		
10.	Name three types of heat transfer used in cooking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduction</li> <li>• Radiation</li> <li>• Convection</li> </ul>		
11.	Explain why iron is needed in the body.	Iron is needed to form part of the haemoglobin, which gives blood cells their red colour. Too little iron causes a deficiency disease called anaemia.		


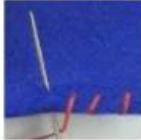










## Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 1: STORAGE BOX

1.	What are the 4 main scales of production?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One – off</li> <li>• Batch</li> <li>• Mass</li> <li>• Continuous</li> </ul>		
2.	What scale of production is suitable for making trainers? Why?	<p>Trainers are made in <b>Batch Production</b>.</p> <p>Manufacturers can make the same product in batches of different sizes.</p>		
3.	What types of products are made in mass production?	<p>Products that are <b>all identical and sold in very high numbers</b>.</p> <p>E.g. phones, cars or food and drink containers.</p>		
4.	Why might a one-off product be more expensive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usually made bespoke to a certain customer (sizes/colours/materials)</li> <li>• Unique designs.</li> <li>• Higher cost/quality materials are used.</li> </ul>		
5.	What is meant by lead time?	<p>The time it takes a product to get to market from the design to the finished product being manufactured.</p>		



6.	Why are finishes applied to products? (3 answers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect them from damage.</li> <li>• To improve the appearance.</li> <li>• Providing insulation from heat or electricity.</li> <li>• Making them hygienic.</li> </ul>		
7.	How can finishes be applied to materials? (3 answers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spraying and painting.</li> <li>• Dipping.</li> <li>• Electroplating.</li> </ul>		
8.	Name 4 different finishes that can be applied to timber (wood). What do they do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stain – changes colour.</li> <li>• Wax – a clear finish to show the grain.</li> <li>• Varnish – a clear finish which makes it waterproof.</li> <li>• Paint – changes the colour.</li> </ul>		
9.	Why is it important to apply a finish to a material that is used outside?	<p>A finish, such as paint or varnish, can protect the material from damage from weather.</p> <p>Rain can rot wood or make metal rust.</p> <p>UV light (from the sun) can weaken materials.</p>		
10.	Why might fabric used in clothing be dyed?	To improve the aesthetics (looks) making the same product be suitable for different users.		

1.	What is an anchor stitch?	Going over two stitches to ensure it is secure or knotted.		
2.	What is an over stitch?	A stitch made over an edge.		
3.	What does aesthetics mean?	What something looks like or its appearance.		
4.	What does the F stand for in ACCESS FM	Function		
5.	Why do we look at existing products when completing research?	To gain ideas, inspiration to help with our own designing.		
6.	What does a process mean when writing it in designing ideas?	It is listing the steps of making or doing something.		
7.	What is a design specification?	It is a list of requirements that the product has to meet.		
8.	What does recycle mean?	Using things that have already been used by another person or user.		
9.	Is Acrylic a natural or manmade fibre/fabric?	Manmade		
10.	What does this symbol mean on toys?	A toy made to a good quality and is safe to use.		

1.	What is the main character or hero in a play, film or book called?	The protagonist	
2.	What term is used to describe is the way an actor portrays a role using voice and physical skills?	Characterisation	
3.	What term is given to the rehearsal technique where a character is questioned by the group about his or her background, behaviour and motivation?	Hot-seating	
4.	What term is given to describe what a person, or a character, wants? It is the reason he or she acts a certain way.	Motivation	
5.	What term is given to the path formed by the performer's movement on stage, usually determined by the director with assistance from the performer and often written down in a script using commonly accepted theatrical symbols?	Blocking	
6.	What are the 7 aspects of voice which we need to consider when performing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pace</li> <li>• Pitch</li> <li>• Pause</li> <li>• Tone</li> <li>• Volume</li> <li>• Accent</li> <li>• Emphasis</li> </ul>	
7.	What term is used to describe the non-verbal way in which a person communicates their physical and mental state through using facial expressions, gesture and posture?	Body language	
8.	What term is used to describe any movement of the performer's head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg, or foot to convey meaning?	Gesture	
9.	What do you call the physical alignment of a performer's body or a physical stance taken by a performer which conveys information about the character being played?	Posture	
10.	What term is given to the physical distance between different performers? They give the audience information about the characters, their relationship and circumstances e.g. standing close to someone you like, sitting away from someone you dislike. It tells a lot about the characters, how they feel and the situation.	Proxemics	

11.	When creating a freeze-frame, it is important to consider which four elements?	Body language, facial expressions, proxemics and levels.													
12.	<b>What can be used to give</b> the stage more visual interest, as well as being a useful way to allow different characters the opportunity to communicate different power, authority and status?	Levels													
13.	Which dramatic technique helps inform an audience about a character? It is most commonly used when a character speaks out loud about his/her inner thoughts during a freeze frame/still-image.	Thought-tracking													
14.	What are the areas of the stage? (You need to be able to draw/label the areas of the stage)	<p>The areas of the stage are always related to the actor, so 'stage left' (SL) would be on the actor's left when facing the audience. The director watching from the audience, would see stage left on his or her right.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>USR: Upstage Right</td> <td>USC: Upstage Centre</td> <td>USL: Upstage Left</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CR: Centre Right</td> <td>CS: Centre Stage</td> <td>CL: Centre Left</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DSR: Downstage Right</td> <td>DSC: Downstage Centre</td> <td>DSL: Downstage Left</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Audience</td> <td>Audience</td> <td>Audience</td> </tr> </table>	USR: Upstage Right	USC: Upstage Centre	USL: Upstage Left	CR: Centre Right	CS: Centre Stage	CL: Centre Left	DSR: Downstage Right	DSC: Downstage Centre	DSL: Downstage Left	Audience	Audience	Audience	
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Audience	Audience	Audience													
15.	What name is given to the offstage area of a stage out of sight of the audience? Actors will often wait here for their entrance and exit here after their scene.	The wings													

In addition to the self-quizzing questions, students will be required to learn short script extracts. These lines are provided in a separate Drama booklet.

### **How do I learn lines?**

- **Read the lines aloud.** By speaking the lines, you will hear them and they are more likely to stick.
- Ask a friend to help you. Friends can correct you on any mistakes you make, give you the cue lines and go back over any weak areas.
- Little and often. Go over them first thing in the morning, a few times during the day and last thing at night.
- Move around while you are saying your lines. This has been scientifically proven to aid memory.
- Learn the cue lines that lead in to each of your lines. Being prompt with your lines will give you and your fellow actors more confidence.
- In rehearsals, listen to and think about what the other actors are saying. Don't just concentrate on what you've got to say.

**Practise, practise, practise.** This is the only way to make the lines stick.

1.	What is the term for a major section/division in a play?	An act	
2.	What is the term for a section of action, taken from an act?	A scene	
3.	What is the term for an idea or subject that recurs during a play or novel?	Theme	
4.	What is the term for the instructions in the text of a play that explains how the play should be performed/acted?	Stage direction	
5.	What is a speech that is given directly to the audience or another character?	A dramatic monologue	

6.	What do you call a group of words taken from a text?	A quotation	
7.	If you use a complete sentence to introduce a quotation, then what should you use? E.g. Stevenson presents Jekyll as intelligent: 'Think of the advances in medical knowledge.'	A colon	
8.	If the word before the quotation is a verb indicating someone uttered the quoted words, then what should you use? E.g. Mercutio says, 'a plague on both your houses'.	A comma	
9.	What term is used to describe a when a quotation doesn't interrupt the flow of a sentence?	Embedded	
10.	When shortening a longer quotation, you may need to use which punctuation?	Ellipsis	

11.	What is the term that refers to the beliefs and opinions other people hold about you?	Reputation	
12.	What is the term that refers to two opposing sides?	Duality	
13.	What is the term for when someone pretends to believe in or be someone that they are not?	Hypocrisy	
14.	What is it called when someone or something is regarded as good or proper by society?	Respectable	
15.	What term describes animal-like behaviour, often aggressive and wild?	Animalistic	

16.	What is the term for when the audience/reader is subtly given a warning or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad.	Foreshadowing	
17.	What is the term for a sentence that expresses the main idea of the paragraph in which it occurs?	Topic sentence	
18.	What is the term for a contrast between two concepts or two aspects of something?	Duality	
19.	What is the term for two things being seen or placed close together that contrast or have contrasting effect?	Juxtaposition	
20.	In what ways can you provide evidence for your ideas about a text?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quotations</li> <li>• Detailed references to the text</li> </ul>	

21.	What term gives background information about the main character, plot or setting?	Exposition	
22.	What is the term for the final part of a play or novel in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved?	Denouement	
23.	Name six examples of modal verbs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must</li> <li>• Shall</li> <li>• Will</li> <li>• May</li> <li>• Might</li> <li>• Could</li> </ul>	
24.	How did the upper-class Victorians view the lower class?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disreputable</li> <li>• Not to be trusted</li> <li>• Ignorant</li> </ul>	
25.	What was the name of the book that Charles Darwin published in 1859?	'The Origin of the Species'	

26.	What term describes someone who is dishonest, who intentionally misleads people?	Duplicious	
27.	How could you describe someone who wishes evil or harm on others?	Malevolent	
28.	What term refers to characteristics that are not seen as respectable?	Disreputable	
29.	What is it called when someone or something is simple or not developed?	Primitive	
30.	What term refers to something that is worthy of causing disgust or hatred?	Abominable	

1.	What is the name of the word class that is used to identify people, places or things? E.g. Mr Darley, Bournemouth, table.	Noun	
2.	What is the name of a word that is used to modify a verb? E.g. 'He ran <u>quickly</u> .'	Adverb	
3.	What is the name of a word that is used to modify a noun? E.g. 'The <u>tall</u> teacher talked to the class.'	Adjective	
4.	What is the name of a word that can replace a noun? E.g. I, You, He, She, It, They, Them, We.	Pronoun	
5.	What type of sentence may not contain a subject or verb? It may contain only one word.	Minor sentence	

6.	What is the term for the punctuation that often comes before an explanation in a text or story, a list, or a quoted sentence?	Colon	
7.	What is the term for the punctuation used to join together two clauses that could function as simple sentences by themselves, often instead of a coordinating conjunction?	Semi-colon	
8.	What is the term given for the section of a play or novel where main characters, back stories and key information for moving the plot forward is introduced?	Exposition	
9.	What is the term for when the audience/reader is subtly given a warning or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad.	Foreshadowing	
10.	What is the term for a past event being narrated that is set in a time earlier than the main story?	Analepsis	

11.	What term refers to being able to show or prove to be right?	Justify	
12.	What term refers to beginning a course of action or to move forward?	Proceed	
13.	What is the term for a thought or idea being made permanent?	Establishes	
14.	What refers to an idea or number of ideas intended to explain something?	Theory	
15.	What terms refers to a building or object in a state of disrepair or ruin as a result of age or neglect?	Dilapidated	



16.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers "picture" images?	Visual Imagery	
17.	What is the name of the technique where a writer makes a comparison by saying something <u>is</u> something else? E.g. The storm is an angry bear. Her eyes were starry diamonds in the sky. The road was a twisted serpent.	Metaphor	
18.	What is the name of the technique writers use to compare something to something else using the words 'like' or 'as'? E.g. The snake moved like a ripple on a pond. It was as slippery as an eel.	Simile	
19.	What is the name of the technique where a writer gives human feelings or actions to objects? E.g. The darkening clouds drooped with <u>sadness</u> . The trees <u>waved</u> in the wind.	Personification	
20.	What is the name of a repeated idea throughout a piece of writing?	Motif	

21.	What is the name for a phrase that is overused and suggests a lack of originality? E.g. the clouds were like cotton wool.	Cliché	
22.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers hear sounds in writing?	Auditory Imagery	
23.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the same sound? E.g. The <b>d</b> aring <b>d</b> onkey ran towards the sea. '... <b>f</b> lowing <b>f</b> lakes that <b>f</b> lock.' <b>K</b> itty cat.	Alliteration	
24.	What is the name of the technique where a word mimics the sound of the object or action it refers to? E.g. Bang, clang, cuckoo, snore, echo.	Onomatopoeia	
25.	What is the term for where the writer points the attention of the reader?	Focusing	

26.	What term refers to being not aware of or concerned about what is happening around you?	Oblivious	
27.	What term suggests danger?	Menacing	
28.	What is the term for a shine with a weak light or a light that is not continuous?	Glimmer	
29.	What term refers to something particularly serious or formal?	Solemn	
30.	What term refers to a feeling that something bad will happen?	Foreboding	

31.	What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned?	Introducing	
32.	As we are given more information, the writer is said to be...	Developing	
33.	What term describes where a writer will change the focus of the text throughout the course of the writing?	Changing	
34.	What term describes where a text is rounded up and completed?	Concluding	
35.	What term describes the movement of focus from one thing to another within a narrative?	Shifting focus	
36.	What is the term for when a narrative ends where it began?	Circular Narrative	

**Sentence Builder 1 – What I eat**



1. Qu'est-ce que tu manges? What do you eat?		2. Qu'est-ce que tu bois? What do you drink?						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>Au petit déjeuner</b> For breakfast  <b>Au déjeuner</b> For lunch  <b>Au goûter</b> For a snack  <b>Au dîner</b> For dinner	je mange I eat	du some (masc)	<b>pain</b> bread <b>jambon</b> ham <b>fromage</b> cheese <b>chocolat</b> chocolate <b>poulet</b> chicken <b>poisson</b> fish <b>riz</b> rice <b>yaourt</b> yoghurt <b>gâteau</b> cake <b>ketchup</b> ketchup	<b>et</b> and  <b>avec</b> with	je bois I drink	<b>du</b> some (masc)  <b>de la</b> some (fem)  <b>de l'</b> some (in front of vowel)  <b>des</b> some (plural)	<b>café</b> coffee <b>thé</b> tea <b>jus d'orange</b> orange juice <b>chocolat chaud</b> hot chocolate <b>lait</b> milk	
	tu manges you eat	de la some (fem)	<b>pizza</b> pizza <b>salade</b> salad <b>viande</b> meat <b>confiture</b> jam	<b>aussi</b> also  <b>en plus</b> furthermore	tu bois you drink		<b>de la</b> some (fem)	<b>limonade</b> lemonade
	il/elle/on mange he/she/we eat	de l' some (in front of vowel)	<b>ananas</b> pineapple <b>orange</b> orange	<b>mais</b> but  <b>cependant</b> however	il/elle/on boit he/she/we drink		<b>de l'</b> some (in front of vowel)	<b>eau</b> water <b>Orangina</b> Orangina
		des some (plural)	<b>œufs</b> eggs <b>céréales</b> cereals <b>chips</b> crisps <b>légumes</b> vegetables <b>frites</b> chips <b>pâtes</b> pasta <b>tomates</b> tomatoes				<b>des</b> some (plural)	<b>jus de fruit</b> fruit juices <b>boissons fraîches</b> cold drinks

**Sentence Builder 2 – What I like to eat**



1. Qu'est-ce que tu aimes? What do you like?		2. Qu'est-ce que tu n'aimes pas? What don't you like?					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>J'adore</b> I love  <b>J'aime bien</b> I quite like	le the (masc)	<b>pain</b> bread <b>jambon</b> ham <b>fromage</b> cheese <b>chocolat</b> chocolate <b>poulet</b> chicken <b>poisson</b> fish <b>riz</b> rice <b>yaourt</b> yoghurt <b>gâteau</b> cake <b>ketchup</b> ketchup	<b>et</b> and	le the (masc)	<b>café</b> coffee <b>thé</b> tea <b>jus d'orange</b> orange juice <b>chocolat chaud</b> hot chocolate <b>lait</b> milk	<b>car</b> ) <b>parce que</b> ) because  <b>puisque</b> ) <b>comme</b> ) as	<b>c'est bon</b> it's good  <b>c'est super bon</b> it's really good  <b>c'est top</b> it's brilliant  <b>c'est délicieux</b> it's delicious
	la the (fem)	<b>pizza</b> pizza <b>salade</b> salad <b>viande</b> meat <b>confiture</b> jam		la the (fem)	<b>limonade</b> lemonade		
l' the (in front of vowel)	<b>ananas</b> pineapple <b>orange</b> orange	l' the (in front of vowel)		<b>eau</b> water <b>Orangina</b> Orangina	<b>c'est dégoûtant</b> it's disgusting  <b>j'ai horreur de ça</b> I hate that		
les the (plural)	<b>œufs</b> eggs <b>céréales</b> cereals <b>chips</b> crisps <b>légumes</b> vegetables <b>frites</b> chips <b>pâtes</b> pasta <b>tomates</b> tomatoes	les the (plural)		<b>jus de fruit</b> fruit juices	<b>ça me fait vomir</b> it makes me sick		

### Sentence Builder 3 – Healthy eating



1. Qu'est-ce qu'il faut manger? What must you eat? 2. Qu'est-ce qu'il faut boire? What must you drink?					
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Il faut manger</b> You must eat  <b>Il faut boire</b> You must drink	<b>du</b> some (masc)	pain <i>bread</i> jambon <i>ham</i> fromage <i>cheese</i> poulet <i>chicken</i> poisson <i>fish</i> chocolat <i>chocolate</i> riz <i>rice</i> yaourt <i>yoghurt</i> thé <i>tea</i> jus d'orange <i>orange juice</i> lait <i>milk</i>	car ) ) because parce que ) puisque ) ) as comme )	c'est bon pour la santé <i>it's good for your health</i>  c'est bon pour le cœur <i>it's good for the heart</i> c'est bon pour le cerveau <i>it's good for the brain</i> c'est bon pour la peau <i>it's good for the skin</i> c'est bon pour les yeux <i>it's good for the eyes</i> c'est bon pour les dents <i>it's good for the teeth</i> c'est bon pour les cheveux <i>it's good for the hair</i> c'est bon pour les os <i>it's good for the bones</i> c'est bon pour les muscles <i>it's good for the muscles</i>  il y a des vitamines <i>there are vitamins (in it)</i>  il y a des fibres <i>there are fibres (in it)</i>  il y a des protéines <i>there are proteins (in it)</i>	
	<b>de la</b> some (fem)	viande <i>meat</i> pizza <i>pizza</i>			c'est mauvais pour la santé <i>it's bad for your health</i>  il y a trop de sucre / graisses <i>there is too much sugar / fats (in it)</i>  il y a un risque d'obésité <i>there are risks of being obese</i>  il y a un risque de surpoids <i>there are risks of being overweight</i>
<b>Il faut éviter de manger</b> You must avoid eating	<b>de l'</b> some (in front of vowel)	orange <i>orange</i> eau <i>water</i>			
<b>Il faut éviter de boire</b> You must avoid drinking	<b>des</b> some (plural)	œufs <i>eggs</i> fruits <i>fruit</i> céréales <i>cereals</i> légumes <i>vegetables</i> pâtes <i>pasta</i> jus de fruit <i>fruit juices</i> produits laitiers <i>dairy products</i> boissons sucrées <i>sweet drinks</i>			

### Sentence Builder 4 – My resolutions



1. Qu'est-ce que tu ne peux pas manger? What can't you eat? Qu'est-ce que tu ne peux pas boire? What can't you drink? 2. Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire pour rester en forme? What are you going to do to stay healthy?					
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Je ne peux pas manger</b> I can't eat  <b>Je ne mange pas</b> I don't eat	<b>de any</b>   <b>d' any (in front of vowel)</b>	poisson <i>fish</i> viande <i>meat</i> œufs <i>eggs</i> sucre <i>sugar</i> produits sucrés <i>sugary products</i> matières grasses <i>fats</i> produits laitiers <i>dairy products</i> fruits et légumes <i>fruit and vegetables</i> céréales <i>cereals</i> pâtes <i>pasta</i> riz <i>rice</i>	car ) ) because parce que ) puisque ) ) as comme )	c'est malsain <i>it's unhealthy</i> je suis végétarien <i>I'm vegetarian</i> je suis allergique <i>I'm allergic</i> c'est interdit <i>it's forbidden</i>	
<b>Je ne peux pas boire</b> I can't drink		lait <i>milk</i> boissons sucrées <i>sugary drinks</i>			
<b>Je vais manger</b> <i>I'm going to eat</i>  <b>Je vais éviter de manger</b> <i>I'm going to avoid eating</i>  <b>Je vais boire</b> <i>I'm going to drink</i>  <b>Je vais éviter de boire</b> <i>I'm going to avoid drinking</i>		plus de / d' <i>more</i>  moins de / d' <i>less</i>  beaucoup de / d' <i>a lot of</i> beaucoup plus de / d' <i>a lot more of</i>	nourriture saine <i>healthy food</i> fruits et légumes <i>fruit and vegetables</i> plats équilibrés <i>balanced meals</i> chocolat <i>chocolate</i> sucreries <i>sweets</i> matières grasses <i>fats</i> eau <i>water</i> boissons sucrées <i>sugary drinks</i> alcool <i>alcohol</i>	au moins <i>at least</i>	tous les jours <i>everyday</i> une fois par semaine <i>once a week</i> deux fois par semaine <i>twice a week</i> toutes les semaines <i>every week</i> une fois par mois <i>once a month</i>
<b>Je vais faire</b> <i>I'm going to do</i>	un peu de / d' <i>a bit of</i>  un peu plus de / d' <i>a bit more of</i>	sport <i>sport</i>			

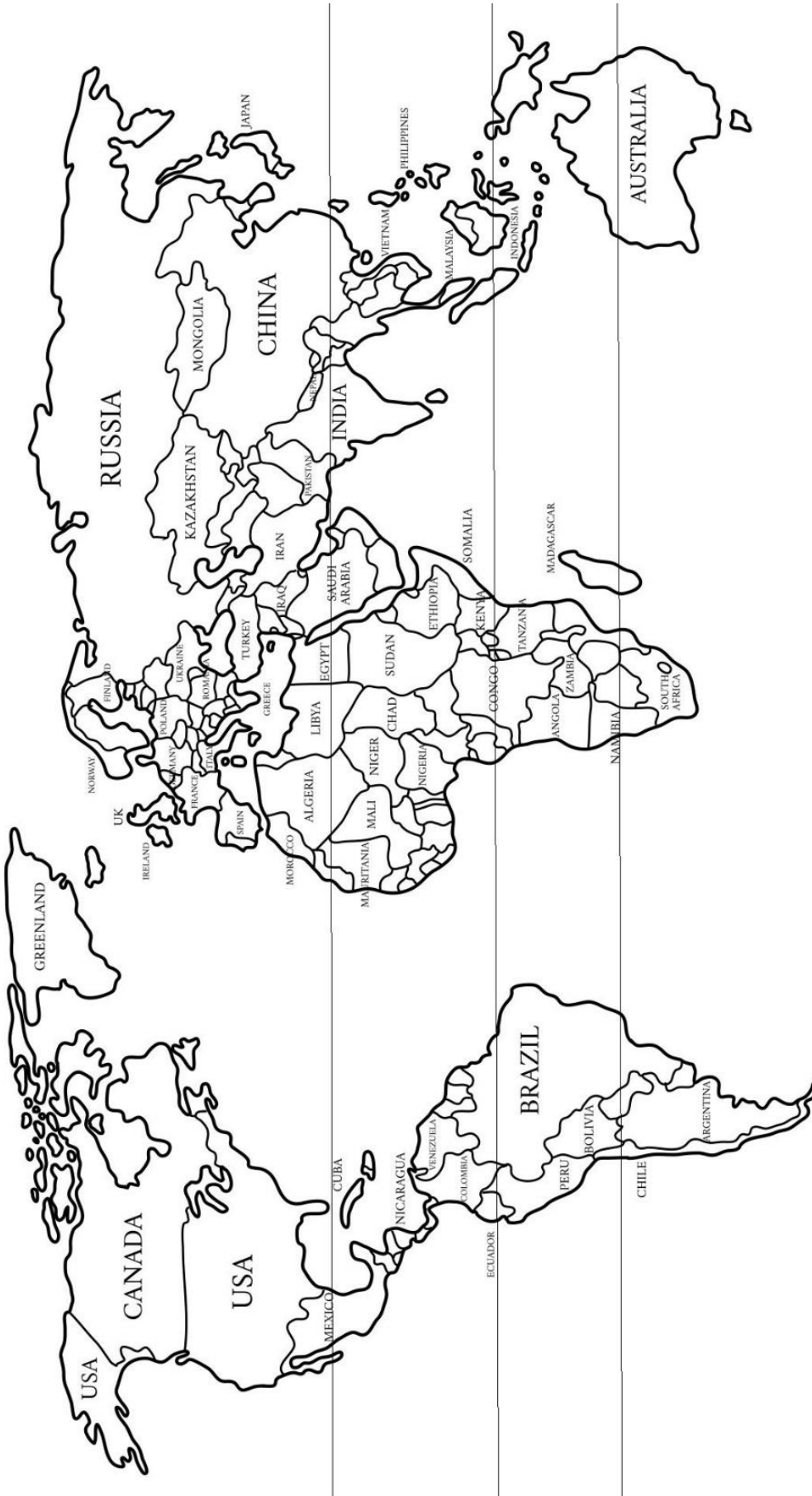
1.	Name three threats to the ocean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overfishing</li> <li>• Plastic pollution</li> <li>• Oceans warming (global warming)</li> </ul>	
2.	Name the oceans of the world.	Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic	
3.	What type of erosion occurs when water is forced into cracks in rocks, compressing air within and forces the rocks apart?	Hydraulic Action	
4.	What type of erosion occurs when rocks within the water collide making them smoother and rounder?	Attrition	
5.	What type of erosion occurs when rocks in the water scrap against the sides of the river making them smoother?	Abrasion	

6.	What type of erosion occurs when water mixes with a particular rock type, e.g. limestone, to make an acid?	Solution	
7.	Complete the sentence: Discordant coastlines are....	Bands of soft and hard rock which run perpendicular to the coast	
8.	Complete the sentence: Concordant coastlines are...	Bands of soft and hard rock that run parallel to the coast	
9.	Describe the location of coral reefs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the tropics</li> <li>• Along the coastlines</li> <li>• E.g. Great Barrier Reef in Australia</li> </ul>	
10.	Describe how coral reefs can be used for tourism.	Boat trips and diving provide income for locals.	

11.	What landforms are created on discordant coastlines where hard rock erodes slower, jutting out to sea and soft rock erodes quicker?	Headlands and bays	
12.	What type of transport is described as the rolling of boulders along the bottom of the water?	Traction	
13.	What type of transport is described as pebbles bouncing along the bottom the water?	Saltation	
14.	What type of transport is described as chemicals dissolving sediment in the water and carrying it?	Solution	
15.	What type of transport is described as small suspended sediment being carried along by the water?	Suspension	

16.	What is hard engineering?	A form of permanent manmade coastal management, e.g. groynes.	
17.	What is soft engineering?	A form of environmentally aware coastal management, e.g. sand dunes.	
18.	What is managed retreat?	Allowing the coastline to erode away the land, as it is not worth protecting.	
19.	Name an example of a coastline area in the UK. What are its features?	The Jurassic Coastline includes Lulworth Cove (Cove), Durdle Door (Arch) and Old Harry (Stack).	
20.	Describe the formation of an Arch. E.g. Durdle Door.	Vertical crack eroded by hydraulic action forms a cave. Cave is eroded through to make an arch.	

## Y8 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP





## Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – 8.1: HOW DID POWER CHANGE BEFORE THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION?

1.	What was the <b>Pope</b> ?	The leader of the Catholic Church in Rome	
2.	What was the <b>Reformation</b> ?	Wanting religious reform and protesting against the Catholic church	
3.	What is an <b>annulment</b> ?	Ending a marriage because it wasn't valid	
4.	Who had <b>Catherine of Aragon</b> been married to, before her marriage to Henry VIII?	Arthur Tudor, Henry's brother	
5.	How much money did Henry VIII gain from leaving the Catholic Church?	£200,000 per year	

6.	Who published the <b>95 Thesis</b> criticising the Catholic Church?	<b>Martin Luther</b>	
7.	What was the name of the Christians who criticised the Catholic Church?	<b>Protestants</b>	
8.	How did <b>Edward VI</b> change religion?	Introduced a new Protestant prayer book	
9.	What is a <b>martyr</b> ?	Someone who dies for their beliefs	
10.	Why was <b>Mary, Queen of Scotland</b> , a problem for Elizabeth I?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She was Catholic</li> <li>• People wanted to make her the queen</li> </ul>	

11.	What was a <b>Puritan</b> ?	An extreme form of Protestant	
12.	What is a <b>civil war</b> ?	A war between people from the same country	
13.	Who was the <b>English Civil War</b> between?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Royalists</li> <li>• Parliamentarians</li> </ul>	
14.	State two consequences of the Civil War.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charles was executed in January 1649</li> <li>• England became a republic (no monarch)</li> </ul>	
15.	What title was given to <b>Oliver Cromwell</b> ?	Lord Protector	

## Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – 8.2: HOW DID POWER CHANGE AFTER THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION?

1.	What was the <b>Restoration</b> ?	When the British brought back the monarchy	
2.	What was the name of the restored king?	<b>Charles II</b>	
3.	What does <b>abdicate</b> mean?	To give up your position of monarch	
4.	What was the <b>Glorious Revolution 1688</b> ?	When William and Mary were invited to be Protestant rulers of England	
5.	State two ways the monarchy changed after the Glorious Revolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliament had to be called every three years</li> <li>• The monarch could not have an army in peacetime</li> </ul>	

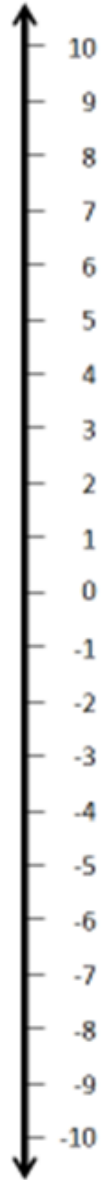
6.	What is <b>democracy</b> ?	Being able to vote and select your government	
7.	What is <b>the franchise</b> ?	The ability to vote in an election	
8.	Who were the <b>Suffragists</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies</li> <li>• Mainly middle class, peaceful campaigners for women’s votes</li> </ul>	
9.	Who were the <b>Suffragettes</b> ?	Women’s Social and Political Union “Deeds not words” – often used militant (violent) tactics	
10.	Which local group were sent to Australia for campaigning for better conditions for farm workers?	<b>Tolpuddle Martyrs</b>	

11.	What is a <b>boycott</b> ?	Where you refuse to use a business to force them to change their i	
12.	What major celebration of Caribbean heritage and culture did Claudia Jones set up?	The <b>Notting Hill Carnival</b>	
13.	What was the <b>Wolfenden Committee</b> ?	A government group set up to gather information about homosexuality and laws	
14.	What is a <b>trade union</b> ?	A group who represent the interests of workers	
15.	What is <b>second wave feminism</b> ?	Women asking for equality in the 1960s and 1970s	



In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz. Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher. Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144



In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz. Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher. Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book. The knowledge below allows you to access these quizzes.

1.	What is an <b>integer</b> ?	A positive or negative whole number, including zero.											
2.	What are <b>even</b> numbers?	Numbers ending in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.											
3.	What are <b>odd</b> numbers?	Numbers ending in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.											
4.	How do I work out the <b>place value</b> of a digit in a number?	Starting from the units, write the number in groups of three digits. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Trillions</td> <td>Billions</td> <td>Millions</td> <td>Thousands</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HTU</td> <td>HTU</td> <td>HTU</td> <td>HTU</td> <td>HTU</td> </tr> </table>	Trillions	Billions	Millions	Thousands		HTU	HTU	HTU	HTU	HTU	
Trillions	Billions	Millions	Thousands										
HTU	HTU	HTU	HTU	HTU									
5.	How do I work out the <b>place value</b> of a digit in a <b>decimal</b> ?	Unit, decimal point, tenths, hundredths, thousandths.											

6.	How do I write <b>one million</b> ?	1 000 000 (1 with six zeros)	
7.	How do I write <b>one billion</b> ?	1 000 000 000 (1 with nine zeros)	
8.	What does <b>ascending</b> mean?	Write numbers in order smallest to largest.	
9.	What does <b>descending</b> mean?	Write numbers in order largest to smallest.	
10.	What is a <b>sum</b> ?	Two or more numbers added together.	

11.	What is a <b>difference</b> ?	Two numbers subtracted.	
12.	What is a <b>product</b> ?	A multiplication of two or more numbers.	
13.	What is a <b>quotient</b> ?	Two numbers divided.	
14.	What do the equality and inequality symbols =, ≠, <, ≤, ≥ mean?	= means equal to                      > means bigger than ≠ means not equal to                ≤ means smaller than or equal to < means smaller than                ≥ means bigger than or equal to	
15.	What is a <b>negative</b> number?	These are numbers less than zero.	

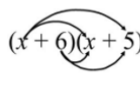
16.	What does <b>divisible</b> mean?	A number divides to give an integer with no remainder.	
17.	How do I tell if a number is <b>divisible by 2</b> ?	The last digit is even.	
18.	How do I tell if a number is <b>divisible by 3</b> ?	The digits sum to a multiple of 3.	
19.	How do I tell if a number is <b>divisible by 5</b> ?	The last digit is 0 or 5.	
20.	How do I tell if a number is <b>divisible by 10</b> ?	The last digit is 0.	

21.	What is a <b>factor</b> ?	A number that divides into another without a remainder. Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12.	
22.	What is the <b>HCF</b> (highest common factor)?	The largest positive integer that divides into two or more numbers.	
23.	What is a <b>multiple</b> ?	A number from its times table.	
24.	What is the <b>LCM</b> (lowest common multiple)?	The smallest positive integer that is divisible by two or more numbers.	
25.	What is a <b>prime</b> number?	An integer with exactly two factors: one and itself.	

26.	What are the <b>first 15 prime numbers</b> ?	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47	
27.	What is a <b>square</b> number?	A number multiplied by itself. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	
28.	What is a <b>cube</b> number?	A number multiplied by itself and then the same number again. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	
29.	How do I <b>calculate a power</b> ?	A power is a repeated multiplication. $2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$	
30.	What is a <b>square root</b> ?	A number that produces a specified value when multiplied by itself. $\sqrt{9} = 3$ because $3^2 = 9$ .	

1.	What word describes a letter that represents an unknown number?	Variable	
2.	What are the rules for writing algebra?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Write the number first. <math>a \times 3 = 3a</math></li> <li>If this is 1, then omit it. <math>1 \times b = b</math></li> <li>Omit the multiplication sign.</li> <li>Write the letters in alphabetical order. <math>c \times d = cd</math></li> </ul>	
3.	What word describes the short 'bits' of algebra, a number or variable, in an expression which are separated by a '+' or a '-'?	Term	
4.	What word describes a collection of terms?	Expression	
5.	What word describes the number in front of a term?	Coefficient	
6.	What process involves replacing the letter in the expression with the assigned number?	Substitution	



7.	When raising a number to a power, what word is used for the number?	Base	
8.	What is the multiplication law of indices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep the base the same</li> <li>Add the powers. <math>a^5 \times a^2 = a^7</math></li> </ul>	
9.	How do I multiply terms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiply the coefficients</li> <li>For each type of variable, add the powers. <math>3f^2g \times 4fg^3 = (3 \times 4) \times (f^2 \times f) \times (g \times g^3) = 12f^3g^4</math></li> </ul>	
10.	What is the power law of indices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep the base the same</li> <li>Multiply the powers. <math>(a^3)^4 = a^{12}</math></li> </ul>	
11.	What is the factor law of indices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise the coefficient by the power.</li> <li>For each type of variable, multiply the powers. <math>(5a^4b^2)^3 = 5^3 \times (a^4)^3 \times (b^2)^3 = 125a^{12}b^6</math></li> </ul>	
12.	What is the division law of indices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep the base the same.</li> <li>Subtract the powers. <math>a^5 \div a^2 = a^3</math></li> </ul>	

13.	What word describes terms with the same combination of variables raised to the same powers?	Like term									
14.	What process involves... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adding or subtracting the coefficients of like terms</li> <li>Keeping the variables/powers the same?</li> </ul>	Collecting like terms									
15.	What process involves multiplying each term inside the bracket by the value on the outside of the bracket?	Expanding brackets.									
16.	What mnemonic is used to remember the process of expanding double brackets, where each term in first bracket is multiplied by each term in the second bracket?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 20px;">  <p><math>(x+6)(x+5) = x^2 + 5x + 6x + 30</math> <math>= x^2 + 11x + 30</math></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; font-size: small;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td><td>irst</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">O</td><td>uter</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">I</td><td>nner</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">L</td><td>ast</td></tr> </table> </div> </div> <p>FOIL</p>	F	irst	O	uter	I	nner	L	ast	
F	irst										
O	uter										
I	nner										
L	ast										

17.	What process involves inserting brackets and is the opposite of expanding?	Factorising	
18.	How do I factorise algebraic expressions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find the HCF.</li> <li>Write it in front of a pair of brackets.</li> <li>Complete the factor inside the bracket. <math>21x - 28y = 7(3x - 4y)</math></li> </ul>	
19.	How do I factorise quadratic expressions of the form $x^2 + bx + c$ ?	Find a pair of numbers which there: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>product</b> equals the constant term.</li> <li><b>sum</b> equals the coefficient of <math>x</math>. <math>x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 3)(x + 2)</math></li> </ul>	
20.	What term describes an expression that contains exactly two squared terms separated by a minus sign, $a^2 - b^2$ ?	A difference of two squares $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$	

**Y8 MUSIC KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –**  
**UNIT 8.1 MUSICAL FUTURES PERFORMANCE**

1.	What does tempo mean?	How fast or slow a piece of music is going.	
2.	a) What is a chord? b) Is it part of the harmony, melody or rhythm?	a) A chord is two or more notes played at the same time. b) Harmony.	
3.	What is melody?	Melody is the main tune of the piece. You should be able to hum or whistle it.	
4.	What's the difference in sound between a major chord and a minor chord?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A major chord will sound happier</li> <li>• A minor chord will sound sadder</li> </ul>	
5.	Describe two differences between a bassline and chords.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bassline is lower pitched than chords</li> <li>• A bassline has one note at a time but chords have multiple notes at the same time</li> </ul>	

6.	Why is it important that you use your thumb when learning to play chords?	It will allow you to play more advanced chords later on.	
7.	a) What is a root note? b) What would be the root note of the chord F minor?	a) The note that the chord has been named after. b) The root note of F minor is F.	
8.	What's the difference between pitch and dynamics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pitch is how high or low a note is</li> <li>• dynamics is how loud or quiet part of the music is</li> </ul>	
9.	What is the name and meaning of this symbol? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flat</li> <li>• It is used to lower the pitch of a note by 1 semitone.</li> </ul>	
10.	What is the name and meaning of this symbol? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharp</li> <li>• It raises the pitch of a note by 1 semitone</li> </ul>	

**Y8 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –**  
**UNIT 1: DOES RELIGION HELP PEOPLE TO BE GOOD?**

1.	What is the term that means having challenging responsibilities?	<b>Burden</b>	
2.	What is the term used for the voluntary giving of help, typically in the form of money, to those in need?	<b>Charity</b>	
3.	Who said charity is about <b>love not pity</b> ?	Mother Teresa	
4.	What is another term for charity and having a desire to promote the welfare of others?	<b>Philanthropy</b>	
5.	State a reason why people give to charity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part of a religious commandment or duty</li> <li>• Motivates people to practice unselfish concern for others</li> <li>• Moral duty that you are helping the less fortunate</li> </ul>	

6.	For Sikhs, what is the term for <b>selfless service</b> ?	Sewa/seva	
7.	What is the name of the <b>free kitchen in the gurdwara</b> ?	The Langar	
8.	For Sikhs, what is the term for <b>physical service</b> ?	Tan sewa	
9.	For Sikhs, what is the term for <b>mental service</b> ?	Man sewa	
10.	For Sikhs, what is the term for <b>material service</b> ?	Dhan sewa	

11.	What does the term <b>altruism</b> mean?	Selfless concern for others	
12.	Name another word for altruism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration</li> <li>• Kindness</li> <li>• Selflessness</li> <li>• Self-sacrifice</li> </ul>	
13.	Who set up the organisation <b>The Life You Can Save</b> ?	Peter Singer	
14.	What does the word <b>affluent</b> mean?	Being wealthy	
15.	According to Peter Singer, why we should help others?	Moral duty	

16.	What is the term meaning to <b>cleanse or purify</b> ? Muslims give 2.5% of their annual (yearly) earnings to charity.	Zakat/Zakah	
17.	How much do Muslims give of their annual (yearly) earnings to charity?	2.5%	
18.	What is the place of worship for a Muslim called?	<b>Mosque</b>	
19.	To Muslims, what is <b>the giving of Zakah</b> considered as?	A duty	
20.	State a Muslim based charity that supports people throughout the world.	Muslim Aid	

## Y8 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 2: WHY DO WE SUFFER? BUDDHISM

1.	Is Buddhism an Eastern or Western religion?	Eastern	
2.	What is a follower of Buddhism known as?	Buddhist	
3.	What is the community of Buddhists called?	Sangha	
4.	What is the Buddhist place of worship called?	Temple	
5.	Who was the founder of Buddhism?	Siddhartha Gautama	

6.	What were the four sights that Siddhartha saw?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sick person</li> <li>• An old person</li> <li>• A dead body</li> <li>• A holy man</li> </ul>	
7.	What does Buddha mean?	Awakened or enlightened one	
8.	What is the Buddhist term for finding happiness?	Enlightenment	
9.	According to Buddhism, what is the term for being obsessed with physical things?	Materialism	
10.	What is the word for giving up material things and living a life without riches?	Ascetic	

11.	What is the name of the teaching from the Buddha on how you can stop suffering?	The Four Noble Truths	
12.	What is the word for finding balance in life?	The Middle Way	
13.	What is the symbol of Enlightenment?	Lotus flower	
14.	When you reach Enlightenment, where do you go?	Nirvana	
15.	What are the rules Buddhists follow to achieve Enlightenment?	The Noble Eightfold path	

16.	What is the name for Buddhists who do not live as Monks but follow the teachings of the Buddha?	Lay Buddhist	
17.	What is the word for giving to charity?	Alms	
18.	What is a Bhikkhu?	A male monk	
19.	What is a Bhikkhuni?	A female monk	
20.	What is the name for a rule or guide for living?	Precept	

21.	Do Buddhists believe in Rebirth or Reincarnation?	Rebirth	
22.	What are good actions called?	Karma	
23.	What is the name of the symbol for the different realms Buddhists may live in?	Wheel of life	

## Y8 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

### BIOLOGY: 7 – 9: BREATHING, RESPIRATION, MUSCLES AND BONES

1.	What name is given to the tube that takes air from your mouth to your lungs?	Trachea or wind pipe	
2.	What name is given to the smallest tubes inside the lungs?	Bronchioles	
3.	What name is given to the air sacs where gas exchange happens?	Alveoli	
4.	What condition makes it hard to breathe and can have attacks triggered by pollen, animal fur or even cold air?	Asthma	
5.	What name is given to the tiny hair-like structures on the surface of a cell	Cilia	

6.	What name is given to the holes on a leaf that allow plants to breathe?	Stomata	
7.	The heart is a double pump. Which side pumps deoxygenated blood?	Right	
8.	The heart is a double pump. Which side pumps oxygenated blood?	Left	
9.	What is the formula for aerobic respiration?	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$	
10.	What is the main difference between inhaled air and exhaled air?	Inhaled air has more oxygen and less carbon dioxide	

11.	What test checks for carbon dioxide?	Turns lime water cloudy	
12.	What test checks for the presence of water?	Turns cobalt chloride paper pink	
13.	What is the main difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration?	Aerobic respiration has more access to oxygen	
14.	What substance makes our sternum, ears and nose?	Cartilage	
15.	What name is given to muscles that work against each other?	Antagonistic	



## Y8 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PHYSICS 7 – 9: ELECTRICITY, WAVES, SOUND AND LIGHT







1.	What term describes the amount of energy used every second?	Power	
2.	What is the potential difference (Voltage) in UK homes?	230V	
3.	What term describes the energy supplied per charge?	Voltage	
4.	What term describes the charge delivered per second?	Current	
5.	What units are used to measure energy in cost calculations?	Kilowatt-hour (kWh)	

6.	What is the charge on an electron?	Negative	
7.	What is the area where charged particles can affect each other at distance?	Electric field	
8.	Which type of wave is made by moving at 90° to the direction the wave will go?	Transverse	
9.	Which type of wave is made by moving along the same direction as the wave will travel?	Longitudinal	
10.	What term describes when waves bounce off objects?	Reflection	





11.	What name is given to the high point of a wave?	Peak	
12.	What name is given to the lowest point on a wave?	Trough	
13.	What term is used to describe the size of a wave?	Amplitude	
14.	What name is given to sound waves bouncing back in the direction they came from?	Echoes	
15.	What is the law of reflection?	Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection	

16.	What is the speed of light?	300,000,000 m/s	
17.	What term describes when waves travel through another object but bend and they go through?	Refraction	
18.	Which word describes when waves spread out?	Dispersion	
19.	What are the three primary colours of light?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red</li> <li>• Green</li> <li>• Blue</li> </ul>	
20.	What happens to light that is not reflected off an object or surface?	It is absorbed	






**Sentence Builder 1 – In my school bag**

  ¿Qué hay en tu mochila? – What is in your school bag? ¿Qué tienes en tu mochila? – What do you have in your bag?		 					
En mi mochila – In my school bag	En mi mochila - In my bag  En mi estuche - In my pencil case	tengo – I have  hay – there is/are	un bolígrafo – a pen un cuaderno – an exercise book un estuche – a pencil case un lápiz – a pencil un libro – a book un sacapuntas – a sharpener un pegamento – a glue un diccionario – a dictionary	amarillo - yellow blanco - white morado - purple negro - black rojo - red  azul - blue marrón - brown verde - green rosa - pink naranja - orange	y - and  también - also  además - in addition	unos lápices – pencils unos libros - books unos rotuladores – felt tip pens	amarillos. – yellow. blancos. – white. morados. – purple. negros. – black. rojos. – red.  azules. – blue. marrones. – brown. verdes. – green. rosas. – pink. naranjas. – orange.
			una agenda – a diary una regla – a ruler una carpeta – a folder una goma – a rubber una calculadora – a calculator	amarilla - yellow blanca - white morada - purple negra - black roja - red  azul - blue marrón - brown verde - green rosa - pink naranja - orange		unas tijeras - scissors unas carpetas - folders	amarillas. – yellow. blancas. – white. moradas. – purple. negras. – black. rojas. – red.  azules. – blue. marrones. – brown. verdes. – green. rosas. – pink. naranjas. – orange.
	En su mochila, mi amigo/a – In his/her bag, my friend  En su estuche, mi amigo/a – In his/her pencil case, my friend	tiene – he/she has  no tiene – he/she doesn't have	mis deberes. – my homework. sus deberes. – his/her homework.  mis tareas. – my work/tasks. sus tareas. – his/her work/tasks.	No tengo bolígrafo- I have no pen. No tengo regla- I have no ruler.			






**Sentence Builder 2 – A day at school**

  ¿Qué estudias en el colegio? – What do you study at school? ¿A qué hora tienes español? – What time do you have Spanish?					
Un día en el colegio – a day at school	Todos los días – Every day  Los lunes – On Mondays Los martes – On Tuesdays Los miércoles – On Wednesdays Los jueves -On Thursdays Los viernes -On Fridays Los sábados -On Saturdays Los domingos -On Sundays  De vez en cuando – From time to time  Nunca - Never	estudio – I study  mi amigo/a estudia – my friend studies	alemán - German arte dramático - drama biología - biology ciencias - science cocina - cooking comercio - business dibujo - art educación física – P.E. español - Spanish francés – French geografía - geography gimnasia – gym historia - history informática – I.T. inglés - English matemáticas – maths teatro – drama tecnología – D.T. química – chemistry	a la una – at one a las dos – at two a las tres – at three a las cuatro – at four a las cinco – at five a las seis – at six a las siete – at seven a las ocho – at eight a las nueve – at nine a las diez – at ten a las once – at eleven a las doce – at twelve	y cinco. – 5 past. y diez. – 10 past. y cuarto. – quarter past. y veinte. – 20 past. y veinticinco. – 25 past. y media. – half past.  menos veinticinco. – 25 to. menos veinte. – 20 to. menos cuarto. – quarter to. menos diez. – 10 to. menos cinco. – 5 to.
		tengo – I have  mi amigo/a tiene – my friend has	el recreo - break un taller de teatro – a drama workshop un club de manualidades – a craft club un club de ajedrez – a chess club la hora de comer – lunch time		

### Sentence Builder 3 – My school subjects

  ¿Qué te gusta estudiar en el colegio? – What do you like to study at school?		 				
Mis asignaturas favoritas – My favourite subjects	(No) Me gusta – I (don't) like Me encanta – I love Me mola – I like Me gusta mucho – I really like Odio – I hate Detesto – I hate Mi asignatura favorita es – My favourite subject is	el alemán - German el arte dramático - drama el comercio - business el dibujo - art el español - Spanish el francés - French el inglés - English el teatro - drama la biología - biology la cocina - cooking la educación física - P.E. la geografía - geography la gimnasia - gym la historia - history la informática - I.T. la tecnología - D.T. la química - chemistry	es – it is el profesor es – the teacher (male) is la profesora es – the teacher (female) is	más - more menos - less	divertido/a – fun educativo/a - educational entretenido/a – entertaining aburrido/a - boring estimulante - stimulating relajante – relaxing emocionante – exciting fácil – easy difícil – difficult	el alemán. – German. el arte dramático. – drama el comercio. – business. el dibujo. – art. el español. – Spanish. el francés. – French. el inglés. – English. el teatro – drama la biología. – biology. la cocina. – cooking. la educación física. – P.E. la geografía. – geography. la gimnasia. – gym. la historia. – history. la informática. – I.T. la tecnología – D.T. la química. – chemistry.
	(No) Me gustan – I (don't) like Me encantan – I love Me molan – I like Me gustan mucho – I really like Odio – I hate Detesto – I hate	las ciencias - sciences las lenguas - languages las matemáticas - maths los idiomas - languages	porque - because ya que - as dado que – given that son – they are	que - than	divertidos/as – fun educativos/as - educational entretenidos/as – entertaining aburridos/as - boring estimulantes - stimulating relajantes – relaxing emocionantes – exciting fáciles – easy difíciles – difficult	el profesor de... - the teacher (male) of ... la profesora de... - the teacher (female) of ... las ciencias. – sciences. las lenguas. – languages. las matemáticas. – maths. los idiomas. – languages.

### Sentence Builder 4 – All about my school

  ¿Cómo es tu colegio/instituto? – What is your school like?		 				
Todo sobre mi colegio – All about my school	Mi instituto se llama..... – My school is called... Mi colegio se llama..... – My school is called...	el director es muy comprensivo. – the headteacher is very understanding los profesores explican bien.- The teachers explain well. los profesores enseñan bien. – the teachers teach well. los profesores son trabajadores. – the teachers are hardworking. los profesores son simpáticos. – the teachers are kind. los profesores son antipáticos. – the teachers are unkind. los profesores son perezosos. – the teachers are lazy. el uniforme es obligatorio y feo. –the uniform is obligatory and ugly. los castigos son severos.- the punishments are severe.	mucho acoso escolar. – lots of school bullying. muchos aseos. – lots of toilets. muchos exámenes. – lots of exams. muchos alumnos. – lots of pupils. muchos aseos. – lots of toilets. muchas aulas. – lots of classrooms. muchas reglas/normas. – lots of rules. muchas reuniones con los padres. – lots of meetings with parents.	hay – there is/are tenemos – we have	un salón de actos enorme. - an enormous hall. un gimnasio moderno. – a modern gym. un comedor. – a dining room. un patio. – a playground. un intercambio internacional. – an international exchange. un campo de deportes. – a sports field. una cocina. – a kitchen. una sala de profesores. – a staffroom. una piscina. – a swimming pool. unas pizarras interactivas. – interactive whiteboards. poco acoso escolar. – little school bullying. pocos exámenes. – few exams.	En mi colegio – In my school En mi instituto – In my school

## Tips for a happy library

Read books you enjoy

If you move a chair,  
put it back

Eat your lunch  
somewhere else

Only bring water  
bottles with a lid

Recommend books  
to friends rather than  
passing them your  
library book

Run around in the  
playground  
instead of the  
library

If you don't like  
your book, swap it for  
another



## How to use the Purbeck School Library

- You may borrow up to 3 books at a time for 2 weeks.
- The date a book is due back is stamped in the front of the book
- If you need a book for longer, just come to the library to renew it.
- You can come to the library before school and at any break time.
- Fiction books are arranged by genre (or type of book) – have a look at the map below to see how to find the book you want.

## Using the Library WebApp



Go to <https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/> or scan the QR code to find the library WebApp. You can search for books, see what you have on loan, and find book recommendations under Quicklists and Dashboards.

### WINDOWS

<b>900s</b> 940 World War II 941 British History 942 English History	<b>War Fiction</b> 940 World War I & II	780 Music 791 Media 792 Theatre 796 Sport	<b>700s Art</b> 751 Drawing 759 Art around the world	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Life & Death Fiction
<b>Historical Fiction</b>	<b>War Fiction</b>	<b>Sports Fiction</b> 796 Sport 796.334 Football	<b>700s Art</b> 720 Architecture 745 Design 750 Art History	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Fiction
<b>Historical Fiction</b>	<b>900s</b> 900 World History 910 Geography 930 Ancient World	796 Cars 796 Bikes 797 Watersports 798 Horse Riding	<b>Horror Fiction</b>	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	<b>Science Fiction</b>	<b>Mystery Fiction</b>	Realistic Fiction	Romance Fiction

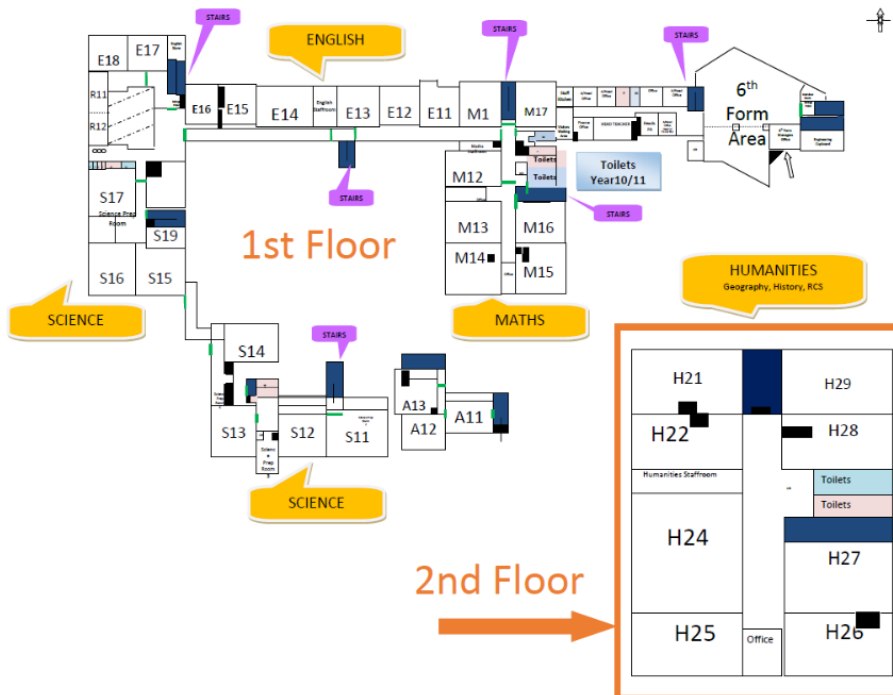
### PURBECK SCHOOL LIBRARY

<b>Historical Fiction</b>	<b>Classic Fiction</b>	<b>800s</b> 800 Literature 821 Poetry	<b>Humorous Fiction</b>	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	<b>500s</b> 510 Maths 530 Physics 540 Chemistry	<b>Mystery Fiction</b>	<b>100s &amp; 200s</b> 150 Psychology 180 Philosophy 200 Religion	<b>Romance Fiction</b>	Bite Size Books
<b>900s</b> 943 Germany 947 Russia	<b>Classic Fiction</b>	822 Plays Shakespeare	<b>Humorous Fiction</b>	Dystopian Fiction	599 Pets 612 Human Body Health and Wellbeing	<b>500s</b> 550 Geology 551 Climate	<b>Mystery Fiction</b>	Action and Adventure Fiction	<b>Graphic Novels</b>	
950 Asia 960 Africa 973 United States	<b>Short Stories Classic Fiction</b>	Shakespeare 823 Criticism	<b>Humorous Fiction</b>	Dystopian Fiction	<b>Animal Fiction</b>	<b>500s</b> 570 Nature 570 Biology 590 Animals	<b>300s &amp; 400s</b> 301 Sociology 330 Economics 400 Languages	Action and Adventure Fiction	<b>Graphic Novels</b>	

### ISSUE DESK



# SCHOOL MAP



# NOTES





# YEAR 8