

Y8 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Name: _____

Tutor: _____



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

Summer 2024-25

TIMETABLE

Glue your timetable onto this page.

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

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: Sparx Reader**
2. **Maths: Sparx Maths**
3. Knowledge organiser **self-quizzing**

ENGLISH: www.sparxreader.com

Login:

Password:

Sparx Reader gives all students access to a rich range of books, with quizzes throughout to support engaged reading.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, reading and quizzes should take around one hour.
- You must complete 100% in each task.
- Gold Readers can add any book and earn points by keeping reading logs.

MATHS: www.sparxmaths.com

Login:

Password:

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 room E14.

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

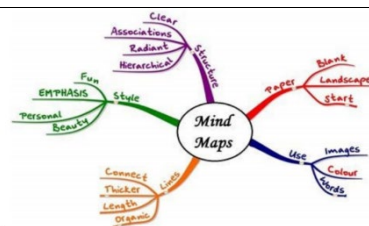


Self-quizzing – Look, Cover, Write, Check

- 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.

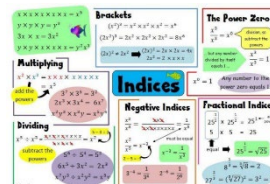


Flash Cards

- 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
- BBC Bitesize: www.bbc.com/bitesize
- Sparx-Maths: www.sparxmaths.com
- Free Science Lessons: www.freesciencelessons.co.uk



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

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

8X	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	SCIENCE ¹⁺³ ART ¹⁺²	SCIENCE ² GEOGRAPHY ¹ ART ³	ENGLISH	MATHS RE	MFL
B	GEOGRAPHY ²⁺³	SCIENCE ¹⁺² DRAMA ¹⁺² HISTORY	ENGLISH DESIGN	DRAMA ³	MATHS SCIENCE ³

8Y	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	DRAMA ³	ENGLISH SCIENCE	ART ³ DESIGN DRAMA ¹⁺²	MATHS MFL	MATHS ART ¹⁺²
B	ENGLISH HISTORY ¹	SCIENCE HISTORY ²⁺³	RE ¹	GEOGRAPHY RE ²⁺³	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

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

LONG TERM PLAN



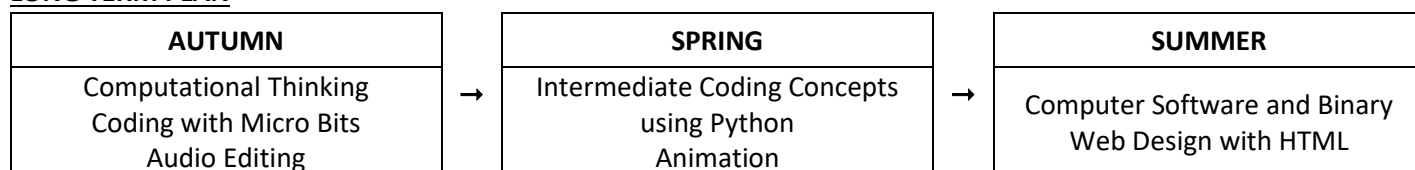
1.	What term describes the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society?	Culture	
2.	What term describes our sense of who we are as individuals and as members of social groups?	Identity	
3.	Draw a pattern that has a repeating motif.		
4.	What is a motif?	A shape or symbol that forms part of a design.	
5.	What term describes a pattern of shapes that fit together perfectly, without any gaps? Techniques can include translation, rotation or reflection.	Tessellation	

6.	What term describes something made up of exactly the same parts facing each other or the same parts that rotates around a point (axis)?	Symmetrical	
7.	What is a rotating pattern?	A motif that turns around a fixed point called the centre of rotation.	
8.	What type of pattern involves a shape that is reflected in a mirror line or a line of symmetry?	A reflection pattern	
9.	Draw and label a geometric shape and an organic shape.		
10.	What term describes the process of visual communication and problem-solving through the use of typography, photography, iconography and illustration?	Graphic design	

11.	What term describes the process of developing a usable product that meets customer's needs?	Product design	
12.	What term describes the business or individual who hires you for a specific creative job? They will often want you to work within their brand style.	The client	
13.	What is a document that artists/designers use that details the aims and objectives and target audience of the project?	Design brief	
14.	When you design something you...	make drawings, preliminary sketches, or plans.	
15.	What is a rough drawing representing the main features of an object or scene and often made to help in the design process?	A sketch	

16.	What term describes a scale model or rough draft of a 3D object?	A maquette	
17.	What term describes an image created on one surface, and transferred to another, in a process which is repeatable?	A print	
18.	What type of print is made from a piece of lino in which a design has been cut in relief?	Lino print	
19.	What type of roller is used to apply ink to a printing block?	An ink roller	
20.	What tool is used to cut away the negative parts of a piece of lino?	A lino chisel	

LONG TERM PLAN



1.	Who developed the first mechanical adding machine?	Blaise Pascal	
2.	What is a form of Artificial Intelligence where programs have the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience?	Machine Learning	
3.	What are the spaces at the beginning of a code line referred to?	Indent	
4.	When was Apple launched?	1976	
5.	What is a mark-up language used to build websites, which determines what shows up on the page?	HTML	







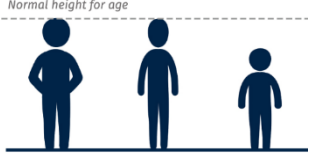



6.	Who co-founded Google along with Larry Paige?	Sergey Brin	
7.	What is a video of a person in which their face or body has been digitally altered so that they appear to be someone else?	Deep fake	
8.	What is the process of writing code that will become a computer program?	Programming	
9.	When was it first possible to make video calls with mobile phones?	2003	
10.	What is a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities?	Internet	

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

16.	Who was one of the first programmers of ENIAC, one of the first electronic computers?	Jean Jennings Bartik	
17.	What term describes the process of locating and removing faults in computer programs?	Debugging	
18.	What term describes a person, who deliberately posts inflammatory comments with the aim of provoking either an individual or a group into reacting.?	Trolling	
19.	What year did the first machine, called Deep Blue, beat a human at chess?	1997	
20.	Name a popular high-level programming language.	Python	

LONG TERM PLAN







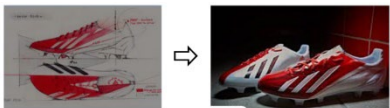
ROTATION 1	→	ROTATION 2
Food 1: Choices		Food 2: Food Provenance


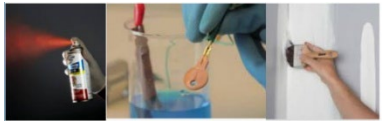
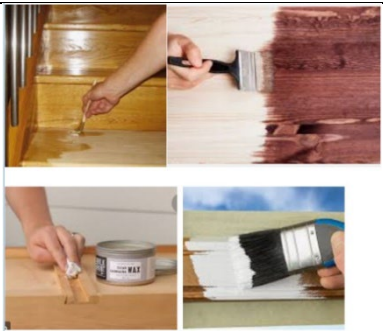
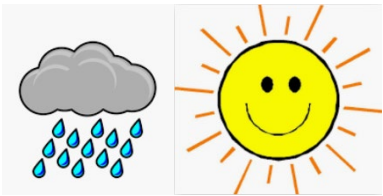

1.	Name two foods that provide vitamin C .	Kiwi, peppers, blackcurrants, citrus fruits, broccoli, cabbage etc.		
2.	Name two foods that provide some of the mineral iron .	Green leafy vegetables, watercress, cabbage, spinach, red meat, lentils, dried apricots.		
3.	What does gluten do in bread making?	Gluten gives dough plasticity.		
4.	Name two Fairtrade foods.	Coffee, bananas, chocolate, rice and sugar.		
5.	What is the Fairtrade organisation?	It is an organisation that helps disadvantaged farmers and food producers across the world by paying them a little more for their products.		
6.	What does the body need protein for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth and repair of cells. To provide the body with energy. 		
7.	What would happen if you did not have enough protein in your diet?	Children will not grow properly. Skin, nails and hair will be in poor condition and they may develop infections easily.		
8.	What is gelatinisation ?	When starch [flour] thickens when added to a liquid and heated.		
9.	Name one seasonal food available in the summer in the UK.	Strawberries, red and black currants, raspberries and blue berries.		
10.	Explain how gluten is activated in flour.	When liquid is added, the gluten makes a network that when kneaded gives the dough plasticity.		

Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 1: STORAGE BOX

LONG TERM PLAN





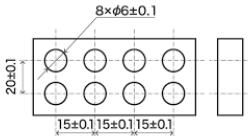

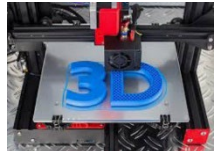

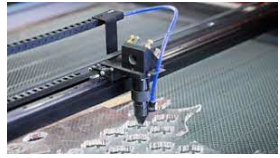

ROTATION 1	→	ROTATION 2
Storage Box		USB Lamp


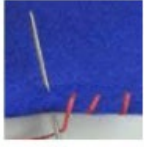








1.	What are the 4 main scales of production?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One – off Batch Mass Continuous 	 	
2.	What scale of production is suitable for making trainers? Why?	<p>Trainers are made in Batch Production.</p> <p>Manufacturers can make the same product in batches of different sizes.</p>		
3.	What types of products are made in mass production?	<p>Products that are all identical and sold in very high numbers.</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"> Usually made bespoke to a certain customer (sizes/colours/materials) Unique designs. Higher cost/quality materials are used. 		
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"> To protect them from damage. To improve the appearance. Providing insulation from heat or electricity. Making them hygienic. 		
7.	How can finishes be applied to materials? (3 answers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying and painting. Dipping. Electroplating. 		
8.	Name 4 different finishes that can be applied to timber (wood). What do they do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stain – changes colour. Wax – a clear finish to show the grain. Varnish – a clear finish which makes it waterproof. Paint – changes the colour. 		
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.		

Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

PRODUCT DESIGN 2: USB LAMP

1.	What is meant by the term Quality Control (QC)?	Checks that are made to ensure a product is being produced correctly.		
2.	Name three types of Quality Control checks that are usually carried out in manufacturing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimensional Accuracy • Colour consistency • Correct Assembly • No loose parts • Surface finish. 		
3.	What is meant by the term Quality Assurance?	A system of Quality Control checks throughout a complex manufacturing process to ensure a final product is well made.		
4.	How could you quickly check the accuracy of cutting when making a product?	Using a go/no go gauge to show you if a part has been cut too big or too small.		
5.	How do tolerances help when marking and cutting pieces of work?	A tolerance gives you a maximum and minimum size for a piece whilst still fitting your product.		
6.	What do the acronyms CAD, CAM and CIM stand for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAD – Computer Aided Design. • CAM – Computer Aided Manufacture. • CIM – Computer Integrated Manufacture. 		
7.	Name three CAM processes used in school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3D Printing. • Laser Cutting. • CNC Router. 		
8.	What are the advantages of using CAD to create designs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very accurate. • Files can be sent to different machines to make products. • Designs can be rendered to look like the real materials. 		
9.	What advantages are there of using CAM to create products?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products are made very accurately. • Products are all identical. • It can be faster than traditional methods of manufacturing. 		
10.	What is the difference between a thermoforming and thermosetting plastic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermoforming plastics can be heated and re-moulded every time they are heated. They melt if they get too hot. • Thermosetting plastics cannot be re-moulded once they are set and will not melt. 		

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.		

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
Mobsters		Too Much Punch For Judy		Performance Skills

1.	What is a monologue ?	A monologue is a speech presented by a single character , most often to express their thoughts aloud, though sometimes also to directly address another character or the audience.	
2.	What is sub-text ?	Subtext is the meaning beneath the lines/text . What the character is implying but not saying.	
3.	What is characterisation ?	Characterisation is the term used to describe the way an actor portrays a role using vocal and physical skills .	
4.	What is articulation ?	Articulation is emphasis on consonants or vowels for the formation of clear and distinct sounds in speech .	
5.	What is pitch ?	Pitch is the intensity of the vibrations in the voice making it seem higher or lower . Variation in pitch creates inflection.	

6.	What is pace ?	Pace is the speed at which someone speaks.	
7.	What is pause ?	A planned break in the delivery of a phrase, sentence or passage.	
8.	What is tone ?	Tone suggests your mood and your intention towards the listener, e.g. happy or sad.	
9.	What is emphasis ?	Emphasis is pressure on individual words that make them stand out . Emphasis or stress for a particular effect is significant and can change the meaning of a sentence as well as the feeling behind it.	
10.	What is volume ?	Volume is the power of the voice , how loud or quiet it is.	

11.	What is projection ?	Projection is the strength or power used when speaking to carry speech to an audience .	
12.	Why are facial expressions important in Drama?	Facial expressions can convey emotions , develop the story and communicate the feelings and thoughts of the characters to the audience .	
13.	What is body language ?	Body language is the non-verbal way in which a person communicates their physical and mental state through using facial expressions, gesture and posture .	
14.	What is gesture ?	Gesture is any movement of the performer's head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg, or foot to convey meaning .	
15.	What is posture ?	Posture is the physical alignment of a performer's body taken by a performer it can convey information about the character being played.	

16.	What is stance ?	Stance is the way in which somebody stands .	
17.	What is gait ?	Gait is a person's manner of walking . The way a performer walks on stage will form part of their characterisation, eg an arrogant and high-status character may swagger or strut on stage.	

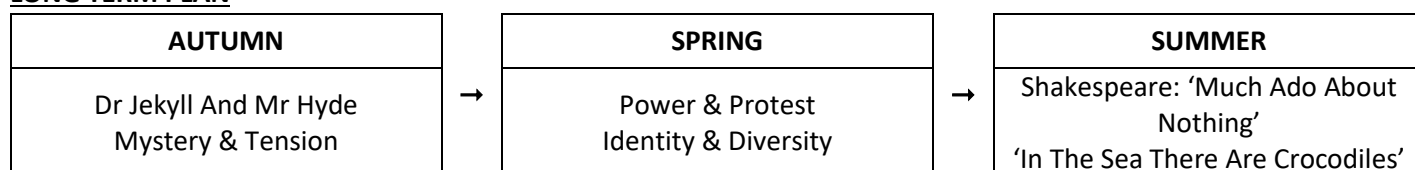
In addition to the self-quizzing questions, students will be required to learn short script extracts. These lines are provided in a separate Drama booklet.

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.

LONG TERM PLAN



1.	Which genre of Shakespeare’s plays usually involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clever word play love and marriage complex plots mistaken identity? 	Shakespeare’s comedies	
2.	Which technique occurs when the audience knows something that the characters don’t?	Dramatic irony	
3.	What term is used when a person falls in love with someone but is not loved in return?	Unrequited love	
4.	What word is used for a society in which males hold most power?	Patriarchy	
5.	Who exhibits the following characteristics? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sighs and groans – wants to be alone unkempt and dishevelled can’t sleep walks alone in early hours 	The courtly lover	

6.	What is the dramatic device in which a character speaks to the audience and the audience realises that the character's speech is unheard by the other characters on stage?	An aside	
7.	What is the term for witty use of words, for example, puns?	Wordplay	
8.	What is conversation or speech that is characterised by quick, witty comments or replies?	Repartee	
9.	What is the term for a suggestive remark?	Innuendo	
10.	What is another verb that means: to challenge, undermine or overthrow expectations?	To subvert	

11.	Who is the governor of Messina?	Leonato	
12.	Who is the governor of Messina’s daughter, who falls in love with a young visiting soldier?	Hero	
13.	Who is the young soldier who falls in love with the governor of Messina’s daughter?	Claudio	
14.	Who is the governor of Messina’s niece, who engages in a ‘merry war’ with one of the visiting soldiers?	Beatrice	
15.	What is the name of the visiting soldier who engages in a ‘skirmish of wit’ with the governor of Messina’s niece?	Benedick	

16.	What is the term for something characterised by bitter or scornful mockery?	Sardonic	
17.	What is the term for a close and harmonious relationship?	Rapport	
18.	What is the term for sharp and forthright?	Acerbic	
19.	What is the term for attractively lively and animated?	Vivacious	
20.	What is the term for developing gradually?	Evolving	

21.	Who is the leader of the army, the Prince of Aragon?	Don Pedro	
22.	Who is the villain of the play, the Prince of Aragon's illegitimate brother?	Don John	
23.	What happens in Act One of 'Much Ado About Nothing'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don Pedro's army arrive in Messina Beatrice and Benedick argue 	
24.	What happens in Act Two of 'Much Ado About Nothing'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A masked ball takes place Hero agrees to marry Claudio 	
25.	What happens in Act Three of 'Much Ado About Nothing'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plot is hatched to make Beatrice and Benedick fall in love with each other Don John plots to destroy Hero and Claudio's relationship 	

26.	What happens in Act Four of 'Much Ado About Nothing'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hero's wedding day is ruined Hero pretends to be dead 	
27.	What happens in Act Five of 'Much Ado About Nothing'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hero's reputation is restored A double wedding takes place 	
28.	What do we call looking at areas like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What life was like when a text was written A writer's life and influences The genre of the text Historical events around the text? 	Exploring context	
29.	What is the term for the important background information that is included within a story?	Exposition	
30.	What is the final part of a play, film, or narrative in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved?	Denouement	

31.	What is the term for the act of promising to marry; engagement?	Betrothal	
32.	What is the term for the wedding ceremony itself?	Nuptial	
33.	What is the term for a festive gathering where the participants wear masks and costumes, often featured in Shakespearean plays?	Masquerade	
34.	What is the term for the restoration of friendly relations, significant in the context of the characters' relationships?	Reconciliation	
35.	What is the term for the celebration and joyous atmosphere surrounding the wedding?	Festivity	

Y8 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – **‘IN THE SEA THERE ARE CROCODILES’**

1.	What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story?	Omission	
2.	What is the term for when two or more characters have a discussion in a text? This is signposted by the use of speech marks.	Dialogue	
3.	What is the term by which the full significance of a character's words or actions is clear to the reader although unknown to the character?	Dramatic Irony	
4.	What is the term for words which examine to what extent a writer has been successful in conveying an image or idea? E.g. Skilfully, Purposefully, Deliberately, Intentionally	Evaluative Adverbs	
5.	What is the name of the playwright who identified the most popular story structure?	Freytag	

6.	What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned?	Introducing	
7.	As we are given more information, the writer is said to be...	Developing	
8.	What term describes where a writer will change the focus of the text throughout the course of the writing?	Changing	
9.	What term is used to bring to an end, especially in a particular way or with a particular action?	Concluding	
10.	What term describes the movement of focus from one thing to another within a narrative?	Shifting focus	

11.	What is the term for full of danger or risk?	Perilous	
12.	What is the term for the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties?	Resilience	
13.	What is the term for the forced movement of people from their homeland?	Displacement	
14.	What is the term for protection granted to someone who has fled their country?	Asylum	
15.	What is the term for a long and eventful journey?	Odyssey	

16.	Where does Enaiatollah's journey begin?	Pakistan	
17.	Where does Enaiatollah's mother leave him?	In a refugee camp	
18.	Why does she leave him here?	She fears for his life	
19.	Who wrote 'In the Sea there are Crocodiles'?	Fabio Geda	
20.	Where was Enaiatollah born?	Afghanistan	

21.	What did Geda base the novel on	His interviews with Enaiatollah	
22.	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	
23.	What is the name of a repeated idea throughout a piece of writing?	Motif	
24.	What is the term for a category of artistic, musical, or literary composition characterized by a particular style, form, or content?	Genre	
25.	What is the term for when the audience/reader is subtly given a warning or indication of a bad future event?	Foreboding	

26.	What is the term for difficulties or misfortune?	Adversity	
27.	What is the term for movement from one part of something to another?	Migration	
28.	What is the term for the ability to understand and share the feelings of another?	Empathy	
29.	What is the term for a cause of great trouble or suffering?	Tribulation	
30.	What is the term for steadfastness in doing something despite difficulty or delay?	Perseverance	

31.	What is the term for a past event being narrated that is set in a time earlier than the main story?	Analepsis	
32.	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	
33.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers hear sounds in writing?	Auditory Imagery	
34.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the same sound? E.g. The d aring d onkey ran towards the sea. The f unky p hantom f rightened the children.	Alliteration	
35.	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	

36.	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	
37.	What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved?	Resolution	
38.	What is the term for the highest point of tension in a story?	Climax	
39.	What is the term for when narrative ends where it began?	Circular Narrative	
40.	What is the term from when tension increases and then decreases in a novel?	Rising Action / Falling Action	




LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
Food and drink		Free Time		Town


Sentence Builder 1 – What is in my town

1. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville? What is there in your town?					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dans ma ville In my town	il y a there is	un bowling <i>a bowling</i> un parc <i>a park</i> un fast-food <i>a fast-food restaurant</i> un cinéma <i>a cinema</i> un centre sportif <i>a sports centre</i> un skatepark <i>a skatepark</i> un collège <i>a school</i> un supermarché <i>a supermarket</i> un centre commercial <i>a shopping centre</i> un terrain de sport <i>a playing field</i> un magasin <i>a shop</i> une piscine <i>a swimming pool</i> une gare routière <i>a bus station</i> une maison des jeunes <i>a youth club</i> une patinoire <i>an ice rink</i> une église <i>a church</i> une plage <i>a beach</i>	mais <i>but</i> par contre <i>however</i> en revanche <i>however</i> cependant <i>however</i>	il n'y a pas de <i>there isn't any</i> il n'y a pas d' <i>there isn't any</i>	bowling <i>bowling</i> parc <i>park</i> fast-food <i>fast-food</i> cinéma <i>cinema</i> centre sportif <i>sports centre</i> skatepark <i>skatepark</i> collège <i>school</i> supermarché <i>supermarket</i> centre commercial <i>shopping centre</i> terrain de sport <i>playing field</i> magasin <i>shop</i> piscine <i>swimming pool</i> gare routière <i>bus station</i> maison des jeunes <i>youth club</i> patinoire <i>ice rink</i> plage <i>beach</i> église <i>church</i>


Sentence Builder 2 – What I like to do

2. Où aimes-tu aller? Where do you like to go?							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
 J'aime aller <i>I like going</i> J'adore aller <i>I love going</i>	au <i>to the (masc)</i> à la <i>to the (fem)</i> à l' <i>to the (in front of vowel)</i>	bowling <i>bowling</i> parc <i>park</i> fast-food <i>fast-food</i> <i>restaurant</i> cinéma <i>cinema</i> centre sportif <i>sports centre</i> skatepark <i>skatepark</i> collège <i>school</i> supermarché <i>supermarket</i> centre commercial <i>shopping centre</i> magasin <i>shop</i> terrain de sport <i>playing field</i> piscine <i>swimming pool</i> gare routière <i>bus station</i> maison des jeunes <i>youth club</i> plage <i>beach</i> patinoire <i>ice rink</i> église <i>church</i>	car c'est <i>because it is</i> parce que c'est <i>because it is</i> comme c'est <i>as it is</i> puisque c'est <i>as it is</i>	amusant <i>fun</i> intéressant <i>interesting</i> cool <i>cool</i> génial <i>great</i> extra <i>great</i> facile <i>easy</i> super <i>super</i> magnifique <i>wonderful</i>	et <i>and</i> puis <i>then</i> ensuite <i>then</i> en plus <i>furthermore</i>	je peux <i>I can</i> on peut <i>we can</i>	regarder un film <i>watch a film</i> manger un burger <i>eat a burger</i> faire les courses <i>do some (food) shopping</i> faire du shopping <i>do some shopping</i> faire du sport <i>do some sport</i> jouer au bowling avec des copains <i>play bowling with friends</i> apprendre le français <i>learn French</i> faire de la natation <i>go swimming</i> faire du patin à glace <i>do ice-skating</i> faire du skate <i>do skateboarding</i> rencontrer des copains <i>meet with friends</i> chanter <i>sing</i>

Sentence Builder 3 – Where I went

3. Où es-tu allé(e)? Where did you go?							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hier <i>Yesterday</i>	je suis allé (masc) <i>I went</i>		bowling <i>bowling</i> parc <i>park</i> fast-food <i>fast-food restaurant</i> cinéma <i>cinema</i> centre sportif <i>sports centre</i>		ma famille <i>my family</i>		regarder un film <i>watch a film</i> manger un burger <i>eat a burger</i> faire les courses <i>do some (food) shopping</i>
Avant-hier <i>The day before yesterday</i>	je suis allée (fem) <i>I went</i>	au <i>to the (masc)</i>	skatepark <i>skatepark</i> collège <i>school</i> supermarché <i>supermarket</i> centre commercial <i>shopping centre</i> magasin <i>shop</i> terrain de sport <i>playing field</i>		mes copains <i>my friends (masc pl/mixed)</i>		faire du shopping <i>do some shopping</i> faire du sport <i>do some sport</i>
La semaine dernière <i>Last week</i>	il est allé <i>he went</i>				mes copines <i>my friends (fem pl)</i>	pour <i>to</i>	jouer au bowling avec des copains <i>play bowling with friends</i>
Le week-end dernier <i>Last weekend</i>	elle est allée <i>she went</i>			avec <i>with</i>	mon copain <i>my friend</i>	afin de <i>In order to</i>	apprendre le français <i>learn French</i> faire de la natation <i>go swimming</i> faire du patin à glace <i>do ice-skating</i>
Lundi dernier <i>Last Monday</i>	on est allés (masc pl/mixed) <i>we went</i>	à la <i>to the (fem)</i>	piscine <i>swimming pool</i> gare routière <i>bus station</i> maison des jeunes <i>youth club</i> plage <i>beach</i> patinoire <i>ice rink</i>		ma copine <i>my friend (fem)</i>		faire du skate <i>do skateboarding</i>
	on est allées (fem pl) <i>we went</i>	à l' <i>to the (in front of vowel)</i>	église <i>church</i>		mon frère <i>my brother</i>		rencontrer des copains <i>meet with friends</i> chanter <i>sing</i>
					ma sœur <i>my sister</i>		

Sentence Builder 4 – Where I'm going to go

4. Où vas-tu aller? Where are you going to go?							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demain <i>Tomorrow</i>	je vais aller <i>I'm going to go</i>		bowling <i>bowling</i> parc <i>park</i> fast-food <i>fast-food restaurant</i> cinéma <i>cinema</i> centre sportif <i>sports centre</i>				super/génial <i>great</i> bien <i>good</i>
Après-demain <i>The day after tomorrow</i>	il va aller <i>he's going to go</i>	au <i>to the (masc)</i>	skatepark <i>skatepark</i> collège <i>school</i> supermarché <i>supermarket</i> centre commercial <i>shopping centre</i> magasin <i>shop</i> terrain de sport <i>playing field</i>	car <i>because</i>	je pense que <i>I think that</i>		intéressant <i>interesting</i> amusant <i>fun</i>
La semaine prochaine <i>Next week</i>	elle va aller <i>she's going to go</i>			parce que <i>because</i>	je crois que <i>I believe that</i>	ça va être <i>it's going to be</i>	utile <i>useful</i> cool <i>cool</i>
Le week-end prochain <i>Next weekend</i>	on va aller <i>we're going to go</i>	à la <i>to the (fem)</i>	piscine <i>swimming pool</i> gare routière <i>bus station</i> maison des jeunes <i>youth club</i> plage <i>beach</i> patinoire <i>ice rink</i>	puisque <i>as</i>	je dirais que <i>I would say that</i>		incroyable <i>incredible</i> sympa <i>nice</i>
Lundi prochain <i>Next Monday</i>		à l' <i>to the (in front of vowel)</i>	église <i>church</i>	comme <i>as</i>			divertissant <i>entertaining</i>

LONG TERM PLAN

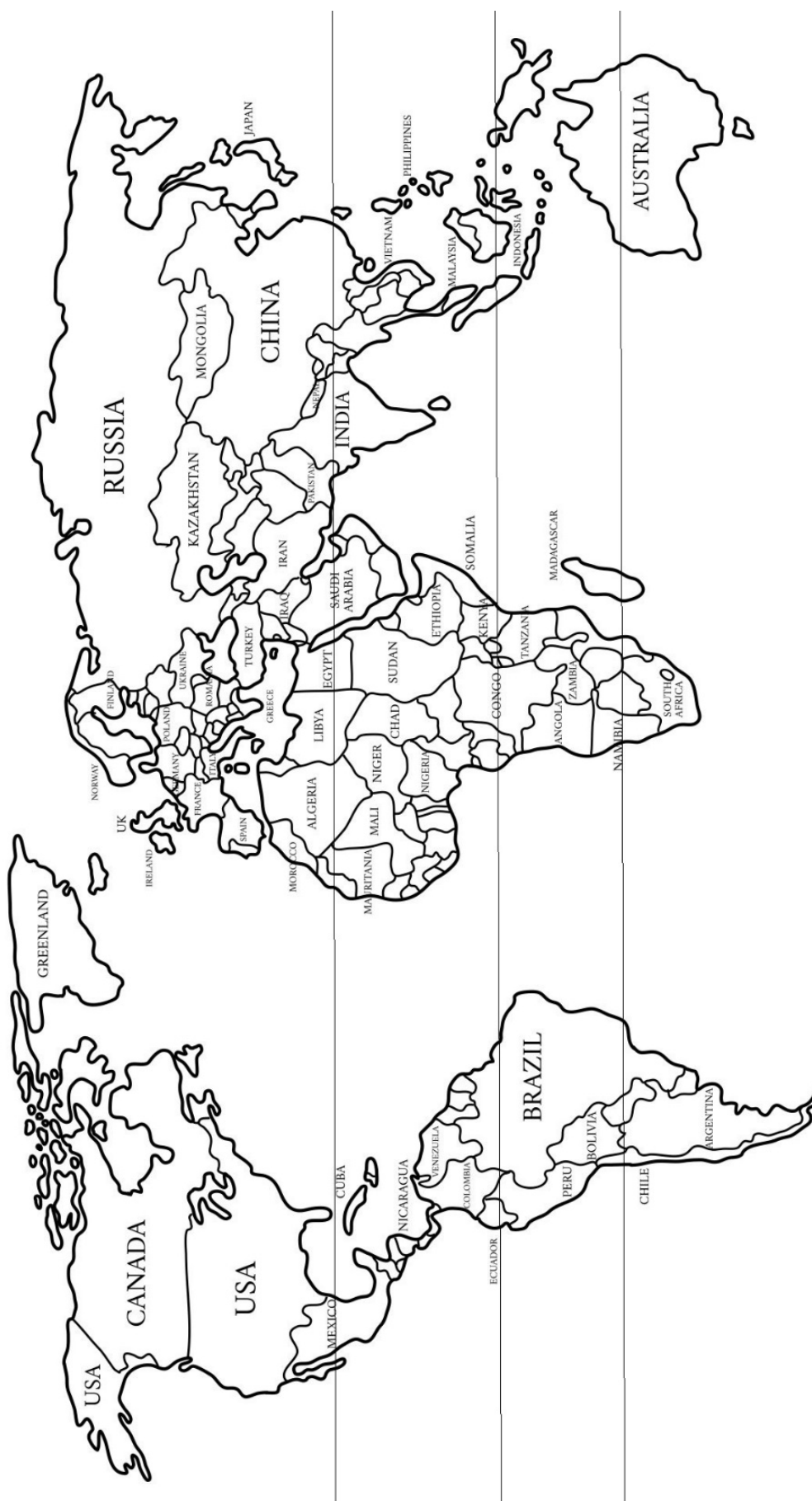
AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
Crazy Coasts		Development In Africa		Dangerous Geography

1.	State the 3 conditions needed for hurricane to form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pressure system • Warm ocean temperatures • Trade Winds 	
2.	What is the minimum wind speed needed for a storm to be classified as a hurricane?	74mph	
3.	What scale do we use to measure hurricanes?	The Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale	
4.	Describe one impact of Hurricane Katrina.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 6m high storm surge • Flooding destroyed many homes • 2000 deaths 	
5.	Describe one response to the impacts of Hurricane Katrina.	7,000 troops were sent to the area Repairing of the flood walls (Levees)	
6.	Explain the importance of evacuation routes in preparation for a hurricane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public are aware of where to go in the event of a hurricane. • Safe route – road high above ground. 	
7.	What term is defined as an extended period of time of below average rainfall?	Drought	
8.	What are the three steps for how deforestation causes drought?	1. The removal of trees means that the soil is not bound together. 2. The soil gets blown away, as 3. There is no moisture.	
9.	Explain why educating farmers is a sustainable response to drought and conserving water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge can be passed down generations • It is environmentally friendly. 	
10.	Name the structure of the Earth, starting at the centre.	Inner core, outer core, mantle and crust	

11.	What type of plate boundaries involves two plates moving away from each other creating new land?	Constructive	
12.	What type of plate boundaries involves one plate moves underneath another plate?	Destructive	
13.	What type of plate boundaries involves two plates are moving past each other in different directions or the same direction at different speeds?	Conservative	
14.	What type of plate boundaries involves two plates of the same density move towards each other and are forced upwards?	Collision	
15.	Explain the 3 stages in the formation of an earthquake.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As two plates slide past each other, friction starts to build up. 2. Pressure builds up as the plates get stuck. 3. Eventually, they slip past each other creating an earthquake. 	

16.	Describe one long term impact of earthquakes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseases can spread easily • Tourism becomes affected 	
17.	What scale is used to measure earthquakes?	The Richter Scale	
18.	What term is defined as a long, high sea wave created by an earthquake occurring underwater? The movement of the two plates causes the displacement of water	Tsunami	
19.	What date did the tsunami in Indonesia occur?	26 th December 2004	
20.	What magnitude was the earthquake that caused the tsunami in Indonesia?	Magnitude 9	

Y8 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP



Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – WHY DID THE FRENCH REVOLUTION CHANGE THE WORLD?

LONG TERM PLAN

AUT1	How did power change before the English revolution?
AUT2	How did power change after the English revolution?
SPR1	What can we learn from Whitechapel about the industrial revolution?
SPR2	Why should Britain not forget the slave trade?
SUM1	Why did the French revolution change the world?
SUM2	How did Britain become a global superpower?

1.	When was the French Revolution?	1789 to 1799	
2.	Which absolute monarch was executed?	King Louis XVI	
3.	Who rose to power in France after the revolution?	Napoleon Bonaparte	
4.	What were the Three Estates of French society before the revolution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clergy • Nobility • Commoners 	
5.	Involvement in which war led to an economic crisis in France?	American War of Independence	

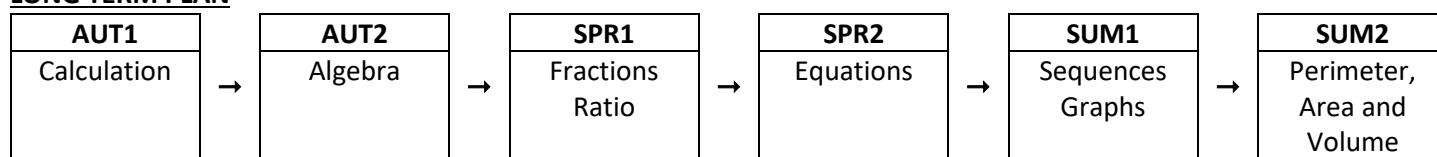
6.	What did King Louis XVI call in 1789?	The Estates-General	
7.	Give an example of one right guaranteed in the <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair trials • Freedom of speech • Freedom of religion 	
8.	What type of prisoners were held in the Bastille?	Political prisoners	
9.	What event happened in July 1789?	The Storming of the Bastille	
10.	What method was used to executed King Louis XVI?	The guillotine	

11.	What law did Robespierre use to execute people during the Reign of Terror?	Law of Suspects	
12.	What method did Napoleon use to overthrow the French government?	A coup d'état	
13.	What document enshrined religious tolerance and equality before the law?	The Napoleonic Code	
14.	Which revolution was led by enslaved people and inspired by the French Revolution?	Haitian Revolution	
15.	Which Latin American revolutionary leader was influenced by the French Revolution?	Simon Bolivar	

Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

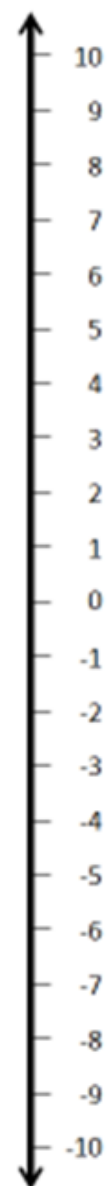
HOW DID BRITAIN BECOME A GLOBAL SUPERPOWER?

1.	Name the four types of influence that countries need to become a superpower.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Military • Political • Cultural 	
2.	Which countries were Britain's main rivals for global power in 1600?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain • France • The Netherlands 	
3.	Which company secured Britain's economic influence in Asia?	The East India Company	
4.	Which wars secured Britain's military influence by using the Royal Navy?	Anglo-Dutch Wars	
5.	Which oppressive economic system underpinned Britain's economic influence in North America and the Caribbean?	Transatlantic Slave Trade	
6.	Which event ignited the American Revolution against the British Empire?	The Boston Tea Party	
7.	Who became the first president of the United States of America?	George Washington	
8.	Which event secured Britain's military influence in India?	Battle of Plassey	
9.	Which soldiers rebelled against the East India Company in 1857, igniting a wider conflict against the British Empire in India?	Sepoys	
10.	Which wars secured Britain's military and economic influence in China?	The Opium Wars	
11.	The Treaty of Nanking (1842) gave Britain control of what territory in China?	Hong Kong	
12.	Who claimed that Australia should become part of the British Empire?	Captain Cook	
13.	The Treaty of Waitangi (1840) established British political influence in which country?	New Zealand	
14.	What were the three motivations for the British to take territory in Africa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources • Trade • Competition with other European powers 	
15.	Which event divided Africa between different European powers?	The Berlin Conference	

LONG TERM PLAN


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.

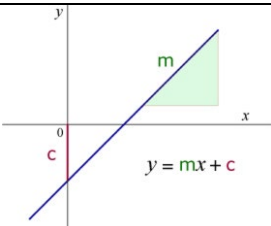
X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	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



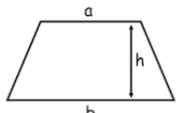
1.	What word describes a list of numbers that are linked by a rule?	Sequence	
2.	What word describes the numbers in a sequence?	Term	
3.	What type of sequence consists of terms with the same difference between them?	Linear or arithmetic	
4.	What type of sequence consists of terms where the second differences are the same? <div style="text-align: center;"> $5, 18, 35, 56, 81, 110, \dots$ </div>	Quadratic	
5.	What type of sequence consists of terms obtained by adding the previous two terms together?	Fibonacci	
6.	What type of sequence consists of terms obtained by multiplying the previous term by a number?	Geometric	
7.	Name the sequence: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...	Square numbers	
8.	Name the sequence: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, ...	Cube numbers	
9.	Name the sequence: 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ...	Triangle numbers	
10.	What notation is used to denote terms in a sequence?	u_1 = first term u_2 = second term u_3 = third term, ... u_n = nth term u_{n+1} = next term	
11.	What type of rule calculates the value of a term given the value of the previous term, i.e. $u_n \rightarrow u_{n+1}$?	Term-to-term rule	
12.	What type of rule calculates the value of a term given the position, n , of the term in the sequence?	nth term rule	
13.	What process involves substituting the value of the position of a term into the nth term rule?	Generating terms	
14.	How do I calculate the nth term of a linear sequence?	Use $u_n = dn + u_0$ d = common difference. u_0 is the zero th term.	
15.	What type of formula describes the term-to-term rule and generates consecutive terms of a sequence?	Iterative formula	

1.	What displays the relationship between two quantities (x, y)?	Graph.	
2.	What word describes the two perpendicular fixed lines on a graph?	Axes	
3.	Which axis is horizontal?	X-axis	
4.	Which axis is vertical?	Y-axis	
5.	What word describes the position of a point on a graph?	Coordinate	

6.	What word describes the point on a graph where the axes intersect?	Origin (0, 0)	
7.	What word describes the expression that models the relationship between the x and y coordinates?	Function	
8.	What process involves... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substituting a set of values for x into a function to find their corresponding values of y. Identifying these as coordinates (x, y) and joining them up? 	Plotting a graph	
9.	What is the equation of any vertical line, passing through the x-axis, which has have the same x-coordinate?	$x = k$	
10.	What is the equation of any horizontal line, passing through the y-axis, which has have the same y-coordinate?	$y = k$	

11.	Sketch a linear graph with function $y = mx + c$		
12.	Given a linear function $y = mx + c$, what does the coefficient of x represent?	Gradient	
13.	Given a linear function $y = mx + c$, what does the constant represent?	Y-intercept	
14.	Given two coordinates on a line, what value is calculated by dividing the difference of the two y-coordinates by the difference of the two x-coordinates?	Gradient	
15.	If two lines have the same gradient then what can be deduced?	The lines are parallel	

1.	What term describes the distance around the outside of a 2D shape?	Perimeter	
2.	What term describes the space inside a 2D shape?	Area	
3.	How do you calculate the area of a rectangle?	$A = \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$	
4.	How do you calculate the area of a parallelogram?	$A = \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$	
5.	How do you calculate the area of a triangle?	$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bh$	

6.	How do you calculate the area of a trapezium?	$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$ 	
7.	What term describes a shape made up of more than one common shape?	Composite shape	
8.	What term describes the space inside a 3D object?	Volume	
9.	How do you calculate the volume of a prism?	Volume = Area of cross-section x Length	
10.	How do you calculate the volume of a cuboid?	$V = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$	

11.	What term describes the total area of each face of a 3D object?	Surface area	
12.	What term describes the perimeter of a circle?	Circumference	
13.	What term describes a line segment from the centre of a circle to the circumference?	Radius	
14.	What term describes a line segment whose endpoints lie on the circumference and passes through the centre?	Diameter	
15.	What term describes a line segment whose endpoints lie on the circumference?	Chord	

16.	What term describes a line that touches the outside of a circle at one point?	Tangent	
17.	What term describes a part of the circumference?	Arc	
18.	What term describes the area between an arc and two radii?	Sector	
19.	What term describes the area between an arc and a chord?	Segment	
20.	State the value of pi, π , to two decimal places.	3.14	

21.	How do you calculate the circumference of a circle?	$C = \pi d$	
22.	How do you calculate the area of a circle?	$A = \pi r^2$	
23.	How do you calculate the volume of a cylinder?	$V = \pi r^2 h$	

LONG TERM PLAN



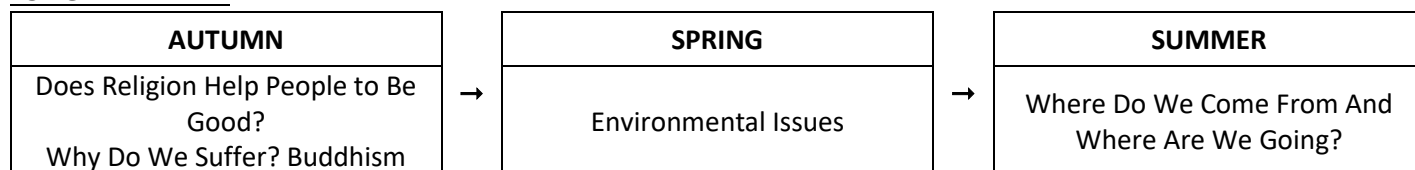
1.	What do musicians use to enable them to move a whole song to a higher or lower pitch without changing the flow and feeling of the song?	The roman numeral chord number system	
2.	In the key of C what would the chords I V vi IV be?	C G Am F	
3.	In the key of G what would the chords I V vi IV be?	G D Em C	
4.	Can you play a melody on the drums? Why/why not?	No, because drums are unpitched and a melody needs to include different pitches.	
5.	What is a passing note?	Extra notes placed between root notes in a bassline to make it more interesting.	

6.	What is a typical pop song structure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intro • Verse 1 & 2 • Chorus • Verse 3 • Chorus • Bridge • Chorus x 2 • Outro 	
7.	What is a hook?	The main catchy part of the song; it is often sung and usually heard in the chorus.	
8.	Why is repetition important in song writing?	Repetition helps the listener to remember the song and to feel comfortable listening to it.	
9.	Why can too much repetition become a bad thing?	It can become boring and the listener will lose interest; you need a balance of repetition and contrast.	
10.	What are the different textural layers you would normally find in a popular song?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sung melody • Instrumental riff • Chords • Bassline • Drum/rhythm track 	

Y8 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

UNIT 4: WHERE DO WE COME FROM AND WHERE ARE WE GOING?

LONG TERM PLAN



1.	Where is the 7 days of creation story found in the Bible?	Genesis 1	
2.	When were humans created in Genesis 1?	Day 6	
3.	What is it called when you believe the Bible word for word?	Literal/fundamentalist	
4.	What is it called when you believe in the God but also Scientific explanations?	Liberal	
5.	What happens on day 7 in Genesis 1?	God rests	

6.	Where is a more detailed explanation of the creation of humans found?	Genesis 2	
7.	How was man formed in Genesis 2?	From the dust of the ground and God breathed into him the breath of life	
8.	How was woman made in Genesis 2?	From man's rib	
9.	What was the punishment for man after they were banished from the Garden of Eden?	Hard labour for food	
10.	What was the punishment for woman after they were banished from the Garden of Eden?	Pain of childbirth	

11.	What is the theory called that is the belief that all species adapted from earlier forms?	Evolution	
12.	What is the theory called that states the universe was created by an expansion of matter?	The Big Bang Theory	
13.	Who theorised that the universe began with an expansion of matter?	George Lemaitre	
14.	When did the Big Bang happen?	Approximately 13.7 billion years ago	
15.	State one piece of evidence for the Big Bang.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation Red shift 	

16.	What is an NDE?	Near Death Experience	
17.	State a person who believed they had an NDE that proves the existence of an Afterlife.	Colson Burpo	
18.	What do Muslims believe about the afterlife?	Heaven and hell	
19.	Name a religion that believes in reincarnation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sikhism Hinduism Buddhism 	
20.	What is the soul?	The spiritual part of you that lives on after you die	

Y8 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – BIOLOGY: 10 – 12

INHERITANCE, DRUGS AND HEALTH

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	Biology: 7 – 9: Breathing, Respiration, Muscles and Bones Physics 7 – 9: Electricity, Waves, Sound and Light
SPRING	Biology: 10 - 12 Inheritance, Drugs and Health Chemistry 7 – 9: The Periodic Table, Reactivity And Acids
SUMMER	Chemistry 10 – 12: Reactions, The Earth and Materials Physics 10 – 12: Forces, Heat and Space

1.	What name is given to the small differences between similar plants and animals	Variation	
2.	This must be the same for organisms to successfully breed	Species	
3.	What carries the information to control the characteristics of an organism?	Genes	
4.	What our genetic information is made from	DNA	
5.	When competition for resources made one organism more able to survive than another	Natural selection	

6.	When people choose what characteristics they want in offspring.	Artificial selection	
7.	Deliberately mating specific organisms in an attempt to make better offspring	Selective breeding	
8.	When all members of a species die out	Extinction	
9.	A store of tissue or cell samples from endangered species	Gene bank	
10.	What is the process of testing drugs on a small group of people?	Clinical trial	

11.	What are small unicellular organisms with cell walls, membranes and cytoplasm but no proper nucleus?	Bacteria	
12.	What organism has a strand of DNA surrounded by a protein coat?	Virus	
13.	What are the white blood cells that engulf and digest microbes?	Phagocytes	
14.	Which cells make chemicals called antibodies and antitoxins?	Lymphocytes	
15.	What process uses a dead or weakened form of the pathogen to boost our immunity to the disease?	Vaccination	

16.	Chemicals produced by fungi that either kill bacteria or stop them growing	Antibiotics	
17.	A thin layer of nutrient gel in a petri dish for growing bacteria	Agar plate	

Y8 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

CHEMISTRY 10 – 12: REACTIONS, THE EARTH AND MATERIALS

1.	What name is given to a reaction with Oxygen?	Combustion	
2.	What type of chemical reaction happens when a substance breaks down when heated?	Thermal decomposition	
3.	What is the name given to reactions where substances lose oxygen?	Reduction	
4.	What type of reaction has a more reactive element take the place of a less reactive one?	Displacement	
5.	What name is given to chemical reactions that release heat?	Exothermic	

6.	What name is given to chemical reactions that need heat to happen?	Endothermic	
7.	What causes chemical reactions to happen faster but does not get used up?	Catalyst	
8.	What word describes how many reacting particles there are in a solution?	Concentration	
9.	What needs to increasing in order to increase the speed of a chemical reaction?	Surface area	
10.	How much oxygen is there in the atmosphere?	21%	

11.	What molecule is made from 3 oxygen atoms?	Ozone	
12.	What type of rock is formed by sand and mud being cemented together over millions of years?	Sedimentary	
13.	What type of rock is created when molten lava cools?	Igneous	
14.	What type of rock is formed when rocks are heated to very high temperature and pressure?	Metamorphic	
15.	What name is given to the process of trapping heat in the atmosphere?	Greenhouse effect	

16.	What is the long-term increase in global temperature?	Global warming	
17.	What is name given to the measure of the impact our daily lives have on the Earth?	Carbon footprint	
18.	What material is generally hard and resistant to high temperatures, low electrical conductivity and low density?	Ceramics	
19.	What materials are made from long chains of carbon and hydrogen atoms chemically linked together?	Polymers	
20.	What name is given to materials that are made from 2 or more different materials?	Composites	

Y8 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

PHYSICS 10 – 12: FORCES, HEAT AND SPACE

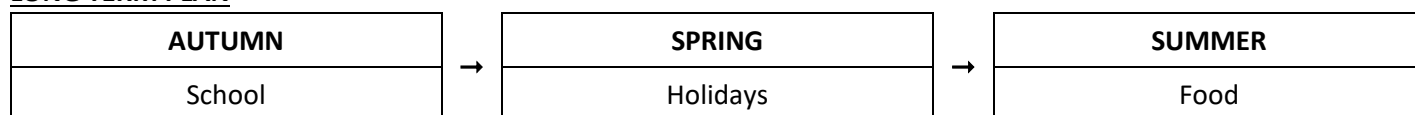
1.	What is the name for the turning effect of a force?	Turning Moment	
2.	What term is used when a system of forces is balanced?	Equilibrium	
3.	What tool is designed to increase the distance of the effort from a pivot?	Lever	
4.	What term describes the force over an area?	Pressure	
5.	What term describes the mass per volume?	Density	

6.	What up-thrust force is felt by an object in water?	Buoyancy	
7.	What term describes the heat energy passed on by collisions of atoms?	Conduction	
8.	What term describes hot fluids moving due to a change in density?	Convection	
9.	What term describes the thermal energy given off in all directions?	Radiation	
10.	What materials are designed to prevent the movement of heat?	Insulators	




11.	What name is given to a single spin round of the Earth on its axis?	A day	
12.	What name is given to a complete orbit of the Earth around the Sun?	A year	
13.	What term describes the sun blocked by the Moon?	Solar eclipse	
14.	What term describes the shadow of the Earth shading the Moon?	Lunar Eclipse	
15.	What name is given to stars exploding at the end of their life?	Supernova	

16.	What name is given to an infinitely dense point not even light cannot escape from?	Black Hole	
17.	Name the research lab in orbit around Earth.	International Space Station (ISS)	


LONG TERM PLAN






Sentence Builder 1 – What I like to eat

<div>  <div> ¿Qué te gusta comer? – What do you like to eat? ¿Qué te gusta beber? – What do you like to drink? </div> <div>  </div> </div>			
La comida - Food	Me gusta – I like Me gusta mucho – I really like Me encanta – I love Me mola – I like No me gusta – I don't like No me gusta nada – I really don't like Odio – I hate Prefiero – I prefer	el arroz – rice el atún – tuna el café – coffee el pollo frito – fried chicken el marisco – seafood el pan – bread el pescado – fish el queso – cheese el filete – steak el helado de chocolate/vainilla – chocolate/vanilla ice cream el zumo de naranja – orange juice el té – tea el yogur – yogurt el agua – water la leche – milk la carne – meat la fruta – fruit la sopa – soup la ensalada – salad la tortilla – tortilla la tarta de queso – cheese cake	es – it is porque – because ya que – as dado que – Given that son – they are
	los cereales – cereals los caramelos – sweets los huevos – eggs los pimientos – peppers	los dulces – sweet los asquerosos – disgusting los salados – salty los ricos – tasty los sabrosos – tasty los sanos – healthy los malsanos – unhealthy los picantes – spicy los frescos – fresh los secos – dry	
	las fresas – strawberries las gambas – prawns las verduras – vegetables las salchichas – sausages las uvas – grapes las galletas – biscuits las hamburguesas – burgers las patatas fritas – chips las chuletas de cerdo – pork chops		
			



Sentence Builder 2 – What I eat

<div></div> <div>¿Qué desayunas? – What do you have for breakfast? ¿Qué comes? – What do you have for lunch/ what do you eat? ¿Qué cenas? – What do you have for dinner?</div>			<div></div>	
La comida - Food	<div>Siempre - Always Todos los días- Every day Nunca- Never Los lunes – On Mondays Los sábados – On Saturdays Por la mañana – In the morning Por la tarde – In the afternoon Por la noche – In the evening De vez en cuando – From time to time</div>	<div>desayuno – I eat... for breakfast como – I eat.... (for lunch) ceno – I eat.... for dinner bebo – I drink</div> <div>mi plato favorito es – my favourite dish is.</div> <div>mi padre come – my dad eats mi hermana bebe – my sister drinks</div> <div>mi madre desayuna – my mum has... for breakfast mi hermano cena – my brother eats.... for dinner</div>	<div>arroz – rice atún – tuna café – coffee pollo frito – fried chicken marisco – seafood pan – bread pescado – fish queso – cheese filete – steak helado de chocolate/vainilla – chocolate/vanilla ice cream zumo de naranja – orange juice té – tea yogur – yogurt un bocadillo – a sandwich</div> <div>agua – water leche – milk carne – meat fruta – fruit sopa – soup ensalada – salad tortilla – tortilla tarta de queso – cheese cake</div> <div>cereales – cereals caramelos – sweets huevos – eggs pimientos – peppers</div> <div>fresas – strawberries gambas – prawns verduras – vegetables tostadas – toast salchichas – sausages uvas – grapes galletas – biscuits hamburguesas – burgers patatas fritas – chips chuletas de cerdo – pork chops</div>	<div></div> <div>y cinco. – 5 past. y diez. – 10 past. y cuarto. – quarter past. y veinte. – 20 past. y veinticinco. – 25 past. y media. – half past.</div> <div>menos veinticinco. – 25 to. menos veinte. – 20 to. menos cuarto. – quarter to. menos diez. – 10 to. menos cinco. – 5 to</div>

Sentence Builder 3 – In a restaurant

		¿Qué va a tomar? – What are you going to have (formal)? ¿Qué vas a tomar? – What do you going to have?		
La comida - Food	La última vez – Last time Ayer - Yesterday La semana pasada – Last week El fin de semana pasado – Last weekend	comí – I ate bebí – I drank tomé – I had mi amigo comió – my friend ate mi amigo bebió – my friend drank mi amigo tomó – my friend had	arroz – rice atún – tuna café – coffee pollo frito – fried chicken marisco – seafood pan - bread pescado – fish queso – cheese filete – steak helado de chocolate/vainilla – chocolate/vanilla ice cream zum de naranja – orange juice té – tea yogur – yogurt un bocadillo – a sandwich	 con – with y – and también – also además – furthermore
	De primer plato – For first course De segundo plato – For second course De postre – For dessert	voy a comer –I’m going to eat voy a beber – I’m going to drink voy a tomar – I’m going to have voy a pedir – I’m going to order	agua – water leche – milk carne – meat fruta – fruit sopa – soup ensalada – salad tortilla – tortilla tarta de queso – cheese cake cereales – cereals caramelos – sweets huevos – eggs pimientos – peppers	
	Tengo hambre - I’m hungry Tengo sed – I’m thirsty La cuenta por favor – the bill please ¿Para beber – to drink? ¿Algo más? – Anything else?		fresas – strawberries gambas – prawns verduras – vegetables salchichas – sausages uvas – grapes galletas – biscuits hamburguesas – burgers patatas fritas – chips chuletas de cerdo – pork chops	

Sentence Builder 4 – Party plans

		¿Qué vas a traer? – What do you going to bring? ¿Qué vas a comprar? – What do you going to buy?		
La comida - Food	Vamos a celebrar una fiesta – We are going to celebrate a party La fiesta va a tener lugar... - The party is going to take place La fiesta va a comenzar... - The party is going to start			
	Voy – I’m going Vas – You are going Va – he/she is going Vamos – we are going Vais – you plural are going Van –they are going to	a	traer - bring comprar - buy	una botella de limonada – a bottle of lemonade un kilo de tomates – a kilo of tomatoes un paquete de tortillas – a packet of tortillas dos cientos gramos de pollo – 200 grams of chicken tres aguacates – 3 avocados una cebolla - an onion medio kilo de queso – half a kilo of cheese una lechuga – a lettuce un pimiento rojo – a red pepper un pimiento verde – a green pepper guacamole - guacamole quesadillas – quesadillas fajitas - fajitas
	bailar – to dance cantar - to sing comer mucho – to eat a lot beber – to drink escuchar música – to listen to music sacar fotos – to take photos descansar – to relax		en mi opinión – In my opinion a mi juicio – In my judgement en lo que me concierne – as far as I’m concerned	va a ser – it’s going to be
				guay cool divertido fun/funny entretenido entertaining estupendo brilliant genial great relajante relaxing aburrido boring arriesgado risky un desastre a disaster horrible horrible raro weird fatal awful

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.

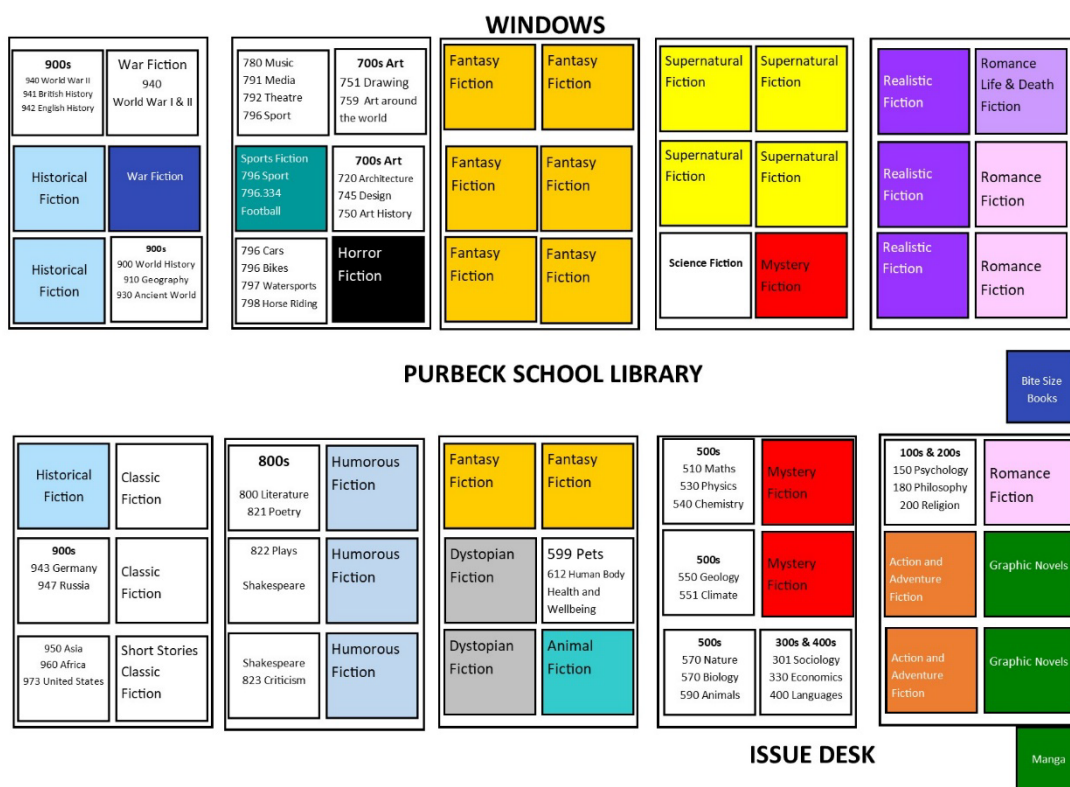
Using the Library WebApp



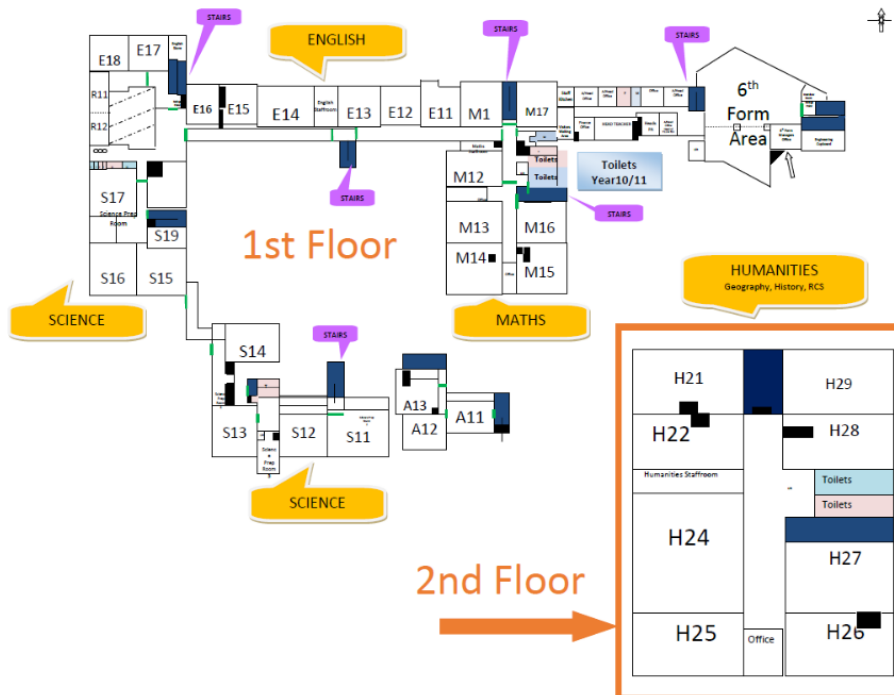
The Purbeck School Library



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.



SCHOOL MAP



PURBECK AND PROUD

Moving Around School	Break Time	Kindness	Presentation	In lessons	Behaviour outside of School
<p>We move with <u>purpose</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We keep to the left. We do not run inside. <p>We are <u>proud</u> of our site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We pick up litter, coats and resources on the floor, if left untidy. We carry our kindness cards at all times. We wear uniform with pride. <p>We are <u>polite</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We do not shout. We are kind to all. We open doors for others. We knock and wait for permission to enter a room. 	<p>We are <u>safe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We walk to our areas. We do not hurt others. <p>We are <u>proud</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We include others. We are kind to all. We collect rubbish. <p>We are <u>patient</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We line up calmly for the canteen. <p>We are <u>prompt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We pack up when instructed. We move with purpose to our lessons. 	<p>We are <u>polite</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We say 'please and thank you'. We say 'Good morning and Good afternoon' <p>We are <u>professional</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We offer to let others through a door way. We give eye contact. 	<p>We are <u>proud</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We wear uniform correctly in line with the uniform policy. We remove outdoor clothing (coat, hats, gloves, scarves etc.) once inside the classroom. <p>We take <u>pride</u> in our books</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titles and dates are underlined. Work should be completed. Worksheets should be glued in. No graffiti. Any crossed out work should be with a single line. 	<p>We are <u>punctual</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We line up outside the classroom, with the right equipment, until we are greeted by a member of staff who will welcome us into the room. <p>We are <u>engaged</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We ask and answer questions. We listen to others. We sit up, face the front and track the speaker. <p>We <u>do not disrupt others</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We follow instructions at all times. We apologise following a reset. <p>We leave lessons with <u>pride</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We address uniform. We place chairs under the table. We leave a row one at a time. 	<p>We are <u>safe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We stay safe online and use technology sensibly and safely. We are mindful of pedestrians, cyclists and cars. We are safe on the bus. We know who to go to for help and support. <p>We take <u>pride</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We understand we represent the school when wearing our uniform. We behave responsibly and respectfully. We are considerate of others. <p>We are <u>polite</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We say thank you to the bus driver and others. We are kind to all on the way home.