

Achieving Excellence Together

Y8 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Name:

Tutor: _____



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

Autumn 2025-26



TIMETABLE

Glue your timetable onto this page.

А	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

В	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:
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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 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.





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





KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

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

8X	MON	ON TUES WEDS THURS		THURS	FRI
A	DESIGN		ENGLISH SCI ³ , ART ³	SCIENCE ¹⁺² GEOGRAPHY	MATHS HISTORY
В	ART ¹	FRENCH/SPANISH MuDr ¹⁺²	MATHS SCIENCE	ENGLISH RE	ART ² MuDr ³

8Y	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
А	ART, RE ¹ GEOGRAPHY ³	DRAMA/MUSIC GEOGRAPHY ¹⁺² RE ³	ENGLISH	DESIGN	MATHS SCIENCE
В	ENGLISH		SCIENCE HISTORY ¹⁺³ , RE ²	MATHS	FRENCH/SPANISH

* 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...

The Purbeck School

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?	 Kindness Aspiration Perseverance 	1/9/24
3.	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/24
4.	Name the four Houses.	Kestrel Kingfisher 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?	• Y7: cafe	7/9/24
		• Y8/9: canteen	
7.	Based in the Aim High block, where can students go if they are worried, concerned or having difficulties?	The Nest	7/9/24
8.	As part of home learning, state the three 20min activities that all students complete each evening.	 Reading Plus Sparx Maths Self-quizzing 	7/9/24
9.	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	Your subject teacherHome learning club	7/9/24
10.	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	Choir Sports clubs STEM	7/9/24



<u>Y8 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – SHAPE AND COLOUR</u>

	AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER			
	Shape and colour	→	Mythical Pods		Mythical Pods			
 What do you call circles that ha different sizes? 		ave t	ve the same centre (axis) but are		ncentric circles			
2.	What are the 3 primary colours?				RedYellowBlue			
3.	What are the 3 secondary colours?			OrangeGreenPurple				
4.	What are colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel, that go nicely together are known as?			Harmonious colours				
5.	What are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel and clash to create energy and discord are known as?			Complementary colours				

6.	What is a pure hue?	A colour from the colour wheel
7.	What do you add to a pure hue to make a tint?	White
8.	What do you add to a pure hue to make a tone?	Grey
9.	What do you add to a pure hue to make a shade?	Black
10.	What are the 3 warm colours from the colour wheel?	RedYellowOrange

11.	Green Purple					
12.	What was the name of the art movement that Sonia Delaunay co- founded?	Delaunay co- Orphism				
13.	What are the 8 formal elements?	• • •	Line Texture Shape Form	•	Space Colour Pattern Tone	
14.	What does analyse mean in Art?	To study the formal elements and characteristics of an artwork				
15.	What does evaluate mean?	To make judgements about the strengths and weaknesses of your own or others' work				



Y8 COMPUTING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – AUTUMN TERM

LONG TERM PLAN

	AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER		
	Computational Thinking	→	Animation	→	Cybersecurity		
Сс	oding Concepts using Python		Coding with Micro Bits		Web Design		
-			·				
1.	who is credited with having concerning concerned to the second se	once	ived the architecture of the modern	Jor	John Von Neumann		
2.		om fr	or security and fraud prevention	End	Encryption		
۷.	which automatically breaks up		eryption				
	sent via the internet?						
3.		f soc	ial engineering where attackers	Phi	shing		
	deceive people into revealing				5		
	malware?						
4.	What year was the first websi	te wr	ritten?	199	90		
5.	In Programming, what term d	escril	bes a computer graphic which may	Spr	rite		
	be moved on screen or other	vise ı	manipulated?				
	Γ						
6.	Who cofounded Apple, creato	ors of	the iPhone?	Ste	eve Jobs		
7.	What term describes a persor	n who	breaks into the computer system	Ha	cker		
	of a company, government, et	tc?					
8.			igned to detect and remove viruses	Anti – Virus Software			
	and other malicious software						
9.	What year was the first deskto	195	54				
	developed?						
10.	In Programming, what term d			Subroutine			
	instructions for performing a s repeatedly?	speci	ne task that can be used				
11.	Who helped to confirm the ac	cura	cy of electronic computers used by	Kat	herine Johnson		
	NASA ensuring safe space trav						
12.	What type of computer progra	am is	written and designed for a specific	Ар	plication Program		
	need or purpose, e.g. PowerP	oint f	for creating presentations?				
13.			individuals use digital technologies	Cyt	perbullying		
	to intentionally and repeated		use harm to another person?				
14.	What year was Google launch	ed?		199	98		
15.	o	used	for storing many items of data in a	List	t		
	single place?						
				1.			
16.	Who was one of the first prog	ramr	ners of ENIAC, one of the first	Jea	n Jennings Bartik		
17	electronic computers?	Del	bugging				
17.	•		faults in a computer program?		bugging		
18.	-		o deliberately posts inflammatory	Tro	olling		
		ovoki	ng either an individual or a group				
19.	into reacting? What year did the first machin		alled Deep Blue, beat a human at	199	7		
19.	chess?	ie, ta	aned beep blue, beat a human at	19:			
	0.1000.			1			

Python

State a popular high-level programming language.

20.



<u>Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – FOOD 1: CHOICES</u>

	ROTATION 1		ROTATION 2				
	Food 1: Choices] →		Food 2: Food Provenance		
1.	What food can lacto-vegetarians not eat?	Someone who do fish but will eat n					
2.	What are people with coeliac disease allergic to?	Foods that contain and rye.	in wh	eat, barley, oats	CAR		
3.	What are the three macro nutrients?	 Carbohydrat Proteins Fats 	es				
4.	Name a dietary source of each macro nutrient.	 pasta Proteins – m sources 	eat, fi urateo	ereals, bread, sh, soya, plant l fats are usually	Carbohydrates Proteins Fats		
5.	What are the two micro nutrients?	VitaminsMinerals.					
6.	What does the body need fibre for?	Aiding digestion.					
7.	What foods are a good source of fibre?	Vegetables, fruit, wholemeal or wh lentils, bean, seed	olegr	ain foods,			
8.	Explain what is meant by best before date.	After the best be may look or taste be safe to eat.			BEST BEFORE		
9.	What use-by date on food mean?	After this date a f to eat.	ood v	vill not be safe	USE BY		
10.	Name three types of heat transfer used in cooking.	ConductionRadiationConvection					
11.	Explain why iron is needed in the body.	Iron is needed to haemoglobin, wh their red colour. a deficiency disea	ich gi Too lit	ves blood cells ttle iron causes	Anternational Part Sectors		



<u>Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> <u>PRODUCT DESIGN 1: STORAGE BOX</u>

ROTATION 1				ROTATION 2			
	Storage Box				USB Lamp		
1.	What are the 4 main scales of production?	 One – off Batch Mass Continuous 	5				
2.	What scale of production is suitable for making trainers? Why?	Trainers are ma Production. Manufacturers same product i different sizes.	canı	make the			
3.	What types of products are made in mass production?	Products that a and sold in ver					
4.	Why might a one-off product be more expensive?	 Usually ma certain cus (sizes/color Unique des Higher cost are used. 	tome urs/m signs.	naterials)			
5.	What is meant by lead time?	The time it take get to market f the finished pro manufactured.	rom	the design to			

6.	Why are finishes applied to products? (3 answers)	 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)	 Spraying and painting. Dipping. Electroplating.
8.	Name 4 different finishes that can be applied to timber (wood). What do they do?	 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?	A finish, such as paint or varnish, can protect the material from damage from weather.
10.	Why might fabric used in clothing be dyed?	To improve the aesthetics (looks) making the same product be suitable for different users.



The Purbeck School Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – TEXTILES: SOCK MONKEY Achieving Excellence Together Vertice Together

1.	Name three natural fibres.	CottonWoolSilk		
2.	Why do we need to use patterns?	Patterns are templates that are used to cut out pieces of fabrics, which helps reduce wastage.		
3.	How do we join fabrics together temporarily?	Pinning and tacking allows you to machine or hand sew fabrics without slipping.		
4.	Name three ways of turning fibres into fabrics.	 Woven Knitted Non – woven 	$_{\mu\nu}\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \qquad \qquad$	
5.	What are the properties of Cotton?	Strong and hard wearing and comfortable to wear.		

6.	Explain what applique means.	Applique is used when pieces of fabric in different shapes and patterns are sewn together to form decoration.	
7.	What is a technical textile? Name an example.	Developed with enhanced properties to withstand specific uses. Gore Tex is waterproof fabric.	
8.	What is mass production?	Thousands of identical products are made usually on a continuous production line.	er Ca
9.	How are synthetic fibres made?	Man-made from Polymers E.g. polyester that is created from crude oil.	OIL
10.	Name three fastenings used in textiles.	ZipsVelcroButtons	



<u>Y8 DRAMA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – MOBSTERS</u>

AUTUMN			SPRING	SUMMER		
	Mobsters	→	Too Much Punch For Judy		Performance Skills	
1.	What is the main character or	herc	o in a play, film or book called?	The protagonist		
2.	What term is used to describe using voice and physical skills?		Characterisation			
3.	What term is given to the rehe questioned by the group abou and motivation?		l technique where a character is or her background, behaviour	Hot-se	eating	
4.	What term is given to describe wants? It is the reason he or sl		•	Motiva	ation	
5.	What term is given to the path movement on stage, usually de assistance from the performer using commonly accepted the	Blocki	ng			
6.	What are the 7 aspects of voic performing?	e wł	 Pit Pa To Vo Ac 	ice tch iuse one olume ccent nphasis		
7.	What term is used to describe person communicates their ph using facial expressions, gestu	nysic	al and mental state through		anguage	
8.	What term is used to describe head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg		Gestu	re		
9.	What do you call the physical a physical stance taken by a per- about the character being play	form	Postur	re		
10.	What term is given to the phys performers? They give the auc characters, their relationship a to someone you like, sitting av a lot about the characters, how	lienc and c vay f	Proxer	nics		

11.	When creating a freeze-frame, it is important to consider which four elements?	Body la levels.	nguage, facia	al expression	s, proxemics	and	
12.	What can be used to give 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.	Though	t-tracking				
14.	What are the areas of the stage? (You need to be able to draw/label the areas of the stage)	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.					
			USR: Upstage Right CR:	USC: Upstage Centre CS:	USL: Upstage Left CL:		
			Centre Right DSR: Downstage Right	Centre Stage DSC: Downstage Centre	Centre Left DSL: Downstage Left		
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 wir	Audience	Audience	Audience		

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 <u>scientifically proven</u> 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.



<u>Y8 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> <u>DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE</u>

		-		-	
	AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
	Dr Jekyll And Mr Hyde Mystery & Tension	→	Power & Protest Identity & Diversity] →	'Much Ado About Nothing' 'In The Sea There Are Crocodile
1.	What term describes someone misleads people?	who	is dishonest, who intentionally	Dup	licitous
2.	How could you describe someone who wishes evil or harm on others?				evolent
3.	What term refers to characteristics that are not seen as respectable?				eputable
4.	What is it called when someone or something is simple or not developed?			Prim	nitive
5.	What term refers to something hatred?	that	is worthy of causing disgust or	Abo	minable
6.	What do we call looking at area	as like	2:	Con	text
	 What life was like when a t A writer's life and influence 		vas written		

	What me was like when a text was written		
	A writer's life and influences		
	The genre of the text		
	Historical events around the text		
7.	When was the play 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde' set?	During the Victorian era	
8.	Where is the play set?	London	
9.	What theme is reflected in Jekyll's secret experiments?	Science vs nature/Science vs. religion	
10.	What was the name of the book that Charles Darwin published in 1859?	'The Origin of the Species'	

11.	Who wrote the original novel?	Robert Louis Stevenson
12.	Who adapted the original novel in to the play 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'?	Adrian Flynn
13.	What is the term for an idea or subject that recurs during a play or novel?	Theme
14.	What theme is shown in the contrast between Jekyll's house and Hyde's door?	Duality
15.	Who signs the cheque to cover Hyde's crime?	Jekyll

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

21.	What is the term for a major section/division in a play?	An act	
22.	What is the term for a section of action, taken from an act?	A scene	
23.	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	
24.	What is the term for the instructions in the text of a play that explains how the play should be performed/acted?	Stage direction	
25.	What is a speech that is given directly to the audience or another character?	A dramatic monologue	

26.	What Victorian setting reflects moral decay and danger?	Soho		
27.	What was the Victorian Gentleman typically obsessed with?	Having a good reputation		
28.	What is the term for a contrast between two concepts or two aspects of something?	Duality		
29.	What is the term for two things being seen or placed close together that contrast or have contrasting effect?	Juxtaposition		
30.	In what ways can you provide evidence for your ideas about a text?	 Quotations Detailed references to the text 		

31.	What term gives background information about the main character, plot or setting?	Exposition	
32.	What does Utterson find suspicious in Jekyll's will?	Inheritance	
33.	Name six examples of modal verbs.	 Must May Shall Will Could 	
34.	How did the upper-class Victorians view the lower class?	DisreputableNot to be trustedIgnorant.	
35.	What scientific theory influenced the novels ideas?	Evolution	



<u>Y8 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – MYSTERY & TENSION</u>

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

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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.		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.		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 d aring d onkey ran towards the sea. 'flowing flakes that flock.' Kitty c at.	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	



<u>Y8 FRENCH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> <u>UNIT 1: FOOD AND DRINK</u>

LONG TERM PLAN



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		7	8	
Au petit		du some (masc)	pain bread jambon ham fromage cheese chocolat chocolate poulet chicken poisson fish riz rice yaourt yoghurt	et and		du some (masc)	café coffee thé tea jus d'orange orange juice chocolat chau hot chocolate lait milk	
déjeuner For breakfast	ar breakfast je mange l eat ketchup ketchup u déjeuner or lunch tu manges you eat de la some (fem) pizza pizza salade salad viande meat confiture jam u goûter or a snack il/elle/on mange he/she/we eat de l' some front of vowel) ananas pineapple orange orange u dîner or dinner de l' some (in front of vowel) ananas pineapple orange orange des some (plural) ceufs eggs céréales cereals pâtes pasta		-	avec with	je bois I drink		5C	
Au déjeuner For lunch Au goûter		ieuner hch you eat	some	salade salad viande meat	aussi also en plus furthermore	tu bois you drink il/elle/on	de la some (fem)	limonade lemonade
For a snack Au dîner For dinner		some (in front of		mais but cependant however	boit he/she/we drink	de l' some (in front of vowel)	eau water Orangina Orangina	
		céréales cereals chips crisps légumes vegetables frites chips			des some (plural)	jus de fruit fruit juices boissons fraîches 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	
J'adore I love J'aime bien I quite like Je déteste I hate Je n'aime pas I don't like	le the (masc) la the (fem) l' the (in front of vowel) les the (plural)	pain bread jambon ham fromage cheese chocolat chocolate poulet chicken poisson fish riz rice yaourt yoghurt gâteau cake ketchup ketchup pizza pizza salade salad viande meat confiture jam ananas pineapple orange orange œufs eggs céréales cereals chips crisps légumes vegetables frites chips pâtes pasta tomates tomatoes	et and	le the (masc) la the (fem) l' the (in front of vowel) les the (plural	café coffee thé tea jus d'orange orange juice chocolat chaud hot chocolate lait milk limonade lemonade eau water Orangina Orangina	car)) because parce que) puisque)) as comme)	c'est bon it's good c'est super bo it's really good c'est top it's brilliant c'est délicieux it's delicious c'est dégoûtant it's disgusting j'ai horreur de ça I hate that ça me fait vomir it makes me sick	

Sentence Builder 3 – Healthy eating

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

Sentence Builder 4 – My resolutions

1	2		3		4	5
Je ne peux pas manger I can't eat Je ne mange pas I don't eat Je ne peux pas boire I can't drink	de any d' any (in from vowel)	céréales cereals	igary products ats airy products fruit and vegetables	car)) b parce que) puisque)	ecause 75	c'est malsain it's unhealthy je suis végétarien I'm vegetarian je suis allergique I'm allergic c'est interdit it's forbidden
Je vais manger l'm goin Je vais éviter de mange to avoid eating Je vais boire l'm going t Je vais éviter de boire l avoid drinking	er l'm going to drink	plus de / d' more moins de / d' less beaucoup de / d' a lot of beaucoup plus de / d' a lot more of	nourriture saine he fruits et légumes fri vegetables plats équilibrés bal chocolat chocolate sucreries sweets matières grasses fa eau water boissons sucrées su alcool alcohol	uit and anced meals ts	au moins at least	tous les jours everyday une fois par semaine once a week deux fois par semaine twice a week toutes les semaines every week une fois par mois once a month
Je vais faire I'm going to do		un peu de / d' a bit of un peu plus de / d' a bit more of	sport sport		par per	jour day semaine week mois month



Purbeck School A Specialist Science College <u>Y8 GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – COASTS</u>

AUTUMN	_	SPRING	SUMMER
Coasts		Development	Hazards

1.	Name the oceans of the world.	Pacific	
		Atlantic	
		Indian	
		Southern	
		Arctic	
2.	What type of erosion occurs when water is forced	Hydraulic Action	
	into cracks in rocks, compressing air within and		
	forces the rocks apart?		
3.	What type of erosion occurs when rocks within the	Attrition	
	water collide making them smoother and rounder?		
4.	What type of erosion occurs when rocks in the	Abrasion	
	water scrap against the sides of the river making		
	them smoother?		
5.	What type of erosion occurs when water mixes	Solution	
	with a particular rock type, e.g. limestone, to make		
	an acid?		

6.	What term describes bands of soft and hard rock which run perpendicular to the coast?	Discordant coastlines
7.	What term describes bands of soft and hard rock that run parallel to the coast?	Concordant coastlines
8.	What landforms are created on discordant coastlines where hard rock erodes slower, jutting out to sea and soft rock erodes quicker?	Headlands and bays
9.	How are arches, caves, stacks and stumps formed?	Erosion
10.	Name the four main compass directions	 North East South West

11.	What type of transport is described as the rolling of boulders along the bottom of the water?	Traction
12.	What type of transport is described as pebbles bouncing along the bottom the water?	Saltation
13.	What type of transport is described as chemicals dissolving sediment in the water and carrying it?	Solution
14.	What type of transport is described as small suspended sediment being carried along by the water?	Suspension
15.	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).



Y8 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP





<u>Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW DID POWER CHANGE</u> <u>BEFORE THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION?</u>

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.	Which family ruled England at the start of the early modern	The Tudors
	period of history?	
2.	Which country became the most powerful in Europe during	Spain
	the early modern period?	
3.	What is the Pope?	The leader of the Catholic Church in
		Rome
4.	What was the Reformation?	A religious change where Christian
		church was split between Catholics and
		Protestants.
5.	Where in early modern Europe did the Reformation begin?	The Holy Roman Empire (Germany)

6.	Why did King Henry VIII 'break' with Rome to make	So that he could divorce his first wife,
	England protestant in the 1530s?	Catherine of Aragon.
7.	Which Tudor monarch made England a catholic country	Mary I
	again during the 1550s?	
8.	Which Tudor monarchs were protestant for their entire	Edward VI
	reigns?	Elizabeth I
9.	What was the Divine Right of Kings?	The idea that a monarch was only
		answerable to God.
10.	Which two Stuart monarchs believed strongly in the Divine	James I
	Right of Kings?	Charles I

11.	What is a civil war?	A war between people from the same
		country.
12.	Who was the English Civil War between?	Royalists and Parliamentarians
13.	What was the Royalist stronghold on the Isle of Purbeck?	Corfe Castle
14.	What is a revolution?	A rapid change in a country's political,
		social or economic system.
15.	What two events turned the English Civil War into an	The execution of King Charles I in
	English Revolution?	January 1649.
		England being declared a republic
		(country without a monarch).



<u>Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW DID POWER</u> CHANGE AFTER THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION?

1.	What was the Restoration?	When the British brought back the	
		monarchy	
2.	What was the name of the restored king?	Charles II	
3.	What does abdicate mean?	To give up your position of monarch	
4.	What was the Glorious Revolution 1688?	When William and Mary were invited to be Protestant rulers of England	
5.	State two ways the monarchy changed after the Glorious Revolution.	 Parliament had to be called every three years The monarch could not have an army in peacetime 	

6.	Which monarch appointed Sir Robert Walpole as Britain's first Prime Minister?	George I	
7.	Why did he need a Prime Minister?	He spoke mostly German.	
8.	What is democracy?	Being able to vote and select your government	
9.	What is the franchise?	The ability to vote in an election	
10.	What was the name of the event in 1819 when 18 people, including children, were killed during a peaceful protest?	The Peterloo Massacre	

11.	How did the Suffragists campaign for votes for women?	Using non-violent protest
12.	How did the Suffragettes campaign for votes for women?	Using militant (violent) protest
13.	What was the Suffragettes' slogan?	Deeds not words
14.	Which suffragette died at the 1913 Epson Derby?	Emily Davison
15.	When did women win the right to vote?	1918



Y8 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

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.

Х	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

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10



Y8 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – NUMBER

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 integer ?	A positive or negative whole number, including zero.
2.	What are even numbers?	Numbers ending in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.
3.	What are odd numbers?	Numbers ending in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.
4.	How do I work out the place value of a digit in a number?	Starting from the units, write the number in groups of three digits. Trillions Billions Millions Thousands HTU HTU HTU HTU
5.	How do I work out the place value of a digit in a decimal ?	Unit, decimal point, tenths, hundredths, thousandths.

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

11.	What is a difference ?	Two numbers subtracted.	
12.	What is a product ?	A multiplication of two or more numbers.	
13.	What is a quotient ?	Two numbers divided.	
14.	What do the equality and inequality symbols =, \neq , \leq , \geq 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 negative number?	These are numbers less than zero.	

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

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

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



<u>Y8 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ALGEBRA</u>

1.	What word describes a letter that represents an unknown number?	Variable
2.	What are the rules for writing algebra?	 Write the number first. a x 3 = 3a If this is 1, then omit it. 1 x b = b Omit the multiplication sign. Write the letters in alphabetical order. c x d = cd
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?	 Keep the base the same Add the powers. a⁵ x a² = a⁷
9.	How do I multiply terms?	 Multiply the coefficients For each type of variable, add the powers. 3f²g x 4fg³ = (3 x 4) x (f² x f) x (g x g³) = 12f³g⁴
10.	What is the power law of indices?	 Keep the base the same Multiply the powers. (a³)⁴ = a¹²
11.	What is the factor law of indices?	 Raise the coefficient by the power. For each type of variable, multiply the powers. (5a⁴b²)³ = 5³ x (a⁴)³ x (b²)³ = 125a¹²b⁶
12.	What is the division law of indices?	 Keep the base the same. Subtract the powers. a⁵ ÷ a² = a³

13.	What word describes terms with the same combination of variables raised to the same powers?	Like term
14.	 What process involves Adding or subtracting the coefficients of like terms Keeping the variables/powers the same? 	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?	Foll FOIL $(x + 6)(x + 5) = x^2 + 5x + 6x + 30$ $= x^2 + 11x + 30$ First Outer Inner Last

17.	What process involves inserting brackets and is the opposite of expanding?	Factorising
18.	How do I factorise algebraic expressions ?	 Find the HCF. Write it in front of a pair of brackets. Complete the factor inside the bracket. 21x - 28y = 7(3x - 4y)
19.	How do I factorise quadratic expressions of the form $x^2 + bx + c$?	 Find a pair of numbers which there: product equals the constant term. sum equals the coefficient of x. x² + 5x + 6 = (x + 3)(x + 2)
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 $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$



<u>Y8 MUSIC KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> <u>UNIT 8.1 MUSICAL FUTURES PERFORMANCE</u>

AUTUMN	_	SPRING		SUMMER
Musical Futures Performance		Film Music Composition		Songwriters
			1	

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?	 A major chord will sound happier A minor chord will sound sadder 		
5.	Describe two differences between a bassline and chords.	 A bassline is lower pitched than chords A bassline has one note at a time but chords have multiple notes at the same time 		

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?	 Pitch is how high or low a note is dynamics is how loud or quiet part of the music is
9.	What is the name and meaning of this symbol?	 Flat It is used to lower the pitch of a note by 1 semitone.
10.	What is the name and meaning of this symbol?	SharpIt raises the pitch of a note by 1 semitone



<u>Y8 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> <u>UNIT 1: DOES RELIGION HELP PEOPLE TO BE GOOD?</u>

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Does Religion Help People to Be Good? Why Do We Suffer? Buddhism	→	Environmental Issues	→	Where Do We Come From And Where Are We Going?
	-		-	- - -

1.	What is the term that means having challenging responsibilities?	Burden
2.	What is the term used for the voluntary giving of help, typically in the form of money, to those in need?	Charity
3.	Who said charity is about love not pity?	Mother Teresa
4.	What is another term for charity and having a desire to promote the welfare of others?	Philanthropy
5.	State a reason why people give to charity.	 Part of a religious commandment or duty Motivates people to practice unselfish concern for others Moral duty that you are helping the less fortunate

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

11.	What does the term altruism mean?	Selfless concern for others
12.	Name another word for altruism.	 Consideration Kindness Selflessness Self-sacrifice
13.	Who set up the organisation The Life You Can Save?	Peter Singer
14.	What does the word affluent mean?	Being wealthy
15.	According to Peter Singer, why we should help others?	Moral duty

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



<u>Y8 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> <u>UNIT 2: WHY DO WE SUFFER? BUDDHISM</u>

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?	 A sick person An old person A dead body A holy man
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 ORGANISERS

LONG TERM PLAN

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



<u>Y8 BIOLOGY: 7 – 9: BREATHING, RESPIRATION, MUSCLES AND BONES</u>

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



The Purbeck School Achieving Excellence Together **Y8 CHEMISTRY 7 – 9: THE PERIODIC TABLE, REACTIVITY AND ACIDS**

1.	What name is given to a column of similar elements on the periodic table?	Group
2.	What name is given to a row on the periodic table?	Period
3.	Which part of the atom tells us where it goes on the periodic table?	Protons
4.	How are the electrons on an atom arranged?	In shells
5.	What name is given to the list of metals in order of reactivity?	Reactivity Series

6.	Which group of metals react easily with water?	Alkali Metals
7.	What name is given to reactions where a more reactive metal takes the place of a less reactive one?	Displacement
8.	What name is given to the rocks that can be processed to extract metals?	Ore
9.	What name is given to the process of purifying metals using electricity?	Electrolysis
10.	What property of metals means 'easy to shape'?	Malleable

11.	What property of metals means can be pulled into thin strands or wires?	Ductile
12.	What property of metals means they make a ringing sound when struck?	Sonorous
13.	When acids react with metals, what 2 products are formed?	Salt and Hydrogen
14.	When acids react with carbonates, what 3 products are formed?	Salt, water and carbon dioxide
15.	When acids react with alkalis what 2 products are formed?	Salt and water

16.	What name is given to insoluble metal oxides?	Bases	
17.	What name is given to atoms that have gained or lost electrons?	lon	



<u>Y8 PHYSICS 7 – 9: ELECTRICITY, WAVES, SOUND AND LIGHT</u>

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?	RedGreenBlue
20.	What happens to light that is not reflected off an object or surface?	It is absorbed



Y8 SPANISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – SCHOOL

LONG TERM PLAN



Sentence Builder 1 – In my school bag

Т	÷.		ué hay en tu mochila? – tienes en tu mochila? – un bolígrafo – a pen				
	En mi mochila - In my bag En mi estuche – In my pencil case	tengo – I have hay – there is/are	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	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	además - in addition	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	tiene – he/she has	mis deberes. – my homework. sus deberes. – his/her homework.			olígrafo– I have egla– I have no i	
	En su estuche, mi amigo/a - In his/her pencil case, my friend	no tiene – he/she doesn't have	mis tareas. – my work/tasks. sus tareas. – his/her work/tasks.				

Sentence Builder 2 – A day at school

	CQué estudias en el colegio? – What do you study at school? CA 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 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 diez – at ten a las diez – at ten a las diez – at ten a las oce – at eleven a las oce – at eleven	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 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

(No) Me gusta – I (don't) like Me encanta – I love Me mola – I like Me gusta mucho – I really like Dotio – I hate Detesto – I hate Detesto – I hate Mi asignatura favorita es – My favourite subject is (No) Me gustan – I (don't) like Me molan – I love Me molan – I really like Me dot – I hate Detesto – I hate Detesto – I hate Me dot – I hate Detesto – I hate	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	porque - because ya que - as dado que - given that	es – it is el profesor es – the teacher (male) is la profesora es – the teacher (female) is son – they are	más - more menos - less	What do you like to study divertido/a - fun educativo/a - educational entretenido/a - entertaining aburrido/a - boring estimulante - stimulating relajante - relaxing emocionante - exciting fácil - easy difícil - difficult divertidos/as - fun educativos/as - educational entretenidos/as - entertaining aburridos/as - boring estimulantes - stimulating relajantes - relaxing emocionantes - exciting fáciles - easy difíciles - difficult	que - than	el alemán German. el arte dramático dra 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 deucación física P.E. la geografía geography. la gimnasia gym. la historia history. la informática I.T. la tecnología - D.T la química chemistry. 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.
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Sentence Builder 4 – All about my school

<u>.</u>	â î	Cómo es tu colegio/instituto? – What is your school like? 🔊 🍽					
Mi instituto se Ilama – My school is called Mi colegio se Ilama – My school is called							
	los profesores los profesores los profesores los profesores los profesores el uniforme es	<pre>muy comprensivo the headteacher is very understanding explican bien The teachers explain well. enseñan bien the teachers teach well. son trabajadores the teachers are hardworking. son simpáticos the teachers are kind. son antipáticos the teachers are unkind. son perezosos the teachers are lazy. obligatorio y feo the uniform is obligatory and ugly. m severos the punishments are severe.</pre>					
	hay – there is/a tenemos – we have	 mucho acoso escolar lots of school bullying. muchos aseos lots of toilets. muchos alumnos lots of pupils. muchos alumnos lots of toilets. 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. 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. una cocina a kitchen. una sala de profesores a staffroom. una piscina a symming pool. unas pizarras interactivas interactive whiteboards. pocos exámenes few exams. 					

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.
- \circ $\;$ The date a book is due back is stamped in the front of the book
- o 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 <u>https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/</u> 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



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KINDNESS ASPIRATION PERSEVERANCE

Moving Around School	Break Time	Kindness	Presentation	In lessons	Behaviour outside of School
We move with <u>purpose</u>	We are <u>safe</u>	We are <u>polite</u>	We are <u>proud</u>	We are <u>punctual</u>	We are <u>safe</u>
 We keep to the left. We do not run inside. We are proud of our site We pick up litter, coats and resources on the floor, if left untidy. 	 We walk to our areas. We do not hurt others. We are proud We include others. We are kind to all. We collect rubbish. 	 We say 'please and thank you'. We say 'Good morning and Good afternoon' We are professional We offer to let others through a door way. We sign age contact 	 We wear uniform correctly in line with the uniform policy. We remove outdoor clothing (coat, hats, gloves, scarves etc.) once inside the classroom. 	 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. We are engaged 	 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.
 We carry our kindness cards at all times. We wear uniform with pride. We are polite We do not shout. We do not shout. We are kind to all. We open doors for others. We knock and wait for permission to enter a room. 	 We are <u>patient</u> We line up calmly for the canteen. We are <u>prompt</u> We pack up when instructed. We move with purpose to our lessons. 		 We take <u>pride</u> in our books 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. 	 We ask and answer questions. We listen to others. We sit up, face the front and track the speaker. We do not disrupt others We follow instructions at all times. We apologise following a reset. We leave lessons with pride We address uniform. We place chairs under the table. We leave a row one at a time. 	 We take pride We understand we represent the school when wearing our uniform. We behave responsibly and respectfully. We are considerate of others. We are polite We say thank you to the bus driver and others. We are kind to all on the way home.