



BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser 2

Autumn Term: 2023-24

Name: _____

✓Hard Work

✓Discipline

✓Smart Appearance

✓Respect

Bournemouth School

Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 Autumn Term 2

'Knowledge is power' by Francis Bacon

A knowledge organiser provides you with all the most important knowledge you need for each unit of study this half term. Your aim is to transfer all of this information into your long-term memory so you can use it in your lessons and further expand your understanding of this work.

How to use your knowledge organiser (KO)?

1. Ensure you have your KO with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
2. Ensure you have your homework learning journal with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
3. In lessons when you have covered information that appears on your KO your teacher will ask you to put a tick next to that section. This means that is now added to what you must learn for homework.
4. Initially follow your homework timetable to decide what to revise each evening.
5. There are 4 strategies that you can use to revise. They are progressively more challenging so always start with number 1.

a. Look Cover Write Check

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. LOOK carefully at the subject and section of your KO you want to revise and try to remember as much as you can. Remember this should be a ticked section.
- iii. Now COVER this information so you can't read it.
- iv. WRITE out what you can remember word for word in your Homework Learning Journal.
- v. CHECK what you have written by comparing it to your KO. Tick each correct word in green pen and correct any errors you have made.
- vi. Repeat this process until you are confident you can remember everything you need.

AIM:

You should be able to repeat the information by rote

b. Self or peer quizzing

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. Write out a list of questions you could ask either yourself or a friend about this section of the KO. Write these in your homework learning journal.
- iii. If you are working on your own, cover the KO and write a full answer to each question.
- iv. If you are working with a partner swap books and copy down their questions and have a go at answering them.
- v. Now uncover the KO and with a green pen correct your work.

AIM:

You should be able to repeat the information by rote but with a good understanding

c. Playing with words and sentences

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.

- ii. You now want to check how well you have learnt the information in your KO.
- iii. Definitions – look at words that are used in this section. Can you write a definition in your own words?
- iv. Rephrasing – can you rewrite the sentences or explanations in your own words
- v. Summary – can you summarise the main points of this section of the KO?
- vi. Synonyms – can you write synonyms for key words and ideas
- vii. New Sentences – Can you write a sentence that includes the key vocabulary or definitions that you have learnt?

AIM

You should be able to use the information in your KO in a flexible and confident way in your writing.

d. Think it, Link it

- i. This is a technique to use towards the end of the half term when you are revising all of the KO.
- ii. Think of the links or connections between different sections of your KO.
- iii. Write these out in your own words in your homework learning journal
- iv. Think about the links between a particular section of you KO and what you have learn in your lessons. Can you expand on this section by linking it to your wider knowledge?
- v. Write this out in your homework learning Journal.

AIM

You should be able to link your homework and your lessons to show a confident understand of the work covered.

Homework Learning Journal

- 1. Always write the subject and the date when you start your homework
- 2. Always write the strategy that you are going to use for your homework
- 3. Use a blue or black pen to complete your homework or a pencil if you need to draw.
- 4. Always use a ruler to underline titles and dates
- 5. Use a green pen to complete corrections of your work

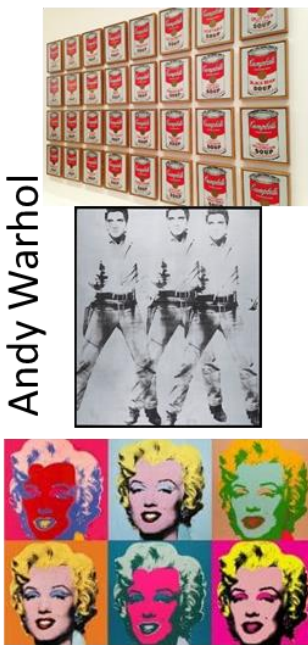
Checking:

Your tutor will check your Homework Learning Journal at least once a week. If they are concerned that you aren't doing your homework properly they will offer support and guidance. If you don't respond to this guidance you will be added to the afterschool 'Success club' where a member of staff will help you complete your homework.

DO NOW tasks:

At the start of every lesson you should expect a Do Now task. This is a low stakes retrieval quiz on what you have learnt so far. If you have completed your homework this should be easy. The aim is to get 100% in each of these. If you miss this target occasionally don't worry. If it happens regularly your teacher will ask your tutor to have a chat and offer you support.

Andy Warhol



	Read, cover, write, review	Tick
Why?	Pop art emerged in reaction to consumerism, mass media, and popular culture. It is perhaps the most well-known artistic development of the 20th century.	
What?	Pop art drew upon everyday objects and media like newspapers, comic books, magazines, and other mundane objects to produce vibrant compositions, establishing the movement as a cornerstone of contemporary art.	
Colours	Pop art is characterised by vibrant, bright colours. Primary colours red, yellow, and blue were prominent pigments that appeared in many famous works, particularly in Roy Lichtenstein's body of work.	
Artist Andy Warhol	Andy Warhol's name has become synonymous with American Pop art. Warhol's works typify many aspects of the movement, like an obsession with celebrity, the repetition of images, and the use of advertising as subject matter.	
Artist Claes Oldenburg	Claes Oldenburg was a Swedish-born American sculptor best known for his public art installations, typically featuring large replicas of everyday objects. Another theme in his work is soft sculpture versions of everyday objects.	

Claes Oldenburg

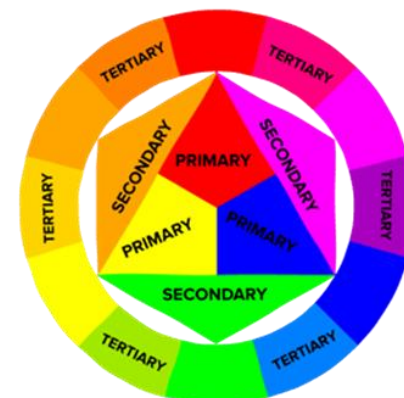
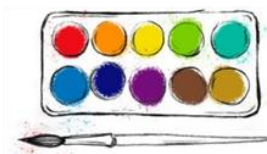
Keyword	Definition – read, cover, write, review	Tick
Hue	Essentially, a hue is a way to describe a colour. And a hue can be any color on the colour wheel. For example, red, blue and yellow are all hues.	
Monochrome	Monochrome is used to describe art, design or photographs in one colour or different shades of the single colour. An image created in black and white or in varying tones of only one colour.	
Analogous	Analogous colour schemes use colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.	
Gradient	A gradient is a gradual change of colours (such as green turning gradually into blue) or a colour fading into transparency.	
Tint	A tint is a variety of a colour. Tints are created when you add white or water to any hue on the colour wheel. This lightens and desaturates the hue, making it less intense. Adding water makes it more transparent.	
Shade	A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.	



What is sculpture? Sculpture is the branch of the visual arts that operates in three dimensions. Sculpture is the three-dimensional art work which is physically presented in the dimensions of height, width and depth.



This hot dog artwork by Lichtenstein sold for £449,000



Small Basic

Keyword	Definition / Example	✓
Algorithm	A set of step-by-step instructions to solve a problem.	
Decomposition	Breaking a big problem down into smaller more simple problems.	
Abstraction	Ignoring unnecessary details of a problem to think about those details that are important.	
Pattern recognition	Recognising the similarities in how to solve different problems.	
Sequence	Represents a set of steps carried out in order line-by-line.	
Selection	Used to make decisions in a program based on the result of a Boolean condition. <pre> number = 5 If number < 5 Then TextWindow.WriteLine("Less than 5.") ElseIf number > 5 Then TextWindow.WriteLine("More than 5.") Else TextWindow.WriteLine("Exactly 5.") EndIf </pre>	

Small Basic

Keyword	Definition / Example	✓
Iteration (definition)	Used to repeat sections of code several times.	
Iteration (example)	FOR loops are used when we know the exact number of times we want the code to repeat. <pre> For Counter = 1 To 10 TextWindow.WriteLine("Counter = " + Counter) EndFor </pre>	
Iteration (example)	WHILE loops are used when we want the code to repeat an unknown number of times until a condition is met. <pre> Continue = "Y" while Continue = "Y" TextWindow.WriteLine("Do you want to continue? Y/N") Continue = TextWindow.Read() EndWhile </pre>	



What is the different between a thermoforming and a thermosetting polymer?

A thermoforming polymer can be reheated and reshaped lots of times whereas once a thermosetting polymer is set, it cannot be heated and change its' shape. This is due to the molecule structures: thermosetting polymers have cross links which prevents the reshaping whereas thermoforming polymers do not have these.

Thermosetting polymer	Properties	Uses
Polyester resin	Rigid, brittle, good electrical and heat insulator, corrosion resistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boat hulls Sports car bodies Cast for decorative objects
Urea formaldehyde	Rigid, hard, brittle, heat resistant, excellent electrical insulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plugs, sockets, light switches (electrical fittings) Used as an adhesive in manmade boards



What is a mechanical property?

Elements of a material that resist deformation from external forces in a particular way.

Property	Definition
Strength	Ability to withstand forces by squashing (compressive strength) or stretching (tensile strength).
Elasticity	Ability to return to its original shape once the deforming force has been removed.
Plasticity	Ability to permanently deform without breaking when subjected to a force.
Malleability	Ability to deform in all directions without fracture.
Ductility	Ability to be drawn out, bent or twisted without fracture.
Hardness	Ability to resist deformation, indentation or penetration.
Toughness	Ability to withstand sudden shock or stress.
Brittleness	Inability to withstand sudden shock or stress.
Durability	Ability to withstand deterioration over a long period of time.
Stability	Ability to resist changes in shape over time.
Stiffness	Ability to resist bending.



What is a ferrous metal?

A metal which contains iron.

Ferrous metal	Properties	Uses
Mild steel	Tough, ductile, malleable, high tensile strength, poor corrosion resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screws, nails, bolts Girders Car body panels, General engineering purposes
Stainless steel	Corrosion resistant, hard, tough, sometimes magnetic, resists wear, difficult to cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchenware Sinks Cutlery Medical equipment
Cast iron	Hard 'skin', brittle, soft core, magnetic. Good in compression Self-lubricating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machine Parts Vices Break discs Manhole covers

What is a non-ferrous metal?

A metal which does not contain iron.

Non-ferrous metal	Properties	Uses
Aluminium	Corrosion resistant, easily machined, good heat/electrical conductor, excellent strength-to-weight ratio, polishes well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircraft parts Foil Window frames Engine parts Drinks cans
Copper	Reddish brown; corrosion resistant, ductile, tough, good heat/electrical conductor, polishes well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrical components Gas and water pipes Printed circuits
Brass	Corrosion resistant, easily machined, good heat/electrical conductivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plumbing fittings Door fittings Musical instruments



Glossary



Sneering – Contemptuous or mocking

Assuage – Make (an unpleasant feeling) less intense

Gargoyle – Grotesque carved human or animal face

Pensive – Engaged in, involving, or reflecting deep or serious thought

Municipal – A city, town or its governing body

Disgorges – Cause to pour out

Congregation – A group of people assembled for religious worship

Scamper – Run with quick light steps, especially through fear or excitement

Franked – (letter or parcel) Stamped with an official mark to indicate postage has been paid

Mortise – Hole or recess cut into a part designed to receive a corresponding part

Context



Flanders fields – WWI battlefields in Belgium

WWI 1914-1918

9/11 – September 11th 2001; terrorists hijacked four commercial aircrafts

John Agard (1949) Afro-Guyanese poet and playwright

Imtiaz Dharker (1954) – Pakistan-born British poet, artist and video film maker

Clement Clarke Moore (1779) – Literature & Language professor; politics, poetry, biography & religion

Year 8 'Poetry' Knowledge organiser

Sensory Imagery - Using all 5 senses to create an image in the reader's head.



Seen: Like a fiery red fist, the Ferrari punched its way past our ageing Ford Fiesta...

Touched: The open window allowed a cool spring breeze to caress my cheeks...

Smelled: An ancient clunker of a school bus spluttered along in front of us spewing out nauseous black clouds of exhaust...

Tasted: The bitter taste of the pre-trip travel sickness pill still clung to the back of my throat...

Heard: The screeching siren of an ambulance forced us to pull in and wait till it passed...

Poetry Terminology



Stanza

A stanza is one of the parts into which a poem is divided. Like a paragraph.

Rhyming couplet

A pair of successive lines in metric poetry that rhyme. Usually the last words at the end of each line that rhyme. Typically the same length and have the same meter or rhythm.

Tone

The poet's attitude toward the poem's speaker, reader, and subject matter, as interpreted by the reader. Often described as a "mood" that pervades the experience of reading the poem.

Alternate Rhyme

A pattern found in poetry in which the author intentionally alternates between two end sounds. Usually, the pattern changes from stanza to stanza. For example, the first stanza rhymes ABAB and the second rhymes CDCD.

Mood

Describes how word choice, subject matter, and the author's tone convey an overall feeling that characterizes the emotional landscape of a poem for readers.

Internal Rhyme (or middle rhyme)

A rhyme that occurs within a single line of verse, or between internal phrases across multiple lines.

Sibilance

A hissing sound that's created as a result of the letter "s" or other letter combinations. Sibilance is often used to evoke an immersive response in the reader.

Form

The form of a poem is how we describe the overarching structure or pattern of the poem. Some forms of poetry must stick to very specific rules about length, rhythm and rhyme e.g. sonnet form



Glossary		✓	✓	
<i>Nuzzled – Rub or push gently with the nose and mouth</i>		<i>Trilby – Soft felt hat with narrow brim and indented crown</i>		
<i>Varicose – A condition of enlarged veins</i>		<i>Compulsion – Action or state of forcing or being forced to do something</i>		
<i>Pig-iron – (Crude Iron) An intermediate product of iron industry in the production of steel</i>		<i>Meagerness – Lack of quantity or quality</i>		
<i>Translucent – Allowing light, but no detailed shapes to pass through</i>		<i>Sanguine - optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation</i>		
AO5 /24		✓	AO6 /16	✓
Clear and easy to understand			Correct use of full stops	
Convincing/appropriate tone and style			Higher level punctuation (; : -)	
Range of ambitious vocabulary			Varied sentence starts and types	
Frequent crafting of language techniques.			Correct spelling	
Discourse markers link paragraphs			Apostrophes used correctly.	
Complex and detailed ideas				
Interesting paragraphing.				

Year 8 'Creative Writing' Knowledge organiser

Structural Devices		✓	✓
The order that information is given or characters are introduced – how is this significant for the reader?		Any shifts in focus or perspective – does this make the reader think or feel certain things?	
Effective openings or closings (look at the first and last few lines and think about the impact that they have on the reader).		Narrative voice (is it 1 st , 3 rd , dual, omniscient etc. and why is this the case?).	
Narrative structure (is it non-linear, circular, epistolary etc. and why is this the case?).		Repetition of sentence types, pronouns or types of words throughout the whole text – do these help to build a certain mood?	
Flashback is a scene set earlier than the main story.			
Language Devices		✓	✓
Similes – Comparing something to something else using the word 'like' or 'as' e.g. My sister eats like a pig.		Metaphor – Comparing something to something else using the word 'is' e.g. My sister is a pig.	
Personification – Using a verb to give something that's inanimate human characteristics e.g. The leaves danced happily in the breeze.		Onomatopoeia – Words that mimic sounds e.g. Crash, boom, bang.	
Hyperbole – exaggeration.		Repetition – repeating a word or phrase for emphasis.	
Semantic field – Describing something using words that are all connected to one theme e.g. Describing cutting the grass using a semantic field of war: battle, chop, fired, bullets, ricochet, ranks		Prepositions – Words that tell you the position of something e.g. under, near, behind, next to.	
Juxtaposition – Two things being seen or placed together with contrasting effect		Oxymoron – Figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear together (e.g. awfully good; original copy)	

Show not tell		✓	✓
Telling: He sits on the couch holding his guitar.		Showing: His eyes are closed, and he's cradling the guitar in his arms like a lover. It's as if he's trying to hold on to something that wants to let go.	

Name:

Date:

Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Food hygiene

- Good food safety and hygiene practices are essential to reduce the risk of food poisoning.

Food poisoning

Food poisoning can be caused by:

- bacteria, e.g. through cross-contamination from pests, unclean hands and dirty equipment, or bacteria already present in the food, such as salmonella;
- physical contaminants, e.g. hair, plasters, egg shells, packaging;
- chemicals, e.g. cleaning chemicals.

Bacterial contamination is the most common cause.

Microorganisms occur naturally in the environment, on cereals, vegetables, fruit, animals, people, water, soil and in the air. Most bacteria are harmless but a small number can cause illness. Harmful bacteria are called pathogenic bacteria.

The process of food becoming unfit to eat through oxidation, contamination or growth of micro-organisms is known as food spoilage.

Bacterial growth and multiplication

Most bacteria, including those that are harmful, have four requirements to survive and grow:

- food;
- moisture;
- warmth;
- Oxygen



High risk food

Bacteria easily multiply on foods known as 'high-risk food'. These are often high in protein or fat, such as cooked meat and fish, dairy foods and eggs. Cooked pasta and rice are also regarded as high risk foods if they are not cooled quickly after cooking and stored below 5°C.

Moisture

Bacteria need moisture to survive. Dried foods, such as powdered milk, cereals or dried egg do not support bacterial growth, if properly stored. However, if moisture is added, any bacteria still alive can quickly begin to multiply.

Time

When bacteria spend enough time on the right types of food, at warm temperatures, they can multiply to levels that cause illness.

Reheat food only once and eat leftovers within 48 hours.

Use-by-date

You've got until the end of this date to use or freeze the food before it becomes too risky to eat. These are usually high risk foods.

USE BY:

26/08/20

KEEP REFRIGERATED

People at risk

Elderly people, babies and anyone who is ill or pregnant needs to be extra careful about the food they eat.

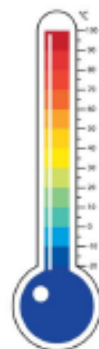
Why clean?

To remove grease, dirt and grime, and prevent food poisoning and pests. Dirty surfaces and equipment encourage flies etc

Temperatures to remember

To reduce the risk of food poisoning, good temperature control is vital:

- 5-63°C – the danger zone where bacteria grow most readily.
- 37°C – body temperature, optimum temperature for bacterial growth.
- 8°C – maximum legal temperature for cold food, i.e. your fridge.
- 5°C (or below) – the ideal temperature your fridge should be.
- 75°C – If cooking food, the core temperature, middle or thickest part should reach at least this temperature.
- 75°C – If reheating food, it should reach at least this temperature. In Scotland food should reach at least 82°C.



Allergen and food intolerance awareness

There are 14 ingredients (allergens) that are the main reason for adverse reactions to food. Cross-contamination of food containing these allergens must be prevented to reduce the risk of harm. They must also be labelled on pre-packaged food and menus so that consumers can make safe choices. The 14 allergens are:

Celery (and celeriac)
Cereals containing gluten
Crustaceans
Eggs
Fish
Lupin

Milk
Molluscs
Mustard
Nuts
Peanuts
Sesame
Soybeans
Sulphur dioxide

0-5 Degrees C correct operating temperature range for a fridge.

- 18 Degrees C correct temperature for a freezer.

Where should food be stored in the fridge?

Cheese, dairy and egg-based products

The temperature is usually coolest and most constant at the top of the fridge, allowing these foods to keep best here.

Cooked meats

Cooked meats should always be stored above raw meats to prevent contamination from raw meat.

Raw meats and fish

Raw meats and fish should be below cooked meats and sealed in containers to prevent contamination of salad and vegetables.

Salad and vegetables

These should be stored in the drawer(s) at the bottom of the fridge. The lidded drawers hold more moisture, preventing the leaves from drying out.

Key terms

Allergens: Substances that can cause an adverse reaction to food. Cross-contamination must be prevented to reduce the risk of harm.

Bacteria: Small living organisms that can reproduce to form colonies. Some bacteria can be harmful (pathogenic) and others are necessary for food production, e.g. to make cheese and yogurt.

Cross-contamination: The transfer of bacteria from one source to another. Usually raw food to ready-to-eat food but can also be the transfer of bacteria from unclean hands, equipment, cloths or pests. Can also relate to allergens.

Food poisoning: Illness resulting from eating food which contains food poisoning micro-organisms or toxins produced by micro-organisms.

High risk ingredients: Food which is ready to eat, e.g. cooked meat and fish, cooked eggs, dairy products, sandwiches and ready meals. These are usually moist high protein foods but can include those kept warm on hotplates like Gravies, soups and stews.

Task

Create a poster highlighting the top tips for ensuring food is safe to eat. Include personal hygiene, safe storage, preparation and cooking of food.

Food poisoning Bacteria e.g.

Salmonella
Listeria
E-Coli
Campylobacter
Bacillus Cereus
Staphylococcus aureus
Clostridium perfringens
These are all Pathogenic bacteria.

Symptoms of food poisoning

The symptoms of food poisoning include:

- nausea;
- vomiting;
- stomach pains;
- diarrhoea.

Studio Grammaire

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You use the perfect tense to talk about what you did or have done.

To form the perfect tense, use part of the verb **avoir** (to have) + **a past participle**.

The past participle of regular **-er**, **-ir** and **-re** verbs is formed as shown in bold, below.

j'ai	} e.g. visiter → visité e.g. finir → fini e.g. attendre → attendu
tu as	
il/elle/on a	
nous avons	
vous avez	
ils/elles ont	

Avoir – To have

Français	Anglais	
J'ai	I have	
Tu as	You have	
Il/Elle a	He/She has	
Nous avons	We have	
Vous avez	You all have	
Ils/Elles ont	They have	

Être – To be

Français	Anglais	
Je suis	I am	
Tu es	You are	
Il/Elle est	He/She is	
Nous sommes	We are	
Vous êtes	You all are	
Ils/Elles sont	They are	

Tenses

Français	Anglais	
c'est	it is	
c'était	it was	
ça va être	it is going to be	

Studio Grammaire

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Some verbs form their perfect tense with **être** (not with **avoir**).

You add an extra **-e** to the past participle in the feminine and an extra **-s** in the plural.

aller (to go)

je suis allé(e) (I went)

tu es allé(e)

il/elle est allé(e)/on est allé(e)s

nous sommes allé(e)s

vous êtes allé(e)s

ils sont allés/elles sont allées

Some other verbs which use être:

arriver (to arrive) → je suis arrivé(e)

partir (to leave) → je suis parti(e)

rentrer (to get/go home) → je suis rentré(e)

rester (to stay) → je suis resté(e)

sortir (to go out) → je suis sorti(e)



Studio Grammaire

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To make a perfect tense verb negative, put **ne ... pas** around **the part of avoir**.

Je n'ai **pas** mangé au restaurant.

Change un/une and du/de la/de l'/des to **de** after a negative:

J'ai envoyé **une** carte postale à mes parents. →

Je n'ai pas envoyé **de** carte postale à mes parents.

J'ai acheté **des** souvenirs. →

Je n'ai pas acheté **de** souvenirs.



Français	Anglais	
ne...pas	not	
je n'ai pas mangé	I didn't eat	
je n'ai pas visité	I didn't visit	
on a pas fait	we didn't do	

High Frequency words

Français	Anglais	
et	and	
aussi	also	
avec	with	
très	very	
assez	quite	
un peu	a bit	
parce que/car	because	
alors/donc	so/therefore	
dernier/dernière	last	
beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)	



Qu'est-ce que tu as fait à Paris?

Français	Anglais	
J'ai gagné	I won	
J'ai passé	I spent	
J'ai visité	I visited	
J'ai mangé	I ate	
J'ai admiré	I admired	
J'ai regardé	I watched	
J'ai acheté	I bought	
J'ai rencontré	I met	
J'ai pris	I took	
J'ai vu	I saw	
J'ai bu	I drank	
On a bu	We drank	

Quand?

Français	Anglais	
aujourd'hui	today	
hier	yesterday	
hier soir	last night	
(lundi) dernier	last (Monday)	
la semaine dernière	last week	
l'année dernière	last year	
quelquefois	sometimes	
d'abord	first of all	
ensuite	next	
après	after	
finalement	finally	

Qu'est-ce que tu as fait à Paris? (2)

Français	Anglais	
Je suis allé(e)	I went	
Je suis parti(e)	I left	
Je suis sorti(e)	I went out	
Je suis resté(e)	I stayed	
Je suis rentré(e)	I came back	
Je suis monté(e)	I went up	

**Comment?**

Français	Anglais	
en avion	by plane	
en bus	by bus	
en car	by coach	
en métro	by tube	
en train	by train	
en voiture	by car	
à vélo	by bike	
à pied	on foot	

Reasons


Français	Anglais	
J'ai trouvé ça...	I found it...	
marrant	fun	
bien	good	
bizarre	weird	
cool	cool	
cher	expensive	
effrayant	scary	
ennuyeux	boring	
fabuleux	fabulous	
génial	great	
palpitant	gripping	
horrible	horrible	
nul	rubbish	
ce n'était pas mal	it wasn't bad	



YEAR 8 GEOGRAPHY

Topic 2: Geography of Conflict

Section 1: Patterns of Conflict

	There are three easy rules for describing patterns on a map:
P=Pattern	State the general trend – what is the big picture?
D=Detail	Add detail to the general trend.
A=Anomalies	Are there any obvious anomalies – things that don't fit the general trend?

Section 2: The Cause of War

- Darfur is in Sudan. This country is in the continent of Africa. It has had a war since 2003. The war is between African Arabs in charge of the country and non Arabs who are poorer.
- The poorer non Arabs are being forced to move from their land because of drought. This is caused by global warming which is causing the Desert to spread across Africa.
- The Darfur war can be described as a war caused by the growing deserts.

Section 3: Impact of conflict on geography

- Conflict changes boundaries, it can harm health, people are forced to migrate, an imbalance between men and women. War can cause pollution.

Section 4: The impact of geography on conflict?

- Hills are good defensive features in a conflict.
- Rivers are hard to cross in a war.
- Mountains make it difficult to fight.
- Forests are good places for armies to hide.
- Deserts are hot and hard to navigate.



Section 5: Impact of conflict on development

- Afghanistan has throughout history suffered from conflict. This has hindered its development.
- Impacts include:
- disease due to lack of clean drinking water.
 - malnutrition.
 - Reduced access to health care and premature death.
 - poverty.
 - poor sanitation
 - environmental degradation.



Section 6: GIS

- GIS stand for Geographical Information Systems.
- It is about plotting data on maps.
- Graphs and pictures can be plotted.

Section 7: How does conflict affect me?

- Wars and conflicts can push up prices of goods like oil and food.
- If you have a mobile phone then it is likely that you are linked to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The DRC is rich in Coltan, a mineral which is used to make mobile phones
- You may know people who serve in the army and who may even have been posted in areas where the UK is currently involved in conflict

Section 8: There be Pirates

- Pirates tend to operate in poorer countries with a large coastline.
- Somalia is perfect for pirates, it has a failed government, a huge coastline, well trained warlords and the people are very poor.
- They hijack ships and ransom the ships, cargo and crew.
- The Navies from many different countries patrol the waters to stop the pirates.
- Ships have defenses on them such as high powered hoses and floodlights to try and put off the pirates.



Section 9: Blood Diamonds

- Conflict or Blood diamonds are those that have been extracted in a war zone.
- Often rebel groups use money from selling diamonds to buy guns and other military hardware.
- There are many victims: from diamond miners that work in dangerous conditions to others caught in the crossfire of the conflicts financed by diamond deals.
- Many children get kidnapped and taught to fight in these 'diamond wars'.



Section 10: Conflicts Over Water

- Fresh water is a finite resource which mean it could run out.
- Rivers cross borders between countries and control of the river upstream can lead to conflict.
- Turkey is planning to build dams on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
- The Dams will benefit Turkey by providing** clean drinking water for its rapidly increasing population and provide Hydro-electric power for its economic growth.
- The Dams have upset Syria and Iraq** who say water is needed for agriculture farmers depend on the river for their crops which provide food and income.

Definitions

Topography	The shape of the land
Poverty	Being extremely poor
Development	How a place progresses or improves
Malnutrition	Poor nutrition, when people do not eat enough or the wrong kinds of food.

To use a regular present tense verb you need:



ich	I	Chop the –en off the infinitive For example: <u>wohnen</u> stem = wohn	- e
du	you		- st
er/sie/es	he/she/it		- t
wir	we		- en
ihr	you		- t
sie	they		- en
Sie	you (polite)		- en



Modal verbs

Modal verbs are usually used with an infinitive which goes at the end of the clause.

<u>können - to be able to</u>		<div>+</div> <div>laufen</div> <div>lesen</div> <div>tanzen</div> <div>singen</div>
ich kann	I can	
du kannst	you can	
er/sie/es kann	he/she/it can	

wohnen - to live

ich wohne	I live
du wohnst	you live
er/sie/es wohnt	he/she/it lives
wir wohnen	we live
ihr wohnt	you (pl) live
sie wohnen/ Sie wohnen	they/you (formal) live

Essential irregular verbs

<u>sein - to be</u>	
ich bin	I am
du bist	you are
er/sie/es ist	he/she/it is
wir sind	we are
ihr seid	you (pl) are
sie sind/ Sie sind	they/you (formal) are

haben - to have

ich habe	I have
du hast	you have
er/sie/es hat	he/she/it has
wir haben	we have
ihr habt	you (pl) have
sie haben/ Sie haben	they/you (formal) have

Nouns & genders

In German, there are three definite articles (words for 'the') and three indefinite articles (words for 'a').

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>PL</u>
the	der	die	das	die
a	ein	eine	ein	-

A noun is a word that names a person, animal, place or thing. In German, all nouns start with a capital letter and have a gender: masculine, feminine or neuter.

When you learn a new word, always learn it with its article & its plural –
das Kaninchen, die Kaninchen
not just Kaninchen.

After haben and most other verbs, the masculine word for "a" and "the" changes its spelling. Feminine, neuter and plural articles stay the same.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>article</u>	<u>noun</u>
Ich habe	einen	Hund
	den	
	eine	Katze
	die	
	ein	Pferd
	das	
	(keine) die	Mäuse

<u>Haustiere - Pets</u>		
Hast du ein Haustier?	Have you got a pet?	
Ich habe	I have	
einen Goldfisch	a goldfish	
einen Hamster	a hamster	
einen Hund	a dog	
einen Wellensittich	a budgie	
eine Katze	a cat	
eine Maus	a mouse	
eine Schlange	a snake	
ein Kaninchen	a rabbit	
ein Meerschweinchen	a guinea pig	
ein Pferd	a horse	
kein Haustier	no pet	

<u>Infinitive - Infinitives</u>		
sprechen	to speak	
fliegen	to fly	
spielen	to play	
laufen	to run	
lesen	to read	
Rad fahren	to ride a bike	
springen	to jump	
tanzen	to dance	

<u>Meine Familie - My family</u>		
Es gibt Personen in meiner Familie	There are people in my family	
meine Mutter	my mother	
mein Vater	my father	
mein Bruder	my brother	
mein Stiefbruder/ Halbbruder	my step/half brother	
meine Schwester	my sister	
meine Stiefschwester/ Halbschwester	my step/half sister	
meine Eltern	my parents	
meine Großeltern	my grandparents	
Hast du Geschwister?	Do you have any brothers and sisters (siblings)?	
Ich habe zwei Brüder	I have two brothers	
Ich habe drei Schwestern	I have three sisters	
Ich bin Einzelkind	I am an only child	
Ich habe keine Geschwister	I have no brothers and sisters (siblings)	
Er/Sie heißt ...	He/She is called ...	
Sie heißen ...	They are called	
Er/Sie ist ...	He/She is ...	
Sie sind ...	They are ...	

<u>Farben - Colours</u>		
schwarz	black	
weiß	white	
grau	grey	
braun	brown	
rot	red	
orange	orange	
gelb	yellow	
grün	green	
blau	blue	
indigoblau	indigo	
violett	violet	
lila	purple	
rosa	pink	
bunt	colourful	

<u>Haare und Augen - Hair and eyes</u>		
Ich habe ...	I have	
Er/Sie hat ...	He/She has	
Sie haben ...	They have	
schwarze/ braune/blonde/ rote Haare	black/brown/ blond/red hair	
kurze/lange/ mittellange Haare	short/long/ mid-length hair	
blaue/braune/ grüne/graue Augen	blue/brown/ green/grey eyes	



Keywords/terms	Definition – read, cover, write, check, redo	Tick
Typography	Typography is the art and design of text, it is the visual component of the written word, ". All visually displayed text, whether on paper, screen or billboard, involves typography	
Design brief	A design brief is a document that outlines the core details and expectations of a design project for a client.	
Design specification	A design specification is a list of criteria a product needs to address. Using the brief as a starting point for research, a specification can be written when more facts are known.	
Branding	A brand is a name, design or symbol, or some other feature which identifies a particular company or product.	
Kerning	Kerning refers to the space between two specific letters (or other characters: numbers, punctuation, etc.) and the process of adjusting that space improves legibility.	
Tracking	Tracking is similar to kerning in that it refers to the spacing between letters or characters. However, instead of focusing on the spacing between individual letters (kerning), tracking measures space between groups of letters	

Why do businesses need branding?

Brand identity allows businesses to have a visual presence in the market place. Branding design encompasses all your graphic design decisions that define a brand. It includes a company's visual identity, such as the logo, color palette, and graphic elements, as well as marketing materials such as business cards and product packaging.

The rebranding process begins when a company or organisation needs to evolve and shift – often seeking to drive growth. These efforts could begin because they want to reposition themselves within their current market, they want to broaden their appeal, or they may be looking to expand into a new space.

7-Step Logo Design Process



3 Logo Design Principles







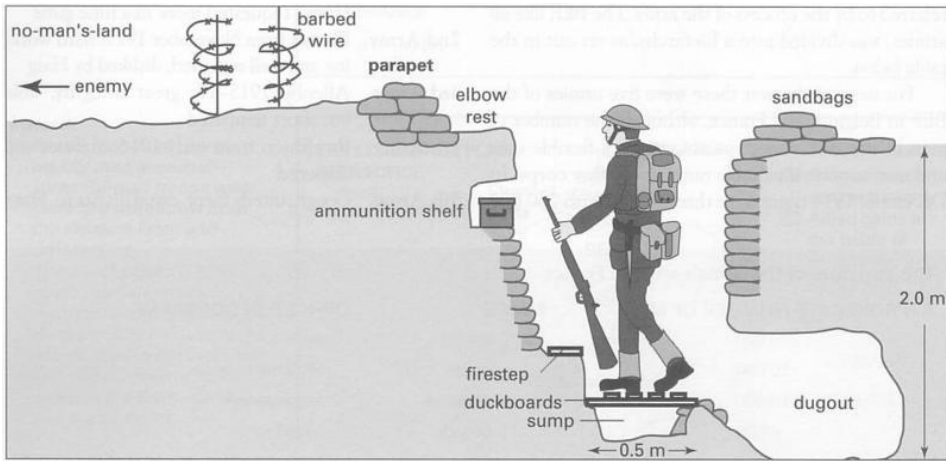
Keyword	Definition - Layout in Graphic Design	Tick
Layout in design	Layout design is a fundamental branch of graphic design that concerns the arrangement of text and visuals.	
Hierarchy	Typographic hierarchy is an essential part of any design or layout. Hierarchy is a way to visually rank your design elements.	
Proportion	Adjusting size. Larger items appear more important. Spacing of text is important to make text legible.	
Repetition	Using repeating patterns or shapes can add interest - for instance, using a certain shape or line type as the basis for a lettering design.	
Negative space	Negative space refers to the empty spaces on your artboard. The right amount of negative space in your design will separate objects, cushion text to make it more readable and encourage your audience to look at certain elements of your design, helping you to direct their visual flow	

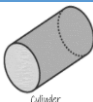

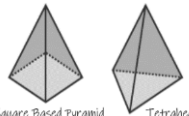
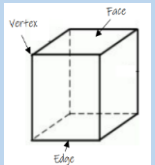
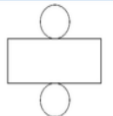
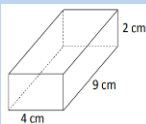
Keyword	Colour theory in Graphic Design	Tick
Monochrome	Monochrome is used to describe design or photographs in one colour or different shades of the single colour. An image created in black and white or in varying tones of only one colour.	
Analogous	Colours are called analogous colours when they are very similar to each other, especially when they are next to each other on a colour wheel. For example, red, red-orange, and orange are analogous colours.	
Complementary	Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel are considered to be complementary colours (example: red and green, example Christmas).	
Gradient	A gradient is a gradual change of colours (such as green turning gradually into blue) or a colour fading into transparency. There are two common types of gradients: radial and linear.	
Opacity	Opacity enables us to make an element of a design transparent. The lower the opacity, the more transparent an element is. For example, 100% opacity means an object is solid.	



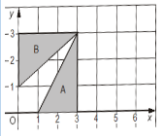
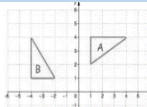
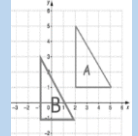
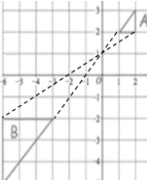
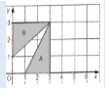
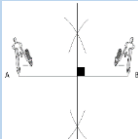



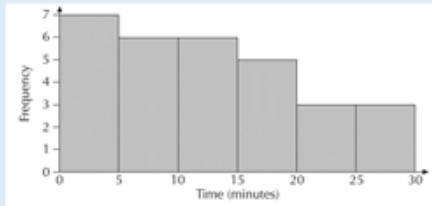
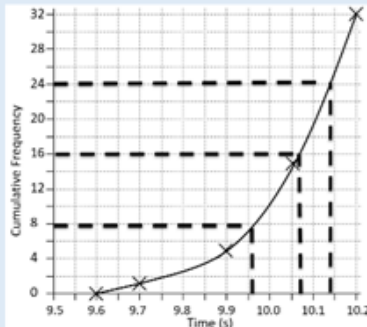
Bournemouth School: History Department: Knowledge Organiser: Year 8: Autumn 2: World War I



World War I: Key terms/definitions			Causes of World War I: Timeline of key long term events:				✓	
Term	Definition	✓						
World War I	Global conflict which lasted from 1914 to 1918							
Militarism	Belief in maintaining a strong army and being prepared to use it							
Alliances	Union or association (e.g. between nation states) for mutual benefit							
Nationalism	Belief that interests of the nation state binds are the most important factor							
Imperialism	Building up and extending an empire							
Assassination	The murder of someone important for political reasons							
Balkans	Area of south-eastern Europe giving access to Mediterranean Sea							
Black Hand	Serbian society which used terrorist methods to promote liberation							
Schlieffen Plan	German military plan to attack France by moving quickly through Belgium							
The outbreak of World War I: Key events of 1914:		✓	Key people					
28 th June: Franz Ferdinand assassinated in Sarajevo				✓			✓	
6 th July: Germany encouraged Austria-Hungary to act against Serbia								
23 rd July: Austria-Hungary sent 10 demands to Serbia								
25 th July: Serbia accepted all 10 demands except one								
28 th July: Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia								
30 th July: Russia mobilised armies to protect Serbia								
1 st August: Germany declared war on Russia								
3 rd August: Germany invaded France via Belgium								
4 th August: Great Britain declared war on Germany.								
				Kaiser Wilhelm II: Emperor of Germany from 1888-1918		Archduke Franz Ferdinand: Heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary		
				Franz Josef: Emperor of Austria-Hungary from 1848 to 1916.		Gavrilo Princip: Member of Black Hand group, assassinated Franz Ferdinand.		
Diagram of a World War I trench			Key events of World War I					✓
			August 1914: Battle of Tannenberg (eastern front) September 1914: Battle of the Masurian Lakes (eastern front) September 1914: Battle of the Marne October - November 1914: First Battle of Ypres February 1915 - January 1916: Gallipoli campaign (Turkey) April - May 1915: Second Battle of Ypres May 1915 - Lusitania sunk by German U-boats February - December 1916: German attack on Verdun July - November 1916: Battle of the Somme April 1917: USA enters WWI July - Nov. 1917: Third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele) November 1917: Battle of Cambrai March 1918: Russia leaves WWI (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk) March 1918: Ludendorff Offensive November 1918: Armistice					

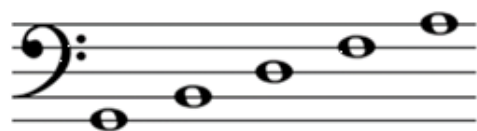
Keyword/Process	Definition	Example(s)
3D shapes	Having three dimensions: length, width and height.	 Cylinder
Cross-section	A shape exposed by making a straight cut through something at right angles.	
Prism	A prism is a 3D shape which has the same cross-section running through it	A triangular prism has a triangle cross-section.
Pyramid	A pyramid has a 2D shape base that converges to a vertex.	 Square Based Pyramid Tetrahedron
Face	A flat surface.	A cube has 6 faces, 12 edges and 8 vertices
Edge	Where two faces meet.	
Vertex	A corner where two edges meet. Plural is vertices.	
Net	A flat 2D shape which can be folded to create a 3D shape.	Net of a cylinder 
Volume	The amount of space occupied by a 3D shape. It is measured in units cubed, e.g., cm^3 .	Volume $= 9 \times 4 \times 2 = 72 \text{ cm}^3$
Volume of a cuboid	Volume of cuboid = length x width x height	Surface Area $= 2(9 \times 4 + 9 \times 2 + 4 \times 2) = 124 \text{ cm}^2$
Surface Area	The total area of all the surfaces of a 3D shape. It is measured in units squared, e.g., mm^2 .	
Surface Area of a cuboid	Surface Area of Cuboid $= 2(lw + lh + wh)$	

Keyword	Definition	Example
Reflective symmetry	A type of symmetry in which a 2D shape is divided into two equal parts by a mirror line.	A rectangle has 2 lines of symmetry 
Rotational symmetry	A type of symmetry in which a 2D shape is rotated through 360° so that it looks the same in two or more positions.	 Rotational symmetry order 2
Transformation	A change to a 2D shape, such as a reflection, rotation, translation or enlargement.	Shape A has been reflected in the line $y = x$ to obtain the image B 
Image	The result of a transformation on an object.	
Reflection	The image formed when a 2D shape is reflected in a mirror line. When describing give the equation of the mirror line.	
Rotation	How a 2D shape is rotated. When describing give centre, angle and direction.	B is a rotation of A 90° anti-clockwise about the origin 
Translations	A slide around the grid and described by a vector.	B is a translation $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ from A 
Vector	A vector $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ describes a translation x units in the horizontal direction and y units in the vertical direction.	
Enlargements	A transformation that changes the size and position of an object by a scale factor. When describing give the centre of enlargement and the scale factor.	B is an enlargement of A centre (0,1) scale factor -2 
Invariant Points	Invariant points are points shared by the original shape and its transformation.	After shape A has been reflected in $y = x$ (3,3) is an invariant point. 
Construction	An accurate drawing made with ruler and compasses.	Construction of a perpendicular bisector through AB 
Bisect	Cut exactly in half.	
Perpendicular bisector	A line that passes through a given line at the midpoint at right angles.	
Angle bisector	A line segment that divides an angle into two equal parts.	Construction of the angle bisector of ABC 

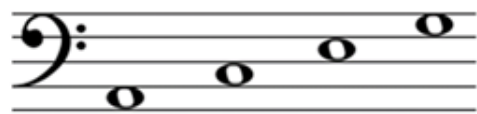
Keyword	Definition	Example																				
Two-way table	A table that records values that depend on two sets of criteria.	<table><tr><th></th><th>Biology</th><th>Chemistry</th><th>Physics</th><th>Totals</th></tr><tr><th>Boys</th><td>39</td><td>20</td><td>24</td><td>83</td></tr><tr><th>Girls</th><td>3</td><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><th>Totals</th><td>42</td><td>28</td><td>30</td><td>100</td></tr></table>		Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Totals	Boys	39	20	24	83	Girls	3	8	6	17	Totals	42	28	30	100
	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Totals																		
Boys	39	20	24	83																		
Girls	3	8	6	17																		
Totals	42	28	30	100																		
Frequency	The number of times a particular item appears in a data set.	The modal class is $15 < T \leq 16$ 																				
Class	A small range of values within a large set of data, treated as one group of values.																					
Modal class	The class with the largest frequency.																					
Grouped frequency table	A table showing data grouped into classes.																					
Frequency Diagram	A bar chart with touching bars and a continuous horizontal scale.																					
Cumulative Frequency	The running total of the frequencies. This can be represented on a cumulative frequency graph.	<table><tr><th>Length</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Cumulative Frequency</th></tr><tr><td>$20.5 < h \leq 24.5$</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>$24.5 < h \leq 28.5$</td><td>7</td><td>10 (= 3 + 7)</td></tr><tr><td>$28.5 < h \leq 32.5$</td><td>12</td><td>22 (= 3 + 7 + 12)</td></tr><tr><td>$32.5 < h \leq 36.5$</td><td>6</td><td>28 (= 3 + 7 + 12 + 6)</td></tr><tr><td>$36.5 < h \leq 40.5$</td><td>4</td><td>32 (= 3 + 7 + 12 + 6 + 4)</td></tr></table>	Length	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	$20.5 < h \leq 24.5$	3	3	$24.5 < h \leq 28.5$	7	10 (= 3 + 7)	$28.5 < h \leq 32.5$	12	22 (= 3 + 7 + 12)	$32.5 < h \leq 36.5$	6	28 (= 3 + 7 + 12 + 6)	$36.5 < h \leq 40.5$	4	32 (= 3 + 7 + 12 + 6 + 4)		
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$36.5 < h \leq 40.5$	4	32 (= 3 + 7 + 12 + 6 + 4)																				
Lower Quartile (LQ)	The value that occurs one quarter of the way up a cumulative frequency.	LQ = 9.96, Median = 10.07 UQ = 10.14 IQR = 10.14–9.96 = 0.18 																				
Upper Quartile (UQ)	The value that occurs three-quarters of the way up a cumulative frequency.																					
Interquartile Range (IQR)	The difference between the upper and lower quartile values.																					



Bass Clef Notation



G B D F A



A C E G

Remember the notes on the lines with:

Green Buses Drive Fast Always

Remember the notes in the spaces with:

All Cows Eat Grass

Instrumentation

Saxophone—a woodwind instrument with a single reed. Made of metal. Comes in different sizes and pitches

Trumpet—high pitched brass instrument with valves

Trombone—low pitched brass instrument with a slide.

Year 8

Unit 2

Blues & jazz

Mute—cone shaped object which is inserted into the bell of a brass instrument to alter the sound produced

Bass Guitar—low pitch instrument which looks like an electric guitar, but has 4 strings and is tuned to the same notes as the double bass

Double Bass—double bass—lowest member of string family. Usually played pizzicato or plucked in jazz music

Acoustic Guitar—plucked string instrument, not amplified

Electric Guitar—plucked string instrument which is amplified

Drum Kit—a collection of drums and cymbals which can be played by one player. Includes bass drum, snare drum and tom-toms

Piano—keyboard instrument in which the strings are

Rhythm Section—bass, piano and/or guitar and drum kit in a jazz band

Front line—melodic instrument e.g. saxophone, trumpet, trombone

Melody

Improvisation - when the melody is made up in performance rather than composed and notated in advance

Blues note—using a flattened note in the melody to increase the emotional quality of the music. The 3rd and

the 7th note of the scale are the most commonly flattened notes

Walking bass line—name given to the characteristic melodic shape in the bass line which involves 'walking' up and down the notes of the chord in crotchets

Fill—a short, often improvised, solo passage between phrases

Blues Scale—a scale which includes the flattened 3rd and 7th

Jazz Features

Syncopation—rhythmic device which accents the off beat

Swing Rhythm—rhythmic pattern where quavers are played unevenly as a longer note and a shorter note rather than of equal length.

Seventh chord—a chord which has an additional note added which is 7 notes above the root e.g. C7 contains the notes C, E, G, Bb

12 bar blues - a chord sequence commonly used in blues and jazz. In C major the chords are:

C	C	C	C
F	F	C	C
G	F	C	C



This QR code will take you to a Spotify playlist with audio examples of many of the concepts covered on this sheet and in lessons. You will find it helpful to listen to these as you learn.



Keyword	Learn	✓
Workplace culture	Characteristics of behaviour and attitude expected in the workplace.	
Respect	An attitude shown towards others that accepts and values them without judgement.	
Body language	Communication without words, for example gestures, posture and facial expressions.	
Perception	An idea, a belief or an image you have as a result of how you observe something.	
Assertiveness	A skill that relies heavily on effective communication while simultaneously respecting others.	
Equality	Is having equal opportunities and rights. It is being treated fairly . It also means being able and supported to reach your potential.	
Inequality	is when people aren't given equal opportunities and rights. They are treated unfairly and experience discrimination .	
Civil Laws	It's concerned with the rights and property of people or organisations, which may not always be protected by criminal laws	
Criminal Laws	A system of law concerned with the punishment of offenders.	
Stereotype	A generalized belief about a particular category of people.	
Prejudice	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience	
Discrimination	Treating someone 'less favourably' than someone else , because of a protected characteristic.	

Guidance for behaviour in the workplace.

- Find out what's expected
- Dress appropriately for the job
- Pay attention
- Understand and follow the rules
- Respect other people
- Be part of the team
- Do your best

Assertiveness

We're assertive if we control our instincts and give an appropriate reaction.

We can be: Constructive
Logical
Controlled
Rational

Mala Yousafzai (born 12 July 1997)

is a Pakistani female education activist and was the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize laureate at the age of 17. She is a human rights advocate for the education of women and children in Pakistan, where the Taliban had banned girls from attending school. Her advocacy has grown into an international movement, and according to a former Pakistani Prime Minister, she has become Pakistan's "most prominent citizen."

The Equality Act 2010 brings together all previous equality laws.

It makes it law that every private, public and voluntary sector must not discriminate against employees and service users because of particular characteristics! So, if they discriminate against their employees or service users, they could be breaking the law!

Protected characteristics:

age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

Dr Martin Luther King Jr. (15th

January 1929 - 4th April 4, 1968) was an American Baptist minister, activist, and political philosopher who was one of the most prominent leaders in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination. A Black church leader, King advanced civil rights for people of colour in the United States through nonviolence and civil disobedience. He was inspired by his Christian beliefs and the nonviolent activism of Mahatma Gandhi.

Liberation	Also known as Moksha, and is the ultimate goal of the Samsara cycle – to be free from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth.	Why is Rama a popular murti?	Rama is renowned for his loyalty, friendship, and companionship. He is worshipped for his devotion to Sita, and for being a model of chivalry.	Mendhi	A form of temporary body art that is painted onto the skin using henna.
The Ramayana	It is one of the two major ancient epics from ancient India, which tells the story of Lord Rama, the seventh avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu.	Chivalry	Expressing qualities such as generosity and courtesy towards others.	What do Mendhi patterns symbolise?	They are frequently used at weddings and bridal preparations, symbolising good health, protection, wisdom, fertility, and spiritual enlightenment.
Mahabharata	The second ancient epic, which tells the story of the conflict between two branches of a royal family.	Mandir	Hindu place of worship, also known as a Temple.	Darshan	An opportunity to see a holy person or the image of a deity, such as when Hindus perform puja in front of Lakshmi.
Moral lesson of the Ramayana	Hindus learn about the values of loyalty, courage, respect for elders, obedience and keeping promises. It tells us that there is evil in the world, and that our bad choices can lead to serious consequences.	Prashad	Any food that has been offered to a god or goddess and subsequently blessed.	Diwali or Deepawali	Diwali is India's biggest and most important holiday of the year. It gets its name from the row of clay lamps that Indians light outside their homes to symbolise the inner light that protects from spiritual darkness.
Festival of Light	A festival which symbolises that good triumphs over evil.	Rangolis	Coloured patterns, usually made from chalk, placed near a door in honour of Lakshmi's visit.	Krishna	The eighth avatar of Vishnu, who is also worshipped as a supreme God in his own right.
Rama	Heir to the throne, but sent into exile because his stepmother wanted her son Bharata to become King.	Murti	A statue or image of a Hindu god or goddess.	Holi	Holi is celebrated to welcome in spring, and is seen as a new beginning where people can release all their inhibitions and start afresh.
Sita	An avatar of Lakshmi, and wife of Rama who was kidnapped by the evil demon king Ravana.	Puja	The word puja is Sanskrit, and means reverence, honour, homage, adoration, and worship.	Prahlad	A young prince, remembered during the festival of Holi, who chose to be a devotee of Vishnu, his father's arch enemy instead of worshipping his father, the king.
King Dasharatha	The King of Ayodhya, who tried to please his wife by sending his beloved son Rama, into exile.	Diwa Lamp	A clay lamp that burns ghee, which is placed in the window for Lakshmi, in remembrance of the lamps that greeted Rama and Sita when they returned to Ayodhya.	Holika	A demoness in Hindu Vedic scriptures, who tried to kill Prahlad by placing him on a fire, but instead was burned on the fire with the help of Vishnu.
Hanuman	Worshipped as the monkey God, who in the Ramayana was a loyal friend of Prince Rama.	Lakshmi	Lakshmi is the goddess of good luck and fortune.	Holi Celebration	People dress in white as a symbolism of equality and throw coloured paint over each other. They also burn an effigy of Holika on a bonfire.
Ravana	Ten-headed demon king who tricked Sita and kidnapped her. He was killed by Rama who shot him in the heart.	Bhagavad Gita	The Bhagavad Gita, also known as Gita is one of the most prominent Hindu texts, forming a part of the Indian epic known as Mahabharata.	Equality	Having the same rights and opportunities, no matter what age, religion, gender, sexuality etc.
Lakshmana	Devoted brother of Prince Rama who accompanied Rama and Sita into exile.	What does the Gita teach Hindus?	It teaches Hindus how to master their own minds, and the importance of pursuing dharma truthfully.		
		Dharma	A cosmic law underlying right behaviour and social order for Hindus.		

Biology F – Breathing

Keyword	Learn	
Breathing	The movement of air in and out of the lungs.	
Trachea (windpipe)	Carries air from the mouth and nose to the lungs.	
Bronchi	Two tubes which carry air to the lungs.	
Bronchioles	Small tubes in the lung.	
Alveoli	Small air sacs found at the end of each bronchiole.	
Ribs	Bones which surround the lungs to form the ribcage.	
Diaphragm	A sheet of muscle found underneath the lungs	
Lung volume	Measure of the amount of air breathed in or out.	

Biology G – Digestion

Keyword	Learn	
Enzymes	Substances that speed up the chemical reactions of digestion	
Dietary fibre	Parts of plants that cannot be digested, which helps the body eliminate waste.	
Carbohydrates	The body's main source of energy. There are two types: simple (sugars) and complex (starch).	
Lipids (fats and oils)	A source of energy. Found in butter, milk, eggs, nuts.	
Protein	Nutrient your body uses to build new tissue for growth and repair. Sources are meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, beans, nuts and seeds.	
Stomach	A sac where food is mixed with acidic juices to start the digestion of protein and kill microorganisms.	
Small intestine	Upper part of the intestine where digestion is completed and nutrients are absorbed by the blood.	
Large intestine	Lower part of the intestine from which water is absorbed and where faeces are formed.	
Gut bacteria	Microorganisms that naturally live in the intestine and help food break down.	

Chemistry F – Elements

Keyword	Learn	
Elements	What all substances are made up of, and which contain only one type of atom.	
Atom	The smallest particle of an element that can exist.	
Molecules	Two to thousands of atoms joined together. Most non-metals exist either as small or giant molecules.	
Compound	Pure substances made up of two or more elements strongly joined together.	
Chemical formula	Shows the elements present in a compound and their relative proportions.	
Polymer	A molecule made of thousands of smaller molecules in a repeating pattern. Plastics are man-made polymers, starch is a natural polymer.	

Chemistry G – The Periodic Table

Keyword	Learn	
Periodic table	Shows all the elements arranged in rows and columns.	
Physical properties	Features of a substance that can be observed without changing the substance itself.	
Chemical properties	Features of the way a substance reacts with other substances.	
Groups	Columns of the periodic table.	
Periods	Rows of the periodic table.	
Group 0	Unreactive gases called noble gases.	
Group 1	Reactive metals called alkali metals.	
Group 7	Non-metals called halogens.	

Physics F – Contact forces and Pressure

Keyword	Learn	
Equilibrium	State of an object when opposing forces are balanced.	
Deformation	Changing shape due to a force.	
Newton	Unit for measuring forces (N).	
Resultant force	Single force which can replace all the forces acting on an object and have the same effect.	
Tension	Force extending or pulling apart.	
Compression	Force squashing or pushing together	
Fluid	A substance with no fixed shape, a gas or a liquid.	
Pressure	The ratio of force to surface area, in N/m^2 , and how it causes stresses in solids.	
Upthrust	The upward force that a liquid or gas exerts on a body floating in it.	
Atmospheric pressure	The pressure caused by the weight of the air above a surface.	

Physics H – Magnets and Electromagnets

Keyword	Learn	
Magnetic force	Non-contact force from a magnet on a magnetic material.	
Permanent magnet	An object that is magnetic all of the time.	
Magnetic poles	The ends of a magnetic field, called north-seeking (N) and south-seeking poles (S).	
(N and N) (S and S)	Two 'like' magnetic poles repel.	
(N and S)	Two 'unlike' magnetic poles attract	
Magnetic field lines	Flow from the north-seeking pole to the south-seeking pole.	
Electromagnet	A non-permanent magnet turned on and off by controlling the current through it.	
Solenoid	Wire wound into a tight coil, part of an electromagnet.	
Core	Soft iron metal which the solenoid is wrapped around.	

Expressions of frequency

a veces	sometimes	
de vez en cuando	from time to time	
nunca	never	
todos los días	everyday	

Question words

¿Qué...?	What?	
¿Cuándo...?	When...?	
¿Dónde...?	Where...?	
¿Cómo...?	How/what...?	
¿Cuántos?	How many...?	

Days of the week

<u>Los días de la semana</u>	<u>Days of the week</u>	
lunes	Monday	
martes	Tuesday	
miércoles	Wednesday	
jueves	Thursday	
viernes	Friday	
sábado	Saturday	
domingo	Sunday	

Regular –ar verb endings

<u>pronoun</u>	<u>ending</u>	
yo	-o	
tú	-as	
él/ella	-a	
nosotros	-amos	
vosotros	áis	
ellos/ellas	an	

High Frequency words

con	with	
cuando	when	
generalmente	generally	
mucho	a lot	
no	no	
o	or	
pero	but	
porque	because	
sí	yes	
también	also	
y	and	
¿y tú?	and you?	

Essential irregular Verbs

<u>Jugar</u>	<u>To play</u>	
juego	I play	
juegas	You play	
juega	He/she plays	
jugamos	We play	
jugáis	You (pl) play	
juegan	They play	

<u>Hacer</u>	<u>To do</u>	
hago	I do	
haces	You do	
hace	He/she does	
hacemos	We do	
hacéis	You (pl) do	
hacen	They do	

Describe la foto (Describe the photo)

En la foto	In the photo	
Hay	There is/are	
Puedo ver	I can see	
A la izquierda / derecha	On the left / right	
En el centro / medio	In the centre / middle	

El tiempo - Free time

chatear	to chat online	
escribir correos	to write emails	
escuchar música	to listen to music	
jugar a videojuegos	to play video games	
leer	to read	
mandar SMS	to send texts	
navegar por Internet	to surf the net	
salir con amigos	to go out with friends	
ver la televisión	to watch the tv	

Present tense (yo)

bailo	I dance	
canto karaoke	I sing karaoke	
hablo con mis amigos	I talk with my friends	
monto en bici	I ride my bike	
saco fotos	I take photos	
toco la guitarra	I play the guitar	
juego a videojuegos	I play videogames	
mando mensajes	I send messages	
veo la televisión	I watch TV	
leo mi libro	I read my book	

Los deportes - sports

hago artes marciales	I do martial arts	
hago atletismo	I do athletics	
hago equitación	I do horse riding	
hago gimnasia	I do gymnastics	
hago natación	I do/go swimming	
juego al baloncesto	I play basketball	
juego al fútbol	I play football	
juego al tenis	I play tennis	
juego al voleibol	I play volleyball	

El tiempo - weather

¿Qué tiempo hace?	What is the weather like?	
hace calor	it is hot	
hace frío	it is cold	
hace sol	it is sunny	
hace buen tiempo	it is nice weather	
llueve	it is raining	
nieva	it is snowing	
está nublado	it is cloudy	
hay tormenta	it is stormy	

Las opiniones - opinions

Me gusta...	I like	
Me gusta mucho...	I like a lot	
No me gusta...	I don't like	
No me gusta nada...	I don't like at all	
porque es...	because it is	
porque no es...	because it isn't	
aburrido/a	boring	
divertido/a	fun	
estúpido/a	stupid	
guay	cool	
interesante	interesting	

Las temporadas - seasons

la primavera	spring	
el verano	summer	
el otoño	autumn	
el invierno	winter	

How long should I spend on my homework?

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
Maths	15	Science	15	Free choice	15	Maths	15	Free Choice	15
English	15	Free Choice	15	Free Choice	15	English	15	Free Choice	15
Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30

- You should spend a maximum of 30 minutes revising each day.
- You should spend a maximum of 30 minutes Reading each day.
- You can decide what you revise in each slot that is called Free Choice. You can do this at the start of the year and have a fixed plan or you can decide on each day based on how well you feel you know your Knowledge Organisers. An example is provided below.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
Maths	15	Science	15	RS / Personal Dev	15	Maths	15	Art / Tech	15
English	15	History / Geography	15	Computing / Music	15	English	15	French	15
Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30

NOTES:

Timetable

[illegible]