BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser 3

Spring Term: 2025-26

Name: Master 08

Registration Form: -

✓Hard Work ✓Discipline ✓Smart Appearance ✓Respect

Bournemouth School

Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 Spring Term 3

'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 and Homework Learning journal with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
2. 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.
3. Initially, follow your homework timetable to decide what to revise each evening.
4. There are 4 strategies that you can use to revise. They are progressively more challenging so always start with the first in the list.
    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 your KO and what you have learnt 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 understanding 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. Always use a ruler to underline titles and dates.
4. Use a blue or black pen to complete your homework or a pencil if you need to draw.
5. Use a green pen to complete corrections of your work.
6. **You are expected to complete half a side of your Homework Learning Journal each evening as a minimum.**

Success Club

You can attend Success Club every Monday to Thursday in room 53 until 5pm. This is a quiet room where you can complete your homework rather than doing it at home. There are also Sixth form helpers and staff who will be there to help you if you need it. You can also choose to work in the Library on a Monday, Tuesday and Thursday until 4:30 and a Friday until 4.

Checking:

Your teachers will check your Homework Learning Journal at least once a cycle. 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 Detention where you will be expected to 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 have a chat and offer you support.

Maths:

Your teacher will set you tasks to complete on Dr Frost Maths. This will be set every week on a Monday and will be collected in and checked on a Friday. If this has not been completed you will be issued a Detention on a Wednesday Lunchtime.

How long should I spend on my homework?

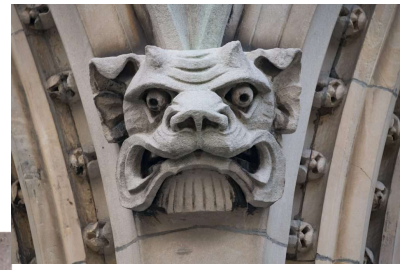
Key Stage 3					
Week 1					
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
5 mins	MFL	MFL	Physical Activity	MFL	MFL
10	Maths	English		Maths	Art
10	Science	RS		Music	Science
10	Computing	FPAN/Graphics		History	Geography
25	Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision		Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision
Week 2					
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
5 mins	MFL	MFL	Physical Activity	MFL	MFL
10	Maths	English		Maths	Art
10	Science	RS		Music	Science
10	Computing	DT		History	Geography
25	Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision		Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision

- You should spend about 35 minutes revising your KO each day.
- You should spend 25 minutes either reading or revising each day.
- This timetable is a guide. If you want to spend longer revising one subject that you find more difficult and less time on one you find easy, that is your choice.
- We would like you to spend one evening involved in a physical activity. This might be a sports club, a run, a game of football with friends or just a nice walk with the dog. Ask your PE teacher if you need guidance with this. It doesn't have to be on a Wednesday.

Gargoyles – clay modelling project

- **What is an sculpture?**
  A sculpture is a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials

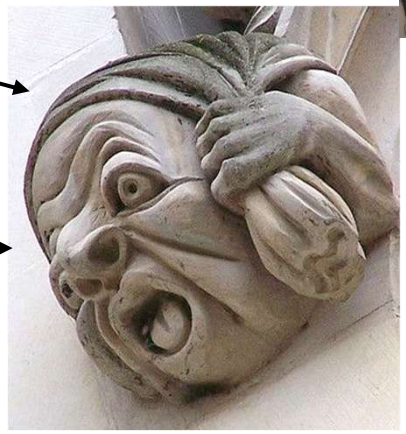
- A **sculptor** is someone who creates sculptures



- **There are different types of sculptures they include**
  Freestanding sculpture, Relief, Installation, Assemblage, Kenetic,

- The three basic categories of sculpting are modelling, casting, and carving

- **Gargoyles** were commonly used in medieval times. Their two main purposes were to scare off evil, and to divert rainwater.



- The word "**Gargoyle**" originates from the old French word "Gargouille" meaning "throat" but which also describes the gurgling sound of water as it is coming down the downspout.

- Gargoyles usually have exaggerated facial features
- Elongated nose and ears
- Wrinkles to add more emphasis of expressions
- Placed at the top of the buildings, although slightly lower than the roof level to help divert the water
- Gargoyles divert the rainwater to maintain the structure and prevent unnecessary erosion
- Materials- made from stone

Keyword	Definition – read, cover, write, review
Clay	Clay is a natural material made up of tiny particles of rock. When clay is mixed with enough water, it feels like soft, gluey mud. Unlike plain mud, however, clay holds its shape. Clay can be pinched, rolled, cut, or built up in layers to form shapes of all kinds.
Kiln	A special oven that gets super hot to turn clay into ceramics.
Slip	Used to join clay using a process of scoring and slip. This can be apply using your hands or a brush. It's made from soft clay and water mixed together to form a paste.
Score	Is when you cross hatch the clay on the surfaces you want to join, this creates a rough area to they apply slip and join the two pieces together.
Coil	Long thin role of clay made by rolling with your hands.
Pinch pot	A bowl made by pinching a sphere of clay.
Slab	A flat "pancake" of clay made hands, a rolling pin or clay press.
Bisque	Clay has been fired once, it can now be glazed or painted.

Variation – the differences within and between species.

Classification - The process of sorting things into groups.

Kingdom - A very large group of organisms with only a few features in common, such as all animals or all plants.

Species - A group of very similar organisms that can reproduce with each other to produce fertile offspring

Inherited variation: variation between organisms caused by genetic factors.

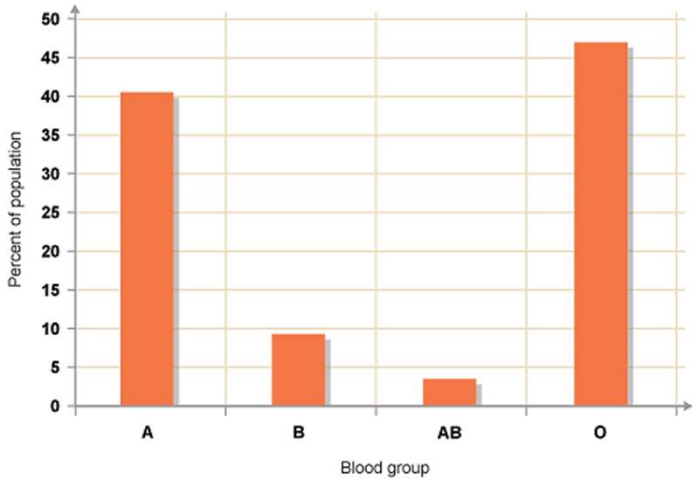
Environmental variation: variation between organisms caused by environmental factors

Adaptation - An adaptation is a feature that organisms have to help them live in a particular place and survive

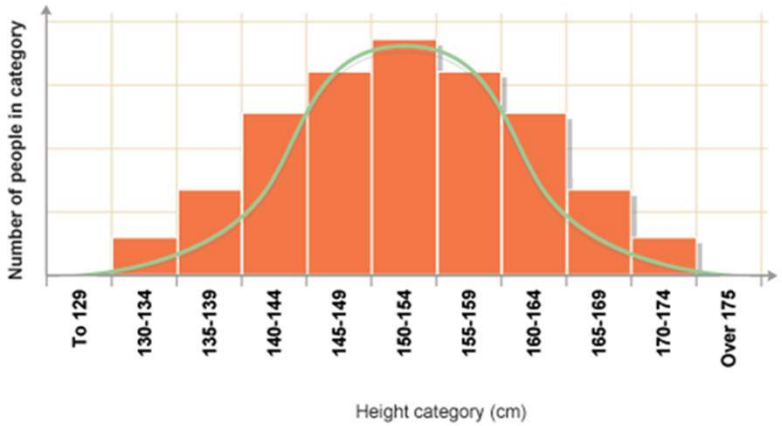
Camouflage - Camouflage is a strategy that organisms use to disguise their appearance, usually by blending in with their surroundings.

Natural selection - Organisms that are better adapted to their environment are more likely to survive, reproduce and pass on their genes to their offspring

Catergoric variation *which is where the data can only be limited set of values e.g. eye colour. This should be plotted on a* ***bar chart.***



Continuous variation *which is where the data can be any value in a range e.g. weight. This should be plotted on a* ***histogram***



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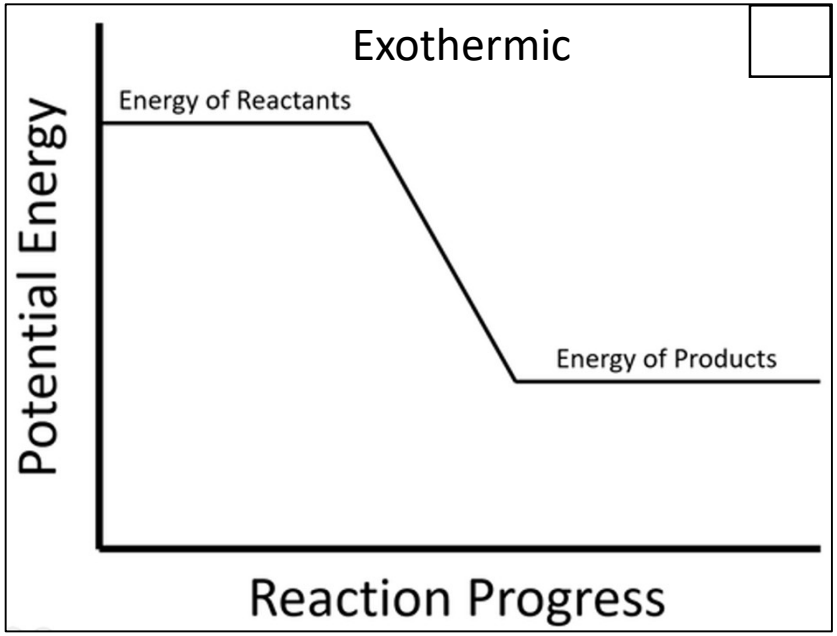
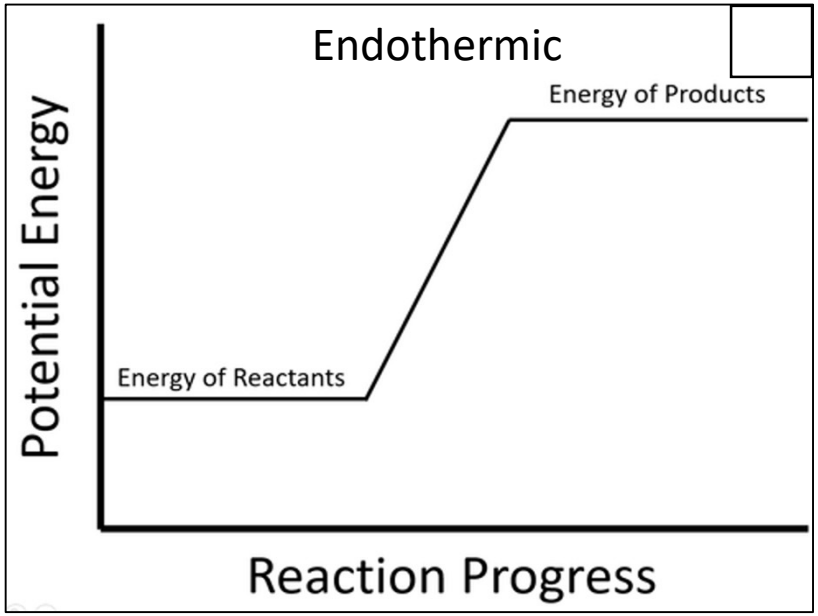
BIOLOGY

Chemistry CI: Chemical Energy

Key term	Definition	
Chemical Bond	Force that holds atoms together	
Exothermic reaction	Reaction in which energy is given out, usually as heat or light, such as combustion, neutralisation. Used in handwarmers and self heating cans.	
Endothermic reaction	Reaction in which energy is taken in, usually as heat or light, such as thermal decomposition. Used in sports injury packs.	
Polystyrene cup	Used for energy change practicals as polystyrene is a better insulator than glass so reduces heat transfer with the surroundings	
Catalysts	Substances that speed up chemical reactions but are unchanged at the end.	





Bond breaking is endothermic- energy is taken in.
Bond making is exothermic- energy is given out.

In an exothermic reaction, more energy is released making new bonds than taken in to break bonds.

In an endothermic reaction, more energy is taken in to break bonds than is released making new bonds.

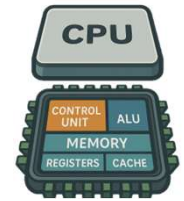
Computer Systems

Keyword	Definition / Example	Tick
General-Purpose Computer	Receives input, processes it and produces output. Designed to automate any process, as specified by a program. The data and instructions to be performed can be stored in memory.	
Hardware	Physical components inside and outside the computer.	
Software	Programs/applications that a computer runs. Made up of instructions computers understand.	
Application Software	Application software performs specific tasks for the user. Example: Browsing the web	
System software	System software is needed to manage the hardware and run application software. It normally runs in the background.	
Device driver	Helps the OS communicate with hardware	

Hardware

Keyword	Definition	Examples	Tick
RAM: Random Access Memory	A component that stores the programs and data **currently in use**.	8GB RAM	
Secondary Storage	Long-term data storage	HDD, SSD, USB, CD/DVD 	
Volatile	Data lost when the power is lost	RAM	
Non-Volatile	Data kept when power off	SSD, HDD	

The CPU

Keyword	Definition / Example	Tick
CPU	Central Processing Unit	
Components	ALU: Does the maths and decision making (like adding, comparing) Control Unit: Sends signals to tell different components what to do. Registers: Super-fast memory inside the CPU for temporary storage of data and instructions 	
(AND OR and NOT)	Using logic to determine the output of inputs AND: Both must be true for output to be true OR: Either one must be true for the output to be true NOT: Flips a single output. False become true, true becomes false.	
FDE Cycle	The Fetch-Decode-Execute Cycle is how a CPU carries out an instruction.	

The Operating System

Keyword	Definition / Example	Tick
Operating System	System software that controls computer hardware and provides a platform for software to run	
User Interface	Lets the user interact (e.g., desktop, icons)	
Memory Management	Allocates RAM to running programs	
Process Management	Controls which programs run and for how long	
File Management	Organises files and folders	
Device Management	Communicates with hardware (e.g., printers)	
Security & Access control	Manages users and permissions	

Artificial Intelligence

Keyword	Definition / Example	Tick
Artificial Intelligence	When computers perform tasks that require human intelligence	
Machine learning	Systems learn patterns from data (using large datasets)	
Examples:	Voice assistants, recommendation systems, self-driving cars	

Tick here	Key word	Definition
	Styrofoam	A soft material which is used for modelling.
	Modelling	When a 3D model is made to visualise and test a product.

Tick here	Tool/ equipment name	Function
	Template	Used to draw around to mark out a complex shape.
	Hot wire cutter	A machine which cuts Styrofoam only using a hot wire – it slices through the material.
	Surform	These are like cheese graters. They roughly shape out soft material.
	Glasspaper	Abrasive paper which sands down and smooths materials.
	UHU adhesive	A general purpose glue which permanently joins dissimilar materials.
	Bradawl	A tool for boring holes.

Tick here	Tool/ equipment name	Function
	Try square	Marks out a right angle.
	Steel rule	Measures small distances.
	Marking gauge	Indents a parallel line to an edge.
	Tenon saw	Cuts timber in straight lines.
	Chisel	Chips away waste timber.
	Mallet	Helps drive a chisel through work.

Activities to try out at home (**optional – not compulsory**):

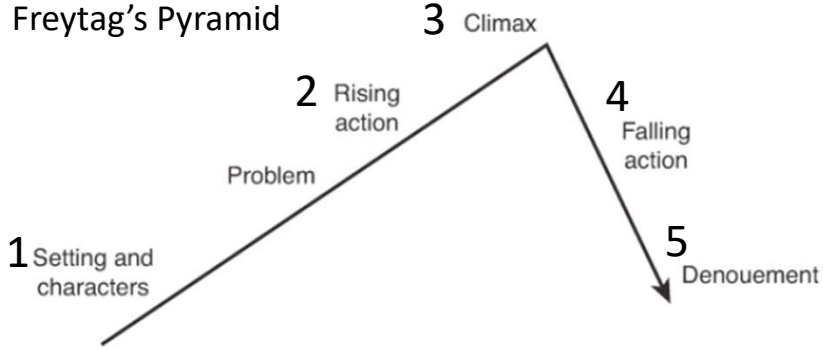
- → Write down the functions of a bobbin sander, belt sander, line bender and pillar drill
- → Research what the letters CAD and CAM stand for
- → Research the advantages of using CAD/CAM when designing and making a product
- → Research what the terms ergonomics and anthropometrics mean. How does they link to Design Technology?
- → What does the term 'tolerance' mean and how does this link to accuracy? Why is it important to be accurate when designing and making a product?

Knowledge Organiser – Creative Writing

Language terminology	Definition	✔
Noun	An object, person, place, thing.	
Adjective	A describing word.	
Adverb	A word that describes an adjective or verb.	
Verb	Doing or being words. E.g. run, I am a student.	
Emotive language	Language that invites an emotional response.	
Juxtaposition	Two words close together in a text that create a contrast.	
Personification	When an object is given human characteristics.	
Metaphor	When you say something is something else but you know it can't be.	
Simile	When you compare two things using 'as' or 'like'.	

Structure terminology	Definition	✔
Anaphora	Repeating the structure of a sentence for effect.	
Contrast	Two ideas that emphasise difference.	
Flashback	When a plot point is set earlier in time to reveal further information.	
Dialogue	How writers present a conversation between characters.	
Narrative perspective	This could be first (I), second (you) or third (he/she/they) person.	
Foreshadowing	Clues about things to come later in the text.	
Fragment	An incomplete sentence.	
Hook	The opening line or paragraph of a story, designed to interest the reader.	
One word sentence	A sentence with only one word	

Freytag's Pyramid



The five acts in Freytag's Pyramid are: exposition, rising action, climax, conclusion, and denouement. Screenwriters, novelists, and dramatists today still use Freytag's Pyramid as a blueprint for crafting a compelling and emotionally satisfying story.

Sentence types	✔
Declarative: used to make a statement.	
Interrogative: used to ask a question.	
Imperative: used to issue a command.	
Exclamatory: used to show shock, surprise, anger.	

Bournemouth School – Knowledge Organiser – Year 8

ENGLISH

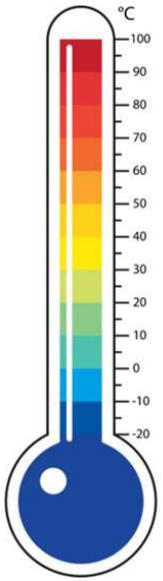
Knowledge Organiser - Poetry

Poetic Forms		✔	Poetic terms: Structure		✔
Blank verse	Verse with no rhyme – usually 10 syllables.		Enjambment	When a sentence continues on the next line.	
Epic	Tragic/heroic story poems		Iambic Pentameter	A line in poetry consisting of 10 syllables, alternating between unstressed and stressed syllables.	
Free verse	No regular rhyme/rhythm		Caesura	A pause near the middle of a line of poetry.	
Ballad	Story poems– often 4 lines stanzas.		Rhyme	A repetition of similar sounds in two or more words.	
Monologue	From the point of view of the speaker. As though they are telling a story.		Stanza	A ‘paragraph’ of poetry.	
			Repetition	When something is repeated for a certain effect e.g to reinforce an idea.	

Poetic Terms: Language		✔
Alliteration	When words placed together start with the same sound.	
Sensory language	Language that uses the five senses: sight, sound, smell, taste & touch.	
Colloquialism	Slang or informal language.	
Plosive	An explosive speech sound, usually /p/ or /b/ sounds.	
Oxymoron	When two words are placed together with opposite meanings.	
Onomatopoeia	Words that sound like what they are.	
Assonance	The repetition of an internal vowel sound.	
Sibilance	Repetition of ‘s’ ‘sh’ and ‘f’ sounds within a sentence.	

Temperatures to remember

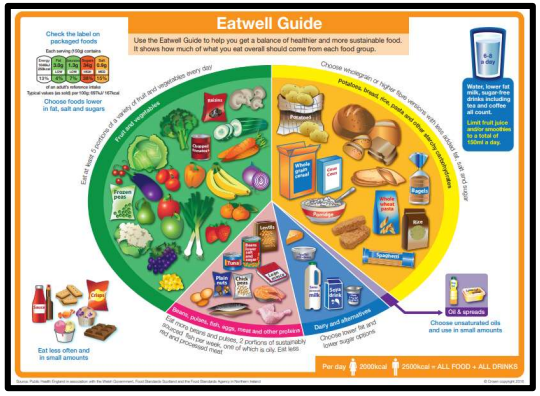
To reduce the risk of food poisoning, good temperature control is vital:



Temperature	Purpose
5-63°C	Danger zone for bacterial growth
37°C	Optimum bacterial growth
≤8°C	Legal fridge limit
≤°C	Ideal fridge temperature
≥75°C	Safe cooking/reheating temperature

Key terms

The Eatwell Guide: A healthy eating model showing the types and proportions of foods needed in the diet.
Hydration: The process of replacing water in the body.
Dietary fibre: A type of carbohydrate found in plant foods.
Composite/combination food: Food made with ingredients from more than one food group.



Fats

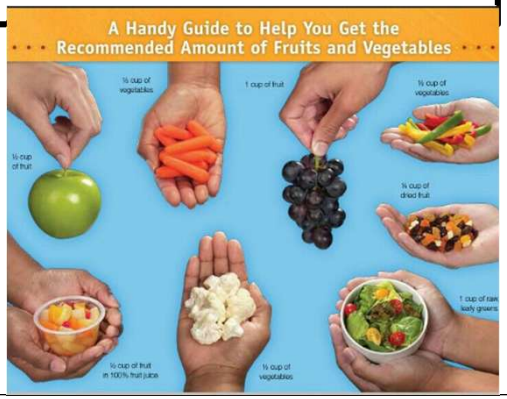
Classification	Sources	Function	Excess	Deficiency
Saturated, animal fats & Unsaturated, vegetable fats	Animal = butter, cream, lard, meat fat and cheese Vegetable = Olive & sunflower oil and nuts	Provides energy, protects internal organs and provides vitamins A,D,E & K	Obesity, Type 2 Diabetes, joint pain & Heart disease	Weight loss, Feeling cold, organs damaged in an accident

Carbohydrates

Classification	Sources	Function	Excess	Deficiency
Starch, Sugar, NSP (Fibre)	Starch = Bread, potato, pasta, rice, cous cous Sugar = sweets, drinks, biscuits, cakes Fibre = All whole grains, fruit & vegetables	Starch = slow release energy Sugar = quick release energy Fibre = healthy digestive system and feeling full	Weight gain, tooth decay, type 3 diabetes	Weight loss, tiredness

Fruit and vegetables

- This group should make up just over a third of the food eaten each day.
- Aim to eat at least five portions of a variety each day.
- Choose from fresh, frozen, canned, dried or juiced.
- A portion is around 80g (3 heaped tbsp).
- 30g 5of dried fruit or 150ml glass of fruit juice or smoothie count as a max of 1 portion each day.



Aeration

Aeration is the process of incorporating air into a mixture to improve texture and volume.
When egg whites are whisked the protein in them, albumin, is stretched and traps the air.
If the whisked egg whites are left to stand they collapse and become a liquid again. Once they have collapsed they cannot be whisked again.
If egg whites are heated they will be set e.g. meringues.
Whisked egg whites can also be called a foam, as they are a mixture of gas (air) and a liquid (egg whites)

Bournemouth School – Knowledge Organiser – Year 8

FPAN

Mon caractère	My character
je suis	I am
il / elle/on est	he/she/we is/are
je ne suis pas	I am not
je ne suis pas du tout	I'm not at all
mon meilleur ami/ ma meilleure amie	my best friend m/f

Les adjectifs	Adjectives
casse-pieds	a pain
curieux/curieuse	curious
débrouillard (e)	resourceful
drôle/marrant	funny
égoïste	selfish
gentil(le)	kind
intelligent(e)	intelligent
optimiste	optimistic
paresseux/paresseuse	lazy
patient(e)	patient
pénible	annoying
pessimiste	pessimistic
rigolo (te)	funny
sportif/ive	sporty
sympa	nice

Les couleurs		
les couleurs	colours	
blanc(he)	white	
bleu (e)	blue	
gris(e)	grey	
marron	brown	
noir(e)	black	
orange	orange	
vert (e)	khaki	
rouge	red	
violet(te)	purple	

Se disputer – to argue		
Je me dispute	I argue	
Tu te disputes	You argue	
Il/elle/on se dispute	He/she/we argue	
Nous nous disputons	We argue	
Vous vous disputez	You argue	
Ils/elles se disputent	They argue	

Reflexive verbs add a reflexive pronoun before the verb. These verbs are mostly for relationships and daily routine

Porter – to wear/carry		
Je porte	I wear/am wearing	
Tu portes	You wear/are wearing	
Il/elle/on porte	He/she/we wear/ are wearing	
Nous portons	We wear/are wearing	
Vous portez	You wear/ are wearing	
Ils/elles portent	They wear/are wearing	

Talking about how you get on with other people		
s'amuser	to have fun	
se chamailler	to squabble	
se confier des secrets	to confide secrets	
se dire tout	to tell each other everything	
se disputer	to argue	
s'entendre	to get on with	
se fâcher	to get angry	
je me dispute avec….	I argue with….	
Je m'entends avec..	I get on with..	
il/elle/on se dispute	he/she/we argues…	

le style	style	
j'ai un style plutôt…	my style is rather…	
classique	classic	
décontracté	relaxed	
skateur	skater	
sportif	sporty	
c'est…	it's….	
moche	ugly	
horrible	horrible	
chic	chic	

Les vêtements		
normalement, je porte	normally, I wear	
des baskets (f)	trainers	
des bottes (f)	boots	
des chaussures	shoes	
une chemise	a shirt	
un chapeau	a hat	
une jupe	a skirt	
un pantalon	trousers	
un pull	a jumper	
un sweat à capuche	a hoodie	
un tee-shirt	a t-shirt	
une veste	a jacket	
une robe	A dress	
une casquette	A basketball cap	
un manteau	A coat	

La musique

le jazz	jazz	
la musique classique	classical music	
le pop-rock	pop	
le rap	rap	
le r'n'b	R & B	
un peu de tout	a little bit of everything	
les mélodies	the melodies	
les paroles	the lyrics	
écouter	to listen (to)	
chanter	to sing	
j'adore la musique de…	I love…..'s music	
j'adore la chanson de…	I love ……'s song	

Les mots utiles -High frequency words

avec	with	
bien	well / good	
en general	in general	
normalement	normally	
comme d'habitude	as usual	
en plus	in addition	
ensemble	together	
même	same/even	
ou	or	
Où	where	
partout	everywhere	
sinon	if not	
tout (e)	all	
tout le temps	all the time	
vraiment	really	
beaucoup	a lot	
quand	when	
surtout	especially	

Les opinions

mon chanteur préféré/	my favourite singer is	
ma chanteuse préférée, c'est…	my favourite singer (f) is	
mon groupe préféré, c'est	my favourite group is	
j'adore/je déteste la musique de…	I love/hate …'s music	
j'adore la chanson (de)	I love the song (by)	
ça me donne envie de..	it makes me want to…	
danser/chanter/pleurer/dormir	dance/sing/cry/sleep	

The near future

Form of aller + infinitive

Je vais..	I am going…	
Sortir avec mes copains	To go out with friends	
Jouer à des jeux	Plays games	
Faire du sport	Do sport	
faire de l'exercice	to do exercise	
être plus organisé(e)	be more organised	
manger plus de légumes	eat more vegetables	
manger moins de frites	eat less chips	
travailler au collège	work at school	
dépenser moins d'argent	spend less money	

To say what you spend a lot of time doing

Je passe des heures à + infinitive

Eg je passe des heures à jouer à des jeux vidéo

Les expressions du temps-Time expressions

comme d'habitude	as usual	
en général	in general	
normalement	normally	
par moments/parfois	at times	
quelquefois	sometimes	
quand	when	
souvent	often	
tout le temps	all the time	
de temps en temps	From time to time	

qu'est-ce que tu vas faire?	What are you going to do?	
qu'est-ce que tu vas porter?	What are you going to wear?	
ce weekend	this weekend	
cet été	this summer	
ce soir	tonight	
demain	tomorrow	
le week-end prochain	Next weekend	
la semaine prochaine	Next week	

Les négatifs

ne… plus	no longer	
ne… que	only	
ne… pas	not	

Hazards

Section 1: Definitions

Natural hazard	A natural event (e.g. volcanic eruption) that has the **potential** to threaten both life and property
Disaster	When a natural hazard (e.g. earthquake) has a **significant** impact on peoples lives and property.
Tectonic Hazards	Hazards formed by the movement of the earth's plates.
Climatic Hazards	Hazards formed by the weather.
Geomorphic Hazards	Hazards formed on the land surface or linked to rocks.

Section 2: Where do Volcanoes and Earthquakes occur?

- Most volcanoes and earthquakes occur along **plate boundaries**.
- The pattern of earthquakes and volcanoes is **uneven**.
- A large number of volcanoes and Earthquakes are found around the edge of the Pacific Ocean **(The Ring of Fire).**
- **Continental plates** are thicker, less dense and made of rocks like Granite.
- **Oceanic Plates** are thinner, more dense and made of rocks like Basalt.

Section 3: Earthquakes

- An earthquake is a **sudden** shaking of the earth's **crust**.
- They are caused by the sudden release of **energy** and lead to the crust snapping.
- The stored energy is released in waves called **seismic** or **shock** waves.
- Earthquakes are measured using the **Richter Scale** and **Mercalli Scale.**
- Earthquakes can lead to secondary hazards, such as a tsunami or landslides.

Section 4: Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami, 2011

- On March 11, 2011, a magnitude (Mw) 9.1 earthquake struck off the northeast coast of Honshu on the Japan Trench.
- A tsunami that was generated by the earthquake arrived at the coast within 30 minutes, overtopping seawalls.
- Following the earthquake, a tsunami disabled the power supply and cooling of three Fukushima Daiichi reactors, causing a significant nuclear accident. All three nuclear cores largely melted in the first three days.

Section 5: Cyclones

- A tropical cyclone:
- is a rotating system of clouds and storms
- forms over tropical waters (26.5°C)
- has winds which can exceed 118 km/h
- is known as a hurricane (Atlantic Ocean), typhoon (Pacific Ocean) and cyclone (Indian Ocean), and measured on different scales.
- Tropical cyclones form in source regions and need warm water, strong winds upwards and a strong Coriolis force

Section 6: Cyclone Asani, 2022

- Severe Cyclonic Storm Asani was a strong tropical cyclone that made landfall in India in May 2022.
- The highest windspeed was 120 km/h.
- Very heavy rain was caused.
- It caused more than $1.57 million in damages.
- 37 flights were cancelled across India.
- About 30,225 estimate crops were affected.
- Three fatalities were confirmed from the cyclone as of May 19th.

Section 7: Wildfires

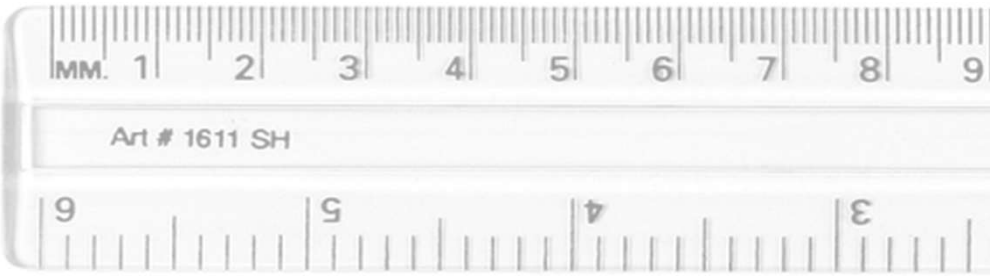
- Ground wildfires are fires which burn on the ground only, often below the level of leaves.
- Surface wildfires burn on the surface of the forest with flames reaching as high as 1.3 metres.
- Crown wildfires are by far the most dangerous as they occur in the tree tops and can spread exceptionally fast. They are considered to be the most destructive, particularly as the fire can jump from tree top to tree top. This makes firefighting almost impossible.

Section 8: Australian Bushfires, 2020

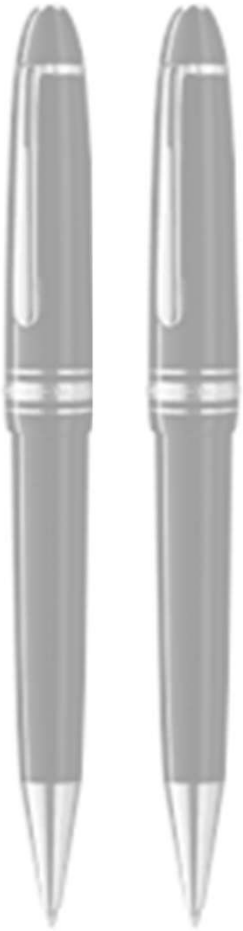
- The 2019/2020 Australian bushfire season (also known as Black Summer) that started in September 2019 to February 2020 generated many major bushfires that burned for months and raged through many Australian states.
- It caused 33 deaths, of which nine were firefighters; destroyed 3,094 houses; and burned over 17 million hectares (ha), including 90,000 ha of national park in South Australia.

Equipment

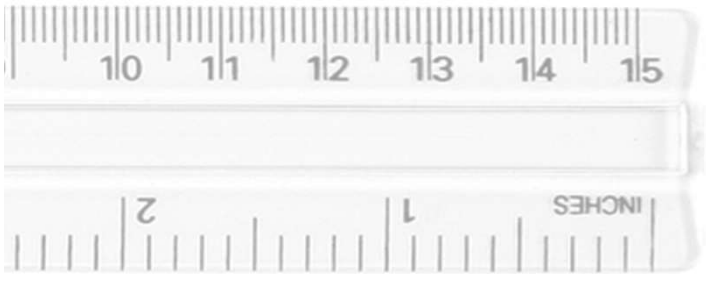
ID Card

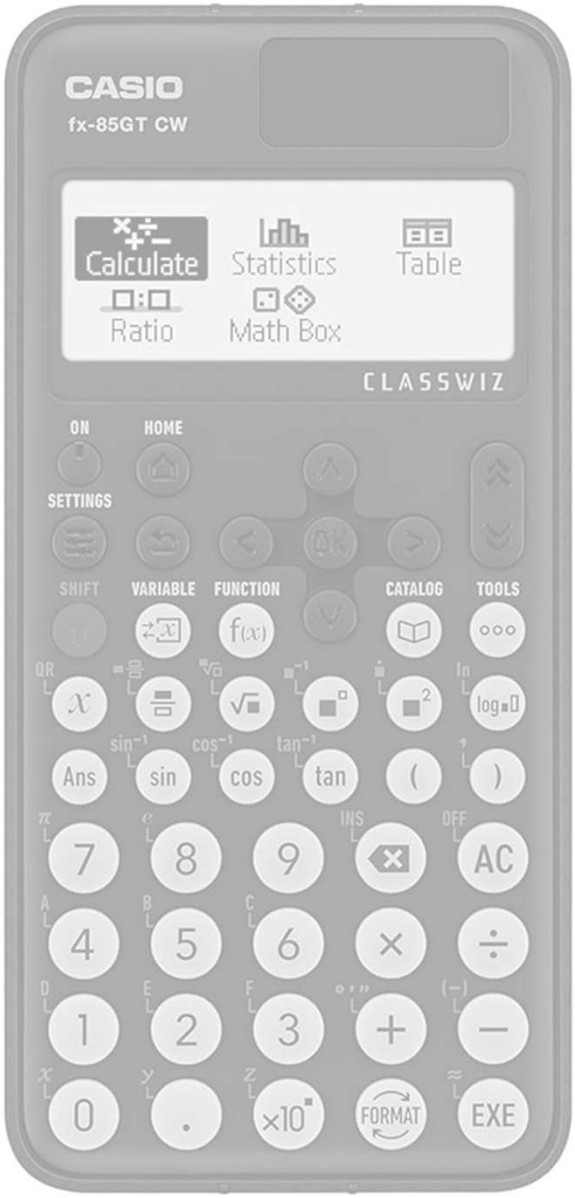


Check



- ID card
- Green and purple pens
- Whiteboard pens
- Black/blue pens
- Glue stick
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Calculator



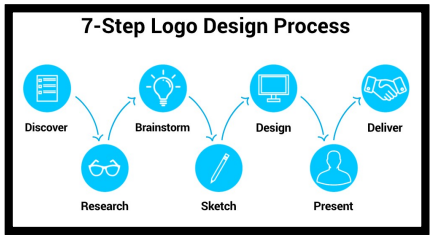


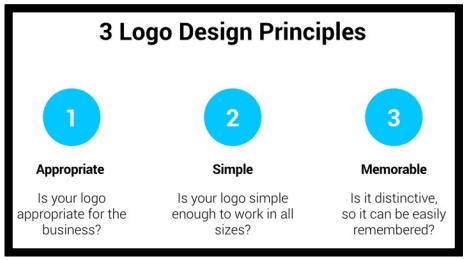
Keyword	Definition – read, cover, write, check, redo	Tick
Typography	**Typography** is the art and design of text, it is the visual component of the written word,". All visually displayed text, whether on paper, screen or billboard, involves typography	
Design brief	A **design brief** is a document that 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.



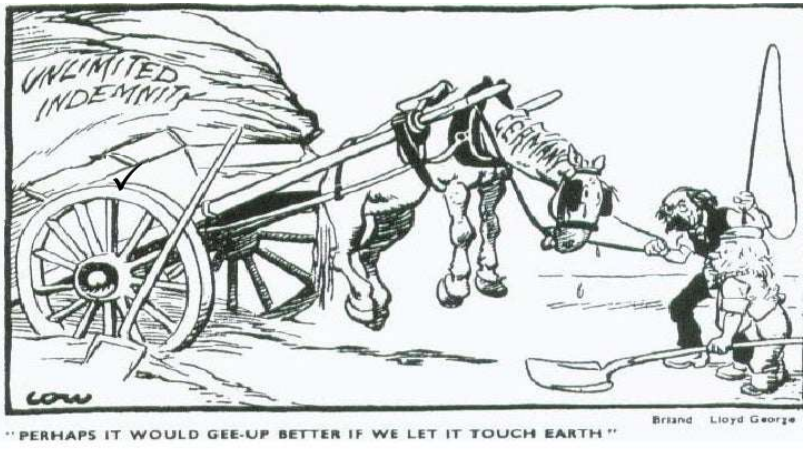


Keyword	Definition - Layout in Graphic Design – *think it link it*	Tick
Hierarchy	Typographic **hierarchy** is an essential part of any design or layout. Hierarchy is a way to visually rank your design elements.	
Repetition	Using repeating patterns or shapes can add interest - for instance, using a certain 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.	

History skills: Key terms/definitions	
Term	Definition
Treaty of Versailles	The agreements for Germany after WW1. It included points on land, money, military and war guilt.
Reparations	The money Germany had to pay back after WW1: £6.6 billion
Weimar Government	The new democratic government formed after WW1 in Germany and was known as "Weimar" as was named after the town it was based in
Wall Street Crash	The stock market crash in the USA in 1929.
Great Depression	A period in the 1930s where economies were struggling and unemployment was high
Censorship	The government having control of the media: eg radio, newspapers
Mein Kampf	Hitler's autobiography written whilst in prison in 1924 outlining his racist and nationalistic views for Germany
NSDAP	German abbreviation for the Nazi Party
Communism	Left wing. The idea that everyone is equal and the government distributes the wealth out fairly
Fascism	Right wing. Characterised by authoritarian leadership, militarism, suppression of the opposition, extreme pride in the country.

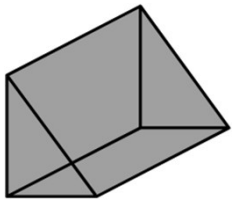
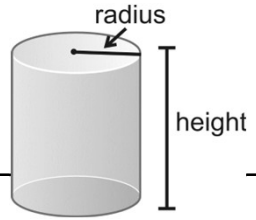
1918-1939: Timeline of key events:
1918: WW1 ended on 11/11/18
1919: Treaty of Versailles is signed in June
1921: Hitler becomes leader of the Nazi Party
1922: Benito Mussolini (leader of the Fascist Party in Italy) became leader of Italy
1923: Hyperinflation in Germany, peaking in November
1923: Munich Putsch: short-term failure for Hitler
1924: Lenin in the USSR dies and there is a power struggle between the potential next leaders.
1929: Stalin emerges as the leader of the USSR
1929: Wall Street Crash in the USA leading to the Great Depression
1933: Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany in January
1934: Hitler establishes his dictatorship in Germany
1939: Outbreak of WW2 with the invasion of Poland



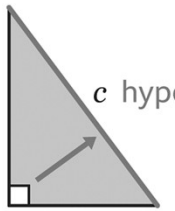
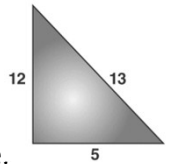
Cartoon drawn by left wing artist David Lowe and published in January 1921, it is criticising the Treaty of Versailles and the £6.6 bn reparations Germany was forced to pay, accusing Britain and France of starving the children of Germany. Eventually the US lent money to Germany under the Dawes Plan from 1924 to help them pay back some of the money. The Young Plan of 1929 cut reparations to £2bn

Key people					
	Adolf Hitler: Chancellor of Germany 1933-1934, Fuhrer 1934-1945			Heinrich Himmler, Leader of the SS 1929 - 1945	
	Joseph Goebbels Reich Minister of Propaganda 1933-1945			Paul von Hindenburg President of Germany 1925-1934	

Treaty of Versailles	Hitler and Germany	Effects of Nazi rule
Terms included navy restrictions and the army was restricted to 100,000 men and the War Guilt Clause (Article 231).	Hitler was able to become Chancellor by promising to rebuild Germany after the WSC, propaganda, and exploiting Germany's problems.	Hitler used terror and mind control to rule Germany. Concentration camps, the Gestapo and the SS were used to achieve conformity.

Keyword		Definition	Example(s)
Expand (single bracket)		Multiply the terms inside the bracket by the coefficient of the bracket	$5x(3x-4)$ $=15x^2-20x$
Expand (double brackets)		Multiply all terms in the first in the first bracket by all terms in the second bracket	$(3x+2)(4x-1)$ $=12x^2+8x-3x-2$ $=12x^2+5x-2$
Expand (triple brackets)		Expand two brackets, simplify, then multiply by the third	$(3x+2)(4x-1)(x+1)$ $=(12x^2+5x-2)(x+1)$
Quadratic equation		A quadratic equation is in the form $y=ax^2+bx+c$ where $a\neq 0$	$y=3x^2+5x-2$ $y=5-10x^2$
Factorise		Write an expression as a product of its factors	$6xy+12x$ $=6x(y+2)$
DOTS		Difference of two squares $a^2-b^2=(a+b)(a-b)$	$4x^2-100$ $=(2x+10)(2x-10)$
Perfect square		$(a+b)^2$ $=(a+b)(a+b)$	$(x+4)^2$ $=x^2+8x+16$
Prism		A 3D shape with a constant cross-sectional area	
Volume of a prism		Area of cross section multiplied by length	
Surface area		Sum of the areas of the external faces	
Volume of a cylinder		$V=\pi\times r^2\times h$	
Surface of a cylinder		Sum of the areas of the two circles and the curved face $SA=2\pi r^2+2\pi rh$	
Composite shape		Any shape made up of two or more geometric shapes	

Metric Units of Area		Metric Units of Volume	
$1cm^2=100m^2$		$1cm^3=1000m^3$	
$1m^2=10{,}000cm^2$		$1m^3=1{,}000{,}000cm^3$	
$1ha=10{,}000m^2$		$1cm^3=1ml$	

Keyword		Definition	Example(s)
Hypotenuse		The longest length in a right-angled triangle, opposite the right-angle	
Pythagoras' Theorem		The square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the two shorter sides $a^2+b^2=c^2$, where c is the hypotenuse	 13 is the longest length, so is the hypotenuse. $\therefore 12^2+5^2$ $=144+25$ $=169$ Which is equal to 13^2
Converse of Pythagoras' Theorem		If, for any triangle, Pythagoras' Theorem holds, then it must be right-angled If a triangle is right-angled, then Pythagoras' Theorem must be true	A right-angled triangle could not have side lengths 1, 2 and 3 as $1^2+2^2=5$ But $3^2=9\neq 5$ So as Pythagoras' Theorem doesn't hold, it is not right-angled.

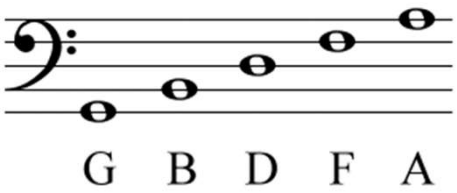
Bournemouth School music department

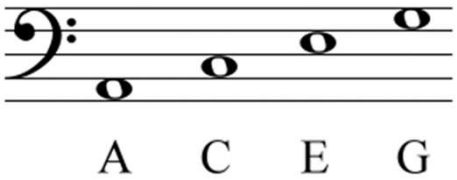
Year 8

Unit 2

Blues & jazz

Bass Clef Notation





Remember the notes on the lines with:

Green **B**uses **D**rive **F**ast **A**lways

Remember the notes in the spaces with:

All **C**ows **E**at **G**rass

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.

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 eg 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 o the scale are the most commonly flattened notes

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 eg 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.

Bournemouth School music department

Year 8

Unit 3

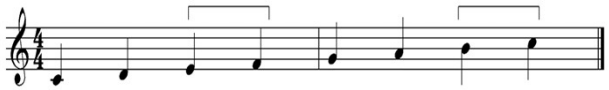
Variations

Theme—the opening or original tune

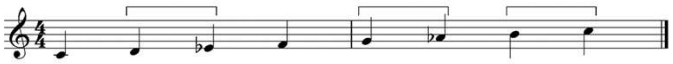
Variation—a version of a theme which is in some way different

Theme and Variation—a way of structuring a piece of music by playing an original theme and then a series of variations

Major key—music which uses the major scale is in a major key. The major scale has a fixed pattern of where the semitones come:



Minor Key - music which uses the minor scale is in a minor key. In the minor scale the 3rd and 6th note are flattened, meaning that the semitones are in a different place compared to the major scale



Countermelody—a second melodic idea played against the main melody

Canon—when one part strictly imitates another at a particular time distance

Round - a special type of canon where you can go back to the beginning and repeat the canon endlessly eg London's Burning

Retrograde—when an idea is played backwards to develop the music

Inversion—when an idea is played upside down to develop the music

Diminution—when I melodic idea is played with shorter note lengths

Augmentation—when an idea is played with longer note lengths

Sequence—when a short melodic idea or cell is played more than once going up or down in pitch each time it is heard.

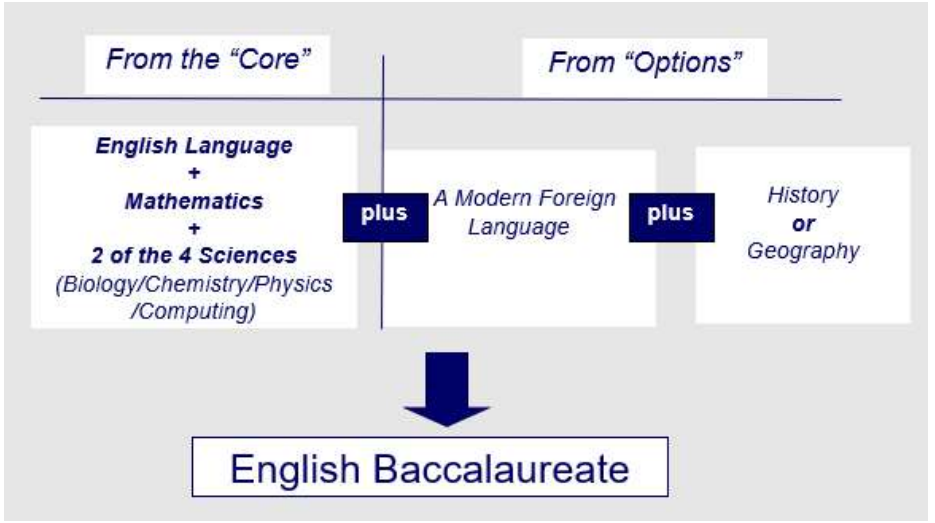
This QR code will take you to a Spotify playlist with audio examples of many of the concepts covered on this sheet and in lessons. You will find it helpful to listen to these as you learn.

GCSE Options at Bournemouth School

- At GCSE, you are able to pick some of the subjects that you wish to study
- These are known as the 'options' subjects
- You need to pick these subjects carefully

Our advice:

- Pick subjects that you enjoy
- Pick subjects in which high grades are likely
- Consider all of the subjects carefully
- Every subject is worth studying for its own sake
- Don't pick subjects based around one particular career choice at this stage
- Broad and balanced



Core Subjects	Option Subjects
English Language English Literature Mathematics Biology Chemistry Physics RS Core PE – compulsory but not a GCSE qualification	Art & Design OR Graphics Communication Business Studies Computer Science Design and Technology Food Preparation and Nutrition French Geography German History Music Physical Education Spanish

Useful Careers Websites

The **Unifrog** platform is designed to support learners in making the most informed decisions about their futures and has a range of tools that are suitable for all year groups. Each student has their own personal account that provides a wide range of information related to their interests and aspirations. www.unifrog.org

Information on apprenticeships, including a range of different schemes:
https://amazingapprenticeships.com/
www.gov.uk/apply-apprenticeship

General careers information:
https://careerpilot.org.uk/
www.nationalcareers.service.gov.uk
www.prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles

Key Words:

- **Utilitarianism-** that an action is right in so far as it promotes happiness, and that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the guiding principle of conduct.
- **Deontological-** moral philosophy that judges the rightness or wrongness of an action based on whether it adheres to a set of rules or duties, regardless of the consequences.
- **Virtue-** Behaviour showing high moral standards.
- **Vice**-Immoral or wicked behaviour.
- **Dilemma-** situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable.
- **Punishment-** the giving of a restriction, financial penalty, form of suffering, or other undesired consequence for an offence
- **Forgiveness-** The action or process of forgiving or being forgiven.
- **Justice-** Quality of being just, right or fair.
- **Freewill-** Free choice. Making decisions without restriction.
- **Sin-** An act that is regarded as a serious offence. Can be against a religious or secular law.
- **Secular**- Not connected with religion.

Religions and Freewill:

There are many views. Here are some of them.

- It is an illusion?
- Is it essential so people can be held accountable for their behaviour?
- Is it a gift?
- Is your free choice determined by your past actions in another life?
- Does God already know what you will choose to do?
- Are your actions predetermined?

Utilitarianism:

- Utilitarianism is an ethical theory that determines right from wrong by focusing on outcomes.
- Utilitarianism holds that the most ethical choice is the one that will produce the greatest good for the greatest number.
- It is also the most common approach to moral reasoning used in business because of the way in which it accounts for costs and benefits.
- However, because we cannot predict the future, it's difficult to know with certainty whether the consequences of our actions will be good or bad. This is one of the limitations of utilitarianism.
- Jeremy Bentham was the first to formalise the theory. He and most of its developers since have been atheists. If we don't think there are any Gods making demands of us, our moral concern focuses on happiness in this life.
- Consequentialist theory and evaluates actions based on their outcomes.

Religion and Sin:

- **Christianity:** Sin is an act against God's will that separates humans from Him.
- **Judaism:** Humans are believed to be born free of sin, but they can sin through their own choices. The focus is on apologising and living according to God's law.
- **Islam:** Sin is any act that goes against the teachings of Allah, as conveyed through prophets and revealed books. All humans are imperfect and sin, but they must follow guidance to the best of their ability.
- **Hinduism**: Sin is closely tied to the concept of karma, where actions driven by desire have negative consequences.
- **Sikhism:** The ultimate sin is being disconnected from God. Actions and attachments that pull one away from the Divine are considered sins.

Deontological:

- Deontology is centred on moral rules, principles, and duties, such as "do not lie" or "do not steal".
- An action is right if it conforms to these rules, and wrong if it violates them.
- It prioritizes the intention behind an action, not its consequences. A person acting out of good will to fulfil their duty is considered to be acting morally, even if the outcome is negative.
- Deontology focuses on the rightness or wrongness of the action itself.
- Deontology can provide a clear, certain framework for moral decision-making, as one only needs to follow the rules.
- Strict adherence to deontology can lead to morally questionable outcomes.

Aims of Punishment:

- **Deterrence** - punishment should put people off committing crime.
- **Protection** - punishment should protect society from the criminal and the criminal from themselves.
- **Reformation** - punishment should reform the criminal, making them a better person.
- **Retribution** - punishment should make the criminal pay for what they have done wrong
- **Reparation** - punishment should compensate the victim(s) of a crime.
- **Vindication** - the punishment makes sure that the law is respected.

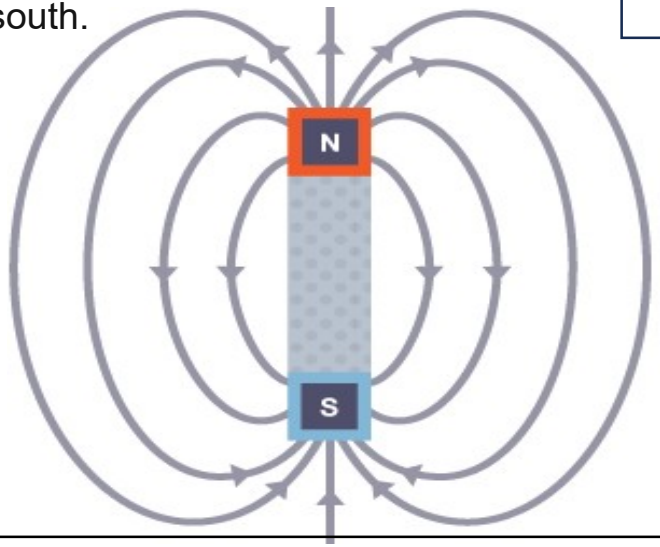
Ways to work for justice:

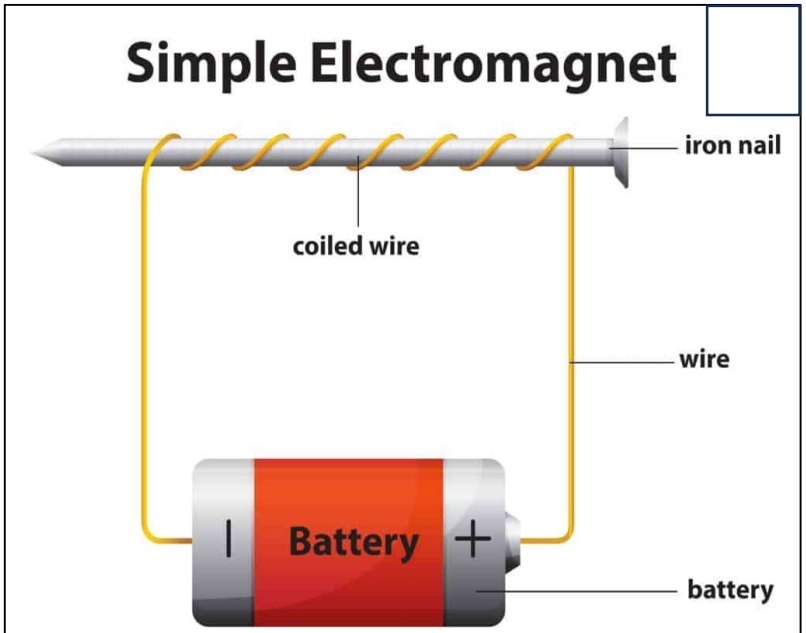
- Campaign
- Protest
- Charity work
- Prayer
- Volunteer
- Listen
- Respect others

Physics topic G: Magnetism

Key term	Definition	
Magnetic force	Non-contact force from a magnet on a magnetic material	
Magnetic poles	The ends of a magnetic field, called north-seeking (N) and south-seeking poles (S).	
Magnetic material	Materials that feel a force from a magnetic field. Iron, nickel and cobalt are magnetic.	
Magnetic field	The region around a magnet where a force will be experienced.	
Strength of a magnetic field	Depends on magnet strength and distance between magnet and magnetic object	
Permanent magnet	An object that is magnetic all of the time.	
Electromagnet	A non-permanent magnet turned on and off by controlling the current through it.	
Strength of electromagnet	Can be increased by increasing current, using a soft iron core and increasing the number of coils	
Solenoid	Wire wound into a tight coil, part of an electromagnet.	
Core	Soft iron metal which the solenoid is wrapped around.	

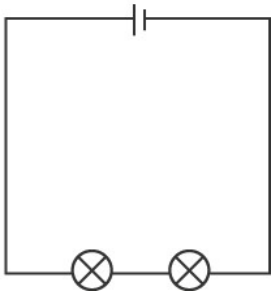
The magnetic field is shown by lines with arrows that point from north to south.





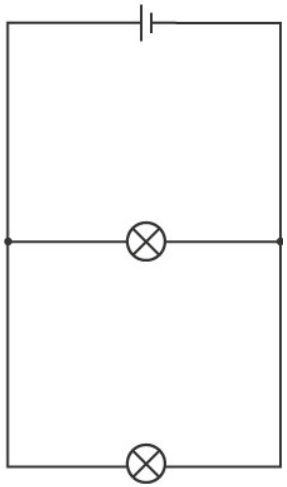
Physics topic F: Electricity

Current in series and parallel



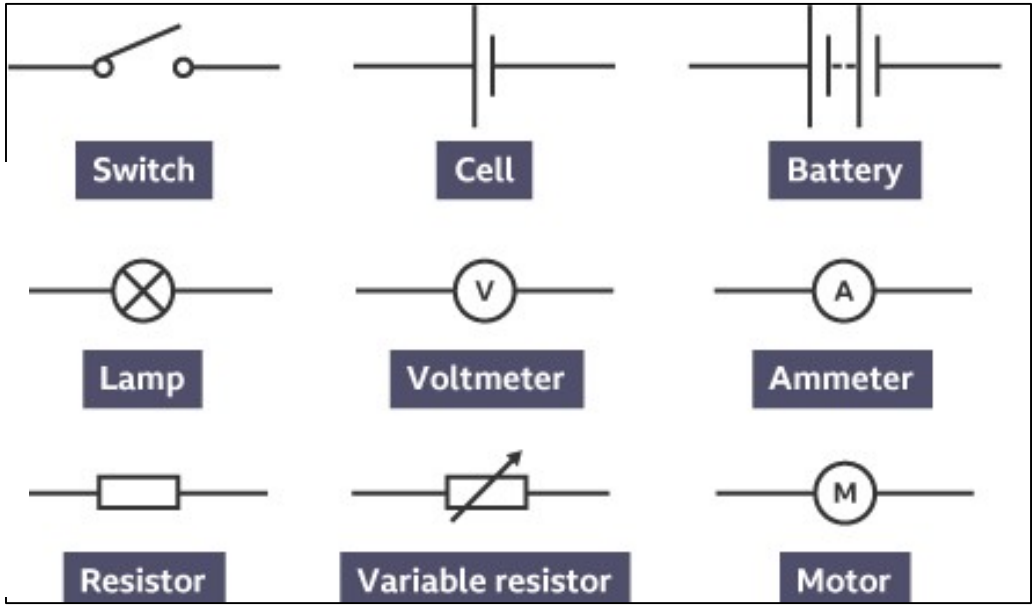
In a **series circuit**, all the components are on the same loop (except for the voltmeter). If any component breaks, the whole circuit has broken.

Current is the **same** all through the circuit. The ammeter will read the same wherever it is.



In a **parallel circuit**, the components are on different loops. If one component breaks, the current can flow through the other loops of the circuit.

Current is **split** between the components of the circuit. The ammeter will give different readings.



Resistance is a measure of how easily current can flow around a circuit.

The more components in a circuit, the higher the resistance.

We use this equation to calculate the resistance in a circuit:

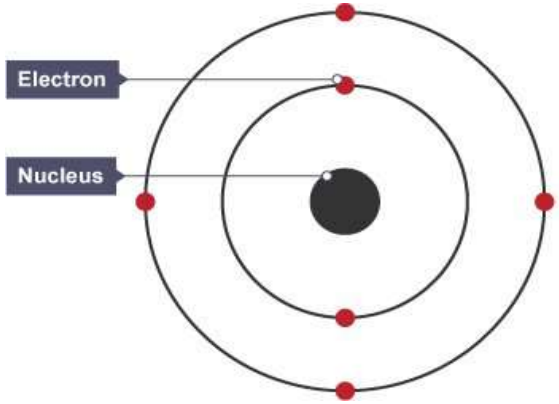
R = V ÷ I

resistance = voltage ÷ current

Physics topic F: Electricity

Key Word	Definition	☑
Ammeter	Ammeters measure the current flowing through a circuit.	
Battery	A battery is made of two or more cells joined together in series.	
Component	Another word for 'part' – components are the different parts of a circuit.	
Current	Current is the flow of electrons around a circuit. It is measured in amps (A)	
Parallel circuit	A circuit where there is more than one route for the current to flow.	
Potential difference (p.d.)	Provides the 'push' that drives the electrons round the circuit. Also known as voltage.	
Resistance	Resistance is a measure of how easy it is for current to flow around a circuit. It is measured in ohms (Ω)	
Series circuit	A circuit where the current only has one route to flow.	
Voltmeter	Voltmeters measure the potential difference (voltage) in a circuit.	

Structure of the atom



Protons have a positive charge.

Electrons have a negative charge.

Atoms have the same number of protons and electrons so have no overall charge.

Static electricity

Loss of electrons leads to object becoming positively charged.

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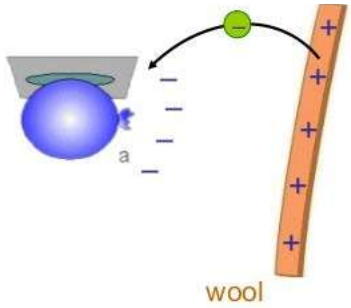
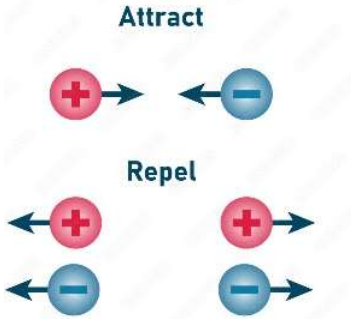


Electrostatic force is a non-contact force between two charged objects.



Bournemouth School – Knowledge Organiser – Year 8

PHYSICS

¿Te gustaría ir al cine?

un castillo	a castle	
un mercado	a market	
un estadio	a stadium	
un museo	a museum	
un centro comercial	a shopping centre	
un polideportivo	a sports centre	
una piscina	a swimming pool	
una universidad	a university	
unas plazas	some town squares	
muchos parques	lots of parks	
muchas tiendas	lots of shops	

Me gustaría…

¿Te gustaría….?	Would you like…?	
Me gustaría…	I would like…	
ir al centro comercial	to go to the shopping centre	
ir al parque	to go to the park	
ir al polideportivo	to go to the sports centre	
ir al museo	to go the museum	
ir a la bolera	to go to the bowling alley	
ir a la pista de hielo	to go to the ice-rink	
venir a mi casa	to come to my house	

Boot verbs

Only verbs 1, 2, 3 and 6 change in the stem. 4 and 5 follow the regular rules.

Querer	To want	
Quiero	I want	
Quieres	You want	
Quiere	He/she wants	
Queremos	We want	
Queréis	You all want	
Quieren	They want	

Poder	To be able to (can)	
Puedo	I can	
Puedes	You can	
Puede	He/she can	
Podemos	We can	
Podéis	You all can	
Pueden	They can	

Present tense

These are the rules for regular present tense verbs. Remember that all Spanish verbs end in either (AR, ER or IR). Take off the –ar / -er / -ir and add the endings below

-AR	***-ER***	***-IR***
-o	*-o*	*-o*
-as	*-es*	*-es*
-a	*-e*	*-e*
-amos	*-emos*	*-imos*
-áis	*-éis*	*-ís*
-an	*-en*	*-en*

Near future tense

*You use the near future to say what you are going to do. To form the near future tense, use the present tense of **ir** (to go) plus **a**, followed by the **infinitive***

voy *vas* *va* *vamos* *vais* *van*	*+ a*	*+ infinitive*

Vocabulario útil

no puedo…	I cant…	
porque	because	
sin embargo	however	
también	also	
después	after	
luego	then	

Prepositions

está…	it is…	
delante de	in front of	
detrás de	behind	
al lado de	next to	
enfrente de	opposite	
en mi casa	in my house	

¿Qué vas a llevar?

la ropa	clothes	
el abrigo	coat	
el vestido	dress	
el suéter	jumper	
la camisa	shirt	
la camiseta	t-shirt	
la gorra	cap	
la falda	skirt	
los pantelones	trousers	
los vaqueros	jeans	

Lo siento, no puedo

Tengo que..	I have..	
hacer los deberes	to do homework	
ordenar mi dormitorio	to tidy my bedroom	
pasear al perro	to walk the dog	
lavarme el pelo	to wash my hair	
salir con mis padres	to go out with parents	
cuidar a mi hermano	to look after my brother	
cocinar para mi familia	to cook for my family	
estudiar	to study	

Voy a llevar

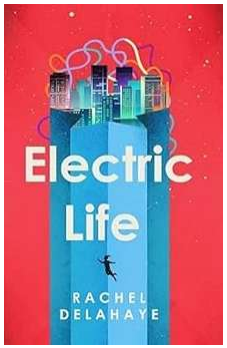
esta	this (feminine singular)	
este	this (masculine singular)	
estas	these (feminine plural)	
estos	these (masculine plural)	
voy a llevar	I am going to wear	
tengo que llevar	I have to wear	
esta camisa	this shirt	
este abrigo	this coat	
estas faldas	these skirts	
estos vaqueros	these jeans	

¿Cómo te preparas?

Me ducho	I have a shower	
Me baño	I have a bath	
Me lavo la cara	I wash my face	
Me lavo los dientes	I brush my teeth	
Me peino	I brus my hair	
Me aliso el pelo	I straighten my hair	
Me pongo gomina	I put on gel	
Me maquillo	I put on makeup	
Me visto	I get dressed	
Me preparo	I get ready	

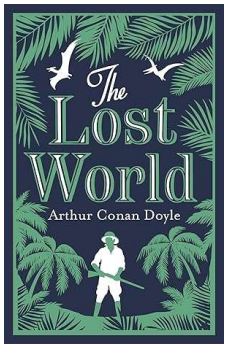
Clothes adjectives

azul	blue	
rojo/a	red	
blanco/a	white	
negro/a	black	
verde	green	
grey	gris	
amarillo/a	yellow	
feo/a	ugly	
viejo/a	old	
estúpido/a	stupid	



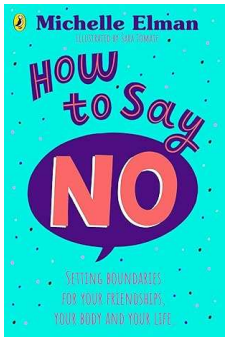
Electric Life by Rachel Delahaye

Alara is chosen to go on a dangerous mission to London Under, the original older, long-deserted and distrusted city on top of which Estrella (the Star city) was built, to gather `vital' intelligence. Dropped down to London Under and into a "new" world which bewilders her and disorientates her. Will she accomplish her mission, and get back to Estrella and her family?



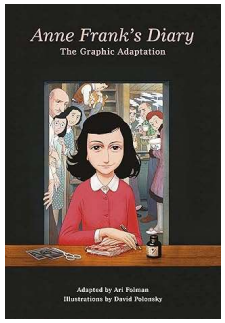
The Lost World by Arthur Conan Doyle

When the reporter Edward Malone is sent to interview the formidable Professor Challenger about his accounts of strange prehistoric beasts on a remote plateau in South America, he expects to be given short shrift by the researcher, notorious for man handling nosy enquirers. But Challenger, impressed by the young journalist's thirst for adventure, invites Malone along on his next expedition.



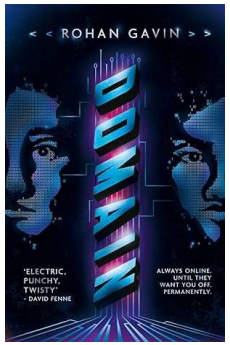
How to Say No by Michelle Elman

An empowering, essential and playful guide to setting boundaries. From setting boundaries with friendships, phones, family, your body and much more. This book is a one-stop guide to creating the rules to your own life, and knowing when it's okay to say NO!



Anne Frank's Diary – The Graphic Adaptation
adapted by Ari Folman and illustrated by David Polonsky

'The Diary of a Young Girl' is an inspiring and tragic account of an ordinary life lived in extraordinary circumstances that has enthralled readers for generations, this is the first graphic edition of the beloved diary of Anne Frank.

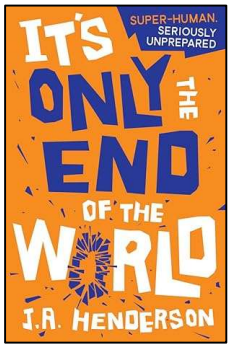


Domain by Rohan Gavin

Orphaned teen Porter Simms agrees to test an experimental technology developed by his late parents. But there's a major catch. He is permanently online, a device of the government, and every time he uses the skills, it takes a toll on his mind. To make matters worse, an unseen enemy wants him taken offline - for good. Porter must race to prevent a deadly catastrophe before he loses the most important thing - himself.

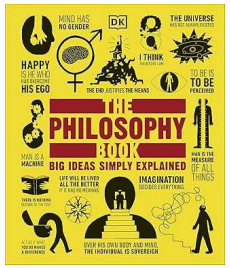
Architecture A Visual History by Jonathan Glancey

From airports to Ziggurats, this title explores the world's greatest buildings, covering 5000 years of architectural design, style, and construction.



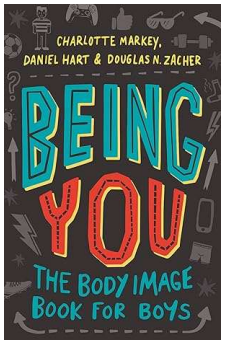
It's Only the End of the World by J. A. Henderson

Charlie thinks he's a pretty normal guy, until someone breaks into his room one night and reveals that everything he's ever thought about anything is wrong . His parents are actually highly skilled computer hackers with a history of radical action, and there's an evil corporation determined to bring on THE END OF THE WORLD... and kill him.



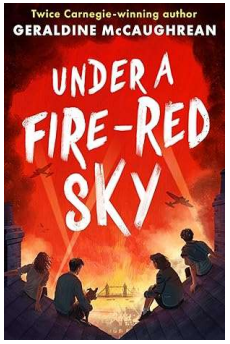
The Philosophy Book by John Marenbon, et al.

Get to grips with the concepts that shaped the way we think about ethics, politics, and our place in the universe. Explaining the big ideas and groundbreaking theories of key philosophers, *The Philosophy Book* is the perfect one-stop guide to philosophy and the history of how we think.



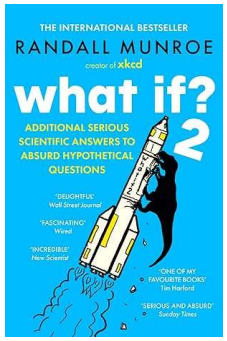
Being You
by Charlotte Markey, Daniel Hart and Douglas N. Zacher

With increasing pressure to be athletic and muscular, how can we help boys to feel happy and confident simply being themselves? Being You is an easy-to-read, evidence-based guide to developing positive body image, tackling everything from social media and exercise to nutrition and mental health.



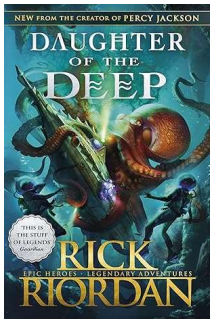
Under a Fire-Red Sky by Geraldine McCaughrean

With the Second World War looming, four young people sit on a train waiting to be evacuated to a safer place...but they don't want to go. They climb out of the carriage and head back home. Forming an unlikely friendship, the four roam the streets of London, discovering their resilience amongst the secrets of the city. But as the Blitz unleashes a barrage of bombs on London, can the friends keep each other safe and survive?



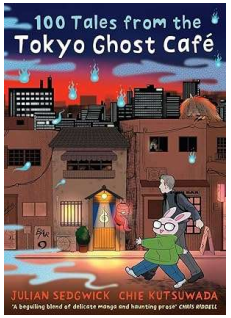
What If? 2 by Randall Munroe

Even more hilarious and informative answers to important questions you probably never thought to ask: what if … you filled the solar system with soup, alter the space-time continuum or how to make a lava lamp out of lava.



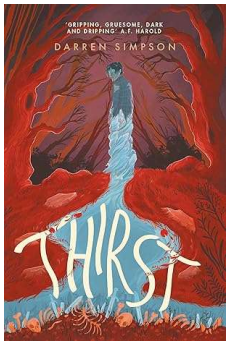
Daughter of the Deep by Rick Riordan

At the end of Ana Dakkhar's freshman year, her class will be sent on a top-secret weekend trial at sea. She only hopes she has what it takes to succeed. All her worries are blown out of the water when, on the bus ride to the ship, Ana and her schoolmates witness a terrible tragedy that will change the trajectory of their lives.



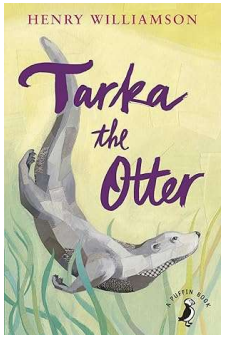
100 Tales from the Tokyo Ghost Cafe
by Julian Sedgwick

Abducted by spirits from his village, lost boy Akira must make the long journey in north Japan to find his family and save his young sister, before time runs out. Voyaging deeper and deeper into a Japan `between the worlds', Akira and his companions encounter a host of yokai monsters and famous ghosts, discovering a sometimes comical and sometimes terrifying world of interlinked and ghostly short stories along the way.



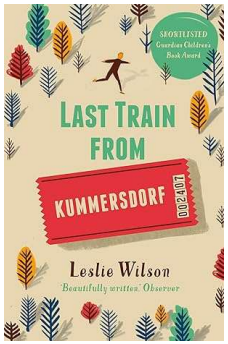
Thirst by Darren Simpson

Nobody talks about the strange happenings in Maimsbury. No one speaks of the hooded figures glimpsed in the woods, nor the children's game that went so horribly wrong. But most of all, nobody dares whisper their doubts about the river they have worshipped for centuries. Like everyone in Maimsbury, Gorse is used to this way of life, until he makes a blood-curdling discovery…



Tarka the Otter by Henry Williamson

This story of an otter living in the Devonshire countryside captures the feel of life in the wild as seen through the otter's own eyes.



Last Train from Kummersdorf by Leslie Wilson

Set against the background of Nazi Germany in the final days of World War II, this is the story of Hanno, a boy on the run from invading Russians and from the fruitless defence of Berlin. Haunted by memories of his brother's death, he is trying to reach Frankfurt and his remaining family.

Timetable

	1Mon	1Tue	1Wed	1Thu	1Fri	2Mon	2Tue	2Wed	2Thu	2Fri
Reg										
1										
2										
Break										
3										
4										
Reg										
Lunch										
5										
6										