



BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL

# Year 8

## Knowledge Organiser 6

### Summer Term

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Master 8 \_\_\_\_\_

Registration Form: - \_\_\_\_\_

✓ Hard Work

✓ Discipline

✓ Smart Appearance

✓ Respect

## Bournemouth School

### Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 Summer Term 6

*'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.

**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. 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.
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 4:30pm. 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.

### 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.

# Surrealist animal sculptures Year 8

**MODELLING**  
 Modelling is an additive process. This means a soft material is worked by the artist to build up a shape or form (rather than scraping or material away as in carving). Also unlike carving, soft materials such as clay and wax can be changed and reworked. Modelling a [maquette](#) can also often be the first step in the creation of a finished sculpture.

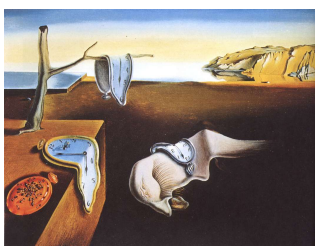


Laura Ford

Jim Dine



A public sculpture called Nobility on Time by Salvador Dali



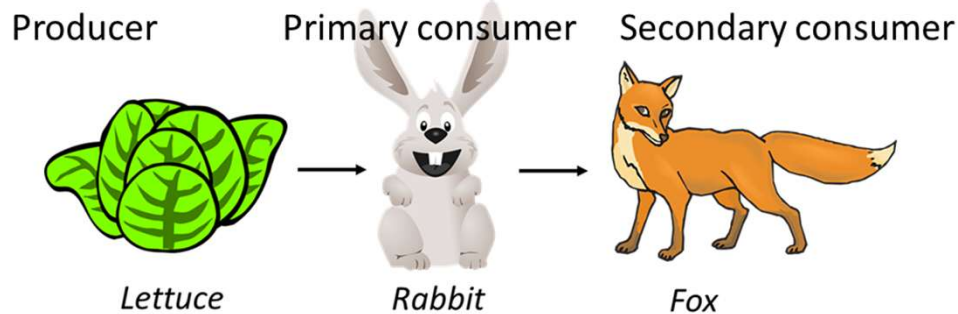
**CONSTRUCTING AND ASSEMBLING**  
 In the twentieth century a new way of making sculpture emerged with the cubist constructions of Picasso. These were still life subjects made from scrap (found) materials glued together. Constructed sculpture in various forms became a major stream in modern art, including in movements such as constructivism or techniques like assemblage. Artists have used techniques including bending, folding, stitching, welding, bolting, tying, weaving, and balancing to construct sculptures from a wide variety of materials and found objects.

Surreal Art	Year 8 Key terms	Tick
<b>What is surrealism?</b>	Surrealism is a 20th-century cultural movement that explored the unconscious mind by depicting dreamlike, illogical scenes and bizarre, irrational, or uncanny juxtapositions. The Surrealism art movement started after World War One.	
<b>Surrealism facts</b>	Some of the surrealist artists had fought in WW1 and making art helped them to deal with the difficult things they had seen and felt. Dalí's famous painting The Persistence of Memory which includes clocks and watches that seem to be melting, has inspired many other artists.	
<b>What is surreal sculpture?</b>	A surreal sculpture is a three-dimensional artwork that disrupts reality by combining ordinary objects, biomorphic shapes, or distorted figures into dreamlike, bizarre, or uncanny compositions. Emerging from the 1920s Surrealism movement, these sculptures aim to explore the subconscious mind, frequently using unexpected juxtapositions to challenge logic and conventional aesthetics.	
<b>What is a sculpture?</b>	Sculpture is a form of three-dimensional visual art created by shaping, carving, casting, or assembling materials. Operating in 3D space, sculptures have height, width, and depth, allowing them to be viewed from multiple angles or in the round. They range from traditional statues to modern installations and abstract forms	
<b>Juxtaposition</b>	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect: In surrealism the inclusion of unusual objects/things being seen together.	
<b>Metamorphosis</b>	In art, <b>metamorphosis</b> signifies a profound change or <b>transformation</b> , where one object, figure, or shape is altered into another, often in a dramatic, surreal, or symbolic manner	

**Prior knowledge recall**  
 Basic joining techniques – slot, tabs, flange, L brace, inset, gusset supports, skewer, brass fastener.

Keyword	Definition
Ecosystem	interaction of a community of living organisms with the non-living parts of their environment.
Biodiversity	the variety within a species and the variety between species
Abiotic factors	Non living aspects of the ecosystem like light intensity and pH of soil
Biotic factors	Living aspects of the ecosystem like food availability and predators
Ecological sampling	a type of scientific surveying which can save time and money and give information on the population of animals and plants.
Quadrat	a square frame which is used in sampling. It is placed in a location and the plants or slow-moving animals inside it are counted.
Transect	a line drawn from one part of the habitat to another, this is normally carried out with a tape measure.
Pooter	small device using to suck up small animals like ants.

Keyword	Definition
Food chain	Part of a food web, starting with a producer, ending with a top predator.
Food web	Shows how food chains in an ecosystem are linked.
Habitat	The place where an organism lives.
Population	Group of the same species living in an area.
Producer	Green plant or algae that makes its own food using sunlight by photosynthesis
Consumer	Animal that eats other animals or plants.
Decomposer	Organism that breaks down dead plant and animal material so nutrients are recycled back to the soil or water.

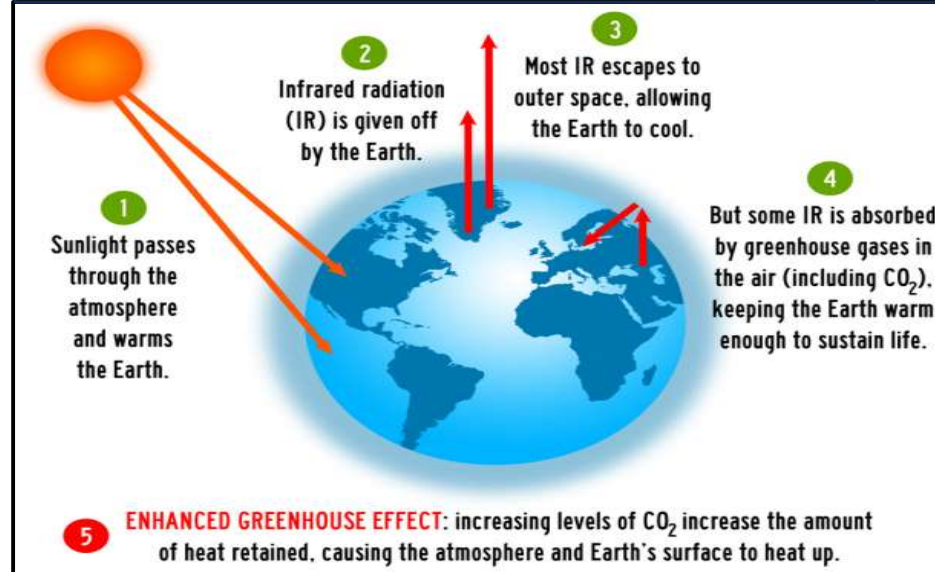


The arrows on a food chain represent the transfer of energy from one organism to another

## Chemistry L: Climate

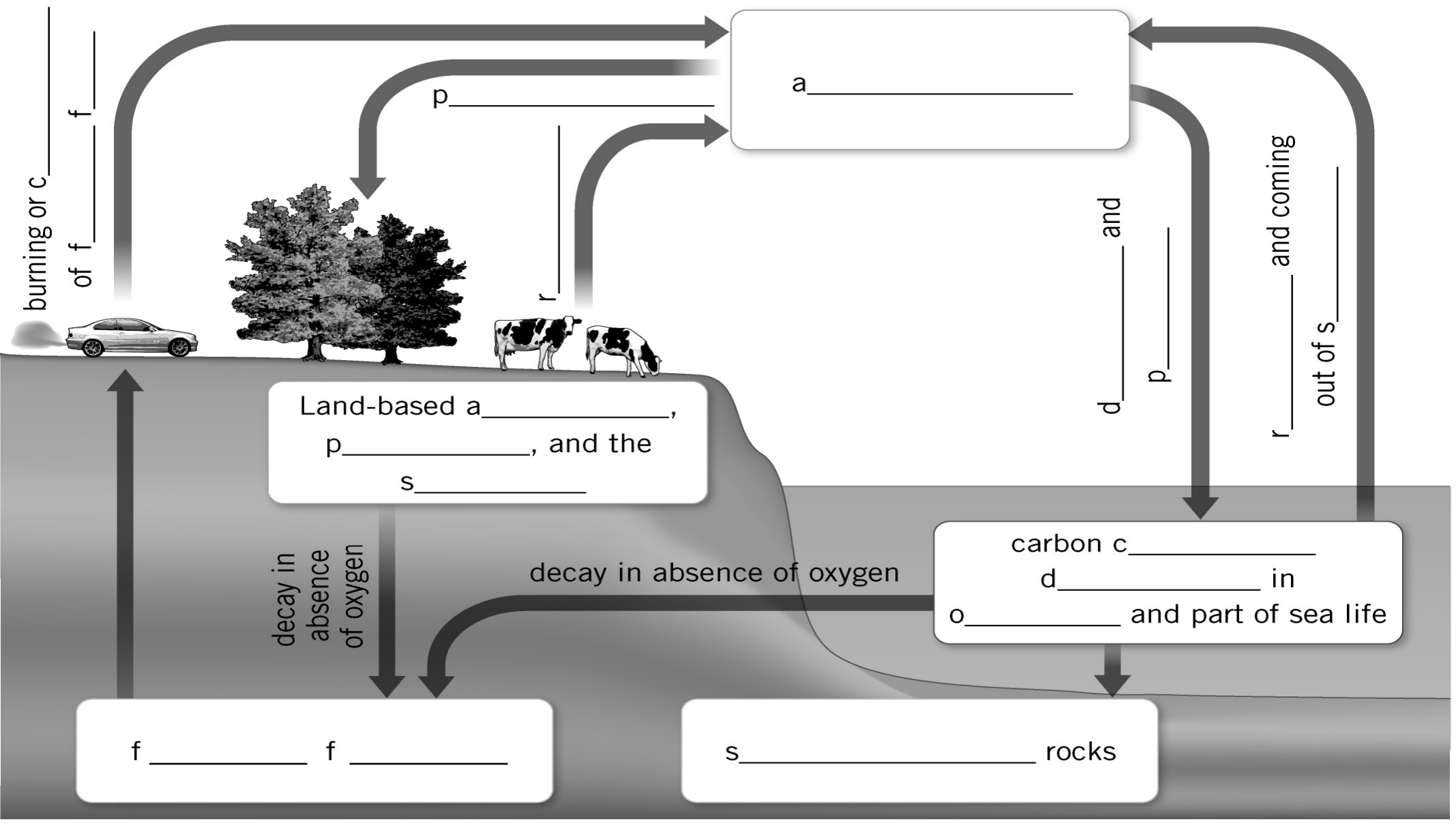
Key term	Definition	✓
Atmosphere	Earth's atmosphere contains around 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen, 1% other e.g. CO <sub>2</sub>	
Fossil fuels	Remains of dead organisms that are burned as fuels, releasing carbon dioxide	
Greenhouse gases	Greenhouse gases reduce the amount of energy lost from the Earth through radiation	
Global warming	The gradual increase in surface temperature of the Earth.	
Greenhouse effect	Energy from the sun is transferred to the thermal energy store of gases in Earth's atmosphere	
Climate change	The long-term change in the Earth's weather patterns	
Carbon sink	Areas of vegetation, the ocean or the soil, which absorb and store carbon	

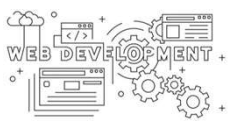
## The Greenhouse Effect



Climate Change Effect	Description
<b>Melting Ice and Glaciers</b>	Ice at the North and South Poles, and glaciers in mountains, are melting faster than they form, adding more water to the oceans.
<b>Sea Level Rise</b>	As ice melts and warmer water expands, sea levels rise, which can cause flooding in coastal areas.
<b>Extreme Weather</b>	Stronger and more frequent storms, hurricanes, droughts and heavy rainfall events happen as the climate becomes less stable.
<b>Ocean Warming and Acidification</b>	The oceans absorb extra heat and carbon dioxide, making them warmer and more acidic, which can harm sea life like coral reefs.
<b>Ecosystem and Wildlife Changes</b>	Plants and animals struggle to survive in changing conditions. Some move to new areas, while others become endangered or extinct.

# Chemistry L: Climate – The Carbon Cycle





# Web Development



Key Term	Definition or Example	Tick
Website	A collection of connected web pages stored on a server.	
Webpage	A single page on a website, usually written in HTML	
Browser	Software used to view websites (e.g. Chrome, Edge, Firefox).	
URL	The web address of a page (e.g. www.bbc.co.uk)	
HTML	The language used to structure web pages.	
Tag	A piece of HTML code used to create elements (e.g. <p>)	
Element	A complete part of a webpage including opening tag, content and closing tag.	
Attribute	Extra information added to a tag (e.g. src, href)	
Link (Hyperlink)	Clickable text or image that takes users to another page.	
CSS	Used to control how a web page looks	
Selector	The HTML element the CSS rule applies to. Examples: p, h1, img.	
Property-value pairs	A CSS tool used to control how an HTML element looks. Property – what you want to change, Value – what you change it to. Example: color: blue;	
CSS example	<pre>p {   color: red;   font-size: 16px; }</pre>	

Key Term	Definition or Example	Tick
<h1></h1>	HTML tag - A main heading, used for titles	
<p></p>	HTML tag - A paragraph of text.	
<a href=""></a>	HTML tag - Creates a hyperlink to another page or website. href is an attribute where the link goes. e.g. <a href="www.bbc.co.uk">BBC</a>	
<img src="">	HTML tag - Displays an image on a webpage. src is an attribute to link to the location of the image. Self-closing.	
<ul>, <ol>, and <li>	HTML tags - <ul> creates a bullet point list <ol> creates a numbered list <li> an individual list item	
color	CSS property – changes the colour of the text. Note the American spelling.	
background-color	Changes the background colour of an element	
font-size	Changes how big the text is.	
font-family	Changes the style of the text e.g. Arial.	
text-align	Aligns text (left, centre, right).	
JavaScript	A programming language used to make websites interactive.	
alert()	JavaScript feature - Shows a message box on the screen.	

Tick here	Different jobs linked to Design Technology: Product Design
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Architecture</li> <li>○ Engineering</li> <li>○ Furniture designer</li> <li>○ CAD technician</li> <li>○ Carpenter/joiner</li> <li>○ Interior designer</li> <li>○ Construction</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 150px;">Do Now 1 information</div>

Tick here	Famous product	Inspiration
	Anglepoise lamp	Human elbow
	Velcro	Burr plant
	Bullet train	Kingfisher bird

Do Now 2 information

Tick here	Key word	Definition
	Ergonomics	How easy or comfortable a product is to use.
	Ideation	The formation of design ideas.
	Annotation	Writing notes around design ideas to explain them.

Do Now 3 information

Tick here	Tool name / key word	Function
	Hot glue gun	These heat up hot melt glue and are used to join material when modelling.
	Glasspaper	This is an abrasive paper which wears away material.
	Scoring	The process of cutting into a material, ready for folding.

Do Now 4 information

Tick here	Tool/ equipment name	Function
	Craft knife	These are used to cut through papers and boards.
	Safety ruler	These are used to keep fingers safe when using craft knives.
	Cutting mat	These are used to cut papers and boards on when using craft knives.

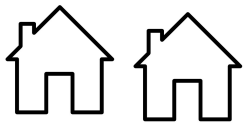
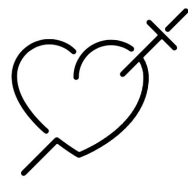

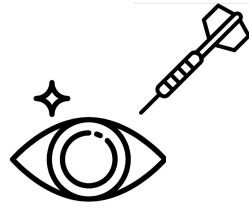

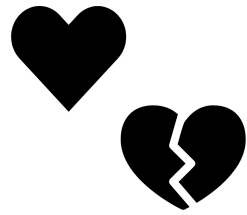
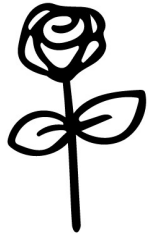
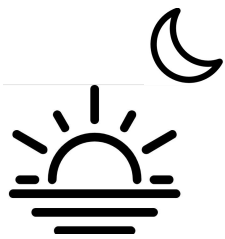


Do Now 5 information



<b>ACT 1</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme hatred exists between the Montague and Capulet families.</li> <li>• A brawl breaks out in streets in the opening scene between the two families.</li> <li>• Romeo meanwhile is missing (busy being lovesick for Rosalind) who does not return his love.</li> <li>• Benvolio persuades the lovesick Romeo to ‘gatecrash’ the Capulet ball.</li> <li>• Lady Capulet and the nurse try to convince Juliet that Paris would make a good husband.</li> <li>• At the ball, Tybalt spots Romeo and wants to confront him.</li> <li>• Romeo and Juliet meet and it’s love at first sight.</li> </ul>	
<b>ACT 2</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Romeo scales the garden wall – desperate to see Juliet. They exchange love vows on the balcony and plan to marry.</li> <li>• Romeo asks Friar Lawrence to arrange the marriage.</li> <li>• The Nurse acts as a go between helping the young lovers.</li> <li>• Romeo and Juliet are married in secret.</li> </ul>	
<b>ACT 3</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tybalt is looking for a fight with Romeo. However, Romeo refuses to fight back. Mercutio thinks Romeo is behaving in a cowardly way and he fights Tybalt instead. Mercutio is stabbed after Romeo tries to intervene and prevent the fight.</li> <li>• The Prince arrives and condemns Romeo to exile as he killed Tybalt in revenge for his friend’s death.</li> <li>• Paris arrives to marry Juliet. Lord Capulet wants the marriage to go ahead.</li> </ul>	
<b>ACT 4</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juliet is given a potion by Friar Lawrence to make her appear dead. He then sends a message to Romeo to hurry back to Verona.</li> <li>• Juliet’s family are devastated when they learn of her death and they take her body to the family tomb.</li> </ul>	
<b>ACT 5</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Romeo learns that Juliet has died. He returns to Verona to visit the tomb.</li> <li>• The messenger who was sent to tell Romeo that Juliet was not really dead admits to Friar Laurence that he was prevented from leaving the city and delivering his message by an outbreak of disease.</li> <li>• Romeo takes the poison. Juliet wakes and sees Romeo dead she takes Romeo’s dagger and kills herself.</li> </ul>	

<b>LITERARY TERMS</b>		<b>KEY CONCEPTS</b>	
<p><b>Soliloquy:</b> a long speech expressing the thoughts of a character alone on stage.</p>		<p><b>Courtly love:</b> courtly love sees love as ideal, not real. Rather than meeting the loved one, lovers exchanged letters and poems comparing their lover to beautiful, exaggerated ideas like angels or goddesses.</p>	
<p><b>Sonnet:</b> a 14 line poem in rhyming couplets. It traditionally is about the topic of love. There is a change in meaning or twist in the final lines.</p>		<p><b>Fate:</b> the idea that higher powers such as God or fate controlled the events in a person’s life . The prologue about ‘star-crossed lovers introduces the role of fate from the start.</p>	
<p><b>Dramatic irony:</b> when the audience knows something that the characters don’t.</p>		<p><b>Honour code:</b> a sense of family honour at the time meant that any small insult had to be repaid with revenge. This could lead to violence, death and civil unrest (large brawls across a city.)</p>	
<p><b>Hyperbole:</b> an over exaggeration - not meant to be taken literally</p>		<p><b>Patriarchy :</b> whereby men hold the power and women are excluded from it. For example, the father was the ruler of the household, and women had no rights in law. Daughters were regarded as ‘property’ and often married off very young as a way to join wealthy and powerful families.</p>	
<p><b>Foreshadowing:</b> the playwright gives us hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in the plot.</p>		<p><b>Catholicism:</b> the Italy in which the play is set was a catholic society, which believed that suicide was a mortal sin, punished by an eternity in hell.</p>	
<b>VOCABULARY</b>			
<p>Feud- <i>long standing argument</i> Transgress - <i>disobey</i> Honour - <i>respect</i> Equality - <i>fairness</i> Destiny - <i>fate</i></p>	<p>Archetype – <i>typical example</i> Naïve- <i>innocent, trusting</i> Idolise – <i>love greatly</i> Hence - <i>away from here</i> Reckless- <i>careless</i></p>	<p>Obedience – <i>obeying powerful people</i> Demure- <i>modest, quiet, reserved</i> Passion- <i>strong feelings</i> Futile- <i>pointless</i> Subsequent- <i>following</i></p>	
<p>Submissive – <i>obeys easily</i> Rebellious- <i>disobedient</i> Tragedy – <i>downfall of main character</i></p>	<p>Vindictive- <i>seeking revenge</i> Portray – <i>to show/ to represent</i> Oppression- <i>cruel/unjust treatment</i> Patriarchy- <i>system of male power</i></p>	<p>Nemesis – <i>hated enemy</i> Passive - <i>accepting</i> Betrayal - <i>disloyal</i></p>	



QUOTATIONS					CHARACTERS	
					<b>ROMEO</b>	The only son of Lord and Lady Montague. More interested in love than violence.
<p>“Two households both alike in dignity” - Prologue</p>	<p>“A pair of star crossed lovers take their lives” - Prologue</p>	<p>“ Younger than she are happy mothers made.” - Paris, Act 1</p>	<p>“if looking liking move: But no more deep will I endart mine eye Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.” Juliet, Act 1</p>	<p>My lips two blushing pilgrims” Romeo, Act 1</p>	<b>JULIET</b>	The only daughter of Lord and Lady Capulet. Young and extremely protected by her family.
					<b>FRIAR LAWRENCE</b>	A priest who Romeo and Juliet go to for advice when they want to marry.
<p>“My only love sprung from my only hate” Juliet, Act 1</p>	<p>“What’s in a name? That which we call any rose by any other name would smell as sweet.” Act 2, Juliet</p>	<p>“Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon” Romeo, Act 2</p>	<p>“A plague on both your houses” Mercutio, Act 3</p>	<p>“For I will raise her statue in pure gold,” Montague, Act 5</p>	<b>MERCUTIO</b>	Part of the Montague family. He is a friend of Romeo who likes to laugh and have fun. He can also be hot headed.
					<b>TYBALT</b>	Juliet’s cousin. He is a very proud man and loyal towards his family. He is a great sword fighter.
					<b>BENVOLIO</b>	Romeo’s friend and cousin. He likes to try to keep the peace and to resolve conflicts.
					<b>PARIS</b>	A wealthy and well-respected man who has come to offer to marry Juliet.
					<b>LORD CAPULET</b>	Juliet’s father who controls and rules his family.
					<b>LADY CAPULET</b>	Juliet’s mother. She has not brought up her daughter she has relied on the nurse.
					<b>NURSE</b>	The main person who has cared for Juliet all her life. She is a trusted servant of the family.
					<b>LORD MONTAGUE</b>	Romeo’s father . He is a bitter enemy of the Capulet’s.
					<b>LADY MONTAGUE</b>	Romeo’s mother who loves her son and is heartbroken when he is banished from Verona.
					<b>PRICE ESCALUS</b>	The Prince of Verona whose responsibility it is to maintain peace in the city.

## Gluten



- Gluten is a protein in flour.
- When you add water, gluten forms.
- Gluten makes the dough stretchy and strong.
- It traps air/gas, helping bread rise.

## Yeast

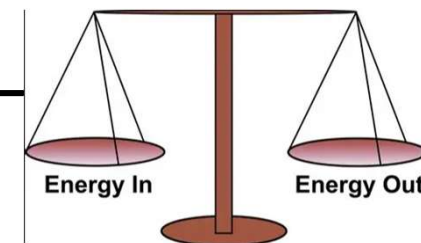


- Yeast is a living raising agent.
- It uses the sugar in the mix for respiration, releasing CO<sub>2</sub> gas
- The gas gets trapped in the dough → dough rises
- Most efficient in warm and damp environments.

## Energy Balance

Energy balance is the comparison between energy in (food and drink) and energy out (activity + BMR)

Situation	What happens
Energy in = energy out	Weight stays the same
Energy in > energy out	Weight increases
Energy in < energy out	Weight decreases



## Role of Each Ingredient



Ingredient	What it does
Flour	Gives dough its structure; contains gluten.
Water	Helps gluten form; helps yeast work.
Yeast	Makes the dough rise by producing gas.
Salt	Strengthens gluten; adds flavour; slows yeast a little.
Sugar (optional)	Feeds yeast; helps browning; adds sweetness.
Fat (optional)	Makes bread softer; helps it stay fresh.

## Physical Activity Level (PAL)



PAL describes **how active you are** each day.  
 The more active you are → **the more energy you need.**  
**Low PAL** – sitting a lot, little movement  
**Medium PAL** – regular walking, exercise a few times a week  
**High PAL** – sports, physical jobs, very active lifestyles.

## Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR)



This is the **minimum amount of energy** you body needs to stay alive.  
 It includes breathing, keeping warm, pumping blood and basic body functions.

What affects BMR?

- Age** – younger people have higher BMR
- Gender** – males usually have a higher BMR
- Body size/weight**
- Growth** – children/teens need more energy



# Equipment



ID Card



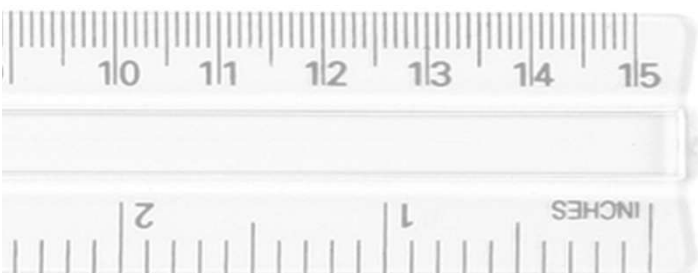
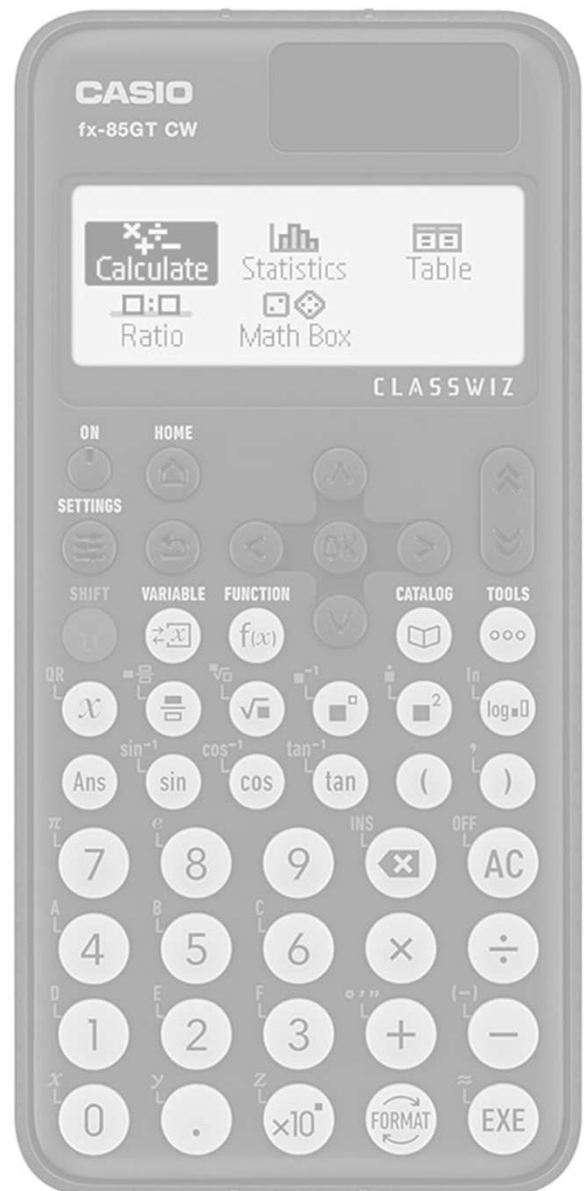
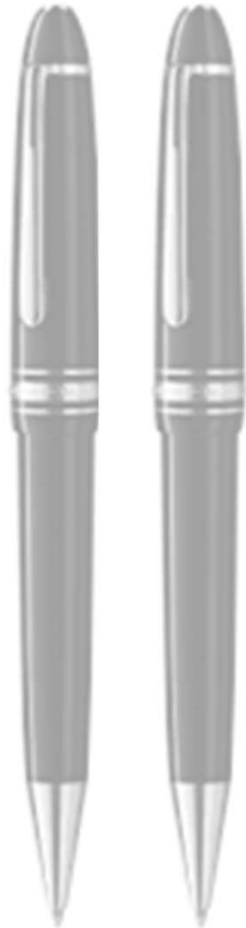
Whiteboard  
Rubber



# Check



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



Sports you do	
On peut faire	You can do
du footing	jogging
du patin à glace	ice-skating
du ski	skiing
du vélo	cycling
de la danse	dancing
de la musculation	weight training
de la natation	swimming
de la planche à voile	wind-surfing
de la voile	sailing
des arts martiaux	martial arts
de l'athlétisme	athletics
de l'équitation	horse riding

Sports you play	
On peut jouer	You can play
au basket	basketball
au foot	football
au handball	handball
au hockey	hockey
au rugby	rugby
au tennis	tennis
au tennis de table	table tennis
au volley	volleyball
aux boules	bowls

Time phrases	
le week-end dernier	last weekend
le week-end prochain	next weekend
la semaine dernière	next week
hier	yesterday
l'année prochaine	next year
normalement	normally
de temps en temps	from time to time
demain	tomorrow

Frequency phrases	
parfois	sometimes
souvent	often
tout le temps	all the time
tous les jours	every day
tous les week-ends	every weekend
tous les jeudis	Every Thursday
une fois par semaine	once per week
deux fois par semaine	twice per week

Verbs for talking about sport	
admirer	to admire
aller	to go
commencer	to start
s'entraîner	to train
marquer	to score
participer	to participate
travailler	to work
trouver	to find

Appearance	
les yeux bleus	blue eyes
les yeux marron	brown eyes
les yeux verts	green eyes
les cheveux noirs	black hair
les cheveux blonds	blond hair
les cheveux frisés	curly hair
les cheveux raides	straight hair
les cheveux longs	long hair
les cheveux courts	short hair
les cheveux mi-longs	mid-length hair

Appearance	
grand(e)	tall/big
petit(e)	short/small
mince	thin
gros(se)	fat
avoir une barbe	to have a beard
porter des lunettes	to wear glasses

Picture decription	
Sur la photo	On the photo
Il y a	There is/there are
Je peux voir	I can see
Un homme/une femme	A man/a woman
Un garçon/une fille	A boy/a girl
Un enfant	A child
À gauche/à droite	On the left/right

## Oceans

### Section 1: Oceans

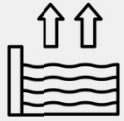
#### Ocean importance:

- Climate regulation
- Transportation
- Recreation
- Economic benefits
- Food
- Medicines



#### Threats to oceans:

- Climate change
- Ocean acidification
- Sea level rise
- Pollution (oil spills, etc)
- Overfishing
- Ocean noise



### Section 2: Ocean Currents

- The Great Ocean Conveyor Belt transports warm and cold currents around earth.
- There are five ocean gyres
  - the North Atlantic Gyre,
  - the South Atlantic Gyre,
  - the North Pacific Gyre,
  - the South Pacific Gyre,
  - the Indian Ocean Gyre
- The big five help drive the so-called oceanic conveyor belt that helps circulate ocean waters around the globe.
- While they circulate ocean waters, they're also drawing in the pollution that we release in coastal areas, known as marine debris.

### Section 3: Corals

- Cover 1% of earth's surface but have 25% fish species.
- Massive reef structures are formed when each polyp secretes Calcium Carbonate (there are millions in each reef).
- Coral reefs are under increasing risk from both local and global threats.
- Over the last few decades, reefs have been damaged by population growth in coastal areas, tourism, overfishing and river pollution flowing into oceans.



Provides shoreline protection from storms, tsunamis and wave erosion.

Can be visited for educational purposes.

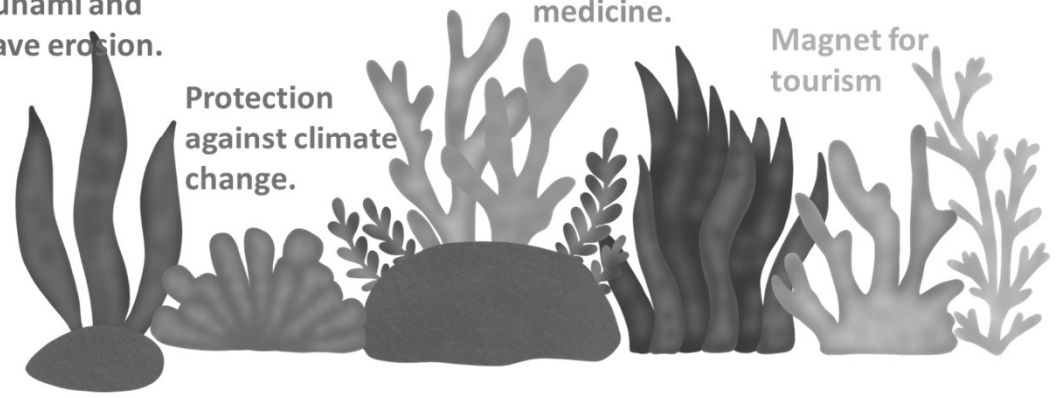
Supply marine animals to aquariums

Over 4000 species of fish

Source of medicine.

Magnet for tourism

Protection against climate change.



### Why are coral reefs valuable to humans?

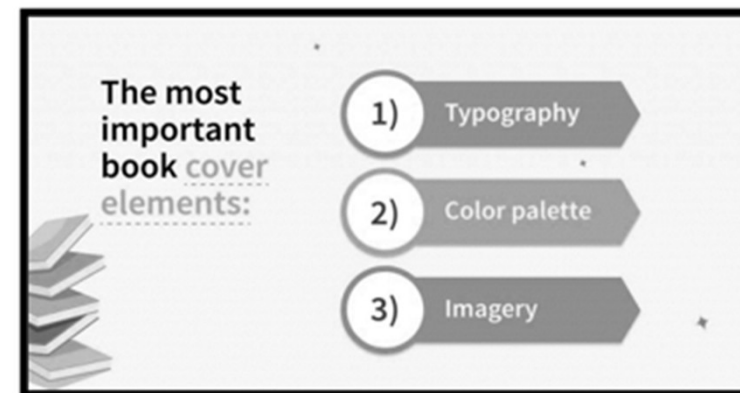
### Section 4: Plastics

- Marine Pollution** - The contamination of the sea by substances that are harmful to living organisms as a result of human activity.
- Biodegradable** - A process that enables a substance to break down into natural materials in the environment without causing harm.
- Microplastic** - Plastics which are 5mm in size or smaller. They can be from materials which are biodegradable.

Plastic pollution is when plastic has gathered in an area and has begun to negatively impact the environment and create problems for plants, wildlife and even human population. Often this includes killing plant life and posing dangers to local animals.

- Recycle** - Reprocessing the product or some of its parts to make something else.
  - Rethink** - Looking at the whole system for the product and exploring ways to improve it that considers people and the environment.
  - Reduce** - Cutting down the amount of energy and/or materials used to make the product.
  - Reuse** - Using the whole product or some of its parts to make something else.
- Many solutions have been suggested to combat the plastic problem. These include: ecobricks, plastic roads and bioplastics.

Key terms	LCWC	tick
Book cover design	In combining form and function, a great book cover must: Visually stand out in a crowded bookstore – or as an online thumbnail; Legibly state the title and the author's name; Communicate the book's tone and genre.	
Emphasis	Referring to the focal point of a design and the order of importance of each element within a design	
Contrast	Contrast is what people mean when they say a design “pops.” It comes away from the page and sticks in your memory. Contrast creates space and difference between elements in your design. Your background needs to be significantly different from the color of your elements, so they work harmoniously together and are readable.	
Hierarchy in typography	Typographic hierarchy shows the reader which information to focus on, which is most important, and which just supports the main points. Make sure to use typographic hierarchy to bring attention to the more important text.	



## Graphic Communication - Book Cover Design



### Understanding Genres & Trends





Each genre has visual expectations. For example:

- **Thrillers** – Dark tones, bold fonts, and mysterious imagery.
- **Romance** – Soft colors, elegant scripts, often featuring couples.
- **Fantasy** – Detailed illustrations, medieval fonts, magical elements.
- **Non-fiction** – Minimalist, bold typography, straightforward imagery.

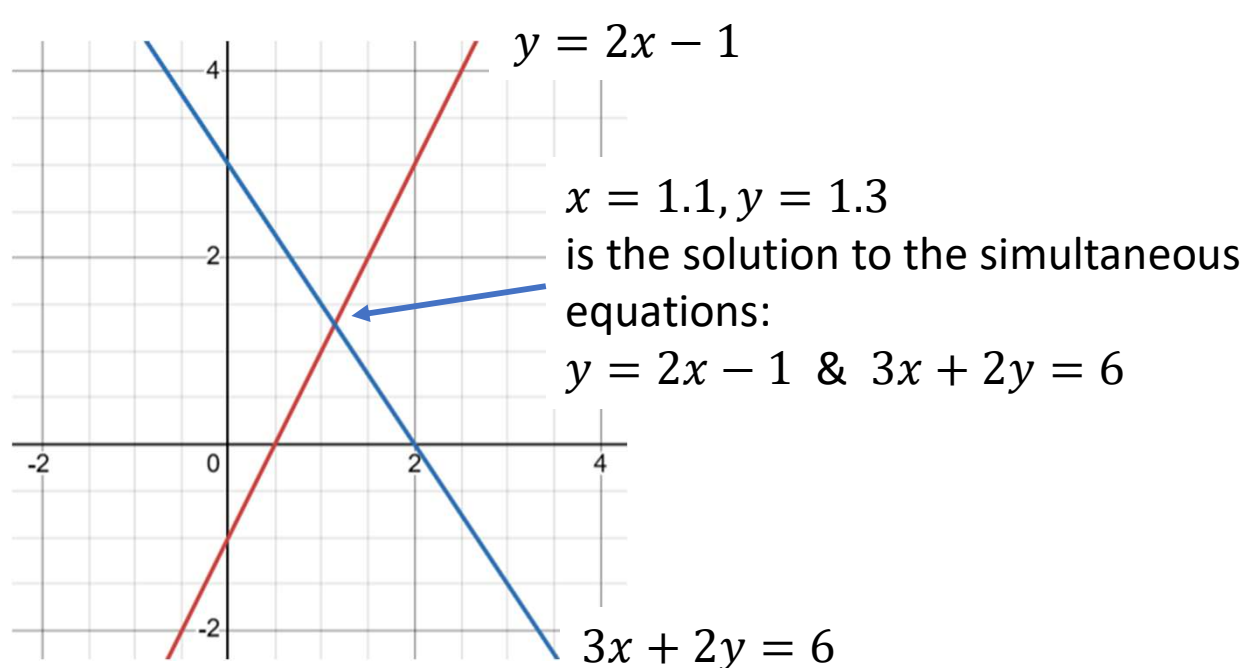
### The Psychology of Covers

- **First Impressions Matter** – Covers should be eye-catching and clear.
- **Emotional Connection** – The imagery should evoke curiosity or intrigue.
- **Marketability** – Covers should align with reader expectations to drive sales

# Bournemouth School: History Department: Knowledge Organiser: Year 8: Summer 2: Civil Rights/Key inventions

Key terms/definitions			X		✓
Term	Definition	✓	Inventions:		
<b>Civil Rights</b>	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.		There were numerous inventions and improvements in science and technology that had a significant impact on the world. Some key ones include vaccinations (the first being carried out by Edward Jenner in 1796), electricity in the 1830s, the telephone in 1870, the bicycle in the 1870s, the world wide web in 1991, penicillin in 1928, the television in the 1920s, jet engines for aircraft, modern genetics, such as DNA... and many more.		
<b>Slavery</b>	A condition in which one human being is owned by another.				
<b>Discrimination</b>	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people.				
<b>Jim Crow Laws</b>	Laws in some Southern States segregating white and black Americans.				
<b>Segregation</b>	Keeping one group of people apart from another/treating them differently.				
<b>Racism</b>	Discrimination/prejudice towards people based on their race or ethnicity.				
<b>Apartheid</b>	1948 in South Africa: a policy of segregation/discrimination based on race.				
<b>Developments in the USA Civil Rights Movement: Timeline</b> <b>1909:</b> The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) was set up. <b>1920s:</b> The Universal Negro Improvement Association helped black people to set up their own businesses which included grocery stores, restaurants and laundries. <b>1950s:</b> The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) focused on challenging discrimination through law. <b>1954:</b> Schools allowing black and white students to attend were introduced in some areas <b>1955:</b> Montgomery Bus Boycott <b>1963:</b> March on Washington – 250,000 marched on Washington including over 50,000 white protestors to put pressure on president Kennedy to introduce a Civil Rights bill. <b>1964:</b> Civil Rights Act passed banning segregation in public and racial discrimination was banned in employment <b>1964:</b> Voting Rights Act: ended literacy tests and made illegal barriers and intimidation that had prevented black people from registering to vote in large numbers. <b>1965:1968:</b> Race riots took place in most of the USA's cities. <b>1970s:</b> the proportion of black people in segregated schools had fallen to just under 10%. <b>By 1979:</b> black unemployment still remained high and black American families still only earned 61% of an average white family's wage.		✓	<b>Key people</b>		
			✓		✓
			<b>Rosa Parks (1913 – 2005)</b> A 'grass roots' civil rights activist who made a stand against segregation on buses in Montgomery, Alabama. She refused to give up her seat to a white man when the bus became full. This triggered a year-long bus boycott.		<b>Malcolm X (1925 – 1965)</b> Born Malcolm Little, he changed his name, encouraging others to take pride in their own heritage. He was a spokesperson on the Nation of Islam and was originally critical of MLK's methods.
			<b>Dr Martin Luther King Jr. (1929 – 1968)</b> A civil rights activist who advocated non-violent, peaceful protest. He led the Montgomery Improvement Association, the March on Washington and delivered the famous "I have a dream" speech amongst others.		<b>Nelson Mandela (1918 – 2013)</b> Leader of the anti-Apartheid movement in South Africa after WW2. He was sent to prison in 1964, serving 27 years in Robben Island. At that time, South Africa was ruled by a white minority government who had introduced strict Apartheid laws. He became President of South Africa in 1994, after his release.
<b>Black Power</b> This was an idea for black Americans to take responsibility for their own lives and to reject white help. The Black Power Movement gave black Americans a greater confidence and pride in their race, heritage and culture but it did cause divisions in the Civil Rights Movement. Led by Stokely Carmichael.		✓	<b>Mahatma Gandhi:</b> Born in India in 1869. He preached tolerance and equality. For many people, he was the one credited for forcing British rule out of India. He was assassinated in 1948.		

Keyword	Definition
Linear graph	A straight line graph, generally defined as a relationship between $x$ and $y$
$y = mx + c$	The general form of a linear graph, where: $m = \text{gradient}$ $c = y - \text{intercept}$
$ax + by = c$	Alternative form, useful when gradient is fractional, where: $y - \text{intercept} = \frac{c}{b}$ $\text{root} = \frac{c}{a}$
Graphical solutions	Using a graph to find the solution to an equation by looking at points of intersection
Simultaneous equations	A pair of equations with 2 unknowns, which must be solved together
Graphical simultaneous equations	The intersections of the graphs give the solutions to the simultaneous equations



Keyword	Definition
Elimination	To solve simultaneous equations by balancing the coefficients of a variable and then adding (if the signs are different) or subtracting (if the signs are the same) the two equations.
Substitution	Rearranging an equation to be either $y = \dots$ or $x = \dots$ and substituting into the other equation

### Solve $2x + y = 5$ and $x - 2y = 5$ by elimination

Balance the number of  $x$ 's by doubling the second equation:

$$2x + y = 5$$

$$2x - 4y = 10$$

The signs of  $x$  are the same, so subtract equation 2 from equation 1:

$$5y = -5$$

Therefore:  $y = -1$

Substitute  $y = -1$  back into either equation to find  $x$ :

$$2x + (-1) = 5 \rightarrow 2x = 6 \rightarrow x = 3$$

Present final answer:

$$x = 3, y = -1$$

### Solve $3x + 2y = 10$ and $x + 2y = 8$ by substitution

Rearrange the second equation to be  $x = \dots$ :

$$x = 8 - 2y$$

Substitute into the first equation:

$$3(8 - 2y) + 2y = 12$$

$$-4y = -12$$

$$y = 3$$

Substitute  $y = 3$  back into  $x = 8 - 2y$ :

$$x = 8 - 2(3) \rightarrow x = 2$$

Present final answer:

$$x = 2, y = 3$$



A list of recordings which will help you with your learning can be found in student resources in the folder for this unit.

## Elements

# DR T SMITH

### Dynamics

Changes in volume

### Rhythm

Patterns of note lengths and accents

### Texture

The way musical lines are combined in a piece

### Structure

The different sections of a piece and the order in which they happen

### Melody

Anything about the tunes in a piece of music

### Instruments

Which instruments are used, and what they do

### Tonality

Information about the key a piece of music uses, and how it changes

### Harmony

The chords that are used

**Cue** – name given to music for a specific scene in a film

**Diegetic music** – music that originates from within the fictional world of a film.

**Hit point** – a key moment in a film scene which the music has to precisely match with.

**Leitmotif** – a motif which represents a character, object or emotion

**Motif** – a short musical idea or phrase

**Nondiegetic music** – music that is heard by the audience but not by the characters in the film.

**Pedal note** – a note sounded continuously for a passage of music, with the harmony changing against it.

**Spotting** – Watching a film clip to identify key moments for music.

**Through composed** – music which contains no recognisably repeating sections. Usually unified by ideas such as motifs

**Underscore** – refers to the use of background music to support dialogue or visual scenes, without being the primary focus. Underscore can be either diegetic and nondiegetic



Keyword	Learn	✓
Social engineering	is the manipulation of people into carrying out specific actions, or divulging information, that is of use to an attacker.	
Phishing	=or encouraging them to visit a fake website through a link.	
Blagging	When someone makes up a story to gain a person's interest and engage them in communication, often via email.	
Pharming	When a user is redirected from a genuine website to a fake one because of malware on their device.	
Shouldering/ Shoulder surfing	Looking at someone's information over their shoulder, for example whilst they are entering a pin.	
Spear-phishing	A more targeted form of phishing, where the email is designed to look like it's from a person the recipient knows and/or trusts.	
Whaling	Highly targeted phishing attacks (which look like legitimate emails) that are aimed at senior executives	
Risk	The possibility of negative consequences	

**Good Cyber Aware Behaviour - NCSC**

1. Use a strong and different password for *email accounts*
2. Create strong passwords for all accounts (e.g. use three random words)
3. Turn on 2-step verification (2SV)
4. Save passwords using a browser or a password manager
5. Back up data
6. Update devices

**Top Password Tips**

1. Write passwords down and store safely out of sight (*This can be a useful option, as long as they are kept safely and out of sight*)
2. Use a secure password manager to help to remember passwords (*This is safe and secure*) Use upper and lower case letters and numbers
3. The NCSC suggest that passwords are created by using **three random words** like applefishpen (This means the password will be strong enough and easy to remember)

**Support and useful websites:**

**For further support about cyber security and staying safe online:**

- Speak to a parent, tutor, counsellor, or other trusted member of staff in the school
- Contact Childline [www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk) 0800 1111
- Contact Victim Support: [www.victimsupport.org.uk/help-and-support/young-victims-crime](http://www.victimsupport.org.uk/help-and-support/young-victims-crime)
- Explore advice on the NCSC website [www.ncsc.gov.uk](http://www.ncsc.gov.uk)

**For reporting:**

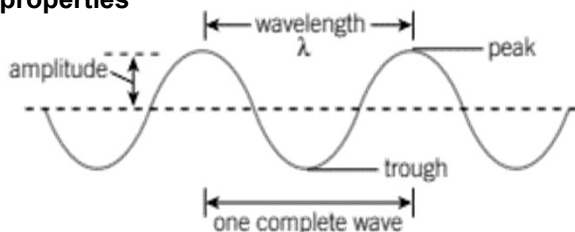
Action Fraud: [www.actionfraud.police.uk/reporting-fraud-and-cyber-crime](http://www.actionfraud.police.uk/reporting-fraud-and-cyber-crime)

Phishing emails: forward to [report@phishing.gov.uk](mailto:report@phishing.gov.uk)

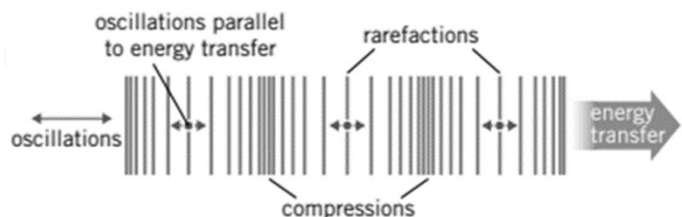
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# SOUND

## Wave properties



## A longitudinal wave

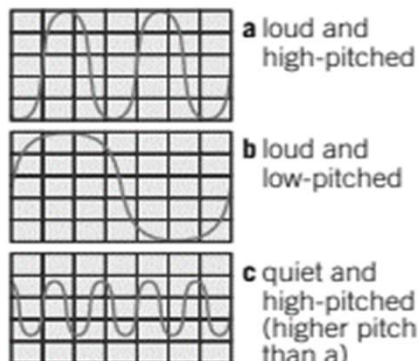


## Key knowledge

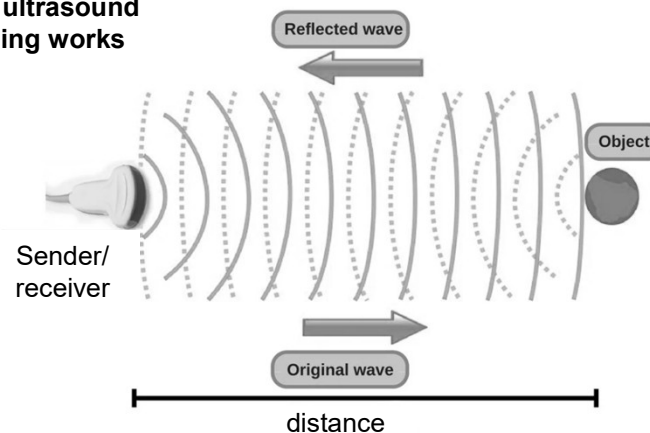
Types of wave	A wave is an oscillation or <b>vibration</b> that transfers energy. Matter is not transferred	✓
	Waves can be <b>longitudinal</b> or <b>transverse</b>	
	Sound consists of vibrations which travel as a longitudinal wave through substances	
Loudness and pitch	Longitudinal waves show areas of <b>compression</b> and <b>rarefaction</b>	
	An oscilloscope can be used to represent sound waves by producing a trace that looks like a transverse wave	
	Wave motion can be described in terms of their <b>amplitude</b> , <b>wavelength</b> , and <b>frequency</b> . A bigger amplitude corresponds to a louder sound; a higher frequency means vibrations are faster and the sound is higher pitched	
How does sound travel?	Changes in the vibrations lead to changes in pitch and loudness of sounds	
	Sound needs a medium to travel through and that it travels at different speeds through different media	
	Sound does not travel through a vacuum	
Detecting sounds	Sound travels more slowly than light	
	In a microphone sounds hit a diaphragm making it vibrate. This produces an electrical signal	
	Speakers are the opposite to microphones – an electrical signal is turned into sound by moving a cone backwards and forwards	
Reflecting sounds	Within the ear, sound waves cause the ear drum and other parts to vibrate which causes the sensation of sound	
	Waves can be reflected from a surface. A reflected sound wave is heard as an echo. The time delay of an echo can be used to work out the distance to an object	
	Ultrasound waves have a frequency higher than the upper limit of hearing for humans	
	Ultrasound waves are partially reflected when they meet a boundary between two different media	
	The time taken for ultrasound reflections to reach a detector can be used to determine how far away such a boundary is	
	Ultrasound waves may be used for both medical and industrial imaging	

Key term	Definition	✓
Vibration	A back-and-forth motion that repeats.	
Longitudinal wave	Where the direction of vibration is the same as that of the wave.	
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is, in decibels (dB).	
Pitch	How low or high a sound is. A low (high) pitch sound has a low (high) frequency.	
Amplitude	The amplitude of a wave is the maximum displacement of a point on a wave away from its undisturbed position, in metres.	
Wavelength	The wavelength of a wave is the distance from a point on one wave to the equivalent point on the adjacent wave, in metres.	
Frequency	The frequency of a wave is the number of waves passing a point each second, in Hertz.	
Vacuum	A space with no particles of matter in it.	
Oscilloscope	A device able to view patterns of sound waves that have been turned into electrical signals.	
Absorption	When energy is transferred from sound to a material.	
Auditory range	The lowest and highest frequencies that a type of animal can hear.	
Echo	Reflection of sound waves from a surface back to the listener.	

## Amplitude and frequency



## How ultrasound imaging works



## Key Words

- **Forgiveness** - Letting go of anger toward someone who wronged you.
- **Justice** - Fairness – getting what you deserve.
- **Freewill** - The ability to make your own choices.
- **Sin** - An act against God's will or moral law.
- **Repentance** - Genuinely feeling sorry and committing to change.
- **Teshuvah** - (teh-SHOO-vah) Jewish repentance; returning to God.
- **Tawbah** - (TAW-bah) Islamic repentance; returning to Allah.
- **Karma** - Actions shape what happens in this and future lives.
- **Reincarnation** - The soul reborn into a new body after death.
- **Dharma** - (DAR-mah) Duty; living rightly.
- **Moksha/Mukti** - Liberation from the cycle of rebirth.
- **Khalifah** - (kha-LEE-fah) Humans as God's trustees on Earth.
- **Theodicy** - Explaining why a good God allows evil and suffering.

## Absolute vs Relative Morality

- **Absolute** - Some actions are always right or wrong – no exceptions.
- **Relative** - Right and wrong depend on the situation or culture.
- **Kant (1724-1804)** - Act only in ways you could will to be universal laws. Absolute.
- **Natural Law** - Aquinas: God-given reason shows us right from wrong. Absolute.
- **Utilitarianism** - Bentham/Mill: greatest happiness for the greatest number. Relative.

## Situation Ethics

- **Fletcher (1905-1991)** - Only one absolute: agape. Every decision asks what love demands in this situation.
- *“Nothing is inherently good or evil – only love makes it so” (Fletcher)*

## Do We Have Freewill?

- **Christianity** - God gave humans freewill to love him. Augustine: damaged by sin. Calvin: God predestines who is saved.
- **Islam** - Al-Qadr – God knows our choices but we choose freely and are accountable.
- **Judaism** - Yetzer tov (good) and yetzer ha-ra (evil) pull in opposite directions. We choose.

## Freedom, Rights & Human Dignity

- *“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights” (UDHR Article 1, 1948)*
- **Christianity** - Imago dei – made in God's image (Genesis 1:27). “Love your neighbour” (Mark 12:31).
- **Islam** - “We have honoured the children of Adam” (Qur'an 17:70). Khalifah: humans as God's trustees for justice.
- **Judaism** - Pikuach nefesh – saving a life overrides almost all other laws.

## What Is Sin?

- **Christianity** - Sin separates us from God. Original sin – we inherit a tendency to do wrong.
- **Islam** - Any act against Allah's teachings. Humans are imperfect but must follow guidance.
- **Judaism** - Born free of sin but choose to sin. Yetzer ha-ra pulls toward wrongdoing.
- **Hinduism** - Adharma – acting against dharma creates bad karma.
- **Sikhism** - Haumai (ego) disconnects us from God.

## Christianity & Forgiveness

- Central to the faith – God forgives through grace and mercy.
- *“Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us” (Matthew 6:12)*
- *“Love your enemies” (Matthew 5:44)*

## Islam & Forgiveness

- Allah is Al-Rahman (Most Merciful) and Al-Rahim (Most Compassionate).
- *“Allah loves those who forgive” (Qur'an 3:134)*
- Choosing to forgive rather than retaliate is highly rewarded by Allah.

## Judaism & Forgiveness

- Forgiveness must be sought from the person harmed – not just from God.
- **Maimonides (1138-1204)** - Four stages of teshuvah: recognise, remorse, confess, resolve never to repeat.

## Key Scholars & Their Ideas



**Kant (1724-1804)**  
Act only in ways you could will to be universal laws. Morality is absolute and unconditional.



**Bentham (1748-1873)**  
Utilitarianism: the right action produces the greatest happiness for the greatest number.



**Fletcher (1905-1991)**  
Situation Ethics: agape (love) is the only absolute. Every decision must ask what love requires.



**Calvin (1509-1564)**  
Double predestination: God decides before birth who is saved. Humans cannot earn salvation.



**Augustine (354-430)**  
Original sin: Adam and Eve's disobedience damaged all humans. We need God's grace.



**John Hick (1922-2012)**  
Soul-making theodicy: suffering exists so we can grow morally and spiritually.

Describing other people		
tiene...	he/she has	
el pelo castaño	brown hair	
el pelo rubio	blonde hair	
el pelo negro	black hair	
el pelo gris	grey hair	
es calvo	is bald	
es pelirrojo/a	is a redhead	
tiene los ojos azules	has blue eyes	
tiene los ojos verdes	has green eyes	
tiene los ojos marrones	has brown eyes	
tiene pecas	has freckles	
lleva gafas	wears glasses	

Me duele todo		
Me duele(n)...	...hurts/hurt	
la espalda	the back	
la mano	the hand	
la boca	the mouth	
la cabeza	the head	
la pierna	the leg	
el estómago	the stomach	
el pie	the foot	
el brazo	the arm	
los ojos	the eyes	
los dientes	the teeth	

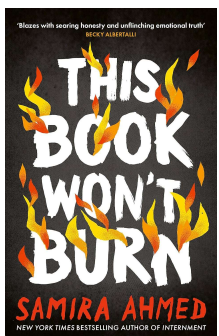
Describing other people		
un hombre	a man	
el hombre	the man	
los hombres	the men	
una mujer	a woman	
la mujer	the woman	
las mujeres	the women	
tiene/n	has/they have	
es/son	is/are	
bajo/a	short	
alto/a	tall	
el pelo...	...hair	
largo / corto / rizado / ondulado	long / short / curly / wavy	

Mi rutina diaria		
Me despierto	I wake up	
Me levanto	I get up	
Me ducho	I have a shower	
Desayuno	I have breakfast	
Me afeito	I shave	
Me visto	I get dressed	
Me lavo los dientes	I brush my teeth	
Me acuesto	I go to bed	

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

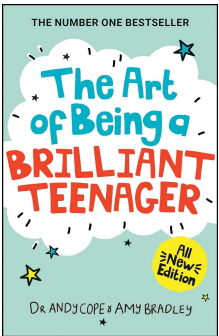
La ropa		
está llevando...	he/she is wearing...	
gafas	glasses	
una gorra	a cap/hat	
un jersey	a jumper	
un vestido	a dress	
unos pantalones	some trousers	
unos zapatos	some shoes	
una falda	a skirt	
una camisa	a shirt	
una camiseta	a t-shirt	
una chaqueta	a jacket	
una corbata	a tie	
unos vaqueros	some jeans	
unos calcetines	some socks	

Mi cumpleaños		
Celebré mi cumpleaños con mi familia / mis amigos.	I celebrated my birthday with my family / my friends.	
Invité a mis amigos a pasar la noche en mi casa.	I invited my friends to sleep over at my house.	
Bebí / Bebimos refrescos.	I drank / We drank soft drinks.	
Comí / Comimos tarta de cumpleaños.	I ate / We ate birthday cake.	
Recibí muchos regalos.	I received lots of presents.	
Fue alucinante / increíble.	It was amazing / incredible.	



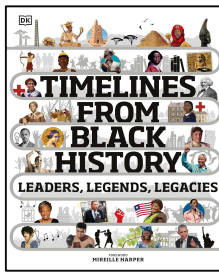
### This Book Won't Burn by Samira Ahmed

While hiding out in her school library, Noor notices that hundreds of books are being removed from the shelves and boxed up: a new school policy banning books that parents object to. Outraged, Noor and her new friends decide to read some of the banned books out loud to their classmates, to protest this new policy at school. Can Noor effect change by speaking up, while navigating the politics of small-town life?



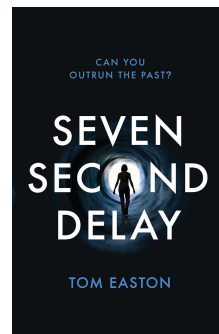
### The Art of Being a Brilliant Teenager

by Dr. Andy Cope and Amy Bradley  
Addressing modern issues of screen time and social media, as well as the teenage perennials of confidence, positivity, motivation and relationships.



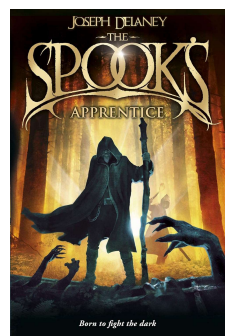
### Timelines from Black History by DK

Delve into the unique, inspiring, and world-changing history of Black people. From Frederick Douglass to Oprah Winfrey, and the achievements of ancient African kingdoms to those of the US Civil Rights Movement.



### Seven Second Delay by Tom Easton

Mila has 7 seconds. 7 seconds to fight. 7 seconds to escape. Seeking a new life on the futuristic Isles, Mila's time runs out - she's captured by Agents, who implant her with a phone that broadcasts her every move. Now she's on the run, hounded by an elite fighting force which is convinced she poses a dangerous threat to society. Her only advantage: a seven second delay. It's a race against time.



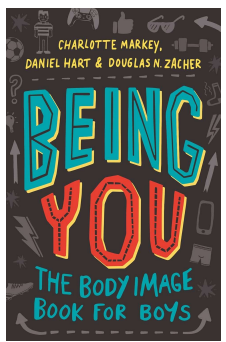
### The Spook's Apprentice by Joseph Delaney

For years, the local Spook has been keeping the County safe from evil. Now his time is coming to an end, but who will take over? Many apprentices have tried. Just one boy is left. Thomas Ward. He is the last hope. But does he stand a chance against Mother Malkin, the most dangerous witch in the County?



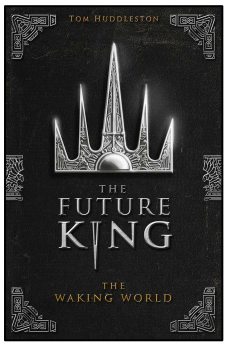
### Traitors' Nest by Frances Hardinge

Far above the valleys and villages of the Kingdom of Thaletal, a Great Game is played. Players move castles around the realm like chess pieces - and the ordinary villagers are mere pawns at the whim of their tactics. When 15-year-old Burr's peaceful village is disrupted by the arrival of an ominous new castle, he decides he's had enough. But what starts as a plucky coup soon escalates...



### Being You by Daniel Hart et al.

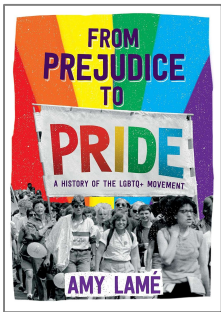
Covering all the facts on puberty, diet, exercise, self-care, mental health, social media, and everything in-between. Find answers to the questions most on your mind, the truth behind many diet and exercise myths, and real-life stories from other boys.



### The Waking World by Tom Huddleston

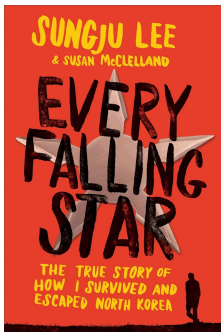
In a world driven underground by their ancestors' mistakes, Aran, son of Law Carifax, wishes he could be a fighter like his brother. But his father has other ideas about his destiny, teaching him the ways of their land. Rumours of war are rife, the world Aran thought he knew is blown apart, never to be the same again.





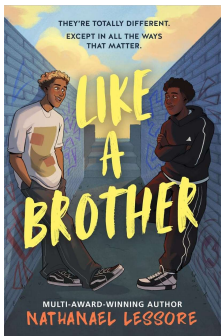
### From Prejudice to Pride: A History of the LGBTQ+ Movement by Amy Lame

A rare and inspiring retelling of the LGBTQ+ movement's struggle for civil rights. Find out about the rise and achievements of the LGBTQ+ movement and the different communities, pioneers and stories of heartbreak and courage that have marched alongside it.



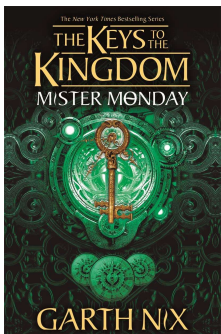
### Every Falling Star by Sungju Lee

An intense memoir of a North Korean boy named Sungju who was forced at age twelve to live on the streets and fend for himself. To survive, Sungju creates a gang and lives by thieving, fighting, begging, and stealing rides on cargo trains. Sungju richly recreates his story, depicting what it was like for a boy alone to create a new family with his gang, "his brothers," to daily be hungry and to fear arrest, imprisonment, and even execution.



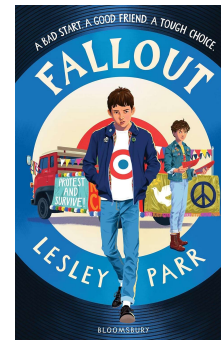
### Like a Brother by Nathanael Lessor

Owais lives a chill life. He's well-liked, funny and everything's a breeze - until his estranged cousin shows up. Loud, unpredictable and one bad decision away from serious trouble, Abass crashes into Owais' laidback world like a hurricane. But sometimes, the person who turns your world upside down is also the person who helps you figure out where you're really meant to be...



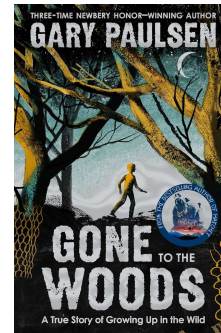
### Mister Monday by Garth Nix

Seven days. Seven keys. Seven virtues. Seven sins. One mysterious house is the doorway to a very mysterious world - where one boy is about to venture and unlock a number of fantastical secrets



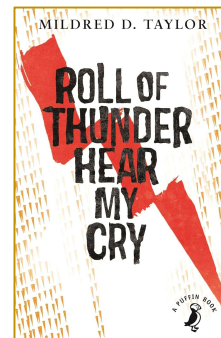
### Fallout by Lesley Parr

Marcus has one brother in a youth offender centre and the other is working with their dad on plans for their next theft. Everyone assumes Marcus will follow in their footsteps, but he has other ideas, different hopes. Is Marcus's fate decided by his family? Or can he stand up for himself to become the person he really wants to be?



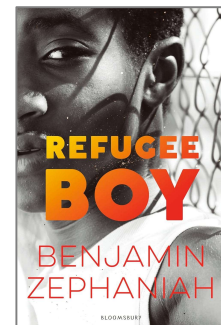
### Gone to the Woods by Gary Paulsen

If not for his six-hundred-mile journey from the busy Chicago city to a captivating Minnesotan farm aged five, there never would have been a "Hatchet". Without the encouragement of the librarian who handed him his first book aged thirteen, he may never have become a reader. And without his daring teenage enlistment in the army, he might not have discovered his true calling as a storyteller.



### Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry by Mildred D. Taylor

Set in Mississippi at the height of the American Depression, this is the story of a family's struggle to maintain their integrity, pride and independence against the forces of a cruelly racist society.



### Refugee Boy by Benjamin Zephaniah

Alem, the son of an Ethiopian father and Eritrean mother, is left alone in London, his fate resting in the hands of the Refugee Council and the British justice system. This story charts Alem's fate as he is moved from children's home to foster family, and in and out of court hearings.



