

Y8 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Name: _____

Tutor: _____



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

Autumn 2026-27

TIMETABLE

Glue your timetable onto this page.

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

INTRODUCTION

At The Purbeck School, we know completing your home learning is essential to long term academic success. It allows you to extend your learning and to reinforce what has been learnt in class.

Daily home learning will be in three 20-minute parts:

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

ENGLISH: www.sparxreader.com

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

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

MATHS: www.sparxmaths.com

Login:	Password:
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Sparx-Maths provides practice on what you've learnt in class and consolidation what you've learnt through the year.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, tasks should take around one hour.
- You should show your workings in your orange homework book.
- You must complete 100% in each task.

SELF-QUIZZING

Your teachers will quiz you regularly on what you are expected to learn.

- On the subject page in this book, organise yourself by noting:
 - The date of your knowledge quiz.
 - What knowledge you need to self-quiz and learn.
- Pick one of our Independent Study Strategies (see next page) and spend at least 20mins revising.
- Bring evidence of your self-quizzing to the lesson.
- On the day of your knowledge quiz, be prepared and attempt every question.

SUPPORT

If you need help with any aspect of your home learning then...

- Please go and see your subject teacher.
- Extra help is also available at Study Plus, our after-school home learning club, every Tuesday – Thursday 3.10-4.10pm in room E14.

INDEPENDENT STUDY STRATEGIES

Independent study involves undertaking activities that will help you to improve in that area. There are many effective ways you can study independently – here are a few strategies

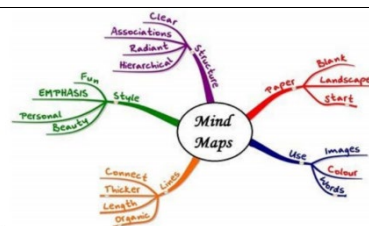


Self-quizzing – Look, Cover, Write, Check

- LOOK: Read the question and the answer.
- COVER: Cover up the answer column.
- WRITE: Write the answer from your memory.
- CHECK: Finally, mark your work. Correct any mistakes.

Mind Maps

- Make notes around a key concept or subject.
- Draw lines to link definitions, key ideas and related parts.
- You may find it helpful to use different colours for different ideas.

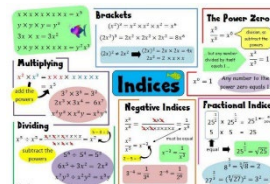


Flash Cards

- Write key points down on flash cards and carry them around with you – look at them as often as you can!
- Use them as a quiz – write a key word on one side and the definition on the other, then test yourself.

Posters

- Make your own colourful posters! You can pick any subject as your theme.
- Draw diagrams or pictures to go with your text.
- Display them in a visible place at home.



Practice Example Questions

- For many subjects a good way to revise is to work through some example questions.
- You can practice these questions over and over to develop your understanding.
- If there are parts of questions that you find hard or think you haven't understood, you can check your notes, search online, or seek advice from your teacher.

Websites

These websites provide opportunities for students to learn, practise and get feedback:

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



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

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

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

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

* Class numbers noted in subscript

This knowledge organiser example gives an idea on how you can note the date of your quiz and a self-assessment (RAG) of your knowledge...

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE PURBECK SCHOOL

1.	What is The Purbeck School motto?	Achieving Excellence Together	1/9/26
2.	What are our three core values?	- Kindness - Aspiration - Perseverance	1/9/26
3.	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/26
4.	Who is your Head of Year 8?	Mr Maddison	1/9/26
5.	What time should all students be in school for every day?	8.40am	1/9/26
6.	Where can students buy food at lunchtime?	- Y7: cafe - Y8/9: canteen	1/9/26
7.	Based in the Aim High block, where can students go if they are worried, concerned or having difficulties?	The Nest	1/9/26
8.	As part of home learning, state the three 20min activities that all students complete each evening.	- Sparx Reader - Sparx Maths - Self-quizzing	1/9/26
9.	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	- Your subject teacher - Home learning club	1/9/26
10.	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	- Choir - Sports clubs - STEM	1/9/26

LONG TERM PLAN

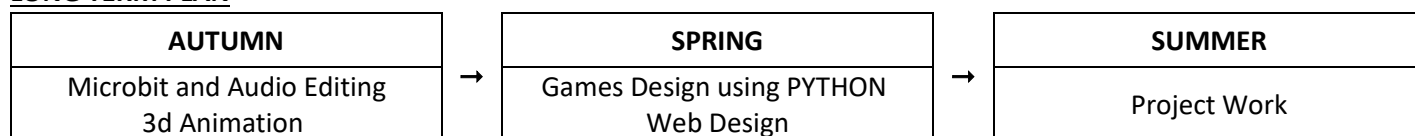


1.	What is 'form' in Art?	The 3D shape of an object	
2.	What is an organic form?	An object that relates to or is derived from living matter	
3.	What is an outline or boundary of a shape or form called?	A contour	
4.	What are lines wrapping around the surface to show the form of an object called?	Contour lines	
5.	What is tone?	The lightness or darkness of a colour	

6.	What is value in art?	The lightness or darkness in an object or area	
7.	What type of tone blends gradually from light to dark, or dark to light?	Graduated tone	
8.	What is the process of adding colour, tone and texture to an image to make it look realistic known as?	Rendering	
9.	What is directional shading/contour shading?	Curving your shading to describe the surface of a form	
10.	What is the term for mixing and blurring colours and shades together to create a gradual transition?	Blending	

11.	What is texture in Art?	The feel or appearance of a surface, how rough or smooth it is	
12.	What is the name of the technique for drawing lines at different angles to build up areas of tone called?	Cross-hatching	
13.	What is the process of drawing, painting, or engraving using numerous small dots or specks called?	Stippling	
14.	What is a traditional story, concerning the early history of a people or involving supernatural beings or events known as?	A myth	
15.	What is the name for a document that artists/designers use that details the aims and objectives and target audience of the project?	A design brief	

LONG TERM PLAN



1.	Who is credited with having conceived the architecture of the modern computer?	John Von Neumann	
2.	What term describes any system for security and fraud prevention which automatically breaks up and reorders information before it is sent via the internet?	Encryption	
3.	What term describes a form of social engineering where attackers deceive people into revealing sensitive information or installing malware?	Phishing	
4.	What year was the first website written?	1990	
5.	In Programming, what term describes a computer graphic which may be moved on screen or otherwise manipulated?	Sprite	

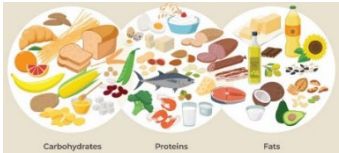
6.	Who cofounded Apple, creators of the iPhone?	Steve Jobs	
7.	What term describes a person who breaks into the computer system of a company, government, etc?	Hacker	
8.	What term describes software designed to detect and remove viruses and other malicious software from your computer?	Anti – Virus Software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

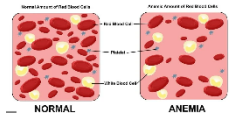
11.	Who helped to confirm the accuracy of electronic computers used by NASA ensuring safe space travel from the 1950's on?	Katherine Johnson	
12.	What type of computer program is written and designed for a specific need or purpose, e.g. PowerPoint for creating presentations?	Application Program	
13.	What term describes one or more individuals use digital technologies to intentionally and repeatedly cause harm to another person?	Cyberbullying	
14.	What year was Google launched?	1998	
15.	In Programming, what tool is used for storing many items of data in a single place?	List	

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

LONG TERM PLAN

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

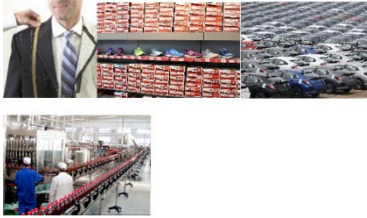
1.	What food can lacto-vegetarians not eat?	Someone who does not eat meat or fish but will eat milk or milk products.		
2.	What are people with coeliac disease allergic to?	Foods that contain wheat, barley, oats and rye.		
3.	What are the three macro nutrients?	• Carbohydrates • Proteins • Fats		
4.	Name a dietary source of each macro nutrient.	• Carbohydrates – cereals, bread, pasta • Proteins – meat, fish, soya, plant sources • Fats – unsaturated fats are usually healthier, veg oil		
5.	What are the two micro nutrients?	• Vitamins • Minerals.		
6.	What does the body need fibre for?	Aiding digestion.		
7.	What foods are a good source of fibre?	Vegetables, fruit, brown bread and wholemeal or wholegrain foods, lentils, bean, seeds and nuts.		
8.	Explain what is meant by best before date.	After the best before date, the food may look or taste different but will still be safe to eat.		
9.	What use-by date on food mean?	After this date a food will not be safe to eat.		
10.	Name three types of heat transfer used in cooking.	• Conduction • Radiation • Convection		

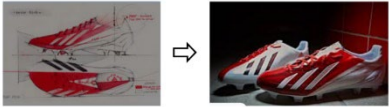
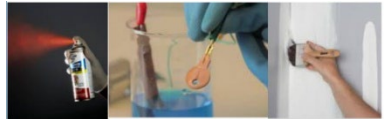
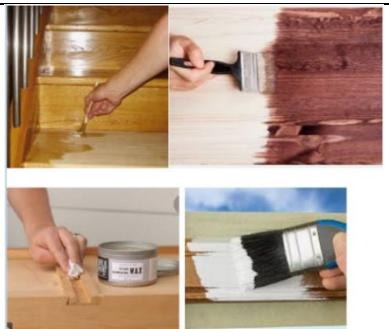
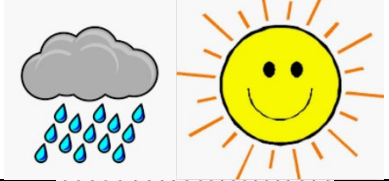
11.	Name two foods that give you vitamin C.	Citrus fruits, green veg, potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries.		
12.	Explain why vitamin C is needed in the body.	It protects the body from infection and allergies, keeps the blood vessels healthy and heals wounds.		
13.	Name two foods that give you the mineral Iron.	- Dark green leafy veg - Meat		
14.	Explain why iron is needed in the body.	Iron is needed to form part of the haemoglobin, which gives blood cells their red colour. Too little iron causes a deficiency disease called anaemia.		

Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 1: STORAGE BOX

LONG TERM PLAN

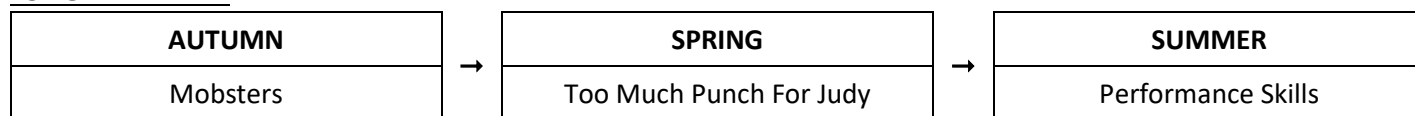
ROTATION 1	ROTATION 2
Storage Box	USB Lamp

1.	What are the 4 main scales of production?	- One – off - Batch - Mass - Continuous		
2.	What scale of production is suitable for making trainers? Why?	Trainers are made in Batch Production . Manufacturers can make the same product in batches of different sizes.		
3.	What types of products are made in mass production?	Products that are all identical and sold in very high numbers .		
4.	Why might a one-off product be more expensive?	- Usually made bespoke to a certain customer (sizes/colours/materials) - Unique designs. - Higher cost/quality materials are used.		

5.	What is meant by lead time?	The time it takes a product to get to market from the design to the finished product being manufactured.		
6.	Why are finishes applied to products? (3 answers)	- To protect them from damage. - To improve the appearance. - Providing insulation from heat or electricity. - Making them hygienic.		
7.	How can finishes be applied to materials? (3 answers)	- Spraying and painting. - Dipping. - Electroplating.		
8.	Name 4 different finishes that can be applied to timber (wood). What do they do?	- Stain – changes colour. - Wax – a clear finish to show the grain. - Varnish – a clear finish which makes it waterproof. - Paint – changes the colour.		
9.	Why is it important to apply a finish to a material that is used outside?	A finish, such as paint or varnish, can protect the material from damage from weather.		
10.	Why might fabric used in clothing be dyed?	To improve the aesthetics (looks) making the same product be suitable for different users.		

1.	Name three natural fibres.	• Cotton • Wool • Silk		
2.	Why do we need to use patterns?	Patterns are templates that are used to cut out pieces of fabrics, which helps reduce wastage.		
3.	How do we join fabrics together temporarily?	Pinning and tacking allows you to machine or hand sew fabrics without slipping.		
4.	Name three ways of turning fibres into fabrics.	• Woven • Knitted • Non – woven		
5.	What are the properties of Cotton?	Strong and hard wearing and comfortable to wear.		
6.	Explain what applique means.	Applique is used when pieces of fabric in different shapes and patterns are sewn together to form decoration.		
7.	What is a technical textile? Name an example.	Developed with enhanced properties to withstand specific uses. Gore Tex is waterproof fabric.		
8.	What is mass production?	Thousands of identical products are made usually on a continuous production line.		
9.	How are synthetic fibres made?	Man-made from Polymers E.g. polyester that is created from crude oil.		
10.	Name three fastenings used in textiles.	• Zips • Velcro • Buttons		

LONG TERM PLAN



1.	What is the main character or hero in a play, film or book called?	The protagonist	
2.	What term is used to describe the way an actor portrays a role using voice and physical skills?	Characterisation	
3.	What term is given to the rehearsal technique where a character is questioned by the group about his or her background, behaviour and motivation?	Hot-seating	
4.	What term is given to describe what a person, or a character, wants? It is the reason he or she acts a certain way.	Motivation	
5.	What term is given to the path formed by the performer's movement on stage, usually determined by the director with assistance from the performer and often written down in a script using commonly accepted theatrical symbols?	Blocking	

6.	What are the 7 aspects of voice which we need to consider when performing?	• Pace • Pitch • Pause • Tone • Volume • Accent • Emphasis	
7.	What term is used to describe the non-verbal way in which a person communicates their physical and mental state through using facial expressions, gesture and posture?	Body language	
8.	What term is used to describe any movement of the performer's head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg, or foot to convey meaning?	Gesture	
9.	What do you call the physical alignment of a performer's body or a physical stance taken by a performer which conveys information about the character being played?	Posture	
10.	What term is given to the physical distance between different performers? They give the audience information about the characters, their relationship and circumstances e.g. standing close to someone you like, sitting away from someone you dislike. It tells a lot about the characters, how they feel and the situation.	Proxemics	

11.	When creating a freeze-frame, it is important to consider which four elements?	Body language, facial expressions, proxemics and levels.													
12.	What can be used to give the stage more visual interest, as well as being a useful way to allow different characters the opportunity to communicate different power, authority and status?	Levels													
13.	Which dramatic technique helps inform an audience about a character? It is most commonly used when a character speaks out loud about his/her inner thoughts during a freeze frame/still-image.	Thought-tracking													
14.	What are the areas of the stage? (You need to be able to draw/label the areas of the stage)	The areas of the stage are always related to the actor, so 'stage left' (SL) would be on the actor's left when facing the audience. The director watching from the audience, would see stage left on his or her right. <table><tr><td>USR: Upstage Right</td><td>USC: Upstage Centre</td><td>USL: Upstage Left</td></tr><tr><td>CR: Centre Right</td><td>CS: Centre Stage</td><td>CL: Centre Left</td></tr><tr><td>DSR: Downstage Right</td><td>DSC: Downstage Centre</td><td>DSL: Downstage Left</td></tr><tr><td>Audience</td><td>Audience</td><td>Audience</td></tr></table>	USR: Upstage Right	USC: Upstage Centre	USL: Upstage Left	CR: Centre Right	CS: Centre Stage	CL: Centre Left	DSR: Downstage Right	DSC: Downstage Centre	DSL: Downstage Left	Audience	Audience	Audience	
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Audience	Audience	Audience													
15.	What name is given to the offstage area of a stage out of sight of the audience? Actors will often wait here for their entrance and exit here after their scene.	The wings													

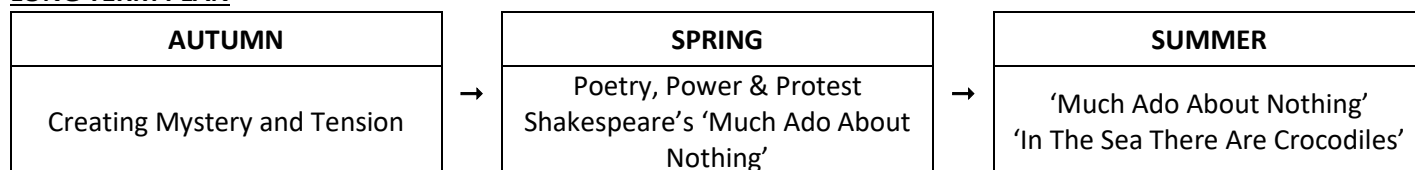
In addition to the self-quizzing questions, students will be required to learn short script extracts. These lines are provided in a separate Drama booklet.

How do I learn lines?

- **Read the lines aloud.** By speaking the lines, you will hear them and they are more likely to stick.
- Ask a friend to help you. Friends can correct you on any mistakes you make, give you the cue lines and go back over any weak areas.
- Little and often. Go over them first thing in the morning, a few times during the day and last thing at night.
- Move around while you are saying your lines. This has been [scientifically proven](#) to aid memory.
- Learn the cue lines that lead in to each of your lines. Being prompt with your lines will give you and your fellow actors more confidence.
- In rehearsals, listen to and think about what the other actors are saying. Don't just concentrate on what you've got to say.

Practise, practise, practise. This is the only way to make the lines stick.

LONG TERM PLAN



1.	What term refers to narratives structured around an unsolved question or puzzle?	Mystery	
2.	What term refers to the mental, emotional, or psychological strain that a narrative causes the reader?	Tension	
3.	What are the key plot details of the extract from Edgar Allan Poe's short story 'The Tell-Tale Heart'?	The narrator murders an old man	
4.	What ingredient of analytical writing refers to recycling the question and offering your ideas to answer it?	Big ideas	
5.	What ingredient of analytical writing refers to selecting quotations to prove your ideas?	Evidence	

6.	What are the key plot details of the extract from Charles Dickens' 'The Signalman'?	The narrator visits a remote part of a railway.	
7.	How is mystery created by Dickens in the extract?	- The setting - The unusual signalman	
8.	What terminology can be used simply to identify language methods?	Word or phrase	
9.	What ingredient of analytical writing refers to how a method or language choice creates meaning through thought or feeling?	Effects	
10.	What term refers to having two opposite sides, like good versus evil?	Duality	

11.	What ingredient of analytical writing refers to the following? - What life was like when a text was written. - A writer's life and influences. - Historical events around the text	Context	
12.	Who wrote the original novel <i>The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i> ?	Robert Louis Stevenson	
13.	Who adapted the original novel in to the play 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'?	Adrian Flynn	
14.	What is the term for an idea or subject that recurs during a play or novel?	Theme	
15.	What is the term that refers to the beliefs and opinions other people hold about you ?	Reputation	

16.	When was the play 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde' set ?	The Victorian period	
17.	Where is the play set ?	London	
18.	What is the term for when someone pretends to believe in or be someone that they are not ?	Hypocrisy	
19.	What is the term for when someone or something is regarded as good or proper by society ?	Respectable	
20.	What was Jekyll's house previously used for?	'A dissecting-room'	

21.	What Victorian setting reflects moral decay and danger where Jekyll seeks a room for Hyde?	Soho	
22.	What term describes someone who wishes evil or harm on others?	Malevolent	
23.	What is the term for the instructions in the text of a play that explains how the play should be performed/acted?	Stage directions	
24.	What stage direction is used to show Hyde's malevolence ?	<i>'He swings his arm, sending her... sprawling'</i>	
25.	Who signs the cheque to cover Hyde's crime?	Jekyll	

26.	What term describes someone who is dishonest, who intentionally misleads people ?	Duplicious	
27.	What term refers to characteristics that are not seen as respectable ?	Disreputable	
28.	What is the term for someone or something that is simple or not developed ?	Primitive	
29.	What term refers to something that is worthy of causing disgust or hatred ?	Abominable	
30.	What theme is reflected in Jekyll's secret experiments ?	Science vs nature/Science vs. religion	

31.	What was the name of the book that Charles Darwin published in 1859?	'The Origin of the Species'	
32.	What term describes animal-like behaviour , often aggressive and wild?	Animalistic	
33.	What is the term for a major section/division in a play ?	An act	
34.	What is the term for a section of action , taken from an act?	A scene	
35.	What is the term for when the audience/reader is subtly given a warning or indication of a future event ? It is usually (but not always) something bad.	Foreshadowing	

36.	What opens an essay by recycling the question and introduces two big ideas?	An introduction	
37.	What is a speech that is given directly to the audience or another character?	A dramatic monologue	
38.	What was the Victorian Gentleman typically obsessed with ?	Having a good reputation	
39.	What is the term for two things being seen or placed close together that contrast or have contrasting effect?	Juxtaposition	
40.	In what ways can you provide evidence for your ideas about a text?	• Quotations • Detailed references to the text	

41.	Who does Jekyll leave his possessions to in his will ?	Hyde	
42.	What alliteration does Flynn use in Enfield's lines to Utterson to describe Hyde?	'downright detestable'	
43.	What does Poole confess to Mrs Temple about Hyde?	'Something... unsettling about his appearance'	
44.	How did the upper-class Victorians view the lower class ?	• Disreputable • Not to be trusted • Ignorant	
45.	What scientific theory influenced the novel's ideas?	Evolution	

46.	How does Sir Danvers Carew display hypocrisy when seeking rooms for his mistress in act 1, scene 11?	He wants to be anonymous	
47.	How does Utterson describe Hyde in act 1, scene 11?	'A monster'	
48.	Who deceives Carew by pretending to be French?	Celeste	
49.	What does Flynn reveal at the close of act 1, scene 12 during Jekyll's monologue?	Hyde is Jekyll	
50.	What dramatic event happens at the end of act 1?	Hyde kills Carew	

51.	What violent imagery does Flynn use to depict Hyde as the murderer ?	'beats Carew... with repeated blows'	
52.	What were the attitudes of the lower classes towards the Police in the Victorian era?	Untrustworthy and ineffective	
53.	What paragraph closes an essay , offering a final answer to the question?	A conclusion	
54.	In act 2, scene 6, what does Jekyll confess he wants to be once more?	'a secret sinner'	
55.	In act 2, scene 8, why is Jekyll 'shaking' and 'shuddering' violently?	Hyde takes control	

56.	During act 2, scene 10, who witnesses Jekyll's transformation into Hyde?	Dr Lanyon	
57.	How does the play conclude ?	Jekyll dies, leaving a confession.	
58.	Which characters reflect the theme of duality ?	• Sir Danvers Carew • Jekyll and Hyde • Celeste	

1.	What is the name of the word class that is used to identify people, places or things? E.g. Mr Darley, Bournemouth, table.	Noun	
2.	What is the name of a word that is used to modify a verb? E.g. 'He ran <u>quickly</u> .'	Adverb	
3.	What is the name of a word that is used to modify a noun? E.g. 'The <u>tall</u> teacher talked to the class.'	Adjective	
4.	What is the name of a word that can replace a noun? E.g. I, You, He, She, It, They, Them, We.	Pronoun	
5.	What type of sentence may not contain a subject or verb? It may contain only one word.	Minor sentence	

6.	What is the term for the punctuation that often comes before an explanation in a text or story, a list, or a quoted sentence?	Colon	
7.	What is the term for the punctuation used to join together two clauses that could function as simple sentences by themselves, often instead of a coordinating conjunction?	Semi-colon	
8.	What is the term given for the section of a play or novel where main characters, back stories and key information for moving the plot forward is introduced?	Exposition	
9.	What is the term for when the audience/reader is subtly given a warning or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad.	Foreshadowing	
10.	What is the term for a past event being narrated that is set in a time earlier than the main story?	Analepsis	

11.	What term refers to being able to show or prove to be right?	Justify	
12.	What term refers to beginning a course of action or to move forward?	Proceed	
13.	What is the term for a thought or idea being made permanent?	Establishes	
14.	What refers to an idea or number of ideas intended to explain something?	Theory	
15.	What terms refers to a building or object in a state of disrepair or ruin as a result of age or neglect?	Dilapidated	

16.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers "picture" images?	Visual Imagery	
17.	What is the name of the technique where a writer makes a comparison by saying something <u>is</u> something else? E.g. The storm is an angry bear. Her eyes were starry diamonds in the sky. The road was a twisted serpent.	Metaphor	
18.	What is the name of the technique writers use to compare something to something else using the words 'like' or 'as'? E.g. The snake moved like a ripple on a pond. It was as slippery as an eel.	Simile	
19.	What is the name of the technique where a writer gives human feelings or actions to objects? E.g. The darkening clouds drooped with <u>sadness</u> . The trees <u>waved</u> in the wind.	Personification	
20.	What is the name of a repeated idea throughout a piece of writing?	Motif	

21.	What is the name for a phrase that is overused and suggests a lack of originality? E.g. the clouds were like cotton wool.	Cliché	
22.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers hear sounds in writing?	Auditory Imagery	
23.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the same sound? E.g. The d aring d onkey ran towards the sea. '...flowing f lakes that f lock.' Kitty cat.	Alliteration	
24.	What is the name of the technique where a word mimics the sound of the object or action it refers to? E.g. Bang, clang, cuckoo, snore, echo.	Onomatopoeia	
25.	What is the term for where the writer points the attention of the reader?	Focusing	

26.	What are the key plot details of Roald Dahl's ' Lamb to the Slaughter '?	Mary Maloney kills her husband.	
27.	What omission of detail does Roald Dahl use to create mystery ?	We do not know the reason why the husband is leaving.	
28.	What structural device does Dahl use to hint at the murder weapon?	Mary takes the frozen leg of lamb from the freezer.	
29.	What structural device does Dahl use when the Police eat the leg of lamb?	Dramatic irony	
30.	What term refers to introducing character and setting ?	Exposition	

31.	What structural term in a story refers to tension and conflict build ?	Rising action	
32.	What structural term refers to the most dramatic turning point ?	Climax	
33.	What structural term refers to the events after the climax ?	Falling action	
34.	What structural term refers to ending where the conflicts are resolved ?	Resolution	
35.	What term refers to being not aware of or concerned about what is happening around you?	Oblivious	

36.	What term suggests danger?	Menacing	
37.	What is the term for a shine with a weak light or a light that is not continuous?	Glimmer	
38.	What term refers to something particularly serious or formal?	Solemn	
39.	What term refers to a feeling that something bad will happen?	Foreboding	
40.	What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned?	Introducing	

41.	As we are given more information, the writer is said to be...	Developing	
42.	What term describes where a writer will change the focus of the text throughout the course of the writing?	Changing	
43.	What term describes where a text is rounded up and completed?	Concluding	
44.	What term describes the movement of focus from one thing to another within a narrative?	Shifting focus	
45.	What is the term for when a narrative ends where it began?	Circular Narrative	

Y8 FRENCH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

UNIT 1: FOOD AND DRINK

LONG TERM PLAN



Sentence Builder 1 – What I eat



1. Qu'est-ce que tu manges? What do you eat?		2. Qu'est-ce que tu bois? What do you drink?					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Au petit déjeuner For breakfast Au déjeuner For lunch Au goûter For a snack Au dîner For dinner	je mange I eat	du some (masc)	pain bread jambon ham fromage cheese chocolat chocolate poulet chicken poisson fish riz rice yaourt yoghurt gâteau cake ketchup ketchup	et and avec with aussi also en plus furthermore mais but cependant however	je bois I drink	du some (masc)	café coffee thé tea jus d'orange orange juice chocolat chaud hot chocolate lait milk
	tu manges you eat	de la some (fem)	pizza pizza salade salad viande meat confiture jam		tu bois you drink	de la some (fem)	limonade lemonade
	il/elle/on mange he/she/we eat	de l' some (in front of vowel)	ananas pineapple orange orange		il/elle/on boit he/she/we drink	de l' some (in front of vowel)	eau water Orangina Orangina
		des some (plural)	œufs eggs céréales cereals chips crisps légumes vegetables frites chips pâtes pasta tomates tomatoes			des some (plural)	jus de fruit fruit juices boissons fraîches cold drinks

Sentence Builder 2 – What I like to eat



1. Qu'est-ce que tu aimes? What do you like?		2. Qu'est-ce que tu n'aimes pas? What don't you like?					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J'adore I love J'aime bien I quite like	le the (masc)	pain bread jambon ham fromage cheese chocolat chocolate poulet chicken poisson fish riz rice yaourt yoghurt gâteau cake ketchup ketchup	et and	le the (masc)	café coffee thé tea jus d'orange orange juice chocolat chaud hot chocolate lait milk	car) parce que) because puisque)) as comme)	c'est bon it's good c'est super bon it's really good c'est top it's brilliant
	la the (fem)	pizza pizza salade salad viande meat confiture jam		la the (fem)	limonade lemonade		c'est délicieux it's delicious
Je déteste I hate Je n'aime pas I don't like	l' the (in front of vowel)	ananas pineapple orange orange		l' the (in front of vowel)	eau water Orangina Orangina		c'est dégoûtant it's disgusting
	les the (plural)	œufs eggs céréales cereals chips crisps légumes vegetables frites chips pâtes pasta tomates tomatoes		les the (plural)	jus de fruit fruit juices		j'ai horreur de ça I hate that ça me fait vomir it makes me sick

Sentence Builder 3 – Healthy eating



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

Sentence Builder 4 – My resolutions



1. Qu'est-ce que tu ne peux pas manger? What can't you eat? Qu'est-ce que tu ne peux pas boire? What can't you drink?				
2. Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire pour rester en forme? What are you going to do to stay healthy?				
1	2	3	4	5
Je ne peux pas manger <i>I can't eat</i> Je ne mange pas <i>I don't eat</i> Je ne peux pas boire <i>I can't drink</i>	de any d' any (in front of vowel)	poisson <i>fish</i> viande <i>meat</i> œufs <i>eggs</i> sucre <i>sugar</i> produits sucrés <i>sugary products</i> matières grasses <i>fats</i> produits laitiers <i>dairy products</i> fruits et légumes <i>fruit and vegetables</i> céréales <i>cereals</i> pâtes <i>pasta</i> riz <i>rice</i> lait <i>milk</i> boissons sucrées <i>sugary drinks</i>	car)) because parce que) puisque)) as comme)	c'est malsain <i>it's unhealthy</i> je suis végétarien <i>I'm vegetarian</i> je suis allergique <i>I'm allergic</i> c'est interdit <i>it's forbidden</i>
Je vais manger <i>I'm going to eat</i> Je vais éviter de manger <i>I'm going to avoid eating</i> Je vais boire <i>I'm going to drink</i> Je vais éviter de boire <i>I'm going to avoid drinking</i>	plus de / d' more moins de / d' less beaucoup de / d' a lot of beaucoup plus de / d' a lot more of un peu de / d' a bit of un peu plus de / d' a bit more of	nourriture saine <i>healthy food</i> fruits et légumes <i>fruit and vegetables</i> plats équilibrés <i>balanced meals</i> chocolat <i>chocolate</i> sucreries <i>sweets</i> matières grasses <i>fats</i> eau <i>water</i> boissons sucrées <i>sugary drinks</i> alcool <i>alcohol</i> sport <i>sport</i>	au moins <i>at least</i> par <i>per</i>	tous les jours <i>everyday</i> une fois par semaine <i>once a week</i> deux fois par semaine <i>twice a week</i> toutes les semaines <i>every week</i> une fois par mois <i>once a month</i> jour <i>day</i> semaine <i>week</i> mois <i>month</i>

LONG TERM PLAN

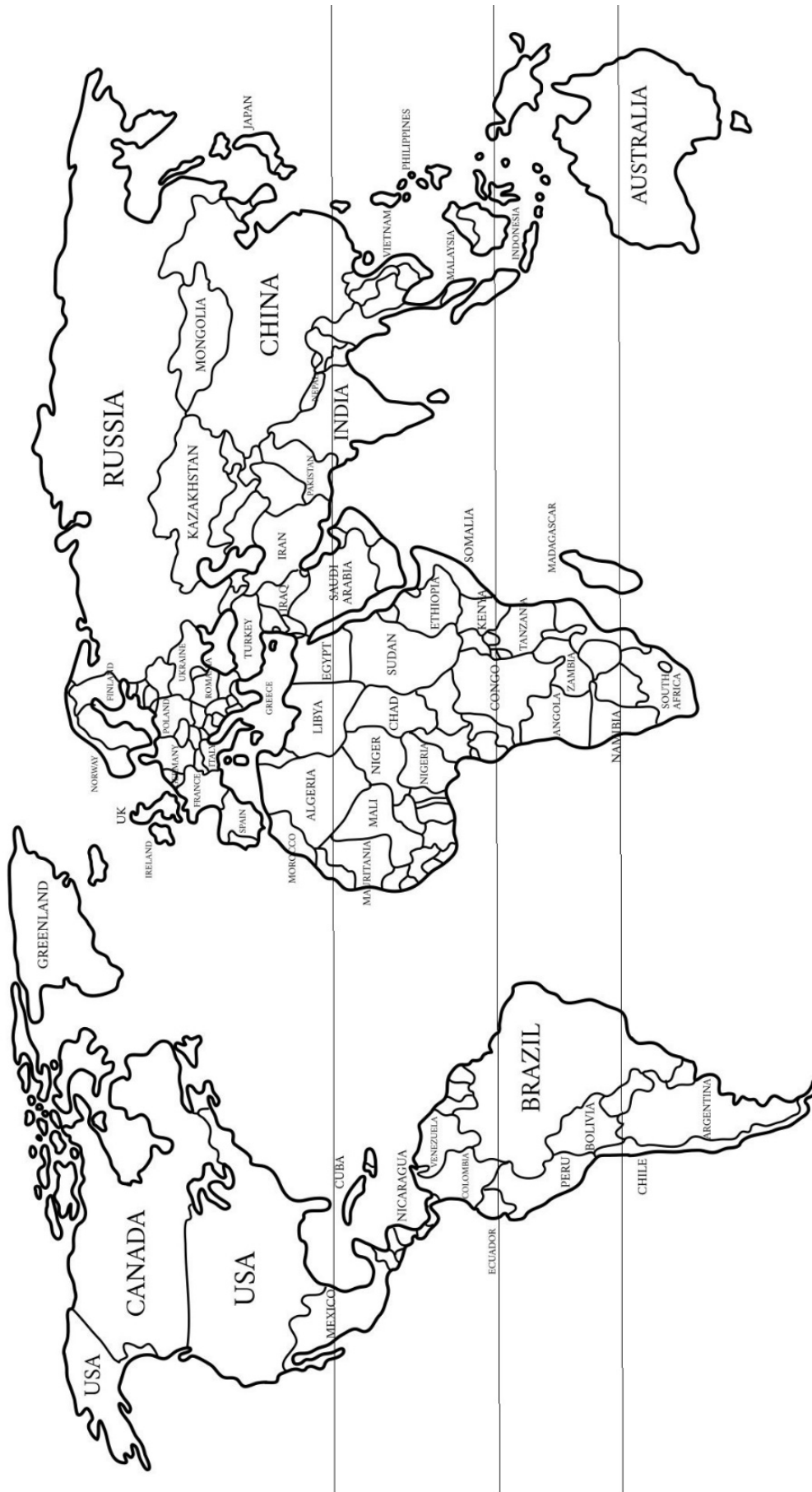


1.	Name the oceans of the world.	- Pacific - Atlantic - Indian - Southern - Arctic	
2.	What type of erosion occurs when water is forced into cracks in rocks, compressing air within and forces the rocks apart?	Hydraulic Action	
3.	What type of erosion occurs when rocks within the water collide making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

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

11.	What type of transport is described as the rolling of boulders along the bottom of the water?	Traction	
12.	What type of transport is described as pebbles bouncing along the bottom the water?	Saltation	
13.	What type of transport is described as chemicals dissolving sediment in the water and carrying it?	Solution	
14.	What type of transport is described as small suspended sediment being carried along by the water?	Suspension	
15.	Name an example of a coastline area in the UK. What are its features?	The Jurassic Coastline includes Lulworth Cove (Cove), Durdle Door (Arch) and Old Harry (Stack).	

Y8 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP



Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW INEVITABLE WAS THE CONFLICT BETWEEN MONARCHY AND PARLIAMENT?

LONG TERM PLAN

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

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

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

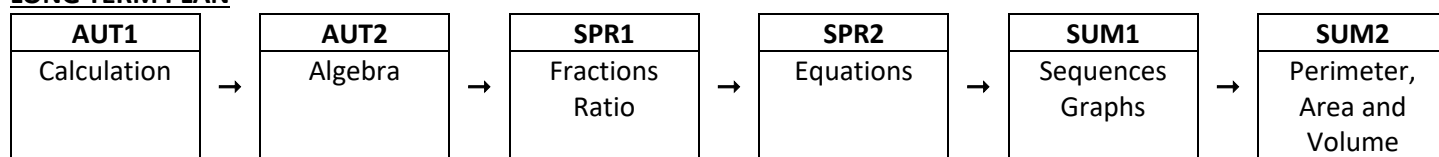
11.	What is a civil war?	A war between people from the same country.	
12.	Who was the English Civil War between?	Royalists and Parliamentarians	
13.	What was the Royalist stronghold on the Isle of Purbeck?	Corfe Castle	
14.	What is a revolution?	A rapid change in a country's political, social or economic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

Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW FAR DID POWER MOVE FROM PARLIAMENT TO THE PEOPLE?

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

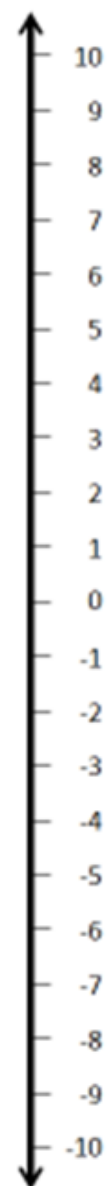
6.	Which monarch appointed Sir Robert Walpole as Britain's first Prime Minister?	George I	
7.	Why did he need a Prime Minister?	He spoke mostly German.	
8.	What is democracy?	Being able to vote and select your government	
9.	What is the franchise?	The ability to vote in an election	
10.	What was the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

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

LONG TERM PLAN


In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz. Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher. Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144



Y8 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – NUMBER

In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz. Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher. Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book. The knowledge below allows you to access these quizzes.

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

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

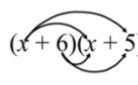
11.	What is a difference ?	Two numbers subtracted.	
12.	What is a product ?	A multiplication of two or more numbers.	
13.	What is a quotient ?	Two numbers divided.	
14.	What do the equality and inequality symbols =, ≠, <, ≤, ≥ mean?	= means equal to > means bigger than ≠ means not equal to ≤ means smaller than or equal to < means smaller than ≥ means bigger than or equal to	
15.	What is a negative number?	These are numbers less than zero.	

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

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

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

Y8 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ALGEBRA

1.	What word describes a letter that represents an unknown number?	Variable									
2.	What are the rules for writing algebra?	- Write the number first. $a \times 3 = 3a$ - If this is 1, then omit it. $1 \times b = b$ - Omit the multiplication sign. - Write the letters in alphabetical order. $c \times d = cd$									
3.	What word describes the short 'bits' of algebra, a number or variable, in an expression which are separated by a '+' or a '-'?	Term									
4.	What word describes a collection of terms?	Expression									
5.	What word describes the number in front of a term?	Coefficient									
6.	What process involves replacing the letter in the expression with the assigned number?	Substitution									
7.	When raising a number to a power, what word is used for the number?	Base									
8.	What is the multiplication law of indices?	- Keep the base the same - Add the powers. $a^5 \times a^2 = a^7$									
9.	How do I multiply terms?	- Multiply the coefficients - For each type of variable, add the powers. $3f^2g \times 4fg^3 = (3 \times 4) \times (f^2 \times f) \times (g \times g^3) = 12f^3g^4$									
10.	What is the power law of indices?	- Keep the base the same - Multiply the powers. $(a^3)^4 = a^{12}$									
11.	What is the factor law of indices?	- Raise the coefficient by the power. - For each type of variable, multiply the powers. $(5a^4b^2)^3 = 5^3 \times (a^4)^3 \times (b^2)^3 = 125a^{12}b^6$									
12.	What is the division law of indices?	- Keep the base the same. - Subtract the powers. $a^5 \div a^2 = a^3$									
13.	What word describes terms with the same combination of variables raised to the same powers?	Like term									
14.	What process involves... - Adding or subtracting the coefficients of like terms - Keeping the variables/powers the same?	Collecting like terms									
15.	What process involves multiplying each term inside the bracket by the value on the outside of the bracket?	Expanding brackets.									
16.	What mnemonic is used to remember the process of expanding double brackets, where each term in first bracket is multiplied by each term in the second bracket?	$(x+6)(x+5) = x^2 + 5x + 6x + 30$$= x^2 + 11x + 30$ <table><tr><td>F</td><td>First</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>Outer</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>Inner</td></tr><tr><td>L</td><td>Last</td></tr></table> FOIL	F	First	O	Outer	I	Inner	L	Last	
F	First										
O	Outer										
I	Inner										
L	Last										
17.	What process involves inserting brackets and is the opposite of expanding?	Factorising									
18.	How do I factorise algebraic expressions ?	- Find the HCF. - Write it in front of a pair of brackets. - Complete the factor inside the bracket. $21x - 28y = 7(3x - 4y)$									
19.	How do I factorise quadratic expressions of the form $x^2 + bx + c$?	Find a pair of numbers which there: product equals the constant term. sum equals the coefficient of x. $x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 3)(x + 2)$									
20.	What term describes an expression that contains exactly two squared terms separated by a minus sign, $a^2 - b^2$?	A difference of two squares $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$									

Y8 MUSIC KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

UNIT 8.1 MUSICAL FUTURES PERFORMANCE

LONG TERM PLAN



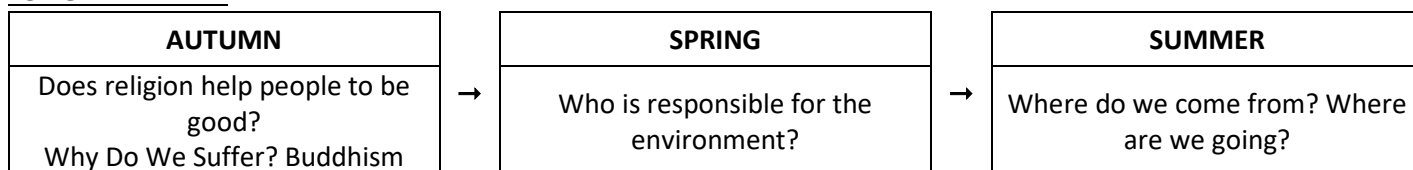
1.	What does tempo mean?	How fast or slow a piece of music is going.	
2.	a) What is a chord? b) Is it part of the harmony, melody or rhythm?	a) A chord is two or more notes played at the same time. b) Harmony.	
3.	What is melody?	Melody is the main tune of the piece. You should be able to hum or whistle it.	
4.	What's the difference in sound between a major chord and a minor chord?	- A major chord will sound happier - A minor chord will sound sadder	
5.	Describe two differences between a bassline and chords.	- A bassline is lower pitched than chords - A bassline has one note at a time but chords have multiple notes at the same time	

6.	Why is it important that you use your thumb when learning to play chords?	It will allow you to play more advanced chords later on.	
7.	a) What is a root note? b) What would be the root note of the chord F minor?	a) The note that the chord has been named after. b) The root note of F minor is F.	
8.	What's the difference between pitch and dynamics?	- Pitch is how high or low a note is - dynamics is how loud or quiet part of the music is	
9.	What is the name and meaning of this symbol? 	- Flat - It is used to lower the pitch of a note by 1 semitone.	
10.	What is the name and meaning of this symbol? 	- Sharp - It raises the pitch of a note by 1 semitone	

Y8 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

UNIT 1: DOES RELIGION HELP PEOPLE TO BE GOOD?

LONG TERM PLAN



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

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

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

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

Y8 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –

UNIT 2: WHY DO WE SUFFER? BUDDHISM

1.	Is Buddhism an Eastern or Western religion?	Eastern	
2.	What is a follower of Buddhism known as?	Buddhist	
3.	What is the community of Buddhists called?	Sangha	
4.	What is the Buddhist place of worship called?	Temple	
5.	Who was the founder of Buddhism?	Siddhartha Gautama	

6.	What were the four sights that Siddhartha saw?	• A sick person • An old person • A dead body • A holy man	
7.	What does Buddha mean?	Awakened or enlightened one	
8.	What is the Buddhist term for finding happiness?	Enlightenment	
9.	According to Buddhism, what is the term for being obsessed with physical things?	Materialism	
10.	What is the word for giving up material things and living a life without riches?	Ascetic	

11.	What is the name of the teaching from the Buddha on how you can stop suffering?	The Four Noble Truths	
12.	What is the word for finding balance in life?	The Middle Way	
13.	What is the symbol of Enlightenment?	Lotus flower	
14.	When you reach Enlightenment, where do you go?	Nirvana	
15.	What are the rules Buddhists follow to achieve Enlightenment?	The Noble Eightfold path	

16.	What is the name for Buddhists who do not live as Monks but follow the teachings of the Buddha?	Lay Buddhist	
17.	What is the word for giving to charity?	Alms	
18.	What is a Bhikkhu?	A male monk	
19.	What is a Bhikkhuni?	A female monk	
20.	What is the name for a rule or guide for living?	Precept	

21.	Do Buddhists believe in Rebirth or Reincarnation?	Rebirth	
22.	What are good actions called?	Karma	
23.	What is the name of the symbol for the different realms Buddhists may live in?	Wheel of life	

LONG TERM PLAN

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

Y8 BIOLOGY: 7 – 9: BREATHING, RESPIRATION, MUSCLES AND BONES

1.	What name is given to the tube that takes air from your mouth to your lungs?	Trachea or wind pipe	
2.	What name is given to the smallest tubes inside the lungs?	Bronchioles	
3.	What name is given to the air sacs where gas exchange happens?	Alveoli	
4.	What condition makes it hard to breathe and can have attacks triggered by pollen, animal fur or even cold air?	Asthma	
5.	What name is given to the tiny hair-like structures on the surface of a cell	Cilia	
6.	What name is given to the holes on a leaf that allow plants to breathe?	Stomata	
7.	The heart is a double pump. Which side pumps deoxygenated blood?	Right	
8.	The heart is a double pump. Which side pumps oxygenated blood?	Left	
9.	What is the formula for aerobic respiration?	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$	
10.	What is the main difference between inhaled air and exhaled air?	Inhaled air has more oxygen and less carbon dioxide	
11.	What test checks for carbon dioxide?	Turns lime water cloudy	
12.	What test checks for the presence of water?	Turns cobalt chloride paper pink	
13.	What is the main difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration?	Aerobic respiration has more access to oxygen	
14.	What substance makes our sternum, ears and nose?	Cartilage	
15.	What name is given to muscles that work against each other?	Antagonistic	

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

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

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

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

1.	What term describes the amount of energy used every second?	Power	
2.	What is the potential difference (Voltage) in UK homes?	230V	
3.	What term describes the energy supplied per charge?	Voltage	
4.	What term describes the charge delivered per second?	Current	
5.	What units are used to measure energy in cost calculations?	Kilowatt-hour (kWh)	

6.	What is the charge on an electron?	Negative	
7.	What is the area where charged particles can affect each other at distance?	Electric field	
8.	Which type of wave is made by moving at 90° to the direction the wave will go?	Transverse	
9.	Which type of wave is made by moving along the same direction as the wave will travel?	Longitudinal	
10.	What term describes when waves bounce off objects?	Reflection	

11.	What name is given to the high point of a wave?	Peak	
12.	What name is given to the lowest point on a wave?	Trough	
13.	What term is used to describe the size of a wave?	Amplitude	
14.	What name is given to sound waves bouncing back in the direction they came from?	Echoes	
15.	What is the law of reflection?	Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection	

16.	What is the speed of light?	300,000,000 m/s	
17.	What term describes when waves travel through another object but bend and they go through?	Refraction	
18.	Which word describes when waves spread out?	Dispersion	
19.	What are the three primary colours of light?	• Red • Green • Blue	
20.	What happens to light that is not reflected off an object or surface?	It is absorbed	

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
School		Holidays		Food

Sentence Builder 1 – In my school bag

¿Qué hay en tu mochila? – What is in your school bag? ¿Qué tienes en tu mochila? – What do you have in your bag?  						
En mi mochila – In my school bag	En mi mochila – In my bag	tengo – I have	un bolígrafo – a pen un cuaderno – an exercise book un estuche – a pencil case un lápiz – a pencil un libro – a book un sacapuntas – a sharpener un pegamento – a glue un diccionario – a dictionary	amarillo – yellow blanco – white morado – purple negro – black rojo – red azul – blue marrón – brown verde – green rosa – pink naranja – orange	y – and también – also	unos lápices – pencils unos libros – books unos rotuladores – felt tip pens amarillos. – yellow. blancos. – white. morados. – purple. negros. – black. rojos. – red. azules. – blue. marrones. – brown. verdes. – green. rosas. – pink. naranjas. – orange.
	En mi estuche – In my pencil case	hay – there is/are	una agenda – a diary una regla – a ruler una carpeta – a folder una goma – a rubber una calculadora – a calculator	amarilla – yellow blanca – white morada – purple negra – black roja – red azul – blue marrón – brown verde – green rosa – pink naranja – orange	además – in addition	unas tijeras – scissors unas carpetas – folders amarillas. – yellow. blancas. – white. moradas. – purple. negras. – black. rojas. – red. azules. – blue. marrones. – brown. verdes. – green. rosas. – pink. naranjas. – orange.
	En su mochila, mi amigo/a – In his/her bag, my friend	tiene – he/she has	mis deberes. – my homework. sus deberes. – his/her homework.			No tengo bolígrafo– I have no pen. No tengo regla– I have no ruler. 
	En su estuche, mi amigo/a – In his/her pencil case, my friend	no tiene – he/she doesn't have	mis tareas. – my work/tasks. sus tareas. – his/her work/tasks.			

Sentence Builder 2 – A day at school

  ¿Qué estudias en el colegio? – What do you study at school? ¿A qué hora tienes español? – What time do you have Spanish?  					
Un día en el colegio – a day at school	Todos los días – Every day	estudio – I study	alemán – German arte dramático – drama biología – biology ciencias – science cocina – cooking comercio – business dibujo – art educación física – P.E. español – Spanish francés – French geografía – geography gimnasia – gym historia – history informática – I.T. inglés – English matemáticas – maths teatro – drama tecnología – D.T. química – chemistry	a la una – at one a las dos – at two a las tres – at three a las cuatro – at four a las cinco – at five a las seis – at six a las siete – at seven a las ocho – at eight a las nueve – at nine a las diez – at ten a las once – at eleven a las doce – at twelve	y cinco. – 5 past. y diez. – 10 past. y cuarto. – quarter past. y veinte. – 20 past. y veinticinco. – 25 past. y media. – half past.
	Los lunes – On Mondays Los martes – On Tuesdays Los miércoles – On Wednesdays Los jueves – On Thursdays Los viernes – On Fridays Los sábados – On Saturdays Los domingos – On Sundays	mi amigo/a estudia – my friend studies			
	De vez en cuando – From time to time				
	Nunca – Never	tengo – I have mi amigo/a tiene – my friend has	el recreo – break un taller de teatro – a drama workshop un club de manualidades – a craft club un club de ajedrez – a chess club la hora de comer – lunch time		menos veinticinco. – 25 to. menos veinte. – 20 to. menos cuarto. – quarter to. menos diez. – 10 to. menos cinco. – 5 to.

Sentence Builder 3 – My school subjects

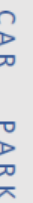
¿Qué te gusta estudiar en el colegio? – What do you like to study at school?									
Mis asignaturas favoritas My favourite subjects	(No) Me gusta – I (don't) like Me encanta – I love Me mola – I like Me gusta mucho – I really like Odio – I hate Detesto – I hate Mi asignatura favorita es – My favourite subject is	el alemán - German el arte dramático - drama el comercio - business el dibujo - art el español - Spanish el francés - French el inglés - English el teatro - drama la biología - biology la cocina - cooking la educación física - P.E. la geografía - geography la gimnasia - gym la historia - history la informática - I.T. la tecnología - D.T. la química - chemistry	porque - because ya que - as dado que – given that	es – it is	más - more menos - less	divertido/a – fun educativo/a - educational entretenido/a – entertaining aburrido/a - boring estimulante - stimulating relajante – relaxing emocionante – exciting fácil – easy difícil – difficult	que – than	el alemán. – German. el arte dramático. – dr el comercio. – business. el dibujo. – art. el español. – Spanish. el francés. – French. el inglés. – English. el teatro – drama la biología. – biology. la cocina. – cooking. la educación física. – P.E. la geografía. – geography. la gimnasia. – gym. la historia. – history. la informática. – I.T. la tecnología - D.T. la química. – chemistry.	
	(No) Me gustan – I (don't) like Me encantan – I love Me molan – I like Me gustan mucho – I really like Odio – I hate Detesto – I hate	las ciencias - sciences las lenguas - languages las matemáticas - maths los idiomas - languages		el profesor es – the teacher (male) is la profesora es – the teacher (female) is		divertidos/as – fun educativos/as - educational entretenidos/as – entertaining aburridos/as - boring estimulantes - stimulating relajantes – relaxing emocionantes – exciting fáciles – easy difíciles – difficult		el profesor de... - the teacher (male) of ... la profesora de... - the teacher (female) of ...	
				son – they are				las ciencias. – sciences. las lenguas. – languages. las matemáticas. – maths. los idiomas. – languages.	

Sentence Builder 4 – All about my school

¿Cómo es tu colegio/instituto? – What is your school like?			
Todo sobre mi colegio – All about my school	Mi instituto se llama..... – My school is called... Mi colegio se llama..... – My school is called...	el director es muy comprensivo. – the headteacher is very understanding los profesores explican bien. – The teachers explain well. los profesores enseñan bien. – the teachers teach well. los profesores son trabajadores. – the teachers are hardworking. los profesores son simpáticos. – the teachers are kind. los profesores son antipáticos. – the teachers are unkind. los profesores son perezosos. – the teachers are lazy. el uniforme es obligatorio y feo. – the uniform is obligatory and ugly. los castigos son severos. – the punishments are severe.	
	En mi colegio – In my school En mi instituto – In my school	mucho acoso escolar. – lots of school bullying. muchos aseos. – lots of toilets. muchos exámenes. – lots of exams. muchos alumnos. – lots of pupils. muchos aseos. – lots of toilets. muchas aulas. – lots of classrooms. muchas reglas/normas. – lots of rules. muchas reuniones con los padres. – lots of meetings with parents. hay – there is/are tenemos – we have un salón de actos enorme. – an enormous hall. un gimnasio moderno. – a modern gym. un comedor. – a dining room. un patio. – a playground. un intercambio internacional. – an international exchange. un campo de deportes. – a sports field. una cocina. – a kitchen. una sala de profesores. – a staffroom. una piscina. – a swimming pool. unas pizarras interactivas. – interactive whiteboards. poco acoso escolar. – little school bullying. pocos exámenes. – few exams.	

NOTES

NOTES



KINDNESS ASPIRATION PERSEVERANCE

Moving Around School	Break Time	Kindness	Presentation	In lessons	Behaviour outside of School
We move with <u>purpose</u> - We keep to the left. - We do not run inside. We are <u>proud</u> of our site - We pick up litter, coats and resources on the floor, if left untidy. - We carry our kindness cards at all times. We wear uniform with pride. We are <u>polite</u> - We do not shout. - We are kind to all. - We open doors for others. - We knock and wait for permission to enter a room.	We are <u>safe</u> - We walk to our areas. - We do not hurt others. We are <u>proud</u> - We include others. - We are kind to all. - We collect rubbish. We are <u>patient</u> - We line up calmly for the canteen. We are <u>prompt</u> - We pack up when instructed. - We move with purpose to our lessons.	We are <u>polite</u> - We say 'please and thank you'. - We say 'Good morning and Good afternoon' We are <u>professional</u> - We offer to let others through a door way. - We give eye contact.	We are <u>proud</u> - We wear uniform correctly in line with the uniform policy. - We remove outdoor clothing (coat, hats, gloves, scarves etc.) once inside the classroom. We take <u>pride</u> in our books - Titles and dates are underlined. - Work should be completed. - Worksheets should be glued in. - No graffiti. - Any crossed out work should be with a single line.	We are <u>punctual</u> - We line up outside the classroom, with the right equipment, until we are greeted by a member of staff who will welcome us into the room. We are <u>engaged</u> - We ask and answer questions. - We listen to others. - We sit up, face the front and track the speaker. We <u>do not disrupt others</u> - We follow instructions at all times. - We apologise following a reset. We leave lessons with <u>pride</u> - We address uniform. - We place chairs under the table. - We leave a row one at a time.	We are <u>safe</u> - We stay safe online and use technology sensibly and safely. - We are mindful of pedestrians, cyclists and cars. - We are safe on the bus. - We know who to go to for help and support. We take <u>pride</u> - We understand we represent the school when wearing our uniform. - We behave responsibly and respectfully. - We are considerate of others. We are <u>polite</u> - We say thank you to the bus driver and others. - We are kind to all on the way home.