

Y8 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

vame:	rutor:
	Kindness
	We show compassion towards each other at all times
	We speak to each other in a respectful and considerate way
	We take care of ourselves, each other, and our environment
	Achieving excellence
	together
Perseverance	Aspiration
We never give up	We have the drive to direct our own lives
We remain positive	We do not place limits on what we can achieve
whatever the challenge We support and encourage others	We contribute to a positive social and learning environment

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

Spring 2025-26



TIMETABLE

Glue your timetable onto this page.

А	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

В	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					



INTRODUCTION

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

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

English: Sparx Reader
 Maths: Sparx Maths

3. Knowledge organiser self-quizzing

ENGLISH:	www.sparxreader.com	Login:	Password:
·			

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

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

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

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

SELF-QUIZZING

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

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

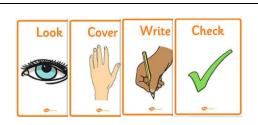
SUPPORT

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

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

INDEPENDENT STUDY STRATEGIES

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

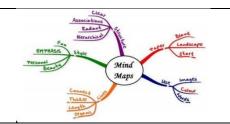


<u>Self-quizzing – Look, Cover, Write, Check</u>

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





KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

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

8X	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	DESIGN		ENGLISH SCI³, ART³	SCIENCE ¹⁺² GEOGRAPHY	MATHS HISTORY
В	ART ¹	FRENCH/SPANISH MuDr ¹⁺²	MATHS SCIENCE	ENGLISH RE	ART² MuDr³

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

^{*} Class numbers noted in subscript

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



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE PURBECK SCHOOL

		Achieving Excellence Together	1/9/24
2.	What are our three core values?	KindnessAspirationPerseverance	1/9/24
3.	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/24
4.	Name the four Houses.	KestrelKingfisherSwift	1/9/24
5.	What time should all students be in school for every day?	8.40am	1/9/24

6.	Where can students buy food at lunchtime?	• Y7: cafe	7/9/24
		Y8/9: canteen	
7.	Based in the Aim High block, where can students go if they are worried, concerned or having difficulties?	The Nest	7/9/24
8.	As part of home learning, state the three 20min activities that all students complete each evening.	Reading PlusSparx MathsSelf-quizzing	7/9/24
9.	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	Your subject teacherHome learning club	7/9/24
10.	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	ChoirSports clubsSTEM	7/9/24



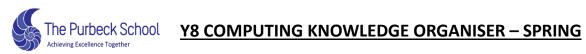
The Purbeck School Achieving Excellence Together Y8 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER — MYTHICAL PODS

AUTUMN	_	SPRING	SUMMER
Shape and colour		Mythical Pods	Mythical Pods

1.	What term describes a traditional story, concerning the early history of a people or involving supernatural beings or events?	A myth
2.	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
3.	What is an organic form?	An object that relates to or is derived from living matter
4.	What is an outline or boundary of a shape or form called?	A contour
5.	What term describes lines wrapping around the surface to show the form of an object?	Contour lines

6.	What is a study page?	A sketchbook page dedicated to either an artist or a theme/ object	
7.	What is the purpose of a study page?	To visually investigate something to understand it or learn about it	
8.	What is tone?	The lightness or darkness of a colour	
9.	What is value in art?	The lightness or darkness in an object or area	
10.	What type of tone blends gradually from light to dark, or dark to light?	Graduated tone	

11.	What is the technique of rendering?	The process of adding colour, tone and texture to an image to make it look realistic	
12.	What is directional shading/contour shading?	Curving your shading to describe the surface of a form	
13.	What is texture in Art?	The feel or appearance of a surface, how rough or smooth it is	
14.	What is form in Art?	The 3D shape of an object	



	AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
	Computational Thinking	\rightarrow	Animation	→	Cybersecurity
Co	oding Concepts using Python		Coding with Micro Bits		Web Design
				ı	
1.	Who formalised Boolean Algeb computer science?	Geo	orge Boole		
2.	Completely Automated Public Humans apart?	Turii	ng Test to tell Computers and	CAF	РТСНА
3.	•	ers a	nd values are expressed as a series	Bin	ary
4.	When was the first keyboard u program computers?	sed,	instead of punched cards, to	194	17
5.	The first programable, electron completed in 1945?	nic, g	general-purpose computer,	ENI	AC
				1	
6.	Who developed the first mecha	anic	al adding machine?	Bla	ise Pascal
7.	What is form of Artificial Intelli to automatically learn and imp	_	ce where programs have the ability from experience?	Ma	chine Learning
8.	What are the spaces at the beg	ginni	ng of a code line referred to?	Ind	ent
9.	When was Apple launched?			197	76
10.				НΤΙ	ML
11.	Who Created the Linux operati	ng s	ystem?	Lin	us Torvalds
12.	The name of cyber-attack when tidal wave of requests, forcing		ackers bombard a website with a temporarily shut down?	DD	os attack
13.	What is a single 1 or 0 referred smallest unit of information	to i	n computing. It is the	Bit	
14.	When was the Binary Number	syst	em Invented?	170	03
15.	What is considered the first magraphical user interface	ass n	narket personal computer with a	App	ole Lisa
16.	0				gey Brin
17.	What is a video of a person in vidigitally altered so that they ap		•	Dee	epfake
18.	What is the process of writing opporam?	code	e that will become a computer	Pro	gramming
19.		ake	video calls with mobile phones?	200	03
20.	What is a global computer netward communication facilities?	work	c providing a variety of information	Inte	ernet



Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – FOOD 1: CHOICES

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?	CarbohydratesProteinsFats		
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 	Curbohydrates Proteins Fats	
5.	What are the two micro nutrients?	VitaminsMinerals.		
6.	What does the body need fibre for?	Aiding digestion.		
7.	What foods are a good source of fibre?	Vegetables, fruit, 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.	BEST BEFORE	
9.	What use-by date on food mean?	After this date a food will not be safe to eat.	USE BY	
10.	Name three types of heat transfer used in cooking.	ConductionRadiationConvection		
11.	Explain why iron is needed in the body.	Iron is needed to form part of the haemoglobin, which gives blood cells their red colour. Too little iron causes a deficiency disease called anaemia.	Normalization of Marketine of the Market	



Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – FOOD 2: FOOD PROVENANCE

_		T	
1.	Name two foods that provide vitamin C.	Kiwi, peppers, blackcurrants, citrus fruits, broccoli, cabbage etc.	
2.	Name two foods that provide some of the mineral iron .	Green leafy vegetables, watercress, cabbage, spinach, red meat, lentils, dried apricots.	
3.	What does gluten do in bread making?	Gluten gives dough plasticity.	
4.	Name two Fairtrade foods.	Coffee, bananas, chocolate, rice and sugar.	
5.	What is the Fairtrade organisation?	It is an organisation that helps disadvantaged farmers and food producers across the world by paying them a little more for their products.	Guarantees a better deal for Third World Producers
6.	What does the body need protein for?	 Growth and repair of cells. To provide the body with energy. 	
7.	What would happen if you did not have enough protein in your diet?	Children will not grow properly. Skin, nails and hair will be in poor condition and they may develop infections easily.	Normal height for age
8.	What is gelatinisation ?	When starch [flour] thickens when added to a liquid and heated.	
9.	Name one seasonal food available in the summer in the UK.	Strawberries, red and black currants, raspberries and blue berries.	
10.	Explain how gluten is activated in flour.	When liquid is added, the gluten makes a network that when kneaded gives the dough plasticity.	+ + = =



Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 1: STORAGE BOX

ROTATION 1	ROTATION 2
Storage Box	USB Lamp

1.	What are the 4 main scales of	One – off	
1.	production?	One – offBatchMass	
		• 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.	00000
10.	Why might fabric used in clothing be dyed?	To improve the aesthetics (looks) making the same product be suitable for different users.	



Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 2: USB LAMP

1.	What is meant by the term Quality Control (QC)?	Checks that are made to ensure a product is being produced correctly.	Quality Control
2.	Name three types of Quality Control checks that are usually carried out in manufacturing.	 Dimensional Accuracy Colour consistency Correct Assembly No loose parts Surface finish. 	
3.	What is meant by the term Quality Assurance?	A system of Quality Control checks throughout a complex manufacturing process to ensure a final product is well made.	ASSURAN PROJECTION STRADARD
4.	How could you quickly check the accuracy of cutting when making a product?	Using a go/no go gauge to show you if a part has been cut too big or too small.	Source of the Control
5.	How do tolerances help when marking and cutting pieces of work?	A tolerance gives you a maximum and minimum size for a piece whilst still fitting your product.	8×φ6±0.1 8 8 8 15±0.115±0.115±0.1
6.	What do the acronyms CAD, CAM and CIM stand for?	 CAD – Computer Aided Design. CAM – Computer Aided Manufacture. CIM – Computer Integrated Manufacture. 	
7.	Name three CAM processes used in school.	 3D Printing. Laser Cutting. CNC Router.	
8.	What are the advantages of using CAD to create designs?	 Very accurate. Files can be sent to different machines to make products. Designs can be rendered to look like the real materials. 	
9.	What advantages are there of using CAM to create products?	 Products are made very accurately. Products are all identical. It can be faster than traditional methods of manufacturing. 	
10.	What is the difference between a thermoforming and thermosetting plastic?	 Thermoforming plastics can be heated and re-moulded every time they are heated. They melt if they get too hot. Thermosetting plastics cannot be remoulded once they are set and will not melt. 	



Y8 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – TEXTILES: SOCK MONKEY

	T	Т		
1.	Name three natural fibres.	CottonWoolSilk		
2.	Why do we need to use patterns?	Patterns are templates that are used to cut out pieces of fabrics, which helps reduce wastage.		
3.	How do we join fabrics together temporarily?	Pinning and tacking allows you to machine or hand sew fabrics without slipping.		
4.	Name three ways of turning fibres into fabrics.	WovenKnittedNon – 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.	w Ca	
9.	How are synthetic fibres made?	Man-made from Polymers E.g. polyester that is created from crude oil.	OIL	
10.	Name three fastenings used in textiles.	ZipsVelcroButtons		
	1	<u> </u>		



Y8 DRAMA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – TOO MUCH PUNCH FOR JUDY

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	_	SPRING	SUMMER
Mobsters		Too Much Punch For Judy	Performance Skills

1.	Who wrote the play "Too Much Punch For Judy"?	Mark Wheeler	
2.	What happens in Mark Wheeler's play "Too Much Punch For Judy"?	A young girl kills her sister in a tragic drink/drive accident.	
3.	"Too Much Punch For Judy" is an example of what type of theatre?	Verbatim Theatre	
4.	What form of theatre is constructed from the precise words spoken by people interviewed about a particular event or topic?	Verbatim Theatre	
5.	When writing his play whose words did Mark Wheeler use?	Those of the actual real-life people involved in the incident.	

6.	When writing his play who was Mark Wheeler's intended audience?	Teenagers and young adults.	
7.	How is the opening of the play described?	Fast, funny physical theatre.	
8.	How are the following scenes described?	Naturalistic scenes of high emotional intensity.	
9.	What symbolic movement is repeated at significant moments of the play?	The throwing of keys.	
10.	What was the aim of Mark Wheeler's play?	To be both entertaining and thought provoking.	

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. This is the only way to make the lines stick.



Y8 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – POWER & PROTEST

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Dr Jekyll And Mr Hyde	→	Power & Protest	→	'Much Ado About Nothing'
Mystery & Tension		Identity & Diversity		'In The Sea There Are Crocodiles'

1.	What refers to a statement, spoken address or action expressing disapproval of or objection to something?	Protest
2.	What involves speaking formally to an audience, using a powerful image, anecdote or pose a question to the audience?	Speech
3.	What is meant by something that is unfair or undeserved?	Injustice
4.	What refers to effective or persuasive writing or speaking?	Rhetoric
5.	What does it mean to look at the similarities or differences between two things?	Compare

6.	What does 'synthesis' mean?	Making something new by combining other things.	
7.	Give two connectives for showing similarities.	Similarly Likewise,	
8.	Give two connectives for showing differences.	In contrast Whereas	
9.	What term refers to deducing or concluding something from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements?	Infer	
10.	What does 'viewpoint' mean?	A person's opinion or point of view.	

11.		Counter argument		
	two things often to make one thing seem better than the other?			
12.	What is the aim of Thunberg's speech 'Our House is on Fire'?	To persuade leaders to stop the emissions of greenhouse gases.		
13.	What is the aim of Clarkson's article 'Stuff the Tiger'?	To persuade people that animals becoming extinct is unavoidable.		
14.	Sequencing connectives can be used to structure an argument or a persuasive piece of writing. State five examples of sequencing connectives.	 Firstly, Secondly, Finally, Next, To conclude, 		
15.	Some connectives can be used to emphasis a point in an argument or a piece of persuasive writing. State five examples of connectives that emphasis.	In particularNotablySpecificallyEspeciallyMore importantly		

16.	What is another word for exaggeration and describes how words are	Hyperbole				
	used to emphasise how positive or negative something is?					
17.	What term refers to the formality of a text or speech?	Register				
18.	What is the technique that writers often use persuasive writing or	Triadic structure				
	speech where examples are grouped in a three? E.g. The streets on					
	Soho in Victorian England were dark, smelly and dangerous.					
19.	What is the technique called where you try to use words to make your	Emotive language				
	readers or listeners feel some form of emotion?					
20.	What is it called when you try to put particular stress on certain words	Emphasis				
	or phrases?					
21.	What is the term for something that is so unbelievable due to it	Unprecedented				
	having never been done or known before?					
22.	What term refers to something being impossible to change or return	Irreversible				
	to a previous condition?					
23.	What term refers to a complete change in somebody or something,	Transformational				
	especially a positive change?					
24.	What term refers to the use of direct and public methods to try to	Activism				
	bring about social and political changes?	6 .:				
25.	What term refers to exaggerated and self-	Sentimentality				
	indulgent tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia?					
0.0						
26.	What term refers to being so different it becomes the opposite?	Contrary				
27.	What term refers to the existence of unequal opportunities and	Inequality				
	rewards for different social positions/statuses within a society?					
28.	What term refers to trying to achieve something, such as the election	Campaign				
	of someone to a political office, by taking part in a number of planned					
20	activities?	Advanta				
29.	What refers to someone who supports a cause?	Advocate				
30.	What term refers to two things being so closely connected that to	Synonymous				
	most people they mean the same?					
		T				
31.	What is the word for a short personal story that you can use to	Anecdote				
22	support a particular point of view?	Departition.				
32.	What is the term for repeating a word or phrase several times to	Repetition				
22	stress its importance?	Dhotorical questions				
33.	What is the term for a question that you ask without expecting an answer that is often used to stress a particular point?	Rhetorical questions				
34.	What is the word for a short personal story that you can use to	Anecdote				
34.	support a particular point of view?	Allecaote				
35.	What is the term for addressing readers or listeners personally when	Direct address				
33.	writing or speaking? E.g. I am sure you all realise in this room that we					
	need to do something about climate change.					
	<u> </u>					
36.	What is the term for the persuasive technique commanding you to do	Imperative				
	something?	,				
37.	What was Emma Watson's aim in her speech 'He for She'?	To end gender inequality				
38.	What rhetorical question does Emma Watson use at the end of her	'If not now, when?'				
30.	speech to demand change immediately?	ii not now, when:				
39.	What is Wole Soyinka protesting against in 'Telephone Conversation'?	Racism				
40.	What is Carol Ann Duffy protesting against in 'A Wound in Time'?	War				



Y8 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – IDENTITY & DIVERSITY

1.	What refers to the characteristics determining who an individual is?	Identity			
2.	What is the term for the place/land/country you were born in? Nationality				
3.	What is the term for the beliefs, values, customs, and practices that are learned and shared?	Culture			
4.	What are the terms for a society that has people from many different cultures, traditions and beliefs?	Multiculturalism			
5.	What are the terms for someone who has settled in to a new country?	Immigrant			
6.	What refers to the quality of being different or variety?	Diversity			
7.	What refers to the belief in, and worship of, a god or gods?	Religion			
8.	What are customs and beliefs passed down through generations?	Traditions			
9.	What refers to surroundings and conditions in which we live?	Environment			
10.	What can have an effect on behaviour, development and character?	Influences			
11.	What does it mean to look at the similarities or differences between two things?	Compare			
12.	What does 'synthesis' mean?	Making something new by combining two things.			
13.	Give two connectives for showing similarities.	SimilarlyLikewise,			
14.	What is meant by something that is unfair or undeserved?	Injustice			
15.	What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story?	Omission			
16.	What is the term by which the full significance of a character's words or actions is clear to the reader although unknown to the character?	Dramatic Irony			
17.	What refers to common themes, elements, topics and situations in texts?	Genre conventions			
18.	What do we call looking at areas like: What life was like when a text was written A writer's life and influences	Context			
	 A writer's life and influences The genre of the text Historical events around the text 				
19.	What refers to a policy that is founded on the idea of separating people based on racial or ethnic criteria?	Apartheid			
20.	What is the technique called where you try to use words to make your readers or listeners feel some form of emotion?	Emotive language			

21.	What refers to the <u>unjust</u> or <u>prejudicial</u> treatment of different people,	Discrimination
	especially on the basis of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability?	S: ":
22.	What refers to the variety found in something?	Diversity
23.	What refers to fairness and justice but by recognizing that people do not	Equity
	all start from the same place so make adjustments to imbalances?	
24.	What refers to need to consider everything and anything that can	Intersectionality
	marginalise people – gender, race, class, sexual orientation, physical ability?	
25.	What refers to <u>preconceived</u> opinions that are not based on reason or	Prejudice
25.	actual experience?	Trejudice
26.	What terms refers to writing that is informal and conversational, and	Colloquial
	more suitable for use in speech than in writing?	,
27.	What is the term for writing in the way it sounds rather than the	Phonetically
	dictionary spelling?	
28.	What refers to a distinctive way of <u>pronouncing</u> a language, especially	Accent
	one associated with a particular country, area, or social class?	
29.	What refers to a tendency to prefer one person or thing to another, and	Bias
20	to favour that person or thing?	Characterised
30.	What refers to the act of creating and describing characters?	Characterised
		Γ
	What is the term for when the audience/reader is subtly given a warning	l Foreshadowing
31.		Foreshadowing
31.	or indication of a future event?	Toresnadowing
	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad.	
32.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. What is the term given for the section of a play or novel where main	Exposition
	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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	
	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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?	
32.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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	Exposition
32.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is	Exposition
32.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved?	Exposition Resolution
32.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important	Exposition Resolution
32. 33. 34.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person?	Exposition Resolution Prejudice
32. 33. 34. 35.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story?	Exposition Resolution Prejudice Omission
32. 33. 34. 35.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story? What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned?	Exposition Resolution Prejudice Omission Introducing
32. 33. 34. 35.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story? What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned? As we are given more information, the writer is said to be	Exposition Resolution Prejudice Omission Introducing Developing
32. 33. 34. 35.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story? What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned? As we are given more information, the writer is said to be What term describes where a writer will change the focus of the text	Exposition Resolution Prejudice Omission Introducing
32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story? What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned? As we are given more information, the writer is said to be What term describes where a writer will change the focus of the text throughout the course of the writing?	Exposition Resolution Prejudice Omission Introducing Developing Changing
32. 33. 34. 35.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story? What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned? As we are given more information, the writer is said to be What term describes where a writer will change the focus of the text throughout the course of the writing? What term describes where a text is rounded up and completed?	Exposition Resolution Prejudice Omission Introducing Developing Changing Concluding
32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story? What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned? As we are given more information, the writer is said to be What term describes where a writer will change the focus of the text throughout the course of the writing? What term describes where a text is rounded up and completed? What term describes the movement of focus from one thing to another	Exposition Resolution Prejudice Omission Introducing Developing Changing
32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38.	or indication of a future event? It is usually (but not always) something bad. 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? What is term for the conclusion of a story when the central problem is solved? What refers to the judgement of someone or something without knowing enough information about that person? What is the term for when a writer purposefully leaves important information out from a story? What is the term for when a character or idea is first mentioned? As we are given more information, the writer is said to be What term describes where a writer will change the focus of the text throughout the course of the writing? What term describes where a text is rounded up and completed?	Exposition Resolution Prejudice Omission Introducing Developing Changing Concluding





The Purbeck School Achieving Excellence Together Y8 FRENCH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER — UNIT 2: FREE TIME

AUTUMN	_	SPRING	 SUMMER
Food and drink		Free Time	Town

1. Tu fais du sport? Do y	. Tu fais du sport? Do you do (play) any sports?										
1	2	3	4	5	6						
Je fais I do Tu fais You do	quelquefois/ parfois sometimes	du some (masc)	judo judo skate skateboard surf surfing vélo cycling VTT mountain biking patin à glace ice skating ski skiing		c'est mon sport préféré.						
II / elle / on fait He / she does / we do	souvent often tous les jours / tous les soirs every day / every evening tout le temps all the time de temps en temps from time to time une / deux fois par semaine	tous les jours / tous les soirs every day / every evening tout le temps all the time de temps en temps from time to time une / deux fois par	de la some (fem)	voile sailing plongée scuba diving randonnée hiking natation swimming danse dance planche à voile windsurfing	car) because parce que)	it's my favourite sport. j'adore le sport. I love sport. le sport m'intéresse beaucoup.					
BALL GAMES ONLY!			all the time	all the time	all the time	all the time	tout le temps some (in front of vowel	front of	escalade rock climbing équitation horseriding athlétisme athletics	puisque)) as comme)	sport interests me a lot. il faut faire du sport. you have to /must do sport.
I play Tu joues You play			au_(masc)	rugby rugby hockey hockey tennis tennis tennis de table table tennis football football	1	c'est bon pour la santé it's good for your health					
II / elle / on joue He / she plays / we	once / twice a week		pétanque bowls balle aux prisonniers dodgeball								
play		aux (plural)	boules bowls fléchettes darts								

2. Qu'est-ce que	e tu fais ? What do you do	0?			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	il fait beau it is good weather il fait chaud it is hot		du some (masc)	judo judo skate skateboard surf surfing vélo cycling VTT mountain biking patin à glace ice skating ski skiing	
	il fait froid it is cold			voile sailing plongée scuba diving randonnée hiking	avec mes copains with my friends
	il y a du soleil it is sunny	je fais I do	de la some (fem)	natation swimming danse dance	avec mon équipe with my team
Quand When	il y a du vent it is windy			planche à voile windsurfing balle aux prisonniers dodgeball	avec ma famille with my family
si/s' If	il y a de l'orage there is a (thunder) storm		de l' some (in front of vowel	escalade rock climbing équitation horseriding athlétisme athletics	avec mon frère with my brother avec ma sœur with my sister
	il y a du brouillard it is foggy	je joue / play (BALL GAMES ONLY!)	au	rugby rugby hockey hockey tennis tennis	avec mon meilleur ami (masc) with my best friend
	il pleut it is raining			tennis de table table tennis football football	avec ma meilleure amie (fem) with my best friend
	il neige it is snowing		à la	pétanque bowls]
	il gèle it is freezing		aux	boules bowls fléchettes darts	

1	2	3	4	5
J'adore I love J'aime bien I quite like J'aime beaucoup I like a lot	le the (masc)	judo judo skate skateboard surf surfing vélo cycling VTT mountain biking patin à glace ice skating ski skiing rugby rugby hockey hockey tennis tennis tennis de table table tennis football football	car)) because parce que)	c'est bon pour la santé it's good for your health c'est top it's brilliant c'est amusant it's fun c'est facile it's easy c'est intéressant it's interesting c'est passionnant it's exciting
Je déteste I hate	la the (fem)	pétanque bowls planche à voile windsurfing voile sailing randonnée hiking natation swimming danse dance plongée scuba diving balle aux prisonniers dodgeball	puisque)) as comme)	c'est super it's great j'ai horreur de ça I hate that c'est dangereux it's dangerous c'est difficile it's difficult
Je n'aime pas I don't like	the (in front of vowel)	escalade rock climbing équitation horseriding athlétisme athletics		c'est nul it's rubbish c'est ennuyeux it's boring
	les the (plural)	boules bowls fléchettes darts		c'est fatigant it's tiring

4. Qu'est-ce que tu as fait ? What did you do?											
1	2	3	4	5	6						
Le week-end dernier Last weekend La semaine dernière Last week L'année dernière Last year L'été dernier Last summer Hier Yesterday	je suis allé(e) I went il est allé he went elle est allée she went on est allé(e) we went	à l'école to school à la piscine to the swimming pool au terrain de sport to the sports field au parc to the park à la plage to the beach dans le jardin in the garden à la montagne to the mountain à la patinoire to the ice rink à la mer to the sea	et and puis then ensuite then alors so ainsi so / thus donc so	j'ai fait I did tu as fait you did Il a fait /elle a fait he / she did on a fait we did j'ai joué I played tu as joué you played Il a joué /elle a joué he / she played on a joué we played	du skate some skateboard du surf some surfing du vélo some cycling du patin à glace some ice skating du ski some skiing de la planche à voile some windsurfing de la voile some sailing de la natation some swimming de la danse some dancing de la plongée some scuba diving de la plongée some scuba diving de l'éscalade some rock climbing de l'équitation some horseriding de l'athlétisme some athletics au rugby rugby au hockey hockey au tennis tennis au football football à la balle aux prisonniers dodgeball à la pétanque bowls aux fléchettes darts aux boules bowls						



Purbeck School Y8 GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – DEVELOPMENT

AUTUMN		SPRING] _,	SUMMER
Coasts		Development		Hazards
Cousts	<u> </u>	Development]	Tidzards

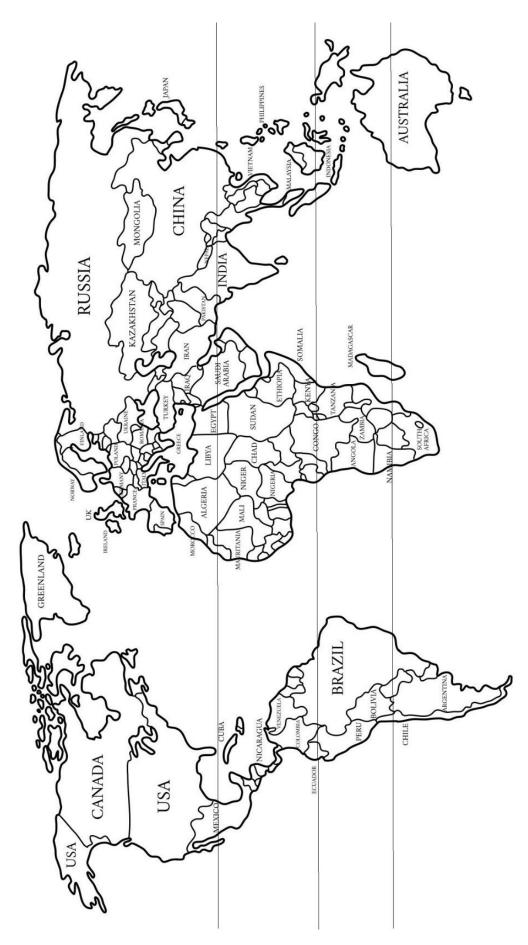
1.	What is development?	An improvement in living standards
2.	Define AC	Advanced countries, e.g., UK
3.	Define LIDC	Low-income countries, e.g., Zambia
4.	Define EDC	Emerging and developing countries, e.g., India, Brazil
5.	What term is defined as the state of being extremely poor?	Poverty
		1

6.	Name two development indicators that are used to	Wealth
	measure the development of a country.	Population
7.	What two factors affect development?	Education
		Healthcare
8.	How does climate affect development?	Droughts (crops / food may suffer)
9.	Name two factors that affect development in African	Lack of water
	countries	Poor education
10.	What are the three main resources of the world?	Water
		Energy
		• Food

11.	What does Zambia trade lots of to make money and develop the country?	Copper	
12.	Why is Zambia undeveloped?	They are in debt.Lack of trading opportunities.	
13.	What is a superpower?	Extremely powerful country	
14.	What is globalisation?	Places become interconnected (linked to each other) by trade and culture	
15.	What factors have allowed a country to become more interconnected by globalisation?	Better technologyEasy migration	



Y8 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP





Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM WHITECHAPEL ABOUT THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?

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.	What does source content refer to?	Words or images in the source
2.	What does source origin refer to?	Who made it, when and where
3.	What does source purpose refer to?	Why the source was made
4.	How much did the population increase during the Industrial Revolution?	11 million to 40 million
5.	How much of the country changed from rural (countryside) to urban (towns and cities)?	80% rural to 80% urban

6.	Give one aspect of life in Whitechapel that Charles Booth investigated.	PovertyWork and factoriesReligion	
7.	What did Charles Booth create to show his findings?	Map of Whitechapel	
8.	What was the system called where mass production was in one building?	Factory system	
9.	Which immigrant community came to Whitechapel from Eastern Europe and the Russian Empire.	Jewish people	
10.	What was the infant mortality rate for working class children?	1 in 3	

11.	What did James Simpson discover to ensure that people stayed unconscious during surgery?	Chloroform	
12.	What did Joseph Lister use to ensure that infections did not spread during surgery?	Carbolic acid	
13.	When did the first passenger train start operating?	1825	
14.	What two police forces were established in London during the Industrial Revolution?	Metropolitan PoliceCity of London Police	
15.	What was the name of Hallie Rubenhold's study which explored the lives of the five women murdered by Jack the Ripper?	The Five	



Y8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – WHY SHOULD BRITAIN NOT FORGET THE SLAVE TRADE?

1.	Name three powerful African kingdoms before 1700.	Songhai EmpireKingdom of BeninKingdom of Ghana
2.	When did the first English sailors take enslaved people from Africa?	1562
3.	What was the trade across the Atlantic Ocean called?	The Triangle of Trade
4.	What goods would be taken by European traders to Africa on the first stage of the trade?	GunsAlcoholManufactured goods
5.	What was the second stage called where European traders bought enslaved people and crossed the Atlantic?	Middle Passage
6.	What would European traders trade on the third stage for goods such as cotton or sugar?	Enslaved people
7.	What percentage of enslaved people died on the Middle Passage journey?	55%
8.	How were enslaved people bought and sold in the Americas and Caribbean?	At auctions
9.	What were the farms in the USA called which enslaved people worked on?	Plantations
10.	Give two examples of the conditions on plantations in the USA?	 Long hours No pay Low life expectancy Severe punishments
11.	What was the island called where enslaved people rebelled?	Haiti
12.	Who lead a famous rebellion of enslaved people in the USA?	Nat Turner
13.	Give one example of a former enslaved person who wrote about their experiences.	Olaudah EquianoMary Prince
14.	What was the name of the Dorset MP who wanted to abolish slavery?	Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxton
15.	When was slavery finally abolished in the British Empire?	1833



Y8 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

LONG TERM PLAN

AUT1		AUT2		SPR1		SPR2		SUM1		SUM2
Calculation	→	Algebra	→	Fractions Ratio	→	Equations	→	Sequences Graphs	→	Perimeter, Area and Volume

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	თ	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 – FRACTIONS

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.

1.	What is a fraction ?			is a part of a wh		² / ₃ means 'tr	wo in every three	e'.
2.	What is the top number of th	e fraction	Numerato		ui pui ts.			
3.	called? What is the bottom number of	of the freeties	Donomino	tor				
3.	called?	or the fraction	n Denomina	tor.				
4.	What is an improper fraction	?		where the nume	erator is more	E.g. ¹⁰ / ₇		
5.	What is a mixed number?			umber and a fra	ction together.	E.g. 1 ³ / ₇		
6.	How do I calculate a fraction amount?	of an				Find ³ / ₅ of £	20) I UE
			value • <u>Multi</u>	of one part.	nator to find the erator to find the	0 20 ÷ 5 = 0 3 x 4 =	→ = 4	V5
7.	What are equivalent fraction	ıs?	same valu		numerator and	$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{4}{12}$	$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{4}{13}$	<u>.</u>
8.	How do I simplify/cancel frac	ctions?		Divide both the numerator and denominator by their HCF.		Simplify $^{18}/_2$ O HCF(18) O $\frac{18}{24} = \frac{18}{24}$	(.24) = 6 $\frac{3 \div 6}{5 \div 6} = \frac{3}{4}$	
9.	How do I compare or order fi	ractions?	 Use equivalence to make each fractions denominators the same. Compare/order the numerators. 		Compare $\frac{2}{3}$ $0 \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{15}$ $0 \frac{10}{15} > \frac{9}{3}$ $0 \frac{2}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{15}$; $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$		
10.	10. How do I add or subtract fractions?		fracti	fractions denominators the same.		Calculate $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{20}$ $0 \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{20} + \frac{15}{20}$	$\frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$ 20; $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{20}$	
11.	11. How do I multiply fractions?		• Multi	Multiply numerators.		Calculate $\frac{1}{5}$ $0 \frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 4} = \frac{1}{2}$	x 3/4	
12.	How do I divide fractions?		• Chan	the first fraction ge the ÷ to x ne second fracti		Calculate $\frac{1}{5}$ $\circ \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{4}{3} =$	Calculate $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{3}{4}$ $0 \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{15}$	
13.	How do I divide fractions by i	integers?		ply the fraction integer.	by the reciprocal	$\frac{2}{5} \div 7 = \frac{2}{5} \times$	$\frac{1}{7}$	
14.	How do I express one quantificaction of another?	ss one quantity as a • The first quantity becomes the		24 out of 80	$=\frac{24}{80}=\frac{3}{10}$			
15.	 How do I convert fractions to decimals? Divide the numerator by the denominator. 		$\frac{4}{5} = 4 \div 5$ $0 \cdot 8$ $5 \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{6}$					
16.	16. How do I convert decimals to fractions?		Use 0Use 0Simple			0.3 = 3/ 0 5.13 = 5	5 ¹³ / ₁₀₀	
Frac		1/3	1/4	1/5	1/8	1/10	1/20	1/100
Deci	mal 0.5	0. 3	0.25	0.2	0.125	0.1	0.05	0.01



Y8 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - RATIO AND PROPORTION

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.

2.	What is a percentage? How do I write percentages as	A quantity where a whole is split into 100 parts. Write the percentage as the numerator	$27\% = 0.27 = \frac{27}{100}$ $56\% = \frac{56}{100} = \frac{14}{25}$
	fractions?	and 100 as the denominator then simplify.	100 25
3.	How do I calculate a percentage of an amount?	Break the percentage into smaller parts and calculate the value of each part. • Find 10%: divide by 10 • Find 1%: divide by 100	Find 70% of £30 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 0 10%: 30 ÷ 10 = 3 0 70%: 3 x 7 = £21
4.	How do I increase/decrease a quantity by a percentage?	 Calculate the percentage of the amount. Add/subtract from the original quantity. 	Increase £30 by 70%. o 70% of 30 = 21 o 30 + 21 = £51
5.	How do I express one quantity as a percentage of another?	 Divide the first quantity by the second quantity. Multiply by 100. 	Seven balls in a bag of 10 are blue. Express this as a percentage. $^{7}/_{10} \times 100 = 70\%$
6.	How do I calculate a percentage change ?	Divide the actual change by the original quantity.Multiply by 100.	An item increases from £10 to £12. Calculate the percentage increase. $^{2}/_{10} \times 100 = 20\%$

7.	What is a ratio ?	Ratio compares multiple parts within a	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a
'	Triacis a fatto.	whole.	bag is 7:3.
		Identify what represents each part and	o If there are 10 balls, then 7 are blue
		what represents the whole.	and 3 are red.
8.	How do I find equivalent ratios?	Multiply or divide the parts of the ratio	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a
		by the same value.	bag is 7:3.
			There are 28 blue balls. How many red
			balls are there?
			\circ 7: 3 = 7 × 4: 3 × 4 = 28: 12
			 There are 12 red balls.
9.	How do I simplify ratios?	Divide all parts of the ratio by the	27:36=3:4
		highest common factor	
10.	How do I divide a quantity using a	Identify the number of parts in the	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a
	ratio?	whole.	bag is 7:3.
		Find the value of one part by	There are 30 balls in the bag. How many
		dividing the quantity by the	blue and red balls are there?
		number of parts.	o 7 + 3 = 10
		Multiply by the parts.	o 30 ÷ 10 = 3
			o 3 x 7 = 21 blue balls
			3 x 3 = 9 red balls
11.	What is does it mean if two quantities	The quantities increase/decrease in the	12 pencils cost £4.80.
	are in proportion ?	same ratio.	Find the cost of 5 pencils?
			o 4.80 ÷ 12 = £0.40p
			o 0.40 x 5 = £2.00

12. How do I convert betw	Other conversions:		
Kilo means 1000	1 km = 1000 metres	1 kg = 1000 grams	• 5 miles = 8 km
Centi means 1/100	1 metre = 100 cm	1 litre = 100 cenilitres	• 1 inch ≈ 2.5 cm
Milli means 1/1000	1 cm = 10 mm	1 gram = 1000 milligrams	• 1 kg ≈ 2.2 pounds
			I gallon ≈ 4.5 litres

Y8 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – EQUATIONS

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.

1.	What word describes a collection of terms? e.g. $3x - 5$	Expression
	, and the second	·
2.	What word is used when an expression is equal to a number or another expression? E.g. $3x - 5 = 17$, $3x - 5 = x + 9$	Equation
3.	What word is used when an algebraic statement contains any of the symbols $<$, $>$, \leq or \geq ?	Inequality
4.	What symbol means 'less than'?	<
5.	What symbol means 'more than'?	>
6.	What symbol means 'less than or equal to'?	≤
7.	What symbol means 'more than or equal to'?	2
8.	What word describes values that must be found, usually represented as letters? E.g. x or y.	Unknown
9.	What word describes the process of working out unknown values in an equation or inequality?	Solve
10.	What word describes the value of an unknown in an equation that makes it true?	Solution
11.	How many solutions are there to a linear equation?	One
12.	What word describes an opposite calculation? E.g. adding/subtracting.	Inverse
13.	How do you rearrange an equation?	+, –, x or ÷ the same number or term to both sides of the equation.
14.	What are the general steps to solve a linear equation?	 Remove any denominators. Remove any brackets and collect like terms. Rearrange the equation, using inverses, into the form ax = b Divide both sides of the equation by a
15.	When representing an inequality on a number line, what is used for numbers that are < or >?	Open (white) circles
16.	When representing an inequality on a number line, what is used for numbers that are \leq or \geq ?	Closed (black) circles
17.	What happens when you multiply or divide an inequality by a negative number?	The inequality symbol reverses.

Examples of solving linear equations

<u>Examples of solving linear equations</u>		
x + 6 = 8	2x - 4 = 10	6x - 5 = 3x + 10
- 6 - 6	+ 4 + 4	−3x −3x
x = 2	$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{14}{2}$	3x - 5 = 10 $+ 5 + 5$
	x = 7	$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{15}{3}$
		x = 5



Y8 MUSIC KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 8.2 FILM MUSIC COMPOSITION

AUTUMN	1	SPRING	_	SUMMER
Musical Futures Performance	7	Film Music Composition		Songwriters

1.	What is an ostinato?	A repeating musical idea, could be a melody, rhythm or bass line.	
2.	What is a pedal note?	A long held note under a melody; usually the tonic (first note of the scale) or dominant (fifth note of the scale).	
3.	Name four string instruments.	 Violin Viola Cello Double bass (will also accept any other valid string instrument) 	
4.	What is a leitmotif?	A musical melody or rhythm that is associated with a particular character or place. It is repeated lots of times over the course of a film.	
5.	What are hit-points?	Specific moments where the music can sync up precisely with the action on screen.	

6.	What does staccato mean?	When the notes are played short and snappy. The opposite is called legato.
7.	Name four woodwind instruments.	 Flute Clarinet Oboe Saxophone Bassoon (will also accept any other valid woodwind instrument answer)
8.	What does texture mean in music?	How many different layers there are in the music. Thin texture would be only one or two musical layers; a thick texture would have lots of different parts playing together.
9.	What key features might you expect to hear for a heroic melody in a film?	Use of brass and percussion. The melody ascending (going up) in a leap of a fourth or a fifth.
10.	Name four brass instruments.	 Trumpet Trombone French Horn Tuba (will also accept any other valid brass instrument answer)



Y8 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 3: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

LONG TERM PLAN

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

Only religious people should look after the environment – Discuss.

1.	What is the term for the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates?	Environment	
2.	List two ways we are destroying the environment.	 Water pollution Population growth Litter Waste Deforestation Use of fossil fuels Plastic waste 	
3.	What is the term for our duty to deal with or take care of someone or something?	Responsibility	
4.	List two ways you can be responsible to the environment.	Educate others to follow the lawPick up litter	
5.	What is the term used for how the world was made?	Creation	

6.	How many days did it take for the world to be create Christian and Muslim creation account?	ed in the Jewish	7 days	
7.	State what God created on each day of the 7-day creation story.	and dark Day 2: God co Day 3: God co Day 4: God co Day 5: God co	reated the heavens and earth light reated the sky and sea reated land and plants reated sun moon stars seasons reated fish and birds reated land animals and humans ested	
8.	What is the name of the book where the Muslim Chroreation story can be found?	hat is the name of the book where the Muslim Christian and Jewish		
9.	What does the word Genesis mean?	Origins or beginning		
10.	What is the term for someone who looks after the w	Steward		

11.	What is the term for someone who does what they like to the world?	Dominion
12.	What is the Muslim term for a steward?	Khalifa
13.	State two ways you can be a steward.	RecycleSwitch off lightsPlant trees
14.	What do we call a person who doesn't believe in God but believes you should use science for the good of humans and to be kind to humans?	Humanist
15.	What is the Jewish term for healing the world?	Tikkum Olam



Y8 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

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

1.	What pame is given to the tube that takes air from your mouth to	Trackes or wind nine				
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.						
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?	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 -> 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$				
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				



Y8 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – BIOLOGY 10 – 12: INHERITANCE, DRUGS AND HEALTH

1.	What name is given to the small differences between similar plants and animals	Variation		
2.	What must be the same for organisms to successfully breed?	Species		
3.	What carries the information to control the characteristics of an organism?	Genes		
4.	What is our genetic information made from?	DNA		
5.	What term describes the competition for resources making one organism more able to survive than another?	Natural selection		
6.	What term describes choosing what characteristics they want in offspring?	Artificial selection		
7.	What term describes deliberately mating specific organisms in an attempt to make better offspring?	Selective breeding		
8.				
9.	. What is a store of tissue or cell samples from endangered species? Gene bank			
10.	What is the process of testing drugs on a small group of people?	Clinical trial		
11.	What are small unicellular organisms with cell walls, membranes and cytoplasm but no proper nucleus?	Bacteria		
12.	What organism has a strand of DNA surrounded by a protein coat?	Virus		
13.	What are the white blood cells that engulf and digest microbes?	Phagocytes		
14.	Which cells make chemicals called antibodies and antitoxins?	Lymphocytes		
15.	What process uses a dead or weakened form of the pathogen to boost our immunity to the disease?	Vaccination		
16.	What chemicals are produced by fungi that either kill bacteria or stop them growing?	Antibiotics		
17.	What is a thin layer of nutrient gel in a petri dish for growing bacteria?	Agar plate		



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

1.	What name is given to a column of similar elements on the periodic table?	Group		
2.	What name is given to a row on the periodic table?	Period		
3.	Which part of the atom tells us where it goes on the periodic table?	Protons		
4.	How are the electrons on an atom arranged?	In shells		
5.	What name is given to the list of metals in order of reactivity?	Reactivity Series		
6.	Which group of metals react easily with water?	Alkali Metals		
7.	What name is given to reactions where a more reactive metal takes the place of a less reactive one?	Displacement		
8.				
9.	What name is given to the process of purifying metals using electricity?	Electrolysis		
10.	What property of metals means 'easy to shape'?	Malleable		
11.	What property of metals means can be pulled into thin strands or wires?	Ductile		
12.	What property of metals means they make a ringing sound when struck?	Sonorous		
13.	When acids react with metals, what 2 products are formed?	Salt and Hydrogen		
14.	When acids react with carbonates, what 3 products are formed?	Salt, water and carbon dioxide		
15.	When acids react with alkalis what 2 products are formed?	Salt and water		
16.	What name is given to insoluble metal oxides?	Bases		
17.	What name is given to atoms that have gained or lost electrons?	lon		



Y8 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PHYSICS 10 – 12: FORCES, HEAT AND SPACE

	T	T=		
1.	What is the name for the turning effect of a force?	Turning Moment		
2.	What term is used when a system of forces is balanced?	Equilibrium		
3.	What tool is designed to increase the distance of the effort from a pivot?	Lever		
4.	What term describes the force over an area?	Pressure		
5.	What term describes the mass per volume?	Density		
6.	What up-thrust force is felt by an object in water?	Buoyancy		
7.	What term describes the heat energy passed on by collisions of atoms?	Conduction		
8.	1111 11			
9.	What term describes the thermal energy given off in all directions?	Radiation		
10.	What materials are designed to prevent the movement of heat?	Insulators		
11.	What name is given to a single spin round of the Earth on its axis?	A day		
12.	What name is given to a complete orbit of the Earth around the Sun?	A year		
13.	What term describes the sun blocked by the Moon?	Solar eclipse		
14.	What term describes the shadow of the Earth shading the Moon?	Lunar Eclipse		
15.	What name is given to stars exploding at the end of their life?	Supernova		
16.	What name is given to an infinitely dense point not even light cannot escape from?	Black Hole		
17.	Name the research lab in orbit around Earth.	International Space Station (ISS)		



Y8 SPANISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOLIDAYS

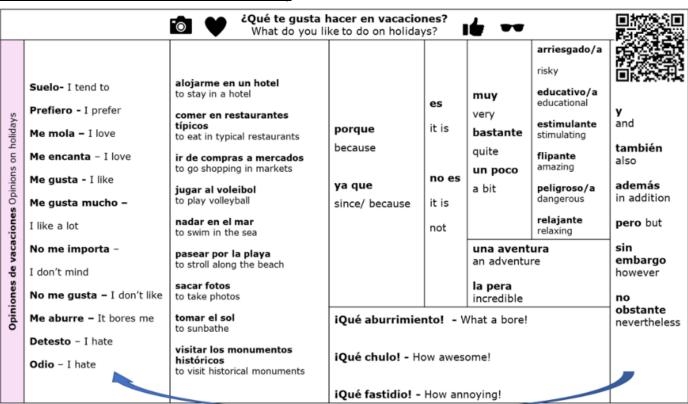
LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
School	Holidays	Food

Sentence Builder 1 - My usual holidays



Sentence Builder 2 - What I like to do on holiday



Sentence Builder 3 – My past holidays

	¿Adónde fuis Where did you			' (~	¿Cómo fuiste? How did you go?		ién fuiste de vacaciones? d you go on holidays with?
adas - Past holidays	El año pasado Last year Hace dos años Two years ago En verano in summer En julio in July La semana pasada last week Durante las vacaciones During the holidays	fue he fuimo fuiste went	vent you went e/she/it went s we went is you all n they went	de vacaciones on holidays	a Alemania to Germany a Escocia to Scotland a los Estados Unidos to the USA a España to Spain a Francia to France a Gales to Wales a Grecia to Greece a Inglaterra to England a Irlanda to Ireland	en in/on	autocar - coach avión - plane barco - boat bicicleta - bike coche - car motocicleta - motorbike tren - train	con (with)	mi familia - my family mis padres - my parents mi hermano - my brother mi hermana - my sister mi clase - my class mi amigo - my friend (male) mi amiga - my friend (female) mis amigos - my friends mis amigos - my (female only) friends mi novio - my boyfriend mi novio - my girlfriend
s bas	¿Cómo era? How was it?		¿Por qué? Why?						
Las vacaciones pasadas	Era It was		guay cool divertido fur entretenido estupendo b fantástico fa genial great relajante rel aburrido bor un desastre horrible horr raro weird	entertaining prilliant antastic laxing ring a disaster	porque because ya que since/as dado que given that	conocí a hizo buo descans perdí m	onumentos interesante a una chica guapa I met en tiempo the weather wa sé mucho I relaxed a lot i pasaporte I lost my pas go malo y vomité I ate se rained	a beautiful as good ssport	girl
	Lo pasé I had a time		bomba amaz fatal awful	ring	puesto que since	discutí (con mi hermano I argue	d with my	brother

Sentence Builder 4 – What I did on holiday

ast holidays			durante las vacaciones?	. S			
	Past	El primer d El segundo day El último d En cuanto we arrived	Later	el campo the countryside visité I visited una catedral a cathedral vi I saw un castillo a castle saqué fotos de I took photos of centre monumentos monuments un museo a museum un parque temático a theme park			guay cool divertido fun/funny entretenido entertaining estupendo brilliant educativo educational estimulante stimulating fantástico fantastic flipante awesome genial great relajante relaxing regular ok
	Las vacaciones pasadas-			bailé I danced monté en bicicleta I rode a bike descansé I relaxed mandé mensajes I sent messages		que era which was	la pera incredible (the pear* - idiom) una aventura an adventure
		Cuando When		escuché música I listened to tomé el sol I sunbathed saqué fotos I took photos	music		aburrido boring arriesgado risky
				jugué al voleibol en la playa I played volleyball on the beach fui de excursión I went on a trip nadé en el mar I swam in the sea		un desastre a dis horrible horrible	un desastre a disaster horrible horrible peligroso dangerous raro weird
				comí en un restaurante I at bebí agua I drank water salí I went out	I ate in a restaurant fatal awful		fatal awful
				escribí mensajes I wrote me	ssages		■15.22g/s

Tips for a happy library

Read books you enjoy

If you move a chair, put it back

Eat your lunch somewhere else

Only bring water bottles with a lid

Recommend books to friends rather than passing them your library book

Run around in the playground instead of the library

If you don't like your book, swap it for another



How to use the Purbeck School Library

- You may borrow up to 3 books at a time for 2 weeks.
- The date a book is due back is stamped in the front of the book
- o If you need a book for longer, just come to the library to renew it.
- o You can come to the library before school and at any break time.
- Fiction books are arranged by genre (or type of book) have a look at the map below to see how to find the book you want.

Using the Library WebApp



The Purbeck School Library



Go to https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/ or scan the QR code to find the library WebApp. You can search for books, see what you have on loan, and find book recommendations under Quicklists and Dashboards.

WINDOWS

Fantasy Fiction

antasy

900s 940 World War II 941 British History 942 English History	War Fiction 940 World War I & II		
Historical Fiction	War Fiction		
Historical Fiction	900s 900 World History 910 Geography 930 Ancient World		

780 Music 791 Media 792 Theatre 796 Sport	700s Art 751 Drawing 759 Art around the world	Fantasy Fiction
Sports Fiction 796 Sport 796.334 Football	700s Art 720 Architecture 745 Design 750 Art History	Fantasy Fiction
796 Cars 796 Bikes 797 Watersports 798 Horse Riding	Horror Fiction	Fantasy Fiction

Supernatural	Supernatural
Fiction	Fiction
Supernatural	Supernatural
Fiction	Fiction
Science Fiction	Mystery Fiction

Realistic Fiction	Romance Life & Death Fiction
Realistic	Romance
Fiction	Fiction
Realistic	Romance
Fiction	Fiction

PURBECK SCHOOL LIBRARY

Bite Size Books

Historical	Classic
Fiction	Fiction
900s 943 Germany 947 Russia	Classic Fiction
950 Asia	Short Stories
960 Africa	Classic
973 United States	Fiction

800s 800 Literature 821 Poetry	Humorous Fiction
822 Plays	Humorous
Shakespeare	Fiction
Shakespeare	Humorous
823 Criticism	Fiction

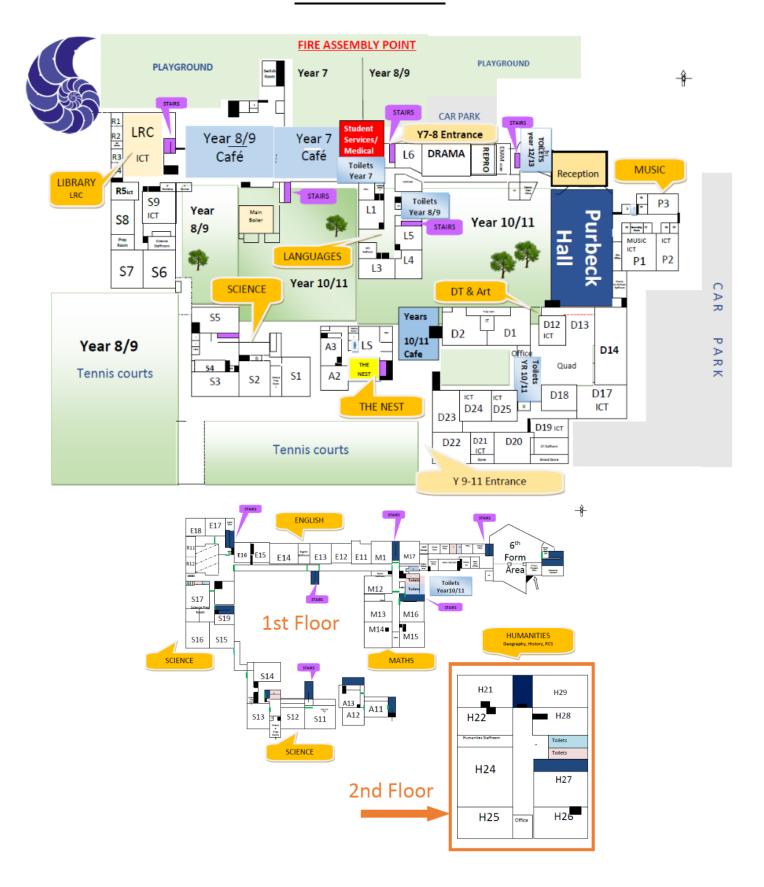






ISSUE DESK

SCHOOL MAP



NOTES



KINDNESS ASPIRATION PERSEVERANCE

Moving Around School

We move with purpose

- We keep to the left.
- We do not run inside.

We are proud of our site

- We pick up litter, coats and resources on the floor, if left untidy.
- We carry our kindness cards at all times. We wear uniform with pride.

We are polite

- We do not shout.
- We are kind to all.
- We open doors for others.
- We knock and wait for permission to enter a room.

Break Time

We are safe

- We walk to our areas.
- We do not hurt others.

We are proud

- We include others.
- We are kind to all.
- We collect rubbish.

We are patient

We line up calmly for the canteen.

We are prompt

- We pack up when instructed.
- We move with purpose to our lessons.

Kindness

We are polite

- We say 'please and thank you'.
- We say 'Good morning and Good afternoon'

We are professional

- We offer to let others through a door way.
- We give eye contact.

Presentation

We are proud

- 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.

In lessons

We are punctual

 We line up outside the classroom, with the right equipment, until we are greeted by a member of staff who will welcome us into the room.

We are engaged

- We ask and answer questions.
- We listen to others.
- We sit up, face the front and track the speaker.

We do not disrupt others

- We follow instructions at all times.
- We apologise following a reset.

We leave lessons with pride

- We address uniform.
- We place chairs under the table.
- We leave a row one at a time.

Behaviour outside of School

We are safe

- 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 pride

- We understand we represent the school when wearing our uniform.
- We behave responsibly and respectfully.
- We are considerate of others.

We are polite

- We say thank you to the bus driver and others.
- We are kind to all on the way home.