

Name_____

Learning Group_____

Autumn Term
2023-2024

Year 8 Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge
is power 

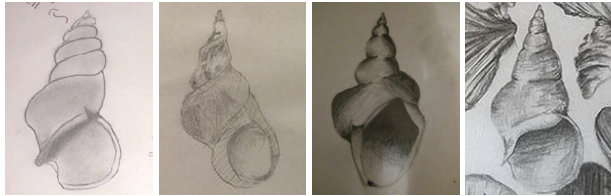
Art Craft & Design | KS3 | PAGE 1

The Formal Elements of Art

Line, Shape, Tone, Colour, Pattern, Texture and Form are the formal elements of art. Together, these help form a piece of artwork.

1. TONE

Gradient of shading from light to dark. Accurate use of tone helps artwork look realistic and shows form (3D). Using limited tones will make artwork look flat and dull.



No ← Accurate use of tone? → Yes

< TONAL SCALE >



2. COLOUR

Used to create different colours and to create a mood or atmosphere.



Primary colours = Red, yellow and blue

Secondary colours = Orange, purple, and green

Harmonious colours = colours next to each other

Complementary colours = colours opposite

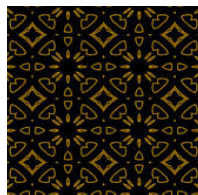
Warm colours = reds, yellows and oranges

Cool colours = purples, blues and greens

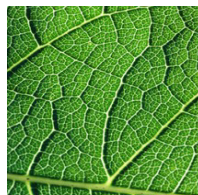
Monochrome = Using different tones of the same colour

3. PATTERN

Pattern is a design created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours. Patterns can be simple or complex and can be man-made, like a design on fabric, or natural, such as the markings on a leaf.



Man-made pattern



Natural pattern



4. LINE

Line is the path left by moving a drawing tool such as a pencil. A line can be horizontal, diagonal or curved. Line can be consistent in thickness or it can use thick and thin variation. The way you use line can represent texture, pattern and form.

5. TEXTURE

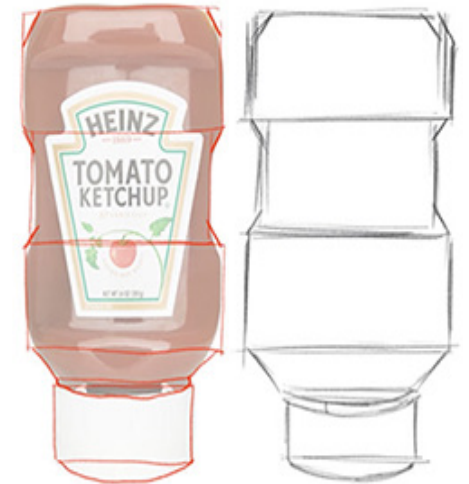
Giving you an insight into what the art feels like.



Texture makes your artwork look smooth, rough, furry, bumpy etc. We experience texture in two ways: optically (through sight) and physically (through touch).

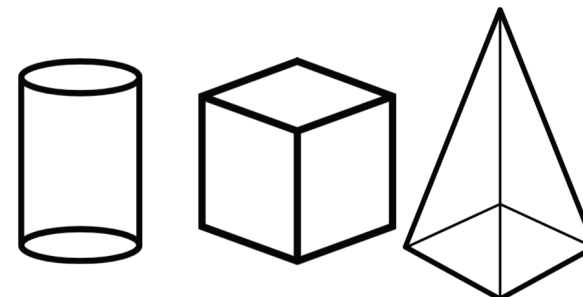
6. SHAPE

Shape is a 2D object. We can use shape to help construct artwork by breaking complex objects down into basic shapes before manipulating into the realistic shape. Starting with a structure ensures our outcomes are accurate.



7. FORM

Refers to 3D objects or making 2D work look 3D. You can do this by the way you break down the image into simple shapes.



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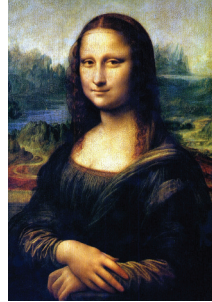
Understanding Art

When we look at a piece of art we judge it by how effectively the artist uses these art principles.



1. LANDSCAPE

Art showing the natural world, focusing on the ground and sky as well as natural forms such as trees, mountains, water etc. This is most commonly viewed in a landscape format.



2. PORTRAIT

A piece of art such as a photo, painting or drawing showing a person's face. The purpose of a portrait is to show the personality and mood of the person.

3. STILL LIFE

Art that focuses on still objects. Normally with a focus on flowers, household objects, or fruit.



4. FOREGROUND

The element within the artwork closest to you is the foreground.

5. BACKGROUND

The element within the artwork furthest from you is the background.



6. MIDDLE GROUND

The middle ground makes up the space in between the foreground and the background.

Top tip: when talking about the composition of a piece of art refer to the foreground, background and middle ground.



7. COMPOSITION

The way different elements within a piece of art are combined. This refers to the key subjects of the artwork and how they are arranged in relation to each other. For example, the composition on the left shows a shell in the foreground. It is placed in the centre with the bottom part of the shell coming off the page. Curved lines wrap around the shell and in the centre of the shell you can see a landscape of a beach / sea scene.

8. SCALE

The size of a piece of artwork or the size of objects within that piece of artwork. Drawing to scale means drawing at the actual size. If we scale down we are making it smaller or scaling up makes it bigger.



9. CONTRAST

The arrangement of opposite elements. Examples of contrast are light 'v' dark, smooth 'v' rough, large 'v' small. You can see on the image on the left that contrast has been created using colour. The majority of the image is in black and white. However, the apple is contrasting as it is in red.

10. ABSTRACT

Art that does not represent an accurate image of reality. Instead uses shapes, colours and forms to create a distorted outcome.



11. REALISTIC

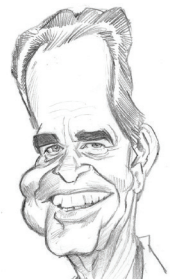
Art that represents an accurate image of reality. Essentially drawing what you see in front of you.

12. PROPORTION

The size of objects in relation to each other. How proportion is used will affect how realistic or abstract something looks.



Realistic



Stylised / Abstract

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Understanding Art

13. FOCAL POINT

Used to make a feature within a piece of art stand out. The viewer should naturally be drawn to the focal point. For example, in the image colour has been used to create a focal point, our eye is drawn to the white object first.



14. MOOD

Mood is the emotion / feeling you experience when looking at a piece of art. Types of emotion could be happiness, calm, sadness, or anger. Mood is often shown by the use of colour as we can associate colour with certain emotions / feelings. For example, blue could represent sadness or cold.

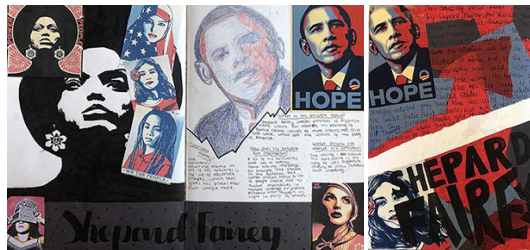


15. TYPOGRAPHY

Typography is how text is arranged within a piece of art. Typography can show aesthetics, emotions as well as communicating messages.

16. ARTIST RESEARCH

Looking at an artist's work and recording what the artwork is about. Including how the work inspires you as well as including your personal opinion about the artwork.



17. EXPRESSIVE

Showing thoughts / feelings within a piece of art rather than showing a realistic view. This can be conveyed using bold colours, mark making, or tone etc.



18. ART MOVEMENT

A range of titles that are given to artwork / artists which share the same themes, style, technique or timeframe. This can last a few months, years or decades. Art Movements are a way of grouping artists of a certain period or style together.

19. MEDIA / MEDIUM

The materials and tools used by an artist to create their artwork. For example, pen, acrylic paint, watercolour, collage, photography, pencil, oil pastel, charcoal, digital, posca pens, printing ink etc.



20. ANNOTATION

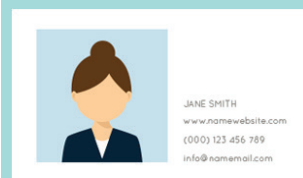
Written comments on your work that explain your thoughts and ideas. Annotation is important as it informs how you achieved a technique, records an idea you'd like to try or It can be used to communicate information to the examiner that helps explain your thoughts and ideas.

21. OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

To draw or paint as accurately as possible. The subject may be a still life, portrait or landscape and the image must be created from real life rather than a photograph or the artist's imagination.



BEFORE



AFTER



22. HIERARCHY

Shows the importance of elements within a piece of art. Hierarchy influences the order in which the audience views the artwork. Order can significantly impact the message people take away from the artwork.

Online Safety			Web Design		
1	E-Safety	Electronic Safety is about staying safe when you are using computers.	21	What is a browser?	An application used to view web pages, e.g. Internet Explorer or Google Chrome.
2	Social Engineering	A range of methods to try and manipulate people into handing over person details.	22	What is HTML?	Hyper Text Markup Language. The language used to write and display web page documents.
3	What is fake news?	Fake news is false information that is shared under the guise of news in order to mislead or deceive others	23	What is a hyperlink?	A link in a document or webpage that connects to another location.
4	What is sexting?	Sexting is the sending, receiving or forwarding of sexually explicit messages or images or other forms of media	24	What is the Internet?	A global network connecting millions of computers.
HTML tags			25	What is a webpage?	A page designed for, and viewed in, a web browser.
			26	What is CSS?	Cascading Style Sheets can be used to style web pages
5	<html></html>	Declares the web page to be written in HTML	Short-cut keys		
6	<head></head>	Delimits the page's head	27	Ctrl + A	Select All – selects all the text and images on a document
7	<title></title>	Defines the title (not displayed on the page)	28	Ctrl + B	Bold – used to make text stand out by making it slightly bigger
8	<body></body>	Delimits the page's body	29	Ctrl + C	Copy – when used with paste, used to copy text or an image from one place to another
9	<h1></h1>	Delimits a heading to Size 1	30	Ctrl + I	Italic – used to make text stand out by tilting it forward
10	...	Bold	31	Ctrl + N	New – creates a new document
11	<i>...</i>	Italics	32	Ctrl + O	Open – opens an existing document
12	<u>...</u>	Underline	33	Ctrl + P	Print – sends the document to the printer
13	<center></center>	Centre On the page horizontally	34	Ctrl + S	Save – saves any changes to the document that you have done
14		A unordered (bulled) list	35	Ctrl + T	Tab – opens up a new tab
15	...	A numbered list	36	Ctrl + U	Underline – used to make text stand out by putting a line under it
16	...	An item in an ordered or numbered list	37	Ctrl + V	Paste – when used with copy, can place an image or text into a new place in a document or presentation
17	 	Create a new line	38	Ctrl + X	Cut – when used will delete an image or text
18	<p>	Starts a new paragraph	39	Ctrl + Y	Redo – will redo the last instruction that you have completed
19		Displays an image here	40	Ctrl + Z	Undo – will undo the last instruction that you have asked the computer to do
20	...	Define a hyperlink			

Drama Year 8 Term 1: Sparkleshark by Phillip Ridley

1. **Plot** - Fourteen-year-old Jake, the classroom 'geek', takes refuge on the roof of a tower block in order to write his stories. Before long other young people join him and the taunting begins. Although at first he endeavours to hide he learns to fight back in the only way he knows how. Through his fantastical stories, the young people begin to befriend Jake and take part in his storytelling creations.
2. **Structure** - Linear structure.
3. **Genre is** - Naturalistic, contemporary, bullying, fantasy, storytelling.

Question areas	Context/social/cultural/historical context; aspects of the character; actors' movement and voice; Set design;
Key words for question areas	4. Context/social/cultural/historical; Date-Place-Issue
Social/cultural/Historical context	East end of London, late 1990/early 2000s.

6. Status (How much power and control a character has in the scene/play) - Key characters – Key lines and stage directions that impact on the character		
High status	7. Polly	15 years of age, she only joined school with the others last week. She has noticed Jake despite his secluded nature and loves his stories

	8. Natasha	15 years of age, she has looked after Polly in her first week at school coaching her into how to be popular. She has a troublesome relationship with her father and yearns for his attention.
	9. Russell	A good-looking 15 year old whom many of the girls are attracted to. He bullies Jake, often beating him up with Buzz and Speed.
Low status	10. Finn	Polly's 14 year old brother, he is large and has limited speech and communicative skills but possess extreme strength for his age, which makes most of the other children fearful and often refer to him as "The Monster".
	11. Jake	14 years of age, he is a highly imaginative and creative individual creating stories in a notebook. He however is often bullied by others and dismissed as a geek, resulting in him spending most of his free time at school hiding between the bins.

Characterisation - The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture etc when in role. The actor must use their skills to portray a character consistently throughout their performance.	
Movement	<p>13. Pace - fast or slow</p> <p>14. Gesture - a movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning</p> <p>15. Gait - walk</p>

	<p>16. Posture - the position in which someone holds their body</p> <p>17. Facial expression - usually links to an emotion. Tells the audience the character's feelings and what they are thinking</p>
Voice	<p>18. Pace - fast or slow</p> <p>19. Pause - An actor stops talking for a moment/beat during a line.</p> <p>20. Pitch - high or low</p> <p>21. Tone - reveals an emotion i.e. angry, scared</p> <p>22. Volume - loud or quiet</p> <p>23. Accent - shows where someone is from or gives clues as to their upbringing</p>

Staging the Performance	
24. End-on performance space	One audience side. This performance space is similar to a proscenium arch stage. The stage is at one end and the audience face it directly. In this type of stage there is no arch around the edge of the stage to 'frame' it
25. Blocking	Planning the space and the actor's movement

26. Set design	What the stage looks like and the furniture. As a set designer you will need to consider the practical aspects of set design. The play has lots of fast-paced scenes in various locations, the set design will need to be kept minimal to help with the quick changes
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Set design key words - The set should represent the context of the play.	
27. Themes/symbols	The set design can also communicate abstract concepts, such as themes and symbols. As an example, a design could include a large, dead tree to suggest the themes of death in the play.
28. Style	Set design is also important in supporting the style of the production. For example, a play in a naturalistic style would aim to create the impression of reality through realistic-looking props and set items. A play performed in a minimalistic style would use just a few, simple props to represent a setting, such as a large, suspended window frame to suggest the performer is standing inside a grand manor house.
29. Colour	Colour can be used within set design to symbolise various ideas on stage. For example, the set designer for this play could include dull greys and a monochromatic palette (single colour) this could enhance the sad atmosphere and dark themes in the play.
30. Condition	The condition of a design can reveal important information about the setting or a character's circumstances. For example, shabby, ragged and decaying piles of rubbish might suggest that the area is run down and a waste ground.

31. Levels	A set designer can vary levels using a rostra, blocks, ramps and/or steps. Blocks, staging units, scaffolding and planks can be used to create levels and can be joined together to create steps or other shapes. Levels are often used in productions to portray a character's status, power or situation.
32. Projections	Projections- can be used to add detail and texture on stage. Scenery can be projected, for example the pylon and the waste ground, the problem is that if the image is not projected behind the set, the actors will cast shadows onto it.
33. Position	Where you put the items of set on the stage. Use the correct language upstage; downstage; centre stage; stage left; stage right; upstage centre; upstage left; upstage right, downstage centre; downstage left; downstage right.
34. Stage furniture	Items of set that can be moved on stage but are not props .
35. Stage flats	Short for scenery flat which is a flat piece of theatrical scenery which is painted and positioned on stage so as to give the appearance of buildings or other background.
36. Cyclorama	A large curtain or wall, often concave, positioned at the back of the stage (upstage). It often encircles or partially encloses the stage.
37. Backdrop	The background image, behind the set, on the back wall of the stage. This can set the imaginary location for the scene.
38. Location	The set can tell the audience where and when the scene takes place.

39. **Symbolism**

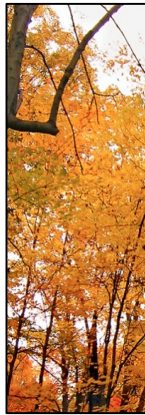
Items and actions on stage that represents a message.

TYPES OF TIMBER

A: NATURAL WOOD:

Deciduous Trees:

1. With Broad leaves that fall in Autumn.
2. Grow for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the year
3. The growth rings are closer together
4. They produce wood known as **Hardwood**.
5. Often expensive.







Coniferous Trees:

1. With needles and are evergreen.
2. Grows all year round.
3. Produces **Softwood**.
4. Trees grow tall and straight which makes it easier for the **manufacturer** to cut long straight planks of wood.
5. Often cheaper.





B	HARDWOOD	PROPERTY	USE
1.	Beech 	Does not splinter	Tool handles. Children toys.
2.	Oak 	Strong & Hard	Flooring, furniture, veneers.
3.	Mahogany 	Rare from S. Americas, Asia. Hard. Expensive	Furniture. Veneers.
4.	Teak 	Durable. Oily.	Outdoor furniture
5.	Balsa 	Light weight	Model making
C	SOFTWOOD	PROPERTY	USE
1	Scots Pine 	Knotty. Straight grained. Cheap.	DIY. Furniture. Door frames.
2.	Spruce 	Small hard knots. Not durable.	Indoor white furniture. Bedroom kitchen.
3.	Yellow Cedar 	Light weight, stiff stable.	Furniture, boat building, veneers, model making.
4.	European Redwood 	Strong, durable when preserved. Cheap.	General use, shelves, cupboards, roofs.

D: MANUFACTURED BOARDS

	IMAGE	NAME	ORIGIN	PROPERTIES	USE
1		Veneer: NOT a manufactured board.	1-10 mm thick strips of wood sliced/peeled in a roll from Natural Wood .	Variable depending on the source wood type.	Added to manufactured boards to look expensive and aesthetically pleasing
2		Plywood	Veneer or Plys strips from many types of Natural Wood . Layers are glued together at 90° angles.	Strong. Relatively cheap. Varying thickness. Large boards.	Construction, flooring, walls. Usually hidden/covered.
3		MDF: Medium density Fibreboard	Made from powdered waste wood (80%) plus resin (glue). Dust when cut considered health risk.	Cheap. Varying thickness. Large boards. Smooth surface. Easy to cut. Swells when wet	Furniture doors. Radiator covers. Wardrobes etc. Can be veneered or covered in Melamine to protect it.
4		Chipboard	Made from waste wood from Plywood manufacture. Uses recycled wood. Plus resin (glue)	Cheap. Varying thickness. Large boards. Swells when wet.	Flatpack furniture. Kitchens. Coated with Melamine for waterproof and hardness .

E: TOOLS:

	IMAGE	NAME	USE:
1		Coping saw	Cutting thin wood and acrylic. Cutting intricate shapes.
2		Spoke shave	Removing thin strips of wood. Creating curves.
3		Sand paper and block	Removing edges, shaping, preparation for painting.
4		Wood Plane	Stripping layers of wood away. Shaping and smoothing.
5		Files and rasps	Rasps: Removing excess wood Files: Smoothing and shaping.
6		Tenon saw	Fixed blade for cutting joints

F: THE DESIGN PROCESS:

1. Design Brief or Problem
2. Analysis of Brief or Problem
3. Research
4. Specification using ACCESS FMM
5. Initial designs
6. Final design
7. Task analysis/ plan of production
8. Evaluation

G: ACCESS FMM:

is a Mnemonic to help us design.

Aesthetics

Cost

Client/Customer/Target Market Group

Environment

Safety

Size

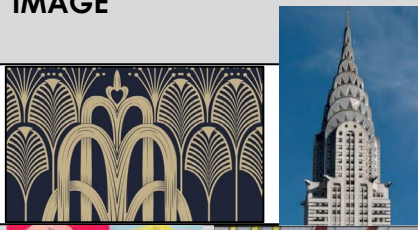

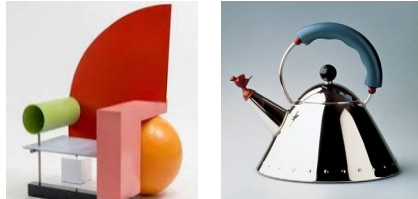

Function

Material

Manufacturing

H: NEEDS, WANTS AND VALUES: Used to guide our designing; what does the Target Market Group **need**? What can they not live without vs want is desirable.

I: DESIGN MOVEMENTS AND DESIGNERS:

DESIGN MOVEMENT	DATE	IMAGE	MAIN FEATURES	DESIGNERS
ART DECO	1910-1939		Architectural Symmetry Metallic colours	RAYMOND TEMPLER: Jeweler WILLIAM VAN ALLEN: The Chrysler Building
POP ART	1947-1960		Graphics Fun Colour	ANDY WARHOL: Graphics, films ROY LICHENSTEIN: graphic-comic style art
MEMPHIS	1980-1986		Bright colours Shapes Fun Challenging the 'normal'	ETTORE SOTSASS: Furniture, fittings MICHEAL GRAVES: Furniture, Household goods, buildings
BAUHAUS	1919-1933		Function over form Clean lines Little decoration	MARCEL BREUER: Furniture ANNIE ALBERS: Textiles, rugs

KEY VOCABULARY					
1	Non-fiction	A piece of writing that is about real events and facts.	6	Tone	The general character or attitude of a piece of writing-how does it sound?
2	Leaflet	A sheet containing information or advertising.	7	Persuasive	Convincing someone to do or believe something through reasoning or temptation.
3	Articles	A piece of writing on a particular subject usually included in a newspaper or magazine.	8	Intention	A thing intended; an aim or plan.
4	Letter	A written, typed, or printed communication, sent by post or messenger.	9	Figurative	Words not used in their literal sense; metaphorical language.
5	Speeches	A formal talk delivered to an audience.	10	Comparison	A consideration of the similarities or dissimilarities between two people or things.
Discourse Markers: words used to start and to end conversations. Some are used to start new topics or to change topics.			Firstly, in addition, moreover, on the other hand, secondly, thirdly, in conclusion, to begin with, in summation, lastly, next, also, however.		

	DAFOREST Technique	Definition	Example
11	Direct Address	When the writer speaks directly to the reader, using 'you'.	Thank <u>you</u> all for listening.
12	Alliteration	When a group of words all begin with the same consonant sound.	The <u>b</u> onny <u>b</u> ride <u>b</u> eamed <u>b</u> eautifully.
13	Fact	Something which can be proven as true.	A cat has 32 muscles in each ear.
14	Opinion	Somebody's thoughts and ideas about something.	Batman is better than Superman.
15	Rhetorical Question	A question asked for effect and which does not need an answer.	Is this who we are as a society?
16	Emotive Language	Words used to create particular feelings or emotions in readers.	The <u>poor</u> soldier returned <u>wearily</u> from the war <u>traumatised</u> and <u>troubled</u> .
17	Statistics	Using data to prove your point.	<u>75%</u> of students want longer holidays.
18	Triplet	When you list three objects or things in a row.	The student is <u>hardworking</u> , <u>diligent</u> and <u>organised</u> .

NON-FICTION SPELLING WORDS

You'll need to know how to spell all of these for your spelling tests- get revising!

1. Article: A piece of writing on a particular subject usually included in a newspaper or magazine.	31. Brochure: A small book or pamphlet containing pictures or information about a product or service.
2. Narrative: A spoken or written account of connected events.	32. Specific: Clearly defined or identified.
3. Community: A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.	33. Astonishing: Extremely surprising or impressive
4. Whereas: In contrast or comparison to something.	34. Inquisitive: Having or showing an interest in things.
5. Infer: To deduce something from a piece of evidence.	35. Relative: Considered in relation to something else.
6. Possession: Something that you own.	36. Demonstrative: Unrestrained display on feelings.
7. Statement: A clear expression of something through speech or writing.	37. Recognise: Acknowledge the existence, validity or legality of.
8. Invaluable: Something extremely useful or priceless.	38. Informative: Providing useful or interesting information
9. Superfluous: Unnecessary, more than enough.	39. Transparency: The quality of being easy to perceive or detect.
10. Ambitious: A strong desire to succeed.	40. Apprehensive: Anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen.
11. Opinion: A judgement not based on fact or evidence.	41. Persuade: Compel someone to do something through reasoning or argument.
12. Discourse: Written or spoken communication or debate.	42. Quotation: A group of words taken from a text or speech and repeated by someone other than the original author or speaker.
13. Simile: Comparing one thing to another using 'like' or 'as'.	43. Summary: A brief statement or account of the main points of a subject.
14. Success: The accomplishment of an aim or purpose.	44. Necessary: Needed to be done or achieved.
15. Retrospect: A review of past events or period of time.	45. Technique: A way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or scientific procedure.
16. Implicit: Something suggested, but not directly said.	46. Environment: The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
17. Subsequently: After a particular event has occurred.	47. Comparatively: To a moderate degree as compared to something else.
18. Versatile: The ability to adapt to a variety of functions or activities.	48. Alliteration: The occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
19. Compromise: An agreement made with each side adjusting.	49. Questionnaire: A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers.
20. Exaggerate: To represent something being larger, better or worse than it actually is.	50. Undoubtedly: Without doubt; certainly.
21. Statistically: According to or by means of statistics.	51. Onomatopoeia: A word that sounds like how it is spelled.
22. Analyse: Examining something in detail to try and explain or interpret it.	52. Illustrate: To serve as an example of.
23. Comparative: Judging the similarity or dissimilarity of one thing against another.	53. Rumour: A currently circulating story or report of uncertain or doubtful truth.
24. Synthesis: The combination of components to make a whole.	54. Emphasise: Give special importance or value to something in speaking or writing.
25. Furthermore: In addition to.	55. Integrate: To combine (one thing) with another to form a whole.
26. Personification: Giving a non-human or inanimate object human-like qualities.	56. Proposition: A statement or assertion that expresses a judgement or opinion.
27. Throughout: In every part of a place or object.	57. Esteem: Respect and admire.
28. Solicit: To ask for or try to get something from someone.	58. Grateful: Feeling or showing an appreciation for something done or received.
29. Hyperbole: Exaggerated statements not meant to be taken literally.	59. Acclaim: Praise enthusiastically and publicly.
30. Correspondence: Communication by exchanging letters, emails or other messages.	60. Colloquial: Language used in ordinary conversation; not formal or literary.

FOOD: YEAR 8			TOPIC: FOOD PREPARATION AND NUTRITION			PAGE 1
SKILLS & TECHNIQUES						
1	Make a dough	Bread- Kneading, proving, shaping	10	What are the 3 types of heat transfer?	I. Conduction II. Convection III. Radiation (infra-red and microwave)	
2	Use of raising agents	Biological raising agents - yeast, chemical raising agents - baking powder				
3	Why do we cook food?	I. To aid digestion, II. To improve palatability (taste, texture and appearance), III. To avoid food contamination	HEALTH & SAFETY			
			11	Core temperature	Food must be cooked to 75C to kill bacteria	
NUTRITION			12	How should dry foods be stored?	At room temperature in air tight containers	
4	Macronutrients	Protein, Carbohydrate & Fat	13	How should chilled foods be stored?	In a fridge between 0-5C	
5	Micronutrients	Vitamins & Minerals	14	How should frozen foods be stored?	In a freezer at - 18C	
6	Eatwell guide	Visual tool showing how much of each food group to eat for a balanced diet	15	What is the danger zone?	Between 5 & 63 C Bacteria can reproduce quickly	
FOOD SCIENCE			PROVENANCE & SUSTAINABILITY			
7	What is gelatinisation	When starch carbohydrate is heated in a liquid the starch granules soften and absorb water and the mixture thickens eg a cheese sauce	16	Food waste	Store food correctly, use in date order, use left overs	
			17	3 R's	Reduce, re-use, recycle	
8	What is caramelisation	When sugar is cooked and turns brown	18	Provenance	Where food is grown, raised, or reared	
9	What happens to protein when cooked	It coagulates, eg egg white	19	Sustainability	Producing food in a way that protects the environment, makes efficient use of natural resources	

Composition and structure of the Earth		
1	How many layers of the Earth are there?	Four. The inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.
2	Inner core:	Solid, metal, extremely hot.
3	Outer core:	Liquid metal, very hot.
4	Mantle:	Thickest layer plastic rock.
5	Crust	Solid, thinnest layer.
6	What is the 3 spheres of the Earth?	The atmosphere (air layer), the lithosphere (the rock layer) and the hydrosphere (the water layer).

Tectonic Plates		
7	What is a tectonic plate?	It is a piece of the crust.
8	What is plate boundary?	The site where two plates meet.
9	What is a convection current?	Circular movements of magma in the mantle- moving the plates above on the crust.
10	Convergent plate boundary (oceanic and continental)	Where the oceanic plate sinks below the continental plate.
11	Convergent plate boundary (continental and continental)	Two continental plates collide and forced upwards. Fold mountains are formed and some earthquake activity.
12	Divergent plate boundary	Two plates move apart. Magma from the mantle rises up. New crust is formed creating shield volcanoes, ocean ridges and rift valleys.
13	Conservative plate boundary	Two plates slide next to each other.

Earthquakes		
14	What is an earthquake?	The shaking of the earth as plates move.
15	What is the focus?	The point at which an Earthquake starts.
16	What is the epicentre?	The location on the surface of the Earth directly above the focus.
17	What are the three Ps?	Predict, Protect and Plan for an earthquake.
18	What does evacuate mean?	Where groups of people leave an area.
19	What is the Richter scale?	This is the scale which measures how powerful the Earthquake is from 1-10.

Volcanoes:		
20	What is a volcano?	An opening in the crust where lava/ash/gas erupt.
21	Two type of volcano?	Composite and Shield.
22	What is pyroclastic flow	A hot fast moving 'cloud' of ash gas and lava.
23	What is a lahar	A mudflow.
24	What is the crater?	Opening at the top of the volcano.
25	What is the vent?	The tube that connects the magma chamber and the crater.
26	What is the magma chamber?	Area under the volcano full of liquid rock.

GEOGRAPHY YEAR 8 UNIT 2: COASTS

COASTS AND WAVES:			COASTAL PROCESSES:		
1	Name the two types of waves?	Constructive waves and Destructive waves.	13	What is erosion?	The process of breaking down of rock and sediment in the sea/ ocean.
2	What affects the size of waves?	Fetch- the distance the wave travels across along the surface. Strength of the wind. Duration – how long the wind blows for.	14	What are the four types of erosion?	Abrasion, Attrition, Solution and Hydraulic Action.
3	Characteristics of constructive wave?	Smaller wave height. Weak backwash strong swash. Builds beaches gentle beach profiles.	15	What is abrasion?	Rocks and sand in waves are thrown against the cliff, grinding it down like sandpaper.
4	Characteristics of destructive wave?	Taller wave height. Strong backwash weak swash. Builds beaches steep beach profiles.	16	What is attrition?	Waves smash rocks and pebbles into each other, they break and become smoother.
5	What creates a wave?	Surface winds dragging over the surface of the sea.	17	What is hydraulic action?	Water is forced into cracks in the rock, under pressure, breaking them apart.
6	What is a coast?	An area where the land meets the sea.	18	What is solution (erosion)?	The acids in the sea water slowly dissolve some types of rock such as chalk or limestone.
7.	Define swash?	The water rushing up the beach	COASTAL PROCESSES:		
8.	Define backwash	The water rolling back down the beach	19	What is transportation?	The process of sediment moving in the sea/ ocean.
COASTAL FEATURES:			20	What are the four types of transportation?	Traction, Solution, Suspension and Saltation
9.	What is a wave-cut platform?	An flat erosional feature on the coast. Made of hard rock. Includes characteristics such as wave cut notch.	21	What is solution (transportation)?	Solution is when the coastal water has sediment (fine invisible particles) dissolved in it.
10.	What is a cave, arch, stack, stump?	An erosional feature where a headland becomes a cave, arch, stack, stump.	22	What is traction?	Traction is when the coastal water rolls the sediment (in this case big rocks) along the sea bed.
11.	What is a headland and bay?	Headlands are hard rock which stick out in the into the sea. Bays are soft rock which is eroded backwards into the land.	23	What is suspension?	Suspension is when the coastal water suspends the sediment in the body of the water.
12.	What is a headland and bay?	Warm climates but with rainfall around 30- 45° north and south of the Equator. Such as Italy, in Europe.	24	What is saltation?	Saltation is when the water transports sediments and rocks by them bouncing along the sea floor.
			25	What is deposition?	The process where sediments are dropped.
			COASTAL MANGEMENT:		
			26	What is coastal management?	Coastal management is managing coasts from threats such as erosion through defences.
			27	What is soft engineering?	Sea defences which work with the natural processes to reduce coastal erosion.
			28	What is hard engineering?	Sea defences which use artificial structures to management coastal erosion.
			29	What is coastal conflict?	Disagreements or conflicts between groups of people who have various interests in the coast and its management.

KEY WORDS		
1	Civil War	a war between opposing groups within one country / territory.
2	Protestant	one branch of the Christian Church, separated and different from the Catholic Church.
3	Catholic	one branch of the Christian Church, led by the Pope.
4	politics	anything related to how a country is led / governed and by whom.
5	wealth	a large amount of money / possessions.
6	tax	money paid by the people to the monarch / government / church.
7	democracy	a system of government where the people vote to choose who leads/governs them.
8	tyrant	a cruel and oppressive ruler.
9	monarchy	a person who reigns over a kingdom / empire.
10	Puritan	an extreme type of Protestant – wanted to purify / simplify the Church of England.
11	debate	a discussion between two people or groups who disagree on an important subject.
12	propaganda	information used to purposely influence people to believe in a certain cause / ideology.
13	autocracy	a system of government where one person / group has absolute power.
14	Parliament	the name often given to the government in democratic countries.
15	regicide	the murder of a monarch.

KEY PEOPLE		
16	King Charles I	Monarch of Britain 1625-1651
17	Oliver Cromwell	MP and Lord Protector of Britain 1653-1655
18	Parliamentarians (roundheads)	Supporters of Parliament during and after the English Civil War.
19	Royalists (cavaliers)	Supporters of Charles and the Royal family during and after the English Civil War.

KEY EVENTS		
20	The beginning of the English Civil War	1642
21	The end of the English Civil War	1652
22	The regicide of Charles I	1649
23	Massacres in Ireland led by Oliver Cromwell	1649-50

CORE KNOWLEDGE		
24	What was the Divine Right of Kings?	The belief that monarchs receive their authority from God / are chosen by God, and so cannot be questioned.
25	What were three causes of the English Civil War?	(1) Charles I promoting Catholic ideologies in England (2) Charles I increasing taxes e.g. Ship Tax (3) Charles I suspending / dissolving Parliament and ruling autocratically.
26	How did the English Civil War begin in 1642?	Parliament raised an army against Charles I so Charles I declared war on Parliament.
27	Give three ways that civilians were impacted by the English Civil War.	(1) Press gangs kidnapped and forced men to fight (2) Significant increase in beggars due to poverty (3) Family and geographical divides were created due to people supporting opposing sides.
28	Why was the printing press important during the civil war?	It enabled both sides to share information more quickly, particularly propaganda.
29	How did gender roles change during the English Civil War?	Women had greater authority over their home and areas for the first time. Women were also targeted for propaganda purposes.
30	Why was the Battle of Naseby decisive?	1,000 Royalists were killed and 5,000 were taken prisoner. King Charles I lost his best officers, troops and artillery. The Royalists lost the war completed one year later.
31	Why was Charles I killed?	He lost the English Civil War and then refused to accept Parliamentary authority.
32	What did Cromwell do as Lord Protector?	He dissolved Parliament and ruled autocratically, but called himself Lord Protector rather than King.
33	How did Cromwell impact Scotland and Ireland?	In Ireland, he ordered massacres of Catholics. In Scotland he invaded as Charles I's son was trying to restart the English Civil War.

HISTORY YEAR 8

EQ 8.2 Age of Revolution

KEY WORDS		
1	politics	anything related to how a country is led / governed and by whom.
2	society	anything related to the people in a place and how they live their lives.
3	The Enlightenment	a movement encouraging people to support reason / science and move away from tradition / religion.
4	revolution	to forcibly remove the people in control of a country in order to create political and social change.
5	oppression	prolonged cruel treatment of people.
6	democracy	a system of government where the people vote to choose who leads / governs them.
7	tyrant	a cruel and oppressive ruler.
8	social class	society divided into economic groups e.g. upper class, middle class, working class.
9	government	a group of people who have the power to make decisions for a territory / country / state.
10	protest	a statement or action that shows that people are against something.
11	puritan	an extreme type of Protestant – wanted to purify / simplify the Church of England.
12	suffrage	having the right to vote.
13	colony	a territory / country controlled by another country.
14	Empire	a group of territories / countries under the control of one country / ruler.
15	Monarchy	a person who reigns over a kingdom/empire.

KEY PEOPLE		
16	King George III	King of Britain 1738-1820
17	George Washington	American Military officer and First American President 1789 to 1797
18	Louis XVI	King of France 1754-93
19	Napoleon	Emperor of France 1804

KEY EVENTS		
20	Age of Revolution	Late 17 th Century to 1815.
21	Start of British colonies in America	1607
22	The Declaration of Independence	1775
23	Louis XVI gathering the estates to raise taxes	1789
24	Louis XVI executed and the reign of terror started	1793

CORE KNOWLEDGE		
25	Why did the Enlightenment start?	There was an increase in education and knowledge. People began to question who was in control and why.
26	Who moved over to 13 colonies of America?	British Puritans fleeing religious persecution.
27	What happened in the Thirteen Colonies between 1620 and 1776?	When George III becomes king, he increases the amount of tax that America paid. The Tea Act 1773 forced America to only buy British tea, The tea was then thrown into Boston Harbour as an act of protest.
28	What was the Declaration of Independence?	An agreement that America was officially independent from British control. <i>"All men are created equal."</i>
29	How many estates were there in France? What were they?	Three – the 1 st Estate was the clergy (churchmen); the 2 nd Estate was the nobility; the 3 rd Estate was the commoners (everyone else.)
30	What happened during the reign of terror?	King Louis XVI and the entire royal family were killed along with 17,000 others.
31	Who became leader and stopped the French Revolution?	Napoleon.
32	The ideas of the revolution then spread to which country?	Haiti in 1793
33	Give 2 examples of positive British reaction to the revolutions.	It encouraged discussion of suffrage and equality in Britain. Paine wrote books called the Rights of Man which focused on progressive political ideology.
34	Give 2 examples of negative British reaction to the revolutions.	British people did not agree with the killing of monarchs. Many wanted gradual change rather than sudden change as a result of revolution.

HISTORY YEAR 8

EQ 8.3 Enslavement

KEY WORDS		
1	abolition	when you officially stop / end something.
2	agency	taking action to encourage change.
3	enslavement	the act of forcing someone into slavery.
4	enslaved people	people who are forced to work for an owner without pay.
5	race	grouping humans based on common physical traits, e.g. skin colour.
6	rebellion	openly opposing (going against) something.
7	trade	the buying and selling of goods and services.
8	revolution	when you overthrow the government / social order by force.
9	petition	a formal written request signed by many people to try to change something.
10	boycott	to purposely refuse to take part in something as a punishment or protest.
11	empire	a group of territories / countries / societies under the control of one ruler.
12	oppression (persecution)	cruel and unjust treatment to a particular group over time.
13	Act / law	A legal rule that has been agreed and should be followed.
14	abolitionist	Someone involved in public campaigning to end slavery
15	The Middle Passage	The second voyage of the Trade Triangle, from Africa to the West Indies.
16	plantation	Fields where crops were grown. Crops grown included tobacco, cotton and sugar cane.

KEY PEOPLE		
17	Olaudah Equiano	Freed slave who lived in London as a prominent anti- slavery campaigner
18	William Wilberforce	MP who led campaign to ban slavery
19	Toussaint L'Ouverture	Leader of the rebellion on St Domingue (Haiti)
20	Harriet Tubman	Escaped enslaved woman who helped others on the underground railroad

KEY EVENTS		
21	John Hawkins becomes the first known British person to buy and sell enslaved people	1562
22	The Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was established in London	1787
23	'The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, Or Gustavus Vassa, The African' was first published	1789
24	Haitian Revolution	1791-1801
25	The Slave Trade Act banned the movement of enslaved people from being traded	1807
26	The Slavery Abolition Act banned the purchase or ownership of enslaved people within the British Empire	1833

CORE KNOWLEDGE		
27	What were three typical plantation crops?	Sugar, Cotton and tobacco.
28	What was the Transatlantic Slave Trade?	The movement of goods and enslaved people between Britain, Africa and the Americas.
29	Give three ways that enslaved people resisted their oppressive treatment.	(1) singing songs (2) running away (3) taking part in revolution / rebellion
30	What revolution was Haiti inspired by?	The French Revolution - white men and women believed it meant they had a right to own enslaved people. Enslaved people believed they should be freed from enslavement.
31	What were two consequences of the Haiti Revolution?	(1) Haiti became independent from France (2) to gain their independence, Haiti had to pay France 150 million francs (3) the Haitians also had to provide a 50% discount on all products sold to France.
32	Give two reasons why Olaudah Equiano was significant to abolition.	First former enslaved person to write a book about their experiences in enslavement. Spoke at abolition events about his experience of enslavement.
33	Give two reasons why Harriet Tubman was significant.	Escaped to freedom. Worked on the Underground Railroad to help around 70 people escape to freedom.
34	Give two reasons why William Wilberforce was significant to abolition.	Brought Private Members Bills to try and ban enslavement. Brought the 1807 Slave Trade Act to Parliament.
35	Give two reasons why enslavement was abolished in Britain in the 19 th Century.	Agency- people such as Olaudah Equiano showed that people did not want to be enslaved and they were prepared to fight against it. Abolition- people in Britain becoming more anti-enslavement by refusing to use products created by enslaved people/

A Time phrases and verbs			B Destinations, people and transport		
Normalmente (Normally)	de vacaciones (on holiday)	voy (I go)	a España (to Spain)	con mi familia (with my family)	en avión (by plane)
Generalmente (Generally)					
En el verano (In the summer)		vamos (we go)	a Escocia (to Scotland)	con mis padres (with my parents)	en coche (by car)
En el invierno (In the winter)					
La semana pasada (Last week)		fui (I went)	a Gales (to Wales)	con mis abuelos (with my grandparents)	en barco (by boat)
El año pasado (Last year)			a Italia (to Italy)	con mis primos (with my cousins)	en metro (by underground)
El verano pasado (Last summer)		fuimos (we went)	a Grecia (to Greece)	con mis amigos (with my friends)	en autocar (by coach)
En el pasado (In the past)			a Alemania (to Germany)	con mi clase (with my class)	en tren (by train)
El próximo año (Next year)		voy a ir (I'm going to go)	a los Estados Unidos (to the USA)	con mi instituto (with my school)	en tranvía (by tram)
El año que viene (Next year)			a Irlanda (to Ireland)		
El próximo verano (Next summer)		vamos a ir (we're going to go)			
El verano que viene (Next summer)		me gustaría ir (I would like to go)	a Turquía (to Turkey)		

C Holiday activities			
Por la mañana (In the morning)	saqué fotos (I took photos)	por la tarde (In the afternoon/evening)	tomé el sol (I sunbathed)
	visité monumentos (I visited monuments)		descansé en la playa (I rested on the beach)
Primero (First)	visité museos (I visited museums)	luego (then)	nadé en el mar (I swam in the sea)
	compré una camiseta (I bought a t-shirt)		escribí SMS (I wrote texts)
El primer día (On the first day)	mandé mensajes (I sent messages)	después (after)	comí comida local (I ate local food)
	monté a caballo (I rode a horse)		bebí limonada (I drank lemonade)
	monté en bicicleta (I rode a bike)	el segundo día (on the second day)	conocí a un/a chico/a guapo/a (I met an attractive guy/girl)
	bailé (I danced)		salí con mi hermano (I went out with my brother)
	canté karaoke (I sang karaoke)	el último día (on the last day)	vi un castillo interesante (I saw an interesting castle)

D Weather	
Hizo sol (It was sunny)	Hizo viento (It was windy)
Hizo frío (It was cold)	Hubo tormentas (It was stormy)
Hizo calor (It was hot)	Hubo niebla (It was foggy)
Hizo buen tiempo (It was good weather)	Llovió (It rained)
Hizo mal tiempo (It was bad weather)	Negó (It snowed)

E Opinions and reasons			
Me gustó (I liked it)	porque (because)	fue (it was)	divertido (fun)
Me encantó (I loved it)			interesante (interesting)
Me fascinó (It fascinated me)			entretenido (entertaining)
¡Lo pasé bien! (I had a good time!)			impresionante (impressive)
¡Lo pasé genial! (I had a great time)			increíble (incredible)
¡Lo pasé bomba! (I had a great time!)	ya que (because)		emocionante (exciting)
			chulo (cool)
			flipante (great)
			guay (cool)
No me gustó (I didn't like it)	puesto que (because)		barato (cheap)
Lo odié (I hated it)			regular (so-so)
Me aburríó (It bored me)			caro (expensive)
Me decepcionó (It disappointed me)			horroroso (horrible)
¡Lo pasé mal! (I had a bad time!)	dado que (because)		raro (strange)
¡Lo pasé fatal! (I had an awful time!)			un desastre (a disaster)

A Uses of the phone		
Con mi móvil (With my phone)	normalmente (normally)	saco fotos (I take photos)
	generalmente (generally)	hablo por Skype (I talk on Skype)
	durante la semana (during the week)	hago videollamadas (I do videocalls)
	los fines de semana (on the weekends)	mando SMS/mensajes (I send messages)
Con mi tableta (With my tablet)	siempre (always)	mando correos (I send emails)
	todos los días (every day)	descargo música/melodías (I download music/ringtones)
	a menudo (often)	descargo películas (I download films)
	a veces (sometimes)	descargo aplicaciones (I download apps)
Con mi ordenador (With my computer)	de vez en cuando (from time to time)	chateo con mis amigos (I chat with my friends)
	dos o tres veces a la semana (2 or 3 times a week)	escucho música (I listen to music)
	casi nunca (almost never)	veo películas (I watch films)
	nunca (never)	comparto vídeos (I share videos)
No tengo móvil pero quiero tenerlo (I don't have a phone but I want to have one)		juego en línea (I play online)
		leo libros electrónicos (I read e-books)

B Opinions on apps					
Me gusta (I like)	e Instagram	porque (because)	es (it's)	relajante (relaxing)	
Me encanta (I love)				divertido (fun)	
Me fascina (I'm fascinate by)	e WhatsApp	emocionante (exciting)			
Me divierte (I have fun on)		interesante (interesting)			
Me mola (I love)	e Facebook	genial (great)			
Me chifla (I love)		guay (cool)			
Me interesa (I'm interested by)	e Spotify	increíble (incredible)			
Prefiero (I prefer)		útil (useful)			
Mi aplicación favorita es (My favourite app is)	e Netflix	puesto que (because)		barato (cheap)	
No me gusta (I don't like)	e Tiktok			fácil de usar (easy to use)	
Me aburre (I'm bored by)				estresante (stressful)	
Odio (I hate)	e Twitter	dado que (because)		aburrido (boring)	
Detesto (I detest)	e Youtube			inútil (useless)	
				caro (expensive)	
				difícil de usar (difficult to use)	

D TV shows						
Creo que (I believe that)	los programas de música (music programmes)	son (are)	más (more)	educativos/as (educational)	que (than)	los concursos (game shows)
Pienso que (I think that)	los programas de deportes (sports programmes)			divertidos/as (fun)		los documentales (documentaries)
Me encantan (I love)	los telediarios (the news)			emocionantes (exciting)		las comedias (comedies)
Me molan (I love)	los realitys (reality shows)		menos (less)	interesantes (interesting)	que (than)	las series policíacas (police series)
Prefiero (I prefer)	las películas de ciencia-ficción (sci-fi films)	graciosos/as (funny)		as telenovelas (soap operas)		
No me gustan (I don't like)	las películas de acción (action films)	informativos/as (informative)		las películas de amor (love films)		
Detesto (I detest)		porque son (because they are)	tan (as)	estúpidos/as (stupid)	como (as)	las películas de terror (horror films)
				infantiles (childish)		
	aburrido/as (boring)					

C Music			
Escucho (I listen to)	de todo (everything)	ya que (because)	tiene ritmo (it has rhythm)
Me gusta (I like)	la música de _____ (_____ 's music)		está de moda (it's fashionable)
Me encanta (I love)	la música clásica (classical music)		me hace bailar (it makes me dance)
Me fascina (I'm fascinated by)	la música electrónica (electronic music)		me hace cantar (it makes me sing)
Me divierte (I have fun with)	la música pop (pop music)		me gustan sus letras (I like the lyrics)
Me mola (I love)	la música latina (Latin music)		me relaja (it relaxes me)
Me chifla (I love)	el reguetón (regueton)		es aburrido/a (it's boring)
Me interesa (I'm interested in)	el hip hop (hip hop)		es desagradable (it's unpleasant)
Prefiero (I prefer)	el rock (rock)		es repetitivo (it's repetitive)
Mi música favorita es (My favourite music is)	la música de los años setenta (70's music)		está sobrevalorado/a (he's/she's/it's overrated)
No me gusta (I don't like)			tiene talento (he's/she's talented)
Me aburre (I'm bored by)			canta/baila muy bien (he/she sings/dances well)
Odio (I hate)			es entretenido/a (it's entertaining)
Detesto (I detest)			es maravilloso/a (it's marvellous)
Mi cantante favorito es (My favourite singer is)			es un artista completo (he's a well-rounded artist)
Mi grupo favorito es (My favourite group is)			es una artista completa (she's a well-rounded artist)

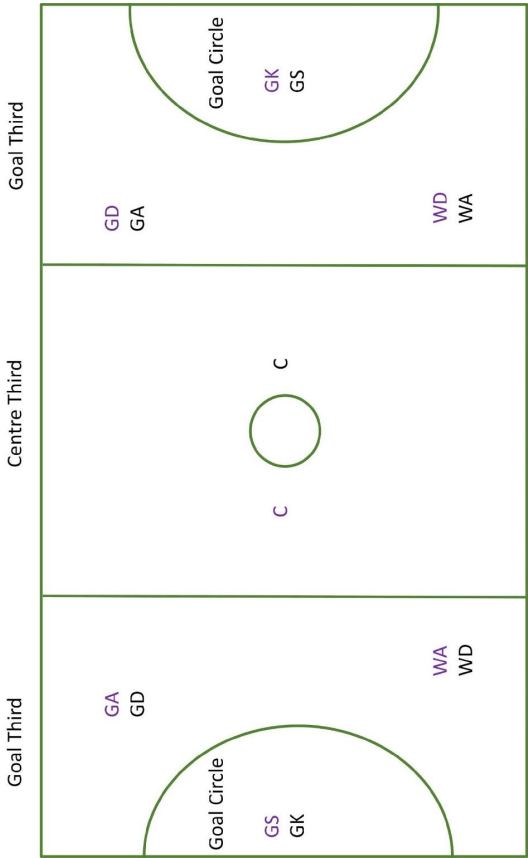
NETBALL

KEY WORDS		
1	Goal Keeper	Allowed in the defensive goal third and shooting circle.
2	Goal Defence	Allowed in the defensive and centre thirds, and the shooting circle.
3	Wing Defence	Allowed in the defensive and centre thirds, but not the shooting circle.
4	Center	Allowed in all thirds, but not in either shooting circle.
5	Wing Attack	Allowed in the attacking and centre thirds, but not the shooting circle.
6	Goal Attack	Allowed in the attacking and centre thirds, and the shooting circle.
7	Goal Shooter	Allowed in the attacking goal third and shooting circle.

KEY RULES		
8	Footwork	Footwork is called when a player moves and replants their landing leg.
9	Contact	Contact is called when a player impedes an opponent in a way that prevents them from moving freely.
10	Held Ball	A held ball is when a player holds onto the ball for more than 3 seconds before passing or shooting.

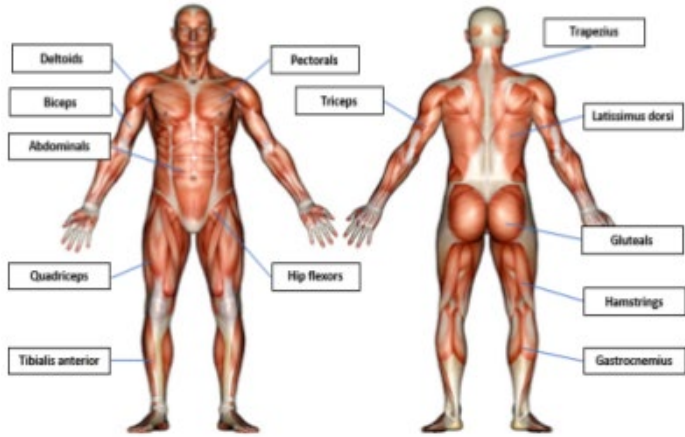
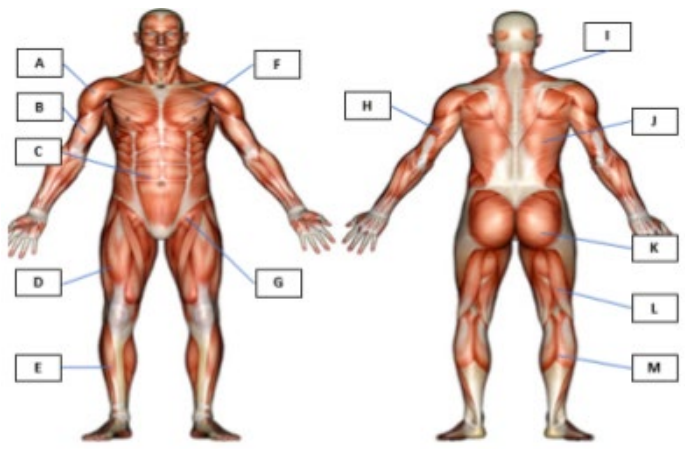
Netball

See below for netball positions and court layout.



Muscles

Identify A-M on the diagram of the muscular system below



Types of Media

KEY WORDS		
1	Television - Freeview	Channels that come built into modern TV sets that can be watched for free with no subscription charges.
2	Radio	Provides information about sport in great details. Radio is listened to and therefore 'paints a picture' for the listener.
3	Pay-Per-View	A service provided by a broadcaster where subscribers pay to watch particular events.
4	Websites	Provide information online on various topics and the latest news.
5	Newspapers	Publications including news, articles, and advertisements, usually issued daily or weekly in printed form.
6	Magazines	A publication which is issued weekly or monthly and contains articles, stories, pictures and adverts.
7	Books	A printed work of fiction or nonfiction.
8	Podcasts	A digital audio recording available to download.
9	Streaming	Online broadcast that is recorded and broadcasted at the same time.
10	Social Media	Interactions among people in which they create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks.

RUGBY

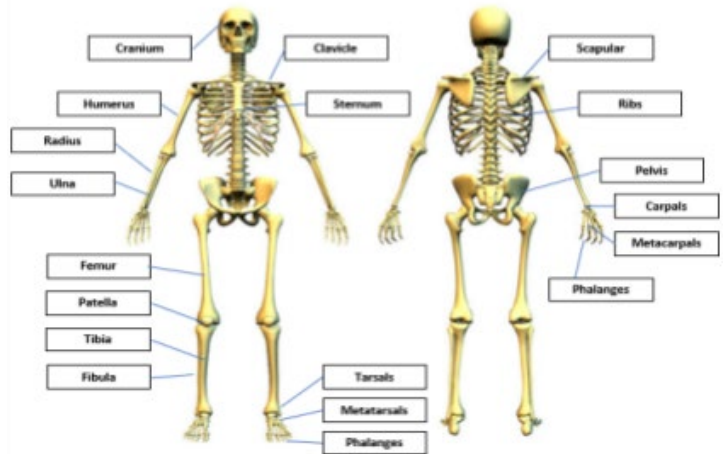
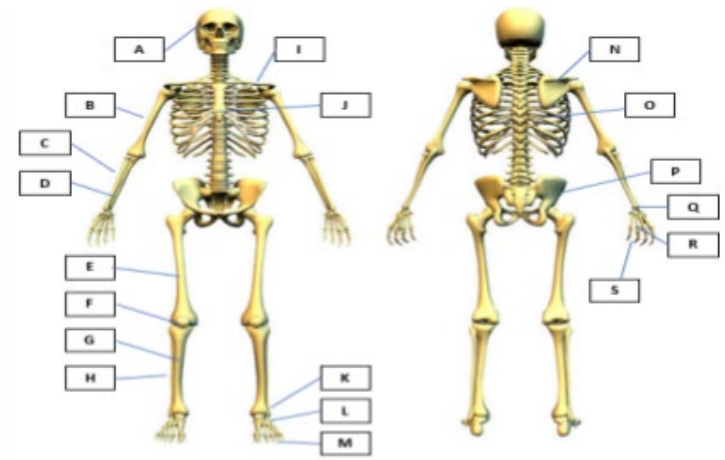
KEY WORDS		
1	Tackle	Occurs when the ball carrier is held by an opponent and brought to the ground.
2	Ball Carrier	Is a player who is in possession of the ball.
3	Present	Occurs when a player has been tackled and directs the ball to their teammates.
4	Turnover	When the ball possession is transferred to the defending team from the attacking team.
5	Attacking Line	Is where the attackers line up behind the ball carrier often in a diagonal deep line.
6	Defensive Line	Is where the defenders line up opposite the attacking team with equal distance between them.
7	Forwards	Is when the direction that the ball carrier should travel in towards the oppositions try line.
8	Backwards	Is the direction that the ball should be passed in, back towards your teammates.

RUGBY

KEY RULES		
9	Offside	Occurs when a player is further forward than their teammate who is carrying the ball.
10	Ruck	Is formed when at least one player from each team are in contact, on their feet and over the ball which is on the ground.
11	Scrum	Scrums involve eight players from each team, who bind together and push shoulder to shoulder against one another.
12	Knock On	When a player loses possession of the ball and it goes forward, or when a player hits the ball forward with the hand or arm.
13	Line out	Is a way of restarting play after the ball has gone into touch (off the side of the field of play).
14	Penalty	Is awarded if foul play by the opposing team prevents a probable try from being scored.

BONES

Identify parts A-S on the diagram of the skeletal system below.



Commercialisation

KEY WORDS		
1	Commercialism in sport	Making a profit from sport.
2	Sports Benefit	Increased revenue helps sportspeople and sports organisations increase participation, improve performances and attract support. Also sports gain more coverage so can further increase in popularity.
3	Media Benefit	High profile sports stories help to attract audiences, listeners and readers. In turn, the media makes sure that sport keeps a high profile.
4	Sponsors Benefit	Sponsors funding is essential for sport's growth. In return, high profile coverage of sport ensures a high profile for their companies. Leading to more profits.
5	Interdependency	Need for each other. There is a interdependency between sport, media and business (sponsors).
6	Golden Triangle	The golden triangle shows the relationship between sport, the media and sponsorship. It represents the commercial (money-making) nature of sport.

Keywords		
1	Sacraments	Rites and rituals through which the believer receives a special gift of grace; for Catholics, Anglican and many Protestants, sacraments are 'outward signs' of 'inward grace'.
2	Holy Communion	A service of thanksgiving in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated.
3	Eucharist	The Sacrament which re-enacts Jesus' Last Supper where he shared bread and wine with his disciples.
4	Orthodox	The 'traditional', Eastern-based part of Christianity governed by a patriarch.
5	Catholic Church	A branch of Christianity based in Rome and led by Pope.
6	Anglican	Any church or church member which is part of Church of England.
7	Baptism	An initiation ceremony using water, through which people become members of the church.
8	Believer's Baptism	Initiation into the Church, by immersion in water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony/rite and willing to live a Christian Life.
9	Infant Baptism	The Sacrament through which babies and young children become members of the Church, where promises are taken on their behalf by adults; the infant is freed from sin and introduced to the saving love of God and the support of the Christian community.
10	Protestant	A branch of Christianity, that agree on the central belief that the Bible is the only authority for Christians.
11	Palm Sunday	The Sunday before Easter, celebrates Jesus arrival into Jerusalem.
12	Maundy Thursday	The Thursday before Easter, observed by Christians to commemorate the Last Supper.
13	Good Friday	Remembers the crucifixion of Jesus and to commemorate this day Christians will typically fast.
14	Crucifixion	Roman method of execution by which criminals were fixed to a cross.
15	Easter Saturday	The Saturday before Easter, it is the last day of lent.
16	Easter Sunday	Easter is celebrated on this day and Christians celebrate the resurrection of Jesus.
17	Resurrection	Jesus rising from the dead on Easter Sunday and the central belief in Christianity.
18	Hymns	A religious song or poem praising God.
19	Denomination	A distinct group within the Christian faith, with its own organisations and traditions.
20	Indulgences	A paper brought from the clergy which had the effect of reducing the amount of punishment a person could expect from God for their sins. (Christianity)
21	Wealth	An abundance of valuable possessions or money.
22	Clergy	Those who have been trained and ordained as religious leaders.
23	Corrupt	Dishonest or fraudulent behaviour by those with power.

Sacraments	
1.How do Sacraments help Christians?	Many Christians believe that Sacraments help strengthen their relationship with God by making him apart of their lives.
2.Why do Christians get baptised?	Many Christians feel that baptism helps cleanse people from original sin and by getting baptised you are made a member of the church.
3.What are the two types of baptism?	Infant baptism and believer's baptism.
4.Which denomination(s) of Christianity practice infant baptism?	Catholics, Anglican, Orthodox and Methodist.
5.Which denomination(s) of Christianity practice believer's baptism?	Baptist and Pentecostalists.
6.Who do Christians thank when celebrating Holy Communion?	Christians give thanks to God for his great love in sending Jesus to save people from sin and enable them to experience God's love for all eternity.
7.What impact does Holy Communion have on Christians?	By participating in the Holy Communion this allows Christians to strengthen their commitment to their faith.
8.What does the bread and wine represent in Holy Communion?	It represents the body and blood of Christ.

Easter	
1.Why is Easter the most important Christian festival?	Easter is important because it celebrates the resurrection of Jesus from the dead.
2.How do Christians celebrate Palm Sunday?	Christians attend church and churches try to recreate Jesus' entry into Jerusalem. They do this by handing out palm crosses to remind the congregation that the people of Jerusalem laid down palm branches as a carpet for Jesus.
3.What does Maundy Thursday remember?	This service remembers Jesus' last night of freedom with his disciples, when Jesus was very sad about what was to come.
4.What do Christians do on Good Friday?	Christians attend a church service where hymns are sung of what happened to Jesus and they also reflect on how his death made God's forgiveness of human sin possible.
5.What is the Easter Vigil?	This service is held very late on Easter Saturday. It is about waiting for the day Jesus rose from the dead.
6.How is Easter celebrated in the UK?	Christians attend church but also give chocolate eggs as gifts because it represents life and the stone which covered Jesus' tomb. Easter is also a holiday in the UK so people take time off work and school.


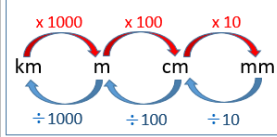
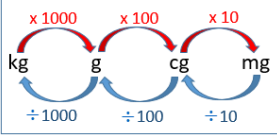
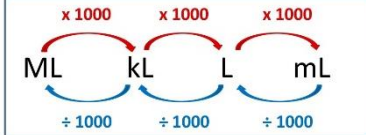
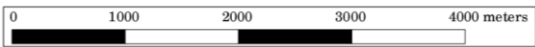
Protestantism	
1.What was The Papal Schism?	Between 1378 and 1417CE, there were several popes at the same time and this caused a split in the Roman Catholic Church
2.Why did people not trust the Church?	Corrupt clergy were seen everywhere as people received pay but didn't do anything and some gave the jobs to their families and this did not fit into the teachings of the church.
3.Who were key figures that protested against the Church?	John Wycliffe (1330-84) attacked the privileged status and immense wealth of the clergy. Martin Luther (1483-1546) attacked corruption in the church including indulgences and wanted reform. Henry VIII (1491-1547) wanted to divorce and marry which was something that wasn't allowed in the Catholic Church so he broke away from the Catholic Church.

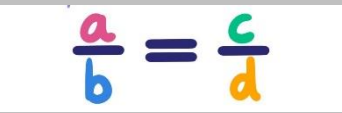
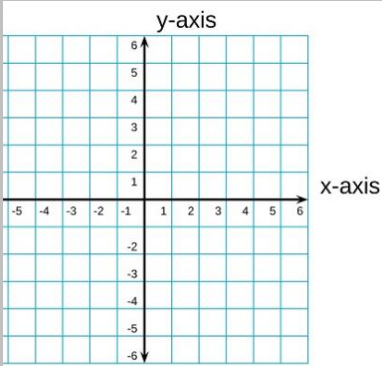
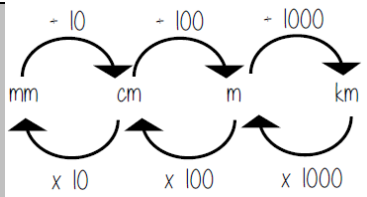
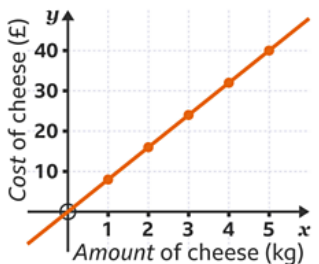
Keywords		
24	Human Rights	The basic rights and freedom to which all human beings should be entitled to.
25	Social Justice	Ensuring that society treats people fairly whether they are poor or wealthy and protects people's human rights.
26	United Nations	International organisation founded in 1945 and has 193-member states and focuses on maintain international security and peace.
27	Universal declaration of human rights	A historic document that outlines the rights and freedom that everyone is entitled to.
28	Dignity	This is the right of a person to be valued and respected for their own sake and to be treated ethically.
29	Equality	Providing equal opportunities to everyone and protecting people from being discriminated against.
30	Prejudice	Unfairly judging someone before the facts are known; holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
31	Stereotypes	A set idea that people have about what someone/something is like, especially an idea that is wrong.
32	Discrimination	Actions or behaviour that result from prejudice.
33	Heterosexual	To be sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex.
34	Homosexual	To be sexually attracted to member of the same sex.
35	Positive Discrimination	Treating people more favourably because they have been discriminated against in the past or have disabilities.
36	Racism	Treating someone differently based on their ethnicity and race.
37	Dr Martin Luther King Jr	He was a leading figure during the Civil Rights Movement in America during 1950s-1960s.
38	Rosa Parks	She was an American civil rights activist who was best known for her role in the Montgomery bus boycott.
39	Segregation	The act of keeping one group away from the other and treating them differently.
40	Civil Rights Movement	This was a non-violent campaign from 1954-1968 aiming to abolish legalised racial segregation and discrimination against African-Americans in the United States.
41	Poverty	Being without money, food or other basic needs of life (being poor).
42	Emergency Aid	Also known as short term aid; help given to communities in a time of in a time of disaster or crisis e.g. food during a famine, shelter after an earthquake.
43	Long-term Aid	Assistance given to a poor country over a long period of time that has a lasting effect.

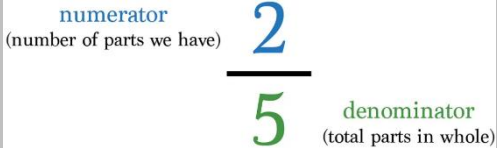
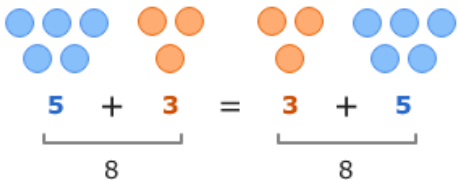
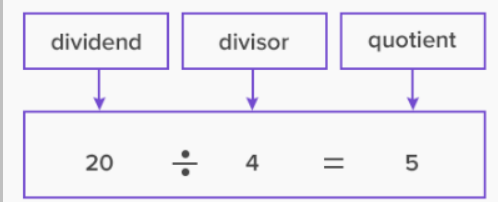

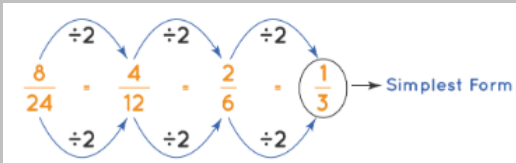
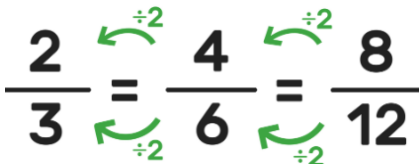
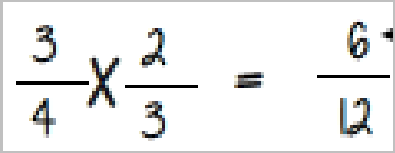
Human Rights and Social Justice	
1. Why is it necessary to have Human Rights?	It is necessary because it protects everyone especially those in vulnerable positions. Also, having rights means that it is important to respect the rights of others.
2. How do Christians promote social justice?	Christians follow the teachings of Jesus as in the parable of the Sheep and the Goats (Matthew 25:31-46) . Also, Christians campaign to improve the lives of the less fortunate in society, for example, Christian Aid.
3. How do Muslims promote social justice?	Muslims give Zakat (Charity). This is a compulsory payment of 2.5% of their wealth to good causes every year. Also, Muslims become involved in social and community projects such as working with the homeless or the poor.

Prejudice and Discrimination	
1. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?	Prejudice means holding biased opinions that are based on stereotypes and discrimination is the behaviour or actions that result from prejudice.
2. What are two key verses from the Bible that promote Equality.	<i>"love your neighbour as yourself"</i> Romans 13:1 . <i>"There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus"</i> Galatians 3:28
3. Name one key verse from the Qur'an that promotes Equality.	<i>"People, we created you all from a single man and a single woman, and made you into races and tribes so that you should get to know one another"</i> Qur'an 49:13
4. What is the Christian attitude towards homosexuality?	Christians have different views on homosexuality. Some Christians believe that it is against God's will (Catholics) whereas other Christians are accepting of homosexual relationships (Quakers).
5. What is the Muslim attitude towards homosexuality?	Muslims believe that the Qur'an and Hadith teach that homosexuality is against God's will and forbidden.

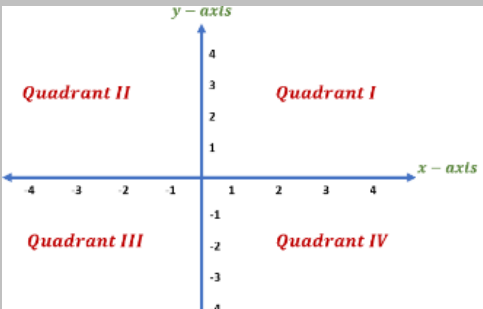
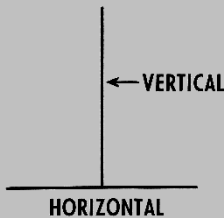
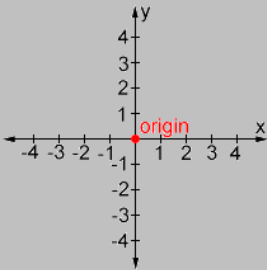
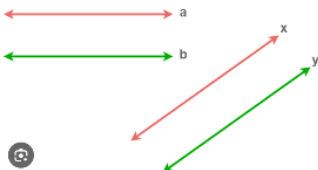
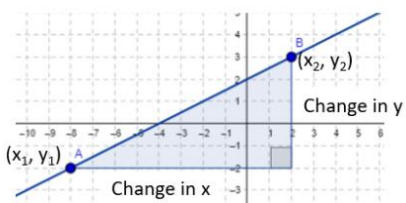

Charity	
1. What is the difference between emergency aid and long-term aid?	Emergency aid is required after a terrible disaster e.g. flood or earthquake and typically temporary shelter, healthcare services, food and water are provided by charities however this doesn't solve the long-term effects that are suffered so long-term aid is offered to help people affected get out of poverty.
2. What are some religious teachings that encourage giving to charity?	<i>"Be good to your parents, to relatives, to orphans, to the needy, to neighbours near and far"</i> Qur'an 4:36 . <i>"If any saves a life it is as he saves the lives of all mankind"</i> Qur'an 5:32 <i>"A new command I give you: love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another. By this everyone will know that you are my disciples, if you love one another."</i> John 13:34-35
3. What are the names of two religious Charities?	Islamic Relief: Provides both emergency aid and long-term aid. It aims to promote sustainable economic and social development so communities can support themselves. Christian Aid: Was set up after World War Two to help refugees in Europe. It now works in disaster zones around the world.

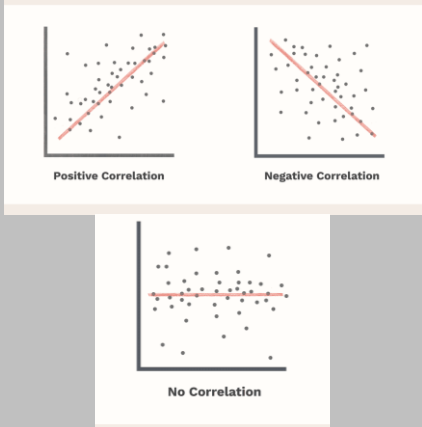

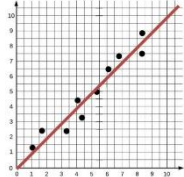
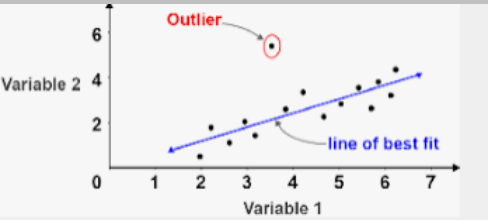
Maths: Year 8		Unit 1: Ratio	Term: Autumn Half Term 1
1	Ratio	A statement of how two numbers compare	2:3 
2	Equal Parts	When a whole is shared fairly, the parts must be exactly the same size	
3	Proportion	A statement that links two ratios	$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$
4	Multiplier	The multiplier will make the original number bigger or smaller	
5	Units	Description of measurement	<div> <p>Converting Metric Lengths</p>  </div> <div> <p>Converting Metric Weights</p>  </div> <div>  </div>
6	Share	Shares by dividing a shape into a. We call the parts equal shares if each part is of the same size.	
7	Equivalent	Of equal value	
8	Scale	The comparison of something drawn to its actual size	<p>(1 centimeter represents 250 meters)</p> <p>1: 25 000</p> 
9	Factors	Numbers we can multiply together to get another number	
10	Numerator	The numerator is the number of parts you are counting. (top of fraction)	<div> <p>numerator (number of parts we have)</p> <p>$\frac{2}{5}$</p> <p>denominator (total parts in whole)</p> </div>
11	Denominator	The number of equal parts that make one whole unit. (bottom of fraction)	

Maths: Year 8		Unit 2: Multiplicative Change	Term: Autumn Half Term 1
1	Proportion	A statement that links two ratios	
2	Variable	A letter representing an unknown that can change (able to vary)	
3	Axes	horizontal and vertical lines that a graph is plotted around	
4	Approximation	an estimate for a value	
5	Scale Factor	the multiple that increases/ decreases a value	<p><u>Scale factors</u></p> <p>20 → $\times 5$ → 100</p> <p>24 → $\times \frac{1}{4}$ → 6</p> <p>3.2 → $\times 1$ → 3.2</p> <p>11 → $\times 8$ → 88</p> <p>88 → $\times \frac{1}{8}$ → 11</p>
6	Currency	the system of money used in a particular country	
7	Conversion	the process of changing one unit or currency to another	
8	Scale	the comparison of something drawn to its actual size.	
9	Directly Proportional	As one variable changes the other changes at the same rate	

Maths: Year 8		Unit 3: Fractions	Term: Autumn Half Term 1
1	Numerator	The numerator is the number of parts you are counting. (top of fraction)	
2	Denominator	the number of equal parts that make one whole unit. (bottom of fraction)	
3	Whole	a positive number including zero without any decimal or fractional parts.	
4	Commutative	When swapping the numbers around leads to the same answer (only in addition and multiplication)	
5	Unit Fraction	a fraction where the numerator is one and denominator a positive integer	
6	Non-unit fraction	a fraction where the numerator is larger than one	
7	Dividend	the amount you want to divide up	
8	Divisor	the number that divides another number	
9	Quotient	the answer we get after we divide one number by another. e.g. dividend ÷ divisor = quotient	
10	Reciprocal	a pair of numbers that multiply together to give a value equal to 1	<p>Reciprocal of Fraction:</p> 
11	Simplifying fractions	Divide the numerator and denominator by the highest common factor.	
12	Equivalent fractions	Fractions which represent the same value	
13	Multiplying fractions	Multiply the numerator Multiply the denominator	

14	Dividing fractions	Multiply the first fraction by the reciprocal of the second fraction	$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{3}$ <div> Multiplying by a reciprocal gives the same outcome </div>
15	Multiplying integer by fraction	Convert the whole number to a fraction by writing 1 as the denominator. Multiply as normal.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 5$ $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{1}$ $\frac{1 \times 5}{8 \times 1} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{8}$

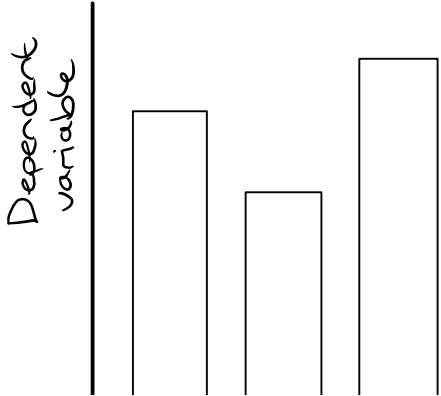
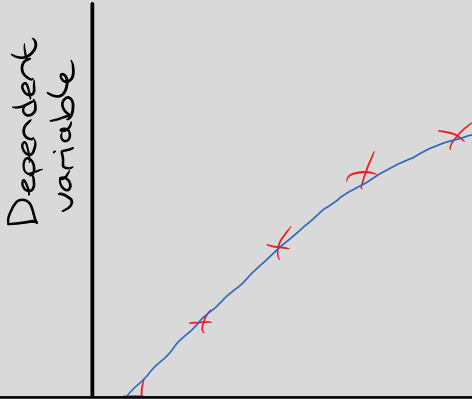
Maths: Year 8		Unit 4: Cartesian Plane	Term: Autumn Half Term 2								
1	Quadrant	4 quarters of the coordinate plane									
2	Coordinates	A set of values that show an exact position on a graph	<div>Coordinates</div> <div>(x,y)</div>								
3	Horizontal	A straight line from left to right (parallel to the x axis)									
4	Vertical	A straight line from top to bottom (parallel to the y axis)									
5	Origin	(0,0) on a graph. The point that the 2 axes cross									
6	Parallel	Lines that never meet	<div>Parallel Lines</div> 								
7	Gradient	The steepness of a line	<div>Gradient of a Straight Line</div> 								
8	Intercept	Point on y-axis where the linear function intersects									
9	Table of values	A table that lists the values of y for given values of x, for a given line	<table border="1" data-bbox="1038 1760 1265 1850"> <tr> <td>x</td><td>-3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>y</td><td>-10</td><td>-1</td><td>8</td></tr> </table> <div>This represents a coordinate pair (-3, -10)</div>	x	-3	0	3	y	-10	-1	8
x	-3	0	3								
y	-10	-1	8								

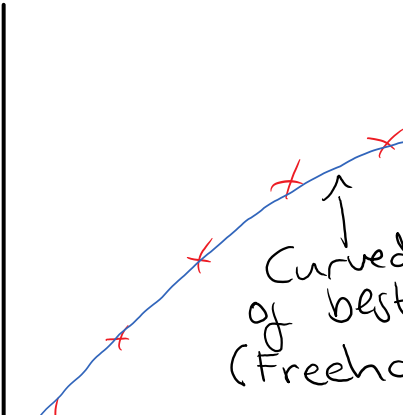
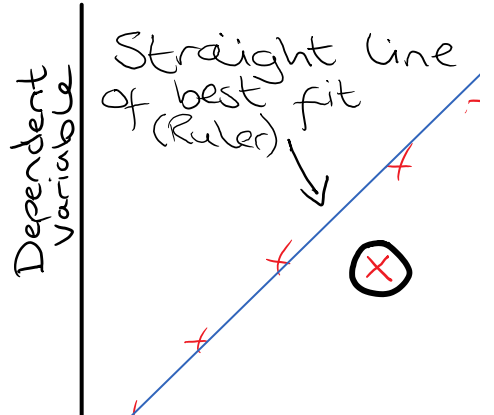
1	Variable	A letter representing an unknown that can change (able to vary)	
2	Relationship	The link between two variables (items). E.g. Between sunny days and ice cream sales	
3	Correlation	The mathematical definition for the type of relationship	
4	Positive correlation	As one variable increases so does the other variable	
5	Negative Correlation	As one variable increases the other variable decreases	
7	NO correlation	There is no relationship between the two variables	
8	Origin	(0,0) on a graph. The point that the 2 axes cross	
9	Line of best fit	A straight line on a scatter graph used to make estimates about the information	
10	Outlier	A point that lies outside the trend of graph.	
11	Quantitative	Descriptive information, colours, genders, names, emotions etc	
12	Continuous	Quantitative data that has an infinite number of possible values within its range	
13	Discrete	Quantitative or qualitative data that only takes certain values	
14	Frequency	The number of times a particular data value occurs	

15	Grouped Data	Data is grouped in class intervals as means of summarizing and analysing	<table><tr><th>x Weight(g)</th><th>Frequency</th></tr><tr><td>$40 < x \leq 50$</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>$50 < x \leq 60$</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>$60 < x \leq 70$</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	x Weight(g)	Frequency	$40 < x \leq 50$	1	$50 < x \leq 60$	3	$60 < x \leq 70$	5								
x Weight(g)	Frequency																		
$40 < x \leq 50$	1																		
$50 < x \leq 60$	3																		
$60 < x \leq 70$	5																		
16	Ungrouped Data	When data is not placed in any categories, also called raw data	<table><tr><th>Number of siblings</th><th>Frequency</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	Number of siblings	Frequency	0	2	1	3	2	4	3	2	4	1				
Number of siblings	Frequency																		
0	2																		
1	3																		
2	4																		
3	2																		
4	1																		
17	Two-way tables	Data table that shows frequency of two variables, the rows indicating one variable and columns for the other variable	<table><tr><th></th><th>Squares</th><th>Circles</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><th>Green</th><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><th>Red</th><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><th>Total</th><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr></table>		Squares	Circles	Total	Green	2	3	5	Red	2	1	3	Total	4	4	8
	Squares	Circles	Total																
Green	2	3	5																
Red	2	1	3																
Total	4	4	8																

Features of Investigations			18	Mean	An average of a set of data found by adding together all the values in a data set and dividing by the number of values in the set.
1	What are the three types of variable?	Dependent, independent, controlled	19	True value	The result that would be obtained in an ideal measurement or experiment, totally unaffected by errors.
2	What is the dependent variable?	The variable that scientists measure during an experiment			
3	What is the independent variable?	The variable that scientists change during an experiment			
4	What are controlled variables?	The variables kept the same during an experiment.	20	Accurate	Results are accurate if they are close to the true value.
5	What is a fair test?	An experiment where all the variables are controlled other than the independent variable.			
6	What is an unfair test?	An experiment where lots of variables change.	21	Precise	Results are precise if they have been repeated and are similar.
7	Why are fair tests important?	So you know why your dependent variable is changing	22	Data analysis	When data is looked at to find patterns and relationships that can help to reach a conclusion.
8	What is a hypothesis?	A statement of how one variable affects another variable that can be tested using experiments	23	Repeatable data	Getting results that are similar when the experiment is done again
9	What is a prediction?	A statement that describes what you think will happen in an experiment with a scientific explanation	24	Reproducible data	Getting results that are similar when someone else does the experiment.
			25	Valid data	A measurement is valid if it measures what it is supposed to measure: it must be reproducible and repeatable.
Planning an experiment			26	Inaccurate	Not close to the true value of what is being measured.
10	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.	27	Random error	Something that causes an unexpected difference between a measurement and the true value e.g. not using equipment properly
11	Hazard symbol	A label giving important information about dangers associated with a chemical or material.			
12	Risk	The chance that harm will be caused			
13	Precaution	Actions to take to reduce risk before doing something.	28	Systemic error	Something that causes results to differ by the same amount each time.
14	Apparatus	Pieces of equipment			
15	Equipment list	Taking another measurement or observation of the same experiment.	29	Conclusion	A summary of what has been discovered in an experiment
16	Method	A description of how an experiment should be done, often written as a list of instructions.			
17	Repeat experiments	Experiments carried out in the same way, following the same method, to get more results.			

1	What is data?	Data is raw figures/numbers we collect when investigating a hypothesis.
2	How do we collect data?	On results tables.
3	How do we process data?	Use the data (numbers) from the table and draw graphs to find patterns.
4	What is continuous data?	Numbers that can have any value within a range. Examples include time, height and temperature.
5	What is discontinuous data?	Numbers that come in groups rather than a range. E.g. eye colour, blood group.
6	How do you draw a results table?	<div> <div>Independent variable (Units)</div> <div>Dependent variable (Units)</div> </div>
7	How do you calculate the mean?	Add all the values up and divide by how many values there are.
8	What is an anomalous result?	A result/number that doesn't fit the pattern, the odd one out.
9	Should anomalous results be included when calculating the mean?	No.

SCIENCE: MATHS SKILLS YEAR 8		TOPIC: MATHS IN SCIENCE
10	What is a bar graph?	<p>Used for plotting discontinuous data.</p> 
11	What is a line graph?	<p>Used for plotting continuous data.</p> 
12	What should a graph include?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent variable- x axis, dependent variable- y axis • Appropriate scale- even intervals, even spacing between numbers • Labelled axis • Usually a line of best fit

SCIENCE: MATHS SKILLS YEAR 8		TOPIC: MATHS IN SCIENCE
13	How do you draw a line of best fit?	<p>Do not connect the dots. It is usually drawn freehand covering most points unless the points are plotted on a straight line, then a ruler is used.</p> <div> <div> <p>Dependent variable</p>  <p>Curved of best (Freehc</p> </div> <div> <p>Dependent variable</p>  <p>Straight line of best fit (Ruler)</p> </div> </div>
14	What does DESCUS stand for?	<p>Data- Numbers Equation- Select the right equation Substitute- Put numbers into the equation. Calculate Units- eg. Seconds or metres Significant figures</p>
15	What is a quantity and its unit?	<p>A physical quantity is something that can be measured. For any measurement, the unit being used must be stated to give an understanding of the scale of the measurement. E.g. Quantity: Time, Unit: seconds Quantity: Distance, Unit: metres</p>
16	How do you convert from micrometres (µm) to millimetres (mm)?	µm to mm Divide by 1000
17	How do you convert from millimetres (mm) to micrometres (µm).	mm to µm Times by 1000
18	How do you convert from metres (m) to millimetres (mm)?	m to mm Times by 1000
19	How do you convert from metres (m) to kilometres (km)	m to km Divide by 1000
20	How do you convert from kilometres (km) to metres (m).	km to m Times by 1000
21	What is a percentage?	<p>Percentages represent an amount out of 100. E.g. If you got 6/20 in a test. To make it into a percentage you would: $(6 \div 20) \times 100 = 30\%$</p>
22	What is a ratio?	<p>A ratio shows how much of one thing there is compared to another. Ratios are usually written in the form a:b. e.g. If I have a bowl of fruit with three apples and one orange the ratio is 3:1.</p>

Chemical Changes		
1	What is a chemical change?	A process where new substances are made (reactants turn into products) e.g. a chemical reaction
2	What is a physical change?	A change of state or dissolving
3	In terms of chemical bonds, what happens in a chemical reaction?	Some are broken and others are made
4	Why is a change of state not a chemical change?	No new substances are made
5	How can you tell if a chemical reaction has taken place?	Change in temperature, a change in colour, a gas formed, solid formed
6	How do scientists show what happens in a chemical reaction?	With an equation (word or symbol)
7	What are reactants?	Substances you start with in a reaction
8	What are products?	Substances you end with in a reaction
9	In an equation symbol do we use to show a chemical change is taking place?	→
10	What is the law of conservation of mass?	That atoms cannot be created or destroyed
11	To obey the law of conservation of mass we have to balance symbol equations. What does this mean?	There are the same number of atoms of each element in the reactants and products.
12	$H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$ Why is this reaction not balanced?	There are two oxygen atoms in the reactants but only 1 in the products
13	Why are state symbols added to chemical equations.	The show the state of matter of the reactants and products
14	There are four state symbols (s) (l) (g) (aq). What does each mean?	(s) solid (l) liquid (g) gas (aq) aqueous / dissolved
15	Give an example of a type of chemical reaction	Oxidation, neutralisation, thermal decomposition, combustion.

Types of chemical reactions:

Oxidation Reactions		
16	What forms when a metal reacts with oxygen	A metal oxide
17	What is a combustion reaction?	A reaction where a fuel is heated (burned) and reacts with oxygen
18	What is a fuel?	A substance which stores energy in the chemical store

19	Name an example of a fuel?	Wood, petrol, methane
20	What are the products formed when a carbon-based fuel undergoes combustion?	Carbon dioxide and water
21	Write a word equation for the combustion of methane	Methane + Oxygen → Carbon dioxide + Water
22	Why are combustion reactions useful?	They release thermal energy
23	What can we use combustion reactions for?	Heating, transport, generating electricity

Thermal decomposition reactions

24	What does thermal decomposition mean?	Breaking down a substance with heat
25	What happens in a thermal decomposition reaction?	Reactants are broken down with heat forming new products
26	What is the formula for calcium carbonate	$CaCO_3$
27	What is produced when magnesium carbonate undergoes thermal decomposition?	Magnesium oxide and carbon dioxide
28	What is the test for carbon dioxide?	Bubble the gas through limewater. If it turns cloudy, carbon dioxide is present.
29	In a thermal decomposition why does it appear that mass has decreased?	A gas was produced and escaped into the room

Displacement reactions

30	What is a displacement reaction?	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound
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Reactions of acids

31	When an acid reacts with a metal what are the products?	Hydrogen gas and a salt
32	When an acid reacts with an alkali what are the products?	Water and a salt

Rates of reactions

33	What is the rate of a reaction?	How quickly reactants are turned into products
34	What factors can change the rate of a reaction	Temperature, catalyst, concentration and surface area

SCIENCE: BIOLOGY Y8			TOPIC: Health and Lifestyle		
Health			Digestive system		
1	What is a communicable disease?	A disease that can spread from one organism to another	22	What is the digestive system?	A group of organs working together to break down food
2	What is a non-communicable disease?	A disease that cannot spread from one organism to another.	23	In order, which organs are in the digestive system	Mouth, Oesophagus, Stomach, (Liver/pancreas), Small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus
3	Give examples of communicable diseases	Malaria, COVID19, Influenza, Salmonella	24	What is digestion?	To break down food into small soluble molecules
4	Give examples of non-communicable diseases	Heart Disease, cancer.	25	What is the function of the small intestine?	To absorb soluble nutrients from the digestive system into the body (blood).
5	How can communicable diseases spread?	Direct contact, water, air, vector, unhygienic food.	26	What is the function of the large intestine?	To reabsorb water into the body
Healthy diet and Nutrients			27	What is an enzyme?	A biological catalyst that speeds up digestion.
6	What is energy measured in?	Joules (J) or Kilojoules (kJ)	28	Which enzymes break down carbohydrates, proteins and lipids?	Carbohydrase, protease, lipase
7	Why do we consume carbohydrates?	To provide energy	29	What do carbohydrates break down into?	Sugars (glucose)
8	Why do we consume lipids?	To store energy	30	What do proteins break down into?	Amino acids
9	Why do we consume proteins?	For growth and repair	31	What do lipids break down into?	Fatty acids and glycerol
10	Why do we consume vitamins and minerals?	To keep you healthy	Drugs and Smoking		
11	Why do we consume fibre?	To help food move through the gut.	32	What are medicinal drugs?	Medicine
12	Why do we consume water?	It is needed for all cells and bodily fluids like blood.	33	What are recreational drugs?	Drugs taken for fun
13	What is starch?	A type of carbohydrate found in plants, especially grains (pasta/rice) and potatoes.	34	Which organ system is controls the body's reactions?	Nervous system
14	What foods contain lipids?	Fats and oils	35	What is addiction?	When the body becomes dependent on a drug to feel normal
15	What foods contain protein?	Chicken, fish, eggs	36	What are withdrawal symptoms?	What the body feels when someone tries to stop taking a drug. E.g. headaches and nausea
16	What is the test and positive result for starch?	Iodine solution goes from orange to blue/black colour.	37	Give examples of illegal drugs	Herion, cocaine, cannabis, ecstasy
17	What is the test and positive result for sugar?	Benedict's solution goes from blue to orange/red.	38	Give examples of legal drugs	Medicines, alcohol, tobacco (cigarettes), caffeine
18	What is the test and positive result for lipids?	Ethanol goes from clear and colourless to cloudy.	39	What types of drugs are there?	Hallucinogenic, depressant, stimulant
19	What is the test and positive result for protein?	Biuret solution goes from blue to purple.	40	Name the parts of the respiratory system	Mouth/nose>trachea>bronchus>bronchioles>alveoli
20	How does obesity develop?	Eating foods with more energy than you use.	41	Why is smoking bad for you?	It increases risk of breathing problems, cancer, heart attack and stroke
21	What does deficiency mean?	Not having enough of a nutrient that can cause health problems.			

Sound			16	State the function of the cochlea	Detects vibrations and transfers them into electrical signals
1	What causes sound?	Sound waves are produced by vibrations	17	State the function of the auditory nerve	Carries signals from the ear to the brain
2	State the typical speed of sound in air	330 m/s	18	State the function of the pinner	The outer ear; direct sound vibrations into the ear
3	What is the definition of amplitude?	The amplitude of a wave is the maximum displacement of a point on a wave away from its undisturbed position	19	What is ultrasound?	Sound waves that have a frequency higher than the upper limit of hearing for humans – higher than 20000Hz (20kHz)
4	How does a change in amplitude affect a sound?	It changes the volume of the sound – louder or quieter	20	What is the auditory range?	The range of frequencies that can be heard – for humans this is 20 – 20000Hz
5	What is the definition of frequency?	The frequency of a wave is the number of waves passing a point each second	21	What is a wave?	A wave transfers energy without transferring matter
6	What happens to a sound when the frequency is increased?	The pitch increases	22	Define a longitudinal wave	A wave where the vibration is parallel to the direction of energy transfer
7	What happens to a sound when the frequency is decreased?	The pitch decreases	23	Give some examples of longitudinal waves	Sound, infrasound, ultrasound, p-waves
8	What is frequency measured in?	Hertz (Hz)	24	What is the symbol for wavelength?	λ (lambda)
9	What is the definition of wavelength?	The wavelength of a wave is the distance from a point on one wave to the equivalent point on the adjacent wave	25	What is the symbol for frequency?	f
10	State the unit of wavelength	Meter (m)	26	What is the symbol for wave speed?	v
11	State the unit of loudness of sound	Decibels (dB)	27	What is the unit and unit symbol for wave speed?	Metres per second (m/s)
12	Name the 6 parts of the ear	Pinner, auditory canal, ear drum, bones, cochlea, auditory nerve	28	What is the formula that links wave speed, frequency and wavelength?	Wave speed = frequency x wavelength $V = f \times \lambda$
13	State the function of the ear drum	Thin layer of membrane that picks up the vibrations of sound waves			
14	State the function of the ossicle bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup)	Amplify the vibrations			
15	What is the cochlea?	Long coiled tube in the ear that is filled with liquid that picks up vibrations			

SCIENCE: PHYSICS YEAR 8			TOPIC: WAVES			
Light			16	What is light scattering?	When light reflects off an object in different directions	
1	How does light travel?	As waves, in straight lines. It is a transverse wave		17	Name 5 parts of the eye	Retina, iris, pupil, optic nerve, lens
2	What is the speed of light in a vacuum?	300,000,000 m/s			18	State the function of the retina
3	Name the diagram used to show how light travels	Ray diagram		19		State the function of the pupil
4	What are the key features of a ray diagram?	Straight lines with arrows to show the direction	20		State the function of the lens	Refracts light to focus on the retina
5	What is the law of reflection?	Angle of incidence = angle of reflection		21	State the function of the optic nerve	Carries signals to the brain
6	What is the incident ray?	The incoming ray	22		What is the visible spectrum?	Band of colours of the rainbow made when white light is separated
7	What is the normal line?	Line a right angle (perpendicular) to the surface, from which angles are measured		23	Define a transverse wave	A wave where the vibration is perpendicular (at right angles) to the direction of energy transfer
8	What is a transparent material?	Material that allows light to pass through it	24		Give some examples of transverse waves	Surface water waves, light, s-waves, electromagnetic waves (gamma, X-Ray, ultraviolet, visible light, infrared microwaves, radio)
9	What is a translucent material?	Material that allows some light to pass through it		25	What happens in transmission?	Waves pass through a material
10	What is an opaque material?	Material that allows no light to pass through it	26		What is colour?	A property of visible light determined by its frequency
11	What is refraction?	Change of direction of a wave when it passes from one medium into another		27	Why do we see a green object as green?	It reflects green light and absorbs all other wavelengths
12	Why does light refract?	When a light ray enters a more or less dense medium it changes speed and therefore direction	28		How does a blue filter work?	It transmits blue light and absorbs all other wavelengths
13	How does light change direction when it enters a denser medium?	Towards the normal				
14	How does light change direction when it enters a less dense medium?	Away from the normal				
15	What is absorption?	When energy is transferred from a wave to a material				

SCIENCE: CHEMISTRY YEAR 8			TOPIC: THE PERIODIC TABLE		
The structure of the periodic table			21	Why are alkali metals stored in oil?	To stop them reacting with oxygen
1	What is the periodic table?	An organised table showing the different elements	22	When alkali metals react with oxygen what happens to their appearance?	They turn dark in colour.
2	What two types of elements are there?	Metals and non-metals	23	How does the reactivity of alkali metals change down the group?	It increases
3	Who first prepared the modern periodic table?	A scientist called Mendeleev	Group 7		
4	What is a group in the periodic table?	The vertical columns	24	What type of elements do we find in group 1?	Non-Metals
5	What is a period in the periodic table?	The horizontal rows	25	What name is given to the group 7 elements?	The halogens
6	How are groups different to periods in the Periodic Table?	Groups are the columns whereas the periods are the rows	26	Give 2 physical properties of the halogens	They have low melting and boiling points, they form coloured vapors
7	Why did Mendeleev put some elements together in groups?	They had similar chemical and physical properties	27	How does the melting/boiling point of halogens change down the group?	Increases
8	Which sides of the period table shows metals and non-metals	Left shows metals, right shows non-metals	28	What happens to the colour of the vapour produced by the halogens as you go down the group?	It gets darker (yellow > green > brown > purple)
9	Are most of the elements metals or non-metals	Metals	29	Give 2 chemical properties of the halogens?	They are very reactive and toxic
10	What is a property?	A characteristic of something	30	When a halogen reacts with a group 1 element what is formed?	A salt (metal – non-metal compound)
11	What is a chemical property	The way an substance reacts with other chemical substances	31	What would the name of the salt be formed by iodine and potassium	Potassium iodide
12	What is a physical property	A property of a substance that can be observed or measured e.g. melting point, appearance, density	32	How does the reactivity of halogens change down the group?	It decreases
Group 1			33	Which is the most reactive halogen?	Fluorine
13	What type of elements do we find in group 1?	Metals	34	Halogens take part in displacement reactions. What is a displacement reaction?	A reaction where a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound
14	What name is given to the group 1 elements?	Alkali metals	Group 0		
15	Give 3 physical properties of alkali metals	They are shiny, not very dense, have low melting points and are soft	35	What type of elements do we find in group 0?	Non-Metals
16	How does the melting and boiling point of alkali metals change down the group?	It decreases	36	What name is given to the group 0 elements?	The Nobel gases
17	What are physical properties of the alkali metals makes them different to a typical metal	Low density, low melting point and softness	37	Give a physical properties of the Nobel gases?	The have low boiling points and are all gases at room temperature
18	When an alkali metal is added to water what are the products?	A metal hydroxide and hydrogen gas	38	Give a chemical properties of the Nobel gases?	They are very unreactive
19	Why are alkali metals called alkali metals?	They are metals that react with water to form alkalis (metal hydroxides)			
20	When alkali metals react with oxygen what product is formed?	A metal oxide			