



The John of Gaunt School
A Community Academy

Name

TG

Year 8

Knowledge Organisers

Term 1 - 2023

Year 8 Term 5 Quizzing Homework - Question Bank

Computer Science	Design Technology
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is this symbol > ? 2. What is this symbol < ? 3. What is this symbol >= ? 4. What is this symbol <= ? 5. What does this symbol mean == ? 6. What is this symbol != ? 7. What is code Iteration? 8. What is a variable? 9. What is a string in code? 10. What is an algorithm? 11. What is a sequence? 12. What is a Boolean? 13. What is an integer? 14. What are the 3 Programming Constructs? 15. What is Selection? 16. Write an example of a FOR loop in python? 17. Write an example of a WHILE loop in Python? 18. Write an example of selection in Python using the IF statement? 19. What do we mean by the word syntax? 20. What is meant by Data Type? 	<p>Year 8 20 Questions – Design and Technology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does the word Rendering mean in Graphics? 2. What does the word Annotation mean? 3. Why do we Annotate design drawing work? 4. Name two methods of enhancing a drawing? 5. What does CAD stand for? 6. When using 2D Design what colour etches the materials. 7. Name a 3D drawing technique that uses 30-degree lines? 8. When looking at scale drawings what does this mean 2:1? 9. What does Aesthetics mean? 10. Why do we Analyse a product? 11. What is acrylic made from? 12. What does sustainability mean? 13. What does Placement involve in graphics? 14. Name a manufactured material that you could use in your mood light? 15. Why do we use joints to fasten wood together? 16. Give an example of a temporary wood joint. 17. Explain the term Specification. 18. How would you describe an Output of an electrical circuit? 19. What is the function of a Resistor in an electrical circuit? 20. What does Resistor do in an electric circuit?

Drama	English
<p>Year 8 Term 1: Shakespeare Question Bank</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a Greek chorus? 2. What is a sound-scape? 3. What is direct address? 4. What is Documentary Drama? 5. What is reconstruction? 6. What is multi-role? 7. What is multi-set? 8. What is physical theatre? 9. What is sustaining a role? 10. What are the four types of design in theatre? <p>Term 1: Shakespeare Study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What three genres did Shakespeare write? 2. What themes did Shakespeare write about? 3. Describe Shakespeare's theatre. 4. What were the audience members who were stood called? 5. What is iambic pentameter? 6. What is Projection? 7. What is Emphasis? 8. What is projection? 9. What is pace? 10. What is pitch? 	<p>8.1 English – Quiz Questions – Powerful Voices Poetry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Where was Grace Nichols born? 2) What does Grace Nichols explore in her poetry? 3) Which poet writes about what it was like growing up and how it feels to be far away from home? 4) Maya Angelou stood up for j..... in her poetry. 5) What does Maya Angelou represent in her poems? 6) What does Dean Atta write about in his poems? 7) Who is a British poet of Greek Cypriot and Caribbean descent? 8) Protest poetry has been used throughout history to support movements of social change. <u>True or False?</u> 9) What does <u>culture</u> mean? 10) If you make someone stronger and more confident, you e..... them. 11) A safe place = R..... 12) What does <u>community</u> mean? 13) What j..... means fairness in the way people are treated? 14) If something is inclusive, it means 15) What does <u>diversity</u> mean? 16) Complete the quote: 'His small island.' 17) Who wrote the poem Black Flamingo? 18) Who wrote the poem Grace Nichols? 19) What is the title of the poem that Maya Angelou wrote? 20) Complete the quote: 'You may write me down in history, with your, lies.'

Food	Geography
<p>Year 8 20 Questions – Food Preparation & Nutrition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the 4 fat soluble vitamins. 2. Name the 2 water soluble vitamins. 3. Name 2 vegetable cuts. 4. When opening the oven door, where do you stand? 5. Where should the pan handles be pointed to when using the hob? 6. Which mineral is needed to absorb calcium from food? 7. True or false – you must provide your own apron and containers? 8. Bacteria reproduces via which method? 9. Name 3 food poisoning bacteria. 10. Explain the term 'Danger Zone'. 11. What is the difference between saturated and unsaturated fats? 12. What are the 3 macronutrients? 13. What are Micronutrients? 14. What is cross contamination? 15. Explain what the Eatwell Guide is. 16. Name 5 sections of the Eatwell Guide. 17. List 4 diet related diseases. 18. What does BMR stand for and explain what it means? 19. Explain the term 'Energy Balance'. 20. What does - 'Protein Complementation' mean? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the 4 layers of the Earth called? 2. What is the difference between the inner core and the outer core? 3. Name the two metals that make up the earth's core 4. What is the difference between magma and lava? 5. What is an earthquake? 6. What is a volcano? 7. What are primary effects? 8. Give three examples of primary effects of a volcano 9. Name the two types of crust 10. Give an example of a volcanic eruption that you have studied. (case study name + country + continent) 11. Give an example of an earthquake hazard that you have studied. (case study name + country + continent) 12. Give three examples of secondary impacts 13. What is the Richter scale? 14. What do we call the point on the earth immediately above an earthquake's focus? 15. What do we call the massive slabs that make up the earth's crust

History	Music												
<p>1.What was the spreading of Protestant religious ideas known as from 1517 to 1558?</p> <p>2. How many complaints did German monk Martin Luther include in his "Theses" which he nailed to his local church in 1517?</p> <p>3. What name is given for a direct order from the Pope?</p> <p>4. In 1520, what did Martin Luther do to the Papal Bull when he was directly told to STOP criticising the Catholic Church?</p> <p>5. At what meeting were Martin Luther's texts banned and he was prevented from giving speeches?</p> <p>6. What did the 1534 Act of Supremacy do?</p> <p>7. Who became England's first Protestant monarch (king or queen) in 1547?</p> <p>8. Give 3 reasons Henry VIII wanted to divorce his first wife (Catherine of Aragon)</p> <p>9. Which noun describes something which comes after something else (like a king or a queen)?</p> <p>10. What does excommunicate mean?</p> <p>11. Latin Bibles, Fancy vestments for priests, pilgrimages, an altar and decorated churches - which type of Christianity?</p> <p>12. No Pope, only God forgiving sins, No Purgatory, and holy relics not important - which type of Christianity?</p> <p>13. Which definition of the words below is INCORRECT? Treason - go against king & country / Heresy - go against the religion of your country / Annul a marriage - to confirm a marriage / Prior or Abbot - Person in charge of monks</p> <p>14. Why did the Pope refuse to allow Henry to annul his marriage or divorce Catherine of Aragon?</p> <p>15. How did Henry VIII become much richer after he broke with Rome (became Head of the Church in England)? (2 answers)</p> <p>16. What % of English land was owned by the Church in 1534?</p> <p>17. How did Henry feel that his authority was being undermined before and after 1534? (2 reasons)</p> <p>18. What name is given to any people who work for or in the Church?</p> <p>19. How was Henry able to close all the monasteries down by 1541?</p> <p>20. When was Henry VIII's reign as king?</p>	<p>Year 8 Term 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Where does Calypso Music come from?How many beats in a bar is Calypso music in?Name a traditional Caribbean instrumentWhat instruments do you usually find in Calypso music?What are the lyrics about in Calypso music?What is a riff?What is call and response?What is a work song?What is syncopation?What is the word for a high female voice?What is the word for a low female voice?What is the word for a high male voice?What is the word for a low male voice?What is the musical word for how the music is organised?What is the musical word for the main tune?What is the musical word for how loud or quiet the music is?What is the musical word for how fast or slow the music is?What is the musical word for the tone of the music?What is the musical word for what is performing the piece?What is the musical word for how many layers there are in a piece? <p>Also recognise the instrument from images:</p> <table><tr><td>Cabasa</td><td>Steel Drum</td><td>Maracas</td><td>Trumpet</td></tr><tr><td>Saxophone</td><td>Guiro</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Acoustic Guitar</td><td>Bass Guitar</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Cabasa	Steel Drum	Maracas	Trumpet	Saxophone	Guiro			Acoustic Guitar	Bass Guitar		
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Science	Spanish
<p>Y8 Quiz questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write the equation for photosynthesis 2. Where does most photosynthesis take place? 3. Give a use of glucose in plants 4. Write the equation for aerobic respiration 5. Write the equation for anaerobic respiration 6. Which part of the plant cell contains chlorophyll? 7. When could humans need anaerobic respiration? 8. What is cellulose used for in plants? 9. Where does the energy for photosynthesis come from? 10. What is the top layer of a leaf cell? 	<p><u>Year 8 Spanish Term 1 Quizzing</u></p> <p>A] Learn the food and drink items from your KO and then write in Spanish from memory:</p> <p>5 fruits; 4 vegetables; 3 drinks; 2 meat items; 2 fish items; 2 types of ice cream; 2 kinds of sandwich</p> <p>B] Translate into Spanish:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. from time to time 2. sometimes 3. every day 4. I am a vegetarian 5. for breakfast 6. for lunch 7. for dinner 8. I eat 9. I drink 10. we eat

Year 8 Art Knowledge Organiser- Term 1

Topic: Healthy Oceans

Drawing

When drawing you need to consider these three main areas – tone, texture (using mark making) and proportions.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2thmsg/revision/1>

Tone means how light or dark something is. The tones artists use can create very different moods and visual effects.



Artists Similarities (Compare)

- All of the artists base their work around theme of the ocean.
- They are all inspired by coral.
- Courtney Matterson and Yellena James use intricate pattern.
- All of them draw attention to the fragility of the ocean.

Artists Differences (Contrast)

- All of the artists work in different media.
- All of them have different styles.
- Jason DeCaires work is situated underwater.
- Yellena James is the only one who works in 2D.

Key Artists to Compare and Analyse:

Courtney Mattison-

Hand-crafts intricate and large-scale sculptural works that visualize climate change through the fragile beauty of coral reefs. Works in ceramic (clay)



Extra Vocab.

Scale
Intricate
Texture
Colourful

Yellena James-

Paints imaginary eco systems bursting with colourful flora and fauna. James uses a combination of pens, inks, acrylic gouache paint.



Vivid
Organic
Colourful
Kaleidoscopic
Imaginary
Patterned

Jason DeCaires-

A sculptor, photographer and environmentalist. He creates underwater sculptures that create a habitat for marine life.



Surprising
Environmental
Large scale
Thought-provoking
Habitat

Key Words- Definitions.

Mixed-media- Mixed media is when a variety (more than one) media is used in a work of art e.g. a sculpture made from wire, cardboard and paint.

Pattern (patterned) -A pattern is a repeated decorative design.

Intricate- Very complicated or detailed.

Cast- work made from a material that is pored into a mould and allowed to set.

Glaze (glazed)- A special surface which is applied to the surface of ceramics (clay). Glaze can colour, decorate and waterproof the clay.

Ceramic (ceramics)-

The art of making 3D objects out of clay.

Organic- Organic shapes are **irregular and imperfect**. They are often curved and flowing and can seem unpredictable. Using organic shapes can make a piece of art or design seem more natural and real.

Scale- If you refer to the scale of something, you are referring to its size .

Artist's Comparison and Analysis

Describing and analysing artists work is an important skill. We try to analyse work by looking at the formal elements of **colour, line, tone, texture, scale, perspective and shape**.

When writing your opinion make sure you describe **what you do or don't like about a piece of work and why** e.g. 'I like Jason DeCaires sculptures because.....' . '

Computer Science

Key content

Print *Displays content on screen*

```
>>> print("Hello World")
Hello World
```

Variables *Place to store data in a program*

```
>>> text = "Hello"
>>> name = "Mia"
>>> print(text, name)
Hello Mia

>>> print(text, "your name is", name)
Hello your name is Mia
```

Selection *Gives a choice in programs*

```
if totalCost >= 20 :
    postage = 0
elif totalCost >= 10:
    postage = 1.5
else :
    postage = 2.95
```

Diagram labels:

- CONDITION (points to `totalCost >= 20`)
- EXECUTED WHEN CONDITION IS TRUE (points to `postage = 0`)
- 2nd CONDITION (OPTIONAL) (points to `totalCost >= 10`)
- EXECUTED WHEN ALL CONDITIONS ARE FALSE (points to `postage = 2.95`)

Iteration: while loop

Performs a task while a certain condition is TRUE

```
while distance > 0 :
    print("Are we there yet?")
    distance -= 1
```

Diagram labels:

- CONDITION (points to `distance > 0`)
- CODE TO LOOP IS INDENTED (points to `print` and `distance -= 1`)
- CODE IS REPEATED WHILE CONDITION IS TRUE (points to the `while` loop structure)

input *Allows user to enter data*

```
>>> name = input("What is your name? ")
What is your name? Daniel

>>> print(name)
Daniel
```

Iteration: FOR loop

Used to repeat things a certain number of times

```
for x in range(6):
    print(x)

for x in range(4):
    print("Hello")
```

Output:

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
>>>
Hello
Hello
Hello
Hello
>>>
```

- Equals: `a == b`
- Not Equals: `a != b`
- Less than: `a < b`
- Less than or equal to: `a <= b`
- Greater than: `a > b`
- Greater than or equal to: `a >= b`

Changing variable types (casting):

`int()` - integer - whole number
`float()` - floating point (real) - decimal point
`str()` - string - a series of characters (text)

Example code turns variable into integer:

```
age = int(age)

user_age = int(input("Enter your age: "))
```

Key Vocab

Word	Definition
Python	A high level programming language.
Programming	The process of writing computer programs.
Code	The instructions that a program uses.
Sequence	Parts of the code that run in order and the pathway of the program reads and runs very line in order.
Selection	Selects a pathways through the code based on whether a condition is true
Iteration	Code is repeated (looped), either <i>while</i> something is true or <i>for</i> a number of times
Algorithm	A set of rules/instructions to be followed by a computer system
Variable	A value that will change whilst the program is executed.(e.g. temperature, speed)
Comparative Operator	When comparing data, an operator is used to solve the equality such as <code><</code> , <code>!=</code> or <code>==</code>
Syntax	The punctuation/way that code has to be written so that the computer can understand it. Each programming language has its own syntax.
Data Type	This indicates how the data will be stored. The most common data types are integer, string, and float/real.
String	A collection of letters, numbers or characters. (e.g., Hello, WR10 1XA)
Integer	A whole number. (e.g. 1, 189)
Float/Real	A decimal number, not a whole number. (e.g. 3.14, -26.9)
Boolean	1 of 2 values. (e.g. True, False, Yes, No)

More info can be found here:

Top Tips:Download Python Idle at home
 Practise creating programs
 Google W3schools python

KEY WORDS

Dimensions:- The use of measurements on a design to show sizes.

Isometric:- A 3D drawing technique which shows and image at 30°.

Orthographic:- A 2D drawing technique which allows you to draw flat views of an object (Front, Side, and Plan views)

Annotate:- To add notes to your designs that explain what you are aiming to achieve. (Size, Materials, joining techniques)

Mould:- A tool that is used to form a material over to create a shape.

Prototype:- A model of a product made to see if the design would work before making the final piece

Ergonomics:- The study of how humans interact with their surroundings and how the products are then designed to work well with different people.

Anthropometrics:- The study of human sizes and how they can be used to make different products.

CAM:- this stands for computer aided manufacture where a machine turns a drawing into a made product

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

The 6rs

REUSE

Use a product to make something else with all or parts of it.

REDUCE

Cut down the amount of material and energy you use as much as you can.

REPAIR

When a product breaks down or doesn't work

RECYCLE

Reprocess a material or product and make something else.

REFUSE

Don't use a material or buy a product if you don't need it or if it's bad for people or the environment.

RETHINK

Do we make too many products? Design in a way that considers people and the environment.

Analysing products

This is where we look at an existing product and say, what we think is good and bad about the product



A Aesthetics :- what the product looks like?



C Cost:- How much would it cost to buy?



C Client:- Who would buy it?



E Environment:- How long would it last?



S Safety:- Could the product hurt anyone?



S Size:- How big is it?



F Function:- What will the product do?



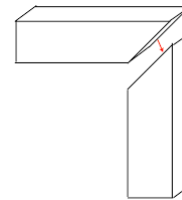
M Materials:- What is it made from?

Joining Materials

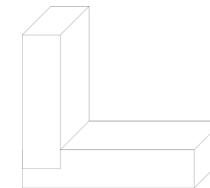
Materials can be either joined Permanently or Temporary. This allows products to be strong, adaptable or maintained easily.

When Joining woods, the most common joints you will use are: -

Permanent Joint



Mitre Joint

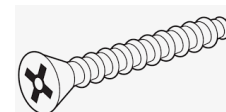


Half Lap Joint



Comb (Finger) Joint

Temporary Joint



Screw



Bolt



washer



Nut

Extension task

Look at products that you recycle everyday what symbols tell you that you can recycle them?

Drama

Shakespeare has inspired generations upon generations of theatre goers, playwrights, poets, actors and drama practitioners. Films inspired by his plays include: 'Gnomeo and Juliet', 'West Side Story', 'The Lion King', 'She's the Man' and 'Ten Things I Hate About You.'

For more resources, type 'Shakespeare' into Oak National Academy

Key aspects of Shakespearean Theatre

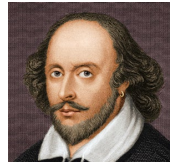
Shakespearean Language	Language that Shakespeare wrote his plays and poetry in, including 'thee' and 'thou'.
Shakespearean Themes	Power, conflict, love and relationships, mis-identity, witchcraft and magic etc.
Shakespearean Staging	Shakespeare had a theatre built for him called 'The Globe'. The Globe was circular with no roof and three levels of seats.
Audience Expectations	If you were poor, you'd be known as a 'groundling' and be stood up for the play. If you were rich you were more comfortable and had a better view.
Iambic Pentameter	A widely used rhythm of speech in English literature, made popular by Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Key physical and vocal skills

Word	Definition
Tone	Emotion
Pace	Fast or slow
Pitch	High or low
Projection	Making your voice loud so the audience can hear you
Emphasis	Putting more focus on a key word

How to give constructive feedback



- I think your use of...[skill]...was good.
- It was good because...[how did they use the skill?]
- It gave the effect that...
- I thought you could add in more...[skill]
- You could add this in by...[how could they use that skill?]
- This would give the effect that...

Key Poets (QLA R1/ QLA R5):

Grace Nichols: She was born in Guyana in the Caribbean, before moving to the UK to live. She writes about what it was like growing up and how it feels to be far away from home. She explores racial tensions - using Creole and Standard English. She also focuses on the female voice in her poetry.

Maya Angelou: She was a celebrated American story teller, poet and activist. She stood up for justice in her poetry and is viewed as very inspirational. Her poems represent Black beauty, the strength of women, and the human spirit.

Dean Atta: He is one of the most influential LGBT people in the UK - he writes about the themes of gender, identity, sexuality, race and growing up. He is a British poet of Greek Cypriot and Caribbean descent.

Key Context (QLA R5):

1. *'Poets work with the raw materials, and comment on what it is to be human in a way that only humans can.'*
2. Protest poetry has been used throughout history to support movements of social change.
3. It can be a way for people to speak about their experiences and try to convince people to change something in society that the poet is unhappy about.

Key Vocabulary, Spellings and Definitions (QLA R1 and R5):

- 1) **Culture** - the ideas and customs (way of life) of a group of people or society
- 2) **Diversity** - variety and difference
- 3) **Empower** - make someone stronger and more confident
- 4) **Immigration** - coming to live permanently in a foreign country
- 5) **Multicultural** - containing several cultural or ethnic groups in a society
- 6) **Refuge** - a safe place
- 7) **Identity** - qualities, beliefs, personality that makes up you as an individual
- 8) **Community** - a group of people that may live in the same area, they may have similar interests, religion, values.
- 9) **Justice** - fairness in the way people are treated
- 10) **Inclusive** - not excluding any social groups

Key Quotations (QLA R2):

1. **Island Man - Grace Nichols** = 'His small emerald island'
2. **I Come From - Dean Atta** = 'I come from my own pen but I see people torn apart like paper.'
3. **Black Flamingo - Dean Atta** = 'I am the black flamingo,'
4. **Still I Rise - Maya Angelou** = 'You may write me down in history, with your bitter, twisted lies.'

More information/challenge activities can be found on your Unit Cover Sheets.

Food Preparation Yr. 8

Key content

Nutrition

The Eatwell Guide

The **Eatwell Guide** shows the proportions in which different groups of foods are needed in order to have a well-balanced and healthy diet.

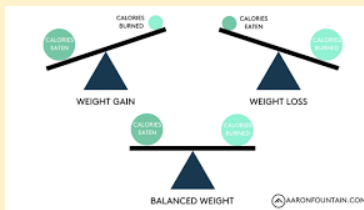
The proportions shown are representative of food eaten over a day or more, not necessarily at each meal time.

Choose a variety of different foods from each food group to help get the wide range of nutrients the body needs to stay healthy.



Energy Balance

The relationship between the calories you take in through food and drinks, and the calories you burn through physical activity and basic functions (like breathing and digestion).



Diagrams:



Food skills are acquired, developed and secured over time.

Bridge hold



Claw grip



NUTRITION & SKILLS

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Water Soluble	These are vitamins that dissolve in water, they are destroyed easily – B,C.
Fat Soluble	These are Vitamins that dissolve in fat – A,D,E,K.
Antioxidants	Vitamins A,C,E – these help to slow down cell damage, help protect against cancer and premature aging.
Micronutrients	These are nutrients which are needed in small amount – Vitamins and Minerals.
Macronutrients	These are nutrients which are needed in larger amounts – Fats, Proteins and Carbohydrates.
Coagulate	Proteins setting through the application of heat – eggs in your chocolate brownies!
Fermentation	A process in which micro-organisms are allowed to consume the sugar in a food in order to produce carbon dioxide gas, this changes the texture, flavour and aroma of bread dough.
Enzymic Browning	A browning reaction in fruits - Browning is the process of food turning brown due to the chemical reactions – apples in your apple cake.

More info can be found here:

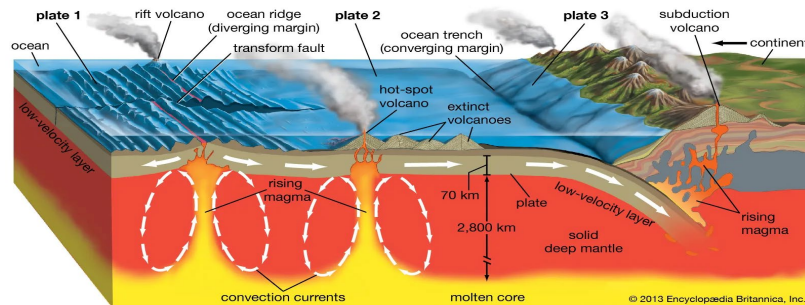
<https://www.foodafactoflife.org.uk/11-14-years/healthy-eating-11-14-years/>

Tasks

1. Create an infographic on either macronutrients or micronutrients. Focus on the definition of each nutrient, recommendations and sources.
2. Draw the digestive system and label each of the body parts and the stages of digestion that occur at each part.
3. Calculate the energy and nutrients provided by a food diary for one or two days using <http://explorefood.foodafactoflife.org.uk> - reflect on the results.

The Theory of plate tectonics

- Plate tectonics is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into large slabs of solid rock, called "plates,"
- These plates glide over Earth's mantle, the rocky inner layer above Earth's core.
- Earth's solid outer layer, which includes the crust and the uppermost mantle, is called the lithosphere.
- The plates are driven by convection currents in the mantle



Primary impacts: are the direct result of an earthquake or volcanic eruption

Secondary impacts: occur as the result of primary effects

deaths

Water borne disease

Houses destroyed

Riots

Roads destroyed

Job losses

Injuries

Increased food prices

Businesses damaged

Fires

Landslides/lahars

Tsunami

Challenge yourself to learn more about earthquakes and volcanoes here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zvhv4wx/revision/1>

The Japan Tsunami

- Friday 11 March 2011 at 14:46:24,
- Magnitude 9.0 on the Richter scale earthquake.
- It was at the point where the Pacific tectonic plate slides beneath the North American plate.
- The epicentre 129 km off the east coast of Honshu, Japan.
- Four years after the quake, around 230,000 people who lost their homes were still living in temporary housing.
- The total damages from the earthquake and tsunami are estimated at \$300 billion dollars (about 25 trillion yen).
- The number of confirmed deaths as of 10 April 2015 is 15,891. More than 2,500 people are still reported missing.
- The country recently unveiled a newly-installed, upgraded tsunami warning system.
- Engineers examined the damage, looking for ways to construct buildings that are more resistant to quakes and tsunamis. Studies are ongoing.

The Icelandic eruption

- 20 March 2010
- Iceland is on a constructive plate margin where the Eurasian and North American plates are moving apart.
- Airlines lost a combined £130 million per day.
- Europe's biggest tourism businesses lost between £5 million and £6 million per day.
- The mass-grounding of European flights prevented the emission of some 2.8m tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
- 500 local cattle farmers and their families had to be evacuated from the area around the volcano.

Geography: Tectonic Hazards: earthquakes and volcanoes

Key term	Definition
Core	Made up of the inner and outer core. The inner core is solid iron and nickel, Whilst the out core is liquid . Temperatures are 5500 degrees C
Mantle	A layer of molten rock or magma between the core and the earth's crust
Crust	The thin outer layer of the earth. Continental crust is typically 30-50 km thick, whilst oceanic crust is only 5-10 km thick
Epicentre	The point on the earth immediately above an earthquake's focus
Focus	The point of origin of an earthquake. The point inside the crust where the pressure is released.
Seismic waves	Shocks waves that radiate through the crust when an earthquake occurs
Richter Scale	A scale used to measure the strength of an earthquake
magma	Molten rock below the earth's surface
Pyroclastic flow	A destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and gases ejected explosively from a volcano.
Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural hazard and caused directly by the hazard
Secondary effects	The after effects that occur as an indirect effects of natural hazards

The Protestant Reformation (1517 - 1558)

1517 - German monk Martin Luther nailed his **95 Theses** (95 complaints) onto the door of his church in Wittenberg.

Followers of his ideas become known as **Protestants**

1520 – Pope Leo X sent Martin Luther a Papal Bull requesting him to stop criticising the Catholic Church. Luther burns it in public.

1521 – The Diet of Worms (a meeting at Worms – a place in Germany). Catholics meet Protestants. Luther's texts banned.

1522 - Luther translated New Testament in line with his own ideas

1534 – **Catholic** Henry VIII broke from Rome (and makes himself Head of the Church) with 1534 Act of Supremacy.

1547 – Edward VI became England's first **Protestant** king

CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT
Pope Head of Church	Jesus is the Head of the Church
Bible written in Latin	Bible in English
The Clergy can forgive sins	Only God can forgive sins
Decorated churches (+ altar)	Plain churches (+ table)
Priests wear fancy vestments (robes) + can't marry	Priests wear simple clothes + can marry
Purgatory before Heaven	No Purgatory
Holy Relics + Pilgrimages important	Holy Relics + Pilgrimages NOT important

Challenge yourself to learn more about Henry VIII here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3yfr82>

Henry VIII (1509 - 1547)

1st WIFE: Catherine of Aragon

1. Spanish & strongly Catholic
2. 5 failed pregnancies (miscarriages / stillbirth)
3. 48 years old by 1534 and unlikely to bear children
4. Daughter: **Mary**

HENRY VIII WANTS A DIVORCE

6. Wants a MALE heir to be next king
7. Fallen in love with younger **ANNE BOLEYN**

Why did Henry VIII break with Rome?

8. Pope refusing to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine – she's powerful and done nothing wrong
9. Opportunity to collect Church taxes (tithes) – Henry struggling to pay for wars with France
10. Pope / Church undermining Henry's authority – Church courts / decisions.

ACT of Supremacy 1534 – Henry VIII becomes Head of Church NOT Pope in Rome.

Why dissolve the monasteries 1536-1539?

11. Profits from selling holy relics, land, bronze, slate tiles, stained glass and valuables. Church owned 33% of English land and earned 3 times more than Henry.
12. Monks and nuns still loyal to Pope after 1534 Act of Supremacy.
13. Monks and nuns in many monasteries were breaking the rules.

How dissolve the monasteries 1536-1539?

14. Very brief inspections (+ bribery / threats / lies)
15. First Act of the Dissolution 1536 & Second Act 1539
16. ALL monasteries closed by 1541

History – KPI 1: Henry VIII and the Reformation

Key term	Definition
Heir	The next person in line for the throne
Succession	Noun = something which comes after something else (next king / queen)
Annul a marriage	To have a marriage cancelled
Dissolution	Noun = destroy, close down or shut
The Clergy	People who work for and in the Church
Prior / Prioress Abbot / Abbess	A Prior or Abbot would be in charge of a monastery. Abbess / Prioress for nuns
Catholicism	Belief in Roman Catholic Church under guidance of the Pope in Rome
Reign	Length of time a king or queen rules
Act of Supremacy 1534	Act making Henry VIII the Head of the Church of England (not Pope)
Protestant Reformation	Spreading of Protestant ideas across Europe after 1517
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church
Papal Bull	Direct order from the Pope
Excommunicate	Remove from Catholic Church
Heresy	To go against religion of your country
Treason	To go against king and / or country

Music

Key content

Calypso is a style of Afro-Caribbean music that originated in Trinidad and Tobago during the early to mid 19th Century. It's rhythms and call and response melodies can be traced back to the songs sang by the slaves working in the fields.

Diagrams:



WATER COME A ME EYE

A musical score for the song 'Water Come a Me Eye'. It features two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The melody is written in G major, with notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The bass line is written in G major, with notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The score includes various chords and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Chords: C, G7, C, C, G7, C, C, Am, Dm, G, C, C, Am, Dm, G7, C.

Notes: G G G G G G C E G D E F G A G G G G G G C E G D E F E D C C E E G C E E D E F G A G C E E G C E E D E F E D C

Calypso Music

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Syncopation	Emphasising the off-beat
Chords	2 or more notes played together
Melody	The main tune
Riff	A repeated pattern in the bass
Call & Response	A leader sings out and everyone else responds either repeating the leaders call or a set response
Work Song	A song sung in the fields as the slaves were working
Soprano	High female voice
Alto	Low female voice
Tenor	High male voice
Bass	Low male voice

More info can be found here: [Listening](#)

Water Come a Me Eye
Day O!
Yellow Bird
Old Time Calypso
Jamaica Farewell



Key ContentNetball

Footwork – both feet grounded or jump to catch the ball and land on two feet simultaneously.

Pivot – a swivel movement that allows the player to move on a fixed axis to either pass or shoot.

Offside – player with or without the ball cannot move into an area of the court that isn't designated for their position.

Replayed Ball - catch a rebound from a shot on goal if the ball has not touched the post or another player.

Rugby

Principles of Rugby: going forward, supporting, maintaining continuity and exerting pressure.

Offside – prohibits players from gaining an advantage from being too far forward.

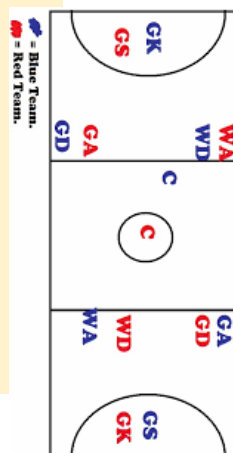
Try – A try is scored by grounding the ball in the opposition's in-goal area

Knock On – a player, in tackling or attempting to tackle an opponent, makes contact with the ball and the ball goes forward

Scrum - a method of restarting play in rugby

Key Vocab

Word	Definition
Tactics	An action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end.
Technique	A skill or ability in a particular field.
Communication	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.
Teamwork	The combined action of a group, especially when effective and efficient.
Regulation	A regulation is a bit more formal than a rule – it prescribes the required conduct or action exactly;
Rules	Rules are in place for safety of the players, integrity of the game and to create as fair a competition as possible.



6. PHYSICAL ME (Term 1)			
RULES AND REGULATIONS			
Know basic rules and regulations.			
SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES			
Perform basic skills and techniques			
TACTICS AND STRATEGIES			
Perform some tactics and strategies needed for the sport.			

Prejudice – The Holocaust

Key word	Definition
Prejudice	<i>An opinion that is formed without knowing or considering all the facts.</i>
Discrimination	<i>The act of treating some people unfairly because of prejudice</i>
Holocaust	<i>The killing of millions of Jews and members of other groups by Nazis during the Second World War.</i>
Racism	<i>The opinion or belief that a particular race of people is better than another race or races.</i>
Stereotype	<i>Usually oversimplified and inaccurate conception held in common by many people</i>
War	<i>A state or time of armed fighting between countries, states, or other groups of people</i>
Murder	<i>The deliberate and unlawful killing of a person</i>
Genocide	<i>The intentional attempt to exterminate all members of a certain race, nationality, or ethnic group</i>
Sacrifice	<i>The act of giving up something of great value to show loyalty or deep affection</i>
Religion	<i>A set of beliefs about how the universe was made and what its purpose is. Religion usually involves worship of a god or gods, and the belief in certain ideas about right and wrong behaviour</i>
Peace	<i>A state of freedom from war or conflict</i>
Evil	<i>Anything very wrong or bad that hurts people without concern for the pain of others</i>
Intolerance	<i>Inability or unwillingness to accept the existence or validity of opinions, beliefs, customs, and practices different from one's own</i>

Key Content:

The Holocaust was the mass murder of six million Jews and millions of other people leading up to, and during, World War II.

The killings took place in Europe between 1933 and 1945. They were organised by the German Nazi party which was led by Adolf Hitler.

The largest group of victims were Jewish people. Nearly 7 out of every 10 Jews living in Europe were killed. Most of the victims were killed because they belonged to certain racial or religious groups which the Nazis wanted to wipe out. This kind of killing is called genocide.

The Nazis also murdered politicians, trade unionists, journalists, teachers and anyone else who spoke out against Hitler. We will never know exactly how many died but there were many millions of non-Jewish victims, including gypsies, homosexuals, disabled people, Polish Catholics etc.

Many Jewish people hid from the Nazis during World War II. They would hide with non-Jewish families. Sometimes they would pretend to be a part of the family and sometimes they would hide in hidden rooms or in a basement or attic. Some were able to eventually escape across the border into a free country, but many hid for years sometimes in the same room.

We look into, and evaluate, the question of hiding – and how for many non-Jews their religion played a part in their choice to help hide Jewish families who were at risk of being transported to the ghettos and concentration camps. For example, the story of the Good Samaritan.

Useful websites for extended reading:

<https://www.hmd.org.uk/learn-about-the-holocaust-and-genocides/the-holocaust/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01zx5g7/clips>

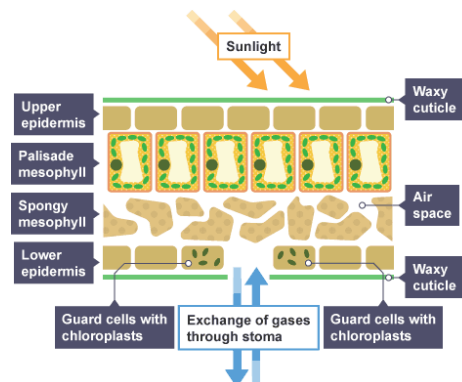
<https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/zkfk7ty/revision/1>



B4.1 Structure of the leaf

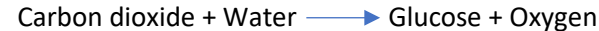
Most photosynthesis occurs in the leaves.

Leaves are specially adapted to photosynthesis.



4.2 Photosynthesis

Plants use the energy from sunlight, with carbon dioxide and water to make sugar.

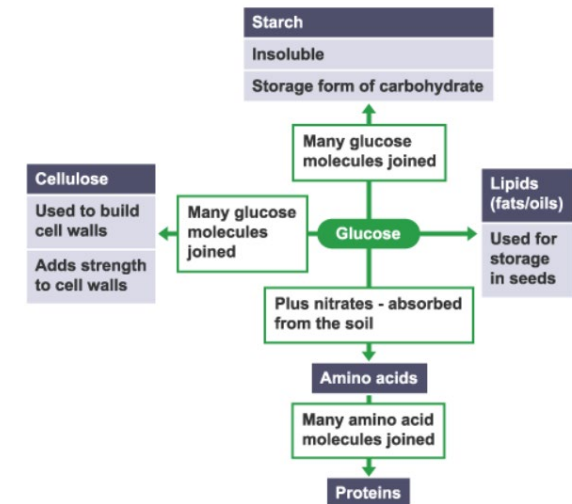


Plants use the glucose

1. As an energy source
2. To build new tissue
3. To store for later use

Photosynthesis happens in the **chloroplast** inside cells. This is full of the pigment **chlorophyll** which absorbs sunlight.

4.3 Uses of sugars in plants



4.4 Aerobic Respiration

Aerobic respiration: breaking down glucose with oxygen to release energy and producing carbon dioxide and water.



When we exercise we need more energy so the rate of aerobic respiration increases. This means our cells need more oxygen so our body responds by increasing

1. Breathing rate
2. Breath volume
3. Heart rate

4.5 Anaerobic Respiration

Anaerobic respiration: releasing energy from the breakdown of glucose without using oxygen.

Most organisms usually use aerobic respiration but if they need large amounts of energy and cannot get enough oxygen they will use anaerobic respiration.

Anaerobic respiration in animals



4.5 Anaerobic Respiration (Part 2)

Anaerobic respiration in plants and fungi (fermentation)



Fermentation by yeast is used in brewing and bread making.

La comida y las bebidas – Food and Drink

La carne - meat

el pollo - chicken
el jamón - ham
las salchichas - sausages
el beicon - bacon
el filete - steak
el chorizo - spicy sausage
una hamburguesa - a burger
un perrito caliente - a hotdog

El pescado y los mariscos - fish & seafood

el atún - tuna
las gambas - prawns
los calamares - squid
el salmón - salmon
el bacalao - cod



Las verduras y las legumbres – salad and vegetables

el tomate - tomato
la cebolla - onion
el pimiento - pepper (red/green)
la ensalada - salad
las patatas - potatoes
las patatas fritas - chips / crisps
las habas - beans
los guisantes - peas
las judías - green beans
el arroz - rice



La fruta - fruit

la manzana - apple
el plátano - banana
la piña - pineapple
la naranja - orange
la pera - pear
la ciruela - plum
las cerezas - cherries
las fresas - strawberries
las frambuesas - raspberries



Other useful phrases

soy vegetariano/a - I'm vegetarian
nada - nothing
no como nada - I don't eat anything

Los platos - dishes

la pasta - pasta
los espaguetis - spaghetti
el gazpacho - cold veg soup
la paella - paella
los fideos - noodles
la tortilla - omelette
el flan - crème caramel
los cereales - cereals
el pan tostado - toast
los churros - doughnuts
la sopa - soup
el huevo - egg
el pan - bread
las tapas - small plates of food

Las bebidas – drinks

el agua - water
el agua mineral - mineral water
el agua con gas - fizzy water
el agua sin gas - still water
el zumo - juice
el té - tea
el café - coffee
con leche - with milk
la coca cola - coke
con hielo - with ice
el vino tinto/blanco - red/white wine
la cerveza - beer



When and frequency phrases

a veces - sometimes
normalmente - normally
regularmente - regularly
de vez en cuando - from time to time
todos los días - every day
por la tarde - in the afternoon/eve
por la mañana - in the morning
el fin de semana - at the weekend
nunca - never
a menudo - often
siempre - always
raramente - rarely



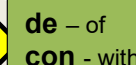
¿Qué comes? What do you eat?

para el desayuno - for breakfast
para el almuerzo - for lunch
para la comida - for lunch
para la merienda - for tea / snack
para la cena - for evening meal / dinner

Additional verbs

tomar - to have (food & drink)
beber - to drink
desayunar - to have breakfast
comer - to eat / to have lunch
merendar - to have tea / snack
cenar - to have dinner / evening meal

un sándwich - a toastie
un bocadillo - a sandwich
una pizza - a pizza



un helado - an ice cream
un batido - a milk shake
un zumo - a juice
un yogur - a yoghurt



de - of
con - with

queso - cheese
jamón - ham
atún - tuna
huevo - egg
ensalada - salad
mantequilla - butter

chocolate - chocolate
vainilla - vanilla
fresa - strawberry
limón - lemon
naranja - orange



odio - I hate
no me gusta(n) nada - I don't like at all
me gusta(n) - I like
me gusta(n) mucho - I really like
prefiero - I prefer
no aguento - I can't stand
me da(n) igual - I don't mind
me apetece(n) - I fancy
me da(n) asco - I am repulsed by



because

porque
ya que
puesto que

es - it is
son - they are

muy - very
bastante - quite
un poco - a bit
demasiado - too



ADJECTIVES (remember agreement)

salado/a/os/as - salty
amargo/a/os/as - bitter
agrio/a/os/as - sour
malsano/a/os/as - unhealthy
sano/a/os/as - healthy
grasiento/a/os/as - greasy
soso/a/os/as - tasteless
cremoso/a/os/as - creamy
rico/a/os/as - tasty
delicioso/a/os/as - delicious
asqueroso/a/os/as - disgusting
dulce/s - sweet
picante/s - spicy
crujiente/s - crunchy



COMPARATIVES – más adjective que = more adjective than

menos adjective que = less adjective than
eg el queso es más rico que el arroz - cheese is more tasty than rice; las patatas fritas son menos sanas que los guisantes - chips are less healthy than peas.

Past and Future Tenses

ayer - yesterday
la semana pasada - last week
el fin de semana pasado - last weekend
el sábado pasado - last Saturday
mañana - tomorrow
la semana que viene - next week
el sábado que viene - next Saturday
el fin de semana que viene - next weekend
cuando sea mayor - when I'm older

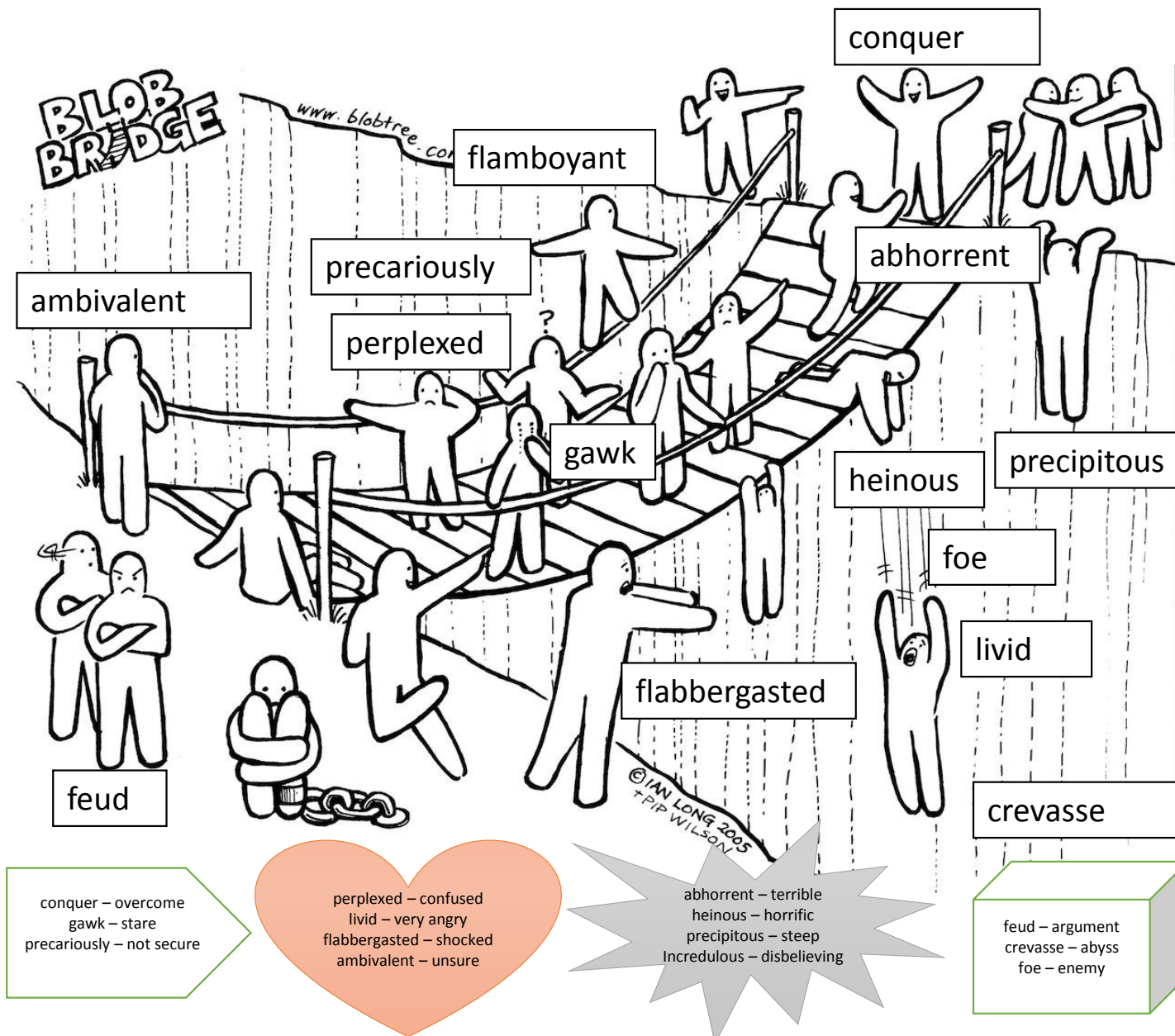
comí - I ate
bebí - I drank
voy a comer - I'm going to eat
voy a beber - I'm going to drink
me gustaría comer - I'd like to eat
me gustaría beber - I'd like to drink

KEY VERB – comer – to eat

como - I eat
comes - you eat
come - he/she eats
comemos - we eat
coméis - you (pl) eat
comen - they eat

singular
(one person)

plural
(more than one person)



As blob stood by the start of the bridge he felt completely **ambivalent**, could he possibly make it across in one piece? He could see that on the other side, arms wide with pride, blob had clearly managed to **conquer** his fears and crossed the bridge successfully. However, there were those who clung on with a **perplexed** expression and he wondered what they had to be so puzzled about.

Perhaps they (as to be honest, he was) were questioning the risky and **flamboyant** choice of blob balanced so **precariously** on the rope of the bridge. With such a steep **precipitous** edge and deep **crevasse** to fall into, it did seem a rather foolish idea. It was almost certainly this that had **exacerbated** his **trepidation** over setting foot on the bridge.

Blob was so focused on the left side of the bridge that he failed to notice the **abhorrent** act of another blob who had pushed his **foe** over the edge! With a **livid** cry, his enemy hurtled to the ground! This **heinous** act was witnessed by a **flabbergasted** blob who instinctively stretched out his arms in vain, but knew there was no hope of saving him.

It was quite **incredulous** to think that not more blob's had tried to help! Although for some, the **feud** they were having with their friend had taken their attention away from everything. For others, they ought to stop **gawking** at the lost blob and focus on saving the other clinging on to the bridge!

LAST PAGE