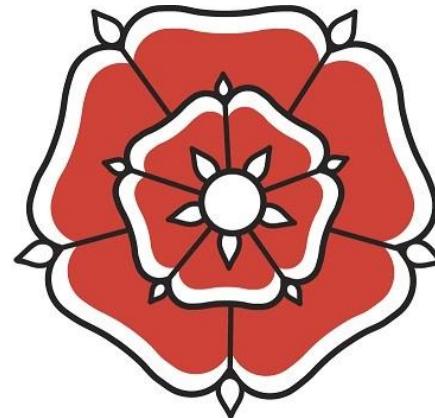


Maidenhill School Knowledge Organiser

Year 8 – Term 2



Be kind, Aspire, Persevere, Achieve

Name:

Tutor: 8

Planner



Week 1	Notes	Week 1	Notes
Monday 3 rd November		Monday 17 th November	
Tuesday 4 th November		Tuesday 18 th November	
Wednesday 5 th November		Wednesday 19 th November	
Thursday 6 th November		Thursday 20 th November	
Friday 7 th November		Friday 21 st November	
Week 2	Notes	Week 2	Notes
Monday 10 th November	P1 and p2 Y8 Intercommunity Basketball and Netball	Monday 24 th November	
Tuesday 11 th November		Tuesday 25 th November	
Wednesday 12 th November		Wednesday 26 th November	
Thursday 13 th November	RP1 published	Thursday 27 th November	
Friday 14 th November		Friday 28 th November	

Planner



Week 1	Notes
Monday 1 st December	
Tuesday 2 nd December	
Wednesday 3 rd December	
Thursday 4 th December	
Friday 5 th December	
Week 2	Notes
Monday 8 th December	
Tuesday 9 th December	
Wednesday 10 th December	
Thursday 11 th December	
Friday 12 th December	

Week 1	Notes
Monday 15 th December	
Tuesday 16 th December	
Wednesday 17 th December	
Thursday 18 th December	
Friday 19 th December	Christmas Jumper Day

Self-certification / Out of lessons



Self-certification

Every student is entitled to self-certify to go to the toilet on 2 occasions each term, when they do not have a medical exemption (this is issued by school only, in conjunction with parents). This will equate to 12 opportunities a year.

Sign below and show to your teacher. If you have a reason that requires this page to be refreshed before the end of term, please speak to your Head of Year.

Date	Time	Student signature

Insert medical exemption here (Head of Year)

Review/end date:

Student out of lesson record

Date and time	Reason	Staff signature



Have a problem?
Worried about someone or something?
Need someone to talk to? Scan the QR code and let us know.

Reporting your concerns



Attendance Matters



Attendance Groups

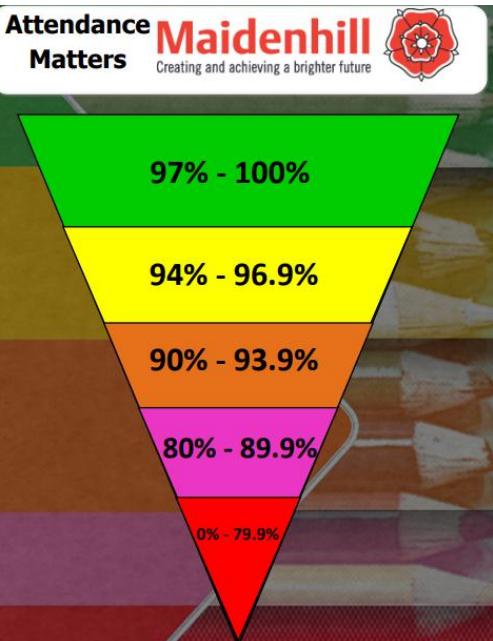
Green Expected Attendance

Yellow Risk of Underachievement

Amber Serious Risk of Underachievement

Pink Severe Risk of Underachievement (PA)

Red Extreme Risk (PA)



100%	0 DAYS	0 DAYS MISSED
99%	1 DAY	1 DAY MISSED
98%	3 DAYS	3 DAYS MISSED
97%	1 WEEK	5 DAYS MISSED
96%	1.5 WEEKS	7.5 DAYS MISSED
94%	2 WEEKS	10 DAYS MISSED
93%	2.5 WEEKS	12.5 DAYS MISSED
92%	3 WEEKS	15 DAYS MISSED
90%	3.5 WEEKS	17.5 DAYS MISSED

MAXIMISE YOUR POTENTIAL.
ATTEND SCHOOL EVERY DAY.

Personal Attendance Record

Week	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	%	Colour	↑ → ↓
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								



Home School Agreement and uniform expectations

As a student of the school I will:

- Attend school every day and on time
- Represent the school in a positive way on my way to and from school
- Wear the correct school uniform smartly at all times
- Ensure I have downloaded the ClassCharts app and actively use the platform so that I am up to date with notifications regarding my behaviour, attendance, homework and detentions
- Follow the "Maidenhill Expectations" for all students regarding their Behaviour for Learning and uphold the school's expectations to 'Be kind, Aspire, Persevere and Achieve'
- Not use my mobile phone in school
- Go to reception if I need to contact home
- Be polite and considerate to all members of the school community
- Ensure that my behaviour has a positive impact on other students' learning and progress
- Refuse to take part in bullying or anti-social behaviour, including on social media
- Take responsibility for my own learning and actively participate in lessons
- Actively seek ways to improve my work and respond effectively to feedback
- Complete all my classwork and homework to the best of my ability and on time
- Respect the environment of the school and its neighbourhood, and help to keep it clean and tidy, free from litter and graffiti
- Represent the school in a positive way in the local community and when participating in school activities or visits, and on social media
- Talk with my parent(s)/carer(s) and school staff about any concerns in school
- Pass any written correspondence to my parents'/carers' on the day they are issued
- Interact positively with any school social media platforms.

Student Signature

Maidenhill Uniform

- ❖ Maidenhill school blazer needed at all times
- ❖ Maidenhill school tie
- ❖ Long or short sleeved plain white shirt, **tucked in when in the school building**
- ❖ Plain black, smart, tailored trousers
- ❖ Footwear should be a shoe and not a boot, and entirely black
- ❖ White, grey or black socks with no logos
- ❖ Black or nude tights. No patterns.
- ❖ Optional
 - Maidenhill skirt
 - Maidenhill shorts
 - Simple black belt
 - Maidenhill jumper



- ❖ Jewellery must be easily removed for practical lessons. Earrings must be studs and not dangle. Necklaces should be underneath the shirt
- ❖ Make-up should be discreet
- ❖ Hair must not be of extreme style or colour. Long hair should be tied back for health and safety reasons in certain subjects



Maidenhill PE Uniform

- ❖ Red Maidenhill PE polo shirt
- ❖ Red Maidenhill hooded jumper
- ❖ Optional Rugby shirt
- ❖ Options for the lower half:
 - Plain black shorts with no logos
 - Black tracksuit bottoms with no logos
 - Maidenhill leggings
 - Maidenhill skort
 - Plain black leggings with no logos



Socks

- White or black
- Red needed for all fixtures

Shoes

- Suitable trainers
- Optional studded boots for football/rugby



Equipment and acceptable use of the school ICT facilities



Equipment

You should be fully equipped for every lesson. Make sure you have the correct books for each lesson. It is always a good idea to pack your school bag the night before. Remember to check your timetable first. Here is a useful checklist.

Essential requirements

- At least 2 black pens
- Green pen
- 2 pencils and 2 x 2b or 4b pencils for Art, Design and Nutrition
- Ruler
- Rubber
- Pencil sharpener
- Scientific calculator
- Whiteboard and whiteboard pen
- Headphones for music
- Reading book
- Plastic wallet and knowledge organiser

Student property

You are expected to have your clothing marked with your name and, wherever possible, all other items of property which you are expected to bring to school with you such as bags, pencil cases and PE kit named too.

Money, bus passes and other similar items of value should always be carried with you and never left in bags around the school at break and lunchtimes.

You have the opportunity, if you wish, to hand valuables to a teacher before PE and arrangements will be made for safe keeping. The changing rooms are not always locked during lessons. If you do not do this, the school cannot guarantee full security for your property.

Network rules

Never share your password with anyone – not even your best friend – if you suspect that someone knows it, change it or see an ICT technician as soon as possible

Never share your user area with anyone – email files to a friend or home as an attachment, or use Office 365 “One Drive”

Always log off before leaving a computer

Never tamper with ICT equipment, if your PC or laptop is damaged or not working properly, please inform a member of staff immediately. DO NOT disconnect, reconnect or move or swap any cables at any time

Never give a stranger any information about you or your home

Always communicate with strangers politely – ask a teacher to check before sending

Don't suffer bullying – report and give a printout of any email or other material that offends you to a teacher

Avoid the spreading of computer viruses – from the internet or home. Keep your home virus checking software up to date

Do not attempt to download or install software – use only the software provided

Always give credit for information obtained from the internet

Do not eat or drink close to electronic equipment or in any computer room

Use your printing credits with care – extra print credits in any one week can only be obtained through the permission of a teacher whose work you need to print

The use of the internet at school must be in support of learning. The use of all chat systems is strictly forbidden. Inappropriate use will result in access being withdrawn. A log of all internet access and activity is monitored throughout the day by the network staff so misuse of the system can be quickly identified and dealt with.

To access email from home, log on to rmunify.com.

School emails should only be used to communicate with staff/students about school related matters. You can also speak with staff via the message function on ClassCharts.

Visit the website ‘[thinkyouknow](http://thinkyouknow.co.uk)’ for essential and excellent advice on using the internet safely outside of school.





Behaviour for Learning

At Maidenhill School we believe that students have the right to learn, and teachers have the right to teach.

When you make good choices and follow the rules, you will be rewarded.

Rewards

You can collect positive reward points in lessons and for completing quality homework. Rewards can be spent in the reward shop at the end of each term on vouchers, chocolate, stationery and much more! We have end of term rewards and end of year rewards in the form of our activities week, all to recognise the positivity and hard work you show each and every day.

If you make poor choices and do not follow the rules, then a clear set of consequences will follow.

Consequences

C2 – This is a verbal warning

C3 – Issued with a BFL detention of 40mins

C3r – This is when you are sent out of a lesson, and you must move to the referral room. You will be issued with a 55mins detention. Those students that are removed from lesson five times in a term, will then receive a 1 day internal isolation in the refocus room for every subsequent C3r. This will be reset at the start of the next term

C4 – Isolation in the refocus room

C4e – Educated off site at an alternative provision

C5 – Fixed term suspension

C5 Exclusions

If a student receives a C5 they will be excluded from school for a fixed period of time.

Incidents for which a student may be excluded include:

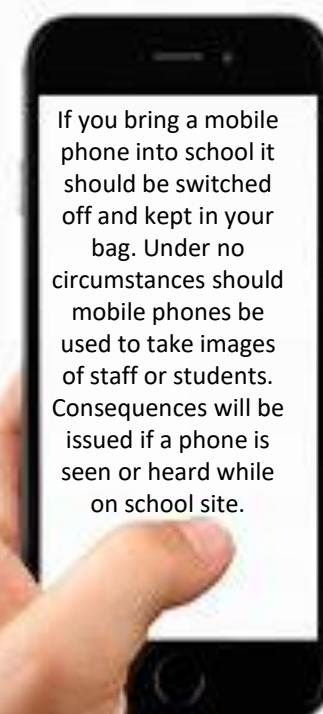
- In possession, under the influence of or dealing in illegal drugs. This also extends to alcohol and other toxic substances
- Serious physical or verbal aggression towards others
- Serious rudeness, defiance, threatening behaviour or inappropriate language towards a member of the school staff
- Anti-social behaviour such as theft or damage to property
- A build-up of incidents which are unacceptable and contravene school standards
- Repeated disruption and defiance which has disturbed the learning of other students
- Persistent poor behaviour

If a student persistently behaves in an unacceptable manner, this could lead to a permanent exclusion.

In exceptional circumstances, it is appropriate for the Headteacher to permanently exclude a student for a first offence. These might include such things as:

- Serious actual or threatened violence against another individual
- Sexual abuse or assault
- Supplying an illegal drug
- Carrying an offensive weapon

The school can take no responsibility for valuable items brought into school by students (so students are advised not to bring in expensive items).



If you bring a mobile phone into school it should be switched off and kept in your bag. Under no circumstances should mobile phones be used to take images of staff or students. Consequences will be issued if a phone is seen or heard while on school site.

The following items are not allowed to be brought into school:

- Alcohol and drugs
- Knives and other weapons
- Fireworks
- Cigarettes/e-cigarettes, vapes, tobacco, matches and lighters

- Tippex or other correcting fluids
- Aerosols
- Illegal substances
- Energy/fizzy drinks

Smoking is not permitted in school or on the way to and from school. Students found to be smoking/vaping or in possession of smoking/vaping equipment will receive a significant sanction.



What is bullying?

Bullying is when one person or a group of people deliberately hurt, threaten or frighten someone over a period of time. It can be physical; like punching or kicking, or emotional like teasing or calling names.



Bullying includes repeated:

- Hitting
- Insults
- Cruel nicknames
- Making threats
- Isolating someone
- Damaging, taking or hiding property
- Writing or telling lies about someone
- Sending cruel text messages, video messages or emails
- Spreading rumours
- Being unfriendly and turning others against someone
- Posting inappropriate comments on websites and social media

Types

- Physical
- Cyber
- Verbal
- Emotional
- Prejudice based

If you are being bullied, do not suffer in silence:

- Be firm – look the bully in the eye and tell them to stop
- Get away from the situation as quickly as possible
- Tell an adult, peer or friend what has happened, straight away
- If you are scared to tell someone, get a friend to go with you
- Keep on speaking up until someone listens
- Don't blame yourself for what has happened

When you are talking about bullying, be clear about:

- When it started
- What has happened to you
- How often it has happened
- Who was involved
- Who saw what was happening
- Where and when it happened
- What you have already done about it

If you are being bullied, you can expect that:

- You will be listened to and taken seriously
- Action will be taken to help stop the bullying
- You will be involved in the process of deciding what action to take to stop the bullying and any worries that you may have will be listened to and respected
- You will be given the opportunity to talk about the way that the bullying has made you feel and to find strategies to deal with these feelings and to understand and cope with bullying behaviour
- If you are ever in fear of your physical safety, staff will take immediate action to keep you safe



What is Remembrance Day?

Remembrance Day is an annual event, where we remember all the people who have lost their lives while serving in the armed forces. It's also called Armistice Day or Poppy Day.

In Britain, Remembrance Day has been a tradition since the end of the First World War. It's also celebrated in many countries across the globe. People from different backgrounds, cultures, and religions come together to honour Remembrance Day. We remember the bravery and courage of those who fought in the World Wars on Remembrance Day. But, we also commemorate all those who have served in the army since, and those who are serving in the army today.

When is Remembrance Day 2025?

Remembrance Day 2025 will take place on Tuesday 11th of November. Remembrance Day is celebrated every year on the 11th of November. This is because during WW1, the conflict ended “at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month”.

How is Remembrance Day commemorated in the UK?

From laying Remembrance Day poppy wreaths to watching parades, there are lots of ways that people in Britain commemorate Remembrance Day each year.

One important moment that happens every year on Remembrance Day is a two-minute silence. Held at 11:00 a.m. on the 11 November, the silence takes place across the country.

Colour in
and
reflect...

WE WILL

REMEMBER THEM





REMEMBRANCE DAY WORD SEARCH

Lest We Forget
 For The Fallen
 Medal Commemorate
 In Flanders Fields
 Chelsea Pensioners
 Remember
 Remembrance Day
 Nineteen Eighteen
 Wreath Silence
 Bravery Military
 Honour Sacrifice
 Memorial Heroes
 Eleventh Cenotaph
 Armistice Day Cemetery
 The Last Post
 November War
 Salute Soldier
 Cross Poppy
 Bugle Army

T	U	H	T	N	E	V	E	L	E	N	Y	E	F	S	A	C	C	O	T	B	M	S	I
S	D	L	E	I	F	S	R	E	D	N	A	L	F	N	I	S	J	H	P	R	Q	R	Q
F	O	R	T	H	E	F	A	L	L	E	N	S	I	L	E	N	C	E	S	A	T	T	V
W	E	C	I	T	O	S	C	E	K	M	O	L	Z	M	J	M	E	E	C	V	P	X	E
R	M	T	W	M	A	O	A	A	K	V	W	O	A	O	S	P	Y	S	F	E	O	T	E
E	E	X	Y	M	R	A	A	I	W	F	R	O	E	I	M	R	O	N	I	R	P	S	C
A	R	R	E	B	M	E	M	E	R	I	V	D	H	U	R	L	P	Y	L	Y	P	O	I
T	E	D	C	E	M	E	T	E	R	Y	F	R	Y	A	D	O	C	A	A	D	Y	P	F
H	M	L	E	S	T	W	E	F	O	R	G	E	T	I	C	O	M	D	D	C	S	T	I
T	E	W	B	L	N	I	N	E	T	E	E	N	E	I	G	H	T	E	E	N	E	S	R
O	M	A	A	U	C	O	M	M	E	M	O	R	A	T	E	H	C	C	M	O	S	A	C
R	B	R	Y	I	G	G	P	P	S	T	E	U	I	U	A	U	R	I	P	V	E	L	A
E	R	T	F	Y	D	L	Z	I	A	F	Q	Y	A	J	W	C	R	T	C	E	O	E	S
M	A	T	L	O	N	E	E	P	L	N	F	O	R	O	P	U	W	S	S	M	R	H	W
G	N	E	C	X	O	Y	M	R	U	H	C	W	N	A	O	M	C	I	S	B	E	T	A
U	C	X	W	D	A	N	L	F	T	G	W	I	F	N	T	N	Q	M	O	E	H	D	R
L	E	I	I	Y	S	E	P	Z	E	D	I	C	O	X	S	I	W	R	R	R	O	W	A
Y	D	R	J	I	N	K	V	I	Z	V	F	H	S	A	Y	D	L	A	C	Y	B	R	J
U	A	G	E	Y	I	F	M	V	N	H	P	A	T	O	N	E	C	I	E	A	D	O	O
L	Y	C	H	E	L	S	E	A	P	E	N	S	I	N	E	R	S	M	F	F	Y	K	





WHAT IS CHRISTMAS JUMPER DAY?

Christmas Jumper Day is one of Save the Children's biggest annual fundraising events. It's been going since 2012!

Every December we ask schools, workplaces, and community and friend groups to put on a Christmas jumper and donate whatever they can afford. And every year, millions of you join us in making the world better in a sweater.

We'll use the money raised on Christmas Jumper Day to help children in the UK and all around the world stay safe, healthy and learning - and change their future for good.

Design a Christmas jumper.



Review Point 1



	Attitude to Learning		Attitude to homework		Organisation	
Outstanding because student...	...always engages with activities showing resilience when challenged ...actively seeks ways to improve work and responds effectively to feedback ...demonstrates consistently high levels of effort and focus	Consistent Persevere, Aspire, Achieve	...always demonstrates high levels of determination and motivation ...works hard to proof read homework for spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPAG) ...shows great pride in their presentation of homework	Quality homework	...is always on time to lessons and enters the classroom ready to learn ...always brings correct equipment ... always meets deadlines and is well prepared for tests, assessments and exams	No equipment or late marks
Good because student...	...engages with activities often showing resilience when challenged ...improves their work by responding to feedback ...demonstrates high levels of effort and focus		...often demonstrates determination and motivation ...proof reads homework for spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPAG) ...shows pride in their presentation of homework		...is on time to lessons and enters the classroom ready to learn ...brings the correct equipment ...meets deadlines and is prepared for tests and exams	
Not yet good because student...	...sometimes engages with learning activities but can be passive ...responds to feedback but doesn't always work hard enough at this ...sometimes demonstrates high levels of effort and but not consistently		...sometimes demonstrates determination but sometimes effort is below expectation ...checks homework for spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPAG) but could put more effort into this ...could take more pride in their presentation of homework		...does not always arrive on time and/or is not always ready to learn. ...sometimes forgets to bring the correct equipment for learning ...sometimes does not meet deadlines and/or is not prepared for tests and exams	
Urgent improvement required because student...	...rarely engages with learning activities but not at the standard expected ...rarely improves their work by responding to feedback and doesn't put enough effort into this ...can make poor choices regarding behaviour and/or disrupts the learning of others		...rarely demonstrates determination and effort is often below expectation ...makes insufficient effort to proof read for spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPAG) ...rarely takes pride in their presentation of homework		...is often late to lessons and/or often enters the classroom not ready to learn ... often lacks the correct equipment ...often misses deadlines and/or is often unprepared for tests and exams	
X	Teacher is unable to comment due to student absence.		Teacher is unable to comment due to student absence.		Teacher is unable to comment due to student absence.	13

Review Point 1



Review Point 1

Reflections and Goal Setting

I am proud of

.....
.....
.....

My first key area for development is

.....
.....
.....

I will do this by

.....
.....
.....

My second key area for development is

.....
.....
.....

I will do this by

.....
.....
.....

Student signature

Parent/Carer signature

Tutor signature

Tutor time – Maths



Question 1 Round 22360 to 1 significant figure	Question 2 Round 7712 to 1 significant figure	Question 3 Find 15% of £380	Question 4 Find 5% of £380
Question 5 Simplify $a \times a \times a$	Question 6 Simplify $z \times z \times z \times z \times z$	Question 7 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 18, 14, ?, 6,....	Question 8 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 27, 24, ?, 18,....
Question 9 Complete $? : 44 = 2 : 11$	Question 10 Complete $? : 14 = 5 : 2$	Question 11 Expand $6x(7 + 5x)$	Question 12 Expand $5x(5 + 3x)$
Question 13 Solve $15x + 2 = 17$	Question 14 Solve $14x + 2 = 9$	Question 15 What is the square root 25?	Question 16 What is the cube root 125?
Question 17 Complete $250 \text{ mm} = \dots \text{cm}$	Question 18 Complete $100 \text{ mm} = \dots \text{cm}$	Question 19 Work out $30 \times 20 =$	Question 20 Work out $80 \times 50 =$

SKILLS CHECK



Score

Tutor time – Maths



Question 1 Round 72042 to 2 significant figures	Question 2 Round 507 to 1 significant figure	Question 3 Find 10% of £360	Question 4 Find 5% of £660
Question 5 Simplify $y \times y \times y \times y \times y \times y \times y \times y$	Question 6 Simplify $y \times y \times y$	Question 7 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 25, 22, ?, 16,....	Question 8 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 20, 18, ?, 14,....
Question 9 Complete $24 : 8 = 3 : ?$	Question 10 Complete $7 : 35 = ? : 5$	Question 11 Expand $5x(3x - 7)$	Question 12 Expand $6x(11x + 2)$
Question 13 Solve $6x + 2 = 14$	Question 14 Solve $3x + 3 = 21$	Question 15 What is the square root 49?	Question 16 What is the cube root 8?
Question 17 Complete $100 \text{ mm} = \dots \text{ cm}$	Question 18 Complete $650 \text{ cm} = \dots \text{ m}$	Question 19 Work out $80 \times 90 =$	Question 20 Work out $20 \times 50 =$

SKILLS CHECK



Score

Tutor time – Maths



Question 1 Round 13938 to 2 significant figures	Question 2 Round 5749 to 2 significant figures	Question 3 Find 10% of £880	Question 4 Find 10% of £200
Question 5 Simplify $z \times z \times z \times z \times z \times z$	Question 6 Simplify $b \times b$	Question 7 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 14, 11, ?, 5,....	Question 8 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 21, 17, ?, 9,....
Question 9 Complete $11 : ? = 1 : 11$	Question 10 Complete $? : 33 = 7 : 11$	Question 11 Expand $2x(5 - 2x)$	Question 12 Expand $5x(5x + 7)$
Question 13 Solve $8x + 5 = 29$	Question 14 Solve $14x + 8 = 22$	Question 15 What is the 11th square number?	Question 16 What is the 2nd cube number?
Question 17 Complete $300 \text{ cm} = \dots \text{ m}$	Question 18 Complete $60 \text{ mm} = \dots \text{ cm}$	Question 19 Work out $60 \times 50 =$	Question 20 Work out $60 \times 60 =$

SKILLS CHECK



Score

Extra Practice – Maths



Question 1 Round 45957 to 1 significant figure	Question 2 Round 212 to 1 significant figure	Question 3 Find 5% of £160	Question 4 Find 10% of £40
Question 5 Simplify $a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$	Question 6 Simplify $y \times y \times y \times y \times y \times y$	Question 7 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 27, 22, ?, 12,....	Question 8 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 15, 11, ?, 3,....
Question 9 Complete $4 : 8 = 1 : ?$	Question 10 Complete $? : 33 = 1 : 11$	Question 11 Expand $3x(11x - 13)$	Question 12 Expand $5x(7 - 5x)$
Question 13 Solve $14x + 2 = 44$	Question 14 Solve $11x + 5 = 27$	Question 15 What is the square root 100?	Question 16 What is the 2nd cube number?
Question 17 Complete $12.5 \text{ m} = \dots \text{ cm}$	Question 18 Complete $10000 \text{ m} = \dots \text{ km}$	Question 19 Work out $70 \times 50 =$	Question 20 Work out $60 \times 70 =$

SKILLS CHECK



Score

Extra Practice – Maths



Question 1 Round 235458 to 2 significant figures	Question 2 Round 501674 to 1 significant figure	Question 3 Find 15% of £380	Question 4 Find 5% of £200
Question 5 Simplify $a \times a \times a$	Question 6 Simplify $b \times b \times b \times b \times b$	Question 7 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 36, 34, ?, 30,....	Question 8 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 29, 26, ?, 20,....
Question 9 Complete $? : 12 = 2 : 3$	Question 10 Complete $18 : 9 = ? : 1$	Question 11 Expand $3x(2x - 1)$	Question 12 Expand $3x(7 - 5x)$
Question 13 Solve $10x + 4 = 64$	Question 14 Solve $11x + 2 = 35$	Question 15 What is the cube root 216?	Question 16 What is the cube root 8?
Question 17 Complete $40 \text{ mm} = \dots \text{ cm}$	Question 18 Complete $60 \text{ mm} = \dots \text{ cm}$	Question 19 Work out $20 \times 300 =$	Question 20 Work out $60 \times 50 =$

SKILLS CHECK



Score

Extra Practice – Maths



Question 1 Round 1850 to 1 significant figure	Question 2 Round 964551 to 1 significant figure	Question 3 Find 5% of £840	Question 4 Find 10% of £460
Question 5 Simplify $b \times b \times b$	Question 6 Simplify $c \times c$	Question 7 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 31, 28, ?, 22,....	Question 8 Find the missing terms in the sequence ?, 12, 7, ?, -3,....
Question 9 Complete $? : 33 = 1 : 11$	Question 10 Complete $25 : 35 = 5 : ?$	Question 11 Expand $5x(7 + 5x)$	Question 12 Expand $2x(2x - 1)$
Question 13 Solve $5x + 2 = 32$	Question 14 Solve $7x + 6 = 20$	Question 15 What is the cube root 64?	Question 16 What is the square root 16?
Question 17 Complete $26.6 \text{ m} = \dots \text{ cm}$	Question 18 Complete $3.3 \text{ m} = \dots \text{ cm}$	Question 19 Work out $70 \times 80 =$	Question 20 Work out $30 \times 30 =$

SKILLS CHECK



Score





Task 1

Read this paragraph, which has been taken from the novel, Private Peaceful. Using your green pen, correct the SPaG errors. This includes full stops, capital letters, commas and spelling errors.

I am back in the barn agan I'm not a coward but I think I might be I'm so afriad of what's going to hapen I feel the fear coming over me in waves growing stronger and stronger as I lie here lisening to the night sounds outside I think of Charile I think of Big Joe and I think of Moly

Reminders:

- Start of a sentence: capitalise the first word of every sentence.
- Use a full stop to indicate the end of a statement and start the next sentence with a capital letter.
- Use a comma when joining two sentences with "but," or "or." Example: *She was late, but she finished the work.*
- After intro. words: use a comma after a word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence. Example: *After school, we played football.*
- Extra information: use commas to add extra details that aren't necessary for the sentence to make sense. Example: *My brother, who is 10, loves football.*



Task 2

Read the speech below. This speech was delivered by a superior officer to young men who had just signed up to the Army. **What DAFORRESTI techniques can you identify? Highlight and label them.**

“Right, you filthy lot! Listen up and listen well because I won’t be repeating myself. From now on, you are no longer boys—you are soldiers! And soldiers obey orders without question, without hesitation. Do you understand me? When I give you an order, I expect it to be carried out immediately and without any backchat. The battlefield is no place for weakness, and it’s certainly no place for cowardice. Out there, hesitation means death. You’ll be facing the enemy soon enough and let me tell you something—Jerry’s not going to wait for you to pluck up the courage to fight.

You think this is tough? This is nothing! This is just training, lads. When you get out there, you’ll be in the mud, in the cold, with bullets whizzing past your heads. And if you don’t do as you’re told, if you don’t follow orders to the letter, you’re dead. Simple as that. You’ll be blown to bits, or worse, you’ll get your mates killed. Do I make myself clear?

You’re no longer individuals. You’re part of a unit. One weak link, and the whole chain breaks. So, get rid of any ideas of glory or heroism—this is war, and it’s ugly. You’ll fight, you’ll bleed, and some of you won’t make it back. But you’ll do it because you’re soldiers now. You’ll do it for King and country. And if you don’t—well, God help you.”



Task 3

Below is a list of metaphors. What are they suggesting? Aim to complete at least **five** from the list.

1. **Time is a thief** – suggesting that time takes away moments, just as a thief steals.
2. **The world is a stage** – implying that life is like a performance, and we are all actors playing roles.
3. **His heart was a stone** –
4. **Her smile was sunshine** –
5. **The classroom was a zoo** –
6. **The city is a jungle** –
7. **The wind was a howling wolf** –
8. **Life is a rollercoaster** –
9. **He's a walking dictionary** –
10. **Her voice was music to my ears** –



Your Knowledge Organiser for each subject can be found in the following order:

1. English
2. Mathematics
3. Science
4. Art, Design, Nutrition and Creative iMedia (on rotation)
5. Computing
6. Drama
7. French
8. Geography
9. History
10. Music
11. Physical Education
12. Religious Studies
13. Spanish

Expectations

You are responsible for looking after your Knowledge Organisers. You should:

- ✓ *Memorise and build upon the information in each Knowledge Organiser.*
- ✓ *Keep them neat and tidy.*
- ✓ *Bring them to school each day.*
- ✓ *Refer to them in lessons and when doing your homework.*



100 Colorful Words to Use in Place of "Said"

Rhyme Rhyming words occur very often in poems, sometimes in patterns of a poem.	Tone and Pace Have a big impact on rhythm and expected by punctuation and shape of a poem.
Onomatopoeia When a word imitates the sound it makes (e.g. BANG, SPLASH)	Repetition When words and phrases are repeated multiple times.

POETIC TECHNIQUES

Similes
Compares two different things, using the words "like" or "as".

Metaphors
Identifies something as being the same as something else.

Alliterations
More than one word beginning with the same letter (close together in text).

Common Techniques	Common Techniques
bawled	bawled
complained	complained
confessed	confessed
cried	cried
croaked	croaked
denied	denied
fretted	fretted
gasped	gasped
groaned	groaned
gurgled	gurgled
moaned	moaned
mumbled	mumbled
objected	objected
pleaded	pleaded
protested	protested
sifted	sifted
sobbed	sobbed
squeaked	squeaked
stammered	stammered

LITERARY DEVICE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Simile	A comparison using "like" or "as"	Her eyes were like shining stars
Metaphor	A comparison without using "like" or "as"	Life is a journey
Personification	Giving human qualities to non-human things	The wind whispered through the trees
Hyperbole	An exaggeration for emphasis	I've told you a million times
Alliteration	Repetition of the same sound at the beginning of words	Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers
Onomatopoeia	Words that sound like what they mean	Buzz, hiss, sizzle
Irony	A contrast between what is expected and what actually happens	A fire station burning down
Foreshadowing	Hinting at what will happen later in the story	The ominous music in a horror movie
Symbolism	Using objects or actions to represent ideas or qualities	A dove as a symbol of peace
Imagery	Descriptive language that creates a picture in the reader's mind	The sun set over the ocean, painting the sky with shades of orange and pink

D DIRECT ADDRESS	A ALLITERATION
F FACT	O OPINION
R REPETITION	R RHETORICAL QUESTION
E EMOTIVE LANGUAGE	S STATISTICS
T THREE (LIST OF)	I IMPERATIVE

Transactional Writing

- Letters
- Reviews
- Reports
- Articles

Conjunctions

PUNCTUATION

QUESTION MARK	!	PERIOD	●	COLON	●
EXCLAMATION MARK	!	Use at the end of a sentence to express a strong feeling.	Use at the end of a sentence.	Use to introduce a list or a definition.	●
APOSTROPHE	'	Use in contractions and to show when something belongs to someone.	Use to separate words to make one word.	Use to connect verbs into a single sentence.	;
PARENTHESIS	()	Use to add extra information to a sentence without taking away from the idea.	Use to join separate words that are spoken.	Use to show that someone is thinking.	HYPHEN
COMMA	,	Use to separate parts in a sentence or in a list.	Ellipsis	● ● ●	SEMICOLON
QUOTATIONS	“ ”	Use around words that are spoken.			
ELLIPSIS	● ● ●				

Conjunctions

Place

There	Here
In other word	
Anyway	
In brief	
It seems	
Clearly	
In sum	
After all	
In general	

Summary

In short	
In other word	
Anyway	
In brief	
It seems	
Clearly	
In sum	
After all	
In general	

Addition

Further	
Also	
Too	
Besides	
Finally	
Last	
Additionally	
In addition	
Then	

Example

Such as	
For one thing	
For instance	
For example	
That is	
Specifically	
Illustrated by	
In particular	

THEY ARE

(A contraction for "they are")
They're going to the movies.

THERE

(Refers to a place)
He went in the door over there.

Verbs to sharpen your analysis

THIS SHOWS	THIS SUGGESTS	THIS HIGHLIGHTS	THIS INTERESTS
Demonstrates	Implies	Emphasises	Fascinates
Reveals	Infers	Stresses	Amuses
Expose	Hints at	Reinforces	Satisfies
Discloses	Signifies	Spotlights	Terrifies
Uncovers	Connote	Underlines	Enthrals
Encapsulates	Denote	Accentuates	Enthusiases
Proves	Insinuate	Underscores	Stimulates
Validates	Intimate	Foresadows	Galvanises
Exhibits	Advocate	Exaggerates	Animates
Establishes	Poses	Reiterates	Rouses
Denotes	Conjure	Magnifies	Stirs
Displays	Symbolise	Zeroes in on	Placates
Flaunts	Point towards	Promotes	Provokes
Showcases	Indicates	Publicises	Deceives
Presents	Allude to	Pinpoints	Astonishes





1. Key Vocabulary

Propaganda Information that is biased or misleading and used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Conscription Compulsory enrolment for a state service, typically the armed forces.

Cowardice Excessive fear that prevents an individual from taking risks or facing danger.

Patriotism The feeling of loving your country and being proud of it. Will protect your country.

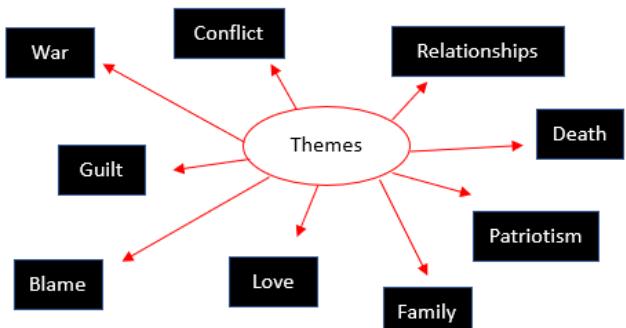
Desertion The act of leaving the armed forces without permission.

Court Martial A judicial court for trying soldiers of the armed forces accused of offences against military law.

Enlistment Voluntary action of joining the armed forces.

Mustard gas A poisonous gas used by the Germans in trench warfare against the British. Caused blindness, choking and breathing problems, and in severe cases, caused death.

2. Themes



3. Contextual Knowledge

- Dates of World War 1: 1914 – 1918
- By the end of 1914 1,186,337 men had enlisted.
- Men were encouraged to join up with their friends as a way to recruit more soldiers.
- In 1916 a law was passed to say men had to join whether they wanted to or not. This was called conscription.
- During World War 1, nearly 300 British Army soldiers were executed by firing squad for desertion and cowardice. Many of the men were suffering from shell shock, and in 2006 they were granted pardons.

4. Homework

Each week you must complete either an Educake quiz or Lexia (directed by your class teacher). If you are unable to access ICT at home; you must attend StudyZone. Record your progress below.

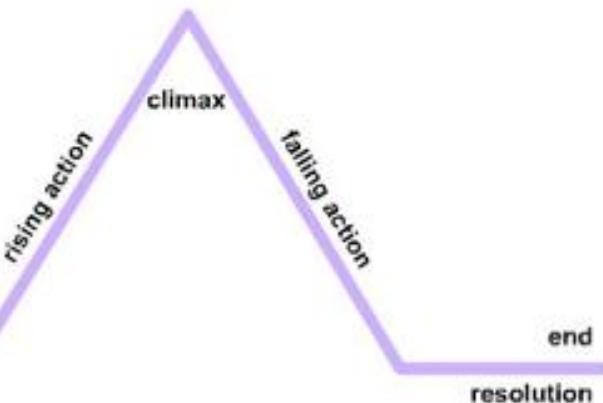
Week (homework set)	Educake (%)	Lexia (time in minutes)	AR Quiz (%)
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			



5. Plot Summary

- The story of Private Peaceful follows the life events of Tommo (Thomas) Peaceful.
- Tommo has two older brothers who he loves dearly. He is haunted by an event from his past and he relives this memory and feels immense guilt.
- Thomas meets Molly on his first day of school and, together with his brother Charlie, they have many childhood adventures together, including confronting their great-aunt, known as 'Wolfwoman' to them, and being one of the first few people to have ever seen an aeroplane.
- However, as time goes on, Tommo begins to feel isolated by the growing connection between Molly and Charlie.
- Soon, World War I arises and Charlie and Thomas are enlisted to fight in the war. He goes on to relive stories of his wartime experience, talking about the difficulties they endured under Sergeant Hanley and the fear that became instilled in them.
- Throughout this time, it was Charlie who protected Tommo from the brunt of the war

6. Structure



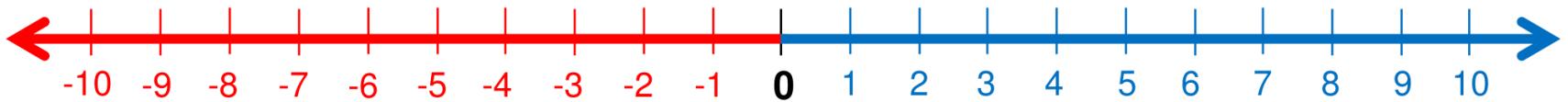
7. Characters

Characters

Tommo	Tommo narrates the story. He is the younger brother of Charlie and Joe. Tommo feels guilty over the death of his father.
Charlie	Charlie Protects Tommo at school and is Tommo's hero.
Big Joe	Big Joe is the eldest of the three boys and is mentally disabled. He likes looking after animals.
Molly	Charlie and Tommo's best friend. They both fall in love with her.
Mother	Following the death of her husband, raises her sons on her own. A kind woman.
Grandma Wolf	A relative who looks after the boys whilst mother is working. She is cruel, especially to Big Joe.
The Colonel	Owns the manor house and the surrounding land. Many villagers work for him.
Hanley	A cruel Sergeant who bullies the soldiers.
Wilkes	A kind Captain who improves the moral of the soldiers and tries to protect Charlie and Tommo.

Enrichment Opportunities

- Imagine you are a soldier in the trenches and write a letter home. Describe your experiences using the senses to create vivid descriptions.
- Search Simon Mole on YouTube and write a poem inspired by WW1.



Multiplication Table Grid 1-12

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



What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Calculate the area of triangles and parallelograms
- Calculate the volume of cubes and cuboids
- Calculate the surface area of cuboids
- Draw plans and elevations
- Sketch nets
- Convert between different measures for area, volume and capacity.

Keywords

Area: the size of a surface (2D shapes)

Perimeter: the distance around a 2D shape

Volume: the amount of 3-dimensional space an object takes up (with liquid this is called capacity)

Perpendicular: two lines that meet at 90°

Vertex: a point where two or more line segments meet

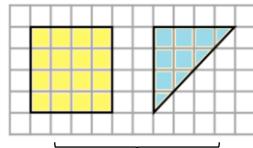
Face: any of the flat surfaces of a solid object

Edge: a line segment on the boundary joining one vertex to another

Commutative: you can swap the order around in the calculation and still achieve the same answer

G 4.1 Area of triangles M610 Right-angled triangles

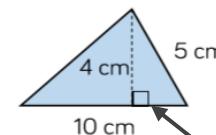
Area can be calculated by counting squares.



The height of a right-angled triangle



Perpendicular heights



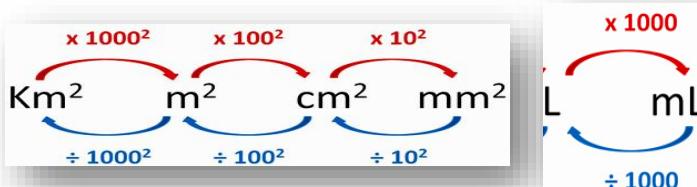
Notice the relationship between the square and the triangle.

The perpendicular height meets the base at 90°

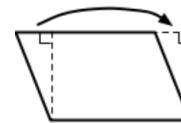
$$\text{Area triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ area of the square/rectangle}$$

$$\text{Area triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$$

G4.6 Measures M465, M728, M761



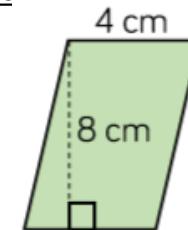
G4.2 Area of parallelograms M291



$$\text{Parallelogram} = \text{Base} \times \text{Perpendicular height}$$

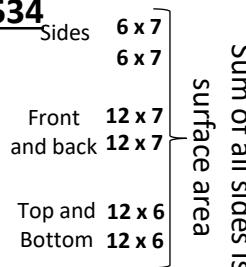
Properties of parallelograms

- Two sets of parallel lines
- Four sides (quadrilateral)
- Interior angles sum to 360°
- Opposite angles are equal
- 2D shape



$$\text{Area} = 4 \times 8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

G4.5 Surface area M534



Enrichment Opportunities





D2 Statistics

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Draw and interpret stem and leaf diagrams
- Represent and interpret data in a table including grouped quantitative data
- Find and interpret the averages and range
- Draw scatter graphs and describe correlation

Keywords

Discrete Data: numerical data that can only take set values

Continuous Data: numerical data that has an infinite number of values (often seen with height, distance, time)

Spread: the distance/ how spread out/ variation of data - (Use the range)

Average: a measure of central tendency – or the typical value of all the data together - (Mode, median and mean)

Proportion: numerical relationship that compares two things

Correlation: Describes a relationship between two variables

Stem and leaf (M684)

0	7	9
1	4	5
2	1	3
3	0	

Key: 1|4
Means 14 years old

A way to represent data and use to find averages

This stem and leaf diagram shows the age of people in a line at the supermarket.

Stem and leaf diagrams:
Must include a _____
The information in the diagram should be _____

Draw and interpret a scatter graph (M769)

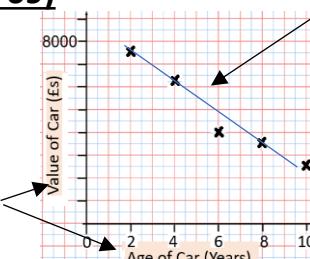
Age of Car (Years)	2	4	6	8	10
Value of Car (£s)	7500	6250	4000	3500	2500

- This data may not be given in size order
- The data forms information pairs for the scatter graph
- Not all data has a relationship

The link between the data can be explained verbally

"This scatter graph shows as the age of a car increases the value decreases"

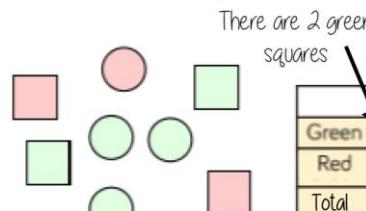
All axes should be labelled



The axis should fit all the values on and be equally spread out

Draw a line of best fit. Use it to make estimates within the data range.
Do not draw beyond smallest and largest point

Two way tables (M899)



There are 2 green squares

There are 5 green shapes

	Squares	Circles	Total
Green	2	3	5
Red	2	1	3
Total	4	4	8

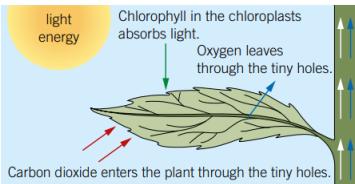
There are 8 items in total

What fraction of the shapes are green squares?



Photosynthesis

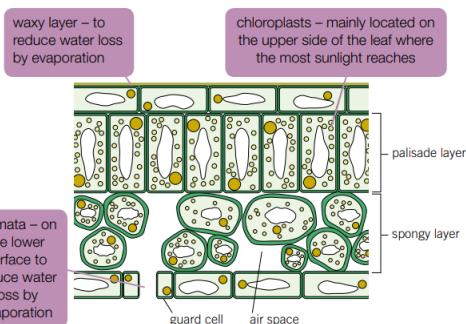
Photosynthesis is a chemical reaction that takes place in the **chloroplasts** to produce **glucose**.



The minerals plants need for growth are:

- 1 **nitrates** for growth
- 2 **phosphates** for healthy roots
- 3 potassium for healthy leaves and flowers
- 4 magnesium for making chlorophyll

If a plant does not have enough of a mineral, it may suffer from a mineral **deficiency**. Farmers can use **fertilisers** to add missing minerals to the soil.



Leaves are specially adapted for photosynthesis:

- have lots of green **chlorophyll** – absorb sunlight for photosynthesis
- are thin – allow gases to diffuse in and out of the leaf
- have a large surface area – absorb as much light as possible
- have veins – xylem and phloem transport water and glucose

Respiration

with oxygen

Aerobic respiration



- Respiration occurs in the **mitochondria** of cells to **transfer** energy.
- Glucose is absorbed from the small intestine into the blood **plasma**. It is transported to the cells where it diffuses in.
- Oxygen is breathed in and diffuses into the bloodstream. Oxygen is then carried by haemoglobin to the cells where it diffuses in.
- Carbon dioxide diffuses out of the cells into the blood plasma. It is transported to the lungs where it diffuses into the air sacs and is exhaled.

without oxygen

Anaerobic respiration (in animals)



- This occurs when there is not enough oxygen for aerobic respiration, such as during strenuous exercise.
- It transfers less energy than aerobic respiration.
- The lactic acid produced can cause muscle cramps. This causes increased inhalation to break down lactic acid – the oxygen needed is called the **oxygen debt**.

Fermentation (in microorganisms)



- Yeast respires anaerobically – this fermentation is important in food production (e.g., bread, beer, and wine).

Key terms

Make sure you can write definitions for these key terms.

aerobic anaerobic bioaccumulation carnivore chemosynthesis chlorophyll community consumer deficiency ecosystem

habitat herbivore interdependence mitochondria niche nitrate oxygen debt plasma phosphate photosynthesis population

Food chains and webs

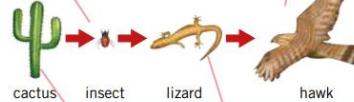
Food chains show the transfer of energy between organisms – the arrows represent the direction of energy transfer.

Food webs show how lots of food chains are connected in an ecosystem.

Food chain

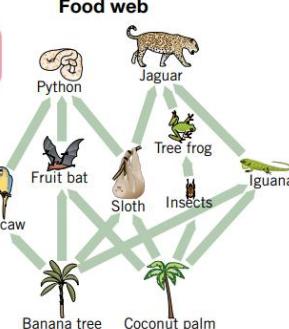
herbivore – type of **consumer** that eats the **producer**

apex predator – last link in a food chain



producer – green plant/algae that makes its own food

carnivore – type of consumer that eats other animals



Prey: an organism eaten by another organism.

Predator: an organism that eats another organism.

Bioaccumulation is the build up of chemicals, like insecticides, passed along a food chain.

Populations and ecosystems

The number of organisms that live in the same area is called a **population**. Populations of organisms are constantly changing – this affects other populations in a food web.

Interdependence is when living organisms depend on each other to survive, grow, and reproduce.

Ecosystem: all the organisms found in a particular location, and the area they live in.

Community: the organisms in an ecosystem. **Habitat**: the area a community lives in.

Niche: the particular place or role that an organism has within an ecosystem. This reduces competition for resources.

Chemosynthesis

Chemosynthesis is when bacteria use a variety of chemical reactions to make their own glucose. Chemosynthesis:

- uses chemicals as the source of energy
- often uses carbon dioxide as a reactant

For example, **sulfur bacteria** at the bottom of deep sea vents and **nitrogen bacteria** in the soil use chemosynthesis to produce glucose.



Metals and acids

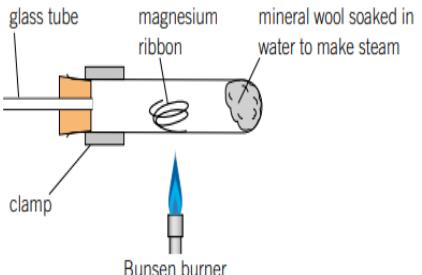
- If a metal reacts with an acid, it produces a **salt** and hydrogen gas.
- All acid compounds have hydrogen in them.
- When the hydrogen is replaced by a metal, the compound is called a salt.

For example, sulfuric acid has the formula H_2SO_4 . Copper sulfate has the formula $CuSO_4$ – it is a salt because the copper has taken the place of the hydrogen in sulfuric acid.

Metals and water/steam

- Very reactive metals like sodium will react with cold water to produce a metal hydroxide and hydrogen gas.
- $Na + H_2O \rightarrow NaOH + H_2$
- $2Na(s) + 2H_2O(l) \rightarrow 2NaOH(aq) + H_2(g)$
- Other metals like magnesium only react with steam, and produce a metal oxide and hydrogen.
- $Mg + H_2O \rightarrow MgO + H_2$

Magnesium can be reacted with steam using the following experimental set-up.



Make sure you can write definitions for these key terms.

acid displacement reaction metal reaction reactivity reactivity series salt state symbol

Enrichment Opportunities

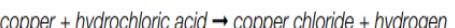
Fun materials and nanoscience: <https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/education/students/highschool/chemistryclubs/activities/materials.html>

BBC Bitesize: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgvbkqf>

Seneca learning: <https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/>

The three main acids are hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and nitric acid.

Metals can react with all of these acids to produce a salt and hydrogen gas.



Metal displacement reactions

- A **displacement reaction** occurs when a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
- In metals, this means that the more reactive metal will become a compound, and the less reactive one an element.

For example, iron is more reactive than copper so:

Testing for hydrogen gas

The gas produced when reacting a metal and a salt can be collected in an upturned test tube, and a test performed to check that the gas is hydrogen.

Insert a lit splint into the upturned test tube – if the gas is hydrogen, there will be a 'pop' sound.

Metals and oxygen

- Many metals will react with oxygen from the air to produce a metal oxide.
- Often, they will need to be heated before they can react.

Metal	Reaction with oxygen
magnesium	burns vigorously
zinc	burns less vigorously
iron	burns
lead	do not burn; when heated, form layer of oxide on surface
copper	
gold	no reaction

The reactivity series

most reactive
potassium
sodium
lithium
calcium
magnesium
aluminium
zinc
iron
lead
copper
silver
gold
least reactive

State symbols

- Symbol equations have letters in brackets after each substance.
- These tell you the state of matter of each substance, and are called **state symbols**:

(s) = solid, (l) = liquid, (g) = gas, (aq) = dissolved in water

For example, $H_2O(s)$ is ice, $H_2O(l)$ is water, $H_2O(g)$ is steam, and $NaCl(aq)$ is sodium chloride (table salt) dissolved in water.



Speed

Speed is how far something moves in a certain time.

$$\text{speed (m/s)} = \frac{\text{distance travelled (m)}}{\text{time taken (s)}}$$

- Speed is measured in **metres per second (m/s)**.
- Convert distances to metres and times to seconds to get the answer.

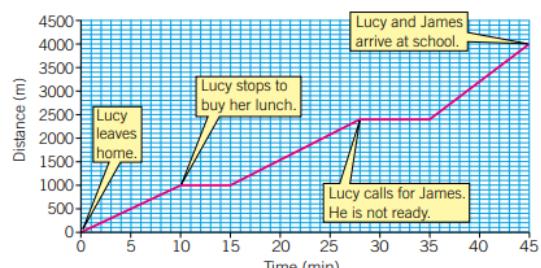
Relative motion

- Compares how fast one object is moving to another.
- If two objects are moving at the same speed in the same direction then their relative speed is zero.

Motion graphs

Distance-time graph

These graphs show the distance something travels over a certain time.



To calculate the average speed from a distance-time graph you find the distance covered, and divide it by the time taken.

Pressure in solids

- Pressure is the force exerted on a surface because of weight, and is measured in **newtons per metre squared**.
- For small areas you can use centimetres instead.
- Pressure explains why studded boots help you grip grass, or why snowshoes help you walk in snow.

$$\text{pressure (N/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{\text{force (N)}}{\text{area (m}^2\text{)}}$$



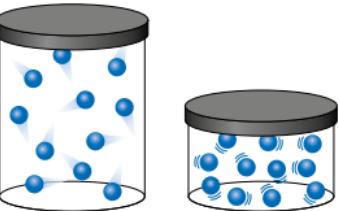
Make sure you can write definitions for these key terms.

atmospheric pressure compress distance-time graph

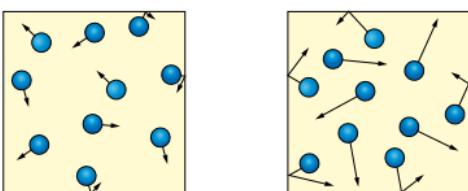
Pressure in gases

Collisions between gas molecules and their container produce **gas pressure**.

If you **compress** (squash) a gas into a smaller volume there will be more collisions, and so a higher pressure.



If you heat a gas, the particles will have more energy. This means they will move more quickly and collide with the container more often, so the pressure will be greater.



Atmospheric pressure is the pressure acting on us from the air around us.

- The higher above sea level the lower the atmospheric pressure.
- This is because the air is less dense the higher you go above sea level, so there are fewer collisions between air particles.

Pressure in liquids

- Solids and liquids are **incompressible**, because all the particles are touching already. This means they pass pressure on.
- The pressure at the bottom of a liquid is bigger than the top, because of the weight of the water liquid pushing down pressure increases with depth.

Turning forces

- Moments** are the turning effect of a force.

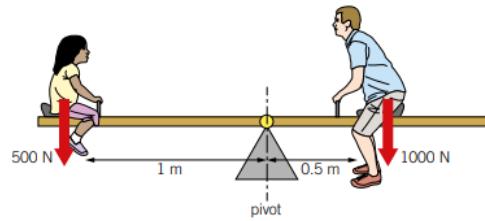
- The unit for the moment is **newton metres (Nm)**.

$$\text{moment (Nm)} = \text{force (N)} \times \text{perpendicular distance from the pivot (m)}$$

- To calculate the moment you multiply the force applied by the distance from the **pivot**.
- The bigger the force, or the further the distance, the bigger the moment.

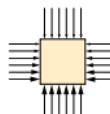
The law of moments

During **equilibrium**, all the clockwise moments added together must equal all of the anticlockwise moments added together.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{clockwise moment} &= \text{force} \times \text{distance on the right} \\ &= 1000 \text{ N} \times 0.5 \text{ m} \\ &= 500 \text{ Nm} \\ \text{anticlockwise moment} &= \text{force} \times \text{distance on the left} \\ &= 500 \text{ N} \times 1 \text{ m} \\ &= 500 \text{ Nm} \end{aligned}$$

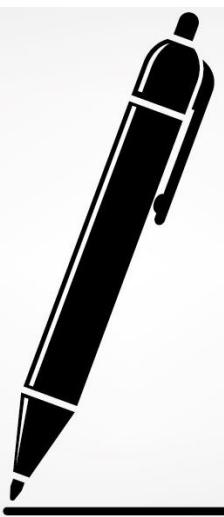
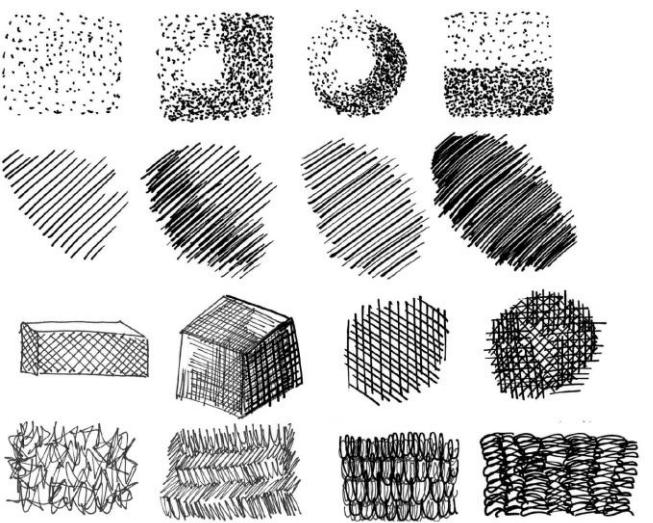
The moments in the example above are the same. This is how see-saws balance.



Objects float because of **upthrust**. Liquid pressure produces this upthrust. In the example, the object floats because the upthrust acting on the bottom of it is stronger than the forces acting on the top.

John Kenn Mortensen

- Born in 1978
- He lives and works in Copenhagen
- JKM is a master with pen and paper, creating imaginative creatures
- He is an animator and director of children's television programmes
- He draws monsters, ghosts and ghouls often onto post it notes

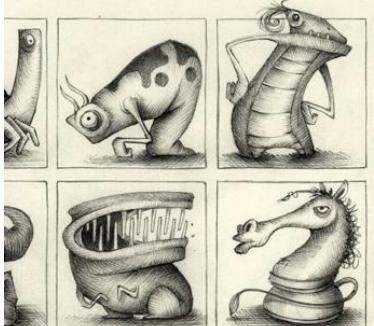


Mythical Creatures

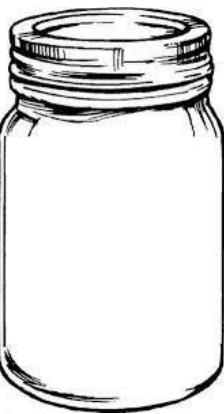
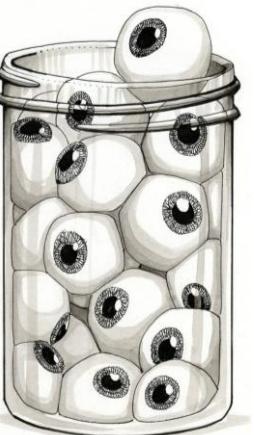
Mythical creatures are created by combining different animals together. E.g. a unicorn = a horse and a narwhal. What 2-3 animals could you combine to create your own mythical creature?

MARK MAKING with Pens:

Biro, ink or writing pens can be used to draw with. They can be used to make dots, dashed, lines, marks and textures, this is called mark making. Italian artist Paride Bertolin uses ball point pens to create his creatures, layering cross hatching to show texture and detail (below).



Imagine you've entered a strange and dark laboratory, what creature would you expect to see in a dusty jar on the shelf?



Enrichment: Explore the drawing gallery website drawingroom.org.uk





Key words to learn:

1. Drawing:

Observational drawing– Drawing something exactly as one sees it.

Scale– Size (in relation to something).

Proportion– The size of something in relation to another thing.

Shading– Lines or marks used to fill in outlines to show differences in colour or darkness.

Hatching– A method of shading using parallel lines

Cross-hatching– A shading technique made with 2 or more sets of crossing parallel lines.

Highlights– The parts of an object on which the light is strongest.

Shadows– The parts of an object which are dark.

Range of tones– All the tones between highlights and shadows.

2. Colour:

Primary colour– The 3 colours, **red, yellow and blue**, used in combination (along with white and black) to make all other colours.

Secondary colour– Colours, **green, purple and orange**, made by mixing 2 primary colours.

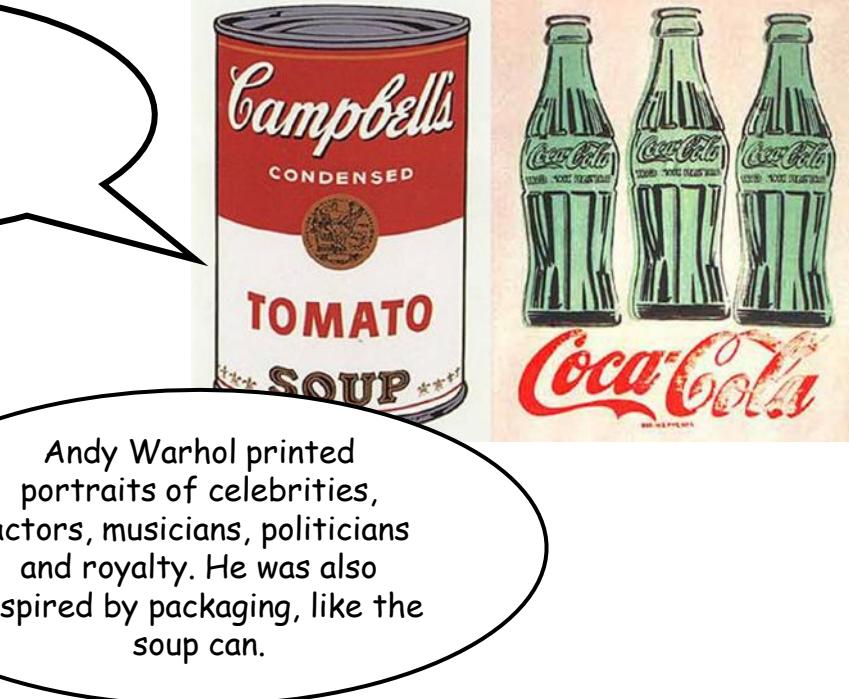
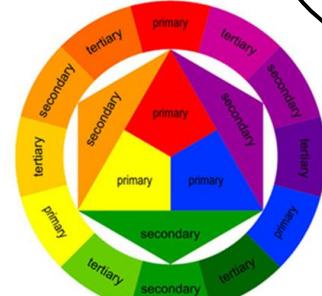
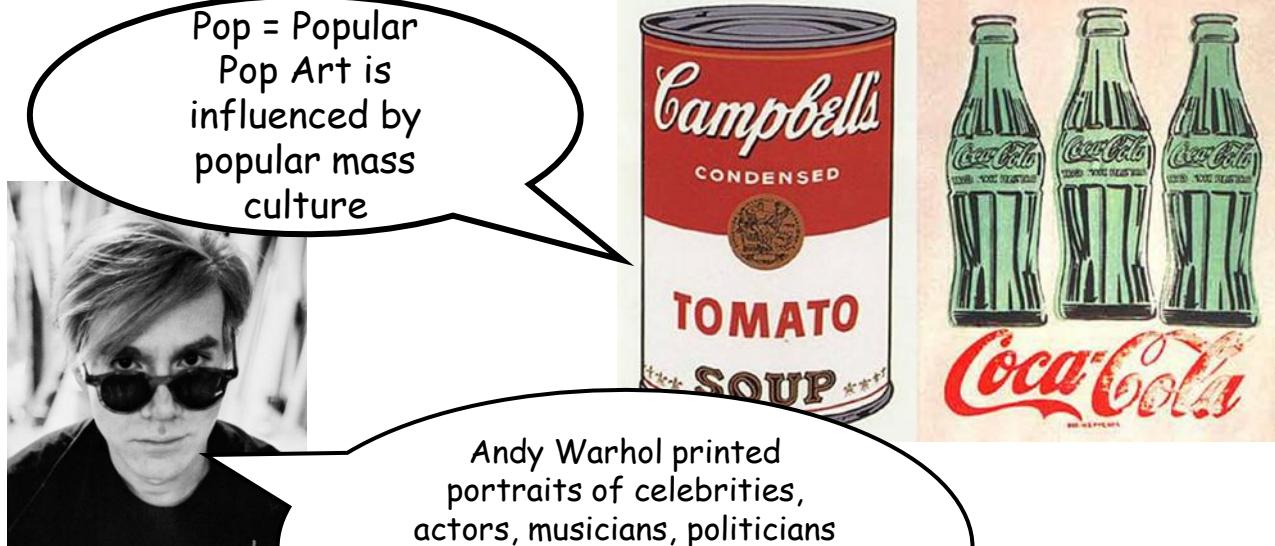
Tertiary colour– A colour made by mixing a primary & a secondary colour.

Tint– A colour made by mixing any colour with white.

Shade– A colour made by mixing any colour with black.

Harmonious Colours -These appear next to each other on the colour wheel.

Complementary colours– Colours that appear on opposite sides of the colour wheel, which when used together, create **contrast**.





Material & Shaping Techniques

Tools and Equipment

Name of tool	Picture	What the tool is used for
Tenon Saw		Cuts accurate straight lines in small pieces of wood and provides a smooth cut.
Chisel		Chisels are used to cut away and shape wood.
Bench Hook		Holds the material when cutting straight lines.
Disc Sander		This machine smooths surfaces and removes old finishes (e.g. paint)

Timbers & Manufactured Boards

Hardwoods	Softwoods	Manufactured Boards
Oak Mahogany Teak Beech	Pine Spruce Cedar Larch	MDF Chipboard Plywood Hardboard
Uses: High quality furniture	Uses: Construction materials, sheds & fences	Uses: Flat pack furniture

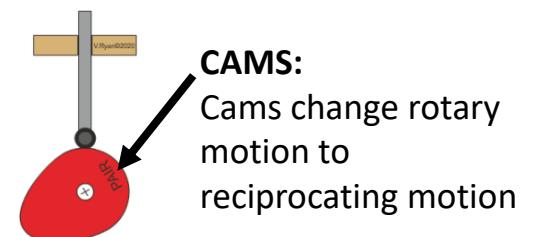
Computer Aided Design & Computer Aided Manufacture

CAD and CAM are used to design and manufacture products. Both help the transition from product design to product manufacture.



Motion:
Linear – moving one way
Reciprocating – moving backwards and forwards in a straight line.
Oscillating moving backwards and forwards in an arc.
Rotary – moving in a circle.

Try these websites to support you
www.technologystudent.com/cams/camdex.htm
www.youtube.com/watch?v=ugKyeTSpjRQ



Health & Safety

1. Listen carefully to the teacher's instructions
2. Always carry tools pointing downwards.
3. Wear safety glasses when using machines.

Key words:

- Tenon Saw
- Computer Aided Design
- Laser cutter
- CAMS
- Motion
- Design brief
- Abrasive paper



Multicultural Cuisine & Food Safety

The word **cuisine** means:

A style of cooking and eating that is characteristic of a particular country or region of the world.

Cuisines around the world have developed over many centuries, by using:

- Distinctive (particular) ingredients that are usually grown or gathered locally in the area.
- Specific preparation and cooking methods
- Specific cooking equipment
- Distinctive presentation and/or serving techniques (practices)



Many cuisines have been influenced by:

- The local geography and climate that influences which foods can be produced.
- The immigration of people from other countries, who have settled in a country and brought their traditional eating patterns with them, which have then become part of that country's cuisine

Bacterial growth and multiplication

All bacteria, including those that are harmful, have four requirements to survive and grow:

- food;
- moisture;
- warmth;
- time.



PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF KITCHEN STAFF



- Long hair tied back
- Discreet make-up
- Neckerchief to absorb sweat from neck
- Nails short and clean
- No nail varnish
- No jewellery (except wedding ring)
- No heavy perfume, scent or aftershave
- Cuts covered with blue waterproof plasters
- Loose-fitting trousers
- Flat, comfortable shoes non-slip with protective toe caps for kitchen

- No facial piercing
- Wearing of hat
- Clear complexion
- Daily shower or bath
- No body odour (B.O.)
- Correct clean uniform
- No illness or stomach complaints

What does HACCP stand for?

HAZARD ANALYSIS CRITICAL CONTROL POINTS

- It's a way of making sure things don't go wrong when we make our products.
- We must look carefully at our processes, decide what things might go wrong and find ways to make sure they don't.



- To reduce the risk of cross-contamination, the use of colour-coded equipment and chopping boards can be used.

- There are no legal guidelines suggesting which foods should be prepared on which boards, but the accepted coding system in the

YELLOW: Cooked meats

RED: Uncooked meats

WHITE: bread and dairy products such as cheese

BLUE: Raw fish

GREEN: Salad and fruit

BROWN: Raw vegetables grown within soil



- If colour-coded boards and knives are not available, avoid using the same knife or chopping board for raw meat and then ready-to-eat foods unless they are cleaned thoroughly between uses.

Food Miles: The distance food has travelled to get to your plate. Food must travel from the farm it is grown on or the factory it is made in to a supermarket or shop to be sold.



Temperature Danger Zone



WORDS

Key Words:

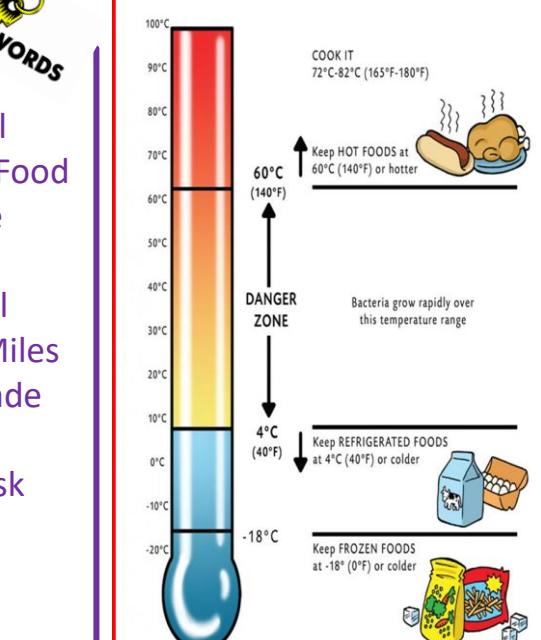
1. Festival
2. Street Food
3. Cuisine
4. Multi-cultural
5. Food Miles
6. Fair Trade
7. Origin
8. High risk food
9. Hazard
10. HACCP



Street Food: Prepared or cooked food sold by vendors in a street or other public location for immediate consumption.

Stretch & Challenge:

Research into the symptoms of food poisoning and the different types





Component Features of a visual identity

- Name
- Logo
- Slogan or Strap line



Purpose of visual identity

When a brand has a successful visual identity and this is established.

They are able to:

- Become familiar and recognised by their target audience.
- Become established in their consistency of brand values, styles and colour.
- Have loyal customers who want to be associated with the brand.
- Communicate effectively with their consumers reaching target markets.

Elements of Visual identity

- **Graphics**
- **Typography**
- **Colour Palette**
- **Layout**



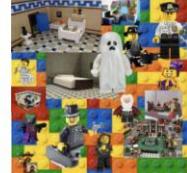
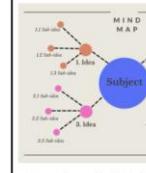
The meaning of colours

RED	PINK	GREEN	BLACK
Power, strength, energy, heat, love, passion, danger, warning, anger	Happiness, compassion, sweet, playful, immaturity, hope, inspiration, feminine	Earth, growth, freshness, nature, balance, harmony, money, jealousy, envy, guilt	Formal, classic, elegance, power, luxury, protection, death, mystery, evil
ORANGE	PURPLE	BLUE	WHITE
Excitement, confidence, encouragement, health, vitality, extroversion	Royalty, nobility, spirituality, luxury, ambition, mystery, fantasy, moodiness	Peace, tranquility, loyalty, security, trust, intelligence, cold, fear, masculine	Purity, innocence, goodness, fresh, clean, easy, simplicity
YELLOW	BROWN		
Bright, vibrant, youthful, energetic, sunshine, hope, intellect, happiness	Earth, outdoors, longevity, conservative, honest, natural, reliable		

Types of Logos

Picture	Emblem
	
	
Abstract	
	

Planning the digital graphic:

Moodboards	Mindmaps	Concept sketch	Visualisation diagram
	 Used to link ideas		 a visualisation diagram is a rough sketch of what the final product will look like and is passed onto someone in production ready for development



The best software to model facts and figures is Microsoft Excel

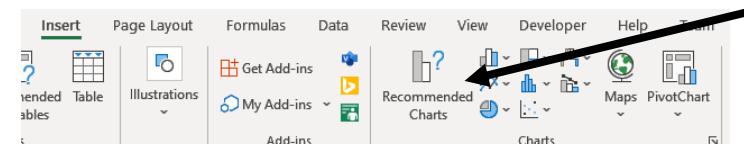
Function	Formula	Example
To add up the total	=SUM(cell range)	=SUM(B2:B9)
To add individual items	=Value1 + Value 2	=B2+C2
Subtract	=Value1 - Value 2	=B2-C2
Multiply	=Value1 * Value	=B2*C2
Divide	=Value1 / Value2	=B2/C2
To the power of	=Value1 ^ Value2	=B2^C2
Average	=AVERAGE(cell range)	=AVERAGE(B2:B9)
Median	=MEDIAN(cell range)	=MEDIAN(B2:B9)
Max	=MAX(cell range)	=MAX(B2:B9)
Min	=MIN(cell range)	=MIN(B2:B9)
Count all cells	=COUNT(cell range)	=COUNT(B2:B9)
Count cells based on a criteria (more than 5)	=COUNTIF(range, criteria)	=COUNTIF(B2:B9,>5")
Conditional IF statement	=IF(condition, if true, if false)	=IF(B2 > 5,"Greater","Lesser")

Absolute cell references

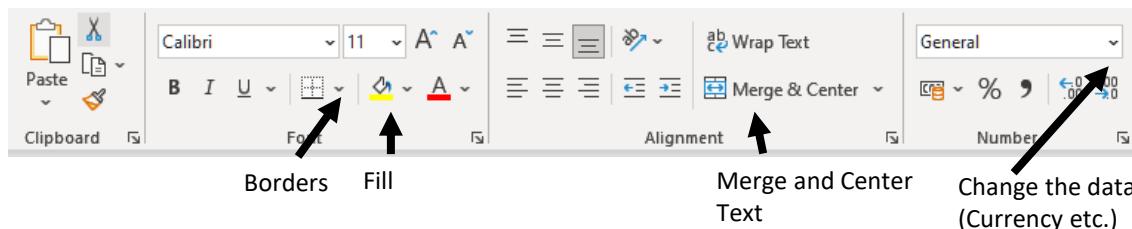
When a formula contains an absolute reference, no matter which cell the formula occupies the cell reference does not change: if you copy or move the formula, it refers to the same cell as it did in its original location. In an absolute reference, each part of the reference (the letter that refers to the row and the number that refers to the column) is preceded by a "\$" – for example, \$A\$1 is an absolute reference to cell A1. Wherever the formula is copied or moved, it always refers to cell A1.

Price	Quantity	Total Price
\$ 19.96	5	\$19.96*5=\$99.80
\$ 32.48	3	\$ 97.44
\$ 19.97	7	\$ 139.79
\$ 4.99	10	\$ 49.90
\$ 29.97	9	\$ 269.73

Absolute reference



Formatting

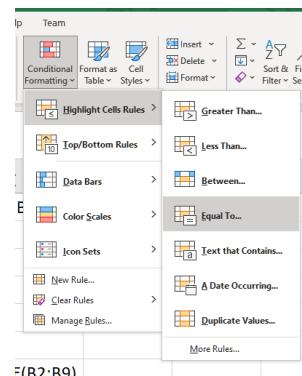


Merge and Center Text

Change the data types (Currency etc.)

Conditional Formatting

If you want the colour of the cell or text to change colour depending on what is in that cell you can use Conditional Formatting to change it based on the value in the cell.

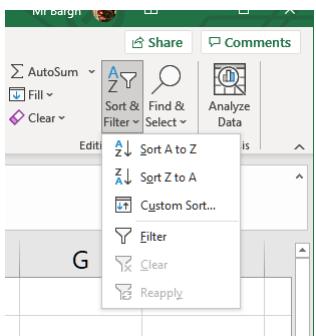


A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1 City	Barstow	80	84	84	97	95
2 California City		78	86	84	96	98
3 Cinco		83	86	86	97	95
4 Hesperia		78	85	87	98	97
5 Lancaster		78	85	86	99	95
6 Mojave		82	85	86	98	96
7 Palmdale		81	84	85	97	95
8 Ridgecrest		81	87	87	97	96
9 Rosamond		82	86	88	99	101
10 Santa Clarita		79	85	87	95	96
11						103

Filtering/Sorting

Filtering = Temporarily removing specific data to narrow a search for specific data

Sorting = Changing the order of the data from largest to smallest or vice-versa



Autofill

Click the corner of the cell and drag vertically or horizontally to duplicate a cell.

Enrichment Opportunities

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/excel-video-training-9bc05390-e94c-46af-a5b3-d7c22f6990bb>

History

In the United Kingdom, the word "Pantomime" means a lively and fun form of entertainment, generally performed during the Christmas season.

The origins of British Pantomime or "Panto" as it is known date back to Roman times and were based on Italian street theatre performances called Commedia Dell'arte. Pantomime has become a thriving business in this country. Large theatres compete for the subjects and "star" names that will attract full houses, and the pantomime can often run for six to eight weeks.

The performance style uses big and bold characters with exaggerated acting and features slapstick, audience interaction and music, song and dance.

Key Terms

Stock Characters - A collection of characters with specific physical traits that appear in Pantomime Performances

Improvisation - Creating a spontaneous performance, or part of a performance, with minimal planning and little or no pre-planned dialogue.

Slapstick - A style of comedy that is characterized by physical, exaggerated acting that often involves characters being hurt or involved in mishaps

Audience Participation - Where the performers on stage involve the audience, this could be as a whole or individual audience members.

Year 8 Assessment Criteria

Performing	Analysing	Devising	Drama Roles	Drama Techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can identify and use accent, tone, emphasisCan identify and use Gesture, postureCan act as a range of charactersCan apply performance skills to different styles of performance including comedy, naturalism, ShakespeareCan perform scripted scenes confidently	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can identify characteristics of different styles of performance including comedy, naturalism, ShakespeareCan identify WWW and EBI in own and others workCan offer opinions on professional theatreCan understand historical elements of drama	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can plan and structure their performances in detail using the three act structureCan create ideas from a range of stimuliCan improvise scenesCan improvise charactersCan create work in a specific genre or style	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can explore design elements for creating atmosphereCan understand the role of a fight choreographer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can use drama techniques such as:Stock charactersSlapstick comedyCross cuttingAudience interactionMarking the MomentStage fightingConscience Corridor

Extension and Further Info

One Man Two Guvnors – dramaonlinelibrary.com/national-theatre-collection

Log in details available on Satchel: One

Stock Characters

Hero

A strong and brave main character who usually wins against evil and saves the day. This character would traditionally be a male role but many Pantomimes are now not sticking to such confines.

Love Interest

The love interest is a character that the Hero falls in love with. Traditionally be a female character but this is often flipped and experimented with in modern productions.

Sidekick

Often a comic character that is friends with either the Hero or the Love interest. They can often help good defeat evil and will often be secretly in love with the love interest.

Pantomime Dame

The Pantomime Dame is a comic character that is often played by a male identifying actor dressing as a woman. This character often interacts with the audience and can often tell rude or bawdy jokes.

Evil Villain

The Evil Villain keeps the plot moving along and creates a reason for the Hero and Love Interest to save the day. They can be serious or comical and are defeated at the end of the production.





La nourriture française

French food and dishes

- **Foie gras** – a soft and buttery pâté made with duck liver. This is a staple at any Christmas and New Year celebrations. It is usually prepared with sea salt and black pepper. It is spread on small toasts of crispy, warm bread.
- **Steak-frites** – a steak of beef with French fries. The steak is usually rib-eye, sirloin or T-bone. French people usually like their beef cooked rare with butter and parsley on top.
- **Jambon-beurre** – this is a ham and butter baguette. It is the most popular sandwich in France and can be found at bakeries around the country.
- **Fromage** – cheese is very popular in France. Often served with a French baguette, French people enjoy a huge variety of cheeses. There are 365 varieties of cheese in France – one for each day of the year! In a traditional French meal, the cheese comes after the main course that is often consumed before a dessert, unlike in the UK.
- **Charcuterie** – this consists of cured meats such as saucisson, salami, and other cured hams. It is often served on a platter with a baguette, some cheeses and some grapes.
- **Crêpes salées** – a savory equivalent of the famous sweet crêpes. These thin buckwheat pancakes are originally from Brittany, but are popular across the country. They are very versatile and served with a wide variety of ingredients, from salmon to duck to any kind of cheese or vegetable. They are often served with a fried egg inside too.
- **Quiche** – a savory pie with a crust dough which can be filled with cheese, vegetables, smoked salmon, meat. You can eat this hot or cold.
- **Huîtres** – the French word for oysters. This is a French specialty that is not for the faint-hearted! They are eaten raw directly from the shell with a dash of lemon juice or a vinegary sauce.
- **Moules** – mussels are one of the most popular seafoods in France. They are often served in a creamy, white wine sauce, with chips and a piece of bread.
- **Escargots** – snails are the most exotic French specialty. They are quite chewy and taste of the sauce they are cooked in, which is traditionally garlic, butter, parsley and white wine. Escargots are served in their shell and a special spoon is used to scoop them out.
- **Cassoulet** – this is one of the most traditional dishes from southwestern France. It is a casserole made with white beans and various types of meat, including pork, sausage and even duck legs in some recipes. All the ingredients are slow cooked together for a few hours.
- **Confit de canard** – this is a meal of duck that is very famous in France. It is served with creamy potatoes and a green salad.
- **Salade niçoise** – this salad is originally from Nice (in the south of France). This salad includes tuna, tomatoes, hard boiled eggs, onions, olives and green beans.
- **Boeuf bourguignon** – this is a rich beef stew that originates from Burgundy. It contains red wine, beef, potatoes, garlic, onions and carrots which is slow cooked in a gravy.

French food culture

- French gastronomy is famous worldwide for its fine cuisine.
- What makes French food specific is the range of great local and regional specialties that vary widely from north to south.
- French food is one of the main reasons tourists go to France.
- French people love to eat out at restaurants. It is a big part of their social life.
- When eating out, French people usually order a starter, a main course and a dessert.
- French food culture is all about family, friends and socialising.



Enrichment Opportunities

Use the QR code to find out all about how a French menu works





La Toussaint – All Saints' Day

What is La Toussaint?

- La Toussaint (All Saints' Day) is a day where many Christians honor the lives of their deceased relatives and all of the saints.
- It is celebrated on November 1st all around France.

A public holiday

- La Toussaint is a public holiday which means that it is a day off for the general population, including schools and most businesses.
- Outside of tourist areas, restaurants and cafes may also be closed for one or more days.
- However, some stores in Paris, as well as at airports and railway stations and along major highways, are open.

Where else is it celebrated?

- All Saints' Day is observed by Christians in many countries around the world.
- In countries such as Spain, Portugal and Mexico, All Saints' Day is called *Dia de los Muertos*. It is a day for celebrating loved ones through dancing, eating, drinking and spending time with family.
- In countries such as Belgium, Hungary and Italy people bring flowers to the graves of dead relatives.
- In other parts of Europe, such as Austria, Croatia, Poland, and Romania, it is customary to light candles on top of visiting graves of deceased relatives.
- It is also observed in parts of Asia, such as the Philippines, where people visit graves of deceased relatives and clean or repair them. They also lay flowers on the graves and light candles.

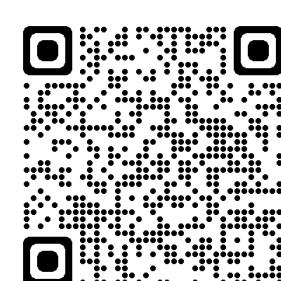


How is it celebrated?

- Dead relatives are supposed to be commemorated on the 2nd of November. But since Toussaint is a public holiday, French people honour the dead on the 1st of November.
- Members of a family usually gather to go to the cemetery together. Family members decorate the grave with potted flowers, usually chrysanthemums (see picture)
- Sometimes, they light candles to symbolise happiness in the afterlife. They can also attend special church services: the All Saints Mass (Messe de la Toussaint).
- All Saints' Day is also an opportunity for many people to spend time with family members and close friends. This holiday falls during the autumn school holidays, it is a popular time for families to take a short vacation or to visit relatives living in other areas.

Enrichment Opportunities

Use the QR code to find out more about the history behind All Saints' Day.



**Key word definitions:**

Aging population occurs when the average age of a population is getting older.

Birth rate number of births in a year per 1,000 population.

Census the process of obtaining information from every member of a population.

Death rate number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population.

Demographics the statistics of a population e.g. age, income, education.

Demographic transition model the transition of high birth rates and death rates to low birth rates and death rates that occurs as part of the economic development of a country from a pre-industrial to a post-industrial economy.

Densely an area with lots of people living in it

Dependency ratio the ratio of people who rely on working-age people (under 15 years old and above 65 years old).

Distribution the spatial pattern of something over an area or volume.

Life expectancy the average number of years a person is expected to live.

Policy a plan of action adopted by a individual or a social groups.

Population a group of people within an area.

Population pyramid a bar graph showing the population divided into males and females in different age groups.

Sparsely an area that has a few people living in it.

Topic objective: To investigate how populations of different countries are changing over time and how they can be managed.

Reasons for sparse and dense populations**Polar regions**

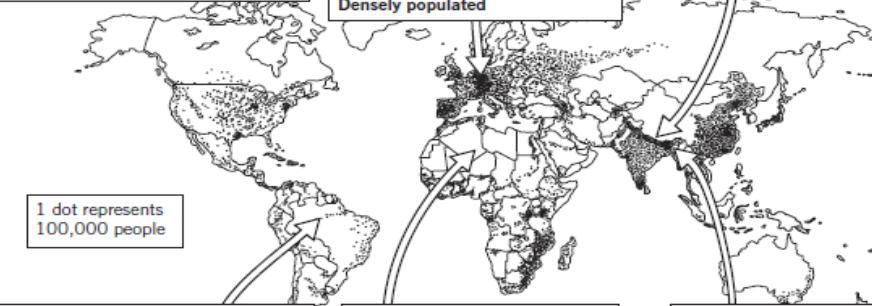
- Too cold for people
 - No soil for crops
 - Snow and ice make communications and settlement very difficult
- Sparsely populated

Western Europe

- Low-lying and gently sloping
 - Pleasant climate
 - Good water supply and soil for farming
 - Easy communications and many resources for industry
- Densely populated

Himalayan Mountains

- Too cold for people
 - Steep slopes are bad for communications and settlement
 - Poor, thin soil unsuitable for crops
- Sparsely populated

**Amazon Forest**

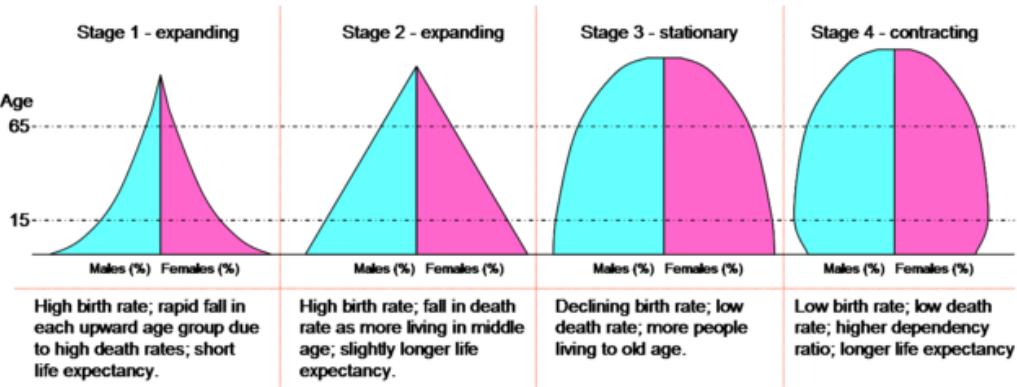
- Too hot and wet for people
 - Dense forest makes communications, settlement and difficult
- Sparsely populated

Sahara Desert

- Too hot and dry for people
 - Too dry and too little soil for crops to grow
 - Sand makes communications difficult
- Sparsely populated

Bangladesh

- Low-lying and flat
 - Rich, fertile soil. Hot and wet
 - Ideal farming conditions
- Densely populated

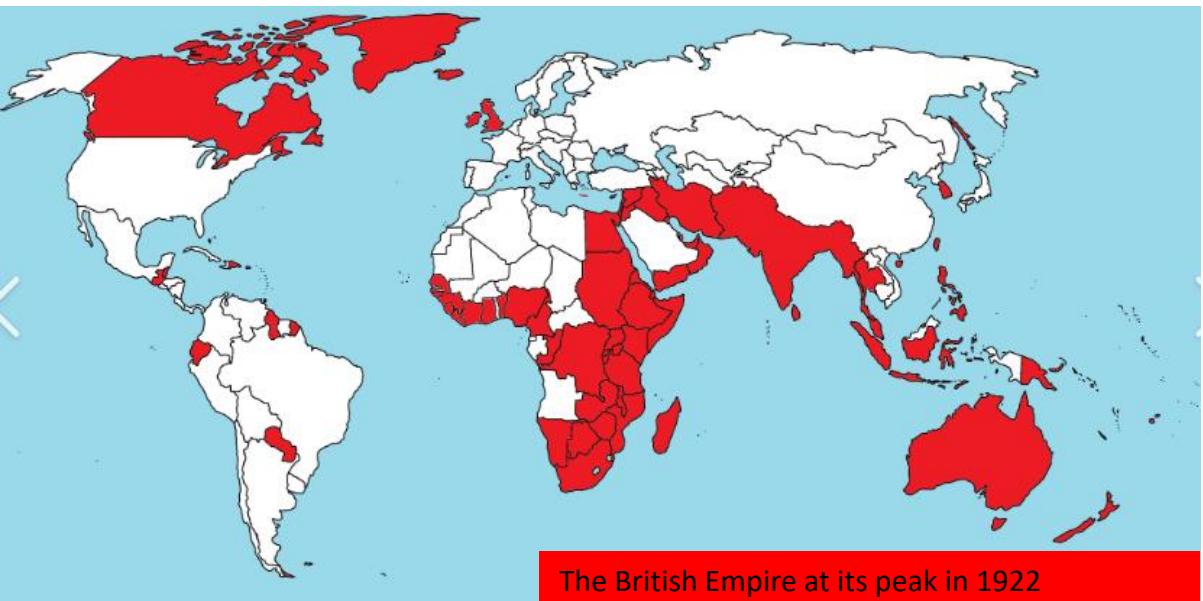
Population pyramids**Enrichment Opportunities**

China's one child policy was an extreme method of reducing population. Write a recommendation to the Chinese government to suggest another method that is less drastic and harmful to society.



2.1 What was the British Empire?

The British Empire is a term used to describe all the places around the world that were once ruled by Britain. Built over many years, it grew to include large areas of North America, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and Africa, as well as small parts of Central and South America.



2.3 The Slave Trade Triangle



2.2 Dates

1562	First British ship transports enslaved people to the Americas
1600	Formation of the East India Company
1607	First colony in the New World (America) established
1655	Capture of Jamaica
1660	Founding of the Royal African Company
1783	Loss of American Colonies
1807	Slave trade abolished
1833	Ownership of slaves abolished in British colonies
1865	Slavery abolished in the USA

2.4 Key Words



Empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by a single monarch or emperor
Colony	An area of land settled by and under the control of people from the same country.
Colonize	To take over another country, often by force, and send groups of people to live in and control it.
New World	A name given to the Americas during the colonisation by Europeans in the C16th
Transatlantic Slave Trade	The forced movement of 12-15 million Africans between the 16 th and 19 th centuries from Africa to the Americas
The thirteen colonies	The British colonies established in America between 1607-1732
Enslaved	Made into a slave
Middle Passage	Journey from Africa to the Caribbean made by slaves in ships
Plantation	A large farm estate where one main crop is grown
Abolition	Banning or getting rid of something

2Unit diagrams

A. Map showing West African Kingdom of Benin and Songhai Empire

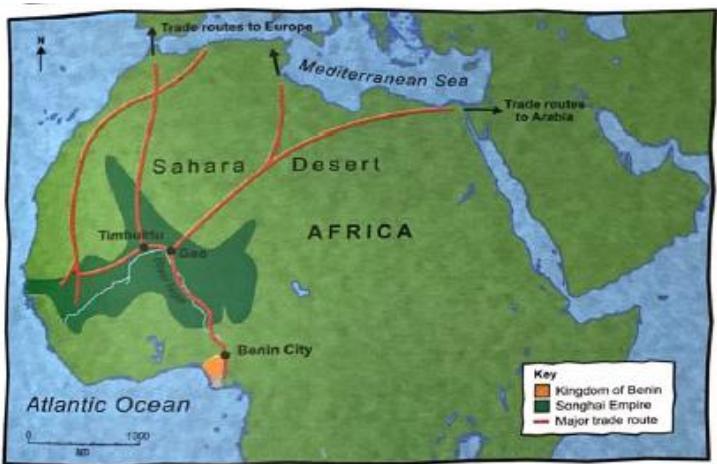


Figure 4.4: A map showing the location of the Kingdom of Benin and the Songhai Empire c.1500. The map also shows major trade routes at that time.

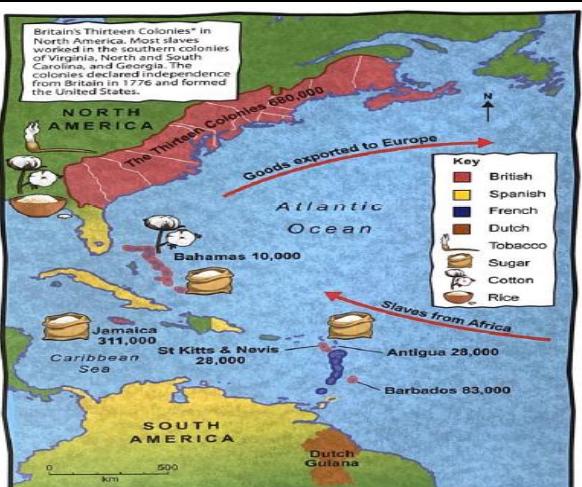
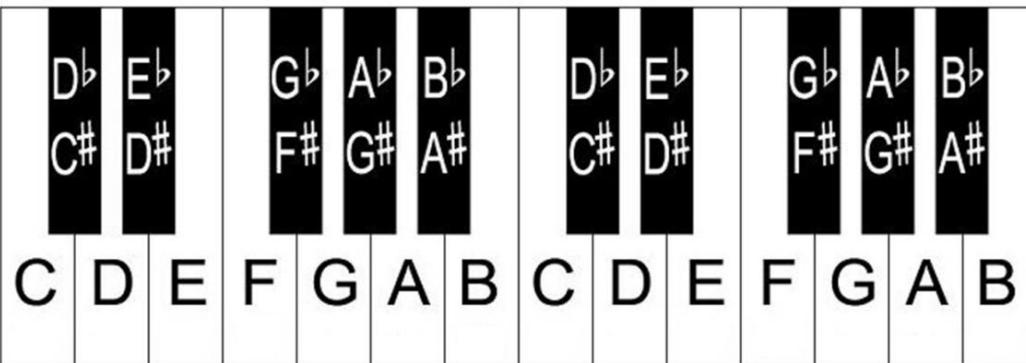


Figure 4.2: Slavery in Britain's American and West Indian colonies around the year 1750. The map shows the approximate total number of slaves imported into each colony, and the main crops that were grown in each area.

B. The Extent of British involvement in the Slave trade

Piano Keys and Notes



Every Green Bus Drives Fast



FACE in the SPACE



Great Big Dogs Fight Angry



All Cows Eat Grass



Keyboard Chords



Play one – Miss one – play one – miss one – play one

MAD T-SHIRT

Melody – the tune, combination of different pitches of notes

Articulation – the way it is played

Dynamics – how loud the music is

Texture – layers of sound **Thick / Thin**

Structure – the order in which the music happens

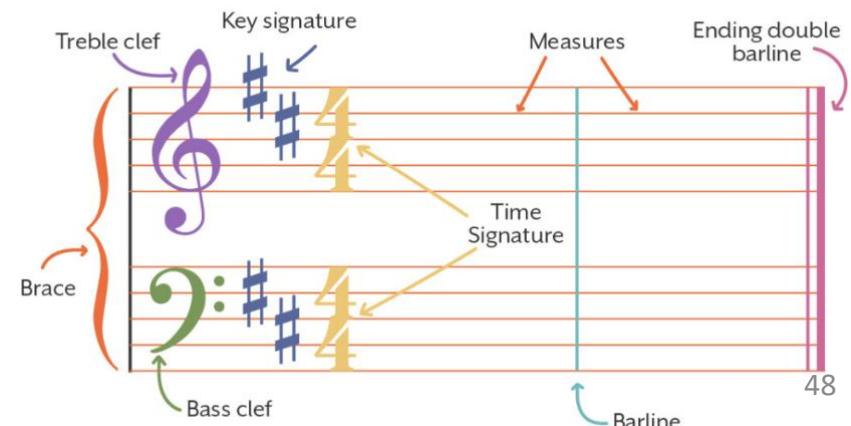
Harmony – How the notes sound together. **Chords**, notes played at the same time

Instrumentation – Ukulele, Vocals

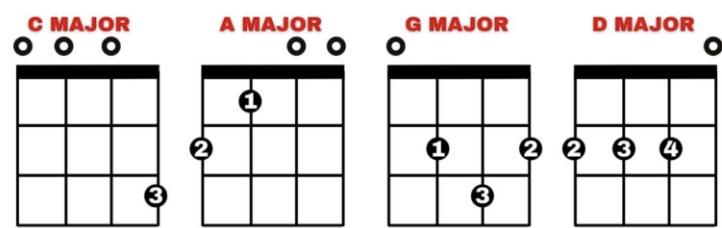
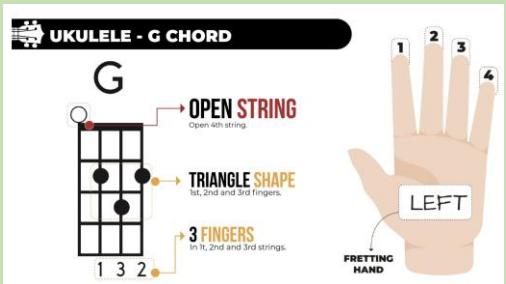
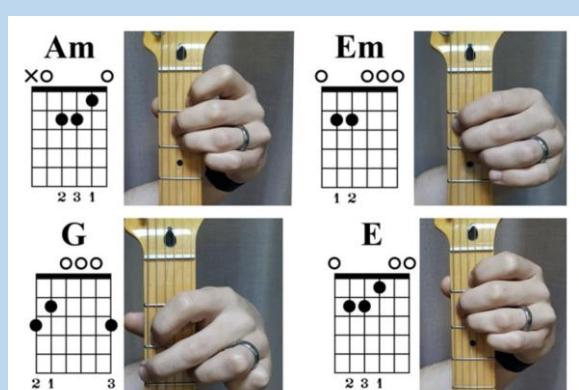
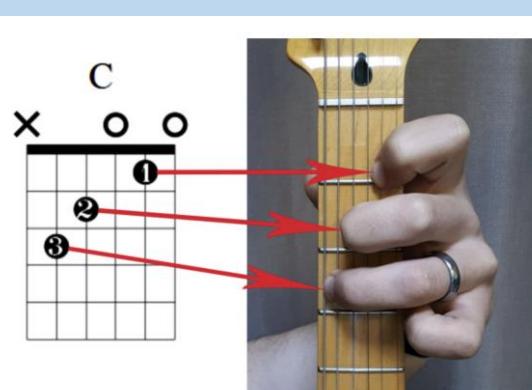
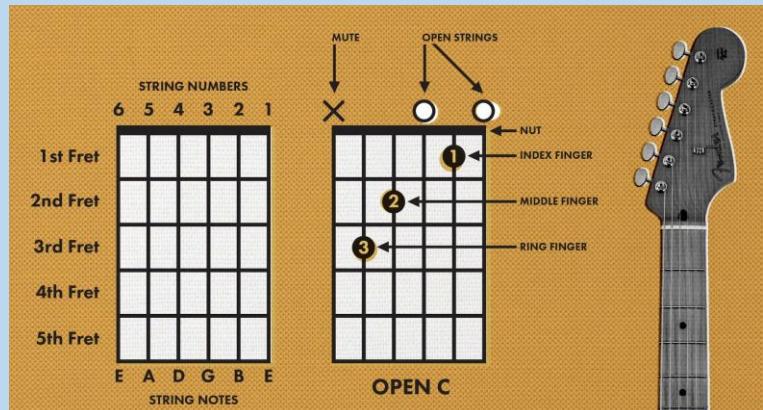
Rhythm and **T**empo – combination of long and short notes, fast or slow, **bpm** – Beats Per Minute

Timbre – the quality of the sound

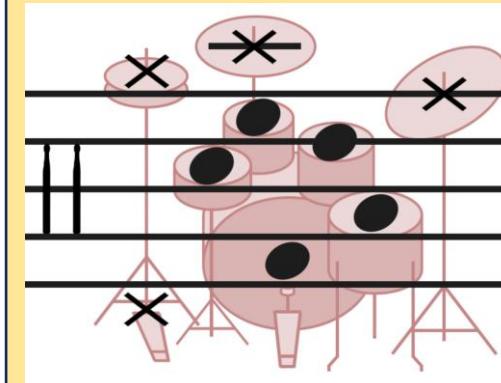
Grand Staff



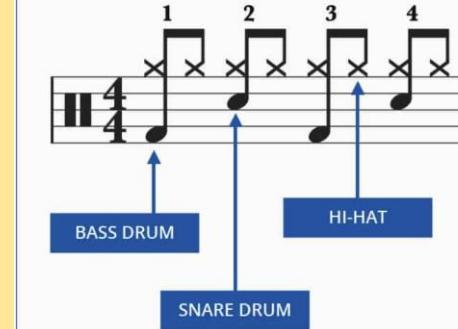
How to read Guitar Chords



How to read Drum Tab



Standard 8th Note Groove





Time values			
NOTE	NAME	LENGTH (duration)	REST
	Semibreve	4 beats	
	Minim	2 beats	
	Crotchet	1 beats	
	Quaver	½ beats	
	Semiquaver	¼ beats	
A dot after the note increases its length by half:			
	Dotted minim		
	Dotted crotchet		
Groups of quavers/semiquavers are usually beamed together:			

Tempo

LARGO	LENTO/ADAGIO	ANDANTE/MODERATO	ALLGRETTO	ALLEGRO/VIVACE	PRESTO
v.slow	slow	walking pace/moderate	quite fast	quick/lively	very quick

<i>pp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>
PIANISSIMO	PIANO	MEZZO PIANO	MEZZO FORTE	FORTE	FORTESSIMO
very soft (v.quiet)	soft (quiet)	moderately soft	moderately loud	loud	very loud
crescendo (cresc.)			diminuendo (dim.)		
gradually getting louder			gradually getting quieter		

Form and structure

BINARY

A B

Two sections: A usually ends in a related key (e.g. dominant or relative minor), but B returns to the tonic. B will contain with some change/contrast.

TERNARY

A B A

Three sections: section B provides a contrast (e.g. new tune key change). A may return exactly or with some slight changes.

RONDO

A B A C A

A longer form: A returns throughout the piece, with contrasting sections called 'episodes', containing new ideas and using different keys.

Texture	
MONOPHONIC	A single melodic line.
HOMOPHONIC	A chordal style or melody and accompaniment: moving together.
POLYPHONIC	A more complex (contrapuntal) texture with a number of different lines.

The structure of a pop/rock song may include:

INTRO: short opening section, usually instrumental.

VERSE: same music but different lyrics each time.

CHORUS: repeated with the same lyrics each time (refrain).

MIDDLE EIGHT: a link section, often eight bars, with different musical ideas.

BRIDGE: a link/transition between two sections.

OUTRO: an ending to finish the song (coda).

*You may also hear a pre-chorus, instrumental interlude or instrumental solo.



Passing:

Is used to move the ball quickly to team mates to help create a goal scoring chance.

There are a number of different passes used in football such as passing with the instep over varied distances along the floor, use of a lofted pass to gain height on the ball to get it over an opponent and passing with the outside of the foot.



Heading:

There are different types of headers used in football.

If you are **defending** you are aiming to head the ball high and wide away from your goal.

If an **attacker** heads the ball they are aiming to head it with power in a downwards direction to try and make it more difficult for the goalkeeper to save.

Very often players will be required to head the ball after it is crossed from a wide area or if the ball is cleared to another area of the pitch in the air.

Key Questions; How can a player use their arms to gain height when jumping and why may this height give them an advantage?



Shooting:

Is used in football to try and score a goal.

When shooting you need to consider the distance you are away from the goal. If you are far away from the net you would need to shoot the ball with power to try and beat the goalkeeper to score a goal.

When close to the goal a side footed controlled shot may be required with less power and more accuracy.

Creativity and imagination can be used when shooting to outwit the goalkeeper.

Key Questions; How may an attacker outwit the goalkeeper when attempting to score a goal?



Dribbling:

Is used in various ways in football to get past an opponent. When dribbling you can use different parts of your feet such as your inside and outside to **change direction** and keep the ball under control to prevent an opponent from taking the ball away from you.

The skill is used most effectively to attack space behind defenders

Key Questions; How can an attacker change speed and direction to outwit and dribble beyond a defender?



Tackling:

Is used in football to prevent the opposing team from scoring.

When tackling you need to time your tackle in order not to foul your opponent.

The **slide tackle** is used when you would go to ground to make the tackle. You can do a **stand tackle** which is most commonly used in football.





1.1 Key Vocabulary: Hindu Dharma

Brahman – the one supreme God of Hinduism

Trimurti – the 3 main aspects of Brahman

Brahma – the creator god

Vishnu – the protector and preserver god

Shiva – the god of destruction and regeneration

Avatar – living form of Vishnu

Murti – an image or statue of a deity

Deity – a god or a goddess

Sanskrit – An ancient language in India which Hindu texts are written in

Sacrifice – A method of worship that involves offering animals or food to the gods

Caste System – A series of social classes that determine someone's job and status in society

Brahmin – a Hindu priest (top of caste system)

Ramayana – a Hindu holy book about Rama and Sita

Dharma - Means religious duty, but also refers to the Hindu code of conduct and way of life

1.2 The main groups of Hindus

Vaishnava – A Hindu that believes Vishnu is the Supreme God. This makes up the biggest group in the Hindu population.

Shaiva – A Hindu that believes Shiva is the Supreme God

Shakti – A Hindu that believes the goddesses Devi is the Supreme God

Hindu Dharma is a **pluralistic religion**. This means a diverse one, where the people in it believe all kinds of different things and tolerate each other's beliefs. Hindus will often worship a god that has traditionally been worshipped in their local area. However, they see this god as a form or extension of the Supreme God. There are often temples built to local gods as well as to Vishnu, shiva and other gods.

1.3 The Trimurti

Brahman - Many people misunderstand Hindu beliefs about God. Hindus believe in one God who can be seen in many forms. The different forms of God are referred to as the deities. Brahman is often represented through the Aum symbol:



Trimurti

To help them to start to understand God, many Hindus break down Brahman into the **Trimurti**. Trimurti means 'three forms', the three images of God:

- **Brahma** – the creator – God creates everything.
- **Vishnu** – the preserver – God supports everything in life.
- **Shiva** – the destroyer – God takes life.

So, images show the creator, the preserver and the destroyer qualities of God.



Revision Suggestions:

- 1). Create a flash card for each of the key terms not just from the key vocabulary list but the other sections also. On the front write down the key term and, on the back, write down the definition. Use the cards to test yourself and see if you can remember each of the words.



1.4 Key Vocabulary: Buddhism

Arhat – A ‘perfected person’ who has overcome the main sources of suffering

Asceticism – A lifestyle of strict self-denial – rejected by Siddhartha for the Middle Way

Bodhisattva - An enlightened person who chooses to remain in samsara to teach others

Dharma – The Buddha’s teachings – how to reach the state of enlightenment

Dukkha – Suffering or dissatisfaction – something Buddhists seek to overcome

Enlightenment – The practice of focusing the mind

Four Noble Truths - Four truths the Buddha taught about suffering and how to overcome it

Mediation – The practice of focusing or calming the mind and reflecting on teachings

Three Watches - Three realisations Siddhartha made in order to become enlightened

Three Marks of Existence - Three Buddhist beliefs about the truth of existence

1.5 The Buddha life and Four Sights

Buddha was born **Siddhartha Gautama** around 500BC in southern Nepal. He grew up in a life of **luxury** as the son of a Queen. He was inspired to leave this life by the **Four Sights**. After this he lived an **ascetic** life of self-denial and pain but wasn’t able to become enlightened so left it for the Middle Way between pain and luxury.

The **Four Sights** Siddhartha saw on his trip outside the palace were:

1. An **old** man – everyone ages
2. An **ill** man – everyone becomes ill
3. A **dead** man – all things die

A **holy** man – the only answer to these problems

1.6 Enlightenment + 3 Watches

After the failure of Siddhartha’s ascetic life to provide him with enlightenment Siddhartha chose to follow the **Middle Way**. He meditated under a tree and was tempted by **Mara** who tried to distract him, but he stayed focused on meditation and reaching enlightenment.



Eventually he became enlightened during the **Three Watches of the Night** where he understood:

1. Knowledge of **all his previous lives**
2. The cycle of life, death and re-birth (**samsara**)
3. That all beings suffer due to **desire**.



After this Siddhartha became enlightened and began to be known as Buddha.

1.7 Four Noble Truths

The **Four Noble Truths** are what Buddha taught about suffering:

1. There is suffering
2. Suffering has a cause
3. Suffering can come to an end
4. There is a way to end suffering

One of the main causes of suffering is **tanha** or craving. Other causes are known as the **Three Poisons** of greed, hatred and ignorance. Ultimately Buddha teaches that we can and must overcome these causes of suffering in order to become enlightened and reach **nirvana** – a state of freedom, happiness and peace

1.8 Three Marks of Existence

The **Three Marks of Existence** are the fundamental Buddhist beliefs about the nature of human existence.

Dukkha

Suffering is a part of life that all people must face. Buddhists can try and overcome it.

Anicca

The idea of **impermanence** – that everything constantly changes, and we suffer when we resist it

Anatta

The idea that we **don't have a fixed soul** – there is no unchanging essence to us



Spanish Clothing

- Spain is rich in culture and customs and its clothing is no exception. Wherever you go in Spain, you will find a different history, just like you will find a different type of traditional clothing. However, there are specific days when they wear traditional dress in different parts of Spain.

Andalusia (Southern Spain) - Flamenco Dress

- The history of this dress goes back to the end of the 19th century, when lower-class women attended the cattle fairs dressed in ruffled gowns.
- At the famous Seville Fair, "Feria de Sevilla" of 1929, the flamenco dress became the official dress to attend this celebration, which is still worn today.
- The flamenco dress is a long fitted dress with ruffles on the bottom and sometimes on the sleeves. Many people wear bright colours, with flashy prints and polka dots being the most common.
- The dress is usually worn with several accessories, such as the *manila shawl* or "mantón de manila". The *manila shawl* is worn, covering the shoulders, and is usually hooked at the front in the chest area.
- The hair is usually worn tied up and decorated with a flower and comb, or "peineta." that can be on the side or on top of the head.

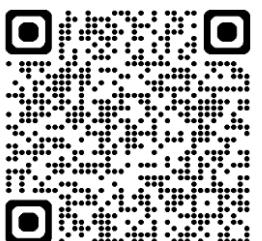


Valencia (Eastern Spain) - Falleros and Falleras

- Every year in Valencia, a festival called "Las Fallas" is held and takes place over 5 days in March. Many Valencians choose to dress in traditional costume, with the women who do so being known as Falleras and the men as Falleros.
- The Fallera dress consists of a skirt printed with flowers and bright colors and a corsage or "corpiño" of the same fabric. It also has an apron and a "manteleta" for the shoulders, which crosses over the chest and is tied at the waist. The women must wear "enaguas," the old underwear, accompanied by a hollower. On top of the skirt, they wear an apron made of the same fabric as the "manteletas."
- The hairstyle worn by the Fallera woman is exceptional and characteristic. It consists of a bun, but not just any bun, a very elaborate one accompanied by "peinetas."
- The Fallero man's outfit consists of a pair of trousers and a short jacket, a white shirt with ruff, and a coloured sash "fajín."
- The saragüell is the name of the wide pants "calzones anchos" that do not reach below the knees and are worn by the farmers of the Valencian community. It is the typical costume of "l'horta Valenciana" and consists of the white saragüell to the knees, blouse, vest, sash, handkerchief (called "mocaor") on the head, "alpargatas" and a brightly colored blanket ("morellana") long and narrow.

Enrichment Opportunities

Scan the QR code below to see some more traditional Spanish clothing:



Did you know?

The following famous fashion brands are all from Spain:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| - Mango | - Massimo Dutti |
| - Zara | - Stradivarius |
| - Pull and Bear | |
| - Bershka | |





Date	KO*	WB*	Case*	Date	KO*	WB*	Case*
3/11				1/12			
4/11				2/12			
5/11				3/12			
6/11				4/12			
7/11				5/12			
10/11				8/12			
11/11				9/12			
12/11				10/12			
13/11				11/12			
14/11				12/12			
17/11				15/12			
18/11				16/12			
19/11				17/12			
20/11				18/12			
21/11				19/12			
24/11							
25/11							
26/11							
27/11							
28/11							

*Knowledge Organiser * Whiteboard * Pencil Case

RUBBER

PENCIL

WHITEBOARD PEN

GREEN PEN

BLACK PEN

You should also have:

- Reading book
- Calculator
- Headphones
- Protractor
- Sharpener
- Compass
- (no scissors)



You should also have when needed:

- Ingredients - PE kit - Completed homework

RULER

You can borrow core items without penalty between 8.30-8.45am before passing your Head of Year