

Year 8
Term 1A



Name _____

Form _____





"Knowledge is invariably a matter of degree: you cannot put your finger upon even the simplest datum and say this we know."

T. S. Eliot

(research 10 facts about T. S. Eliot)

Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: Term 1A

Instructions for using your Knowledge Organiser

The timetable on the next page tells you which subjects you should be studying on which days (**it doesn't matter if you have that subject on that day or not, you should follow the timetable**).

You are to **use your exercise book** to show the work you have done. Each evening you should **start a new page** and **put the date clearly at the top**.

You need to **bring your KO and exercise book with you EVERY DAY** to school. Your KO and exercise book will be checked regularly in form time.

You will also be tested in your lessons on knowledge from the organisers.



You must use the revision strategy **Look - Say - Cover - Write - Check** to learn the knowledge. You can also use your KOs and book in a number of different ways but you **should not just copy** from the Knowledge Organiser into your book.

Presentation

You should take pride in how you present your work:

- Each page should be **clearly dated at the top right hand side** with the **Subject written in the middle e.g. English**.
- Half way down the page **a line should divide it in two** with **Next Subject e.g. Maths written above** the dividing line.
- Each half of the page should be **neatly filled with evidence of self-testing**. There should be an appropriate amount of work.
- **Failure to show pride in your presentation or wasting space on your page** with large writing or starting a number of lines down **will result in a negative ATL**.



Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Homework Timetable

You are expected to **study the subjects shown on your timetable each day**. You need to **spend 20 minutes on each subject** and you will need to **evidence your work in your exercise book**.

WEEK A	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3
MONDAY	English	Spanish	Geography
TUESDAY	Science	Maths	PD
WEDNESDAY	History	Music	Science
THURSDAY	RE	Maths	Food
FRIDAY	Computing	Technology	English

WEEK B	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3
MONDAY	English	Drama	Geography
TUESDAY	Science	Maths	RE
WEDNESDAY	History	PE	Science
THURSDAY	RE	Maths	Spanish
FRIDAY	Computing	Art	English



Reading Log

"The more that you read, the more things you will know. The more that you learn, the more places you'll go"

Dr Seuss

Use this reading log to record the books you read and how long you have spent reading.

Week	MON	TUE	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN	Book(s) read (title and author)	Time spent reading	Parent comment/signature
Week 1										
Week 2										
Week 3										
Week 4										
Week 5										
Week 6										
Week 7										
Week 8										



Year 8 English - Term 1: Power and Corruption

Subject Specific vocabulary

Task 1: Learn the spelling and definitions of the following terms.

Appositive	Noun or noun phrase that provides extra information or further identifies another noun/noun phrase.
Epithet	An adjective or phrase describing a characteristic of the person/thing described e.g. the wine-dark sea.
Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.
Protagonist	One of the major characters in a narrative.
Exposition	The opening of a story, introducing characters, setting and plot.
Climax	The most intense, exciting, or important point of a narrative.
Denouement	The solution of a mystery, the winding up of a plot, the outcome of a set of events.



Subject Specific vocabulary

Task 2: Learn the spelling and definitions of the following terms

Rhetoric	Language designed to have a persuasive or impressive effect.
Metaphor	Language that transports meaning from one 'place' to another. E.g. Juliet is the sun.
Ground	The relationship between the tenor and the vehicle. E.g. 'Juliet is the sun.' Both are bright/warm.
Tenor	The subject of a metaphor. E.g., 'Juliet is the sun,' Juliet is the tenor.
Vehicle	The imagery used to describe the tenor. E.g. 'Juliet is the sun,' The sun is the vehicle.
Dystopia(n)	A state where there is great suffering or injustice.
Utopia(n)	A state where everything is perfect especially in terms of laws, government and social justice.

Year 8 English - Term 1: Power and Corruption (The Tempest and Animal Farm)

Task 3: Complete the definitions and learn the spelling and meaning of the words.

Vocabulary	Definition
Allegory	
Antithesis	
Corruption	
Deceitful	
Dictatorship	
Disparity	



Year 8 English - Term 1: Power and Corruption (The Tempest and Animal Farm)

Task 4: Complete the definitions and learn the spelling and meaning of the words.

Vocabulary	Definition
Duplicitous	
Manipulative	
Oppression	
Satire	
Subservient	
Tyrant	



Year 8 Maths – Term 1A: Percentages, Money, Indices

All Maths homework is set online through **Sparx Maths**. Set and due in every **Wednesday at 8am**.

Use the QR code on the right to access the site or go to www.sparxmaths.uk and choose student.

To log in, use your school email address and the password you use to access the school computers.

e.g. Joe Bloggs 23BloggsJ@stcuthberts.com


We have chosen to use Sparx Maths as

- The homework is personalised to you.
- Sparx Maths keeps learning from your attempts to create challenging yet achievable questions each week.
- It is proven to improve students grades in Maths.
- There are support videos for each question, if needed.
- It provides your teachers with lots of insights about which topics you need more help with.
- It has consolidation questions each week to help you remember more.
- Because homework is made specifically for you, you will be able to answer every question correctly, but
 - some questions may take slightly longer than others
 - some questions will probably need more than one try to get it right.



Sparx Maths

St Cuthbert's Catholic High School



Student



Teacher

Year 8 Maths – Term 1A: Percentages, Money, Indices

Use your Knowledge organiser book to write down your question number, working out and answers. This will help you to pass your bookwork checks so that you will get fewer.

Compulsory personalised homework is set and due in each week on a **Wednesday at 8am**, this includes questions on topics you have recently covered in class, consolidation work and times tables. If you complete it by Monday 8am you will earn extra class charts points!



 **Compulsory** Sparx produces three personalised task for your each week. Two are optional.

 **XP Boost** • After you finish your **Compulsory** homework, refine your skills by completing similar problems in **XP Boost**

 **Target** • Further enhance your skills by completing the **Target** work which is a set of six questions chosen specifically to challenge you

 **Independent Learning** • You can also complete **Independent Learning** to support you further. You choose the level for this.

Sparx Maths

St Cuthbert's Catholic High School



Student

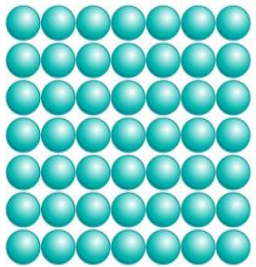


Teacher

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO A PHONE, COMPUTER, LAPTOP, TABLET COME TO THE SPARX CLUB TUESDAY LUNCH TO COMPLETE YOUR HOMEWORK

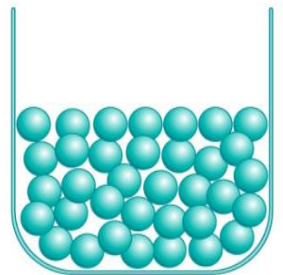
Year 8 Science - Term 1A

Increasing energy 



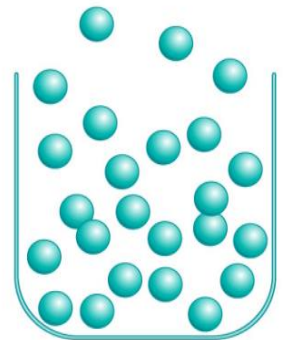
Solid

The molecules that make up a solid are arranged in regular, repeating patterns. They are held firmly in place but can vibrate within a limited area.



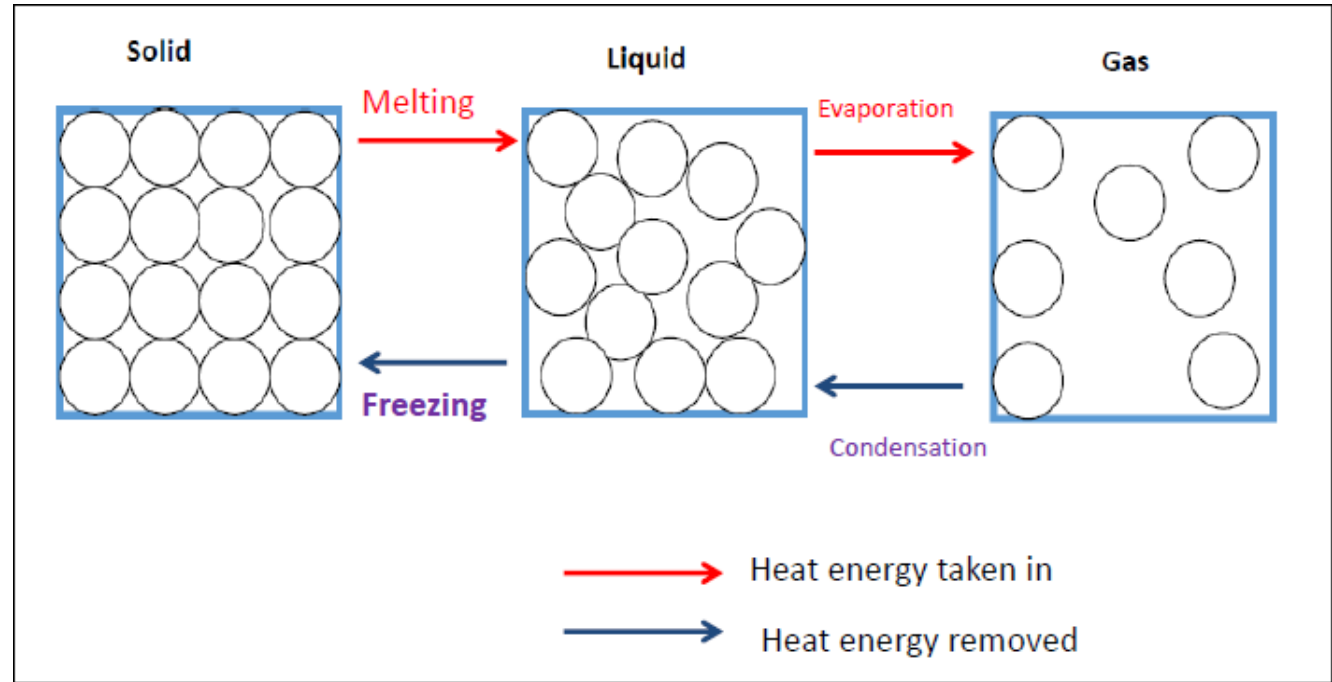
Liquid

The molecules that make up a liquid flow easily around one another. They are kept from flying apart by attractive forces between them. Liquids assume the shape of their containers.



Gas

The molecules that make up a gas fly in all directions at great speeds. They are so far apart that the attractive forces between them are insignificant.



Year 8 Science - Term 1A

Key Words

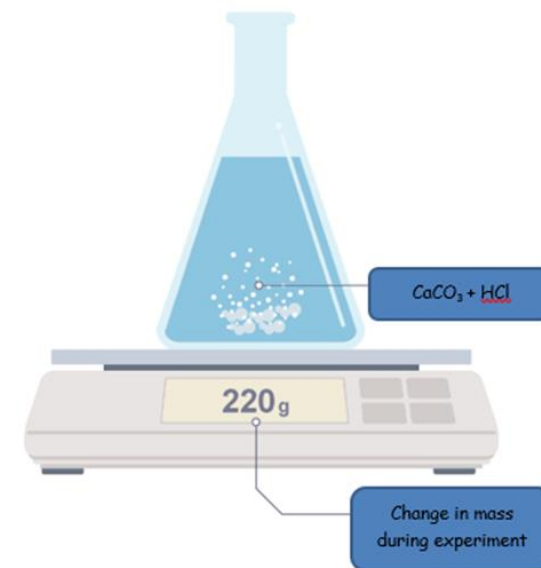
Evaporate	A change of state from liquid to gas
Concentration	Amount of substance in a set space
Condense	A change of state from gas to liquid
Diffusion	Particles moving from high to low concentration
Kinetic energy	The energy an object has due to it's motion
Molecule	A particle made up of two or more atoms that may be the same OR different that are chemically bonded together.
Forces	The attraction between particles

The Law of the Conservation of mass states that **mass** can neither be created nor destroyed in a chemical reaction. Thus, the amount of **matter** cannot change.

Conservation of Mass Investigation

Method

1. Place the conical flask on the top pan balance
2. Zero the balance
3. Measure out 20g of marble chips (CaCO_3)
4. Use a measuring cylinder to measure 30ml of hydrochloric acid (HCl)
5. Add the acid to the marble chips and start the timer
6. After 3 minutes record the ending mass
7. Calculate the change in mass



Rules for writing word equations

Reactants → **Products**

1. All of the reactants go to the left of the arrow and all of the products go to the right of the arrow.
2. The arrow must be pointing from the reactants to the products (as it is showing the direction of the reaction).
3. The arrow **MUST** be an arrow! It is never an equals sign.

Calculating surface area to volume ratio

$$SA:V = \frac{SA}{V}$$

SA is surface area (cm²)

V is volume (cm³)

Step 1 - Calculate the volume of the cube

$$V = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{depth}$$

$$V = 5 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$V = 125 \text{ cm}^3$$

Step 2 - Calculate the surface area of the cube

SA = Length x width x number of sides

$$SA = 5 \times 5 \times 6$$

$$SA = 150 \text{ cm}^2$$

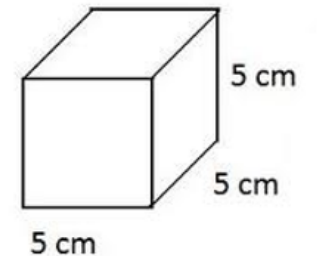
Step 3 - calculate the surface area to volume ratio

$$SA:V = \frac{SA}{V}$$

$$SA:V = \frac{150}{125}$$

$$= 1.2$$

As a ratio 1.2:1



Writing Chemical Equations

1. Identify reactants and products and place them in a word equation.
2. Convert the chemical names into chemical formulas and write the state symbols.
3. Balance the chemical equation.

Example:

Step 1: Aluminum + iron(III) oxide \Rightarrow aluminum oxide + iron

Step 2: $\text{Al}_{(s)}$ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{3(s)}$ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_{3(s)}$ $\text{Fe}_{(l)}$

Step 3: $2\text{Al}_{(s)} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{3(s)} \Rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_{3(s)} + 2\text{Fe}_{(l)}$

Factors affecting the rate of reaction:


1. surface area of a solid reactant.
2. **concentration** of a reactant.
3. **temperature**.
4. presence/absence of a **catalyst**.





Atom	The smallest part of a chemical element that can exist. Everything is made up of atoms
Catalyst	A substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without being consumed in the process.
Compound	Two or more different atoms chemically joined together to form a molecule, e.g. carbon dioxide (CO_2)
Chemical Reaction	When the reactants are converted to a different substance (product) e.g. baking a cake
Element	Made of one type of atom. This can be a single atom or a molecule, e.g. oxygen (O_2) Or hydrogen (H_2)
Mixture	Two or more different types of atoms, elements or compounds that are not chemically joined together
Reactant	The starting materials in a chemical reaction that undergo change.
Physical reaction	When the atoms or molecules in a reaction are rearranged but do not form a new substance e.g. melting ice
Product	A substance that is formed as the result of a chemical reaction



Big Questions:

- ✓ What does it mean to be 'made in the image of God'?
- ✓ Is freedom a gift or a curse?
- ✓ How can we follow our conscience?
- ✓ Is infant baptism pointless? - how can babies have sin?
- ✓ Are the 10 commandments still relevant today?



Key words	Definition
Imago Dei	Latin phrase meaning 'in the image of God'.
sin	An action that goes against God's law.
The fall	the event in the Bible when Adam and Eve are forced to leave the Garden of Eden because they have sinned against God. 
Original sin	the state of sin that all humans are in because of the fall.
Free will	Humans are free to make their own decisions; we are not God's puppets
covenant	Promise of agreement between God and his people; God made a covenant with Moses on Mount Sinai 
Decalogue	The 10 commandments; 10 laws given to Moses by God; the sign of the Sinai Covenant. They are recorded in the Old Testament (Exodus 20)
Conscience 	Conscience can be described as a moral sense of right and wrong. Some Christians believe that the conscience is the voice of God. God is speaking to individuals, guiding them to do the right thing in a given situation.
Sacrament 	Sacraments are celebrations. They mark stages of life and are outwards signs and symbols which show that an inward gift from God has been given.
Baptism	A sacrament of initiation; through this sacrament the person becomes a full member of the Church. Baptism washes away original sin.

1) Christians believe humans are a special part of God's creation; humans are made 'in the image of God'. We have free will, but hand in hand with that comes responsibility to use our free will to do good. Genesis 3 contains the account of 'The Fall'; when Adam and Eve disobeyed God and were banished from the Garden of Eden. This is how sin and evil entered the world; through the failings of humans. Some Christians take the story literally; most however believe it is an metaphor for humans' flawed nature. In the book of Exodus we hear the story of God's covenant with Moses. Moses received the 10 commandments from God - guidelines for a sin free existence.

2) Sin is an offence against God. Conscience is the God-given ability to know the difference between good and evil. The Catechism teaches that we have a duty to form our conscience, and that this is a lifelong task. Baptism is a sacrament of initiation. Through baptism all sins are forgiven, and a person is 'reborn' into a new life with Christ. In the New testament Jesus is asked about the commandments; he explains that the most important guidelines for life are to love God and love one another

w/b 16 Sept	Key words & definitions	w/b Oct 7	SOWAA 1 & 2 (blue)
w/b 23 Sept	Section 1 (red)	w/b Oct 14	SOWAA 3, 4, 5 (red)
w/b 30 Sept	Section 2(blue)	w/b Oct 21	recap all

Sources of Wisdom and Authority (SOWAA)

So God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them. Genesis 1:27.



Genesis 3 - The Fall

3 Now the serpent was more crafty than any of the wild animals the LORD God had made. He said to the woman, "Did God really say, 'You must not eat from any tree in the garden?'". **4** "You will not certainly die," the serpent said to the woman. **5** "For God knows that when you eat from it your eyes will be opened, and you will be like God, knowing good and evil."...**6** ...she took some and ate it. She also gave some to her husband, who was with her, and he ate it... **8** Then the man and his wife heard the sound of the LORD God as he was walking in the garden in the cool of the day, and they hid from the LORD God among the trees of the garden... **14** So the LORD God said to the serpent, "Because you have done this,... "Cursed are you ... **17** To Adam he said... "Cursed is the ground because of you; ...**23** So the LORD God banished him from the Garden of Eden to work the ground from which he had been taken.

36 "Teacher, which is the greatest commandment in the Law?"

37 Jesus replied: "Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind.' **38** This is the first and greatest commandment.

39 And the second is like it: 'Love your neighbour as yourself.'

40 All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments."

Matthew 22:36-40



The commandments are the path to freedom because they are the word of the father who sets us free. "

Pope Francis



The education of the conscience is a lifelong task.....The education of the conscience guarantees freedom and engenders peace of heart'
Catechism of the Catholic Church

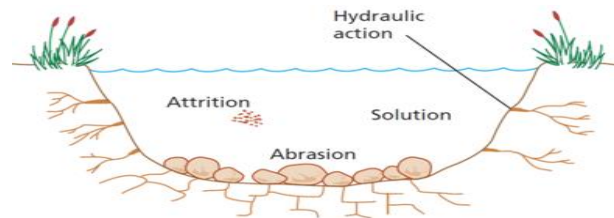
Year 8 Geography - Term 1A: Why are rivers important?

Key Vocabulary...

River	A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river.
Long Profile	The shape of the river and its gradient from the source to the mouth.
Erosion	Erosion is the process that breaks things down.
Transportation	The process of carrying or moving sediment downstream.
Deposition	Dropping or settling of sediment
Flood	Flooding occurs when the river bursts its banks overflowing onto the area surrounding the channel.
Flood Defenses	Management strategies used to protect people and land from flooding.

4 Processes of Erosion

Hydraulic action	This is when the force of water erodes softer rock.
Abrasion	This is when large pieces of bedload material wear away the river banks and bed.
Attrition	This is when the bed load itself is eroded when sediment particles knock against the bed or each other and break, becoming more rounded and smaller.
Solution	This is when finer sediment is dissolved and eroded by the minerals in the water.



Flood Defences...

Hard engineering

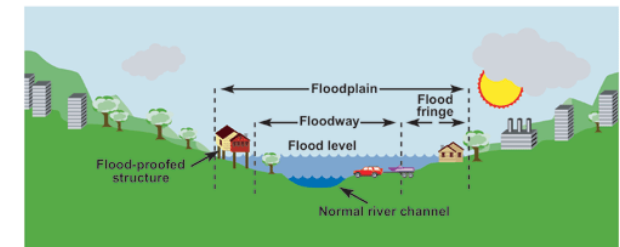
Using man-made structures to change the course of the river in order to prevent it flooding. For example: **Dams, Levees, Channel Straightening.**



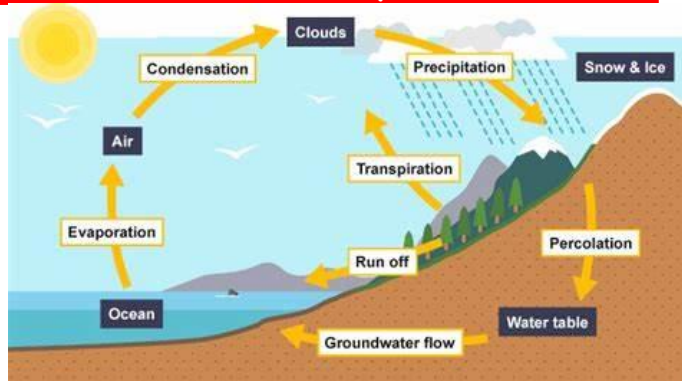
Soft engineering

Returning a river to its natural form in order to protect places from flooding. For example: **Flood Plain zoning, river restoration.**

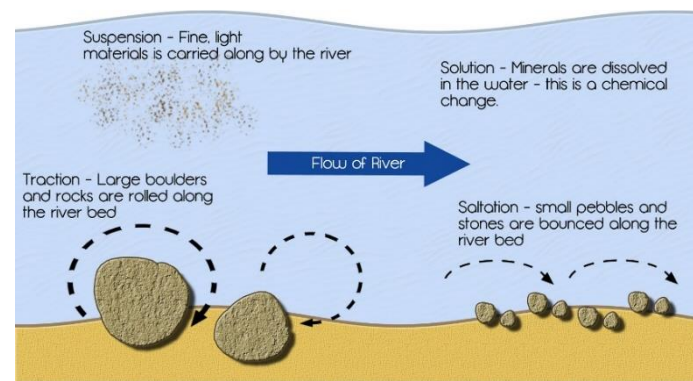
The floodplain



Water Cycle

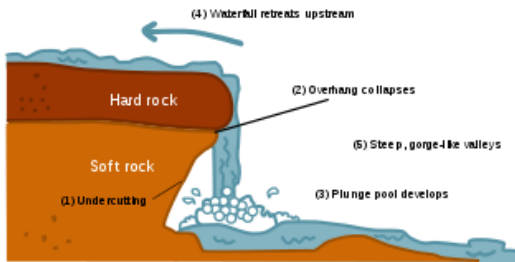


4 Processes of Transportation



Landforms

Waterfall



Formation of a waterfall:

- The soft rock erodes more quickly, **undercutting** the hard rock.
- The hard rock is left **overhanging** and because it isn't supported, it eventually collapses.
- The fallen rocks crash into the **plunge pool**. They swirl around, causing more erosion.
- Over time, this process is **repeated**, and the waterfall moves upstream.
- A steep-sided **gorge** is formed as the waterfall retreats.

Meander and oxbow lake



A meander is a bend in the river. Meanders usually occur in the middle or lower course and are formed by **erosion** and **deposition**. As the river flows around a meander, the fastest flow is around the outside of the bend. This creates erosion on the outside and deposition on the inside of the bend, which means that the meander slowly moves. If the meander moves so much that the bend becomes very large, the course of the river may change. The meander may be cut off and deposition fills the section that no longer flows. This forms an **ox-bow lake**.

Task...

Define the water cycle.

Name the 4 types of precipitation.

Explain the changes in a river as it moved downstream.

What effect will impermeable surface have on the risk of flooding?

Task...

1. Using the diagram of floodplain zoning (on the previous page). Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this type of soft engineering.
2. Using the diagram below identify and state the advantages and disadvantages of this type of hard engineering.



Question: Using the figure, you have been given, assess the effectiveness of the management strategies for river flooding.

1. **BUG** the question by boxing the command word and underlining the content you need to write about.
2. List the key vocabulary you will use.
3. Create a plan of what you would write in each paragraph.
4. Practice writing your answer from memory.

The meaning of the word 'Renaissance'.

1

RE = once more again

NAISSANCE = birth (from the French *naitre* to be born)

The Renaissance was a rebirth or revival of an interest in learning based on classical models from ancient Greece and Rome.

The Medici family

2

The Medici family, an art-loving family of wealthy bankers (and three popes), helped fund the Renaissance in Florence, Italy. They regularly hosted artists and commissioned art for their palace and their family tomb, the Medici Tomb. The Medici family funded famous Renaissance artists such as Michelangelo, Raphael, Donatello, and Leonardo da Vinci.



Catherine de' Medici, (born April 13, 1519, Florence—died Jan. 5, 1589, Blois, France). A member of the Medici family, she married Henry II of France in 1533 and bore him 10 children. She became queen when Henry inherited the crown in 1547, and she greatly mourned his accidental death in 1559.

The Printing Press

3

One major change was the development of the printing press in Germany by Johannes Gutenberg around 1436. Previously books were handwritten and expensive. The development of printing made them quicker to produce and cheaper. The new Renaissance ideas could spread quickly throughout Europe.



Martin Luther and the German Reformation

4

The Protestant Reformation began in Wittenberg, Germany, on October 31, 1517, when Martin Luther, a teacher and a monk, published a document he called Disputation on the Power of Indulgences, or 95 Theses. The document was a series of 95 ideas about Christianity that he invited people to debate with him.

These ideas were controversial (shocking, divisive) because they directly challenged the Catholic Church's teachings.

Martin Luther believed:

- The Catholic Church was self-indulgent and greedy.
- The Catholic Church did not have the power to pardon sins.
- Salvation could be achieved only through God's mercy.
- No one needed to buy or seek salvation through the Catholic church.

Salvation = deliverance from sin



On August 3, 1492, Italian explorer Christopher Columbus started his voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. With a crew of 90 men and three ships—the Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria—he left from Palos de la Frontera, Spain. Columbus reasoned that since the world is round, he could sail west to reach "the east" (the lucrative lands of India and China). That reasoning was actually sound, but the Earth is much larger than Columbus thought—large enough for him to run into two enormous continents (the "New World" of the Americas) mostly unknown to Europeans.

5

Reformation = a religious reform movement that swept through Europe in the 1500s.

Reform = the improvement of something by removing faults or problems.

Religion = a group of beliefs and rituals.

Protestantism = a branch of Christianity that separated from the Catholic church in the sixteenth century.

Catholicism = the largest Christian religion in the world, the Church has strongly held traditions. The word catholic comes from the Greek word "katholikos", which means "universal".

Architecture = the science and art of designing buildings.

Technology = the use of science/knowledge in solving problems.

Legislation = the action of making laws.

Exploration = the act of exploring new or unknown places,

Empire = a group of territories/countries or peoples under one ruler.

6

[Watch this](#) - about being different.

What do we mean by equality and diversity?

It's making sure everyone is treated equally no matter what their differences are.

The Equality Act (2010) was introduced to offer legal protection to those people with one or more 'protected characteristics'. The protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

Racism

Race can mean a person's colour, nationality, ethnicity or citizenship. It's a protected characteristic in law under the Equality Act 2010. This means it's illegal to discriminate against someone, or treat them differently, because of their race. It's important to remember that someone's ethnicity or national origin may not be the same as their current nationality. For example, someone may have Indian roots (they or people in their family may be from India) and be living in Britain with a British passport.

Homophobia

- The fear or dislike of gay people (Cambridge Dictionary)
- You should not use the word 'gay' to describe something negative
- No-one should be targeted or victimised because of their sexuality



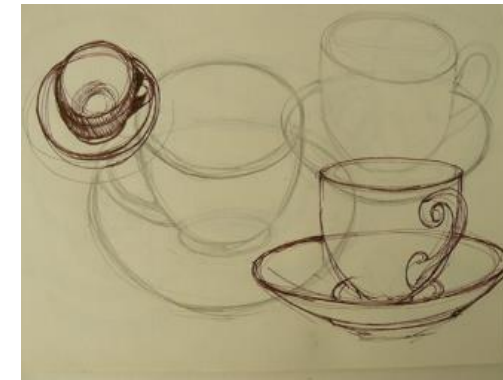
Word	Meaning
Eye level	The artist's viewpoint in a piece of Art.
Perspective	The representation of three-dimensional objects or spaces in two dimensional artworks.
Viewpoint	The spot (point) from which you, the artist, is looking at (viewing) the scene or objects.
Line	The outline of objects.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Proportion	The relationship when drawing between height, width and depth of objects
Form	The illusion of 3D in a 2D image
highlights	Where the light is strongest on an object.
shadows	Darker areas where there is less light on an object.

The magic of still life paintings is that they can show us a new way of looking at the ordinary objects around us. Once they are placed into a specific arrangement and then captured in paint, ink, pastel, or any other medium - the objects take on a whole new meaning. They are filled with a life beyond the ordinary. Their existence becomes recorded in time.

The way that the objects are depicted can evoke a wide variety of emotions, depending on their arrangement, as well as the lighting, colour choice, and handling of the paint. These are all things to take into account when viewing a still life artwork. They are especially important to consider when you are creating one.

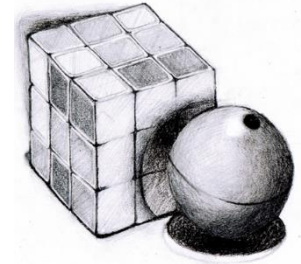


Van Gogh still life—1888



How to Draw a Still Life

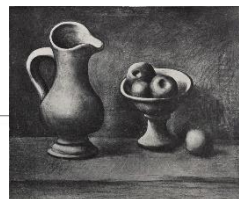
1. Choose your objects and arrange them together.
2. Decide which viewpoint you will draw from.
3. Lightly sketch out the rough shapes, checking that they are correctly proportioned (look at how wide, tall and deep they are in relation to the other objects .
4. Also look at the space between the objects and check that this is the same in your drawing.
5. Once you are happy with your sketch begin to add any details that you can see.
6. Add TONE (shading) - you will need to identify the shadows and highlights on the objects to be able to place your shading correctly.
7. Keep looking at the still life and checking your drawing against it for accuracy.



Drawings with TONE (shading)

Tonal Value Scale

The definition of tonal values in art is **how light or dark something is on a scale of white to black**. White is the lightest value and black the darkest. Tonal value is one of the most important aspects to drawing or painting. It is the value structure of a work that allows us to be able to see light and dark in a painting.



Staying Safe Online

The world wide web is amazing! So much information at our finger tips! However, there are quite a lot of dangers online and it is important to be aware of them and know how to avoid them.

Threat

Issue

How to avoid

Chat Rooms

You can't be sure who you are chatting with. They may be online predators looking to cause harm.

Only chat with known friends, perhaps after agreeing a time and knowing each other's online usernames.

Online Fraud

Your personal information / bank details can be intercepted and used without permission

Do not give out personal information online

Only use card details on know e-commerce sites, with encryption (padlock)

Cyber Abuse

Bullies and trolls can target you and adversely affect your mental wellbeing

Evidence abuse and tell teachers / family.

Spend time away from social media.

Inappropriate Content

The world wide web contains inappropriate content which may not be age appropriate.

Filtering systems can block access to inappropriate materials.

Addiction

Social media and gaming can become very addictive and prevent you from leading a happy, balanced life.

Set periods of time where you are offline.

Place your phone in another room when working / having down time.

Malware

Some software can cause harm to you and your computer. Viruses may destroy files / slow your computer. Spyware can record your computer activity, which can be used against you.

Do not download files from unknown sources.

Do not open attachments from unknown email addresses.

Install and run anti-malware software.



Evidencing Cyber Abuse

Despite how careful you may be online, there may be times that you are unfortunate enough to experience cyber abuse. If it does ever happen to you, it is important to be aware of what to do in order to protect yourself and find help. Here are 7 key steps to consider if you ever experience cyber abuse.

1. Record the evidence
2. Tell a parent or teacher or the Police
3. Don't reply to abuse
4. Keep personal information PERSONAL
5. Block users who send abuse
6. Report the abusive users to the online platform
7. Have Time Away...
...Temporarily Suspend Your Account...
...or even Delete Your Account



There are billions of webpages on the world wide web giving us a wealth of information! But the fact is, anyone can write and publish a website.

We therefore need to be really careful when we use the world wide web to gather information because not everything on the web is reliable and trustworthy.

Key Vocabulary

Key Word

Definition

Evaluate

Finding out about the quality of something

Trustworthiness

How sure we are that the information is correct

Bias

Being unfairly in favour of one thing over another

Reliability

The level to which we can depend on the information

Index

Another name for a database of websites.

Boolean Operators

'AND' 'OR' 'NOT' logic statements used to improve database searches.

Relevance

How close the information matches what you were looking for.

Copyright

A law to protect other people's ideas/work.

Plagiarism

Using other peoples' ideas/work and pretending it is yours

Acknowledgment

Making it clear that text/images in your work belong to someone else and are not your own

Hacking

Gaining access to a computer without being allowed

Forum Trolls

People who hang around chat rooms and forums posting abuse

Pseudonym

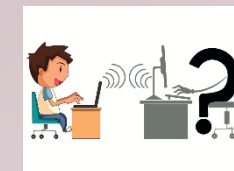
An online name - different from a real name. Good to use to keep your identity safe.

Cyber-Abuse

Being tormented, threatened, harassed, humiliated, embarrassed or otherwise targeted by another person using the Internet, interactive and digital technologies or mobile phones

Print-Screen

A way to capture what is on the screen at any given time - a way to evidence online abuse.



Year 8 Design and Technology - Term 1A: Sustainability

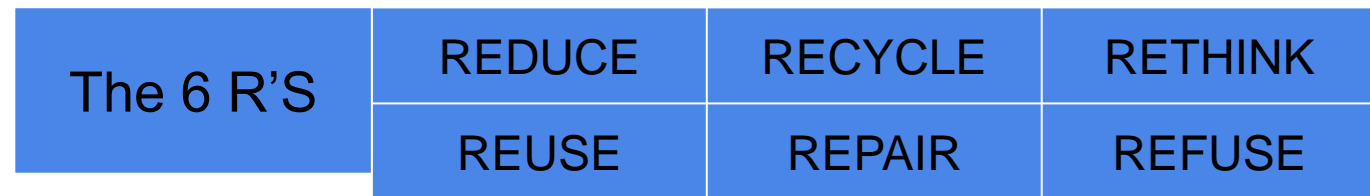
Tech Health and Safety

- Wear an APRON at ALL times.
- ALWAYS follow instructions and rules.
- Do not take shortcuts.
- Ask for help if you need it.
- When using machinery ALWAYS wear EYE PROTECTION & MACHINE GUARDS.
- Do not TOUCH machines or equipment unless you have permission.
- NEVER run in the workshop.

Scan the QR codes to watch a video about health and safety.




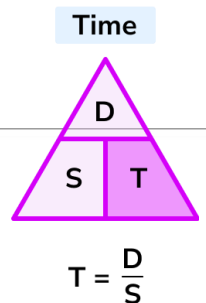
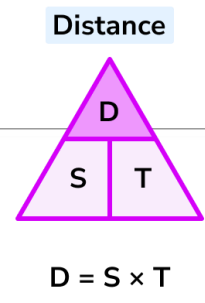
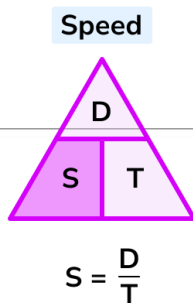
Key vocabulary	Definition
Sustainability	Reducing the damage we are causing the environment.
Potential Energy	the stored energy possessed by a system.
Thermoplastic	Plastic can be heated and shaped many times.
HDPE	High-density polyethylene, a thermoplastic.
Thermosetting	Plastic that can not be reheated or remoulded.
Hazard	Anything that can cause harm or danger.
Drag	the force which is faced by the vehicle as it moves through the air.
Lift	the push that lets something move up.
Carbon Footprint	the total amount of carbon dioxide (and other greenhouse gases) which are emitted over the full life cycle of a product, service or event.
Aerodynamics	The study of the properties of moving air, and the interaction between the air and solid bodies moving through it.



Measuring

Materials are measured in different ways depending if they are small or large quantities. Here are some of our most used measurements and their abbreviation. Centimetres (cm) Millimetres (mm)
Angles are measured in Degrees, 90°

Most used measurements
Centimetre = 10mm
cm x 10 = mm
Right Angles = 90° 



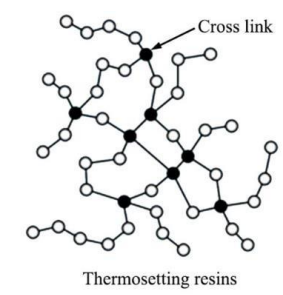
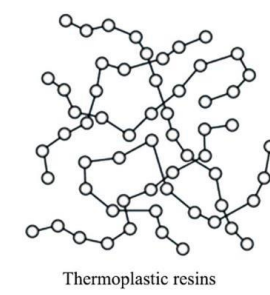
Aerodynamics



Scan the QR codes to watch a video about Aerodynamics.

Product Analysis.

A product analysis is where we look at a product in greater detail and break it down to help us understand certain aspects of the product to help further generate design ideas.



Design specification: is what your product must have in order to meet the clients needs.

Design brief: outlines what you are going to make.

Keywords and language

Stimulus : anything used to create or inspire ideas. A piece or writing, music, item

Devising : to create drama in response to a given stimulus

Improvisation : creating drama using no script

Hotseating: when someone asks questions of someone taking on a role and they answer as they character

Re-enactment : a moment that is re re-enacted or brought to life

Research : The process of finding out specific information for a specific purpose

Abstract : Meaning non naturalistic. Not like real life

Analysis: To break down and explain how and why you did something

Evaluation: To judge whether something was effective or not, using evidence

Structuring Drama

Linear - continuous narrative where the events happen in chronological order

Non linear - moves backwards and forwards in time (flash backs/ flash forwards)

Inter- connected stories - A series of independent stories that link in some way

Narration - someone telling parts of the story, either in role or as a narrator

Bookending- having a link between the opening scene and the ending scene

Three act structure- having 3 clear parts to the story - start, middle, end.

Cliff hanger - left open ended or on a tense moment with unanswered questions

Resolution - giving a clear ending to the story

Dramatic irony - the audience being aware of something that the characters are not.

Perspective - The point of view that the story is told from

Climax/ anti climax- when the moments of tension are built up and then revealed

Exposition - When different characters are becoming involved in the same thing. Eg.

All going for the same job interview.

Complication - a problem or obstacle that occurs for one of the characters



Year 8 Food - Term 1A: The Eight tips for healthy living

Food hygiene and safety

Ideal conditions bacteria need to reproduce.



Scan the QR codes to watch a video about food safety and complete your homework quiz.



SCAN TO WATCH



SCAN FOR QUIZ

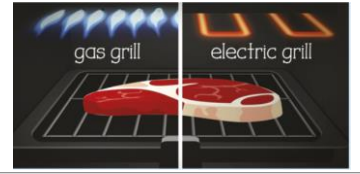
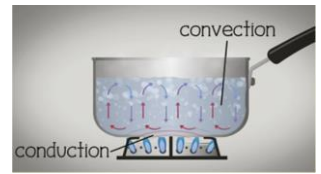
Weighing and measuring

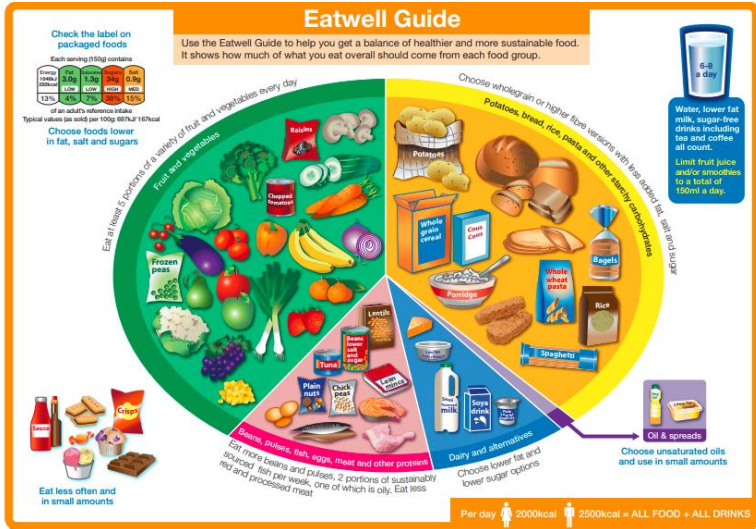
- Kilogram = 1000g
- Litre = 1000ml
- Tablespoon (tbsp.) = 15ml
- Teaspoon (tsp.) = 5ml

Key vocabulary	Definition
Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms. Some are harmful in food, some are used in food production, some are added to food as they are useful in the body.
Baking	Placing food in a dry heat in a hot oven, which cooks the food through.
Energy needs	Average amount of food energy needed daily, measured in kilocalories (kcal).
Food poisoning	Micro organisms in food which can cause illness, e.g., E. Coli, Salmonella.
Glazing	Brushing egg or milk onto a food to achieve a golden brown colour when baked.
Oily fish	Fish that have oil dispersed throughout the flesh, e.g., mackerel, salmon, tuna.
Omega-3	These fatty acids are found in oily fish and are good for your heart.
Pastry brush	Used to give an even glaze to foods such as sausage rolls prior to baking.
Recipe	A list of ingredients and a step by step method of how to prepare and cook.
Wholegrain	The whole grain is crushed and often made into flour, e.g., wheat flour.

Methods of heat transfer The three methods are conduction, convection and radiation.

- Conduction** - cooking pans/tins get hot and the heat passes to the food.
- Convection** - movement of molecules in a liquid or in the air from a warm area to a colder area (heating water in a pan/heating air in an oven).
- Radiation** - heat energy in radiation is in the form of infrared heat rays, e.g., grilling (food does not touch the heat source).





Important temperatures

- 100°C - boiling point of water
- 75°C - safe reheating of food
- 5°C to 63°C - temperature danger zone
- 17°C to 20°C - ambient storage (room temp)
- 0°C to below 5°C - fridge temperature
- 0°C - freezing point of water
- 18°C or colder - freezer temperature

The Eight tips for healthy living

- 1 Base your meals on starchy foods.
- 2 Eat at least 5 portions of fruit/vegetables.
- 3 Eat two portions of fish per week, one oily.
- 4 Cut down on saturated fat and sugar.
- 5 Eat less salt - no more than 6g.
- 6 Get active to be a healthy weight.
- 7 Drink plenty of water - 1½ - 1 litres.
- 8 Eat breakfast every day.

Scan the QR codes to watch a video about the eight tips and complete your homework quiz.



SCAN TO WATCH



SCAN FOR QUIZ



Year 8 Music - Term 1A: Reggae and Blues



- In the 1600s & 1700s, millions of Africans were captured and sold as slaves. Many were taken to North America.

- It is widely accepted that Blues music evolved from the African spirituals, chants, hymns, work songs and field hollers that were sung on the plantations.



- Over the years, African musical features such as Call & Response singing, blended with chords was the beginning of the Blues.

- Blues lyrics often deal with personal adversity. The Blues is also about overcoming hard luck, saying what you feel, ridding yourself of frustration.



- The best Blues music is visceral, cathartic and portrays genuine emotion.

The Blues - Key Info

- Started around the 1920-30s
- From Southern USA
- Uses the 12 bar blues
- Features improvisation
- Uses call and response
- Slow tempo
- Famous performers include Louis Armstrong, Bessie Smith, Billie Holiday, Robert Johnson and BB King.
- Instruments include piano, trumpet, double bass, drum kit, trombone, guitar and saxophone.



Blues Chords and Roman Numerals

1. Whatever key you are in, count that as '1' (i.e. in C major, 1 is C)
2. From there, count up to 4 and 5 to work out what chords are IV and V (in C, IV is F and V is G)

12 bar Blues

12 Bar Blues Chord Progression in C

1	C	2	C	3	C	4	C
5	F	6	F	7	C	8	C
9	G	10	F	11	C	12	G

Keywords

Walking Bass line - A walking bass line generally consists of notes of equal duration and intensity (typically 1/4 notes) that create a feeling of forward motion.

12 bar blues - The 12-bar blues (or blues changes) is one of the most prominent chord progressions in popular music.

Triplets - In music theory, a triplet is a three-note pattern that fills the duration of a typical two-note pattern.



NETBALL

Passes	Technique
Chest Pass	Hands in a 'W' on the ball, step forwards and push the ball in the direction you want it to go. Used for short, sharp passes.
Bounce Pass	Hands in a 'W' on the ball, step forwards and push the ball towards the floor, aim for two thirds of the way to your intending target. Used to beat a defender with arms up.
Shoulder Pass	Stand side on for power in the pass, aim high and far. Used to clear a bigger area of the court or to throw over a defender's head.

RUGBY

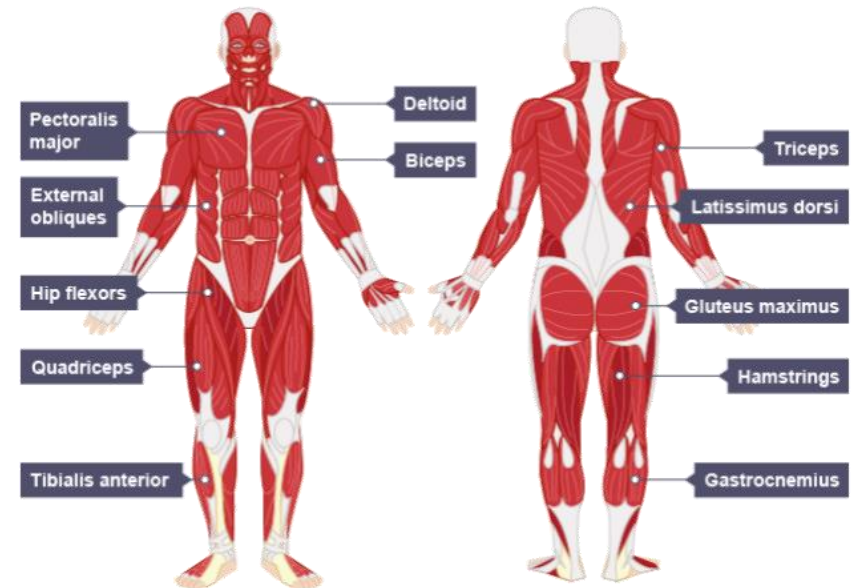
Key terms	Meaning
Conversion	Can convert a try for two further points by kicking the ball between the posts and above the crossbar.
Dead Ball	The ball is out of play if it goes over the dead ball line.
Dummy Pass	The ball carrier moves as if to pass the ball to a team mate, but then continues to run with the ball.
Forward Pass	The ball travels forward, relative to the player passing it.

GYMNASTICS

Learn the meanings of the following key terms: unison (at the same time), canon (one after the other), mirroring (creating a mirror image), matching (perform exactly the same movements at the same time).



The Muscular System



Learn the names and locations of the muscles in the diagrams above.

FOOTBALL

Positions	Description
Full Back	A defender playing in a wide position.
Centre Back	Defends directly in front of the goal
Centre Midfield	Role is divided between attack and defence in the centre of the pitch.
Winger	Plays on the sides of the field, need to have speed to beat defenders and run towards the goal.

Year 8 Spanish - Term 1A: Mi casa

4.1 Mi casa es tu casa		4.2 Donde vivo yo		4.3 ¡Pasa, pasa a mi casa!		4.4 Ayudo en casa	
¿Dónde vives?	<i>Where do you live?</i>	Está en	<i>It is in</i>	las habitaciones	<i>rooms</i>	las tareas	<i>household</i>
Vivo en	<i>I live in</i>			abajo	<i>downstairs</i>	domésticas	<i>tasks/chores</i>
Vivimos en	<i>We live in</i>	las afueras	<i>outskirts</i>	afuera	<i>outside</i>	los trabajos	<i>jobs</i>
el apartamento	<i>apartment</i>	la aldea	<i>village</i>	arriba	<i>upstairs</i>		
el área	<i>area</i>	el campo	<i>countryside</i>	Hay / no hay	<i>toilet</i>	corto el césped	<i>I mow the lawn</i>
el bloque	<i>block</i>	el centro	<i>centre</i>	el aseo	<i>There is / isn't</i>	hago la colada	<i>I do the washing</i>
la caravana	<i>caravan</i>	la ciudad	<i>city</i>	el ático	<i>Attic</i>	lavo/friego los platos	<i>I wash the dishes</i>
la casa	<i>house</i>	la costa	<i>coast</i>	el balcón	<i>balcony</i>	ordeno mi dormitorio	<i>I tidy my room</i>
la casa de campo	<i>country house</i>	el desierto	<i>desert</i>	el baño	<i>bathroom</i>	pasó la aspiradora	<i>I do the hoovering</i>
el castillo	<i>castle</i>	la isla	<i>island</i>	la cocina	<i>kitchen</i>	pongo la mesa	<i>I lay the table</i>
el chalet	<i>villa</i>	el mar	<i>sea</i>	el comedor	<i>dining room</i>	quito el polvo	<i>I dust</i>
la granja	<i>farm</i>	la montaña	<i>mountain(s)</i>	el dormitorio	<i>bedroom</i>	quito la mesa	<i>I clear the table</i>
el piso	<i>flat</i>	la playa	<i>beach</i>	las escaleras	<i>stairs</i>	plancho la ropa	<i>I iron clothes</i>
el rascacielos	<i>skyscraper</i>	el pueblo	<i>town</i>	el garaje	<i>garage</i>	una vez	<i>once</i>
la región	<i>region</i>	vivir	<i>to live</i>	el jardín	<i>garden</i>	al día	<i>twice</i>
la vista	<i>view</i>	la zona	<i>area</i>	el pasillo	<i>hall, corridor</i>	a la semana	<i>per day</i>
bonito/a	<i>pretty</i>	los puntos cardinales	<i>compass points</i>	el salón	<i>living room</i>	al mes	<i>per week</i>
cómodo/a	<i>comfortable</i>			situarse en	<i>to be located in</i>	todos los días	<i>per month</i>
espacioso/a	<i>spacious</i>			el trastero	<i>storage room</i>	fregar	<i>every day</i>
lujoso/a	<i>luxurious</i>	el este	<i>east</i>			hacer	<i>to wash</i>
nuevo/a	<i>new</i>	el noreste	<i>northeast</i>			limpiar	<i>to do</i>
viejo/a	<i>Old</i>	el noroeste	<i>northwest</i>			planchar	<i>to clean</i>
antiguo/a	<i>Old fashioned</i>	el norte	<i>north</i>			repartir	<i>to iron</i>
histórico/a	<i>historic</i>	el oeste	<i>west</i>			fácil	<i>to share</i>
moderno/a	<i>Modern</i>	el sur				horrible	<i>easy</i>
		el sureste	<i>south</i>			perezoso/a	<i>horrible</i>
		el suroeste	<i>southeast</i>			relajante	<i>lazy</i>
			<i>Southwest</i>				<i>relaxing</i>



4.5 Mi habitación es mi reino		4.6 Mi casa de ensueño	
los muebles	<i>furniture</i>	enorme	<i>enormous</i>
el armario	<i>wardrobe</i>	exótico/a	<i>exotic</i>
la cama	<i>bed</i>	impresionante	<i>impressive</i>
el espejo	<i>mirror</i>	luminoso/a	<i>bright</i>
la estantería	<i>shelves</i>	privado/a	<i>private</i>
la lámpara	<i>lamp</i>	la caseta	<i>kennel</i>
la mesa	<i>table</i>	el cine	<i>cinema</i>
el ordenador	<i>computer</i>	el estudio	<i>study</i>
el póster	<i>poster</i>	la piscina	<i>swimming pool</i>
la silla	<i>chair</i>	el trampolín	<i>diving board</i>
la ventana	<i>window</i>	la ubicación	<i>location</i>
al lado de	<i>next to</i>	estaría	<i>I/it would be</i>
debajo de	<i>underneath</i>	habría	<i>there would be</i>
delante de	<i>in front of</i>	me gustaría	<i>I would like</i>
detrás de	<i>behind</i>	sería	<i>I/it would be</i>
encima de	<i>on top of</i>	Tendría	<i>I/it would have</i>
Entre	<i>Between</i>		



Notes

Handwriting practice area consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines.





St Cuthbert's Catholic High School

Live life in all its fullness