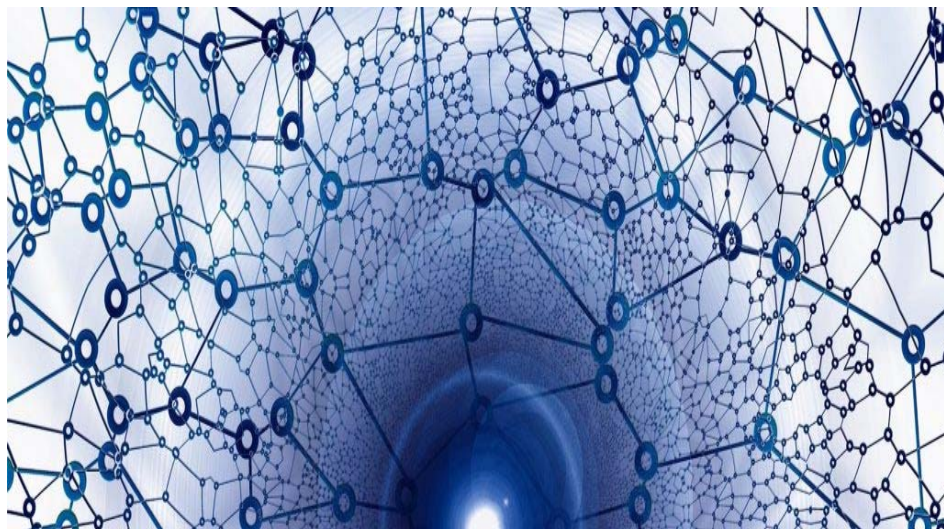


Remember to keep your 100% books from previous cycles

2018-19

Year 8 - Cycle Two

100% Book



Name: _____

Tutor group: _____



Paddington Academy
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Your 100% book and knowledge organisers

Knowledge organisers contain **critical** knowledge you must know. This will help you recap, revisit and revise what you have learnt in lessons in order to remember this knowledge for the long-term.

Students remember 50% more when they test themselves after learning.

You must have this 100% book for **every** lesson – it is part of your equipment.

You must keep your 100% books (even after you have finished the cycle or the year).

How do I use my 100% book for self-quizzing?



1) Write today's date and the **title** from the knowledge organiser and underline with a ruler



2) Write out the **keywords** leaving two lines between each word



3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: **read it, cover it, say it** in your head, **check it**



4) If you got it right, move on and **quiz yourself** on the rest in your head, one by one



6) Check your answers using green pen

- Tick any definitions which are correct
- Correct any definitions not completely correct

Correcting spelling, punctuation and grammar





Your work will be marked across all subjects to help you improve your literacy. This is the code that will be used.

Correcting your spelling, punctuation and grammar	
Sp + underlined word	The underlined word is spelt incorrectly. Look, cover, write then check. Do this at least three times so you spell it correctly.
A circle around part of a word or a space	Your punctuation is incorrect, or something is missing (including capital letters).
? + wobbly line	You haven't explained your ideas clearly enough.
/	You need to start a new sentence here. Remember: full stop, capital letter.
//	You need to start a new paragraph here. Remember: new paragraphs for time, place, topic, person (TiPToP).
^	A word is missing where the arrow is pointing.





1. Who	
Artist Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marion Bolognesi
Place born	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Netherlands Antilles
Date born	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1982
Lives / works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York City
Famous for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressive colourful portraits showing emotion
2. Technique	
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watercolour paint
Technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet on wet paint Wet on dry Delicate brush strokes Use of negative space Paint drips Paint bleeds
3. Key terms	
Bleed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different colours spread freely into each other
Blend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colours combine in the middle to create a secondary or tertiary colour
Wet on wet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of wet watercolour paint onto an already wet area on the painting
Wet on dry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of wet watercolour paint onto a dry area on the painting
Negative space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative space is the space around and between the subject
Expressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively conveying thought or feeling
Subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main idea or image that is represented in the artwork.
Wash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technique resulting in a semi-transparent layer of colour
Proportions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship in size and placement between multiple objects

4. Context	
Characteristics of Bolognesi's work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expresses her identity through emotion Portrays emotion in her art by using eyes and lips as focus Varies mood with each work by the facial expressions Portrays the subject's 'emotional bruising'
Artistic influences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter Callesen Adam Amengual
Other influences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Her surroundings, influenced by the colours, objects & people in her own environment.
5. Brushes	
Shape	Uses
Round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill in an area To draw To apply washes To spot on small amounts of colour from the tip Produce a thin line for detail Varying thick to thin marks by drawing the brush away from the surface. 
Flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For spreading paint quickly and evenly over a surface They will have longer hairs than the Bright Carries more paint Creates 'flourished' marks 
Bright	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For pushing paint into the weave of a canvas To apply thick paint in styles like impasto work 
Filbert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow good coverage over an area To perform some detail work. 
6. Techniques	
Work from light to dark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mistakes can be covered Light can bounce through the paint and off the white paper to give a bright glow Highlights can stay white
Layering your colours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build up colours gradually because watercolour is a thin medium Can do some colour mixing right on the paper when paint overlaps

Accessing a script| Drama | Year 8 | Cycle Two

A – Theatre roles and responsibilities	
1. Playwright	Writes the script of the play including stage directions and dialogue
2. Actor	Performs the character and makes acting choices connected to physical and vocal skills
3. Director	Makes final decisions about acting positions and supports acting choices
4. Designer	Organises and makes non-acting elements of a performance e.g. lighting and costume

B – Stage directions		
1. Stage Directions	Guidance given by the playwright to support actors, directors and designers about how the play should be staged and performed	
Who the direction is for	Type of stage direction	What it gives guidance on
Actor	2. Voice	How to say a line
	3. Action	What to do with your body/face
	4. Space	Where to stand
Director	5. Prop	Which objects are needed
	6. Stage furniture	Which large furniture is needed
Designer	7. Set	What the large backdrops should look like
	8. Light	What the lighting effects should be
	9. Sound	What the sound effects should be
	10. Costume	What characters’ costumes should be

C – Interpretation of stage directions	
1. Dynamics	The way in which a movement is performed or a line of speech is delivered
2. Volume	How loud or quietly you are speaking
3. Pace	How fast or slowly you are speaking
4. Tone	The overall quality of your voice e.g. aggressive or joyful
5. Pitch	How high or low a person’s voice is
6. Pause	Moments of silence in speech
7. Inflection	Placing emphasis on certain words in a sentence
8. Posture	How you stand or sit e.g. slouched or straight
9. Gesture	Small movements used to communicate e.g waving
10. Facial expression	The use of the face to show emotions e.g. smiling
11. Gaze	The direction a character is looking
12. Spatial behaviour	Distance between characters
13. Speed	The speed with which a movement is performed
14. Size	How big movements are
15. Flow	How free, restricted or tense a movement is

D – Characterisation	
1. Characterisation	The creation or construction of a fictional character
2. Emotions	A strong feeling the character has, influenced by circumstances, relationships with others, or mood
3. Motivation	What drives a character’s actions; this could be internal or external

E – ‘DNA’ by Dennis Kelly Characters	
1. John Tate	An alpha male in the group. Very quick to anger and uses fear to get what he wants from others.
2. Lou	A beta male of the group. Confident enough to say what she is thinking but not enough to stand up against others.
3. Danny	A weak member of the group that is often ignored and taken advantage of.

English Cycle 2 Knowledge Organiser – Animal Farm

A	Key terms (1)	Definition	Linked words
1	fable (n)	a short tale that teaches a moral or message, often using animals to represent human 'types'	
2	novella (n)	a short novel	
3	anthropomorphism (n)	giving human characteristics to an animal (e.g. making them talk)	anthropomorphic (adj)
4	narrative (n)	the story	narrator (n)
5	omniscient narrator (n)	a narrator who does not participate in the action of the story but instead is an 'all-seeing' third-person narrator	
6	allegory (n)	a story with two layers: one layer is the literal meaning, and second layer is when the characters and events in the book all represent something else	allegorical (adj)
7	satire (n)	a text which makes fun of a person or idea in in order to criticise it	satirical (adj) / satirise (v)
8	rhetoric (n)	the art of persuasive writing or speaking	rhetorical (adj)
9	persuasion (n)	a way to get others to believe or do something	persuade (v) / persuasive (adj)
10	tricolon (n)	listing or talking about things in groups of three	
11	alliteration (n)	repeating a similar consonant or sound e.g. "back-breaking work"	alliterative (adj)
12	repetition (n)	repeating a word, phrase or idea	repetitive (adj) / repeat (v)
13	rhetorical question (n)	a question which is asked in order to produce an effect or make a statement instead of gaining an answer for information	
14	inclusive pronouns (n)	pronouns used to make the audience/reader feel included e.g. 'we' and 'our'	
15	emotive language (n)	the use of strong, emotional words to play on people's feelings	
16	direct address (n)	speaking directly to the reader/audience by name or by saying 'you'	

B	Key terms (2)	Definition	Linked words
1	listing (n)	grouping ideas in lists to add emphasis	
2	hyperbole (n)	overstatement or exaggeration to magnify the importance of something	hyperbolic (adj)
3	symbolism (n)	the use of objects to represent an idea	symbolic (adj) / symbol (n)
4	dramatic irony (n)	when readers are aware of something which the characters are not, which often changes the reader's view of the situation/events	
5	allusion (n)	a reference to something	allude (v)
6	motto (n)	a short statement that expresses the beliefs of someone	
7	maxim (n)	a short statement expressing rule of behaviour or a general truth	
8	propaganda (n)	a written or spoken text that aims to convince people to believe what you want them to believe. It is not always bad	propagandist (n)
9	characterisation (n)	the description of the features or qualities of someone in order to create a fictional character	
10	characteristic (n)	a feature or quality of a particular person	
11	direct speech (n)	when something is being repeated exactly as it was said, usually in between a pair of inverted commas	
12	reported speech (n)	when the general points of what someone has said are reported, without writing the speech out in full; sometimes called indirect speech	
13	irony (n)	the use of words that mean the opposite of what is really meant in order to make a point	ironic (adj)
14	foreboding (n)	when you think something bad is going to happen	
15	foreshadowing (n)	hints and clues of events that will occur later in the plot	foreshadow (v)
16	cyclical (adj)	happening in cycles, coming back to the beginning	

English Cycle 2 Knowledge Organiser – Animal Farm

C	Thematic keywords	Definition	Linked words
1	incite (v)	to encourage, to stir up	inciter (n)
2	comrade (n)	friends or confidants in Russian	
3	rebellion (n)	the act of fighting back	rebel (v) / rebel (n)
4	animalism (n)	the name that Orwell gives to the animals' beliefs in equality	
5	labour (n)	work, especially physical work	laborious (adj)
6	empower (v)	to give power to someone	empowerment (n)
7	disempower (v)	to take power away from someone	disempowerment (n)
8	liberation (n)	the act of becoming free	liberty (n)
9	authority (n)	the power to give orders and make decisions	authoritative (adj)
10	oppression (n)	cruel or unjust treatment of someone by those in control	oppressive (adj) / oppressor (n) / oppress (v)
11	mistreatment (n)	when someone is treated badly	mistreat (v)
12	democracy (n)	a system of government that allows everyone to express their views	democratic (adj)
13	corruption (n)	dishonest or illegal behaviour especially by powerful people	corrupt (adj) / corrupt (v)
14	dictatorship (n)	a form of government in which a person or small group rules with unlimited power	dictator (n) / dictatorial (adj)
15	totalitarianism (n)	a state of being ruled by complete and unrestricted power in government	totalitarian (adj)
16	exploit (v)	to take advantage of a person or a situation	exploitation (n)
17	scapegoat (n)	someone who takes the blame for others	
18	deception (n)	tricking someone into saying or doing something	deceit (n) / deceive (v)
19	expulsion (n)	the act of forcing someone to leave	expel (v)
20	regime (n)	a system of government	
21	hierarchy (n)	The ranking of people in a system	hierarchical (adj)

D	Etymology keywords	Definition	Linked words
1	benevolent (adj)	kind, well-meaning, caring	benevolence (n)
2	vivacious (adj)	lively, animated, full of life	vivaciously (adv)
3	cryptic (adj)	puzzling, confusing, ambiguous	cryptically (adv)
4	sentimentality (n)	exaggerated emotion	sentiment (n), sentimental (adj)
5	dispute (n)	challenge, fight over, discuss	disputed (adj) / dispute (v)
6	superintendence (n)	supervising, overseeing	superintendent (n)
7	malignity (n)	evil	malicious (adj) / malignant (adj)
8	infanticide (n)	child-killing	
9	ignorance (n)	lack of awareness/knowledge	ignorant (adj) / ignore (v)
10	retirement (n)	the act of ending your professional career	retire (v) / retiree (n)
11	tyrannical (adj)	describes a harsh and cruel leader who often rules by force	tyrant (n) / tyranny (n)
12	subversive (adj)	undermining, removing power	subvert (v) / subversion (n)

E	Characters	Being	Description
1	Mr Jones	Human	Drunk and ineffective owner of Animal Farm
2	Old Major	Pig	Wise, old animal who Inspires the rebellion with his rhetoric
3	Boxer	Horse	Devoted, very strong, innocent and trusting
4	Clover	Horse	Maternal, caring and loyal
5	Benjamin	Donkey	Oldest animal on the farm, stubborn, bad-tempered, friends with Boxer
6	Mollie	Horse	Shallow and childish, only interested in ribbons and sugar
7	Moses	Raven	Mr Jones' pet, tame
8	Napoleon	Pig	Has a reputation for getting his own way
9	Snowball	Pig	Good at public speaking, devoted to Animalism.
10	Squealer	Pig	Brilliant speaker, uses propaganda to control the animals
11	Mr Pilkington & Mr Frederick	Human	Owners of nearby farms. Trade with Napoleon and take advantage of him
12	Mr Whymper	Human	Sly and greedy lawyer who helps Napoleon

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER FOR YEAR 8 FRENCH CYCLE 2

1) Où habites - tu?	J'habite...I live	5) Adjectifs	Adjectives	9) Les directions	Directions	add past participle	
à la campagne	in the countryside	animé	lively	la deuxième	second	mangé	eaten
à la montagne	in the mountains	calme	quiet	rue	road	regardé	watched
en banlieue	in the suburbs	ancien(ne)	old	à gauche	to the left	fait	done/did
en ville	in town	sale	dirty	à droite	to the right	joué	played
au bord de la mer	on the coast	cher/pas cher	expensive (not)	tout droit	straight on	14) Être + passé	Être + past participle
au centre	in the centre	industriel(le)	industrial	pour _ metres	for _ metres	je suis resté	I stayed
au Maroc	in Morocco	6) En ville, j'aime	In town, I like	10) Les régions	Regions	Je suis allé	I went
au Pays de galles	in Wales	manger au restaurant	eat in a restaurant	aux Alpes	to the Alpes	Je suis sorti	I went out
aux Etats unis	in the States	regarder un film	to watch a film	aux Pyrénées	to the Pyrenees	je suis arrivé	I arrived
en Allemagne	in Germany	écouter de la musique	to listen to music	le Rhône	the river Rhone	15) Les activités	Activities
en France	in France	voir de l'art	to see art	la Loire	the river Loire	Je vais	I'm going to
au Liban	in Lebanon	voir mes amis	to see my friends	la Seine	The river Seine	faire de la voile	do sailing
en Angleterre	in England	boire un café	to drink a coffee	la Garonne	The river Garonne	nager dans la mer	swim in the sea
2) Les endroits en ville	Places in town	faire mes devoirs	to do my homework	les fleuves	streams	rester au lit	stay in bed
un église	a church	acheter des vêtements	to buy clothes	le tour Eiffel	the Eiffel Tower	faire de la randonnée	do some hiking
un centre de loisirs	a leisure centre	voir un médecin	to see a doctor	la côte	the coast	sortir en boîte	go to the clubs
un cinéma	a cinema	7) Quand?	Time phrases	La défense	plains	faire du VTT	do mountain biking
un musée	a museum	ce soir	this evening	Le Louvre	Louvre Museum	faire de l'escalade	to do abseiling
un parc d'attractions	an amusement park	aujourd'hui	today	des forêts	forests	faire de l'accrobranche	To do tree activities
un centre commercial	shopping centre	demain	tomorrow	11) Les saisons	The seasons	16) Les transports	Transport
un stade	a stadium	cet après midi	this afternoon	l'été	summer	Je vais	I'm going to
un marché	a market	a midi	at midday	l'automne	autumn	en train	by train
une cathédrale	a cathedral	demain matin	tomorrow morning	le printemps	spring	en voiture	by car
une gare	a station	demain soir	tomorrow evening	l'hiver	winter	en avion	by plane
un pont	a bridge	8) Sortir	Going out	12) Les Questions	Question words	à pieds	on foot
des magasins	shops	Tu veux?	Do you want?	Où	Where	à vélo	by bike
un patinoire	an ice skating rink	Je veux	I want	comment	how	17) Ma routine en vacances	Holiday routine
3) Il y a / Il n'y a pas de	There is / there is not	voir	to see	combien	how much	le matin	in the morning
Il y a un cinéma	There is a cinema	venir	to come	Quand	when	tôt	early
Il n'y a pas de cinéma	There is no cinema	regarder un film	to watch a movie	Qu'est ce-que	what do	le soir	in the evening
Il y a une église	There is a church	d'accord	ok	Quel(le)	what is	tard	late
Il n'y a pas d'église	There is no church	oui!	yes!	avec qui	with whom	je me lève	I get up
Il y a des magasins	There are shops	génial!	Great!	Pourquoi	why	je me lave	I wash
Il n'y a pas de magasins	There is/are no shops	non, je n'ai pas envie	No, I don't feel like it	13) Avoir + Passé	Avoir + past participle	je m'habille	I get dressed
4) Les opinions	Sophisticated opinions	non merci	No, thanks	J'ai	I have	je me brosse les dents	I brush my teeth
A mon avis	In my opinion	9) Les directions	Directions	Tu as	You have	je me rase	I shave
Quant à moi	In my opinion	Allez	go	Il a	He has	je me maquille	I put on makeup
Je pense que	I think that	Tournez	turn	Elle a	She has	je me réveille	I wake up
Je crois que	I believe that	Traversez	cross	Nous avons	We have	je me prépare	I prepare myself
5) Les adjectifs	Adjectives	prenez	take	Vous avez	You all have	je me douche	I shower
bruyant(e)	Noisy	La première	the first	Ils ont	They have	je me couche	I go to bed

Population

A	Population and Migration
Population	The amount of people living in an area.
Migration	The movement of people from one area to another.

B	L1: Population Distribution
Population density	The number of people who live in 1 km ² .
Population distribution	The pattern of where people live.
Sparsely populated	Places which are sparsely populated contain few people.
Densely populated	Places which are densely populated contain many people.

C	L2: Population Trends
Natural Increase	When birth rates are higher than death rates, leading to population growth.
Natural Decrease	When death rates are higher than birth rates, leading to population growth.
Contraception	Methods to stop pregnancy.
Developed countries	= stable population growth
Developing countries	= rapid population growth.

Y8 Geography

D	L3: Demographic Transition Model
Stage 1	Birth rates and death rates are very high.
Stage 2	Rapid population growth where death rates fall but birth rates remain high.
Stage 3	Death rates fall rapidly and birth rates also begin to fall.
Stage 4	Birth rates and death rates remain low, stabilising the population.
Stage 5	Birth rates drop below death rates, leading to natural decrease.

E	L4: Ageing Population
Ageing population	A population with a very high proportion of over 60 year olds.
Three or More Policy	A policy in Singapore to encourage families to have more babies.
Economically dependent	People who need financial support as they are too young or old to work.
Incentive	A thing which motivates someone to do something.

F	L5: Youthful Population
Youthful population	A population with a very high proportion of under 15 year olds.
One Child Policy	A Chinese policy which limited the amount of children families could have to one child.
Economically active	These are people who work and pay taxes to the government.
Pension	This is money for retired people from the government.

Migration

G	L6: Migration
Economic migrant	A person who chooses to move from one area or country to another usually to improve their standard of living.
Asylum seeker	A person who had no choice but to leave their country due to safety.
Push factors	Factors which drive people away from a place e.g. No job opportunities.
Pull factors	Factors which draw people to a new location e.g. Job opportunity.

H	L7: Impacts of Migration
Host countries	The destination countries of migrants.
Source countries	The home countries of migrants.
Dependency ratio	The difference between the working and non-working population.
Tax revenue	Money the government has made by people working.

I	L8: Migrant Crisis
Migrant Crisis	This describes the increased numbers of migrants arriving in Europe from countries in the Middle East and Africa.
Civil war	A war between groups within a country.
European Union	The EU is a group of 28 countries in Europe which operate with joint economic and political policies.
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country to escape war.

The Slave Trade	
1. Sir John Hawkins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A slave trader from England * Began trading slaves in Africa to the West Indies (Caribbean) * Considered the first trader to profit from the Triangle Trade
2. Trade Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In operation from the late 16th century to the early 19th century * Carrying slaves, crops, and manufactured goods between West Africa, the Caribbean, North America & Europe * The journey between these continents was made by ship
3. Colonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Colony = a country that has been taken over and made part of an empire * Colonisation = The process of one country establishing control over other countries * Thirteen colonies = Britain's colonies on the East Coast of America (e.g. Virginia)
4. Middle Passage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies as part of the Trade Triangle * Horrific conditions – slaves were kept in chains below deck * For every 100 slaves that reached the New World, 40 would have died on the journey
5. Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A big piece of land on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco were grown * Slaves were used by owners to work on the plantations picking these crops * Plantations were owned by wealthy white families
6. The Zong Massacre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1781 * Mass killing of 133 African slaves that were seen as property * Slaves were thrown off the ship to get money from the insurance * The incident drew attention to the issues of slavery

Abolition (ending) of slavery	
7. James Somerset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A slave brought from Jamaica to England in 1769 and escaped * He was recaptured but an English judge ruled that he should be freed * After his trial, no more slaves were to be brought to England
8. Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1787 * First society (group) in England that tried to abolish slavery * Key members - William Wilberforce and Granville Sharp * Abolition = bringing something to a complete end
9. William Wilberforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Key campaigner in the abolition movement in Britain * Set up the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade * Was a Member of Parliament and helped to pass Slave Trade Act 1807
10. Rebellion in St Dominique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1791 * Slave rebellion by Toussant L'Ouverture * By 1803 slaves had succeeded in ending slavery and French control over the colony
11. Olaudah Equiano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Was a freed slave * Wrote an autobiography about his experiences in 1789 * This helped lead to the Slave Trade Act 1807

14. Slave Trade Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1807 * Parliament made it illegal for British people to trade slaves * British people could keep their existing slaves
15. Bill to abolish slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1833 * Law which stated that people were no longer allowed to keep slaves in Britain at all * Freed more than 800,000 slaves in Africa and the Caribbean
16. The Amistad Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1839 * A slave revolt on board a slave ship called the Amistad * Cinque – leader of the slave revolt
17. Abolition of Slavery in the USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1865 * Slavery ended in USA where most slaves were * This legally freed the 4 million slaves in the USA * This law faced opposition from white Americans

The British Empire	
18. Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Empire = group of colonies * Britain's empire covered one quarter of the world * It was said that "the sun never set on the British Empire"
19. Indian Mutiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1857 * Indian rebellion against East India Company Rule * End of Mughal rule and transfer of Indian rule to British
20. British Raj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * British Raj = "British Rule" * The time period when India was ruled by Britain 1858 to 1947
21. Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Leader of the Indian independence movement * Employed non-violent civil disobedience to gain independence for India * Challenged the British Salt Tax in 1930

Decolonisation and End of Empire	
22. World War One	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1914-1918 * Colonial soldiers fought for Britain during the war * Led to protests against the idea of British rule over other countries
23. Suez Canal Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1957 * Britain and France wanted to keep control of the Suez Canal (Egypt) * Failed to remove the Nasser (Egyptian president)
24. Mau Mau Uprising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * An uprising in Kenya against British settlers 1952 * It paved the way for Kenya's independence in 1963
25. Decolonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Giving independence to countries that were once colonies in an empire * Began after World War Two

Maths Cycle 2 Year 8

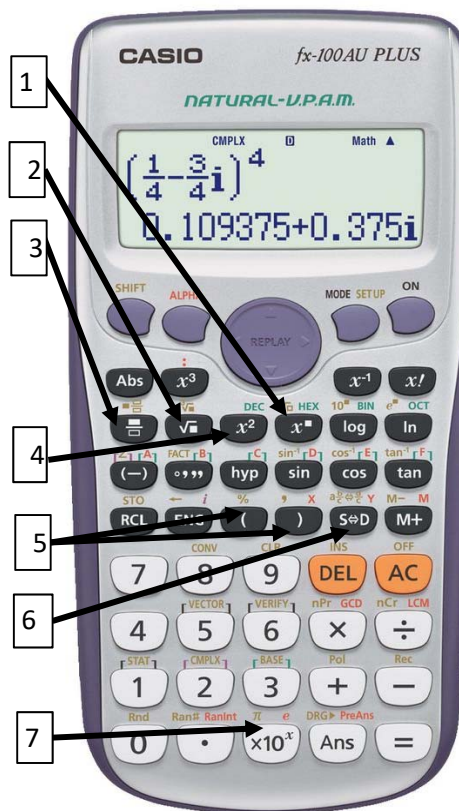
1. Angles

	Angles on a straight line add up to 180°
	Angles around a point add to 360°
	Vertically opposite angles are equal
	Angles in a triangle add up to 180°
	Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°
	Base angles in an isosceles triangle are equal
	Corresponding angles are equal
	Alternate angles are equal
	Co-interior angles add up to 180°

2. Circle Definitions

Area of a circle	πr^2
Circumference of a circle	πd or $2\pi r$
	Diameter
	Radius
	Circumference

3. Using a calculator



1	Indices or Root (shift + button)
2	Square root
3	Fraction
4	Square
5	Brackets
6	SD button (changes from decimal to fraction)
7	Pi (shift + button)

4. Area

	Rectangle	$l \times w$
	Parallelogram	$b \times h$
	Triangle	$\frac{b \times h}{2}$
	Trapezium	$\frac{1}{2}(a + b) \times h$

5. Angles in Polygons

Sum of interior angles	$(n-2) \times 180$
Each interior angle in regular polygon	$\frac{(n-2) \times 180}{n}$
Sum of exterior angles	360°
Each exterior angle in regular polygon	$\frac{360^\circ}{n}$
Number of sides in a regular polygon	$\frac{360}{\text{exterior angle}}$
Interior + exterior angle	180°

6. Conversions

km \rightarrow m	$\times 1000$
km ² \rightarrow m ²	$\times 1000^2$ (higher only)
m \rightarrow cm	$\times 100$
m ² \rightarrow cm ²	$\times 100^2$ (higher only)
cm \rightarrow mm	$\times 10$
cm ² \rightarrow mm ²	$\times 10^2$ (higher only)
litre \rightarrow ml	$\times 1000$
tonne \rightarrow kg	$\times 1000$
kg \rightarrow g	$\times 1000$

1. General Reggae keywords:

Reggae	the national music of Jamaica
Jamaica	a Caribbean island
Bob Marley	the most popular Reggae musician who made reggae famous across the world

2. Musical layers in Reggae Music:

Lyrics	the words in a song
Melody	the tune in a song
Ostinato / Riff	a short, catchy, repeated phrase
Chord	a group of notes played together at the same time
Chord sequence	a group of chords played repeatedly
Bass line	the lowest pitched part played in a piece of music
Drum beat	any repeated musical phrase played on drum kit

3. Reggae instruments:

Vocals	the part of a piece of music that is sung
Backing vocals	voices that support and complement the main singer
Electric guitar	a mid to high pitched stringed instrument
Clavinet	a keyboard instrument that sounds like a guitar
Hammond organ	a keyboard instrument often used in Reggae
Electric piano	one of the most common electric pianos used in Reggae music is a Fender Rhodes
Bass guitar	a low pitched stringed instrument
Percussion	the family name given to any instrument you hit, shake or scrape
Drum kit	a collection of drums and cymbals including the bass drum, snare drum and hi-hat cymbals

4. Song sections contained in Reggae music:

Intro	the introduction to a song, played at the beginning
Verse	the section of a song where the lyrics tell a story
Chorus	the section of a song that usually contains the catchiest melody, repeated at regular intervals throughout the song
Bridge	a middle section in a piece of music that is different to all other sections
Bar	groups of beats

5. Musical features and devices used in Reggae music:

Lyrics	the words in a song
Ostinato / riff	see definition in box 2
Syncopation	the word used to describe any jumpy, off-beat rhythm
Offbeat chords	chords played on the weaker beats in a bar i.e. 2 and 4 (1, 2, 3, 4)
Staccato	the name given to any notes that are played for a very short amount of time
Organ bubble	a musical pattern played on the Hammond organ, heard regularly in Reggae songs
One drop	a type of drum beat used in Reggae music where the bass drum is played on beat 3 e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4

6. Music effects used in Reggae:

Music effect	effects are added to sounds to change them in some way, in order to add interest
Reverb	creates the sound of a space e.g. a room, hall or cave
Delay	creates an echo of the original sound

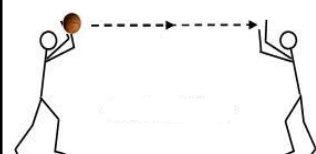
Year 8 Basketball Knowledge Organiser

(A) Rules

1	Double Dribble	When you bounce the ball, stop and hold the ball with both hands, and then bounce the ball again.
2	Travelling	Walking or running with the ball without bouncing it.
3	3 second rule	Inside the opposition's key for more than 3 seconds without the ball.
4	Backcourt violation	Once the offense has brought the ball across the halfway line, they cannot go back across the line during possession.
5	Free throw	Awarded when fouled in the key.

(B) Passing

1	Chest Pass	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start with the ball at your chest. 2. Hands in a 'W' shape behind the ball. 3. Push out from your chest. 4. Player receives the ball at their chest.
2	Overhead Pass	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can be performed using one or two hands. 2. Performed above the head. 3. The further behind your head you start, the more power generated. 4. Used to pass the ball a long distance or over players.
3	Bounce Pass	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start with the ball at your chest. 2. Push the ball down towards the floor. 3. One bounce, where the player receives it in their chest. 4. Performed to get under or around players.



(C) Key Vocabulary

1	Dribbling	Bouncing the ball continuously with one hand while walking or running down the court.
2	Defence	When your team does not have the ball and you have to defend.
3	Offence	The team that is attacking and trying to score a basket.
4	Player positions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Point Guard – a player who brings the ball up the court 2. Centre – a player who positions themselves at the top of the key 3. Forward – a player who is positioned underneath the basket to get rebounds

(D) Regulations

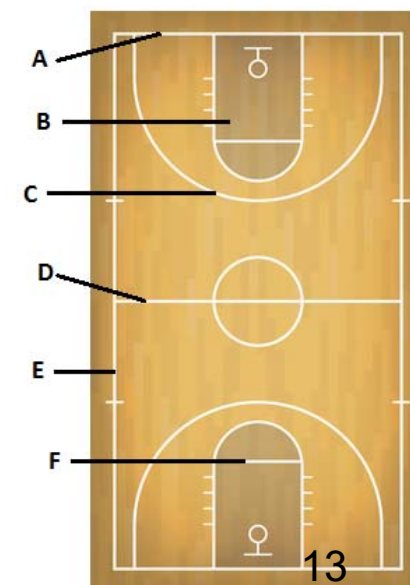
1	Players	Each team has five players on court.
2	Time periods	Four quarters of 12 minutes.
3	Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 point awarded from the free throw line. 2 points if you shoot from inside the 3 point line. 3 points if you shoot from outside the 3 point line.

(E) Shooting

1	Set Shot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> B – Balance – your feet are shoulder width apart. E – Eyes on where you are shooting. E – Elbow at 90 degree. F – Follow through with your hand.
2	Jump shot	A set shot that is performed while jumping.
3	Lay-up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performed with a 2 step run up. 2. Approach the basket from 45 degrees. 3. Use one hand. 4. Aim for the top corner of the small black square on the back board.

(F) Court lines

A	Baseline
B	Key
C	3 point line
D	Half way line
E	Side line
F	Free throw line



Cycle 2 Knowledge Organiser: Religious Studies: Hermeneutics & Theology

Section 1: Key words.			Section 2: Key quotes		
1	Torah	In Judaism; the law of God revealed to Moses and recorded in the first five books of the Hebrew scripture. This also forms the first five books of the Christian Bible.	1	Genesis 1	1) "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." 2) "And God said 'Let there be light' and there was light."
2	Bible	A collection of scriptures that Jews and Christians consider to be a product of divine inspiration. There are 66 different books by a range of different authors.	2	Genesis 2	1) Then the Lord God made a woman from the rib he had taken out of the man, and he brought her to the man. The man said 'This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called 'woman' for she was taken out of man.'
3	Qur'an	The Islamic sacred book, believed to be the word of God as dictated to Muhammad by the archangel Gabriel and written down in Arabic.	3	The Fall	1) "When the woman saw that the fruit of the tree was good for food and pleasing to the eye, and also desirable for gaining wisdom, she took some and ate it." 2) "To Adam he said... Cursed is the ground because of you; through painful toil you will eat of it all the days of your life."
4	Hermeneutics	The study of how to interpret the Bible.	4	Epicurus: The Problem of Evil	1) "Is God willing to prevent evil, but not able? Then he is not omnipotent. Is he able, but not willing? Then he is malevolent."
5	Literalist	Believing to the exact letter or the literal sense. People who read scripture will believe it word for word.	5	1 Timothy 2: 11-15	1) "A woman should learn in quietness and full submission. I do not permit a woman to teach or to assume authority over a man; she must be quiet."
6	Non-literalist	People will read scripture and understand that the messages in the text could be metaphorical or symbolic.	6	Surah 4	1) "And if you fear that you will not deal justly with the orphan girls, then marry those that please you of [other] women, two or three or four."
7	Inspiration	The idea that God inspired writers to write, but did not tell them exactly what to write.	7	Creator	1) "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." 2) Then God said, 'Let us make mankind in our image, in our likeness.'"
8	Fundamentalism	A form of a religion, especially Islam or Protestant Christianity, that upholds belief in the strict, literal interpretation of scripture.	8	Omnipotent	1) The Lord drove the sea back with a strong east wind and turned it into dry land. And the water divided..."
9	Anthropomorphism	Giving human characteristics or behaviour to a god.	9	Omnibenevolent	1) But you, Lord, are a compassionate and gracious God, slow to anger, abounding in love and faithfulness." 2) "For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life." 3) "Nothing will be able to separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus our Lord."
10	Revelation	The divine or supernatural disclosure to humans of something relating to human existence.			
11	Creationism	The belief that the universe and living organisms originate from divine creation.			
12	Inconsistent Triad	A set of three propositions, only two of which can be true at one time.			
13	Problem of Evil	Because evil exists, either God does not exist or does not exist as an omnipotent, omnibenevolent and omniscient being.			
14	Omnipotent	The belief that God is all-powerful			
15	Omnibenevolent	The belief that God is all-loving			
16	Omniscient	The belief that God is all-knowing			

8 Science: Plants and Ecological Relationships

1	Stamen	<input type="checkbox"/> Male parts of a flower <input type="checkbox"/> Made of the anther and filament <input type="checkbox"/> The anther makes pollen grains
2	Carpel	<input type="checkbox"/> The female parts of a flower <input type="checkbox"/> Contain the stigma, style and ovary <input type="checkbox"/> The ovary contains ovules
3	Pollen grain	<input type="checkbox"/> Male sex cell
4	Ovule	<input type="checkbox"/> Female sex cell
5	Pollination	<input type="checkbox"/> Pollen grains being transported from the stamen to the stigma <input type="checkbox"/> Can be carried out by insects <input type="checkbox"/> Can be carried out by the wind
6	Photosynthesis	<input type="checkbox"/> A chemical process that takes place in plants <input type="checkbox"/> Produces food (glucose) <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide + water -> glucose + oxygen <input type="checkbox"/> Needs sunlight
7	Waxy cuticle	<input type="checkbox"/> Waterproof to prevent water loss
8	Palisade layer	<input type="checkbox"/> Packed with chloroplasts to trap sunlight
9	Spongy layer	<input type="checkbox"/> Contains air spaces between cells that allow gases to diffuse through the leaf

10	Broad and flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Large surface area and short distance for diffusion
11	Stomata	<input type="checkbox"/> Small pores in the lower epidermis that open and close to allow gases in and out
12	Guard cells	<input type="checkbox"/> Control the opening of the stomata
13	Interdependent	<input type="checkbox"/> Organisms need each other to survive
14	Ecosystem	<input type="checkbox"/> All the living organisms in one area and their environment
15	Role of plants	<input type="checkbox"/> Photosynthesise to give out oxygen and take in carbon dioxide <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain the gases in the atmosphere
16	Food security	<input type="checkbox"/> Having a reliable source of food
17	Food chains	<input type="checkbox"/> Show which organism is eaten by what <input type="checkbox"/> The arrows show the direction in which energy is passed on
18	Producer	<input type="checkbox"/> Produce their own food e.g. plants

19	Consumer	<input type="checkbox"/> Organism that eats other living things
20	Primary consumer	<input type="checkbox"/> An animal that eats producers
21	Secondary consumer	<input type="checkbox"/> An animal that eats primary consumers
22	Tertiary consumer	<input type="checkbox"/> An animal that eats secondary consumers
23	Symbiotic relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> Interaction between different organisms <input type="checkbox"/> Some are harmful <input type="checkbox"/> Some are beneficial
24	Mutualistic relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> Both organisms in the interaction benefit
25	Parasitic relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> One organism benefits from the interaction <input type="checkbox"/> The other organism suffers
26	Variation	<input type="checkbox"/> The differences between living organisms
27	Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> The variety of plants and animals living in an environment

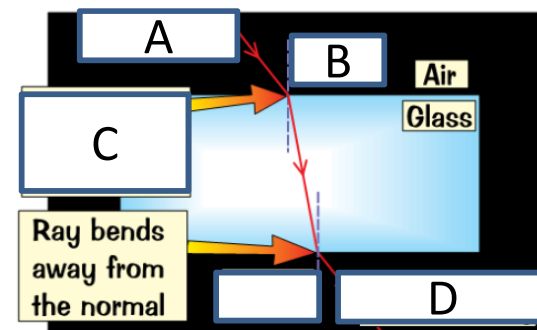
8 Science: Light & Space

1	Wave	<input type="checkbox"/> A way of transferring energy <input type="checkbox"/> E.g. Light waves / water waves
2	Transverse wave	<input type="checkbox"/> A wave with undulations (up and down movements), at right angles to the direction the wave is travelling <input type="checkbox"/> E.g. a water wave
3	Luminous	<input type="checkbox"/> An object that produces light <input type="checkbox"/> E.g. the sun, candle, light bulb
4	Vacuum	<input type="checkbox"/> An area containing no particles – e.g. space <input type="checkbox"/> Light travels fastest in a vacuum, at 300,000,000m/s
5	Reflection	<input type="checkbox"/> When a light ray hits a surface and changes direction <input type="checkbox"/> We can see objects because light is reflected off them and into our eyes
6	Specular reflection	<input type="checkbox"/> When all light is reflected at the same angle, giving clear reflection <input type="checkbox"/> E.g. by a mirror
7	Diffuse scattering	<input type="checkbox"/> When light is scattered in lots of different directions by rough surfaces
8	Transparent	<input type="checkbox"/> An object that will allow light to pass through <input type="checkbox"/> E.g. glass
9	Opaque	<input type="checkbox"/> An object that will not allow light to pass through <input type="checkbox"/> E.g. wood
10	Refraction	<input type="checkbox"/> When a light ray hits a glass block at an angle, it slows down. This causes it to bend towards the normal line, which is known as refraction.

11	Convex lens	<input type="checkbox"/> Lenses refract light. <input type="checkbox"/> Convex lenses cause light rays to change direction towards a focal point.
12	Spectrum	<input type="checkbox"/> White light is made of a mixture of colours, called a spectrum. <input type="checkbox"/> The order of the spectrum is: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet (ROYGBIV).
13	Filter	<input type="checkbox"/> An object that only allows one colour of light to pass through. It absorbs all other colours. <input type="checkbox"/> E.g. a red filter transmits red light, but absorbs blue light.
14	Gravity	<input type="checkbox"/> A force that attracts anything with mass. <input type="checkbox"/> Objects with a bigger mass attract each other with a stronger force.
15	Mass	<input type="checkbox"/> Amount of material in an object. <input type="checkbox"/> Measured in kilograms (kg).
16	Weight	<input type="checkbox"/> A force caused by the pull of gravity (so an object's weight depends on the planet it's on). <input type="checkbox"/> Measured in Newtons (N). <input type="checkbox"/> Weight = Mass x Gravitational Field Strength
17	Orbit	<input type="checkbox"/> The Earth moves around the Sun in a rough circle, called an orbit.
18	Axis	<input type="checkbox"/> An imaginary line running through the centre of the Earth. <input type="checkbox"/> Earth rotates about its axis every 24h, causing night and day.
19	Light year	<input type="checkbox"/> A unit of distance (e.g. Earth is 4 light years from Proxima Centauri) <input type="checkbox"/> How far light travels in 1 year

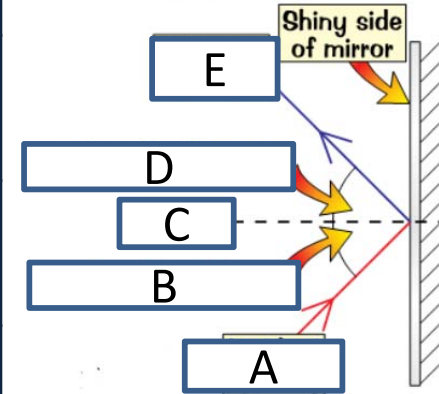
Refraction of light:

A = Incident ray
 B = Normal
 C = Ray bends towards the normal
 D = Refracted ray



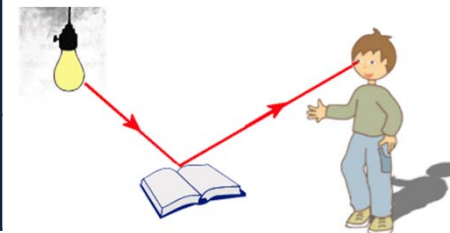
Reflection of light:

A Ray Diagram:



A = Incident ray
 B = Angle of incidence
 C = Normal
 D = Angle of reflection
 E = Reflected ray

How reflection allows us to see:



Y8 Spanish – Cycle 2 – Daily routine and Where I live

1) Mi rutina diaria	My daily routine	4) Ayudar en casa	To help at home	6) Las habitaciones	The rooms	10) En mi ciudad hay	In my city there is
Me levanto a las siete	I get up at 7	Siempre ayudo	I always help	El dormitorio	The bedroom	En mi ciudad hay un castillo	In my city there is a castle
Me ducho a las siete y media	I shower at 7:30	Nunca plancho ropa	I never iron clothes	El cuarto de baño	Bathroom	En mi ciudad hay muchas tiendas	In my city there are a lot of shops
Me despierto	I wake up	Ayudar	To help	El salón	The living room	Un polideportivo	A sports centre
Me levanto	I get up	Planchar la ropa	To iron the clothes	El despacho	The study	Un castillo	A castle
Me ducho	I shower	Lavar la ropa	To wash clothes	La cocina	The kitchen	Un mercado	A market
Me peino	I brush my hair	Pasar la aspiradora	To vacuum	7) ¿Te gusta tu casa?	Do you like your house?	Un estadio	A stadium
Me visto	I get dressed	Hacer la cama	To make the bed	Me gusta mi casa porque es espaciosa, but it's noisy	I like my house because it's spacious, pero es ruidosa	Un cine	A cinema
Me acuesto	I go to bed	Cocinar	To cook	Espacioso	Spacious	Un centro comercial	A shopping centre
Desayuno	I have breakfast	Lavar los platos	To wash the dishes	Luminoso	Bright	Una piscina	A swimming pool
2) ¿Cuándo?	When?	Hacer de canguro	To babysit	Oscuro	Dark	Una universidad	A university
Todos los días	Every day	Lavar el coche	To wash the car	Ruidoso	Noisy	Una plaza	A square
A menudo	Often	5) ¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?	Tranquilo	Quiet	Unos museos	Some museums
Una vez a la semana	Once a week	Vivo en la ciudad	I live in the city	8) En mi dormitorio hay	In my bedroom there is	Unas tiendas	Some shops
Dos veces a la semana	Twice a week	Mi familia y yo vivimos en un piso	My family and I live in a flat	El armario	Wardrobe	11) Lo bueno y lo malo	The good and the bad thing
Nunca	Never	El campo	The countryside	El sillón	The armchair	Los espacios verdes	Green spaces
El fin de semana	At the weekend	La ciudad	The city	La cama	The bed	Las tiendas	Shops
Por la mañana	In the morning	El pueblo	The town	La silla	The chair	Los museos	Museums
Por la tarde	In the afternoon	Las afueras	The outskirts	La mesa	The table	La naturaleza	Nature
3) Razones	Reasons for opinions	Una casa	A house	El escritorio	The desk	Limpio	Clean
Me aburro	I get bored	Un bloque de pisos	A block of flats	9) Preposiciones	Prepositions	Animado	Lively
Me divierto	I have fun	Una casa adosada	A semi-detached house	Al lado de	Next to	El crimen	Crime
Me lo paso bomba	I have a wicked time	Una granja	A farm	Delante de	In front of	El paro	Unemployment
Es una pérdida de tiempo	It's a waste of time	Un piso	A flat	Detrás de	Behind	Ruidoso	Noisy
						Sucio	dirty