



WILMINGTON
GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Knowledge Organisers

Year 8 – Term 1

Name	
Form group	

The knowledge organisers in this booklet are full of the **essential facts and information** that you need to know and be able to recall in order to ‘master’ Term 1’s units/topics in your subjects.

To achieve this, you will need to take in the facts and information and work at moving it all from your short to long-term memory.

We have included the reminder about how to self-quiz, our existing ‘Making Knowledge Stick’ techniques and a couple of new ones to try out.

Good luck in your learning,

Miss Price

Assistant Headteacher in charge of Teaching and Learning

Knowledge is Power

How to self-quiz: A Reminder!



READ

Read the specific facts/information you have been asked to focus on



SAY

Say it in your head/out-loud (if you are at home and would like to)



COVER

Cover the section of your knowledge organiser



WRITE

Write out everything you can remember from what you have read and said to yourself



CHECK

Check over what you have written – check every word.

If you have everything correct, tick your work with a green pen.

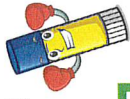
If you have made mistakes in word choice or spelling or have left words/information out, use the green pen to correct your work: This will help you identify the gaps in your knowledge and what you must spend time going over.

Repeat the process until you are able to write out all the facts/information, making no errors. We recommend at least 30 minutes in order to achieve this.

For an example of self-quizzing in action, please see the following instructional video:



Making knowledge stick!



Focus and be positive - say to yourself you can learn what you've been asked to/want to learn, because you can! It is proven that this makes a difference as you're more receptive to the knowledge going in!

Make flash cards (for example, have the term on one side and the definition on the other.) Please see this video that shows you how you can effectively use them over the course of a week or set amount of time to embed knowledge:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C20EvKtdJwQ&t=87s>

Get a family member/friend to test you (remember - word for word; number for number!)

Incorporate mnemonics (patterns of letters, ideas, or associations which assist in remembering something) **to recall longer strings of information:** e.g. My Very Excellent Mother Just Served Us Noodles (or Nachos) = The planets in order: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

Chunk your learning - **DON'T** leave it until the night before it's due (if you do, you may know it a bit and be able to recognise the words, phrases and equations etc. But they won't be committed to memory.) **Start early and do little and often; distributed practice is much more effective!**

Test yourself a lot - in all these ways and self-quizzing. When you do so and answer incorrectly, not only are you more likely to remember the right answer after you look it up... you'll also remember that you didn't remember. (Getting something wrong is a great way to remember it the next time, especially if you tend to be hard on yourself.) That's why you need to start early and do little and often, and keep retrieving the same and old knowledge!

Say the words, definitions, formulae etc. **OUT-LOUD:** This turns you from passive to active in the learning process.

Research shows that producing words aloud during study, relative to simply reading them silently, improves explicit memory.

Build a **'MEMORY PALACE'** (also known as method of loci; memory journey and mind palace technique): This memory aid was created thousands of years ago by the ancient Greeks. It's used by world record-holding memory champions (and Sherlock Holmes!) With a little planning and practice, you can build a memory palace, too. *Please see this video of a man helping an 8 year-old boy to know all the US presidents using this technique!*

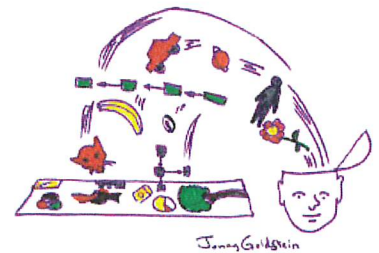
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aT7_g2E3q3Q&t=452s

Two others for us to try out!

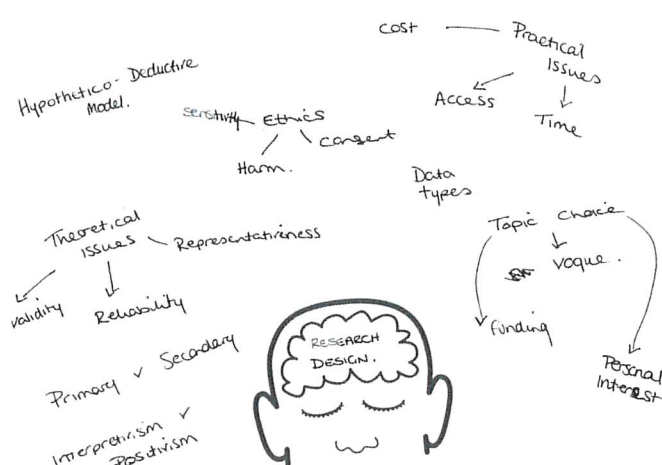
After self-quizzing and employing different techniques to move your essential facts and information into your working and then long-term memory, put your knowledge to the test with a... **Brain Dump!**

How?

- Take a blank piece of paper
 - Write down (DUMP!) everything you know about the topic
 - No books
 - No notes
 - Be as messy as you like
 - Time limit of 2 minutes
 - After, put a star next to the things you think will be useful to revise.
 - If you are unsure of anything you have written, try to explain each term or concept to someone and if you cannot then you need to revise it.
 - Use your notes to identify areas you have not included in your brain dump. These should be revised too!
-
- Once you have your brain dump you should be able to elaborate on the content, being able to describe and explain things in detail.
 - You should be able to make connections amongst the ideas.
 - You should identify anything you cannot explain or have missed.
 - You will want to go back and self-quiz and use our other techniques to help you to embed and retrieve the knowledge you have difficulty remembering or explaining or that you did not add to your original brain dump!



Examples of brain bumps:



Here students have 'brain dumped' and then created revision resources (flash cards) to master content



Mind Maps!

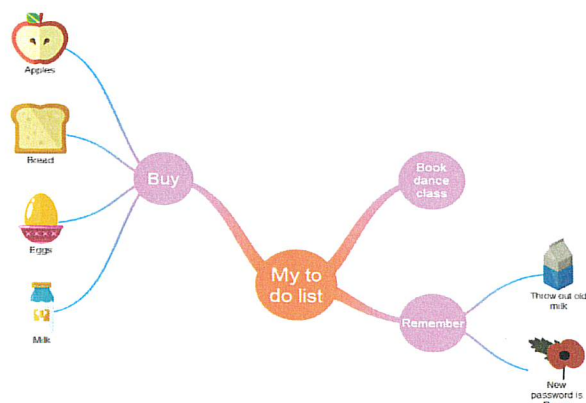
How?

- Put the topic in the centre of a blank page
- Add big branches with the main ideas/themes of the topic
- Add small branches to these with more detail
- Try to write only 1 or 2 words per branch
 - Focus on the key points only
- Add an image to each branch (dual code*):



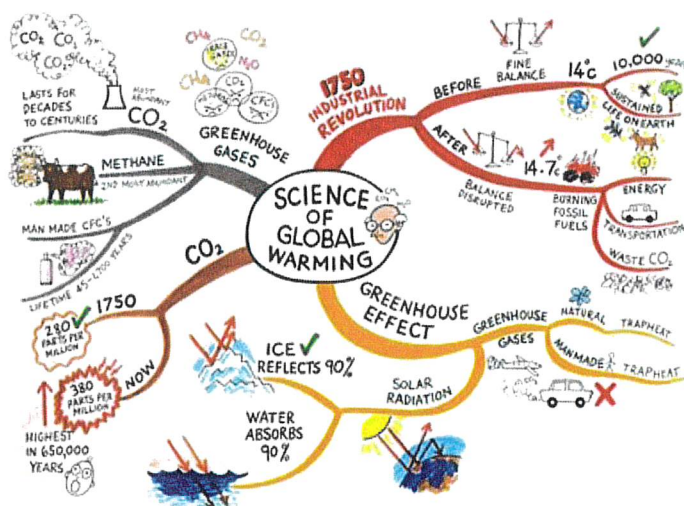
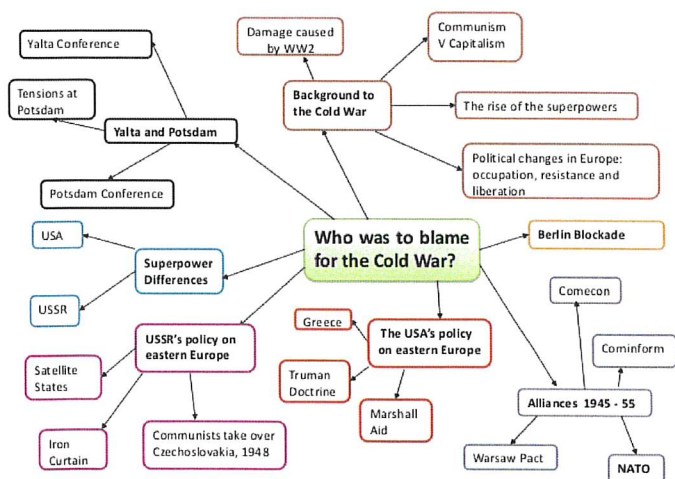
!!!The more creative, the better! Mind mapping can benefit memory retention when we create maps that involve association... The more imaginative and tailored an idea is to an individual, the more it will benefit their memory!!! ... As a simple example, let's work to remember a small 'to do' list:

- Buy apples
- Throw out old milk
- Remember the Internet password is now 'Poppy'
- Book a dance class



To help them remember items on their list, the individual who has created this mind map uses a picture of a 'Pink Lady' apple as a retrieval cue (trigger) because these are their favourite. Furthermore, the individual needs to remember that they have changed their password to 'Poppy', as another cue (trigger), so uses a picture of a remembrance poppy.

More examples of mind maps:



Top tips!

- 1) ! Use different colours for each branch of your mind map. This helps your brain distinguish between each of the different information stems.
- 2) ! Use 'dual coding'* in your mind maps. Dual coding means using both words and images to record the information you need to remember.



WGSB Art - Year 8 Colour Theory Knowledge Organiser

Double primary paint system

With these paints you can mix all the colours of the rainbow – look at the posters on the wall in your art room to see how to create your colours



BRILLIANT YELLOW

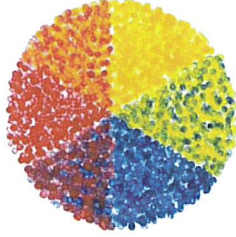
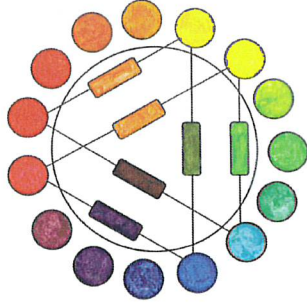
LEMON YELLOW

TURQUOISE

BRILLIANT BLUE

VERMILLION

CRIMSON



Optical Colour Mixing/Pointillism

MIXING COLOURS:

For less intense colours:

- Mix two or more colours that are further apart on the colour wheel
brilliant blue + brilliant yellow

For more intense colours:

- Mix only two colours that are closest together eg turquoise + lemon yellow

PRIMARY COLOURS:

- RED
- YELLOW
- BLUE

SECONDARY COLOURS:

- ORANGE
- GREEN
- PURPLE

KEY TERMS

Primary

Red, Yellow, Blue.
Primary colours cannot be made by mixing other colours together.

Secondary

Orange, Purple, Green.
Secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours.

Tertiary

Tertiary colours are between, or a mix of primary and secondary colour.

Complementary

Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Placed next to each other they provide strong contrast. Blue and orange are the coldest and warmest colours on the colour wheel. Yellow and purple are the palest and darkest colours on the colour wheel.

Analogous

Analogous colours are close to each other on the colour wheel and are similar to each other.

Shade

Mixing a small amount of black to a colour will make a shade.

Tint

Mixing white to a colour will make a tint.

Optical colour mixing

When unmixed colours are placed side by side, especially in dots. When viewed from a distance the eye sees a colour that is the blend of the dots.

Pointillism

The theory or practice in art of applying small strokes or dots of colour to a surface so that from a distance they blend together. It was developed in the mid 1800's.

Intensity

The vividness or saturation of a colour.

Tonal value

The lightness or darkness of a colour.

Unit 1: Topic 2: Personal finance and the economy

Austerity: A government measure to reduce the amount of money it spends, usually reduced wages and benefits.

Benefits: Money and other financial support (such as reduced bus and train fares or provision of housing) that the government provides for people who are unable to get any other income.

Bonds: A certificate that shows you have bought the debt from a company or the government, in return for which the company or government pays a fixed amount of money in interest each year.

Budget: A plan for how you will use your income, including spending and saving

Charity: (1) an organisation set up to help a particular group or issue;(2) the act of donating money or time to a cause.

Consumer: Someone who uses or buys goods and services.

Debt: Money owed to another person or organisation such as a bank.

Deficit: More expenditure than income; more money paid out than coming in.

Disposable income: The money that is left over from your income after you have paid all of your expenses and have put any savings aside.

Earnings: The money that you make from your job.

Economy: The state of a country relating to the amount of money that is in the system and the production and consumption of goods and services.

Expenses: The things that you have to spend your income on.

Fiscal policy: The decisions a government makes about taxes and what to spend public money on.

Income tax: Money deducted from your income by the government to pay for public services such as health and education.

Income: All the money (or items worth money) that you receive, including through work, investments and government benefits.

Interest rate: The money you pay as a charge for the service of using someone else's money – for example, if you borrow money to buy a car, you pay back the money you borrowed plus interest; or the bank pays you interest on money saved as it has access to your money.

Investment: Something that you buy because it is likely to make you money in the future – for example, property may increase in value so that you can sell it for more than you bought it and make a profit, or you can rent it out.

Mortgage: A large loan to buy a house or property.

Net income: The money that is left over from your income after government tax and charges have been deducted (take-home pay).

Public spending: How the government spends the money it makes (through taxes, for example).

Recession: A period of economic downturn which means less money moving around the economy; people spend less, wages decrease, unemployment increases, company profits decrease, and so on.

Surplus: More income than expenditure; more money coming in than being paid out.

Year 8 Business and Finance

Unit 1: Topic 3: What is Money?

Barter: The exchange of goods and services for payment of other goods and services without using money.

Cashless society: A social system in which no cash is used to pay for goods and services.

Counterfeiting: Producing an imitation (fake) of a 'real' product, with the intention of gaining (usually financially) from people not knowing the difference.

Credit: The ability to buy goods and services before you are able to pay for them, by using money borrowed from the bank; using more money than you currently have.

Credit card: A small plastic card that allows the owner to use credit.

Debit: Withdrawing money from your own account, from money that you already have; not using more money than you have.

Debit card: A small plastic card that allows someone to withdraw money that they already have available in an account.

Denomination: The value of money, eg a coin or a bank note.

Direct debit: An arrangement made with the bank to allow a company to take money directly from your bank account, in payment for goods or services; often used to pay bills.

Income: All of the money that you receive, including through work, investments and state benefits.

Investment: Something that you buy because it is likely to make you money in the future (eg if a property increases in value, you can sell it for more than the amount for which you bought it and so make a profit).

Mint: Where coins are made (the Royal Mint produces coins for the UK and more than 60 other countries).

Money: A medium of exchange in a commonly recognised form, which will be accepted for payment of goods and services.

Pension: Money received from the government or a pension provider after retirement.

Salary: A regular fixed payment for work carried out, usually paid monthly and expressed in terms of an annual amount.

Standing order: A regular sum of money that you instruct the bank to transfer from your bank account to a company or person.

Transfer: Move money from one account to another.

Wage: A sum of money paid for work carried out, usually paid weekly or monthly at an hourly or daily rate, or paid as a fixed, agreed amount per task completed.

Key Words and Phrases

General-purpose computers – A computer that is designed to be able to carry out many different tasks

Applications – A computer program designed to carry out a specific task

Hardware Components – The external and internal devices which contribute to a computer system

Processor – A circuit that performs all of the calculations needed to run the computer

Memory – The holding place for the instructions and data a computer needs quick access to.

Storage – A component of the computer which allows you to store and access data on a long-term basis

Input - Data that is being put into the computer

Output – The result of processed data that we can see through some other devices

Operating systems – Software which supports a computer's basic functions. Managing computer hardware and software.

Logical operators – (AND, OR and NOT) Used to compare logical expressions and return a result of true or false

Open source – Software that is designed to be publicly accessible without payment

Machine Learning – Giving machines access to data and let them use that data to learn for themselves



Keyword	Definition
Aeration	Incorporating air into a mixture to give a light fluffy texture.
Al dente	Typically pasta cooked so as to be firm when bitten
Au gratin	Sprinkled with breadcrumbs or grated cheese and browned.
Beating	This is the rigorous mixing of ingredients using a wooden spoon, electric whisk, food mixer or food processor to thoroughly combine ingredients and to incorporate air.
Binary fission	Process by which bacteria replicate and multiply.
Bran	The outer covering of grain that is separated when making white flour and contain lots of fibre
Bridge hold	Creating an arch over the ingredient with your hand so the knife can fit underneath to safely chop ingredients.
Chefs knife	A large kitchen knife with a wide blade usually 20-25cm long and a tapered to a point,. Used for slicing and chopping, larger ingredients or herbs where the 'rock chop' method can be used.
Claw grip	A chopping techniques where your fingers are curled inward and gripping the food with the fingernails, the side of the knife blade should rest against the knuckles, used for slicing ingredients.
Coeliac disease	A disease in which the small intestine is hypersensitive to gluten, leading to difficulty in digesting food
Core cooking temperature	The temperature at which foods need to reach in order to be cooked thoroughly. It should be over 75 °C and measured at the thickest part of the food.
Cross Contamination	The process by which bacteria are transferred from one substance or object to another, with harmful effect. Transferring bacteria from raw to cooked food is the cause of most infections.
Danger Zone	The temperature range with which bacteria multiplies rapidly (5°C -63°C).
Endosperm	The part of the wheat grain used to main white flour
Food Hygiene	The conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety of food from production to consumption.
Food poisoning	Illness caused by bacteria or other toxins in food, typically with vomiting and diarrhoea.
Germ	Part of the wheat grain which is used to reproduce and grow new wheat
Gluten	A mixture of two proteins (glutenin and gliadin) present in cereal grains, especially wheat, which is responsible for the elastic texture of dough
Hot holding	The process of keeping the cooked food at a safe temperature while it is ready for service.
Juicer	A kitchen tool that extracts juice from citrus fruits and vegetables by shredding the flesh of the food item.
Kneading	Stretching the dough with your hands to unravel the gluten strands. This makes the dough elastic and helps the bread to rise
Marinating	A process of soaking foods in a liquid mixture, usually wine, vinegar or lemon juice with various spices and herbs prior to cooking.
Pathogenic bacteria	Bacteria which causes disease, unlike many bacteria which are harmless and often even beneficial to health. Common food borne bacteria include Campylobacter and Salmonella.
Personal Hygiene	Ensuring people are clean and ready to handle food in order to avoid any form of contamination.
Proving	Leaving dough in a warm place to give the yeast time to ferment
Raising agent	A substance added to a food product that makes it rise when cooked.
Rock chop method	Holding the handle of the blade and keeping the tip of the knife on the board rock the knife up and down to chop the ingredient finely, bringing the ingredients closer to the centre as you chop.
Rubbing in	To coat flour grains with fat by gently rubbing between the fingertips and thumbs, continuing until the mixture resembles coarse breadcrumbs.
Salmonella	A common bacterial disease that affects the intestines. Humans become infected most frequently through contaminated water or food such as chicken and eggs.
Shortening	The ability of a fat to produce a characteristic crumbly texture to baked products, i.e. pastry.
Stir fry	To cook pieces of meat or vegetables quickly in a small amount of hot oil, moving them around all the time.
Water icing	A icing made from icing sugar and water, used to decorate biscuits
Whisking	Blend ingredients together quickly or to incorporate air into ingredients such as egg whites or heavy cream in order to increase the volume of the mixture.
Yeast	A micro organism which feeds off the sugar and gives off carbon dioxide, creating bubbles inside the bread and makes the bread rise

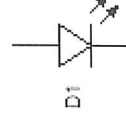
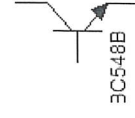
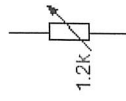
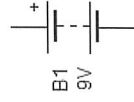


YEAR 8 F1 IN SCHOOLS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Key words	Definition
Design brief	A design brief is a document that defines the core details of your upcoming design project, including its goals, scope, and strategy. It needs to define what you, as a designer, need to do, and within what constraints.
Specification	A design specification is a list of criteria a product needs to address. Using the brief as a starting point for research, a specification can be written when more facts are known. Information needs to be found through research to help produce early design solutions and improvements
Meetings	an assembly of people for a particular purpose, especially for formal discussion.
Dimensions	A dimension is a measurement such as length, width, or height. If you talk about the dimensions of an object or place, you are referring to its size and proportions
Sketching	A Design Sketch is an informal visualization that with sketching techniques shows the context, borders, features, benefits and costs of an enterprise structure at a conceptual, logical or physical level.
Orthographic drawings	An orthographic drawing, or orthographic projection, is used to represent a three-dimensional object through multiple two-dimensional views.
CAD	CAD (computer-aided design) is the use of computer-based software to aid in design processes. CAD software is frequently used by different types of engineers and designers. CAD software can be used to create two-dimensional (2-D) drawings or three-dimensional (3-D) models
Aerodynamics	the study of the properties of moving air and the interaction between the air and solid bodies moving through it.
Modelling	Making a model allows designers to visualise and test how a product looks and performs in 3D and is a great way of checking a product's viability
Manufacturing	Manufacturing means "making" or "building," but it's most often used to refer to an automated process of putting something together from parts
Logo	a symbol or other small design adopted by an organization to identify its products, uniform, vehicles, etc.
Branding	the promotion of a particular product or company by means of advertising and distinctive design

YEAR 8 HUMIDITY SENSOR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Keyword	Definition
Proton	a stable subatomic particle occurring in all atomic nuclei, with a positive electric charge equal in magnitude to that of an electron.
Electron	a stable subatomic particle with a charge of negative electricity, found in all atoms and acting as the primary carrier of electricity in solids.
Current	a flow of electricity which results from the ordered directional movement of electrically charged particles
Potential Difference	Potential difference is the difference in the amount of energy that charge carriers have between two points in a circuit
Resistance	Resistance is a measure of the opposition to current flow in an electrical circuit. Resistance is measured in ohms, symbolized by the Greek letter omega (Ω)
Ohm's Law	a law in electricity that states that the current in a circuit is equal to the potential difference divided by the resistance of the circuit.
V = Volts	The unit of measurement for voltage
I = Amps/Ampères	The unit of measurement for current
R = Ohms	The unit of measurement for resistance
Humidity Sensor	An input component that senses the level of moisture in the environment around the sensor
Potential Divider	In electronics, a voltage divider (also known as a potential divider) is a passive linear circuit that produces an output voltage (V_{out}) that is a fraction of its input voltage (V_{in}). Voltage division is the result of distributing the input voltage among the components of the divider.
LED - Light Emitting Diode	LED stands for light emitting diode. LED lighting products produce light up to 90% more efficiently than incandescent light bulbs.



Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Term 1: Survival and Dystopian Fiction

Key Terms and Definitions	Creative Writing Focus
<p>Survival (n.) act of surviving; continuation after an event</p> <p>Responsibility (n.) condition of being responsible</p> <p>Dystopia (n.) imaginary place where everything is as bad as it can be</p> <p>Utopia (n.) a perfect world</p> <p>Apocalypse (n.) a cataclysmic event; end of the world</p> <p>Totalitarian (adj.) complete, absolute control</p> <p>Oligarchy (n.) form of government in which supreme power is vested in a small exclusive class</p> <p>Collectivism (n.) the principle whereby the individual is seen as being subordinate to a social collectivity such as a state, a nation, a race, or a social class</p> <p>Fascism (n.) Fascism is authoritarian and promotes nationalism at all costs: the core principle is to make the nation stronger, more powerful, larger and more successful</p> <p>Dissenter (n.) one who differs in opinion or declares disagreement</p> <p>Supremacy (n.) the quality or state of being supreme; in the leading or controlling position</p>	<p>1. <i>TIPToP Paragraphing</i></p> <p>Paragraphs are just a group of sentences sharing the same idea. They structure your writing to make it easier for readers to follow. Always start a new paragraph when you change the focus of your writing. When writing about a new TIME period or about a different PLACE. When writing about a new TOPIC or about or as a new PERSON.</p> <p>2. <i>Characterisation</i></p> <p>1. Speech (dialogue) Personality is revealed through language choices (intelligence and education); speed, hesitations and length (temperament); accents (origins); and topics (status).</p> <p>2. Thoughts (& feelings) Understanding personality through inner thoughts and feelings can reveal rationality, confidence, mood, intentions, motivations and other characteristics, as well as discrepancies between their inner and outer personas.</p> <p>3. Effect (on others) How do they handle themselves socially? What about the relationships they can or cannot form with others? Revealing the emotional response other characters have towards this one show what explicit aspects of the character's personality are expressed to others.</p> <p>4. Actions (& behaviours) Behaviours are a product of inner feelings, revealing a character's drives and motivations. How they physically and verbally interact with others can demonstrate their social standing and their innate nature, i.e.: good, mean, sympathetic, aggressive or selfish.</p> <p>5. Looks (appearance) Personal hygiene, clothing, body language and facial expressions are the non-verbal cues representing 80% of communication. They may be genuine pointers to how the character feels about them self, their education, wealth, or even their natural state. It could however, be a deception at odds with their true character.</p> <p>3. <i>Effect of Figurative Devices</i></p> <p>Alliteration & Assonance: gains attention through repetition; appeals to sense of hearing, emphasizes words, enhances imagery, reinforces meaning, unifies ideas; supplies a musical sound; aids memory.</p> <p>Imagery (5 senses): helps visualisation of and immersion in descriptions.</p> <p>Onomatopoeia: words invoking sounds; appeals to sense of hearing, enhances imagery, develops an image by creating a sound.</p> <p>Simile & Metaphor: comparison; makes writing more vivid, imaginative, thought-provoking, and meaningful; develops theme; stimulates ideas beyond the page; metaphors are more compact and tighter in their comparative description than similes.</p> <p>Personification & Pathetic Fallacy: attributes human characteristics or emotions (respectively); makes a strong comparison by giving human qualities/emotions to an inanimate thing, emphasises themes, animals, or objects appear more vivid.</p>

Key Words	Key Learning Concepts/Facts
<p>➤ Hydrological cycle is also known as the water cycle. It is called a cycle because water continuously moves around the system, powered by the heat from the sun.</p> <p>➤ Drainage basin - An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.</p> <p>➤ Catchment area - The area within the drainage basin.</p> <p>➤ Watershed - The edge of highland surrounding a drainage basin. It marks the boundary between two drainage basins.</p> <p>➤ Source - The beginning or start of a river.</p> <p>➤ Confluence - The point at which two rivers or streams join.</p> <p>➤ Tributary - A stream or smaller river which joins a larger stream or river.</p> <p>➤ Mouth - The point where the river comes to an end, usually when entering a sea.</p> <p>➤ Upper course - The river near the source, steep gradient, narrow valleys, low water volume.</p> <p>➤ Middle course - Wider, flatter valleys, gradient low, water volume larger.</p> <p>➤ Lower course - Wide, flat valley, river opening to a mouth before usually flowing into the sea.</p> <p>➤ Precipitation - All water released from clouds such as rain, snow, hail, sleet & snow.</p> <p>➤ Surface Runoff - Water flowing across the surface of the land, whether in a channel or over the land.</p> <p>➤ Saturated - Pores in the soil are full of water so no more water can flow through.</p> <p>➤ Impermeable - Material through which water cannot travel.</p> <p>➤ Interception - When trees or human made objects get in the way of rain reaching the ground surface.</p> <p>➤ Infiltration - When water soaks into the soil.</p> <p>➤ Throughflow - When water travels through the soil towards a river or the sea.</p> <p>➤ Percolation - The downward movement of water from the soil into rock.</p> <p>➤ Groundwater Flow - The movement of water through the rocks.</p> <p>➤ Evaporation - When water is heated by the sun and rises into the sky as water vapour.</p> <p>➤ Transpiration - When moisture from plants and leaves is lost to the atmosphere.</p> <p>➤ Condensation - When water vapour is cooled and turns into water droplets to form clouds.</p> <p>➤ Water Table - The level of saturated ground in the soil - it rises and falls depending on the amount of rain.</p> <p>➤ Erosion - The process by which material is worn down and moved away due to high levels of energy in the river. This is predominantly mechanical in nature but sometimes be chemical.</p> <p>➤ Hydraulic Action - This is where the force of the water wears away the bed and banks of a river.</p> <p>➤ Abrasion or Corrasion - This is where rocks and pebbles that are carried along by the river the banks and bed of a river rubbing against the sides.</p> <p>➤ Attrition - The rocks and pebbles that are transported by a river knock together and become smaller, more rounded and smoother the further down a river you travel.</p> <p>➤ Corrosion - The water can dissolve rocks such as limestone and this is transported as a solution.</p> <p>➤ Transportation - Process by which water can carry material using energy derived from its rate of flow.</p> <p>➤ Solution - Minerals are dissolved in the water and carried along in solution.</p> <p>➤ Suspension - Fine light material is carried along in the water.</p> <p>➤ Saltation - Small pebbles and stones are bounced along the river bed.</p>	<p>➤ Traction - Large boulders and rocks are rolled along the river bed.</p> <p>➤ Deposition - The process by which material is dropped due to a reduction in energy.</p> <p>➤ V-shaped valley - Steep side valley caused by vertical erosion in the upper part of a river.</p> <p>➤ Waterfall - A sudden descent of a stream over a steep slope, usually where there has been a change in geology.</p> <p>➤ Undercutting - The process by which the rock wall behind the falling waterfall is eroded and undermines the rock above it leaving an overhanging slab of harder rock.</p> <p>➤ Plunge Pool - A deeply eroded depression in the stream bed found at the base of some waterfalls.</p> <p>➤ Retreat - The term given to the movement of a water fall as it erodes back towards the source.</p> <p>➤ Gorge - A narrow, square shaped valley caused by the cutting back and retreating of the waterfall.</p> <p>➤ Meander - Large bends in the river found in the middle course.</p> <p>➤ River cliff - Small cliff found on the outside of a meander bend caused by erosion.</p> <p>➤ Slip-off slope - Position of material due to reduced river flow and energy on the inside of a meander</p> <p>➤ Ox-bow lake - An oxbow lake is a U-shaped Lake that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water.</p>

Year 8 - Term 1 KO – ‘Reformation or Religious Revolution’



Skills and vocabulary

Conceptual focus:
Causation

A.R.K. – Source and Interpretation analysis structure

I.D.E.A. – Paragraph structure for medium and extended writing

The interpretation shows...

The interpretation describes...

The interpretation says...

The interpretation was created by/written in/was designed to...and this meant...

The interpretations tone is...argumentative/informative/conciliatory...this is because...

Significant people:	
Martin Luther	A German who started the Reformation when he publically criticised the Catholic Church.
John Calvin	He built on Luther's ideas and took them even further. He wrote Institutes of the Christian Religion (1536) which set out how early Protestant Christianity should be worshipped. This book heavily influenced Henry VIII's views.
Catherine of Aragon	Spanish princess and Henry VIII's first wife and mother to Mary I.
Anne Boleyn	Henry VIII's second wife and the mother of Elizabeth. She came from a strongly Protestant family.
Jane Seymour	Henry VIII's third wife and mother to Edward VI.
Henry VIII	King of England from 1509-1547.. He made the Break with Rome even though he did not have Protestant beliefs.
Edward VI	King of England from 1547-1553; he was raised as a protestant.
Mary I	Queen of England from 1553-1558; she was a strong Catholic. Also known as Mary Tudor or 'Bloody Mary' for the number of heretics she had burned during her reign.
Elizabeth I	Queen of England from 1558-1603; she was a protestant.

Key question: Was the process of the Reformation only caused by Henry's desire to marry Anne Boleyn?

Key terms:	
Reformation	A challenge to the teachings and power of the Roman Catholic Church that began in the early C16th century.
Lutherism	The movement inspired by the teachings of Martin Luther. It would eventually become known as Protestantism in England.
Roman Catholic Church	Led by the Pope in Rome. One of the oldest branches of the Christianity; the medieval church in England was the Roman Catholic Church.
Act of Supremacy	The law passed by Parliament which officially made Henry VIII, not the Pope, the head of the Church in England.
Dissolution of the monasteries	Process of closing down the monasteries in England. Henry VIII took all their land and wealth.
Religious Settlement	Elizabeth I's solution to the problem of religion in England. It set up the Protestant Church, the Church of England. It included some Catholic ways in the hope that Catholics would accept it.
Puritan	Very strict Protestant who held extreme views on how pure and holy their lives should be.
The Church of England	The Protestant Church set up in England after the Break with Rome.
Martyr	Someone who dies for something they believe in.
Heretic	Someone who holds a different view to one held by the government or the monarch.

WGSB Year 8 French Knowledge Organiser Term 1

TV

je regarde I watch
il/elle/on regarde he/she/one watches
nous regardons we watch
hier j'ai regardé yesterday I watched
ce soir je vais regarder this evening I'm going to watch

j'aime regarder I like to watch
je voudrais regarder I would like to watch
je ne regarde jamais I never watch
je ne rate jamais I never miss

les dessins animés cartoons
les documentaires documentaries
les émissions de sport sports programmes
les émissions de télé-réalité reality TV shows
les émissions musicales music shows
les infos the news
les jeux télévisés game shows
la météo the weather
les séries sur Netflix Netflix series
les séries policières police shows
les séries américaines American shows
mon émission préférée, c'est my favourite show is

Opinion

c'est it is
ce n'est pas it is not
c'était it was
ce n'était pas it was not
ce sera it will be
ce ne sera pas it will not be
je trouve ça I find it

amusant funny
assez bien quite good
barbant boring
chouette excellent
effrayant frightening
émouvant moving
ennuyeux boring
génial great
intéressant interesting
nul rubbish
passionnant exciting
pratique practical
stupide stupid
formidable great
stupide stupid



Cinema

je suis fan I'm a fan
je ne suis pas fan I am a fan
j'étais fan I was a fan
mon père est fan my dad is a fan
nous sommes fans we are fans
j'ai horreur de I hate
j'avais horreur de I used to hate

des comédies of comedies
des films d'action of action films
des films d'amour of romantic films
des films d'aventure of adventure films
des films d'arts martiaux of martial arts films
des films fantastiques of fantasy films
des films d'horreur of horror films
des films de science-fiction of science fiction films
mon acteur préféré, c'est my favourite actor is
mon film préféré, c'est my favourite film is



D'après moi according to me
Personnellement personally
Vraiment really
Car because
J'ai horreur de I hate
J'en ai marre de....I've had enough of ...



Internet

j'envoie des e-mails I send e-mails
je fais beaucoup de choses I do lots of things
je fais des recherches I do research
je fais des achats I make purchases
je fais des quiz I do quizzes
je joue à des jeux en ligne I play games online
je mets à jour ma page I update my profile
je vais sur mes sites préférés I go on my favourite sites
je vais sur des blogs I go onto blogs
j'utilise des médias sociaux I use social media

Talking about what you did

j'ai discuté I discussed/chatted
j'ai écouté la radio I listened to the radio
j'ai envoyé des SMS I sent texts
j'ai joué à des jeux en ligne I played games online
j'ai posté des photos I posted photos
j'ai regardé la télé I watched TV
j'ai surfé sur internet I surfed the internet
j'ai tchatté sur Whatsapp I chatted on Whatsapp
j'ai téléchargé des chansons I downloaded songs

Key verbs

Je regarde The X Factor.
I watch The X Factor

Hier soir j'ai regardé Eastenders
Yesterday evening I watched Eastenders

Quand j'étais plus jeune, je regardais Peppa Pig.
When I was younger, I used to watch Peppa Pig.

Le samedi je vais regarder The X Factor
On Saturday I am going to watch The X Factor

Je voudrais regarder un film.
I would like to watch a film.

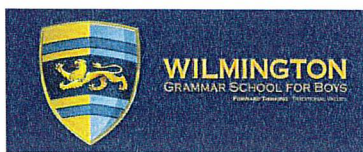
Je fais – I do
J'ai fait – I did
Je faisais – I used to do
Je vais faire – I am going to do
Je voudrais faire – I would like to do

Je vais – I go
Je suis allé - I went
J'allais – I used to go
Je vais aller – I am going to go
Je voudrais aller – I would like to go

Greetings and introducing yourself

hola hello
 adiós goodbye
 hasta luego see you soon
 buenos días good morning
 buenas tardes good afternoon
 buenas noches good evening
 ¿Cómo te llamas? What is your name?
 me llamo... My name is...
 ¿Dónde vives? Where do you live?
 vivo en... I live in...
 ¿Cómo estás? How are you?
 ¿Qué tal?
 fenomenal phenomenal
 bien good
 regular ok

**WGSB Year 8 Spanish Knowledge Organiser
 Term 1**



Birthdays

¿Cuántos años tienes? How old are you?
 tengo __ años I am (have) __ years old
 ¿Y tú? and you?
 enero January
 febrero February
 marzo March
 abril April
 mayo May
 junio June
 julio July
 agosto August
 septiembre September
 octubre October
 noviembre November
 diciembre December

Classroom Language

¿Cómo se escribe ... ? How do you spell ... ?
 se escribe ... You spell it ...
 tengo ... I have ...
 no tengo ... I don't have ...
 ¿No tienes ... ? Don't you have ... ?
 necesito ... I need ...

Numbers -31

cero	0	ocho	8	dieciséis	16	veinticuatro	24
uno	1	nueve	9	diecisiete	17	veinticinco	25
dos	2	diez	10	dieciocho	18	veintiséis	26
tres	3	once	11	diecinueve	19	veintisiete	27
cuatro	4	doce	12	veinte	20	veintiocho	28
cinco	5	trece	13	veintiuno	21	veintinueve	29
seis	6	catorce	14	veintidós	22	treinta	30
siete	7	quince	15	veintitrés	23	treinta y uno	31

School bag and classroom

un bolígrafo/boli a pen
 un cuaderno an exercise book
 un libro a textbook
 un diccionario a dictionary
 un lápiz a pencil
 un estuche a pencil case
 un móvil a mobile phone
 un sacapuntas a pencil sharpener
 una agenda a diary
 una calculadora a calculator
 una goma a rubber
 una mochila a schoolbag
 una regla a ruler
 ¿Qué hay en la clase? What is there in the classroom?
 Hay ... There is/are ...
 No hay ... There isn't/There aren't ...
 el alumno the pupil (male)
 el profesor the teacher (male)
 el ordenador the computer
 el proyector projector
 la pizarra the board
 la puerta the door
 la ventana the window
 los libros the books
 las mesas the tables
 las sillas the chairs
 Hay unos alumnos. There are some pupils.
 Hay unas sillas. There are some chairs.



sí yes
 no no
 y and
 pero but
 también also
 tengo I have
 necesito I need
 hay there is/are



Key Verbs

Tengo I have
 Tenía I used to have
 me gustaría tener I would like to have
 Soy I am
 Era I used to be
 me gustaría ser I would like to be

Key Terms	Topics	Essential Knowledge
<p>Sanctity of Life: Life is sacred because it is God given.</p> <p>Responsibility: The idea that we are in charge of our own actions.</p> <p>Extinction: When all members of a species have died out.</p> <p>Factory farming: When animals are used for meat but are kept indoors in very small spaces.</p> <p>Animal experimentation: Testing on animals either for medical or cosmetic purposes.</p> <p>Free-range farming: Farming that allows the animals to roam free.</p> <p>Vegetarianism: The belief held by people who do not eat meat.</p> <p>Vegan: A person who will not use any animal product.</p> <p>Fur trade: The business of farming wild animals for their fur to be made into clothing.</p> <p>Ivory trade: The sale of ivory from elephants’ tusks illegally.</p> <p>Genetic Modification: Plants and animals that have had their natural make up altered by scientists.</p> <p>Cloning: The scientific method by which animals or plants can be created which have the same genetic make-up as the original, because the DNA of the original is used.</p>	<p>The concept of animal rights</p> <p>Difference between humans and animals.</p> <p>How they should be treated.</p> <p>To explore the different ways humans, use animals.</p> <p>Arguments for and against the uses of animals.</p> <p>The use of animals for companionship, transport and work, sport, fur, and ivory keeping animals in captivity.</p> <p>Animal experimentation.</p> <p>Is it right or is it wrong?</p> <p>What does the law say?</p> <p>What impact does this have on society?</p> <p>Factory farming or Free -range farming.</p> <p>What is the difference? What are the advantages and disadvantages?</p> <p>Religious views to Animal Rights.</p> <p>Looking at the six main world religions.</p>	<p>Animals Rights was first introduced in 1892.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human intelligence is higher than the animals. Humans can make decisions. Animals need instinct to survive. Humans should not mistreat animals. Animals should be cared for. <p>Animals for food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should people eat meat. Some people object to eating meat. Others accept domesticated animals bred for meat production. Factory farming makes food production more efficient and costs less. <p>What does the law say about animal rights?</p> <p>Key terms: Vegan, Vegetarianism, Fur trade, Ivory trade</p> <p>In support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoos have educational activities. Breeding programmes in zoos help to save rare species. <p>In opposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sometimes the zoos are not the best place for wild animals. Sometimes animals are kept in some places. <p>Uses of animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all religions animals need to be treated in a humane way. Animals can be used to compete against each other, for example horseracing, polo. Other examples: greyhound, pigeon racing, bullfighting. The legal position is complicated. In 1989, the United Nations made the ivory trade illegal everywhere. <p>Key terms: Animal experimentation, Genetic modification, Cloning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing cosmetics and toiletries on animals is now against the law. <p>Instead of live animals, companies use computers or experiments on cells.</p> <p>What does the law say? Good or Bad?</p> <p>Religious views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religions do not teach that animals have the same rights. Animals should be protected. The idea of sanctity of life (including animals) influences their views. Testing cosmetics and toiletries on animals is now against the law. Instead of live animals’ companies use computers or experiments on cells.

Science Knowledge Organiser

Term: 1

Topic: The Zoo

STRAND ONE

Word	Definitions
Diffusion	Process in which particles move from a region of a liquid or gas where they are high concentration, to a region where they are low in concentration.
Photosynthesis	Process in which plants use light energy, carbon dioxide and water to make glucose.
Guard Cells	Cell surrounding the stomata that open and close to control the exchange of gases and water loss.
Palisade Cells	Plant tissue containing closely packed cells in the upper layer of a leaf.
Spongy Mesophyll	The plant tissue in a leaf which has loosely packed cells and air spaces between them to allow gas exchange.
Chlorophyll	Green Pigment found in plants, which collects light energy for photosynthesis.
Seed	Structure produced during plant reproduction, contains an embryo, a food store and a protective coat.
Stomata	Small holes on the underside of leaves that allow gases to move in and out.
Stigma	Part of the carpel on which pollen grains land.
Stamen	Male reproductive structures of flowering plants.
Ovule	Structure in plants that contain eggs.
Sepal	Protect the unopened flower.
Fertilisation	Process where a male sex cell joins with a female sex cell.
Density	Measure of the concentration of mass in an object or material.
Chemical Equation	Shows reactants and products of a chemical reaction by using chemical formulas.
Anthers	Produce male sex cells (pollen grains.)
Particles	Small pieces such as atoms or molecules that make up a substance.
Petal	May be brightly coloured to attract insects.
Pollination	Movement of pollen from one flower to another.

STRAND TWO

Word	Definitions
Food chain	A way of showing what eats what in a habitat.
Energy flow	Movement of energy between levels in a food chain
Food web	Many food chains linked together.
Aerobic Respiration	Process in which energy is released from food (glucose) when oxygen is available
Anaerobic respiration	Process in which energy is released from food (glucose) when oxygen is not available
Fermentation	Type of reaction (anaerobic respiration) in which sugars are converted to either gases (to make bread rise) or alcohol (to make alcoholic drinks)
Kilojoules	Energy is measured in joules (J) or kilojoules (kJ). One kilojoule is the same as 1000 joules
Pyramid of numbers	The total numbers of organisms at each level in a food chain
Pyramid of biomass	A pyramid of biomass shows the biomass at each trophic level, rather than the population.
Bio-magnification	Process in which small amounts of a harmful chemical add up to cause damage higher up a food chain
Biodiversity	The range of animals and plants in a given area.
Species	A type of organism that is the basic unit of classification. Individuals of different species are not able to interbreed successfully.
Extinction	A species that has completely died out.
Speed	The distance travelled in a fixed time period, usually one second.
Distance	Numerical description of how far apart two things are.
Time	Term that describes the order and duration of events
Distance-time graph	A graph with distance travelled plotted on the vertical axis against time taken on the horizontal axis.
Energy resource	Useful supply or store of energy
Discontinuous variation	Differences between individuals in a characteristic that can only be put into different categories.
Continuous variation	Variation that shows a wide range of intermediate values between two extremes. They can be measured.

Key Learning Concepts/Facts

- Photosynthesis uses carbon dioxide and produces food and oxygen.
- Photosynthesis takes place in the part of the plant cell containing chloroplasts, these are small structures that contain chlorophyll.
- They are green because they contain lots of chlorophyll to absorb sunlight.
- Most animals on earth depend on plants for glucose, for respiration and oxygen, for breathing.
- Plants and animals are interdependent on one another for survival.
- During plant reproduction, pollen grains need to move from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower. This is called pollination.
- A pollen tube grows through the tissues of the flower until it reaches an ovule inside the ovary.
- The particles in solids are very close together. They are tightly packed, giving solids high densities.
- The particles in liquids are close together. Although they are randomly arranged, they are still tightly packed, giving liquids high densities.
- The particles in gases are very far apart, so gases have a very low density.
- The density of an object or substance is its mass divided by its volume: $\text{density} = \text{mass} \div \text{volume}$.

Key Learning Concepts/Facts

- In anaerobic respiration, glucose breaks down without oxygen. The chemical reactions transfer energy glucose to the cell.
- Limewater turns milky in the presence of carbon dioxide. It can be used to show that exhaled air contains more carbon dioxide than inhaled air.
- Respiration (energy production) is different to breathing (ventilation.)
- Variation is the differences between individuals within a species. This can be caused by inherited or environmental factors. Variation can be continuous or discontinuous.
- Food stores energy. Eating transfers the stored energy from the food to the animal that eats it. The energy keeps the animal alive, and allows it to carry out its activities.
- A gene bank is a place where scientists store seeds and cells from as many different organisms as possible.
- A species is a group of organisms that can reproduce to produce a fertile offspring.
- The arrows in a food chain show the transfer of biomass from one organism to another. An example of a food chain is: maize → locust → lizard → snake.
- You can calculate average speed using this equation: $\text{average speed} = \text{distance} \div \text{time}$.