



Atlantic Academy Portland
an Aspirations Academy

Year 8 Unit 3

Homework Booklet



Name	
Tutor	

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Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable:

Each evening you will self-quiz using your Subject Knowledge Organiser for 30 minutes. Below you will find information about which Subject Knowledge Organiser you need to self-quiz from on which evening. Each subject has divided their Knowledge Organiser(s) into 9 'segments': these are the 9 pieces of Knowledge Organiser Homework you will complete for the relevant subjects. You have been set a different segment of the Subject Knowledge Organiser to complete each week, clearly labelled on each Knowledge Organiser. Your teacher will test you on this segment of information each week after your Subject Knowledge Organiser Homework, to assess how well you have learnt the information. The 'mark' box allows you to record your score out of 10 from your end of week quiz.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
	Maths	English	Science	History	French	Geography
Week 1 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 2 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 3 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 4 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 5 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 6 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 7 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 8 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 9 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10

Self-Quizzing Expectations and Instructions

It is expected that you complete **one page** of self-quizzing, as a minimum. This should take around **30 minutes**. You should not leave blank lines on the page, including in between pieces of information (if you are self-quizzing diagrams, you can use more than one line to copy the diagram into your practice book). The information you self-quiz should be numbered in your practice book with the same numbers used on the Subject Knowledge Organiser.

Tutors will check your Subject Knowledge Organiser homework the next morning during AM Tutor Time. They will be looking for a **full page of self-quizzing** on the correct numbers of the Subject Knowledge Organiser, as well as for **purple pen ticks/corrections** and **good presentation** (including your **H/W, Title and Date underlined with a ruler**). Your writing needs to be neat and legible. If your tutor feels that any of these elements are not up to standard, your tutor will enter you for a detention that same day.

These are the steps you should follow to complete effective self-quizzing (look, repeatedly say aloud, cover, write, check):

1. Identify the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the week.
2. Open up your practice book and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin, the Title (the subject you are completing) on the other side of the margin line and the Date on the right hand side (see the model on the next page). Underline all three with a ruler.
3. Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you. Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the piece of information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to use your practice book to write the knowledge point down.
4. Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory.
5. Check it and correct any mistakes. Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to cross the knowledge point.
6. If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly, go back to step 3 and **in purple pen**, repeat the process again for the same piece of information (remember to cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly (word for word), tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment. You may find that you need to complete a few purple pen attempts before you recall the knowledge point word for word.
7. Repeat the steps above until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

Student Self-Quizzing Model

H/W English

17/7/18

- 21) **Stagecraft** - The use of setting/props to convey ideas. The front door bangs everytime a character enters or leaves, this makes the audience wonder who it is. Lighting is used to show emotion, 'pink' is used to show the rose tinted view on life the Birlings have, but turns 'brighter...harder' when the truth comes out. ✓
- 22) **Religious imagery** - The Inspector suggests we have a 'sacred' duty of care towards and should show images of 'fire and blood and anguish' linking to the end of the world in the book of revelation where people were punished for their sins. ✓
- 23) **Social responsibility** - Priestley uses the play to promote social responsibility - the idea that we should try and help those less privileged. ✓
- 24) **Stage directions** - Guide to the actor/actress on how to present their character at that point in the play. Stage directions can also reveal extra information to the audience about the character. ✓
- 25) **Beginnings and endings** - Priestley freezes the action between Acts to make the audience wait and consider how a character will respond. They build up tension and suspense. ✓
- 26) **Omniscience** - The Inspector seems to be omniscient - he knows what will happen and how characters will react. ✓
- 27) **Symbolism** - Characters represent particular social groups (Mrs Birling represents the hypocrisy of the upper Edwardian class). ✓
- 28) **Colloquial language** - Characters use language to represent their social status. The younger generation use slang or 'squiffy' in contrast to their old fashioned parents. Mr Birling uses language related to business. ✓
- 28) **Colloquial language** - Characters use language to represent their social status. The younger generation use slang or 'squiffy' in contrast to their old fashioned parents. Mr Birling uses language related to business. ✓
- 29) **Graphic imagery** - The Inspector uses language to shock the Birlings and the audience. 'She burnt her insides out'. ✓
- 30) **Euphemism** - A way of not saying something unpleasant. Mr and Mrs Birling use this to not look as guilty. ✗
- 30) **Euphemism** - A way of avoiding saying something unpleasant. Used by Mr and Mrs Birling to make them look less guilty.

Reading Homework Information

1. You will complete 30 minutes of reading from your Accelerated Reader book on a Tuesday and Thursday evening and over the weekend. This will total 90 minutes of reading each week.
2. After you have finished reading for 30 minutes, ask a parent/guardian to sign your reading record - a copy can be found on the following page.
3. Throughout the week, you need to ensure you are completing Star Quizzes on Accelerated Reader (ARP). You can complete a Star Quiz on your ARP book after reading it. Star Quizzes can be taken at home, during one designated afternoon tutor time per week, and in your fortnightly English Library lessons. Successful completion of Star Quizzes (ie. scoring over 80% correct) adds to your word count. Detentions will be issued to students who are not completing their reading record and/or not increasing their word count. Students achieving word counts of 500, 000 words, 1 million words, 1.5 million words and over will be rewarded and there will be prizes to celebrate.

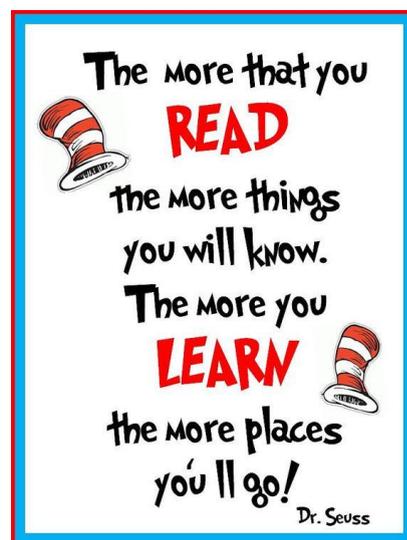
My Login Information:

Below you will find a space to record your Accelerated Reader login information, so that you have it to hand during tutor and in class.

	Accelerated Reader
Username	
Password	

Tracking My Reading Age:

	ZPD and Reading Age
Autumn 2	
Spring 1	
Spring 2	



WEEK 1

Question 1 Factorise $55 + 35x$	Question 2 Factorise $12 - 8x$	Question 3 Simplify $a^2 \times b \times b^4 \times b$	Question 4 Simplify $a^3 \times b \times a^3 \times b$
Question 5 Work out $64.7 - 8.74 =$	Question 6 Work out $8.2 \times 1.9 =$	Question 7 Work out $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} =$	Question 8 Work out $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{10} =$
Question 9 Find the nth term: 12, 22, 32, 42,...	Question 10 Find the nth term: 13, 20, 27, 34,...	Question 11 Work out $9.1 \div 0.7 =$	Question 12 Work out $8 \div 0.4 =$
Question 13 Solve $4(5x - 3) = 28$	Question 14 Solve $6x + 6 = -6$	Question 15 Divide £90 in the ratio 3 : 7	Question 16 Divide £48 in the ratio 3 : 5
Question 17 Express 95% as a fraction in its lowest form	Question 18 Express $\frac{11}{25}$ as a percentage	Question 19 Find the gradient of the line $y = -3x - 2$	Question 20 Find the gradient of the line $y = -4x + 5$

WEEK 2

Question 1 Factorise $22 + 10x$	Question 2 Factorise $15x + 10$	Question 3 Simplify $a^4 \times b \times a^4 \times b$	Question 4 Simplify $a^3 \times b \times a^4 \times b$
Question 5 Work out $81.8 + 0.8 =$	Question 6 Work out $13.2 \times 3.3 =$	Question 7 Work out $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3} =$	Question 8 Work out $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} =$
Question 9 Find the nth term: 1, 5, 9, 13,...	Question 10 Find the nth term: 9, 17, 25, 33,...	Question 11 Work out $18 \div 0.9 =$	Question 12 Work out $3.6 \div 0.3 =$
Question 13 Solve $8x - 9 = -1$	Question 14 Solve $3(3x - 5) = 21$	Question 15 Divide £64 in the ratio 5 : 11	Question 16 Divide £40 in the ratio 3 : 5
Question 17 Express 90% as a fraction in its lowest form	Question 18 Express $\frac{7}{20}$ as a percentage	Question 19 Find the gradient of the line $y = 4x - 3$	Question 20 Find the gradient of the line $y = -2x + 3$

WEEK 3

Question 1 Factorise $25x - 35$	Question 2 Factorise $18x + 6$	Question 3 Simplify $a^2 \times b \times a^2 \times b$	Question 4 Simplify $b^3 \times a \times a^2 \times b$
Question 5 Work out $79.2 \div 4 =$	Question 6 Work out $37 \times 9 =$	Question 7 Work out $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{3}{4} =$	Question 8 Work out $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} =$
Question 9 Find the nth term: 11, 21, 31, 41,...	Question 10 Find the nth term: 7, 12, 17, 22,...	Question 11 Work out $2.2 \div 0.2 =$	Question 12 Work out $11 \div 1 =$
Question 13 Solve $4x + 4 = 2x + 10$	Question 14 Solve $2(8x + 5) = -22$	Question 15 Divide £65 in the ratio 11 : 2	Question 16 Divide £32 in the ratio 1 : 3
Question 17 Express 61% as a fraction in its lowest form	Question 18 Express $\frac{49}{100}$ as a percentage	Question 19 Find the gradient of the line $y = 0.5x + 5$	Question 20 Find the gradient of the line $y = -2x - 3$

WEEK 4

Question 1 Factorise $12x - 66$	Question 2 Factorise $55x + 65$	Question 3 Simplify $b^2 \times b \times a^2 \times a$	Question 4 Simplify $b^4 \times a \times b^4 \times b$
Question 5 Work out $43.5 - 0.91 =$	Question 6 Work out $29 \times 8.6 =$	Question 7 Work out $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} =$	Question 8 Work out $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} =$
Question 9 Find the nth term: 9, 21, 33, 45,...	Question 10 Find the nth term: 7, 19, 31, 43,...	Question 11 Work out $5 \div 1 =$	Question 12 Work out $3.9 \div 0.3 =$
Question 13 Solve $5x - 3 = -3$	Question 14 Solve $8x + 5 = 4x - 11$	Question 15 Divide £88 in the ratio 1 : 7	Question 16 Divide £176 in the ratio 5 : 11
Question 17 Express 19% as a fraction in its lowest form	Question 18 Express $\frac{1}{5}$ as a percentage	Question 19 Find the gradient of the line $y = -4x + 4$	Question 20 Find the gradient of the line $y = 3x + 10$

WEEK 5

Question 1 Factorise $35x + 55$	Question 2 Factorise $30 + 66x$	Question 3 Simplify $a^3 \times b \times b^2 \times b$	Question 4 Simplify $a \times b \times b^4 \times b$
Question 5 Work out $7.69 - 7.15 =$	Question 6 Work out $5.6 \times 4.1 =$	Question 7 Work out $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{3} =$	Question 8 Work out $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{2} =$
Question 9 Find the nth term: 9, 18, 27, 36,...	Question 10 Find the nth term: 18, 30, 42, 54,...	Question 11 Work out $4 \div 0.5 =$	Question 12 Work out $2.2 \div 0.2 =$
Question 13 Solve $11x - 5 = -5$	Question 14 Solve $4x - 4 = 3x + 2$	Question 15 Divide £12 in the ratio 3 : 1	Question 16 Divide £60 in the ratio 1 : 5
Question 17 Express 85% as a fraction in its lowest form	Question 18 Express $\frac{13}{20}$ as a percentage	Question 19 Find the gradient of the line $y = x - 5$	Question 20 Find the gradient of the line $y = x + 10$

WEEK 6

Question 1 Factorise $25x - 55$	Question 2 Factorise $20x + 28$	Question 3 Simplify $a^2 \times a \times a^4 \times b$	Question 4 Simplify $a^3 \times a \times b^4 \times a$
Question 5 Work out $85.7 + 55 =$	Question 6 Work out $96.9 \div 3 =$	Question 7 Work out $\frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{7} =$	Question 8 Work out $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} =$
Question 9 Find the nth term: 17, 29, 41, 53,...	Question 10 Find the nth term: 0, 3, 6, 9,...	Question 11 Work out $5.1 \div 0.3 =$	Question 12 Work out $1.8 \div 0.2 =$
Question 13 Solve $15x - 13 = -13$	Question 14 Solve $5x - 2 = -9.5$	Question 15 Divide £108 in the ratio 2 : 7	Question 16 Divide £64 in the ratio 3 : 5
Question 17 Express 70% as a fraction in its lowest form	Question 18 Express $\frac{11}{20}$ as a percentage	Question 19 Find the gradient of the line $y = 4x + 1$	Question 20 Find the gradient of the line $y = -3x + 10$

WEEK 7

Question 1 Factorise $9 - 6x$	Question 2 Factorise $30x + 42$	Question 3 Simplify $a^2 \times b \times a^2 \times a$	Question 4 Simplify $a^4 \times b \times a^4 \times b$
Question 5 Work out $3.7 \times 2.6 =$	Question 6 Work out $29.3 - 6.7 =$	Question 7 Work out $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{4}{5} =$	Question 8 Work out $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{7} =$
Question 9 Find the nth term: 8, 18, 28, 38,...	Question 10 Find the nth term: 9, 15, 21, 27,...	Question 11 Work out $4.2 \div 0.3 =$	Question 12 Work out $14 \div 1 =$
Question 13 Solve $6x + 0 = 4x + 10$	Question 14 Solve $9x - 3 = 42$	Question 15 Divide £21 in the ratio 1 : 2	Question 16 Divide £40 in the ratio 1 : 7
Question 17 Express 7% as a fraction in its lowest form	Question 18 Express $\frac{14}{200}$ as a percentage	Question 19 Find the gradient of the line $y = -2x - 5$	Question 20 Find the gradient of the line $y = 4x + 1$

WEEK 8

Question 1 Work out $£52.75 - £8.55 =$	Question 2 Work out $£36.60 + £59.95 =$	Question 3 Evaluate 4^3	Question 4 Evaluate 2^7
Question 5 Solve $10x + 5 = 15$	Question 6 Solve $7x + 2 = -19$	Question 7 Round 691 to 1 significant figure	Question 8 Round 19.8 to 1 significant figure
Question 9 Work out $1 - 9 =$	Question 10 Work out $-2 + 1 =$	Question 11 Find the nth term: -1, 3, 7, 11,...	Question 12 Find the nth term: 4, 10, 16, 22,...
Question 13 Simplify 21 : 33	Question 14 Simplify 4 : 14	Question 15 Work out $7 \times £78.65 =$	Question 16 Work out $4 \times £50.90 =$
Question 17 Calculate the mean 12, 2, 8, 6, 57	Question 18 Calculate the mean 20, 12, 29, 15, 49	Question 19 Complete the equivalent fraction $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{26}{\quad}$	Question 20 Complete the equivalent fraction $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{55}$

WEEK 9

Question 1 Work out $£18.15 + £6.30 =$	Question 2 Work out $£25.75 + £8.90 =$	Question 3 Evaluate 10^5	Question 4 Evaluate 5^4
Question 5 Solve $12x + 6 = 102$	Question 6 Solve $7x + 3 = -4$	Question 7 Round 4.31 to 1 significant figure	Question 8 Round 3497 to 1 significant figure
Question 9 Work out $8 - -2 =$	Question 10 Work out $-10 - -1 =$	Question 11 Find the nth term: 11, 17, 23, 29,...	Question 12 Find the nth term: 6, 15, 24, 33,...
Question 13 Simplify 77 : 55	Question 14 Simplify 6 : 2	Question 15 Work out $6 \times £98.75 =$	Question 16 Work out $7 \times £31.25 =$
Question 17 Calculate the mean 13, 8, 12, 10, 27	Question 18 Find the median 2.5, 2.3, 2.3, 1.8, 2.3, 1.5	Question 19 Complete the equivalent fraction $\frac{5}{7} = \frac{60}{\quad}$	Question 20 Complete the equivalent fraction $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{\quad}$

English - Year 8 -Unit 3- Exploring Enigmas

Driving question: What can we learn by exploring the enigmas of life?

Week 1			RAG
1.	Onomatopoeia	words that convey how something sounds 'maybe the curtains <i>shushing</i> each other...'	
2.	Monstrous	inhumanly or outrageously evil or wrong	
3.	Bellow	a deep roaring shout or sound	
4.	Evaluation	the making of a judgement about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment	
5.	Fragile	easily destroyed or threatened; (of a person) not strong or sturdy; delicate and vulnerable	
6.	Exposition	a literary device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters	
7.	DESCRIBE SURROUNDINGS	What do you see? hear? Taste? Smell? Feel? Describe everything around you.	
8.	ZOOM IN ON A CHARACTER	What do they look like? Describe face, body, where they are and what they are doing? How are they feeling and why? How did they get here? Who are they?	
Week 2			
9.	Wincing	reacting with a slight involuntary grimace or shrinking movement of the body	
10.	Cronies	close friends or companions	
11.	Decay	fall into disrepair; deteriorate	
12.	Sibilance	repetition of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds.	
13.	Musing	a period of reflection or thought	
Week 3			
14.	Ghastly	causing great horror or fear.	
15.	Silhouetted	to cast or show (someone or something) as a dark shape and outline against a brighter background	
16.	Wiry	(of a person) lean, tough, and sinewy	
17.	Encompass	surround and have or hold within	
18.	Myth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events. - a widely held but false belief or idea 	
Week 4			
19.	Auditory imagery	imagery which describes sounds	
20.	Diction	the choice and use of words and phrases in speech or writing	
21.	Rhyming couplets	A pair of lines of the same length that are next to each other and rhyme. They make up a unit or complete thought.	
22.	Havoc	widespread destruction	
23.	Vaguely	in a way that is uncertain, indefinite or unclear; roughly	
Week 5			
24.	ACTION – SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED	<i>What do you see? hear? Taste? Smell? Feel? Describe what is happening...use adverbs, verbs (especially dynamic ones) and pick up the PACE! Contrast simple/complex sentences.</i>	
25.	Succumbed	fail to resist pressure, temptation, or some other negative force	
26.	Ascent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a climb or walk to the summit of a mountain or hill - an instance of rising or moving up through the air 	
27.	Endeavoured	try hard to do or achieve something	
28.	Treachery	a betrayal of trust; the quality of being deceptive	
Week 6			
29.	Scepticism	a sceptical attitude; doubt as to the truth of something	
30.	Extended metaphor	a metaphor that is developed in some detail	

31.	Charisma	compelling attractiveness or charm that can inspire devotion in others	
32.	Semantic field	A collection of words which are related to one another	
33.	Ominously	in a way that suggests that something bad is going to happen	
Week 7			
34.	Curlicues	a decorative curl or twist in calligraphy or in the design of an object	
35.	Pendulum	a weight hung from a fixed point so that it can swing freely, especially a rod with a weight at the end that regulates the mechanism of a clock	
36.	Connotation	ideas associated with a word or image	
37.	Denotation	The literal meaning (dictionary definition) of a word.	
38.	Concoctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an elaborate story, especially a fabricated one - a mixture of various ingredients or elements 	
Week 8			
39.	Parsonage	a church house provided for a member of the clergy	
40.	Seething	filled with or characterized by intense but unexpressed anger	
41.	Dynamic verbs	An action or process completed by the subject. She <i>purchases</i> new clothes every week.	
42.	Stative verbs	A verb that tells us about the state of mind of the subject or the relationship between the subject and the object: She <i>prefers</i> strawberry jam. The cupboard <i>requires</i> a new coat of paint.	
43.	Linking verbs	Connects the subject to a noun or adjective that helps in describing or providing additional information about the subject: Lisa <i>is</i> fussy about food. The students <i>felt</i> relieved after receiving their exam results.	
Week 9			
44.	REFLECTIONS –ON THE PAST OR THE FUTURE	Slow the pace a little. Think about what the action means for character. What is going to happen next? OR How did it come to this?	
45.	ENDING	Use a semicolon and repeat some of the words from your opening.	
46.	Declarative	A sentence that declares a fact or opinion.	
47.	Interrogative	A sentence that asks a question.	
48.	Imperative	A sentence that gives a command.	
49.	Exclamatory	A sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.	
50.	Simple	A sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate.	
51.	Compound	A sentence with more than one subject or predicate.	
52.	Complex	A sentence containing a subordinate clause or clauses.	

Science – Year 8 – Unit 3 – Chemistry/Biology

Week 1:		
1	Prokaryotic Cell	A simple, small cell that does not contain a nucleus.
2	Eukaryotic Cell	A complex cell that contains a nucleus.
3	Chloroplast	Structure containing chlorophyll for photosynthesis.
4	Chlorophyll	The green pigment that absorbs energy from sunlight.
5	Vacuole	
6	Palisade Layer	Packed with chloroplasts and where photosynthesis occurs.
7	Spongy Layer	Contains air spaces allowing gas exchange.
8	Stomata	Tiny holes which open and close allowing gas exchange.
9	Guard Cells	Control the opening and closing of stomata.
10	Diffusion	The process of particles moving from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration, down a concentration gradient.
Week 2:		
11	Photosynthesis	The process by which plants use the sun's energy to make glucose.
12	Photosynthesis word equation	Carbon Dioxide + Water $\xrightarrow{\text{sunlight, chlorophyll}}$ Glucose + Oxygen
13	Xylem	Transports water and mineral ions from the roots to the leaves.
14	Phloem	Transports dissolved sugars.
15	Deficiency	Not getting enough of the minerals required for healthy growth.
16	Nitrate ions	Plant mineral - deficiency causes poor growth and yellow leaves.
17	Phosphorus ions	Plant mineral - deficiency causes poor root growth and purple leaves.
18	Magnesium ions	Plant mineral - deficiency causes a lack of chlorophyll.
19	Potassium ions	Plant mineral - deficiency causes yellow leaves with dead patches.
20	Fertilisers	Additives to soil to replace any missing minerals.
Week 3:		
21	Limiting Factor	When a plant is in short supply of either carbon dioxide, light or temperature.
22	Aerobic Respiration	A chemical reaction using oxygen to transfer energy from glucose.
23	Respiration Word Equation	Glucose + Oxygen \rightarrow Carbon Dioxide + Water (+energy)
24	Mitochondria	An organelle in cells which provides a site for aerobic respiration.
25	Anaerobic Respiration	A chemical reaction which does not use oxygen to transfer energy from glucose
26	Anaerobic Respiration Word Equation	Glucose \rightarrow Lactic Acid (+energy)
27	Lactic Acid	A product of anaerobic respiration which causes muscle soreness.
28	Biotic factor	Living (eg. mates, food)
29	Abiotic factor	Non-living (eg. sunlight, water)
30	Ecosystem	Interaction of a community of living organisms with the abiotic parts of their environment.
Week 4:		
31	Habitat	The area in which an organism lives.
32	Community	Two or more different species in an ecosystem.
33	Population	The total number of organisms of one species in an ecosystem.
34	Competition	Plants: light, space, water and mineral ions. Animals: food, mates and territory.
35	Adaptation	A feature that an organism has that allows it to survive in its ecosystem.
36	Biodiversity	The variety of all the different species of organisms on Earth or within an ecosystem.
37	Interdependence	Within a community each species depends on other species for food, shelter, pollination.
38	Food chain	A diagram that shows the flow of energy through organisms that depend on each other for food.
39	Food web	A diagram of interlinked food chains.

40	Biomass	The total mass in living organisms.	
Week 5:			
41	Predator	An animal that eats other animals.	
42	Prey	An animal that is eaten.	
43	Producer	An organism that makes its own food (eg. a plant using photosynthesis)	
44	Primary Consumers	Producers are eaten by primary consumers.	
45	Carnivore	Animal that gets their food from killing and eating other animals.	
46	Herbivore	Animal that gets their food from only eating plants.	
47	Chemical reaction	A reaction that forms one or more new substances.	
48	Reactant	A substance we start with before a chemical reaction takes place.	
49	Product	A substance produced as a result of a chemical reaction.	
50	Acid	A substance with a pH of less than 7.	
Week 6:			
51	Base	A substance that neutralises an acid.	
52	Alkali	A base that is soluble in water. It has a pH greater than 7.	
53	Metal and acid	Metal + Acid → Salt + Hydrogen	
54	Metal carbonate and acid	Metal Carbonate + Acid → Salt + Water + Carbon Dioxide	
55	Metal and water	Metal + Water → Metal Hydroxide + Hydrogen	
56	Metal and oxygen	Metal + Oxygen → Metal Oxide	
57	Thermal decomposition of Metal carbonate	Metal Carbonate → Metal Oxide + Carbon Dioxide	
58	Effervescence	Bubbling.	
59	Colourless	A substance without colour.	
60	Reactivity Series	A way of arranging different elements in order of their reactivity.	
Week 7:			
61	Salt	Where the hydrogen in an acid has been replaced by a metal.	
62	Hydrochloric Acid	HCl. Forms chloride salts.	
63	Sulfuric Acid	H ₂ SO ₄ . Forms sulfate salts.	
63	Nitric Acid	HNO ₃ . Forms nitrate salts.	
64	Limewater	A colourless solution which turns cloudy in the presence of carbon dioxide.	
65	Displacement reaction	When an element in a compound is replaced by a more reactive element.	
66	Thermite Reaction	A displacement reaction where molten iron is produced.	
67	Blast Furnace	A furnace which is used in the extraction of iron from iron ore.	
68	Electrolysis	A process in which metals can be extracted from ores using electricity.	
69	Corrosion	Damage to a substance caused by its environment	
70	Galvanise	Adding protection to a metal by coating it in zinc.	
Week 8:			
71	Ceramic	A hard non-metal compound (eg. pottery).	
72	Polymers	A substance built up from a large number of similar repeating units.	
73	Synthetic	Man-made.	
74	Composites	A material made up of many different substances, for a particular function.	
75	Atmosphere	A protective layer of gases which surround the Earth.	
76	Structure of Earth	Crust → Mantle → Outer Core → Inner Core	
77	Sedimentary Rock	Rocks that are formed from sediments which are compacted.	
78	Igneous Rock	Rocks that are formed through the cooling and solidification of magma.	
79	Metamorphic Rock	Rocks that can be formed from other types of rocks.	
80	Magma	Molten material below the Earth's crust.	
Week 9:			
81	Transport	Movement of sediment away from its original rock.	

82	Deposition	Sediments settling in one place.	
83	Compaction	The weight of sediments above squashes together any sediments below.	
84	Cementation	Another substance sticks the sediments together.	
85	Tectonic Plates	Sub-layers of the Earth's crust which move.	
86	Pollution	Substances which are introduced to the environment which have harmful/poisonous effects.	
87	Radiation	Caused by the deposition of radioactive materials. Can harm the environment.	
88	Eutrophication	Chemicals such as pesticides leaching into rivers and streams.	
89	Deforestation	The destruction of forests and rainforests.	
90	Recycling	A method of turning waste materials into new materials.	

History – Year 8 – Unit 3 – WWII and the Cold War

Week 1:			RAG
1.	What name is given to Hitler’s massacre of the Nazi paramilitary force (the SA) in 1934?	The Night of the Long Knives	
2.	In what industrial region of Germany did Hitler station troops in 1936?	The Rhineland	
3.	What was the British policy of allowing Hitler to take what he wanted in order to avoid war?	Appeasement	
4.	What name was given to the alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan?	The Axis	
5.	In what country was there a civil war in which both Hitler and Mussolini intervened to support the Fascists?	Spain	
6.	Who became dictator of that country following the victory of the right-wing forces?	General Francisco Franco	
7.	What 1938 act of union united Germany and Austria?	The Anschluss	
8.	Which British Prime Minister agreed to Hitler annexing a portion of Czechoslovakia in the Munich Agreement of 1938?	Neville Chamberlain	
9.	What treaty was signed on 24 August 1939, causing shock throughout Europe?	The Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact	
10.	When did Hitler invade Poland, beginning the Second World War?	1 September 1939	
Week 6:			
11.	What German form of warfare was based on rapid movement and regular, concentrated attacks?	Blitzkrieg	
12.	What countries did the Nazis conquer in 1940 and 1941?	Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece	
13.	From what port were Allied troops evacuated to Britain during the fall of France?	Dunkirk	
14.	What was the Nazi-allied regime that took power in France after the German victory?	Vichy France	
15.	What was the name of the Nazi air force?	The Luftwaffe	
16.	What recent invention allowed the Royal Air Force to win the Battle of Britain?	Radar	
17.	What was the name of Hitler’s invasion of the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941?	Operation Barbarossa	
18.	What proportion of casualties in the Second World War were from the Soviet Union?	More than half	
19.	What were two reasons why the invasion of the Soviet Union was unsuccessful?	Blitzkrieg ineffective over great distances, and troops unprepared for winter	
20.	What city did the Germans fail to capture in the first week of December 1941?	Moscow	

21.	Who was Winston Churchill's rival for the position of Prime Minister?	Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary	
22.	Why was it felt that Churchill had greater moral authority?	He had opposed appeasement	
23.	What was the German campaign of bombing major British cities?	The Blitz	
24.	How were children protected during this bombing campaign?	Evacuated to the country	
25.	What new weapons did the Germans develop to attack British cities late in the war?	V-1 flying bombs and "V-2" rockets	
26.	What is the term for the mobilisation of an entire society for warfare?	Total war	
27.	How many more women did government war work in the Second World War than in the First?	Eight times as many	
28.	Which economist released a report in November 1942 proposing a national welfare system?	William Beveridge	
29.	What were the "five great evils" that this economist identified in British society?	Squalor, ignorance, want, idleness, and disease	
30.	Who was the Prime Minister who replaced Churchill after the war and used this report to build the welfare state?	Clement Attlee	
31.	What was the name for the SS killing squads who massacred Jews during Operation Barbarossa?	<i>Einsatzgruppen</i>	
32.	At what conference in January 1942 did senior Nazis devise a plan to exterminate the Jews in death camps?	The Wannsee Conference	
33.	How many Jews did the Nazis ultimately kill?	Six million	
34.	In what occupied country did the Nazis establish their death camps?	Poland	
35.	What were Jews told in order to persuade them to be transported to the death camps?	That they were being resettled in eastern Europe	
36.	Name three of the six Nazi extermination camps.	Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka	
37.	What slogan was written above the gates of one of these camps?	"Work sets you free" (at Auschwitz)	
38.	In the death camps, what gas was used to kill the Jews?	Zyklon B	
39.	After they were killed in the gas chambers, how were the bodies of the victims disposed?	Burnt in giant crematoria	
40.	What was the name for the units of Jewish prisoners tasked with disposing of bodies in this way?	<i>Sonderkommandos</i>	
Week 4:			
41.	What party controlled the government of China during the 1930s and the Second World War?	The Kuomintang (KMT), or Nationalists	

42.	What north-eastern region of China did Japan occupy in 1931?	Manchuria	
43.	When did Japan invade China, beginning the Second World War in Asia?	July 1937	
44.	Why did Japan attempt to seize control of vast areas of East Asia and the Pacific in 1941 and 1942?	To gain control of resources, especially oil	
45.	What American naval base suffered a surprise attack by Japan on 7 December 1941?	Pearl Harbour	
46.	Who was the American President who brought the U.S.A into the war in response to this attack?	Franklin D. Roosevelt	
47.	What key fortress of the British Empire fell to Japan on 15 February 1942?	Singapore	
48.	What did the Japanese call their new Asian empire?	The Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere	
49.	Why did many Japanese soldiers treat prisoners of war with such contempt and cruelty?	They believed that surrender was shameful	
50.	At what naval battle in June 1942 did America halt Japanese expansion?	Midway	
51.	The two main rivals in the Cold War	USA and USSR	
52.	The Palmer Raids	To arrest Communist bombers	
53.	The Soviet leader between 1928 and 1953	Joseph Stalin	
54.	The attack on Nazi Germany, delayed until 1944	D-Day	
55.	The name of the initiative to give Europe \$13 billion in 1947	The Marshall Plan	
56.	Said that an 'Iron Curtain' had divided Europe after 1945	Winston Churchill	
57.	Truman's policy of containing Communism	The Truman Doctrine	
58.	The Western military alliance	NATO	
59.	The Communist military alliance	The Warsaw Pact	
60.	Two countries that lie to the north of Korea	China and the USSR	
61.	The line which separates North Korea from South Korea	38th parallel	
62.	The leader of North Korea in 1948	Kim-Il-sung	
63.	The capital of South Korea	Seoul	
64.	The Commander-in-Chief of UN forces in Korea	General MacArthur	
65.	The reason for MacArthur's sacking	For sending troops back North	
66.	The name used for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia before World War 2	French Indochina	
67.	The country which controlled Indochina during the war	Japan	

68.	Man who led the Vietnamese Communists fighting the French	Ho Chi Minh	
69.	A conference to decide the future of Vietnam	The Geneva Conference	
70.	The line of latitude which divided Vietnam	17th parallel	
71.	The US President at the time of the Geneva Conference	President Eisenhower	
72.	The first leader of South Vietnam after the war	Bao Dai	
73.	People free to own businesses and compete. Several political parties voted for by the people.	capitalist	
74.	System where government is run by one party who make decisions for the people.	communism	
75.	A period in history after 1945 where relations between the USSR and USA were 'cold' and hostile.	Cold War	
76.	System which allows people to vote for their leaders.	democracy	
77.	A policy that would stop Communism spreading from country to country.	containment	
78.	Someone who loves their country and wants it to have political independence.	nationalist	
79.	The right to block a decision made by the majority.	veto	
80.	Situation where no one can win.	stalemate	
81.	China becomes Communist	October 1949	
82.	Stalin gives Kim-Il-sung permission to attack the South	April 1950	
83.	Chinese enter the war	October 1950	
84.	Peace Treaty signed to end the Korean War	July 1953	
85.	French defeated at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu	May 1954	
86.	Geneva Conference	April – July 1954	
87.	Battle of Dien Bien Phu and Geneva Agreement	1954	
88.	First shipment of US military aid to South Vietnam	January 1955	
89.	Formation of NLF/Vietcong	1960	
90.	Ngo Dinh Diem shot	2nd November 1963	

French – Year 8 – Unit 3 – Chez moi, chez toi et quel talent?

Semaine 1 : Là où j'habite		Week 1: Where I live	RAG
1.	Salut! J'habite dans une petite rue dans une grande ville	Hi! I live in a small street in a big town	
2.	dans le sud-ouest de l'Angleterre.	in the south west of England.	
3.	J'habite avec mon père et ma belle-mère.	I live with my dad and my stepmum.	
4.	J'ai une grande sœur et un petit frère que j'adore beaucoup.	I have a big sister and a little brother that I love a lot.	
5.	Mon copain Quentin habite maintenant à la campagne,	My friend Quentin now lives in the countryside,	
6.	dans un joli petit village et c'est plus tranquille que ma ville!	in a pretty little village and it's more quiet than my town!	
Semaine 2: Dans mon appart'		Week 2: In my flat	
7.	J'ai une petite chambre mais elle est confortable.	I have a small bedroom but it is comfortable/cosy.	
8.	J'ai un lit mezzanine, avec un bureau	I have a cabin bed, with a desk	
9.	et une chaise sous mon lit.	and a chair under my bed.	
10.	Heureusement, l'armoire est assez grande car j'ai beaucoup de vêtements!	Thankfully, the wardrobe is quite big as I have a lot of clothes!	
11.	Je suis content que je n'ai pas besoin	I am pleased that I do not need	
12.	de partager ma chambre, car j'aime mon propre espace!	to share my bedroom, because I like my own space!	
Semaine 3: À table, tout le monde!		Week 3: Come to eat everyone!	
13.	Dans ma famille, normalement, on mange	In my family, normally, we eat	
14.	à environ huit heures du soir.	at about eight o'clock in the evening.	
15.	Mon plat préféré, c'est des pâtes à la sauce tomate avec du fromage râpé.	My favourite dish is pasta with a tomato sauce with grated cheese.	
16.	Le samedi soir, on achète des plats à emporter	Saturday evenings, we buy take away meals	
17.	et on mange assis sur le canapé, devant la télé.	and we eat sat on the settee, in front of the TV.	
18.	Je pense que c'est super relaxant et sympa.	I think that it is really relaxing and great.	
Semaine 4: Il faut faire des crêpes		Week 4: We have to make pancakes	
19.	Qu'est-ce qu'il faut acheter pour les crêpes?	What do we need to buy for pancakes?	
20.	Il faut acheter de la farine, du lait, des oeufs, du chocolat et de la crème Chantilly.	We need to buy some flour, milk, eggs, chocolate and whipped cream.	
21.	Tu es invité chez moi demain soir, pour fêter la Chandeleur!	You are invited to my house, tomorrow evening, to celebrate pancake day!	
22.	D'abord, on va manger des crêpes,	First of all, we are going to eat pancakes,	

23.	et après, on va écouter de la musique ou regarder un film.	and afterwards, we are going to listen to music or watch a film.	
24.	Ça va être une soirée vraiment chouette!	It is going to be a really great evening!	
Semaine 5: La France a du talent!		Week 5: France has talent!	
25.	Quel est ton talent? Chanter? Danser? Jouer d'un instrument? Jongler?	What is your talent? Singing? Dancing? Playing an instrument? Juggling?	
26.	Mon talent, c'est chanter et un jour, je voudrais être chanteur .	My talent is to sing and one day, I would like to be a singer.	
27.	Je veux gagner le concours.	I want to win the competition.	
28.	J'ai déjà gagné un concours de chant dans ma ville.	I have already won a singing competition in my town.	
29.	J'espère devenir une célébrité!	I hope to become a celebrity!	
30.	Mon ambition c'est de faire quelque chose d'important dans la vie.	My ambition is to do something important in life.	
Semaine 6: Je dois gagner!		Week 6: I must win!	
31.	Pourtant, pour devenir chanteur	However to become a singer	
32.	il faut beaucoup travailler,	you have to work hard,	
33.	ça demande beaucoup d'effort.	it takes a lot of effort.	
34.	Je ne peux pas participer au concours de talents,	I am not able to take part in the talent contest,	
35.	parce que je dois faire mes devoirs!	because I have to do my homework!	
36.	Il faut que je fasse mes devoirs, c'est important!	I must do my homework as it is important!	
Semaine 7: Ne fais pas ça!		Week 7: Don't do that!	
37.	Jette ton chewing-gum!	Throw away your chewing gum!	
38.	Éteins ton portable!	Switch off your mobile!	
39.	Chante plus fort!	Sing louder!	
40.	Mes parents disent que	My parents say that	
41.	je n'ai pas assez travaillé au collège et que	I haven't worked hard enough at school and that	
42.	je ne fais pas assez pour aider à la maison.	I do not do enough to help at home.	
Semaine 8: C'est qui le meilleur?		Week 8: Who is the best?	
43.	A mon avis je suis la meilleure chanteuse de mon collège.	In my opinion, I am the best singer in my school.	
44.	Tous mes amis disent que je chante bien,	All of my friends say that I sing well,	

45.	mais je sais que j'ai beaucoup à apprendre.	but I know that I have a lot to learn.	
46.	L'année prochaine, je vais continuer mes leçons de musique.	Next year, I am going to continue my music lessons.	
47.	Je veux jouer du piano	I want to play piano	
48.	dans un des meilleurs orchestres d'Europe.	in one of the best orchestras in Europe.	
	Semaine 9: Et le gagnant est?	Week 9: and the winner is?	
49.	Je vais continuer à jouer de la guitare comme passe-temps, mais	I am going to continue to play the guitar as a hobby, but	
50.	mon ambition a changé.	my ambition has changed.	
51.	je veux étudier la médecine	I want to study medicine	
52.	puisque je voudrais devenir médecin.	since I would like to become a doctor.	
53.	Aider les autres,	To help others,	
54.	est plus important que la célébrité.	is more important than fame.	