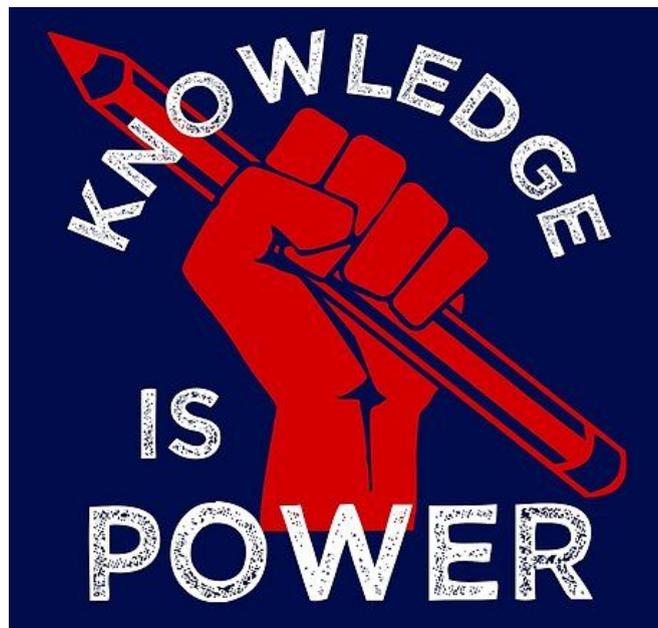




Atlantic Academy Portland
an Aspirations Academy

Year 8 Unit 1

Homework Booklet



Name	
Tutor	

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 key skills	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-quizz 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.

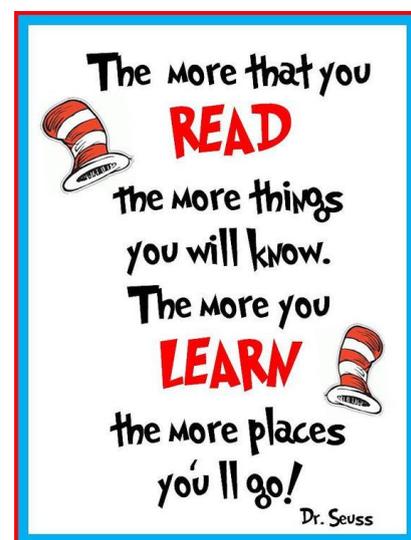
My Login Information:

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 2: Context - The Elizabethan Era			RAG
1.	Twelfth Night-Epiphany	January 6th- the day the wise men brought gifts to baby Jesus- an occasion Elizabethans would have celebrated with feasting, dancing and behaving rebelliously.	
2.	What you Will	Alternate title, encouraging the audience to take what they want from the play and make up their own mind.	
3.	Queen Elizabeth I	Was very unusual in that she never married or had children, as this would have been expected of all women in this era.	
4.	Plague	Worries about the spread of disease meant theatres were often closed for periods. Elizabethans thought the plague was contracted by breathing in strong odours.	
5.	Disguises	The contemporary audience would be used to all of the parts being played by men- the confusion happens when the young man playing Viola then has to disguise 'herself' as a male to play Cesario.	
6.	Marriage	Because Elizabethan society was deeply patriarchal, a woman could not select her own husband. Olivia's closest male relative is, unfortunately, Sir Toby.	
Week 3:Key Characters			
7.	Viola	Separated from her twin by a shipwreck, she disguises herself as a boy, only to fall in love with the Duke who employs her.	
8.	Orsino	Duke of Illyria, attempts to woo Olivia, ultimately ends up marrying Viola.	
9.	Olivia	Wealthy Countess who is mourning her father and brother- several male characters wish to marry her but she is 'in love' with Cesario. Ultimately marries Sebastian.	
10.	Feste	Olivia's clown- he is paid to entertain but he also makes shrewd comments on the other characters' behaviour.	
11.	Malvolio	Olivia's head servant, he constantly judges and criticises the other characters in Olivia's household, leading them to trick him and make him look like a fool.	
Week 4: Key Characters cont.			
12.	Maria	Olivia's lady in waiting and close associate. She is heavily involved with the deception of Malvolio and ends up marrying Sir Toby.	
13.	Sir Toby Belch	Olivia's obnoxious and over-indulgent Uncle; he wants Olivia to marry Aguecheek (Toby's friend) so Toby can continue to financially benefit from Olivia.	
14.	Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Friend of Sir Toby, attempts to woo Olivia. He challenges "Cesario" to a duel, which gets abandoned, suggesting that bravery has nothing to do with being anatomically male.	
15.	Sebastian	Viola's twin, rescued by Antonio after the shipwreck, marries Olivia.	
16.	Antonio	Sea Captain who rescues Sebastian and subsequently develops a strong affection for him.	
Week 5: Plot Part 1			
17.	Act 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duke Orsino wishes to marry Countess Olivia but she is in mourning. • Viola and Sebastian each believe the other to be dead after a shipwreck. • Viola disguises herself as Cesario to work for Orsino. 	
18.	Act 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olivia's household is in chaos as Malvolio argues with Toby, Andrew and Maria. • Olivia starts to fall in love with Cesario. 	
19.	Act 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antonio offers to help Sebastian. • Malvolio brings Olivia's ring to Cesario. 	
20.	Act 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maria, Toby and Andrew plan a trick on Malvolio as revenge for him spoiling their fun. • Orsino and Cesario discuss love. • Malvolio finds the letter from 'Olivia'. 	

Week 6: Plot Part 2			
21.	Act 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cesario and Olivia talk, leading Andrew to challenge Cesario to a duel. Malvolio appears wearing the yellow stockings. 	
22.	Act 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cesario and Andrew both try to avoid fighting. Antonio tries to defend Cesario, thinking he is Sebastian. 	
23.	Act 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andrew challenges Sebastian, thinking he is Cesario. Feste, disguised as a priest, declares Malvolio insane. Sebastian is confused as to why Olivia is being so kind to him. 	
24.	Act 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olivia claims Cesario as her new fiance. The twins are reunited and Olivia plans to marry Sebastian, Orsino is to marry Viola. Malvolio is released from prison. 	
Week 7: Stylistic Devices			
25.	Soliloquy	One character speaking to the audience, sharing genuine thoughts and feelings.	
26.	Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows more than the characters, e.g. the audience know that Cesario is actually Viola, in disguise.	
28.	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities, e.g. Malvolio is released from the dark room into 'the light', where he learns the truth.	
29.	Allusion	An indirect reference e.g. Orsino says "I turn'd into a hart", alluding to being a stag hunted by the goddess Diana.	
30.	Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements e.g. the way in which Orsino speaks about love in the first scene.	
31.	Imagery	Visually descriptive language e.g. "brimstone in your liver"- the liver was thought to house romantic feelings so Fabian uses this imagery to spur Andrew into action.	
32.	Oxymoron	Apparently contradictory terms presented in conjunction e.g. "parting is such sweet sorrow".	
33.	Songs	Based on popular tunes of the period, used to remind us that the play is a piece of festive entertainment, not to be taken too seriously.	
Week 8: Themes			
34.	Deception and disguise	Viola dresses as 'Cesario' to allow her to find work and also to make her less vulnerable. Maria and Toby deceive Malvolio into believing Olivia is in love with him.	
35.	Gender	The play demonstrates how gender, a socially constructed identity, can be "performed" and impersonated with the use of voice, costume, and mannerisms.	
36.	Mistaken Identity	Viola disguised as 'Cesario' looks like her brother Sebastian, leading to Cesario getting blamed for things Sebastian has done e.g. marrying Olivia/ attacking Toby and Andrew.	
37.	Love	Several characters profess to be in love and the play explores the folly of misdirected desire.	
38.	Marriage	The play concludes with three happy couples- this shows order has been restored after the confusion and misunderstandings.	
39.	Rules and Order	Viola subverts the rules of social decorum by disguising herself as male. Malvolio represents the Puritan attitude of maintaining rules.	
40.	Written communication	The play warns against the dangers of written language, it also suggests that language has the power to reveal the truth.	
Week 9: Key Quotations			
		Quotation	Context
41.	Orsino 1.1	"If music be the food of love, play on. Give me excess of it"	Love being presented as something Orsino wishes to be rid of.
42.	Orsino 1.4	"Thy small pipe is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound, And all is semblative a woman's part."	Orsino unknowingly comments on how feminine Cesario appears to be.

43.	Antonio 2.1	"I do adore thee so that danger shall seem sport, and I will go."	Antonio is willing to risk his life for Sebastian.	
44.	Viola 2.2	"Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness"	Viola suggests disguise and deception are evil things.	
45.	Malvolio 2.3	"My masters are you mad? Or what are you?"	Malvolio tells off Sir Toby and Andrew for their drunken behaviour.	
46.	Cesario 2.4	"We men may say more, swear more, but indeed our shows are more than will"	Cesario suggests that even though men may express their love more emphatically than women, men will not necessarily be faithful to their partner or consistent in their affection.	
47.	Malvolio 4.2	"Sir Topas, never was a man thus wronged."	Malvolio speaking to Feste (disguised as the priest).	
48.	Orsino 5.1	"Cesario, come, for so you shall be, while you are a man"	Orsino continues to refer to Viola as a male, until she sheds her disguise.	

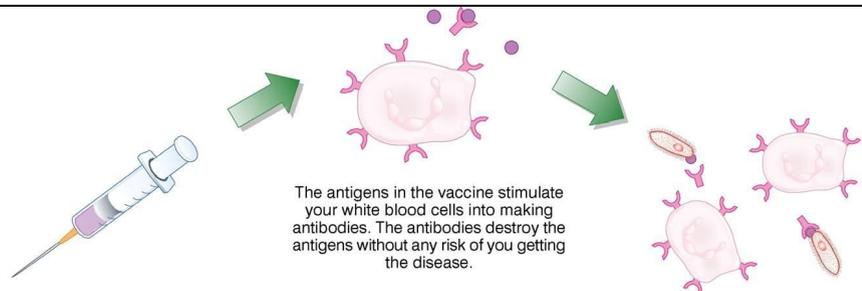
Science – Year 8 – Unit 1 – Physics 1

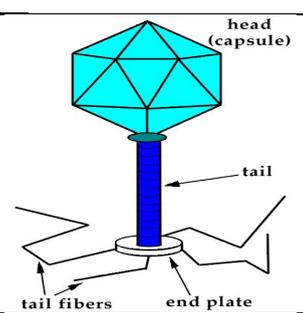
Week 1:			RAG
1.	Chemical Potential Energy	Energy stored in fuels, such as combustibles, food and batteries.	
2.	Elastic Potential Energy	Energy which is stored when objects are stretched or squashed.	
3.	Gravitational Potential Energy	Any object which is not on the ground has it.	
4.	Kinetic Energy	Movement energy. Any moving object stores kinetic energy.	
5.	Thermal Energy	Heat energy. The higher the temperature, the more thermal energy it stores.	
6.	Renewable	Renewable resources are replenished as they are used.	
7.	Non-renewable	Not replenished as they are used, i.e. fossil fuels.	
8.	Power	Rate of energy transfer.	
9.	Joule (J)	Unit of energy.	
10.	Watt (W)	Unit of power.	
Week 2:			
11.	Efficiency	How much energy input is transferred usefully.	
12.	Efficiency Equation	Efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful energy output}}{\text{total energy input}}$	
13.	Independent Variable	A variable you change that changes the dependent variable.	
14.	Dependent Variable	A variable that changes when you change the independent variable.	
15.	Control Variables	A variable that you have to keep the same in an investigation.	
16.	Categorical	A variable that has values that are words.	
17.	Continuous	A variable that has values that can be any number.	
18.	Discrete	A variable that can only have whole number values.	
19.	Accurate	Close to the true value of what you are measuring.	
Week 3:			
20.	Carbohydrate	Can be broken down to release energy.	
21.	Lipids	Most concentrated source of energy. Also called fats.	
22.	Proteins	Essential for growth and repair.	
23.	Vitamins and Minerals	Needed in small amounts for normal growth and everyday health.	
24.	Fibre	Maintains a healthy digestive system.	
25.	Water	Important for all body functions and processes.	
Week 4:			
26.	Balanced Diet	A diet providing adequate amount of the nutrients necessary for good health.	
27.	Test for protein	Biuret test – turns blue to purple.	
28.	Test for starch	Iodine Test – Turns black in the presence of starch	
29.	Test for sugars	Benedict's Test – Turns from Blue to Red	
30.	Malnutrition	A deficiency in food or the right types of food.	
31.	Diabetes	Disorder in which the body is unable to control sugar levels.	
32.	Addiction	Physical and mental dependence on a substance.	
33.	Inherited Characteristics	Features which have been passed on by an organism's parents.	
34.	Environmental Characteristics	Features which are caused by environmental factors and are not inherited.	
Science – Year 8 – Unit 1 – Biology 1			
Week 5:			
35.	Microbe	A microscopic organism, usually a bacterium, virus or fungus.	

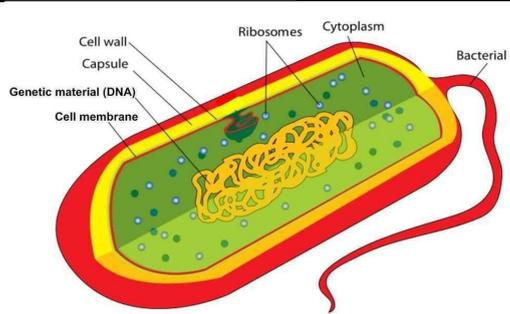
36.	Bacteria	A unicellular organism which has cell walls but no internal organelles.	
37.	Fungus	Spore-producing organism which feeds on organic matter.	
38.	Virus	A tiny infective agent able to multiply within host cells.	
39.	Parasite	An organism which lives in or on another organism.	
40.	Infection	Having been affected with a disease causing organism.	
41.	Transmission	The spread of diseases.	
42.	Antigen	A toxin or foreign substance which enters the body.	
43.	Antibody	Detect antigens in the body and triggers an immune response.	
44.	Immunity	Ability of an organism to resist infection.	

Week 6:

45.	Antibiotics	A medicine which inhibits growth or destroys bacteria.	
46.	Cloning	Make an identical copy of another organism.	

47.	Immunisation	 <p>The antigens in the vaccine stimulate your white blood cells into making antibodies. The antibodies destroy the antigens without any risk of you getting the disease.</p> <p>Small amounts of dead or inactive pathogen are put into your body, often by injection.</p> <p>You are immune to future infections by the pathogen. That's because your body can respond rapidly and make the correct antibody as if you had already had the disease.</p>	
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48.	Virus Structure	 <p>head (capsule)</p> <p>tail</p> <p>tail fibers</p> <p>end plate</p>	
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49.	Bacteria Structure	 <p>Cell wall</p> <p>Capsule</p> <p>Genetic material (DNA)</p> <p>Cell membrane</p> <p>Ribosomes</p> <p>Cytoplasm</p> <p>Bacterial Flagellum</p>	
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Science – Year 8 – Unit 1 – Chemistry 1

Week 7:

50.	Atom	The smallest part of an element that can still be recognised as that element.	
51.	Element	A substance made up from only one type of atom.	
52.	Nucleus	The centre of an atom that contains protons and neutrons.	
53.	Proton	A subatomic particle with a positive charge and a mass of 1.	
54.	Neutron	A subatomic particle with no charge and a mass of 1.	
55.	Electron	A subatomic particle with a negative charge and a negligible mass (almost 0).	
56.	Electron shell	Where electrons are found surrounding the nucleus.	

57.	Atomic number	(also known as the proton number) The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.	
Week 8:			
58.	Group	The vertical columns in the periodic table that contains elements that have similar properties.	
59.	Period	The horizontal rows in the periodic table that informs the number of shells.	
60.	Mass number	The total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.	
61.	Periodic table	An arrangement of the elements in order of their atomic number.	
62.	Transition element	Element from the central block of the periodic table.	
63.	Dmitri Mendeleev	'Father' of the modern periodic table. He left gaps for undiscovered elements.	
64.	Halogens	Elements in group 7 of the periodic table – they all have 7 electrons in their outer shell.	
65.	Alkali Metals	Elements in group 1 of the periodic table - they all have 1 electron in their outer shell.	
66.	Noble Gases	Elements in group 0 of the periodic table - they all have full outer shells.	
67.	Inert	Unreactive.	
Week 9:			
68.	Displacement Reaction	A chemical reaction in which a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound.	
69.	Reactivity Series	Ordering substances by their reactivity relative to each other.	
70.	Test for Oxygen	Relights a glowing splint.	
71.	Test for Hydrogen	Burns with a 'squeaky pop'.	
72.	Test for Carbon Dioxide	Turns limewater cloudy.	
73.	Test for Chlorine	Bleaches damp litmus paper.	

Week 1			RAG
1	Alliance	A union formed between countries	
2	Catalyst	The immediate cause of an important event – the spark	
3	Trench Warfare	Type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches	
4	Conscientious Objector	A person who objects to serving in the armed forces	
5	Propaganda	Information which is biased and used to promote a political cause of view	
6	23 rd June 1914	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand	
7	25 th Dec. 1914	Christmas Day fighting ends	
8	July-Nov. 1916	Battle of the Somme	
9	9 th Nov. 1918	German Kaiser abdicates	
10	11 th Nov. 1918	Armistice – the war officially ended	
Week 2			
11	Paris Peace Conference	In January 1919, 32 countries were represented at the	
12	Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson	The 'Big Three' leaders at this were	
13	Germany after World War One	One of the goals of the conference was to agree what to do with	
14	Palace of Versailles	The Treaty of Versailles was signed in the	
15	15,000 men and 6 battleships	The German navy was limited to	
16	Article 231	The Germans were forced to take all blame for the war in	
17	Article 232	The Germans were forced to pay reparations of £6.6 billion in	
18	Humiliated	Much of Germany felt	
19	League of Nations	The Treaty of Versailles also led to the creation of the	
20	Vision for bringing world peace	The League of Nations had a	
Week 3			
21	Disarmament and improve conditions	Countries could work together to encourage	
22	Part of the structure of the league	The Assembly, Council and Permanent Court of International Justice were all	
23	Upper Silesia	In 1921 a plebiscite took place in	
24	Germany and Poland	This led to tensions between	
25	Wall Street Crash	The American economy collapsed after the	
26	Loans from the US	This caused problems in Europe as many countries had	
27	Japan and China	The Manchurian Crisis involved	
28	Industry and being close to Japan	Japan wanted to control Manchuria for its	
29	Mukden Incident	An explosion on the railway blamed on the Chinese was the	
30	The Kwantung army	This led to the Japanese having an excuse to take Manchuria using	

	Week 4		RAG
31	Lytton Report	The League of Nations then commissioned the	
32	Natural resources and control of parts of Africa	Mussolini wanted to control Abyssinia for its	
33	Failed to stop him	The League	
34	Close the Suez Canal	One reason they failed was because they did not	
35	1933	Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in	
36	<i>Lebensraum</i>	He wanted to take living space in the east, known as	
37	<i>Volksdeutsche</i>	He also wanted to unite all German blooded people, known as	
38	<i>Anschluss</i>	A third aim was to unite Germany and Austria in	
39	The 'Freedom to Rarm Rally'	Hitler showed off his new weapons and troops in 1935 at	
40	99% agreed	Austrians voted in a plebiscite for <i>Anschluss</i> and	
Week 5			
41	Treaty	A formal legal agreement	
42	Appeasement	Policy of giving someone what they want in the hope of avoiding war	
43	Capitalist	Political system in which people work to make money through investment	
44	Communist	Left-wing political organisation	
45	Plebiscite	When the people, not just politicians, vote on a matter	
46	28 th June 1919	Treaty of Versailles was signed	
47	October 1929	Wall Street Crash caused economic crisis	
48	18 th Sept 1931	The Mukden Incident	
49	30 th January 1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor in Germany	
50	5 th May 1936	Italian troops took control of Addis Ababa, Abyssinia	
Week 6			
51	Alliances	European countries had joined into	
52	Triple Alliance	Italy, Germany, Austria and Hungary were part of the	
53	Triple Entente	Britain, France and Russia were in the	
54	Dreadnaughts	Both Germany and Britain were in competition to build	
55	Nationalist	Most European countries were very proud which is known as	
56	Archduke Franz Ferdinand	The catalyst for war was the assassination of	
57	To declare war on Serbia	He was killed by a Serbian which caused Austria-Hungary	
58	Alliance system	Other countries also declared war on each other due to the	
59	France and Belgium	The main fighting in WW1 took place in	
60	Known as the trenches	The soldiers dug a system to fight in	

	Week 7		RAG
61	Alliance	A union formed between countries	
62	Catalyst	The immediate cause of an important event – the spark	
63	Trench Warfare	Type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches	
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88	Industry and being close to Japan	Japan wanted to control Manchuria for its	
89	Mukden Incident	An explosion on the railway blamed on the Chinese was the	
90	The Kwantung army	This led to the Japanese having an excuse to take Manchuria using	

French - Year 8 – Unit 2 – T'es branché? AND Paris, je t'adore!

Week 1: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes regarder à la télé? What do you like to watch on TV?		RAG
1.	Normalement j'aime regarder la télé.	Normally I like to watch television.
2.	Quelquefois, je regarde des séries en ligne car elles sont gratuites.	Sometimes, I watch online series as they're free.
3.	Bien que les jeux télévisés ne soient pas mon truc, je les regarde quelquefois.	Although game shows are not my thing, I watch them sometimes.
4.	Je dirais que je préfère de ne rien regarder le soir car j'ai horreur des feuilletons.	I would say that I prefer to watch nothing in the evening as I really hate soaps.
5.	Cependant mon émission préférée c'est un documentaire animalier.	However my favourite program is a wildlife documentary.
Week 2: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes regarder au cinéma? What do you like to watch at the cinema?		
6.	Quand il fait froid, j'aime aller au cinéma car c'est amusant.	When it's cold, I like to go to the cinema as it's fun.
7.	J'aime surtout regarder les comédies car j'aime rire.	I especially like to watch comedies, as I like to laugh.
8.	Je n'aime pas du tout les films de guerre, ce n'est pas mon truc.	I don't like war films at all, it's not my thing.
9.	Je pense que mon frère est fan des films d'action à cause des effets spéciaux.	I think that my brother is a fan of action films because of the special effects.
10.	Mon film idéal serait une comédie romantique avec Chris Pratt car je le trouve vraiment amusant.	My ideal film would be a romantic comedy with Chris Pratt because I find him very funny.
Week 3: Qu'est-ce que tu lis en ce moment? What are you reading at the moment?		
11.	En ce moment, je lis un roman policier.	At the moment, I'm reading a thriller.
12.	J'adore lire. La lecture, c'est ma passion.	I love to read. Reading is my passion.
13.	Cependant, je ne lis jamais de BD. Je les déteste!	However, I never read comic books. I hate them!
14.	Je trouve les livres sur les animaux vraiment intéressants.	I find books on animals really interesting.
15.	Normalement, je choisis des magazines car c'est relaxant de les lire.	Usually, I choose magazines because it is relaxing to read them.
Week 4: Que fais-tu quand tu es connecté(e)? What do you do when you are online?		
16.	Dans mon temps libre, j'aime souvent aller sur des blogs.	In my free time, I often like to go on blogs.
17.	Souvent, mes amis et moi parlons sur Facebook.	Often, my friends and I talk on Facebook.
18.	Je fais des quiz si j'ai du temps après avoir fait mes devoirs.	I do some quizzes if I have time after having done my homework.
19.	Une fois par semaine, je mets à jour ma page perso.	Once a week, I update my personal page.
20.	Ma mère me dit qu'il vaudrait mieux que je n'aie pas ma tablette dans ma chambre.	My mum tells me that it would be better that I don't have my tablet in my bedroom.
Week 5: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait hier soir? What did you do yesterday evening?		
21.	Hier, je suis allé chez un ami et on a regardé un bon film sur Netflix.	Yesterday, I went to a friend's house and we watched a good film on Netflix.
22.	J'ai mangé des bonbons et j'ai bu de la limonade, c'était chouette!	I ate some sweets and I drank some lemonade, it was great!
23.	Après, je suis rentré chez moi et j'ai fait mes devoirs.	Afterwards, I went home and I did my homework.
24.	J'ai travaillé très dur pendant la soirée!	I worked really hard during the evening!
25.	Avant de me coucher, j'ai tchatté sur Facebook.	Before going to bed, I chatted on Facebook.
Week 6: Es-tu allé à Paris? Did you go to Paris?		
26.	L'année dernière, j'ai passé une semaine géniale à Paris avec mes parents.	Last year, I spent a great week in Paris with my parents.
27.	J'ai voyagé en avion et en car.	I travelled by plane and coach.
28.	Le voyage était très long donc j'ai lu mon livre et j'ai écouté de la musique.	The journey was very long so I read my book and I listened to music.
29.	Nous sommes restés dans un hôtel près de la tour Eiffel.	We stayed in a hotel near the Eiffel Tower.

30	Le premier jour, j'ai visité la cathédrale de Notre-Dame et j'ai mangé au restaurant.	On the first day, I visited Notre Dame Cathedral and I ate in a restaurant.	
Week 7: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait à Paris?		What did you do in Paris?	
31	Le jour suivant, j'étais vraiment fatigué donc	The following day, I was really tired so	
32	je suis resté dans ma chambre et j'ai envoyé des cartes postales à mes amis.	I stayed in my room and I sent postcards to my friends.	
33	Quand nous avons visité la tour Eiffel il a fait très froid.	When we visited the Eiffel Tower it was very cold.	
34	On a fait la queue pendant deux heures. C'était ennuyeux.	We queued for two hours. It was boring.	
35	Le soir, on a mangé au restaurant, j'ai essayé les escargots!	In the evening, we ate at a restaurant, I tried the snails!	
Week 8: As-tu fait autre chose à Paris?		Did you do anything else in Paris?	
36	Mardi soir, je suis sorti. Je suis allé au cinéma à pied.	Tuesday evening, I went out. I went to the cinema on foot.	
37	Mercredi matin, je ne suis pas sorti car il a plu.	Wednesday morning, I didn't go out because it rained.	
38	Au lieu de sortir, j'ai nagé dans la piscine. C'était fantastique.	Instead of going out, I swam in the pool. It was fantastic.	
39	Quand j'étais à Paris, j'ai pris beaucoup de photos.	When I went to Paris, I took lots of photos.	
40	Puis, on a voyagé à l'aéroport pour notre voyage de retour.	Then, we travelled to the airport for our journey home.	
Week 9: Vas-tu revenir à Paris?		Are you going to return to Paris?	
41	J'ai adoré ma semaine à Paris car c'était passionnant.	I loved my week in Paris because it was exciting.	
42	Pourtant je n'ai pas tout vu que j'ai voulu.	However I didn't see everything that I wanted to.	
43	Je voudrais revenir l'année prochaine avec ma famille.	I would like to go back next year with my family.	
44	J'adore les parcs d'attraction,	I love theme parks,	
45	bien qu'ils ne soient pas très culturels!	although they are not very cultural!	

Geography – Year 8 – Unit 1 – Ecosystems

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Ecosystem	A community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving environment.	
2.	Biome	A global ecosystem.	
3.	Food Chain	Shows how energy is passed from creature to creature	
4.	Food Web	Shows the interconnections between many food chains	
5.	Producers	Plants can produce everything they need for themselves so are called producers.	
6.	Consumers	Consumers eat other living things.	
7.	Decomposers	Breakdown or rot dead living things.	
8.	The Nutrient Cycle	The way in which nutrients move within an ecosystem.	
9.	The earth's main ecosystems	Hot Deserts, Savanna, Deciduous Forest, Tropical Rainforest	
10.	Hadley Cell	A large-scale atmospheric convection cell in which air rises at the equator and sinks at medium latitudes, typically about 30° north or south.	
Week 2:			
11.	Tropical Rainforest	Forests in areas where the climate is hot and wet all year.	
12.	Amazon	The largest rainforest in South America.	
13.	Emergents	The tallest trees in the rainforest.	
14.	Canopy	The average height most trees in the rainforest grow to.	
15.	Under Canopy	Smaller trees underneath the canopy.	
16.	Shrub Layer	Plants and bushes growing in areas where sunlight can reach the forest floor.	
17.	Adaptation	Where plants and animals change to suit their environment.	
18.	Deforestation	Where trees are chopped down or removed.	
19.	Hydroelectric power (HEP)	Where a dam is used to flood large areas of land to create electricity.	
20.	Mining	Removal of minerals from the earth.	
Week 3:			
21.	Logging	Cutting down trees to sell for profit.	
22.	Cattle Ranching	Large cattle farms where the forest has been removed and replaced with grass.	
23.	The Kayapo	An Amazonian tribe.	
24.	Subsistence	Where you grow enough food for your family to eat.	
25.	Hunter Gatherer	Where people hunt animals or gather wild food to eat.	
26.	Slash and Burn	Where the forest is chopped down and then set on fire.	
27.	Sustainable	Where you use the environment in such a way that it can still be used in the same way by future generations.	
28.	Global warming	Increases in the average global temperature.	
29.	The greenhouse effect	The trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere by greenhouse gasses.	
30.	The enhanced greenhouse effect	Where humans add more greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere allowing more heat to be trapped.	
Week 4:			
31.	Ecosystem	A community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving environment.	

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