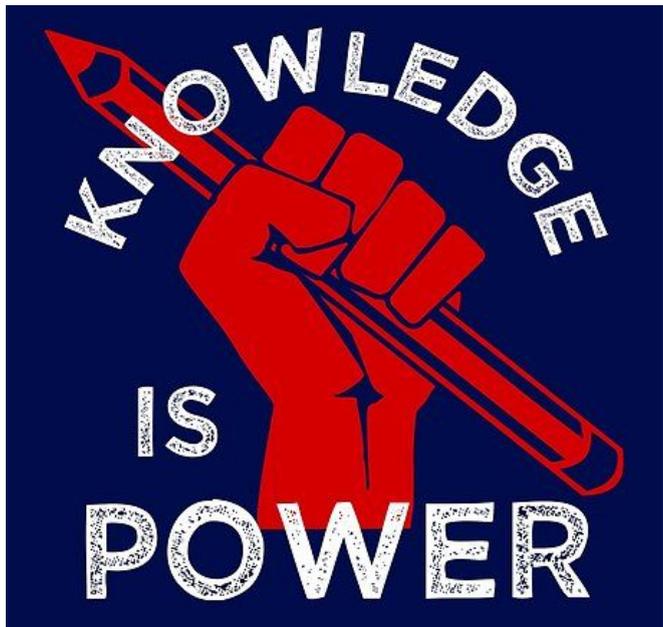




Year 8 Unit 1

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

Maths – Year 8 – Unit 1

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Digit	Individual numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	
2.	Integer	A positive or negative whole number, including zero.	
3.	Even number	Number ending in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.	
4.	Odd number	Number ending in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.	
5.	Place value	The numerical position of a digit within the number - eg. hundreds, tens, units etc.	
Week 2:			
6.	Significant figures	The run of digits in a number that are needed to specify the number to a required degree of accuracy. Additional zero digits may also be needed to indicate the number's magnitude.	
7.	Round	Express to a required degree of accuracy	
8.	Estimate	Find a rough or approximate answer	
9.	Upper Bound	The higher limit that when the number crosses, it rounds to a different number.	
10.	Lower bound	The lower limit that when the number crosses, it rounds to a different number.	
Week 3:			
11.	Divisible by 2	The last digit is even.	
12.	Divisible by 3	The digits sum to a multiple of 3.	
13.	Divisible by 5	The last digit is 0 or 5.	
14.	Divisible by 10	The last digit is 0.	
15.	Factor	A number that divides into another without a remainder	
Week 4:			
16.	Factor Pair	Two numbers that multiply to make another.	
17.	Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The highest number that can be divided exactly into each of two or more numbers.	
18.	Multiple	A number in its times table.	
19.	Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The lowest number that is in the multiple of two or more numbers.	
Week 5:			
20.	Prime numbers	An integer with exactly two factors: one and itself. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47	
21.	Prime factors	The prime numbers that multiply to make a value.	
22.	Prime factor decomposition	When a number is broken down into its prime factor.	
23.	Square Number	The result made when a number is multiplied by itself. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225.	

24.	Cube Number	The result made when a number is multiplied by itself three times. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125	
Week 6:			
25.	Index Number	The power or small number that indicates how many times the base number is multiplied by itself.	
26.	Index form	Write a number using powers.	
27.	Index Rules:	$a^0 =$ Any number to the power of zero is 1. $a^1 =$ Any number to the power of one is itself.	
28.	Equality and inequality symbols:	$=$ equal to $>$ bigger than \geq bigger than or equal to \neq not equal to $<$ smaller than \leq smaller than or equal to	
29.	Standard form	A way of writing a very large or small number with one number before a decimal point multiplied by a power of 10. (Form of $a \times 10^n$ where $1 < a < 10$)	
Week 7:			
30.	Rational number	A number which can be expressed as a fraction: integer, fraction, terminating decimal, recurring decimal	
31.	Irrational number	Cannot be written as a simple fraction or ratio of 2 integers	
32.	Fraction	Part of a group, number or whole.	
33.	Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction. Shows how many equal parts the item is divided into.	
34.	Numerator	The top number in a fraction. Shows how many parts we have.	
Week 8:			
35.	Proper fraction	The numerator is smaller than the denominator.	
36.	Improper Fraction	The numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.	
37.	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fraction combined into one number.	
38.	Common Denominator	A common multiple of the denominators, i.e. a number into which the denominators will divide exactly.	
39.	Equivalent	Fractions which have the same value.	
Week 9:			
40.	Add/subtract fractions	Make the denominators the same then add/subtract the numerators only. NEVER add/subtract denominators.	
41.	Multiply fractions	Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators.	

42.	Divide fractions	Invert (flip) the second fraction, then multiply the 2 fractions together.	
43.	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by the number. The reciprocal is shown as $1/x$, or x^{-1}	
44.	Decimal Fraction	A fraction written as a decimal. The decimal point separates whole numbers from decimal fractions	
45	Terminating decimal	A decimal which has a finite number of digits	
46	Recurring Decimal	A decimal which has repeating digits or a repeating pattern of digits.	

English - Year 8 -Unit 1- Exploring Enigmas

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

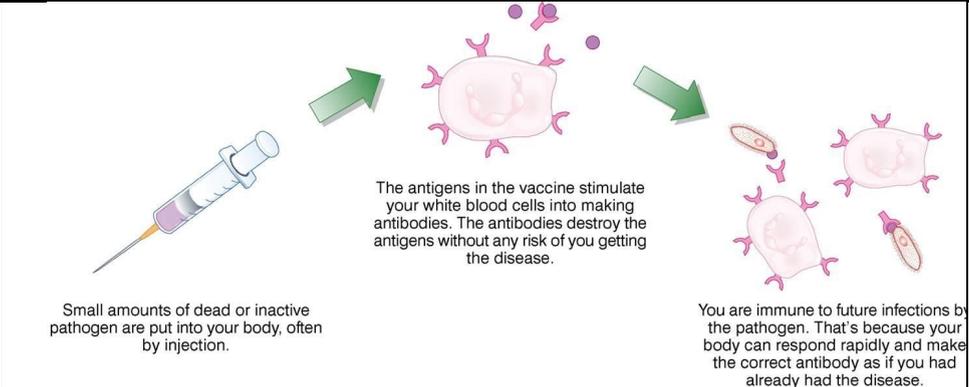
Week 1			RAG
1	Onomatopoeia	words that convey how something sounds 'maybe the curtains <i>shushing</i> each other...'	
2	Monstrous	inhumanly or outrageously evil or wrong	
3	Bellow	a deep roaring shout or sound	
4	Evaluation	the making of a judgement about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment	
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	Sentence Starters	A- Start with an adverb D- Drop in a clause D- Start by describing S- Start with a simile P- Start with a preposition I- Start with an -ing word C- Start with a connective E- Start with an -ed word	
Week 3			
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	
14	Ghastly	causing great horror or fear	
Week 4			
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 	
19	Simple	A sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate.	
20	Compound	A sentence with more than one subject or predicate.	
21	Complex	A sentence containing a subordinate clause or clauses.	
Week 5			
22	Auditory imagery	imagery which describes sounds	
23	Diction	the choice and use of words and phrases in speech or writing	
24	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.	
25	Havoc	widespread destruction	

26	Vaguely	in a way that is uncertain, indefinite or unclear; roughly	
27	Declarative	A sentence that declares a fact or opinion.	
28	Interrogative	A sentence that asks a question.	
29	Imperative	A sentence that gives a command.	
30	Exclamatory	A sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.	
Week 6			
31	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>	
32	Succumbed	fail to resist pressure, temptation, or some other negative force	
33	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 	
34	Endeavoured	try hard to do or achieve something	
35	Treachery	a betrayal of trust; the quality of being deceptive	
Week 7			
36	Scepticism	a sceptical attitude; doubt as to the truth of something	
37	Extended metaphor	a metaphor that is developed in some detail	
38	Charisma	compelling attractiveness or charm that can inspire devotion in others	
39	Semantic field	A collection of words which are related to one another	
40	Ominously	in a way that suggests that something bad is going to happen	
Week 8			
41	Curlicues	a decorative curl or twist in calligraphy or in the design of an object	
42	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	
43	Connotation	ideas associated with a word or image	
44	Denotation	The literal meaning (dictionary definition) of a word.	
45	Concoctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an elaborate story, especially a fabricated one - a mixture of various ingredients or elements 	
Week 9			
46	Parsonage	a church house provided for a member of the clergy	
47	Seething	filled with or characterized by intense but unexpressed anger	
48	Dynamic verbs	An action or process completed by the subject. She <i>purchases</i> new clothes every week.	
49	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.	
50	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.	

Science – Year 8 – Unit 1 – No Limits

Week 1:			RAG
1.		Toxic - Extremely dangerous if it comes into contact with the skin, inhaled or ingested and can be fatal.	
2.		Irritant - Warning the substance can cause irritation or discomfort if it comes into contact with the body.	
3.		Corrosive - Will corrode and burn skin if it comes into contact - can also corrode metals.	
4.		Highly flammable - A substance that can catch fire easily in air.	
5.	Hypothesis	An educated, testable prediction about what will happen in an experiment. It is written as a statement, not a question.	
6.	Conclusion	A statement that says what the data shows.	
7.	Independent Variable	A variable that can be changed by the scientist.	
8.	Dependent Variable	The variable that is observed, measured or counted by the scientist.	
9.	Control Variable	A variable that is kept the same throughout the experiment.	
10.	Anomaly	A result that does not fit the rest of the data.	
Week 2:			
11.	Balanced Diet	A diet providing adequate amount of the nutrients necessary for good health.	
12.	Carbohydrate	Can be broken down to release energy.	
13.	Lipids	Most concentrated source of energy. Also called fats.	
14.	Proteins	Essential for growth and repair.	
15.	Vitamins and Minerals	Needed in small amounts for normal growth and everyday health.	
16.	Fibre	Maintains a healthy digestive system.	
17.	Water	Important for all body functions and processes.	
18.	Malnutrition	A deficiency in food or the right types of food.	
19.	Diabetes	Non-communicable disease in which the body is unable to control sugar levels.	
20.	Obesity	Term that describes someone who is very overweight and has a high level of body fat.	
Week 3:			
21.	Test for protein	Biuret test – turns blue to purple.	
22.	Test for starch	Iodine Test – Turns black in the presence of starch	
23.	Test for sugars	Benedict's Test – Turns from Blue to Red	
24.	Test for lipids	Ethanol and water test - cloudy white layer forms on top of the solution.	
25.	Qualitative data	Experimental data that gives descriptive results.	
26.	Quantitative data	Experimental data that gives numerical results.	
27.	Aerobic respiration	Respiration that uses oxygen to break down glucose. Produces lots of energy.	
28.	Aerobic Respiration equation	glucose + oxygen -> carbon dioxide + water (+ lots of energy)	
29.	Anaerobic respiration	Respiration that breaks down glucose without oxygen. Produces small amounts of energy.	
30.	Anaerobic respiration equation	In animals: glucose -> lactic acid In yeast: glucose -> ethanol	

Week 4:			
31.	Mitochondria	An organelle in cells which provides a site for aerobic respiration.	
32.	Lactic Acid	A product of anaerobic respiration which causes muscle soreness.	
33.	Non-communicable disease	A disease that cannot be transmitted from one person to another.	
34.	Drug	A substance that alters chemical reactions in the body.	
35.	Stimulant	A drug that speeds up electrical messages transmitted in the nervous system.	
36.	Depressant	A drug that slows down electrical messages transmitted in the nervous system.	
37.	Addiction	Physical and mental dependence on a substance.	
38.	Nicotine	The addictive substance in cigarettes.	
39.	Tar	The toxic substance in cigarettes that coats the lining of the airways and damages it.	
40.	Carbon Monoxide	Toxic gas in cigarette smoke that prevents red blood cells from carrying enough oxygen around the body.	
Week 5:			
41.	Chemical reaction	A reaction that forms one or more new substances.	
42.	Reactant	A substance before a chemical reaction takes place. Appears on the left hand side of the arrow.	
43.	Product	A substance created by a chemical reaction. Appears on the right hand side of the arrow.	
44.	Law of Conservation of Mass	Atoms cannot be created or destroyed.	
45.	Metal and acid	$\text{Metal} + \text{Acid} \rightarrow \text{Salt} + \text{Hydrogen}$	
46.	Metal carbonate and acid	$\text{Metal Carbonate} + \text{Acid} \rightarrow \text{Salt} + \text{Water} + \text{Carbon Dioxide}$	
47.	Metal and water	$\text{Metal} + \text{Water} \rightarrow \text{Metal Hydroxide} + \text{Hydrogen}$	
48.	Metal and oxygen	$\text{Metal} + \text{Oxygen} \rightarrow \text{Metal Oxide}$	
49.	Acid	A substance that has a pH of less than 7.	
50.	Base	A substance that neutralises an acid.	
Week 6:			
51.	Alkali	A base that is soluble in water. It has a pH greater than 7.	
52.	Salt	Where the hydrogen in an acid has been replaced by a metal.	
53.	Reactivity Series	A way of arranging different elements in order of their reactivity.	
54.	Displacement reaction	When an element in a compound is replaced by a more reactive element.	
55.	Thermite Reaction	A displacement reaction where molten iron is produced.	
56.	Ore	Rock that contains enough metal to make it profitable to extract.	
57.	Effervescence	Bubbling.	
58.	Blast Furnace	A furnace which is used in the extraction of iron from iron ore.	
59.	Electrolysis	A process in which metals can be extracted from ores using electricity.	
60.	Limewater	A colourless solution which turns cloudy in the presence of carbon dioxide.	
Week 7:			
61.	Force	'Push' or 'pull' on an object that can cause the object to change its motion.	
62.	Newton (N)	Unit of force.	
63.	Friction	Force acting at points of contact between objects moving over each other, to resist the movement	
64.	Drag force	The force acting on an object moving through air or water that causes it to slow down.	
65.	Streamlined	Shaped to reduce resistance to motion from air or water.	
66.	Centre of mass	A single point where the weight of an object can be considered to act.	
67.	Moment	The turning effect of a force. It is a measure of the ability of a force to rotate an object about a pivot. The unit of a moment is newton metres (Nm).	
68.	Pivot	The point at which a lever or see-saw balances.	

69.	Law of moments	An object is in equilibrium if the clockwise moments equal the anticlockwise moments.	
70.	Microbe	A microscopic organism, usually a bacterium, virus or fungus.	
Week 8:			
71.	Bacteria	A unicellular organism which has cell walls but no internal organelles.	
72.	Fungus	Spore-producing organism which feeds on organic matter.	
73.	Virus	A tiny infective agent able to multiply within host cells.	
74.	Parasite	An organism which lives in or on another organism.	
75.	Pathogen	Harmful microbe that causes disease.	
76.	Infection	Having been infected with a disease causing organism.	
77.	Transmission	The spread of diseases.	
78.	Communicable disease	Disease that can be spread from person to person.	
79.	Protist	Type of microorganism that shares characteristics with animals, plants and fungi.	
80.	Vector	Organism that carries disease without being affected by it.	
Week 9:			
81.	Antigen	A toxin or foreign substance which enters the body. Unique to each pathogen.	
82.	Antibody	Detects antigens in the body and triggers an immune response.	
83.	Immunity	Ability of an organism to resist infection.	
84.	Antibiotics	A medicine which inhibits growth or destroys bacteria.	
85.	Cloning	Make an identical copy of another organism.	
86.	Immunisation	 <p>The diagram illustrates the process of immunisation. On the left, a syringe is shown injecting a small amount of purple liquid into a pink, irregularly shaped cell representing a white blood cell. A green arrow points from the syringe to the cell. Below this, text reads: "Small amounts of dead or inactive pathogen are put into your body, often by injection." A second green arrow points from the cell to the right, where several similar cells are shown. Some of these cells are now surrounded by small purple dots (antigens) and are actively attacking them. Below this, text reads: "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." A final green arrow points to the right, where the cells are shown again, but now they are surrounded by a layer of small purple dots, representing antibodies. Below this, text reads: "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>	

History – Year 8 – Unit 2 – Dictators and WWII

Week 1:			RAG
1.	How many Africans are estimated to have been transported between the 16th and 19th centuries?	12.5 million Africans	
2.	What tropical islands was the destination for most slaves traded by British merchants?	Caribbean	
3.	What year did Charles II grant a charter for the Royal African Company?	1672	
4.	What trade system imports and exports goods to and from three destinations?	Triangular trade	
5.	What term is often given to the sea journey of slave ships from West Africa to the Americas?	Middle Passage	
6.	For what reason would slaves be taken on deck each day?	To exercise	
7.	How many Africans, in total, are British merchants believed to have transported across the Atlantic?	3.1 million	
8.	What proportion of slaves would die crossing the Atlantic during the early days of the slave trade?	One in four	
9.	Which British port cities grew particularly wealthy from the slave trade?	Bristol and Liverpool	
10.	Which freed slave moved to London and wrote a book detailing his experiences as a slave in 1789?	Olaudah Equiano	
Week 2:			
11.	How was used to prepare slaves for auction?	To cover sores and wounds	
12.	What term is given to marking a person or animal with a burning hot iron?	Branding	
13.	What large estates in the Americas were used to grow crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco?	Plantations	
14.	What crop did slaves farm in the fields of North and South Carolina?	Rice	
15.	What was the estimated life expectancy of a slave transported to the Americas?	Eight to ten years	
16.	What name was given to escaped African slaves, who settled in the interior of Caribbean islands?	Maroon	
17.	Name a minor form of resistance in which slaves would engage?	working slowly, setting fire to crops, damaging plantation machinery	
18.	What would rebellious slaves be placed in, as punishment, to stop them from running?	Spiked shackles	
19.	On what island did Toussaint L'Ouverture lead a slave rebellion in 1791?	Haiti	
20.	What musical instrument, popular in the American south, has its roots in Africa?	The banjo	

Week 3:			
21.	What term was given to someone who publically campaigned to end slavery or the slave trade?	Abolitionist	
22.	Which leading campaigner helped form the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787?	Thomas Clarkson	
23.	What term is given to a formal written request, often for a political cause, signed by many people?	Petition	
24.	What term is given to an organised refusal to purchase a particular product?	Boycott	
25.	Who was the leading campaigner against the slave trade in the House of Commons?	William Wilberforce	
26.	In what year did the British Parliament abolish the transatlantic slave trade?	1807	
27.	How many people signed the 1828 petition asking for the outright abolition of slavery?	One and a half million	
28.	In what year did Parliament abolish slavery in the British Empire?	1833	
29.	How many captured Africans did the Royal Navy free between 1807 and 1860?	150,000	
30.	Who is thought to have been the first black man to have participated in a British election, in 1774?	Ignatius Sancho	
Week 4:			
31.	What were the sole sources of power before the invention of the steam engine?	Wind, water, and muscle	
32.	What term describes achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted energy?	Efficiency	
33.	Who built the first workable steam engine?	James Watt	
34.	In what year was the first workable steam engine built?	1776	
35.	Name two purposes that steam engines would fulfil during the 19th century?	Pumping water, weaving textiles, harvesting wheat, powering trains, printing newspapers, creating electricity	
36.	What term describes small-scale manufacturing taking place in people's homes?	Cottage industry	
37.	What term describes introducing machinery to speed up a process, or make it cheaper?	Mechanise	
38.	What two inventions were combined to create the 'Compton mule'?	Spinning jenny and water frame	
39.	Which industrialist and inventor is said to have built the world's first modern factory?	Richard Arkwright	
40.	Which city, known as 'Cottonopolis', was the centre of Britain's cotton industry?	Manchester	
Week 5:			

41.	How were goods usually transported overland and in pre-industrial Britain?	Horse-drawn carts and packhorses	
42.	What man made waterways were built to transport heavy goods?	Canals	
43.	What immediate impact did the Bridgewater Canal have on the price of coal in Manchester?	It halved	
44.	In what year did the Liverpool to Manchester Railway open?	1830	
45.	Which engineer built the train for this railway?	George Stephenson	
46.	What was the name of his prize winning steam train?	Rocket	
47.	What was Britain's period of enthusiastic railway building during the 1840s called?	Railway Mania	
48.	How many miles (to the nearest thousand) of railways were there in Britain by 1875?	15,000	
49.	Which celebrated Victorian engineer built the Great Western Railway?	Isambard Kingdom Brunel	
50.	What steamship – then the largest in the world – did this engineer complete in 1859?	SS Great Eastern	
Week 6:			
51.	What term describes the growth of urban areas, often caused by inward rural migration?	Urbanisation	
52.	When did the British census reveal over half of the population lived in urban areas?	1851	
53.	What cheap terraced houses with no back yards were built to house industrial workers?	Back-to-backs	
54.	What did whole streets in the poorer parts of industrial cities usually have to share?	A water pump and a toilet	
55.	What happened in London's long summer of 1858, causing Parliament to be suspended?	Great Stink	
56.	What term describes a government leaving society to function with little intervention?	Laissez faire	
57.	Who wrote The Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population in 1842?	Edwin Chadwick	
58.	What did he discover was the life expectancy in Manchester, compared to rural Rutland?	17 compared to 38	
59.	In what year did Parliament pass the Public Health Act?	1875	
60.	What did this Act force town councils to establish?	Sewers, drainage and clean water supply	
Week 7:			
61.	In what sense way did factory work tend to be different to rural work?	More specialised and repetitive	
62.	How long were the days often worked by labourers in Britain's early factories?	12-14 hours	

63.	How were employees who broke factory rules often punished?	Docked pay	
64.	What age, on average, were children sent to work in industrial areas during the early 19th century?	Eight and a half	
65.	What two jobs did children often carry out in cotton mills?	Scavenger and piecer	
66.	What was often the consequence of the strain of physical labour on child workers?	Lifelong deformities	
67.	How many children worked in Britain's coal mines by the early 1840s?	20,000	
68.	What job could cause Victorian child labourers to choke to death on soot?	Climbing boy	
69.	What name was given to textile wavers who attacked factories and destroyed machines?	Luddites	
70.	In what year did their first attack on Nottingham stocking frames take place?	1811	
Week 8:			
71.	Which Tory aristocrat became a champion for factory reform during the 1830s?	Anthony Ashley Cooper (7th Earl of Shaftesbury)	
72.	The 1833 Factory Act set what age as the minimum for factory employment?	9 years old	
73.	What did employers have to provide for child labourers under the age of 13?	Two hours a day of schooling	
74.	In 1842, women, girls, and boys under the age of 10 were banned from working where?	Coal Mines	
75.	What is an association of workers formed to pursue collective interests called?	Union	
76.	Which six Dorset farm labourers were transported to Australia in 1834?	Tolpuddle Martyrs	
77.	What was their supposed crime?	Swearing an oath to join a Friendly Society	
78.	What local payment was given to the poor and unemployed since the Tudor period?	Parish relief	
79.	What Victorian institutions were built to provide for the poor and unemployed?	Workhouses	
80.	According to the 1846 scandal, how did inmates at the Andover workhouse keep fed?	Sucking the rotting marrow from bone	
Week 9:			
81.	A union formed between countries	Alliance	
82.	The immediate cause of an important event – the spark	Catalyst	
83.	Type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches	Trench Warfare	
84.	A person who objects to serving in the armed forces	Conscientious Objector	
85.	Information which is biased and used to promote a political cause of view	Propaganda	

86.	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand	23rd June 1914	
87.	25th Dec. 1914	Christmas Day fighting ends	
88.	Battle of the Somme	July-Nov. 1916	
89.	9th Nov. 1918	German Kaiser abdicates	
90.	11th Nov. 1918	Armistice – the war officially ended	

French - Year 8 – Unit 1 – 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:			
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