



Year 8 Unit 2

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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MATHS UNIT 2 YEAR 8

WEEK 1	
Integer	A whole number (positive or negative)
Variable	A letter used to represent any number.
Coefficient	The number in front of the variable (letter).
Term	One part of an expression, equation or formula.
Binomial	An expression containing two terms.
WEEK 2	
Expression	A mathematical statement written in algebraic form. It can contain any combination of letters or numbers and often involves some arithmetic operations.
Equation	Contains an equals sign (=) and has at least one variable.
Formula	A general rule that is usually expressed algebraically.
Identity	An equation that holds true for all of its variables Symbol is \equiv
WEEK 3	
Inequality	Similar to an equation, but the unknown has a range of values, not just a single value
Inequality symbols	$>$ Greater than \geq Greater than or equal to $<$ Less than \leq less than or equal to
Substitution	Replace letters in an expression with given values.
Simplify	Combining the like terms in an expression.
WEEK 4	
Expand	The removal of brackets from an expression by using multiplication.
FOIL	An acronym for a method used to multiply two binomials together: Firsts, Outers, Inners, Lasts
Factorise	To take out a common factor from every term in an expression, rewriting the expression using brackets.
Solve	Solving an equation is to find the value of a variable.
WEEK 5	
Rearrange	Equations can be rearranged to isolate a variable on one side of the equals sign.
Algebraic Fractions	Fractions containing variables (letters). E.g. $\frac{x}{y}$
Linear	An expression or equation that if plotted would produce a straight line graph. A linear only has a value for x and cannot have x^2 .
Evaluate	Find the value, work out.
WEEK 6	
Sequence	A succession of terms formed according to a rule.
Term	A number in a sequence
nth term of a sequence	This is the name for the term that is in the nth position starting the count of terms from the first term. The nth term is sometimes represented by the symbol u_n .
Position-to-term rule	In a sequence, a rule that defines the value of each term with respect to its position.
Term-to-term rule	An algebraic rule to generate the successive terms of a sequence, in terms of the immediately preceding term or terms. The starting term (or terms) is (are) needed to set the sequence going.
WEEK 7	
Ratio	Used to make a part to part comparison of a whole quantity. Ratios are usually expressed $x:y$ (read as "x to y").
Equivalent ratio	A ratio where a different number of parts is shared according to the same rule
Simplify a Ratio	Cancelling all parts of a ratio by dividing by their Highest Common Factor.
WEEK 8	

Scale	Used to show the ratio between the distance drawn on a diagram or map and that on the ground.
Scale Factor	The ratio of an enlarged figure to its corresponding original size.
Scale Drawing	A diagram or figure drawn to a given scale.
Proportion	Two pairs of numbers are in proportion if the RATIO formed by the first pair is the same as the ratio formed by the second pair
Proportional	One variable is in proportion to another if the ratio between corresponding values remains constant.
WEEK 9	
1cm²	= 10mm X 10mm = 100mm ²
1m²	= 100cm X 100cm = 10 000cm ²
1cm³	= 10mm X 10mm X 10mm = 1 000mm ³
1m³	= 100cm X 100cm X 100cm = 1 000 000cm ³
1 millilitre	= 1cm ³
1 litre	= 1000ml = 1000cm ³ = 100cl

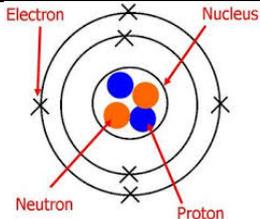
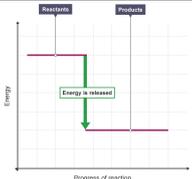
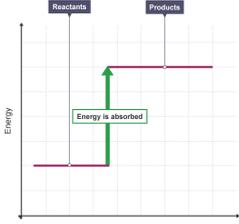
English – Year 8– Unit 2– Societal Expectations

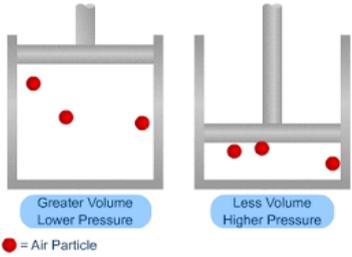
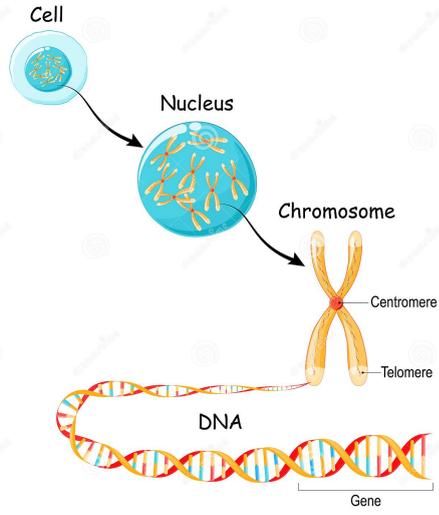
Driving question: To what extent does ‘otherness’ exist in our society and how do we overcome its stigma?

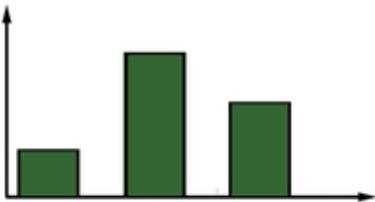
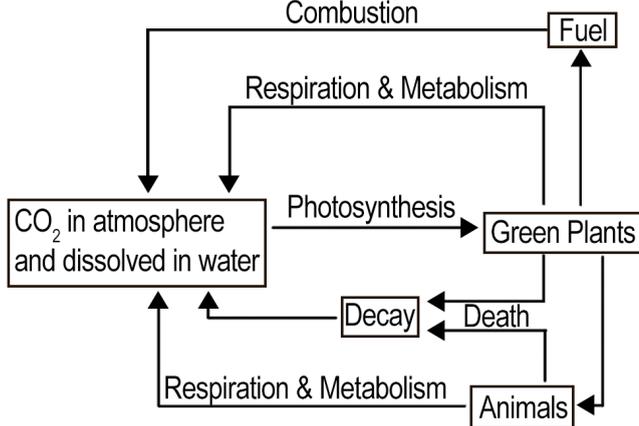
Week 1		
1	Stigma	A mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person
2	Activism	The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change
3	Unprecedented	Never done or known before
4	Insight	The capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something
5	A FOREST	Devices we can use in our persuasive writing: Alliteration Facts Opinions Repetition and Rhetorical questions Emotive language Statistics Triads
6	Theoretically	An adverb that is used to say what is possible, although it may not actually happen
7	Compounding	Make (something bad) worse; As in ‘Compounding this problem is the fact that the US exports about one-third of its recycling, the majority of which goes to China.’
Week 2		
8	Maniacal	Exhibiting extremely wild or violent behaviour; acting with obsessive enthusiasm
9	Roused	Cease to sleep or to be inactive; wake up
10	Melancholy	A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause
11	Crucial	Of great importance
12	Supercilious	Behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others; arrogant
Week 3		
13	Unmitigated	Absolute; unqualified
14	Temerity	Excessive confidence or boldness; audacity
15	Cynical	Doubtful as to whether something will happen or whether it is worthwhile
16	Assumption	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof
17	Calibre	The quality of someone's character or the level of their ability; the standard reached by something
18	“Herd behaviour”	A term used to describe the tendency of individuals to think and act as a group.
19	Connotation	An idea or quality that a word expresses in addition to its meaning
Week 4		
22	Persona	A dramatic character, distinct from the poet, who is the speaker in a poem.
23	Degrading	Causing a loss of self-respect; humiliating
24	Preposterous	Contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous.
25	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
26	Inclusive	Not excluding any section of society or any party involved in something
Week 5		

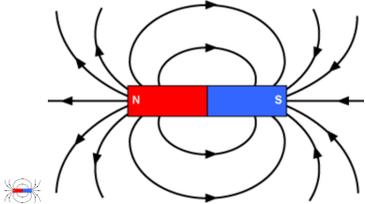
27	Indifferent	Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.	
28	Stanza	A division of a poem consisting of more than two lines; a verse paragraph.	
29	Enjambment	The continuation of a sentence or phrase from one line of poetry to the next.	
30	Fervent	Having or displaying a passionate intensity	
31	Haughtily	Snobbish; scornfully arrogant; supercilious	
32	Semantic field	A collection of words which are related to one another	
33	Compound adjective	A compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives are joined together to modify the same noun	
Week 6			
34	Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice	
35	Facades	A deceptive outward appearance; the front of a building that faces on to a street or open space	
36	Functions	To work or operate in a proper or particular way	
37	Anarchy	A state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority	
38	Blatantly	In a completely obvious and unsubtle way	
39	Covet	To long to possess something, especially something belonging to another	
Week 7			
40	Asylum	A safe place	
41	Groggily	Dazed and weakened, as from lack of sleep	
42	Deprivation	The lack or denial of something considered to be a necessity	
43	Extremism	The holding of extreme political or religious views	
44	Empower	To make someone stronger and more confident, especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights	
45	Compulsory	Required by law or a rule; obligatory	
Week 8			
46	Ethos	An argument that appeals to the audience by emphasizing the speaker's credibility and authority	
47	Pathos	An appeal to the audience's emotions, usually using emotive language.	
48	Logos	Appealing to logic, a way of persuading an audience with reason, using facts and figures.	
49	Rhyme	Endings of lines of poetry that sound the same.	
50	Half rhyme	Words that almost rhyme, but the vowel sounds are different.	
Week 9			
51	Internal rhyme	Words that rhyme part way through a line.	
52	Free verse	Poetry that is not constrained by rules of rhyme or rhythm.	
53	Metre	The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry.	
54	Refrain	Repeated lines or sets of lines within a poem.	

Science – Year 8 – Unit 2

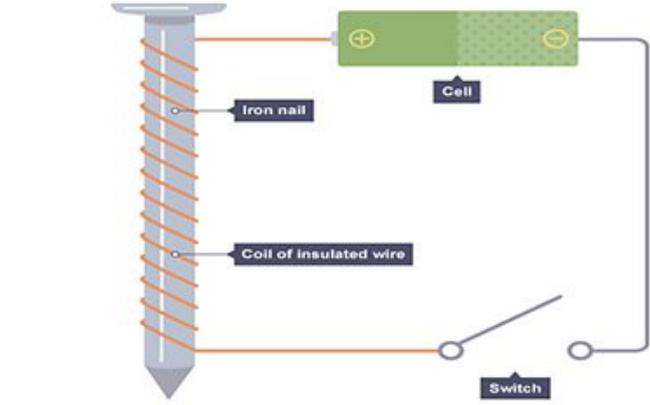
Week 1:		
1.	Atom	The smallest part of an element that can still be recognised as that element.
2.	Element	A substance made up from only one type of atom.
3.	Compound	A substance made when two or more elements are chemically bonded together.
4.	Atom Diagram	
5.	Exothermic Reaction	The energy level decreases in an exothermic reaction. This is because energy is given out to the surroundings.
6.	Complete combustion	Where fuel burns fully with oxygen, to form carbon dioxide and water. General equation: Fuel + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water
7.	Incomplete combustion	Where fuel does not fully burn with oxygen. General equation: Fuel + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water + carbon + carbon monoxide
8.	Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another
9.	Reactant	A substance we start with before a chemical reaction takes place.
10.	Product	A substance made as the result of a chemical reaction.
Week 2:		
11.	Endothermic Reaction	The energy level increases in an endothermic reaction. This is because energy is taken in from the surroundings.
12.	Reaction Profiles	An energy level diagram shows whether a reaction is exothermic or endothermic. It shows the energy in the reactants and products, and the difference in energy between them.
13.	Exothermic Reaction Profile	
14.	Endothermic Reaction Profile	
15.	Exothermic Reaction Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combustion reactions ● Many oxidation reactions ● Most neutralisation reactions
16.	Endothermic Reaction Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thermal decomposition. ● The reaction of citric acid and sodium hydrogencarbonate.
Week 3:		
17.	Pressure	Pressure is the force per unit area.
18.	Pressure equation	Pressure = Force / area
19.	Increase in Pressure	Increase the force or reduce the area the force acts on.

20.	Decrease in Pressure	Decrease the force or increase the area the force acts on.
21.	Gas Pressure	Caused by the force exerted when particles collide with their container.
22.	Volume and Pressure	Halving the volume of a container will double the pressure of the gas because the particles will hit the sides more often (if the temperature is constant). Number of collisions increases.
23.	Volume and Pressure Example	
24.	Temperature and Pressure	Increasing the temperature increases the kinetic energy of the particles. Number and speed of collisions increases.
Week 4:		
25.	Gene	A section of DNA that is responsible for a characteristic like eye colour or blood group.
26.	Chromosome	DNA exists in a cell's nucleus within structures called chromosomes. Each section of a chromosome that contains the code for the production of a particular protein is called a gene.
27.	DNA	(deoxyribonucleic acid) is the complex chemical that carries genetic information. DNA is contained in chromosomes, which are found in the nucleus of most cells.
28.	Genome	The genome of an organism is its hereditary information encoded in DNA.
29.	Alleles	A variant of a gene.
30.	Cell to Gene Diagram	
31.	Genotype	The alleles that an organism has for a particular characteristic, usually written as letters.
32.	Phenotype	The visible characteristics of an organism which occur as a result of its genes.
33.	Dominant allele	An allele that always expresses itself whether it is partnered by a recessive allele or another like itself.
34.	Recessive allele	An allele that will remain dormant unless paired with another recessive gene.
Week 5:		
35.	Natural Selection	Those with more favourable phenotypes are more likely to survive to breeding age.
36.	Selective Breeding	Humans selecting individuals to mate in order to have young with favourable characteristics.
37.	Genetic Engineering	Directly modifying an organism's genotype using biotechnology.

38.	Continuous Variation	 <p>Continuous Variation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No distinct categories • Tends to be quantitative • Controlled by a lot of genes • Strongly influenced by the environment
39.	Discontinuous Variation	 <p>Discontinuous Variation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinct categories • Tends to be qualitative • Controlled by a few genes • Unaffected by the environment
40.	Environmental Variation	Differences between individuals of a species due to factors in their surroundings.
41.	Inherited Variation	Differences between individuals of a species due to their genetic information.
Week 6:		
42.	The Atmosphere of Earth	The layer of gases, commonly known as air, retained by Earth's gravity, surrounding the planet Earth and forming its planetary atmosphere.
43.	Pollution	Introduction of harmful substances into the environment.
44.	Carbon Cycle	The carbon cycle shows how atoms of carbon can exist within different compounds at different times and be recycled between living organisms and the environment.
45.	Carbon Cycle Diagram	 <p>The diagram illustrates the carbon cycle with the following components and processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ in atmosphere and dissolved in water: The central atmospheric component. Green Plants: Take up CO₂ through Photosynthesis and release it through Respiration & Metabolism. Animals: Take up CO₂ through Respiration & Metabolism and release it through Respiration & Metabolism. Fuel: Released through Combustion into the atmosphere. Death and Decay: Lead to the release of CO₂ back into the atmosphere.
46.	Climate Change	The large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns and average temperatures.
47.	The Greenhouse Effect	The retention of heat in the atmosphere caused by the build-up of greenhouse gases.
Week 7:		
48.	Poles	The opposite ends of a magnet.
49.	Magnetic Field	The area around a magnet where the magnetic field acts.
50.	Permanent Magnet	A metal which produces its own magnetic field.

51.	Magnetic Field Diagram	
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52.	Electromagnet	A magnet created by the flow of electricity in a wire.
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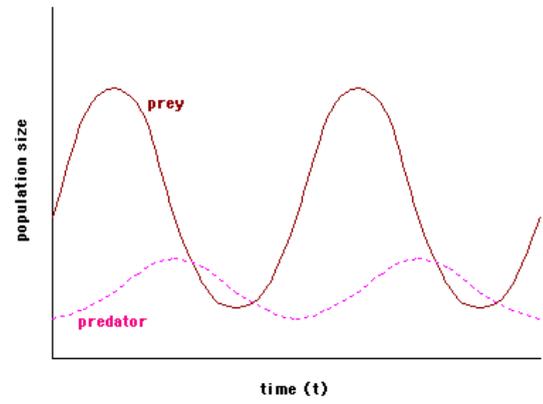
53.	Electromagnet Diagram	
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Week 8:

54.	Habitat	The area in which an organism lives.
55.	Community	Two or more different species in an ecosystem.
56.	Population	The total number of organisms of one species in an ecosystem.
57.	Competition	Plants: light, space, water and mineral ions. Animals: food, mates and territory.
58.	Adaptation	A feature that an organism has that allows it to survive in its ecosystem.
59.	Biodiversity	The variety of all the different species of organisms on Earth or within an ecosystem.
60.	Interdependence	Within a community each species depends on other species for food, shelter, pollination.
61.	Food chain	A diagram that shows the flow of energy through organisms that depend on each other for food.
62.	Food web	A diagram of interlinked food chains.
63.	Biomass	The total mass in living organisms.

Week 9:

64.	Predator	An animal that eats other animals.
65.	Prey	An animal that is eaten.

66.	Predator Prey Diagram	
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67.	Producer	An organism that makes its own food (eg. a plant using photosynthesis)
68.	Primary Consumers	Producers are eaten by primary consumers.
69.	Carnivore	Animal that gets their food from killing and eating other animals.
70.	Herbivore	Animal that gets their food from only eating plants.

71.	Intraspecific Competition	Competition for limited resources (e.g. food, shelter, mates) against individuals of the same species.
72.	Interspecific Competition	Competition against members of different species, for example lions and cheetahs competing to catch the same prey.
73.	Adaptations	A feature of an organism which helps it to survive, adaptations can be structural (e.g. shape or colour), behavioural (e.g. migration) or functional (relating to organ systems).

History – Year 8 – Unit 2 – Dictators and WWII

Week 1:			RAG
1.	European countries had joined into	Alliances	
2.	Italy, Germany, Austria and Hungary were part of the	Triple Alliance	
3.	Britain, France and Russia were in the	Triple Entente	
4.	Both Germany and Britain were in competition to build	Dreadnaughts	
5.	Most European countries were very proud which is known as	Nationalist	
6.	The catalyst for war was the assassination of	Archduke Franz Ferdinand	
7.	He was killed by a Serbian which caused Austria-Hungary	To declare war on Serbia	
8.	Other countries also declared war on each other due to the	Alliance system	
9.	The main fighting in WW1 took place in	France and Belgium	
10.	The soldiers dug a system to fight in	Known as the trenches	
Week 2:			
11.	A union formed between countries	Alliance	
12.	The immediate cause of an important event – the spark	Catalyst	
13.	Type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches	Trench Warfare	
14.	A person who objects to serving in the armed forces	Conscientious Objector	
15.	Information which is biased and used to promote a political cause of view	Propaganda	
16.	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand	23rd June 1914	
17.	25th Dec. 1914	Christmas Day fighting ends	
18.	Battle of the Somme	July-Nov. 1916	
19.	9th Nov. 1918	German Kaiser abdicates	
20.	11th Nov. 1918	Armistice – the war officially ended	
Week 3:			
21.	In January 1919, 32 countries were represented at the	Paris Peace Conference	
22.	The 'Big Three' leaders at this were	Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson	
23.	One of the goals of the conference was to agree what to do with	Germany after World War One	
24.	The Treaty of Versailles was signed in the	Palace of Versailles	
25.	The German navy was limited to	15,000 men and 6 battleships	

26.	The Germans were forced to take all blame for the war in	Article 231	
27.	The Germans were forced to pay reparations of £6.6 billion in	Article 232	
28.	Much of Germany felt	Humiliated	
29.	The Treaty of Versailles also led to the creation of the	League of Nations	
30.	The League of Nations had a	Vision for bringing world peace	
Week 4:			
31.	Before the Russian Revolution, Russia was ruled by	A Tsar (king)	
32.	The Russian Revolution was in	February and October 1917	
33.	The Russian Communist Party was known as	The Bolsheviks	
34.	The communist Manifesto was written by	Karl Marx and Frederich Engels	
35.	The middle class , or those who make money through trade or industry.	Bourgeoisie	
36.	The working class , who are poorer and more numerous than the bourgeoisie.	Proletariat	
37.	The Bolsheviks was led by	Vladimir Lenin	
38.	The Soviet army was known as	The Red Army	
39.	The American economy collapsed after the	Wall Street Crash	
40.	This caused problems in Europe as many countries had	Loans from the US	
Week 5:			
41.	The Manchurian crisis involved	Japan and China	
42.	Japan wanted to control Manchuria for its	Industry and being close to Japan	
43.	An explosion on the railway blamed on the Chinese was the	Mukden Incident	
44.	This led to the Japanese having an excuse to take Manchuria using	The Kwantung Army	
45.	Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in	1933	
46.	He wanted to take living space in the east, known as	Lebensraum	
47.	He also wanted to unite all German blooded people, known as	Volksdeutsche	
48.	A third aim was to unite Germany and Austria in	Anschluss	
49.	Hitler showed off his new weapons and troops in 1935 at	The 'Freedom to Rearm Rally'	
50.	Austrians voted in a plebiscite for Anschluss and	99% agreed	
Week 6:			
51.	A formal legal agreement	Treaty	

52.	Policy of giving someone what they want in the hope of avoiding war	Appeasement	
53.	Political system in which people work to make money through investment	Capitalist	
54.	Left-wing political organisation	Communist	
55.	When the people, not just politicians, vote on a matter	Plebiscite	
56.	Treaty of Versailles was signed	28th June 1919	
57.	What happened in October 1929?	The Wall Street Crash	
58.	The Mukden Incident	18th Sept 1931	
59.	What Italian extremist inspired Hitler to attempt to seize power?	Benito Mussolini	
60.	What happened on 30 th January 1933	Hitler became chancellor of Germany	
Week 7:			
61.	What name is given to Hitler's massacre of the Nazi paramilitary force (the SA) in 1934?	The Night of the Long Knives	
62.	In what industrial region of Germany did Hitler station troops in 1936?	The Rhineland	
	Outbreak of violence against a Jewish community	Pogrom	
64.	What name was given to the alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan?	The Axis	
65.	In what country was there a civil war in which both Hitler and Mussolini intervened to support the Fascists?	Spain	
66.	Who became dictator of that country following the victory of the right-wing forces?	General Francisco Franco	
67.	What 1938 act of union united Germany and Austria?	The <i>Anschluss</i>	
68.	Prejudice against, or hatred of, Jewish people	Anti-semitism	
69.	What treaty was signed on 23 August 1939, causing shock throughout Europe?	The Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact	
70.	When did Hitler invade Poland, beginning the Second World War?	1 September 1939	
Week 8:			
71.	What German form of warfare was based on rapid movement and regular, concentrated attacks?	Blitzkrieg	
72.	What countries did the Nazis conquer in 1940 and 1941?	Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece	
73.	From what port were Allied troops evacuated to Britain during the fall of France?	Dunkirk	
74.	What was the Nazi-allied regime that took power in France after the German victory?	Vichy France	

75.	What was the name of the Nazi air force?	The Luftwaffe	
76.	What recent invention allowed the Royal Air Force to win the Battle of Britain?	Radar	
77.	What was the name of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941?	Operation Barbarossa	
78.	What proportion of casualties in the Second World War were from the Soviet Union?	More than half	
79.	What were two reasons why the invasion of the Soviet Union was unsuccessful?	Blitzkrieg ineffective over great distances, and troops unprepared for winter	
80.	What colour badge were the Jews forced to wear within Germany?	A yellow star	
Week 9:			
81.	What was the full name of the Nazi party?	National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP)	
82.	What other groups of people also faced persecution under the Nazis?	Roma (gypsies), the mentally ill, the disabled, LGBT people, alcoholics, beggars	
83.	What was the German campaign of bombing major British cities?	The Blitz	
84.	How were children protected during this bombing campaign?	Evacuated to the country	
	What laws restricted citizenship to ethnic Germans, and forbade marriage and sexual relations between Germans and Jews?	The Nuremberg Laws	
86.	What is the term for the mobilisation of an entire society for warfare?	Total war	
87.	How many more women did government war work in the Second World War than in the First?	Eight times as many	
88.	Which economist released a report in November 1942 proposing a national welfare system?	William Beveridge	
89.	What were the "five great evils" that this economist identified in British society?	Squalor, ignorance, want, idleness, and disease	
90.	Who was the Prime Minister who replaced Churchill after the war and used this report to build the welfare state?	Clement Attlee	

Week 1: Tu es allé à Paris?		Did you go to Paris?	RAG
1.	L'année dernière, j'ai passé une semaine fantastique à Paris avec ma mère et mon père.	Last year, I spent a fantastic week in Paris with my Mum and Dad.	
2.	Nous avons voyagé en bateau et en voiture.	We travelled by boat and car.	
3.	Le voyage était très long donc j'ai lu mon livre.	The journey was very long so I read my book.	
4.	Aussi, j'ai téléchargé des chansons et j'ai écouté de la musique.	Also, I downloaded songs and I listened to music.	
5.	Nous sommes arrivés assez tard à Paris, j'étais vraiment fatigué!	We arrived quite late in Paris, I was really tired!	
Week 2: Tu es resté où?		Where did you stay?	
6.	Nous sommes restés dans un hôtel pas trop loin de la tour Eiffel.	We stayed in a hotel not too far from the Eiffel Tower.	
7.	Je pense que l'hôtel était vraiment bien parce que la vue était incroyable!	I think that the hotel was really good because the view was unbelievable!	
8.	Le premier jour, j'ai visité la cathédrale de Notre-Dame et j'ai mangé au bord de la Seine.	On the first day, I visited Notre Dame Cathedral and I ate at the edge of the Seine.	
9.	Nous avons marché toute la journée, du matin au soir.	We walked all day, from morning until the evening.	
10.	Nous étions contents de retourner à l'hôtel.	We were happy to get back to the hote.	
Week 3: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait?		What did you do?	
11.	Le matin suivant, j'étais vraiment fatigué donc	The following morning, I was really tired so	
12.	je suis resté dans ma chambre et j'ai envoyé des textos à mes amis.	I stayed in my room and I sent texts to my friends.	
13.	Quand nous avons visité la tour Eiffel, il a fait très chaud.	When we visited the Eiffel Tower it was very hot.	
14.	On a attendu pendant deux heures et pour moi, c'était super ennuyeux.	We waited for two hours and for me, it was really boring.	
15.	Le soir, nous avons mangé au restaurant et j'ai pris des moules frites.	In the evening, we ate at a restaurant and I had mussels with chips.	
Week 4: As-tu fait autre chose à Paris?		Did you do anything else in Paris?	
16.	Mardi soir, je suis sorti . Je suis allé au cinéma à pied.	Tuesday evening, I went out . I went to the cinema on foot.	
17.	Mercredi matin, je ne suis pas sorti car il a plu .	Wednesday morning, I didn't go out because it rained .	
18.	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.	

19.	Quand j'étais à Paris, j'ai pris beaucoup de photos.	When I was in Paris, I took lots of photos.	
20.	Puis, on est retourné en Angleterre.	Then, we went back to England.	
Week 5: Comment était Paris?		How was Paris?	
21.	A mon avis, je pense que Paris est une très belle ville.	In my opinion, I think that Paris is a very beautiful town.	
22.	J'ai beaucoup aimé l'ambiance en particulier.	I really liked the atmosphere in particular.	
23.	Aussi, j'ai adoré tous les monuments historiques et les musées aussi.	Also, I loved all the historical monuments and the museums too.	
24.	J'ai adoré faire du shopping sur les Champs Elysées,	I loved to do shopping on the Champs Elysées,	
25.	mais c'était très cher!	but it was very expensive!	
Week 6: Vas-tu revenir à Paris?		Are you going to return to Paris?	
26.	J'ai adoré ma semaine à Paris car c'était passionnant.	I loved my week in Paris because it was exciting.	
27.	Pourtant je n'ai pas tout vu que j'ai voulu .	However I didn't see everything that I wanted to .	
28.	Je voudrais revenir l'année prochaine avec ma famille.	I would like to go back next year with my family.	
29.	J'adore les parcs d'attraction,	I love theme parks,	
30.	bien qu'ils ne soient pas très culturels!	although they are not very cultural!	
Week 7: C'était comment ton weekend?		How was your weekend ?	
31.	Le weekend dernier, je suis allé à Londres avec ma famille et mon meilleur copain.	Last weekend, I went to London with my family and my best friend.	
32.	Nous sommes partis samedi matin à sept heures et nous avons voyagé en voiture.	We left Saturday morning at seven o'clock and we travelled by car.	
33.	Malheureusement, le voyage était très long à cause de la circulation. Quelle horreur!	Unfortunately, the journey was very long because of the traffic. How awful!	
34.	Cependant, on y est arrivés avant onze heures et on a fait beaucoup de shopping.	However, we arrived there before 11 am and we did lots of shopping.	
35.	Je pense que c'était vraiment excellent et nous nous sommes vraiment bien amusés .	I think that it was really excellent and we really had lots of fun .	
Week 8: Tu es comment?		What are you like?	
36.	Salut ! Comment t'appelles-tu? Je m'appelle Luc.	Hi! What is your name? I am called Luc	
37.	J'ai douze ans et j'habite à Lyon avec ma mère, mon beau-père et mes deux sœurs.	I am 12 and I live in Lyon with my mum, stepfather and my two sisters.	

38.	Je suis intelligent et très patient. Je ne suis pas paresseux.	I am intelligent and very patient. I am not lazy.	
39.	Je crois que je suis toujours sociable, je sors souvent.	I think that I am always sociable, I go out often.	
40.	Je suis un peu curieux mais je ne suis jamais égoïste.	I am a little bit curious but I am never selfish.	
Week 9: Tu t'entends bien avec ta famille? Do you get on well with your family?			
41.	Je m'entends très bien avec ma sœur aînée car elle est rigolote.	I get on very well with my older sister because she is funny.	
42.	Je me fâche souvent avec mon frère parce qu'il est méchant et casse-pieds.	I often get angry with my brother because he is nasty and annoying.	
43.	J'ai de bons rapports avec mes parents,	I have a good relationship with my parents,	
44.	car ils m'aident beaucoup, même avec l'argent de poche!	as they help me a lot, even with pocket money!	
45.	L'année dernière, on est partis tous ensemble en vacances. C'était absolument génial!	Last year, we all went on holiday together. It was absolutely great!	

Geography – Year 8 – Unit 2 – Rivers and Coasts

Week 1, 4, 7			RAG
1.	Coast	The area where the land and sea meet.	
2.	Destructive Wave	Waves that have a stronger backwash than swash that cause erosion.	
3.	Constructive Wave	Waves that have a stronger swash than backwash that cause deposition.	
4.	Tide	The alternate rising and falling of the sea, usually twice in each lunar day at a particular place, due to the attraction of the moon and sun.	
5.	Coastal erosion	The wearing away of land and the removal of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents, drainage or high winds.	
6.	Hydraulic action	Erosion caused by the power of water.	
7.	Abrasion	Where sediment carried by water causes erosion.	
8.	Attrition	Where pebbles carried by water collide and erode.	
9.	Corrosion	Acids in water dissolve rock.	
10.	Mass Movement	When large amounts of material move down a slope. Often happens in cliffs made from clay.	
Week 2, 5, 8			
11.	Weathering	The breaking down of rocks, soil, and minerals through contact with Earth's atmosphere, water and biological organisms.	
12.	Headland	A narrow piece of land that projects from the coastline into the sea.	
13.	Bay	A sheltered area of the coast, often between 2 headlands.	
14.	Longshore drift	Where sediment is moved along the shore due to the direction of the prevailing wind.	
15.	4 types of transport.	Traction - large pebbles rolled by the waves Saltation - Smaller pebbles bounced along by the sea. Suspension - Small sediment is carried by the sea. Solution - Sediment dissolved in water.	
16.	Deposition	Where sediment is dropped by the sea.	
17.	Spit	A band of sand or shingle that extends out into the sea.	
18.	Bar	A band of sand or shingle that extends across a bay.	
19.	Tombolo	A band of sand or shingle that joins the mainland to an island. (Chesil)	
20.	Prevailing wind	The direction the wind blows most often.	
Week 3, 6, 9			
21.	Sand Dunes	Hills of sand created by the wind.	
22.	Soft engineering	Where natural processes are used to protect the coast.	
23.	Beach Nourishment	Adding sand or shingle to the beach to make the beach bigger, the beach acts as a barrier.	
24.	Dune regeneration	Planting marram grass on sand dunes to stabilize them and trap sand building up the dunes. The dunes act as a barrier.	
25.	Managed retreat	Where land is left to be eroded by the sea, this provides sediment that helps protect other areas.	
26.	Hard Engineering	Where man made objects are used to protect the coast.	
27.	Sea Wall	A concrete barrier that reflects wave energy.	
28.	Groyne	Wooden or rock barriers that are built out into the sea to stop Longshore drift.	
29.	Gabions	Mesh baskets filled with stones that absorb wave energy.	
30.	Rock Armour	Large rocks placed between the land and the sea to absorb wave energy.	

