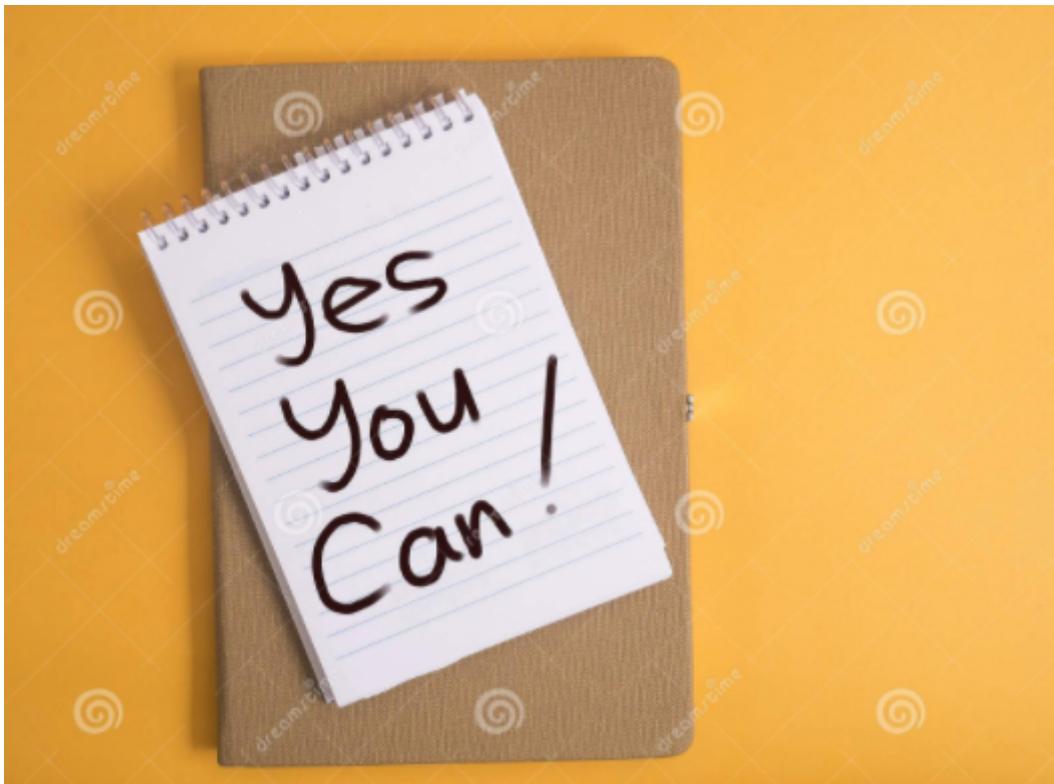




Unit 3, Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

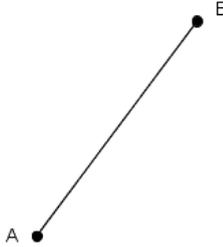
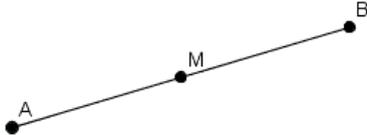
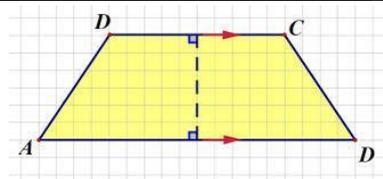
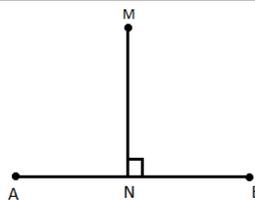
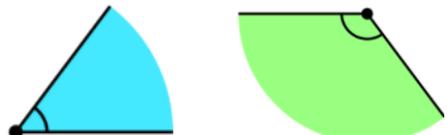
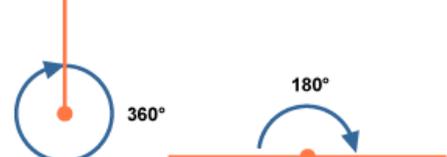


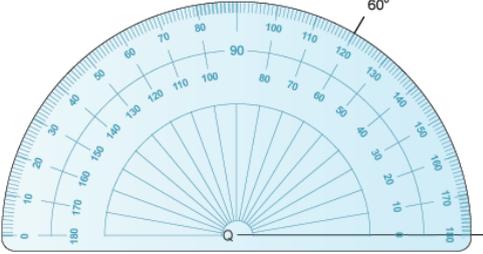
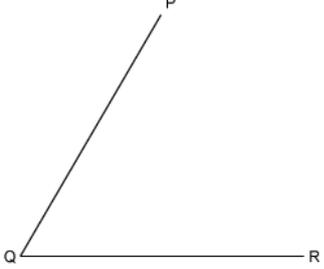
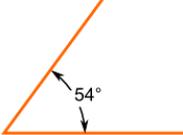
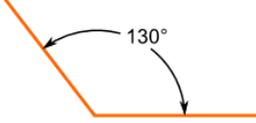
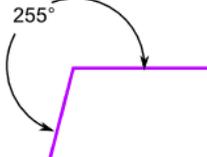
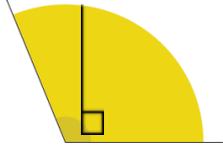
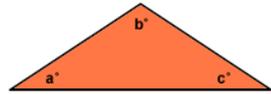
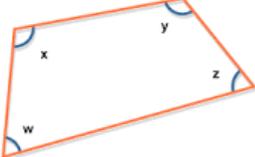
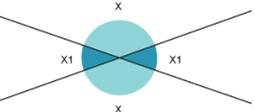
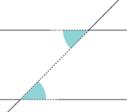
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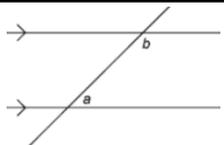
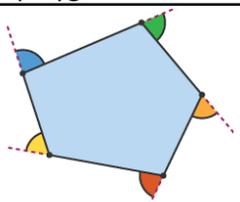
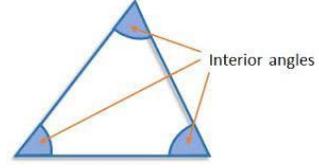
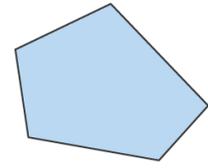
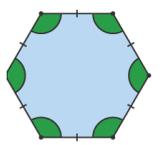
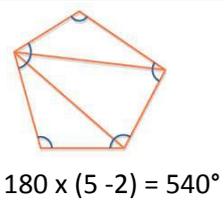
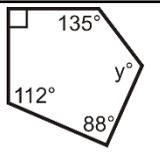
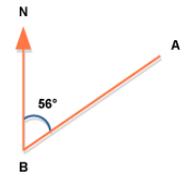
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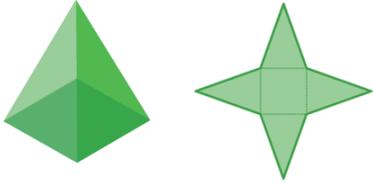
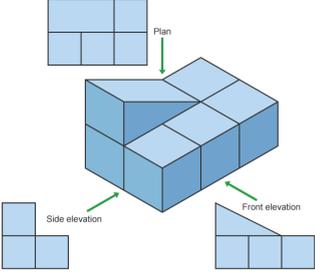
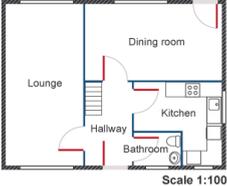
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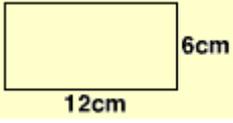
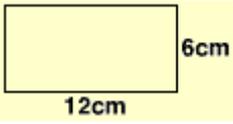
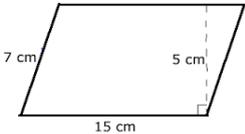
UNIT 3 YEAR 8 PART 1

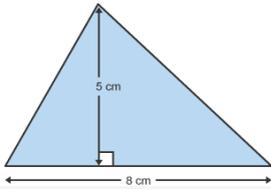
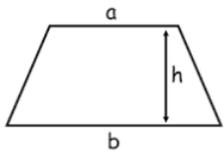
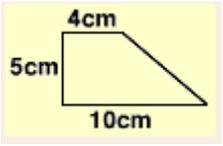
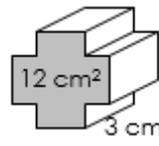
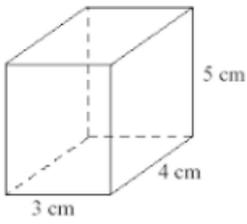
WEEK 1		
What is a line segment?	A line segment is part of a line that has two end points (it is not infinite). We can measure or calculate the length of the line.	This is the line AB. 
What is the midpoint of a line segment?	The midpoint of a line segment is the point halfway between the two endpoints. Usually labelled M. $AM = BM$	
What are parallel lines?	Parallel lines never intersect (cross) each other. They remain a set distance apart. Arrow heads are used to show parallel lines.	 DC and AB are parallel
What are perpendicular lines?	Perpendicular lines intersect or cross at right angles.	 MN is perpendicular to AB
WEEK 2		
What is an angle?	An angle is a measure of turn, measured in degrees. There are 360 degrees in a full turn, written 360° .	
What is a right angle?	A right angle is a quarter of a turn. There are 4 right angles in a full turn.	
How many degrees are there in a full turn and half a turn?	There are 360° in a full turn. There are 180° in half a turn.	
Draw the line QR	Place your protractor on the line QR with the centre over Q. In this example use the inside scale and mark at 60° .	Remove protractor and join Q to the 60° mark.

		
WEEK 3		
What is an acute angle?	An acute angle is an angle less than 90° .	
What is an obtuse angle?	An obtuse angle is an angle more than 90° but less than 180° .	
What is a reflex angle?	A reflex angle is an angle more than 180° but less than 360° .	
WEEK 4		
How do I estimate an angle?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the angle. 2. Compare the angle to a set scale that you know, for example 90°. 3. Do not measure the angle. 	 <p>An obtuse angle must be more than 90° but less than 180°. This angle is approximately.</p>
What do the angles in a triangle add up to?	Angles in a triangle add up to 180°	 <p>$a^\circ + b^\circ + c^\circ = 180$</p>
What do the angles in a quadrilateral add up to?	Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°	 <p>$w + x + y + z = 360^\circ$</p>
What are vertically opposite angles?	When two straight lines intersect, the opposite angles are equal.	 <p>$X = X$ and $X1 = X1$</p>
What are alternate angles?	On parallel lines alternate (Z) angles are equal.	
What are corresponding angles?	On parallel lines corresponding (F) angles are equal.	

What are allied/ co- interior angles?	On parallel lines allied angles total 180° .	 <p>$a + b = 180^\circ$.</p>
WEEK 5		
What is a polygon?	A polygon is a 2D shape with at least three straight sides.	 <p>polygon not a polygon</p>
What is an exterior angle?	If the side of a polygon is extended, the angle formed outside the polygon is the exterior angle.	
What is an interior angle?	An interior angle is the angle formed between two sides of a polygon.	
What is an irregular polygon?	An irregular polygon has at least one side that is a different length to the others. It will also have at least one interior angle different to all the other interior angles.	
What is a regular polygon?	A regular polygon has sides that are all the same length and angles that are all the same size.	
WEEK 6		
What is the sum of the interior angles in a polygon?	For any n sided polygon. $180 \times (n - 2)$ where n is the number of sides	 <p>$180 \times (5 - 2) = 540^\circ$</p>
How do I calculate the size of a missing interior angle of a polygon?	Find the total of the known angles. Subtract this total from the sum of interior angles for that polygon.	 <p>$y = 540 - 425$ $y = 115^\circ$</p>
What is a bearing?	A bearing is a direction from north, in a clockwise direction and always given to three figures.	 <p>The bearing of A from B is 056°</p>

WEEK 7		
What is a net?	The net of a 3D shape is what it would look like if it is opened out flat. A net can be folded to make a 3D shape.	 <p>Square based pyramid</p>
What is a plan and an elevation?	<p>A plan is what a shape would look like when viewed from above.</p> <p>An elevation is what a shape would look like when viewed from the side or front.</p>	
What is a scale drawing?	<p>A drawing of a life size object on paper.</p> <p>In a scale drawing all dimensions have been reduced by the same proportion.</p>	 <p>A scale of 1:100 is the same as 1cm on paper = 1m in real life</p>
What are congruent shapes?	If two shapes are congruent, they are identical in both size and shape.	 <p>C and H are congruent shapes.</p>

WEEK 8		
What is Perimeter?	Length around the outside of a shape	<p>e.g. the perimeter of this rectangle is $12\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} = 36\text{cm}$</p> 
What is the area of a rectangle?	$\text{Area} = \text{base} \times \text{height}$	<p>e.g. the area of this rectangle is $12\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm} = 72\text{cm}^2$</p> 
What is the area of a parallelogram?	$\text{Area} = \text{base} \times \text{height}$	<p>e.g. the area of this parallelogram is $15\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm} = 75\text{cm}^2$</p> 

<p>What is the area of a triangle?</p>	$Area = \frac{base \times height}{2}$	<p>e.g. the area of this triangle is $8cm \times 5cm = 20cm^2$</p> <p>2</p> 
<p>What is the area of a trapezium?</p>	$Area = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$ 	<p>e.g. the area of this trapezium is $\frac{1}{2}(4 + 10) \times 5 = 35cm^2$</p> 
<p>WEEK 9</p>		
<p>What is the volume of a prism?</p>	<p>Volume = Area of cross-section x Length</p>	<p>e.g. the volume of this prism is $12cm^2 \times 3cm = 36cm^3$</p> 
<p>What is the volume of a cuboid?</p>	<p>Volume = Width x Height x Length</p>	<p>e.g. the volume of this cuboid is $3cm \times 5cm \times 4cm = 60cm^3$</p> 

English – Year 8– Unit 3 – Rebels

Driving question: In what ways have individuals stood up for their rights and rebelled against authority?

Week 1		
1	Cat and Mouse Act	Permitted suffragettes on hunger strike to be released but re-arrested once well again to complete their sentences.
2	Constitutional	A peaceful, legal way of campaigning, often using recognised 'political' methods such as petitions.
3	Force feeding	Imprisoned suffragettes on hunger strike were sometimes force fed. Being force fed involved a rubber tube being inserted into the throat or nose and liquidised food being poured in.
4	Burgeoning	Beginning to grow or increase rapidly; flourishing.
5.	Counter-culture	A way of life and set of attitudes opposed to or at variance with the prevailing social norm.
Week 2		
6	Hunger strike	Some imprisoned suffragettes went on hunger strike to further raise awareness for their cause.
7	Militant	Aggressive and violent behaviour in pursuit of a political cause, favouring extreme or confrontational campaign methods.
8	Pacifist	An individual who disagrees with war on principle.
9	Radical	Relating to or affecting the fundamental nature of something; far-reaching or thorough.
10	Nihilistic	Rejecting all religious and moral principles in the belief that life is meaningless.
Week 3		
11	Rebel	A person who rises in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader.
12	Revolutionary	A person who advocates or participates in political revolution.
13	Insurgent	A person fighting against a government or invading force.
14	Mutineer	A person who refuses to obey the orders of a person in authority.
15	Puritan	A person who follows strict moral or religious principles.
Week 4		
16	Characterisation	The set of qualities that make someone or something different from others.
17	Context	The circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood.
18	Consolidation	The action or process of combining a number of things into a single more effective or coherent whole.
19	Bewildered	Perplexed and confused; very puzzled.
20	Preposterous	Contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous.
Week 5		
21	Subversive	A person who seeks to undermine an established system or institution.
22	Visionary	Thinking about or planning the future with imagination or wisdom.
23	Condemnation	The expression of very strong disapproval; censure.
24	Connotation	An idea or feeling which a word invokes for a person in addition to its literal or primary meaning.

25	Defiance	Open resistance; bold disobedience.	
Week 6			
26	Social advancement	Advancement is progress in your job or in your social position.	
27	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education.	
28	Suffragist	A person advocating that the right to vote be extended to more people, especially to women.	
29	Formidable	Inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable.	
30	Incarcerated	To imprison or confine.	
Week 7			
31	Exploitation	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.	
32	Repressed	Characterized by the repression of thoughts or desires, especially sexual ones.	
33	Liberation	The action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression; release.	
34	Feminism	The advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.	
35	Aberration	A departure from what is normal, usual, or expected, typically an unwelcome one.	
Week 8			
36	Scene	Part of a play in which there is no change in time, place or action (eg. the love scene).	
37	Act	A major division of a play that may contain one or more scenes in sequence from the same part of the story, eg. the exposition or the conclusion.	
38	Stage directions	An instruction in the text of a play that indicates the position, movement or tone of the actor, or directions for the sound and lighting.	
39	Monologue	A lengthy speech by one character in a play.	
40	Dialogue	A conversation between two or more characters in a play.	
Week 9			
41	A FOREST	Devices we can use in our persuasive writing: Alliteration Facts Opinions Repetition and Rhetorical Questions Emotive Language Statistics Triads	
42	Conscience	A person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.	
43	Activism	The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change.	
44	Insurgent	A person fighting against a government or invading force; a rebel or revolutionary.	
45	Insubordinate	Defiant of authority; disobedient to orders.	

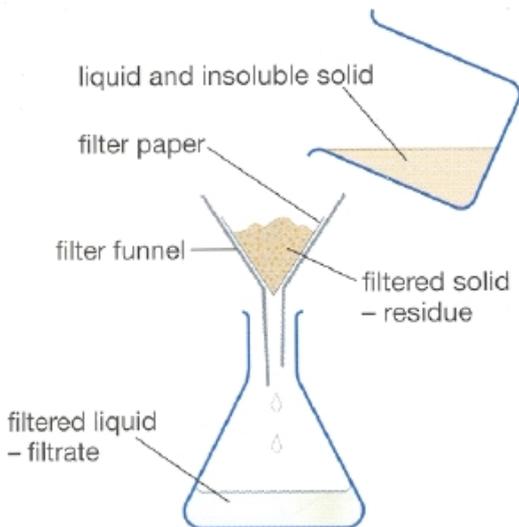
Science – Year 8 – Unit 3 – Knowledge Organiser

Week 1:			RAG																
1.	Structure of Earth	Crust -> Mantle -> Outer Core -> Inner Core																	
2.	Sedimentary Rock	Rocks that are formed from sediments which are compacted.																	
3.	Igneous Rock	Rocks that are formed through the cooling and solidification of magma.																	
4.	Metamorphic Rock	Rocks that can be formed from other types of rocks.																	
5.	Magma	Molten material below the Earth's crust.																	
6.	The Rock Cycle	<p>The diagram illustrates the rock cycle with four main stages: Sedimentary Rock, Metamorphic Rock, Magma, and Igneous Rock. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sedimentary Rock is formed from Sediment through Compacting and Cementing. Sedimentary Rock can become Metamorphic Rock through Heat and Pressure. Metamorphic Rock can become Magma through Melting. Magma can become Igneous Rock through Cooling. Igneous Rock can become Sedimentary Rock through Weathering and Erosion. Igneous Rock can become Metamorphic Rock through Heat and Pressure. Sedimentary Rock can become Igneous Rock through Melting. Metamorphic Rock can become Sedimentary Rock through Weathering and Erosion. Magma can become Sedimentary Rock through Weathering and Erosion. Igneous Rock can become Sediment through Weathering and Erosion. </p>																	
7.	Weathering	Weathering is the breaking down or dissolving of rocks and minerals on Earth's surface.																	
Week 2:																			
8.	Metal Ore	Naturally occurring rocks that contain metals or metal compounds in sufficient amounts to make it worthwhile extracting them.																	
9.	Method of Metal Extraction	<p align="center">Extraction of Metals</p> <p>The lower the position of a metal in the reactivity series, the easier it is to extract.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Potassium</td> <td rowspan="5">} Extract through Electrolysis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sodium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calcium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Magnesium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aluminium (Carbon)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zinc</td> <td rowspan="3">} Extract by burning with carbon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td rowspan="2">} Extract by burning in air</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copper</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silver</td> <td rowspan="2">} Occur native in the ground</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gold</td> </tr> </table>	Potassium	} Extract through Electrolysis	Sodium	Calcium	Magnesium	Aluminium (Carbon)	Zinc	} Extract by burning with carbon	Iron	Tin	Lead	} Extract by burning in air	Copper	Silver	} Occur native in the ground	Gold	
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Lead	} Extract by burning in air																		
Copper																			
Silver	} Occur native in the ground																		
Gold																			
10.	Blast Furnace	A furnace which is used in the extraction of iron from iron ore.																	
11.	Electrolysis	A process in which metals can be extracted from ores using electricity.																	
12.	Ceramic	A hard non-metal compound (eg. pottery).																	
13.	Polymers	A substance built up from a large number of similar repeating units.																	
14.	Recycling	Collecting used materials and reforming them into new products.																	
15.	Corrosion	The reaction of a metal with oxygen in air to form an oxide.																	
16.	Crude oil	Crude oil is a finite resource that is found in the Earth's crust. It is the remains of organisms that lived and died millions of years ago																	
17.	Potable Water	Water that is safe for human consumption.																	
Week 3:																			
18.	Energy	Energy is the ability to do work.																	
19.	Conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed. It can be stored, or it can be transferred																	
20.	Joule	The unit for energy.																	
21.	Power	A measurement to show the amount of energy transferred per second.																	
22.	Energy Transfer	Energy can be transferred: mechanically, electrically, by heating and radiation.																	
23.	Mechanical work	a force moving an object through a distance																	
24.	Electrical work	Charges moving due to a potential difference																	

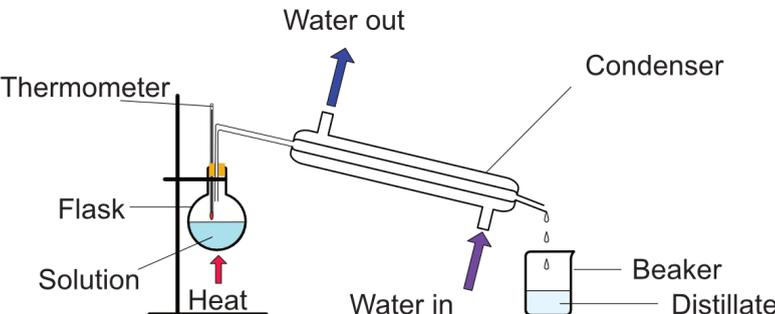
25.	Heating	Heating is due to a temperature difference between objects.	
26.	Radiation	Energy transferred as an electromagnetic wave such as light and infrared.	
27.	System	An object or a group of objects.	
Week 4:			
28.	Temperature	Temperature is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance.	
29.	Thermometer	A piece of scientific equipment used to measure temperature.	
30.	Convection	Thermal energy transfer in fluids by less dense particles rising and more dense particles sinking.	
31.	Conduction	Thermal energy transfer in solids, liquids, and gases, where particles collide.	
32.	Radiation	Thermal energy transfer by infrared waves that excite particles and make them move faster.	
33.	Convection Current		
34.	Conductor	A material that allows the flow of electrical current or energy.	
35.	Insulator	A material that does not allow the flow of electrical current or energy.	
Week 5:			
36.	Order of magnitude	Orders of magnitude are used to make approximate comparisons of size or quantity.	
37.	Standard form	Standard form is a way to write really large or very small numbers. It follows the format $a \times 10^n$.	
38.	Average	A number expressing the central or typical value in a set of data, in particular the mode, median, or (most commonly) the mean	
39.	Mean Average	To calculate the mean, add the values together and divide the total by the number of values.	
40.	Median Average	If you place a set of numbers in order, the median number is the middle one. If there are two middle numbers, the median is the mean of those two numbers.	
41.	Mode Average	The mode is the value that occurs most often. The mode is the only average that can have no value, one value or more than one value.	
42.	giga- (G)	One hundred million (100,000,000)	
43.	mega- (M)	One million (1,000,000)	
44.	kilo - (k)	One thousand (1000)	
45.	milli- (m)	One thousandth (0.001)	
Week 6:			
46.	Solute	The minor component in a solution, something that is dissolved in a solvent.	
47.	Solvent	The liquid in which a solute is dissolved to form a solution.	
48.	Solution	A liquid mixture in which the minor component (the solute) is uniformly distributed within the major component (the solvent).	
49.	Filtration	The technique used to separate substances that are insoluble in the solvent e.g. sand and water.	
50.	Distillation	Separation of a liquid from a mixture by evaporation and then condensation.	
51.	Distillate	The substance produced as a result of distillation.	
52.	Evaporation	The process of turning a liquid into a gas.	

53.	Mixture	One or more elements or compounds not chemically bonded together.	
54.	Formulation	A useful mixture - designed for a specific purpose.	
55.	Alloy	A mixture of metals.	

Week 7:

56.	Filtration	A method for separating an insoluble solid from a liquid.	
57.	Filtration Diagram		

58.	Distillation	Simple distillation. is used to separate a solvent. from a solution . It is useful for producing water from salt solution.	
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59.	Distillation Diagram	<p style="text-align: center;">Simple Distillation</p> 	
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Week 8:

60.	Chromatography	The process whereby small amounts of dissolved substances are separated by running a solvent along a material such as paper.	
61.	Stationary Phase	The material that the mobile phase moves along to separate the mixture.	
62.	Mobile Phase	The solvent that dissolves the mixture to be separated.	
63.	Chromatogram	Pattern formed on the stationary phase as a result of chromatography.	

64.	Chromatogram Example		
65.	Retention Factor (R_f)	How well a particular solute dissolves in the mobile phase.	
66.	Ultrasound	Sound at a frequency greater than 20 000 Hz, beyond the range of human hearing.	
67.	Echo	A reflection of a sound wave by an object.	
Week 9:			
68.	Radioactive Decay	When an unstable nucleus releases radiation.	
69.	Alpha (α)	A helium nucleus (2 protons and 2 neutrons). Highly ionising, <5cm range in air, low penetration.	
70.	Beta (β)	A high energy electron. Low ionisation, ~30cm range in air, medium penetration.	
71.	Gamma (γ)	High energy electromagnetic wave. Very low ionisation, long range in air, very high penetration.	
72.	Activity	The rate at which a radioactive isotope decays.	
73.	Count Rate	The number of decays recorded each second by a detector (e.g. a Geiger-Muller tube)	
74.	Radioactive contamination	The unwanted presence of materials containing radioactive atoms on other materials.	
75.	Irradiation	The process of exposing an object to nuclear radiation. The irradiated object does not become radioactive.	
76.	Becquerel (Bq)	The unit of radioactivity. 1Bq is 1 decay per second.	
77.	Half-life	The time it takes for the number of unstable nuclei in a sample to halve OR the time it takes for the count rate (or activity) from a sample to halve.	

History – Year 8 – Unit 3 – Dictators and WWII

Week 1:			RAG
1.	What book did Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish in 1848?	The Communist Manifesto	
2.	What word did Marx use to describe the working classes?	Proletarians	
3.	In what longer book did Marx set out his theory of economic development in full?	Das Kapital	
4.	According to Marx, what are the two revolutions that must occur, in a specific order, as a society develops?	Bourgeois revolution followed by proletarian revolution	
5.	What was the name for the emperor of Russia?	The Tsar	
6.	In what month and year did a popular revolution overthrow the imperial Russian government?	February 1917	
7.	What was the name for the temporary government formed after this revolution?	The Provisional Government	
8.	What was the name for the workers' and soldiers' councils formed during the Russian Revolution?	Soviets	
9.	What was the name of the radical group of Russian Marxists who seized power in October 1917?	The Bolsheviks	
10.	Who was the leader of this group?	Vladimir Lenin	
Week 2:			
11.	What name was given to the anti-Bolshevik forces in the Russian Civil War?	The Whites	
12.	What was the name of the army of the USSR?	The Red Army	
13.	How many Russians died in the civil war?	7 million	
14.	When did Lenin die?	January 1924	
15.	Who was Josef Stalin's main rival for leadership after Lenin's death?	Leon Trotsky	
16.	What was the name of the industrialisation programs that Stalin launched to modernise the USSR?	Five-Year Plans	
17.	In what part of the USSR did the first of these programs cause a massive famine in 1932-33?	The Ukraine	
18.	What was the name of Stalin's secret police agency?	The NKVD	
19.	What name was given to the fake trials of high-ranking Communists staged during the Terror of 1937-38?	Show trials	
20.	How many members of the Communist Party's own Central Committee were arrested during the Terror?	110 out of 139	
Week 3:			
21.	What treaty of 1919 formally ended the First World War?	Treaty of Versailles	
22.	What name is given to the democratic period of German history after the First World War?	Weimar Germany	

23.	What was the full name of the Nazi party?	National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP)	
24.	What Italian extremist inspired Hitler to attempt to seize power in Germany?	Benito Mussolini	
25.	What political philosophy did this extremist represent?	Fascism	
26.	What was Hitler's first attempt to seize power?	The Beer Hall Putsch	
27.	What book did Hitler write while in prison for this coup?	<i>Mein Kampf</i>	
28.	What economic collapse caused crisis in Germany, beginning in 1929?	The Great Depression	
29.	What was the highest vote the Nazis ever received in a free election?	37%	
30.	Who appointed Hitler as Chancellor, in coalition with traditional German conservative parties, in 1933?	President Hindenburg	
Week 4:			
31.	What mysterious event did Hitler use to justify giving extreme powers to the police?	The Reichstag Fire	
32.	What name was given to Germany under the Nazis?	The Third Reich	
33.	What was the name for the "people's community" of ethnic Germans that the Nazis claimed to lead?	<i>Volksgemeinschaft</i>	
34.	What was the imaginary "ideal race" that Hitler believed the Germans represented?	The Aryan race	
35.	From what category of jobs were Jews excluded when the Nazis came to power in 1933?	Civil service jobs	
36.	What laws restricted citizenship to ethnic Germans, and forbade marriage and sexual relations between Germans and Jews?	The Nuremberg Laws	
37.	What elite Nazi organisation spearheaded the persecution of Jews?	The SS (<i>Schutzstaffel</i>)	
38.	What other groups of people also faced persecution under the Nazis?	Roma (gypsies), the mentally ill, the disabled, LGBT people, alcoholics, beggars	
39.	What pogrom occurred on the night of 9 November 1938?	Kristallnacht	
40.	Who were the victims of the Nazis' first organised murder program?	Mental asylum patients	
Week 5:			
41.	What name is given to Hitler's massacre of the Nazi paramilitary force (the SA) in 1934?	The Night of the Long Knives	
42.	In what industrial region of Germany did Hitler station troops in 1936?	The Rhineland	
43.	What was the British policy of allowing Hitler to take what he wanted in order to avoid war?	Appeasement	
44.	What name was given to the alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan?	The Axis	

45.	In what country was there a civil war in which both Hitler and Mussolini intervened to support the Fascists?	Spain	
46.	Who became dictator of that country following the victory of the right-wing forces?	General Francisco Franco	
47.	What 1938 act of union united Germany and Austria?	The <i>Anschluss</i>	
48.	Which British Prime Minister agreed to Hitler annexing a portion of Czechoslovakia in the Munich Agreement of 1938?	Neville Chamberlain	
49.	What treaty was signed on 24 August 1939, causing shock throughout Europe?	The Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact	
50.	When did Hitler invade Poland, beginning the Second World War?	1 September 1939	
Week 6:			
51.	What German form of warfare was based on rapid movement and regular, concentrated attacks?	Blitzkrieg	
52.	What countries did the Nazis conquer in 1940 and 1941?	Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece	
53.	From what port were Allied troops evacuated to Britain during the fall of France?	Dunkirk	
54.	What was the Nazi-allied regime that took power in France after the German victory?	Vichy France	
55.	What was the name of the Nazi air force?	The Luftwaffe	
56.	What recent invention allowed the Royal Air Force to win the Battle of Britain?	Radar	
57.	What was the name of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941?	Operation Barbarossa	
58.	What proportion of casualties in the Second World War were from the Soviet Union?	More than half	
59.	What were two reasons why the invasion of the Soviet Union was unsuccessful?	Blitzkrieg ineffective over great distances, and troops unprepared for winter	
60.	What city did the Germans fail to capture in the first week of December 1941?	Moscow	
Week 7:			
61.	Who was Winston Churchill's rival for the position of Prime Minister?	Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary	
62.	Why was it felt that Churchill had greater moral authority?	He had opposed appeasement	
63.	What was the German campaign of bombing major British cities?	The Blitz	
64.	How were children protected during this bombing campaign?	Evacuated to the country	

65.	What new weapons did the Germans develop to attack British cities late in the war?	V-1 flying bombs and "V-2" rockets	
66.	What is the term for the mobilisation of an entire society for warfare?	Total war	
67.	How many more women did government war work in the Second World War than in the First?	Eight times as many	
68.	Which economist released a report in November 1942 proposing a national welfare system?	William Beveridge	
69.	What were the "five great evils" that this economist identified in British society?	Squalor, ignorance, want, idleness, and disease	
70.	Who was the Prime Minister who replaced Churchill after the war and used this report to build the welfare state?	Clement Attlee	
Week 8:			
71.	What was the name for the SS killing squads who massacred Jews during Operation Barbarossa?	<i>Einsatzgruppen</i>	
72.	At what conference in January 1942 did senior Nazis devise a plan to exterminate the Jews in death camps?	The Wannsee Conference	
73.	How many Jews did the Nazis ultimately kill?	Six million	
74.	In what occupied country did the Nazis establish their death camps?	Poland	
75.	What were Jews told in order to persuade them to be transported to the death camps?	That they were being resettled in eastern Europe	
76.	Name three of the six Nazi extermination camps.	Auschwitz, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor, Treblinka	
77.	What slogan was written above the gates of one of these camps?	"Work sets you free" (at Auschwitz)	
78.	In the death camps, what gas was used to kill the Jews?	Zyklon B	
79.	After they were killed in the gas chambers, how were the bodies of the victims disposed?	Burnt in giant crematoria	
80.	What was the name for the units of Jewish prisoners tasked with disposing of bodies in this way?	<i>Sonderkommandos</i>	
Week 9:			
81.	What party controlled the government of China during the 1930s and the Second World War?	The Kuomintang (KMT), or Nationalists	
82.	What north-eastern region of China did Japan occupy in 1931?	Manchuria	
83.	When did Japan invade China, beginning the Second World War in Asia?	July 1937	
84.	Why did Japan attempt to seize control of vast areas of East Asia and the Pacific in 1941 and 1942?	To gain control of resources, especially oil	

85.	What American naval base suffered a surprise attack by Japan on 7 December 1941?	Pearl Harbour	
86.	Who was the American President who brought the U.S.A into the war in response to this attack?	Franklin D. Roosevelt	
87.	What key fortress of the British Empire fell to Japan on 15 February 1942?	Singapore	
88.	What did the Japanese call their new Asian empire?	The Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere	
89.	Why did many Japanese soldiers treat prisoners of war with such contempt and cruelty?	They believed that surrender was shameful	
90.	At what naval battle in June 1942 did America halt Japanese expansion?	Midway	

French - Year 8 – Unit 3

Week 1: Tu es comment?		What are you like?	RAG
1.	Salut ! Comment t'appelles-tu ? Je m'appelle Luc.	Hi! What is your name? I am called Luc.	
2.	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.	
3.	Je suis intelligent et très patient. Je ne suis pas paresseux.	I am intelligent and very patient. I am not lazy.	
4.	Je pense que je suis toujours sociable, je sors souvent.	I think that I am always sociable, I go out often.	
5.	Je suis un peu curieux mais je ne suis jamais égoïste.	I am a little bit curious but I am never selfish.	
Week 2: Comment est ton meilleur ami?		What is your best friend like?	
6.	Mon meilleur ami s'appelle Tom.	My best friend is called Edd.	
7.	Il a treize ans et il habite près de chez moi. On est voisins!	He is 13 and he lives near me. We are neighbours!	
8.	Il est vraiment sympa et toujours généreux. Il est travailleur au collège.	He is really nice and always generous. He is hardworking at school.	
9.	Ma meilleure copine s'appelle Sarah et elle est super gentille.	My best friend is called Sarah and she is really nice.	
10.	On passe des heures à rigoler et à écouter de la musique ensemble.	We spend hours laughing and listening to music together.	
Week 3: Tu t'entends bien avec ta famille? Do you get on well with your family?			
11.	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	
12.	Je me fâche souvent avec mon frère parce qu'il est quelquefois méchant et casse-pieds.	I often get angry with my brother because he is sometimes nasty and annoying.	
13.	Je m'entends bien avec ma petite sœur et elle est très mignonne.	I get on well with my little sister and she is very cute.	
14.	Ma grande soeur et moi, on se dit tout ,	My big sister and I, we tell each other everything ,	
15.	on se confie des secrets .	we tell each other secrets .	
Week 4: Tu t'entends bien avec tes parents? Do you get on well with your parents?			
16.	Je m'entends bien avec mes parents, en fait,	I get on well with my parents, in fact,	
17.	J'ai de bons rapports avec eux,	I have a good relationship with them.	
18.	Ils m'aident beaucoup, même avec l'argent de poche!	They help me a lot, even with pocket money!	

19.	L'année dernière, on est allés tous ensemble en vacances.	Last year, we all went on holiday together.	
20.	Je pense que c'était absolument génial!	I think that it was absolutely great!	
Week 5: Est-ce que tu aimes la musique?		Do you like music?	
21.	J'écoute de la musique, tout le temps et partout!	I listen to music, all the time and everywhere!	
22.	Mon chanteur préféré est Ed Sheeran. J'adore sa musique.	My favourite singer is Ed Sheeran. I love his music.	
23.	Hier, j'ai téléchargé une de ses chansons.	Yesterday, I downloaded one of his songs.	

24.	Cependant, mon genre de musique préféré est le rock.	However, my favourite music genre is rock.	
25.	La semaine prochaine on va aller à concert et on va danser et chanter. On va s'amuser !	Next week we are going to go to a concert and we are going to dance and sing. We are going to have fun.	

Week 6: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes porter?		What do you like to wear?	
26.	J'adore la mode et je lis des magazines sur la mode.	I love fashion and I read magazines about fashion.	
27.	Je pense que j'ai un style plutôt décontracté.	I think that I have a rather relaxed style.	
28.	Normalement je porte un jean avec des baskets.	Normally I wear jeans with trainers.	
29.	Je déteste le style classique. Je ne porte jamais de chemises, que des tee-shirts.	I hate dressing in a classic style. I never wear shirts, only T-shirts.	
30.	Ce week-end, je vais aller à un mariage et je dois porter un costume. Quelle barbe!	This weekend, I am going to go to a wedding and I have to wear a suit. How boring!	

Week 7: De quoi es-tu fan ?		What is your passion?	
31.	Je suis fana du sport, le foot c'est ma vie!	I am a fan of sport, football is my life!	
32.	Normalement, je regarde le foot à la télé, mais	Usually, I watch football on TV, but	
33.	le weekend dernier, je suis allé voir un très bon match à Southampton.	last weekend, I went to see a very good game in Southampton.	
34.	Samedi prochain, je vais aller chez mon meilleur copain	Next weekend, I am going to go to my best friend's house	
35.	et on va regarder Match of the Day ensemble.	and we are going to watch Match of the Day together.	

Week 8: Où habites-tu?		Where do you live?	
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36.	J'habite dans un grand village dans le sud de la France.	I live in a big village in the south of France.	
37.	J'habite avec ma mère, mon beau-père, mon frère et ma sœur.	I live with my mum, my stepfather, my brother and sister.	
38.	On a une maison moderne. Elle est assez petite mais vraiment confortable	We have a modern house. It is quite small but really comfortable.	
39.	Mon père a déménagé l'année dernière.	My Dad moved last year.	
40.	Il habite <u>maintenant</u> à Paris dans un grand appartement, mais c'est bruyant.	He now lives in Paris in a big flat, but it's noisy.	
Week 9: Comment est ta maison?		What is your house like ?	
41.	Chez moi, il y a sept pièces y compris la cuisine,	At home, there are seven rooms including the kitchen,	
42.	le salon, trois chambres et la salle de bains.	the living room, three bedrooms and the bathroom.	
43.	Je partage ma chambre avec mon frère.	I share my bedroom with my brother.	
44.	Notre chambre est plus grande que la chambre de ma sœur.	Our bedroom is bigger than my sister's bedroom.	
45.	J'adore ma maison car nous avons un grand jardin.	I love my house because we have a big garden.	

Geography – Year 8 – Unit 3 – Climate Change Topic

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Weather	The day-to-day (short term) state of our atmosphere.	
2.	Climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.	
3.	Precipitation	Any form of water that falls under gravity from clouds (e.g. rain, snow).	
4.	Biome	A global ecosystem.	
5.	UK Climate	Temperate - 4 distinct seasons with variable weather.	
6.	Latitude	The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator, usually expressed in degrees.	
7.	Relief	The shape of the land.	
8.	Altitude	The height something is above sea level.	
9.	Global warming	Increase in the average global temperature.	
10.	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate (temperature).	
Week 2:			
11.	Greenhouse gases	A gas that absorbs and emits heat energy. For example, carbon dioxide and methane.	
12.	Fossil fuels	A natural fuel that formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms. For example, coal and gas.	
13.	Emissions	Gases that are released into the atmosphere.	
14.	Greenhouse effect	The trapping of the sun's warmth in the planet's lower atmosphere by greenhouse gases.	
15.	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Where humans add more greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, allowing more heat to be trapped.	
16.	Glacial periods	Intervals of time (thousands of years) within an ice age that is marked by colder temperatures and glacier advances.	
17.	Interglacial periods	Periods of warmer climates between glacial periods.	
18.	Holocene	An interglacial period within the current Ice Age.	
19.	Milankovitch cycles	Variations in the Earth's orbit around the sun.	
20.	Solar variations	Changes in the amount of radiation emitted by the sun.	
Week 3:			
21.	Volcanic eruptions	When hot materials, including lava, ash and gases, are thrown out of a volcano.	
22.	Volcanic winter	The cooling of the lower atmosphere and reduction of surface temperatures as ash blocks out the sun.	
23.	Burning fossil fuels	A non-renewable source of energy that contributes to global warming.	
24.	Deforestation	The chopping down / removal of trees - these are important stores for carbon dioxide.	
25.	Agriculture	Growing food releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, in particular it releases significant amounts of methane and nitrous oxide.	

26.	Consumption	The action of using up a resource.	
27.	Ice core	Tube of ice obtained by drilling into glaciers that gives us information about past climates.	
28.	Tree rings	In the cross section of a tree trunk is a number of concentric rings. Their rings give scientists some information about that area's past climate.	
29.	Sediment core	A tube of mud collected from the bottom of lakes.	
30.	Historical records	Documents written in the past.	
Week 4:			
31.	Climate graph	Graphs that show the average rainfall and temperatures typically experienced in a particular location.	
32.	Environmental refugees	People forced to leave a place due to natural disasters or environments becoming inhospitable.	
33.	Food chain	Shows how energy is passed from creature to creature	
34.	Food web	Shows the interconnections between many food chains	
35.	Ecosystem	A community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving environment.	
36.	LICs	Low income countries (poor).	
37.	HICs	High income countries (high).	
38.	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another, with intentions of settling.	
39.	Desertification	Where the land is gradually turned to desert due to overgrazing or stripping of vegetation.	
40.	Sea ice	Covers about 7% of the Earth's surface and about 12% of the world's oceans.	
Week 5:			
41.	Ice sheet	A thick sheet of ice that covers an extensive area over a long period of time.	
42.	Antarctica	The world's southernmost continent.	
43.	The Arctic	A polar region located at the northernmost part of Earth.	
44.	Polar region	Regions of the planet that surround its geographical poles.	
45.	Hemisphere	Half of the globe - anything above the Equator is in the Northern Hemisphere and anything below the Equator is the Southern Hemisphere.	
46.	Arctic Circle	The Arctic Circle is a line of latitude - it is one of the two polar circles and the most northerly.	
47.	British Antarctic Survey	The UK's national polar research institute.	
48.	Antarctic Treaty	An agreement between countries to preserve and protect Antarctica.	
49.	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change → created to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change.	
50.	COP26	The 26th Conference of the Parties - an international climate summit held in Glasgow 2021.	
Week 6:			
51.	Climate change mitigation	Actions taken to prevent or reduce the effects of climate change.	
52.	Renewable energy	Energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.	
53.	Kyoto Protocol	An international agreement that aims to reduce the concentration of greenhouse	

		gases in the atmosphere.	
54.	Paris Agreement	An international treaty that seeks to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	
55.	Carbon Capture	Trapping the CO ₂ at its emission source and storing it deep underground.	
56.	Afforestation	Planting trees in an area with previously no tree cover. The trees can take in and store carbon dioxide.	
57.	Climate change adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to the effects of climate change.	
58.	Bangladesh	A country in South Asia, vulnerable to the effects of climate change.	
59.	Infrastructure	The basic systems and services needed for a country to work effectively.	
60.	Vulnerability	The quality or state of being exposed to the possibility of being harmed in some way.	
Week 7:			
61.	Weather	The day-to-day (short term) state of our atmosphere.	
62.	Climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.	
63.	Global warming	Increase in the average global temperature.	
64.	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate (temperature).	
65.	Greenhouse gases	A gas that absorbs and emits heat energy. For example, carbon dioxide and methane.	
66.	Sustainability	Where you use the environment in such a way that it can be used the same way by future generations.	
67.	Greenhouse effect	The trapping of the sun's warmth in the planet's lower atmosphere by greenhouse gases.	
68.	Enhanced greenhouse effect	Where humans add more greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, allowing more heat to be trapped.	
69.	Climate change mitigation	Actions taken to prevent or reduce the effects of climate change.	
70.	Climate change adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to the effects of climate change.	
Week 8:			
71.	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change .	
72.	Net zero emissions	Removing an equal amount of CO ₂ from the atmosphere as we release into it.	
73.	Sustainability	Where you use the environment in such a way that it can be used the same way by future generations.	
74.	Climate graph	Graphs that show the average rainfall and temperatures typically experienced in a particular location.	
75.	Bangladesh	A country in South Asia, vulnerable to the effects of climate change.	
76.	Antarctica	The world's southernmost continent.	
77.	The Arctic	A polar region located at the northernmost part of Earth.	
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80.	Climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.	
Week 9:			
81.	Weather	The day-to-day (short term) state of our atmosphere.	
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