



Unit 1, Year 8

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

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YEAR 8 UNIT 1

Each 10 Question Quiz will have both recall and application questions

	WEEK 2	
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.
6	Divisible by 2	The last digit is even.
7	Divisible by 3	The digits sum to a multiple of 3.
8	Divisible by 5	The last digit is 0 or 5.
9	Divisible by 10	The last digit is 0.
10	Factor	A number that divides into another without a remainder
	WEEK 3	
1	Calculate	A calculator and some working will be needed.
2	Change	Usually convert from one unit to another; either using known metric unit conversions or the use of a conversion graph.
3	Complete	Fill in missing values.
4	Explain	Write a sentence or a mathematical statement to show how you got to your answer or reached your conclusion
5	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.
6	Round	Express to a required degree of accuracy
7	Estimate	Find a rough or approximate answer
8	Upper Bound	The upper bound is the smallest value that would round up to the next estimated value.
9	Lower bound	The lower bound is the smallest value that would round up to the estimated value.
10	Error interval	The range of values (between the upper and lower bounds) in which the precise value could be.
	WEEK 4	
1	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons. If the reasons are geometrical then make sure you: - provide a reason for each stage of working (if required), - use correct geometric terminology
2	Justify	Show all working and/or give a written explanation.
3	Prove	More formal than 'show', all steps must be present. In the case of a geometrical proof, reasons must be given.
4	Factor Pair	Two numbers that multiply to make another.
5	Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The highest number that can be divided exactly into each of two or more numbers.
6	Multiple	A number in its times table.

7	Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The lowest number that is in the multiple of two or more numbers.
8	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
9	Prime factors	The prime numbers that multiply to make a value.
10	Prime factor decomposition	When a number is broken down into its prime factor.
WEEK 5		
	Square Number	The result of multiplying a number by itself twice. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225.
	Cube Number	The result when a number is multiplied by itself three times. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125
1	equal to	=
2	not equal to	≠
3	greater than	>
4	less than	<
5	greater than or equal to	≥
6	less than or equal to	≤
7	Index Number	The power or small number that indicates how many times the base number is multiplied by itself.
8	Index form	Write a number using powers.
9	Index Rules:	a^0 = Any number to the power of zero is 1. a^1 = Any number to the power of one is itself.
10	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 6		
1	Show	All working needed to get to a given answer or complete a diagram to show given information.
2	Simplify	Simplify the given expression. Answer must be given in its simplest form.
3	Solve	Find the solution of an equation or inequality.
4	Solve algebraically	Find the solution of an equation or inequality; algebraic manipulation must be shown.
5	Write down	No working is needed.
6	Rational number	A number which can be expressed as a fraction: integer, fraction, terminating decimal, recurring decimal

7	Irrational number	Cannot be written as a simple fraction or ratio of 2 integers
8	Fraction	Part of a group, number or whole.
9	Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction. Shows how many equal parts the item is divided into.
10	Numerator	The top number in a fraction. Shows how many parts we have.
WEEK 7		
1	Find	Some working will be needed to get to the final answer.
2	Give a reason	Must be clear and accurate reasons. If the reasons are geometrical then make sure you: - provide a reason for each stage of working (if required), - use correct geometric terminology
3	Justify	Show all working and/or give a written explanation.
4	Prove	More formal than 'show', all steps must be present. In the case of a geometrical proof, reasons must be given.
5	Proper fraction	The numerator is smaller than the denominator.
6	Improper Fraction	The numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.
7	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fraction combined into one number.
8	Common Denominator	A common multiple of the denominators, i.e. a number into which the denominators will divide exactly.
9	Equivalent	Fractions which have the same value.
10	Simplify/cancel a fraction	Reduce a fraction to an equivalent fraction with the lowest possible numbers in both numerator and denominator.
WEEK 8		
1	Formula	A rule that helps you work something out, connecting two or more variables.
2	Expression	A mathematical statement written in algebraic form; does not have an equals (=) sign.
3	Term	One part of an expression, equation or formula.
4	Equation	Two expressions connected by an equals (=) sign.
5	Identity	An equation that holds true for all of its variables Symbol is \equiv
6	Add/subtract fractions	Make the denominators the same then add/subtract the numerators only. NEVER add/subtract denominators.
7	Multiply fractions	Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators.
8	Divide fractions	Invert (flip) the second fraction, then multiply the 2 fractions together.
9	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by the number. The reciprocal is shown as $1/x$, or x^{-1}

10	Decimal Fraction	A fraction written as a decimal. The decimal point separates whole numbers from decimal fractions
	WEEK 9	
1	Square Number	Made by multiplying a number by itself
2	Cube Number	Made by multiplying a number by itself twice
3	Prime Number	Has only two factors, one and itself
4	Terminating decimal	A decimal which has a finite number of digits
5	Recurring Decimal	A decimal which has repeating digits or a repeating pattern of digits.
6	Percentage	A fraction expressed as a number out of 100
7	Increase	Make something larger (in size or quantity)
8	Decrease	Make something smaller (in size or quantity).
9	Percentage Increase	Increases a value by a given percentage. Find the percentage and add it to the number
10	Percentage Decrease	Decreases a value by a given percentage. Find the percentage and subtract it from the number

English - Year 8 -Unit 1- Exploring Enigmas

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

Week 2			RAG
1	Enigma	a person or thing that is mysterious or difficult to understand.	
2	DESCRIBE SURROUNDINGS	What do you see? hear? Taste? Smell? Feel? Describe everything around you.	
3	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?	
4	Exposition	a literary device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters	
5	Monstrous	inhumanly or outrageously evil or wrong	
6	Omniscient Narrator (Limited)	when an author sticks closely to one character but remains in third person	
Week 3			
7	Sentence Starters for descriptive writing	<p>A- Start with an adverb D- Drop in a clause D- Start by describing</p> <p>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</p>	
Week 4			
8	Characterisation	how the writer shows the character's personality through their thoughts, speech, actions and appearance.	
9	Decay	fall into disrepair; deteriorate	
10	Sibilance	repetition of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds.	
11	Musing	a period of reflection or thought	
12	Ghastly	causing great horror or fear	
13	Cronies	close friends or companions	
Week 5			
14	Simple Sentence	A simple sentence contains only one independent clause.	
15	Compound Sentence	A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses. These are joined by a connective or a semicolon.	
16	Complex Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A complex sentence contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. - An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence whereas a dependent clause cannot stand alone, even though it has a subject and a verb. 	
17	Silhouetted	to cast or show (someone or something) as a dark shape and outline against a brighter background	
18	Encompass	surround and have or hold within	
19	Myth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events. - a widely held but false belief or idea 	
Week 6			
20	Interrogative	A sentence that asks a question.	
21	Imperative	A sentence that gives a command.	
22	Exclamatory	A sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.	

23	Declarative	A sentence that declares a fact or opinion.	
24	Havoc	widespread destruction	
25	Auditory imagery	imagery which describes sounds	
Week 7			
26	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>	
27	Succumbed	fail to resist pressure, temptation, or some other negative force	
28	Endeavoured	try hard to do or achieve something	
29	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	
30	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 	
31	Treachery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a betrayal of trust; the quality of being deceptive 	
Week 8			
32	Dynamic verbs	An action or process completed by the subject. She <i>purchases</i> new clothes every week.	
33	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.	
34	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.	
35	Extended metaphor	a metaphor that is developed in some detail	
36	Semantic field	A collection of words which are related to one another	
37	Subconsciously	in a way that is influenced by the part of the mind of which one is not fully aware.	
Week 9			
38	Connotation	ideas associated with a word or image	
39	Denotation	The literal meaning (dictionary definition) of a word.	
40	Ominously	in a way that suggests that something bad is going to happen	
41	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	
42	Concoctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an elaborate story, especially a fabricated one - a mixture of various ingredients or elements 	
43	Seething	filled with or characterised by intense but unexpressed anger	

Science – Year 8 – Unit 1

Week 2:			RAG
1.	balanced diet	Eating a wide variety of foods to provide all the nutrients the body needs in the correct amounts.	
2.	carbohydrate	A nutrient that is used as the main source of energy.	
3.	fat	A nutrient that is stored to be used for energy in the future. It also acts as a thermal insulator.	
4.	fibre	A substance found in food that is not used up by the body. It helps to keep our intestines clean.	
5.	lipid	Fats (and oils) are part of a large group of similar substances called lipids.	
6.	protein	A nutrient used for growth and repair.	
7.	mineral (biology)	An element that is a nutrient needed in small quantities for health (e.g. calcium). Minerals are found in foods and soils as compounds called mineral salts.	
8.	vitamin	A nutrient needed in small quantities for health (e.g. vitamin C).	
9.	scurvy	A deficiency disease caused by a lack of vitamin C. Joints hurt, the gums bleed and cuts take a long time to heal.	
10.	nutrient	A substance needed in the diet to provide raw materials for making new substances and for energy release.	
Week 3:			
11.	digestive system	An organ system that breaks down food.	
12.	saliva	A digestive juice. It contains an enzyme that breaks down starch into sugar.	
13.	oesophagus	The muscular tube that leads from the mouth to the stomach. Also called the 'gullet'.	
14.	stomach	An organ containing strong acid that mixes food up and digests proteins.	
15.	small intestine	An organ in which most digestion happens. The soluble substances produced by digestion are absorbed into the body here.	
16.	large intestine	An organ in which water is removed from undigested food.	
17.	liver	An organ used to make and destroy substances in your body. It also stores some substances.	
18.	rectum	An organ that stores faeces before they are egested.	
19.	anus	The opening at the end of the gut.	
20.	faeces	Waste food material produced by the intestines.	
Week 4:			
21.	atom	Atoms are small particles from which all substances are made.	
22.	chemical reaction	A change in which one or more new substances are formed.	
23.	compound	A substance that can be split up into simpler substances, since it contains the atoms of two or more elements joined together.	
24.	element	A simple substance, made up of only one type of atom.	
25.	matter	All things are made of matter. There are three states of matter: solid, liquid, gas.	
26.	physical change	A change in which no new substances are formed (e.g. changes of state).	
27.	chemical change	A change that forms one or more new substances.	
28.	physical property	A description of how a material behaves and responds to forces and energy. Hardness is a physical property.	
29.	chemical property	How a substance reacts with other substances.	
30.	chemical reaction	A change in which one or more new substances are formed.	
Week 5:			
31.	boiling	When there is liquid turning into a gas in all parts of a liquid, creating bubbles of gas in the liquid.	
32.	boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid boils.	
33.	melting point	The temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid.	
34.	freezing point	The temperature at which a liquid turns into a solid. It is the same temperature as the melting point of the substance.	

35.	brittle	Not easily bent, not flexible, breaks under force.	
36.	flexible	Can bend without breaking.	
37.	malleable	Able to be beaten and bent into shape.	
38.	acid	A substance that reacts with alkalis, turns litmus red and has a pH of less than 7 is acidic.	
39.	alkali	A substance that reacts with acids, turns litmus blue and has a pH of more than 7 is alkaline.	
40.	pH	A numerical scale from 1 to 14 showing how acidic or alkaline a substance is. Acids have a pH below 7, neutral substances have a pH of 7 and alkalis have a pH greater than 7.	
Week 6:			
41.	unbalanced forces	When two forces acting in opposite directions on an object are not the same strength. Unbalanced forces change the motion of objects.	
42.	balanced forces	When two forces on an object are the same strength, but in opposite directions.	
43.	resultant force	The difference between forces in two opposite directions.	
44.	accelerate	To change speed.	
45.	chemical energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in chemicals. Food, fuel and batteries all store chemical energy.	
46.	elastic potential energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in stretched or squashed things that can change back to their original shapes. Another name for strain energy.	
47.	gravitational potential energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in objects in high places that can fall down.	
48.	kinetic energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in moving things.	
49.	heating	A way of transferring energy from hot substances to cooler ones.	
50.	law of conservation of energy	The idea that energy can never be created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another.	
Week 7:			
51.	speed	How fast something is moving. Often measured in metres per second (m/s), miles per hour (mph) or kilometres per hour (km/h).	
52.	average speed	The total distance something travels divided by the total time taken is the mean (or average) speed for a journey.	
53.	distance-time graph	A graph that shows how far and how fast something travels during a journey. Steeper lines on the graph show faster speeds.	
54.	metres per second (m/s)	Unit for speed when the distance is measured in metres and the time is measured in seconds.	
55.	effort	The force put on something, especially a lever or other simple machine.	
56.	in equilibrium	In balance.	
57.	lever	A simple machine that consists of a long bar and a pivot. It can increase the size of a force or increase the distance the force moves.	
58.	load	The weight or force on something. For a machine, the load is the weight that is being moved.	
59.	moment	The turning effect of a force. It is calculated by multiplying the force by the perpendicular distance of the force from the pivot.	
60.	work	The energy transferred when a force moves an object. It is calculated using the size of the force and the distance moved by the force. The unit for work is the joule (J).	
Week 8:			
61.	cell (biology)	The basic unit of all life. All organisms are made of cells.	
62.	multicellular	An organism made of many cells.	
63.	animal	A member of the animal kingdom. Animals are multicellular and have cells without cell walls.	
64.	bacterium	A type of prokaryote organism. Plural is bacteria.	
65.	fungus	A member of the fungus kingdom. A fungus can be multicellular or unicellular but does not make its own food. Plural is fungi.	
66.	virus	A non-living particle that can change how a living cell functions when it enters a cell. Inside a cell, a virus often causes the cell to make copies of the virus.	
67.	microorganism	An organism too small to be seen with the naked eye.	
68.	plant	A member of the plant kingdom. Plants have chloroplasts and so can photosynthesise.	

69.	prokaryote	A member of the prokaryote kingdom. Prokaryotes are all unicellular and have cells that lack nuclei.	
70.	unicellular	An organism made of one cell.	
Week 9:			
71.	aerobic respiration	A type of respiration in which oxygen is used to release energy from substances such as glucose.	
72.	gas exchange	When one gas is swapped for another. In the lungs, oxygen leaves the air and goes into the blood. At the same time, carbon dioxide leaves the blood and goes into the air in the lungs	
73.	breathing	The movement of muscles that makes the lungs expand and contract.	
74.	ventilation	The movement of air in and out of your lungs.	
75.	trachea	An organ in the shape of a tube that takes air to and from your lungs. Also called the 'windpipe'.	
76.	bronchus	The trachea splits into two tubes; one bronchus goes into the left lung and the other goes into the right lung. Plural is bronchi.	
77.	alveolus	A small pocket in the lungs in which gases are exchanged between the air and the blood. Plural is alveoli.	
78.	diaphragm	An organ containing a lot of muscle tissue, which diaphragm contracts and moves downwards to increase the volume of the chest when inhaling. This then causes the lungs to expand.	
79.	diffusion	When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them.	
80.	anaerobic respiration	A type of respiration that does not need oxygen.	

History – Year 8 – Unit 1 – Empire, Slave Trade and the Industrial Revolution

Week 1:			RAG
1.	What is it called when one country rules over multiple different countries?	An Empire	
2.	What is a colony?	A country which is ruled by another country.	
3.	What is Opium?	A drug which is very addictive. It comes from the juice of an opium poppy.	
4.	What was the cause of the Opium Wars (1839-1842 and 1856-1860)?	The British Empire wanted to be allowed to trade opium for tea in China.	
5.	Which iron steam powered-vessel was used to great effect in the First Opium War by the British?	Nemesis	
6.	Which Scottish missionary, doctor and explorer worked to abolish the slave trade in Africa in the 19th century?	David Livingstone	
7.	Which continent is full of natural resources such as gas, oil, salt, diamonds, minerals and different metals?	Africa	
8.	Which ruler of the Malian Empire from 1312– 1337 was known as the richest man in the world?	Mansa Musa	
9.	According to people living there at the time, what did he do when he was in Cairo?	He was handing out bars of gold.	
10.	What was the main religion in the Malian Empire?	Islam	
Week 2:			
11.	How many Africans are estimated to have been transported between the 16th and 19th centuries?	12.5 million Africans	
12.	What tropical islands was the destination for most slaves traded by British merchants?	Caribbean	
13.	What year did Charles II grant a charter for the Royal African Company?	1672	
14.	What trade system imports and exports goods to and from three destinations?	Triangular trade	
15.	What term is often given to the sea journey of slave ships from West Africa to the Americas?	Middle Passage	
16.	For what reason would slaves be taken on deck each day?	To exercise	
17.	How many Africans, in total, are British merchants believed to have transported across the Atlantic?	3.1 million	
18.	What proportion of slaves would die crossing the Atlantic during the early days of the slave trade?	One in four	
19.	Which British port cities grew particularly wealthy from the slave trade?	Bristol and Liverpool	
20.	Which freed slave moved to London and wrote a book detailing his experiences as a slave in 1789?	Olaudah Equiano	
Week 3:			
21.	During the final days of the Middle Passage, why did slave traders feed their captives more food, give them more time in the fresh air and cover sores and wounds with oil?	To prepare them for sale/auction.	

	prepare slaves for auction?		
22.	What term is given to marking a person or animal with a burning hot iron?	Branding	
23.	What large estates in the Americas were used to grow crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco?	Plantations	
24.	What crop did slaves farm in the fields of North and South Carolina?	Rice	
25.	What was the estimated life expectancy of a slave transported to the Americas?	Eight to ten years	
26.	What name was given to escaped African slaves, who settled in the interior of Caribbean islands?	Maroon	
27.	Name a minor form of resistance in which slaves would engage?	working slowly, setting fire to crops, damaging plantation machinery	
28.	What would rebellious slaves be placed in, as punishment, to stop them from running?	Spiked shackles	
29.	On what island did Toussaint L'ouverture lead a slave rebellion in 1791?	Haiti	
30.	What musical instrument, popular in the American south, has its roots in Africa?	The banjo	
Week 4:			
31.	What term was given to someone who publically campaigned to end slavery or the slave trade?	Abolitionist	
32.	Which leading campaigner helped form the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787?	Thomas Clarkson	
33.	What term is given to a formal written request, often for a political cause, signed by many people?	Petition	
34.	What term is given to an organised refusal to purchase a particular product?	Boycott	
35.	Who was the leading campaigner against the slave trade in the House of Commons?	William Wilberforce	
36.	In what year did the British Parliament abolish the transatlantic slave trade?	1807	
37.	How many people signed the 1828 petition asking for the outright abolition of slavery?	One and a half million	
38.	In what year did Parliament abolish slavery in the British Empire?	1833	
39.	How many captured Africans did the Royal Navy free between 1807 and 1860?	150,000	
40.	Who is thought to have been the first black man to have participated in a British election, in 1774?	Ignatius Sancho	
Week 5:			
41.	What were the sole sources of power before the invention of the steam engine?	Wind, water, and muscle	

42.	What term describes achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted energy?	Efficiency	
43.	Who built the first workable steam engine?	James Watt	
44.	In what year was the first workable steam engine built?	1776	
45.	Name two purposes that steam engines would fulfil during the 19th century?	Pumping water, weaving textiles, harvesting wheat, powering trains, printing newspapers, creating electricity	
46.	What term describes small-scale manufacturing taking place in people's homes?	Cottage industry	
47.	What term describes introducing machinery to speed up a process, or make it cheaper?	Mechanise	
48.	What two inventions were combined to create the 'Compton mule'?	Spinning jenny and water frame	
49.	Which industrialist and inventor is said to have built the world's first modern factory?	Richard Arkwright	
50.	Which city, known as 'Cottonopolis', was the centre of Britain's cotton industry?	Manchester	
Week 6:			
51.	How were goods usually transported overland and in pre-industrial Britain?	Horse-drawn carts and packhorses	
52.	What man made waterways were built to transport heavy goods?	Canals	
53.	What immediate impact did the Bridgewater Canal have on the price of coal in Manchester?	It halved	
54.	In what year did the Liverpool to Manchester Railway open?	1830	
55.	Which engineer built the train for this railway?	George Stephenson	
56.	What was the name of his prize winning steam train?	Rocket	
57.	What was Britain's period of enthusiastic railway building during the 1840s called?	Railway Mania	
58.	How many miles (to the nearest thousand) of railways were there in Britain by 1875?	15,000	
59.	Which celebrated Victorian engineer built the Great Western Railway?	Isambard Kingdom Brunel	
60.	What steamship – then the largest in the world – did this engineer complete in 1859?	SS Great Eastern	
Week 7:			
61.	What term describes the growth of urban areas, often caused by inward rural migration?	Urbanisation	
62.	When did the British census reveal over half of the population lived in urban areas?	1851	

63.	What cheap terraced houses with no back yards were built to house industrial workers?	Back-to-backs	
64.	What did whole streets in the poorer parts of industrial cities usually have to share?	A water pump and a toilet	
65.	What happened in London's long summer of 1858, causing Parliament to be suspended?	Great Stink	
66.	What term describes a government leaving society to function with little intervention?	Laissez faire	
67.	Who wrote The Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population in 1842?	Edwin Chadwick	
68.	What did he discover was the life expectancy in Manchester, compared to rural Rutland?	17 compared to 38	
69.	In what year did Parliament pass the Public Health Act?	1875	
70.	What did this Act force town councils to establish?	Sewers, drainage and clean water supply	
Week 8:			
71.	In what way did factory work tend to be different to rural work?	More specialised and repetitive	
72.	How long were the days often worked by labourers in Britain's early factories?	12-14 hours	
73.	How were employees who broke factory rules often punished?	Docked pay	
74.	What age, on average, were children sent to work in industrial areas during the early 19th century?	Eight and a half	
75.	What two jobs did children often carry out in cotton mills?	Scavenger and piecer	
76.	What was often the consequence of the strain of physical labour on child workers?	Lifelong deformities	
77.	How many children worked in Britain's coal mines by the early 1840s?	20,000	
78.	What job could cause Victorian child labourers to choke to death on soot?	Climbing boy	
79.	What name was given to textile wavers who attacked factories and destroyed machines?	Luddites	
80.	In what year did their first attack on Nottingham stocking frames take place?	1811	
Week 9:			
81.	Which Tory aristocrat became a champion for factory reform during the 1830s?	Anthony Ashley Cooper (7th Earl of Shaftesbury)	
82.	The 1833 Factory Act set what age as the minimum for factory employment?	9 years old	
83.	What did employers have to provide for child labourers under the age of 13?	Two hours a day of schooling	

84.	In 1842, women, girls, and boys under the age of 10 were banned from working where?	Coal Mines	
85.	What is an association of workers formed to pursue collective interests called?	Union	
86.	Which six Dorset farm labourers were transported to Australia in 1834?	Tolpuddle Martyrs	
87.	What was their supposed crime?	Swearing an oath to join a Friendly Society	
88.	What local payment was given to the poor and unemployed since the Tudor period?	Parish relief	
89.	What Victorian institutions were built to provide for the poor and unemployed?	Workhouses	
90.	According to the 1846 scandal, how did inmates at the Andover workhouse keep fed?	Sucking the rotting marrow from bone	

French - Year 8 – Unit 1 – T'es branché(e)? AND Paris, je t'adore!

Week 2: Qu'est-ce que tu regardes à la télé?		What do you watch on TV?	RA G
1.	Je regarde ...	I watch ...	
2.	Je ne regarde jamais	I never watch	
3.	Je ne rate jamais	I never miss	
4.	J'adore	I love	
5.	J'aime bien	I like	
6.	Je n'aime pas	I don't like	
7.	Mon émission préférée, c'est ...	my favourite programme is ...	
8.	Les émissions de sport	sports programmes	
9.	La météo	the weather	
10.	Les jeux télévisés	game shows	
Week 3: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes regarder au cinéma?		What do you like to watch at the cinema?	
11.	Je suis fan de ...	I am a fan of ...	
12.	Je ne suis pas fan de ...	I'm not a fan of ...	
13.	J'ai une passion pour les ...	I have a passion for ...	
14.	J'ai horreur des ...	J'ai horreur des ...	
15.	J'aime	I like	
16.	Je déteste	I hate	
17.	les films d'horreur	horror films	
18.	les comédies	comedies	
19.	Mon acteur préféré, c'est ...	my favourite actor is ...	
20.	Mon film préféré, c'est ...	my favourite film is ...	
Week 4: Qu'est-ce que tu lis?		What are you reading?	
21.	je lis ...	I am reading ...	
22.	une BD	A comic books	
23.	un livre sur les animaux	A book on animals	
24.	un magazine sur les célébrités	a magazine about celebrities	
25.	un roman d'amour	a love story	
26.	A mon avis, c'est ...	In my opinion, it is ...	
27.	Je pense que c'est ...	I think it is ...	
28.	amusant	funny	
29.	barbant	boring	
30.	la lecture	reading	
Week 5: Qu'est-ce que tu fais en ligne?		What do you do online?	
31.	J'envoie des emails	I send emails	
32.	Je joue à des jeux en ligne	I play games online	
33.	Je fais beaucoup de choses	I do a lot of things	
34.	Je fais des recherches pour mes devoirs	I do research for my homework	
35.	Je fais des achats	I buy things	
36.	Je fais des quiz	I do quizzes	
37.	Je mets à jour ma page perso	I update my homepage	
38.	Je vais sur mes sites préférés	I go onto my favourite sites	
39.	Je vais sur des blogs	I go onto blogs	
40.	Je vais sur des forums	I go onto forums	

Week 6: Les mots essentiel		High frequency words	
41.	assez	quite	
42.	aussi	also	
43.	car/parce que	because	
44.	comme	as	
45.	et	and	
46.	mais	but	
47.	tres	very	
48.	un peu	a bit	
49.	par exemple	for example	
50.	surtout	above all	
Week 7: Adverbes de fréquence		Expressions of time and frequency	
51.	d'habitude	usually	
52.	de temps en temps	from time to time	
53.	en ce moment	at the moment	
54.	quelquefois	sometimes	
55.	souvent	often	
56.	tous les jours	everyday	
57.	une ou deux fois par mois	once or twice a month	
58.	après (le dîner)	after (dinner)	
59.	avant (de me coucher)	before (I go to bed)	
60.	d'abord	first (of all)	
Week 8: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait hier soir?		What did you do last night?	
61.	J'ai discuté	I discussed/chatted	
62.	J'ai regardé la télé/des clips vidéos	I watched TV/video clips	
63.	J'ai surfé sur internet	I surfed the net	
64.	J'ai joué à des jeux en ligne	I played games online	
65.	J'ai posté des photos	I posted photos	
66.	J'ai envoyé des SMS/textos	I sent text messages/texts	
67.	J'ai téléchargé des chansons	I downloaded some songs	
68.	ensuite	next	
69.	puis	then	
70.	un peu plus tard	a bit later	
Week 9: Qu'est-ce que tu as fait à Paris?		What did you do in Paris?	
71.	J'ai passé une semaine à Paris	I spent a week in Paris	
72.	J'ai visité la Tour Eiffel	I visited the Eiffel Tower	
73.	J'ai acheté des souvenirs	I bought some souvenirs	
74.	Je n'ai pas visité Notre-Dame	I didn't visit Notre-Dame	
75.	J'ai pris des photos	I took some photos	
76.	J'ai vu la Joconde	I saw the Mona Lisa	
77.	On a fait une balade en bateau-mouche	We went on a boat trip	
78.	C'était (bien / fabuleux / génial / intéressant / cool / marrant)	it was (good / wonderful / great / interesting / cool / funny)	
79.	J'ai trouvé ça (bizarre / cher / ennuyeux / nul / effrayant / horrible)	I found it (weird / expensive / ennuyeux / rubbish / scary / horrible)	
80.	Ce n'était pas mal	it wasn't bad	

Geography – Year 8 – Unit 1 – Ecosystems

Week 2:			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 3:			
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 4:			
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.	Selective logging	The practice of removing a few trees and leaving the rest intact	
29.	Ecotourism	Tourism that does as little harm to the environment as possible.	
30.	International Agreements	Agreements to protect tropical rainforests have been made between different countries. Usually debt is cancelled to protect the forests.	
Week 5:			

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