

	AMon	ATue	AWed	AThu	AFri
AM					
1					
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PM					

	BMon	BTue	BWed	BThu	BFri
AM					
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UNIT 2 YEAR 8

WEEK 1		
1	Factor	A number that divides exactly into a given number
2	Multiple	A value in a numbers times table
3	Substitute	Replace letters in an expression with given values.
4	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape
5	Area	The space taken up by a shape
6	Integer	A whole number (positive or negative)
7	Variable	A letter used to represent any number.
8	Coefficient	The number in front of the variable (letter).
9	Term	One part of an expression, equation or formula.
10	Binomial	An expression containing two terms.
WEEK 2		
1	Complete	Fill in missing values.
2	Construct	Draw using ruler and compasses.
3	Draw	Produce an accurate drawing using mathematical equipment.
4	Sketch	Produce a drawing that does not have to be drawn to scale or a graph that is drawn without working out each coordinate.
5	Expression	A mathematical statement written in algebraic form. It can contain any combination of letters or numbers and often involves some arithmetic operations.
6	Equation	Contains an equals sign (=) and has at least one variable.
7	Formula	A general rule that is usually expressed algebraically.
8	Identity	An equation that holds true for all of its variables Symbol is \equiv
WEEK 3		
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	Explain	Write a sentence or a mathematical statement to show how you got to your answer or reached your conclusion
4	Inequality	Similar to an equation, but the unknown has a range of values, not just a single value
5	Greater than	$>$
6	Greater than or equal to	\geq
7	Less than	$<$
8	Less than or equal to	\leq
9	Substitution	Replace letters in an expression with given values.
10	Simplify	Combining the like terms in an expression.

	WEEK 4	
1	Write down	No working is needed.
2	Write	No working needed for 1 mark questions. Working may be needed questions with more than 1 mark.
3	Work out	Some working will be needed in order to get the answer.
4	Show	All working needed to get to a given answer or complete a diagram to show given information.
5	Expand	The removal of brackets from an expression by using multiplication.
6	FOIL	An acronym for a method used to multiply two binomials together: Firsts, Outers, Inners, Lasts
7	Factorise	To take out a common factor from every term in an expression, rewriting the expression using brackets.
8	Solve	Solving an equation is to find the value of a variable.
9	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 .
10	Evaluate	Find the value, work out.
	WEEK 5	
1	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape
2	Area	The space taken up by a shape
3	Rearrange	Equations can be rearranged to isolate a variable on one side of the equals sign.
4	Algebraic Fractions	Fractions containing variables (letters). E.g. $\frac{x}{y}$
5	Sequence	A succession of terms formed according to a rule.
6	Term	A number in a sequence
7	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 .
8	Position-to-term rule	In a sequence, a rule that defines the value of each term with respect to its position.
9	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 6	
1	Integer	Whole number: it can be positive, negative or zero.
2	Square Number	Made by multiplying a number by itself
3	Cube Number	Made by multiplying a number by itself twice
4	Prime Number	Has only two factors, one and itself
5	Factor	A number that divides exactly into a given number
6	Multiple	A value in a numbers times table
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 ").
8	Equivalent ratio	A ratio where a different number of parts is shared according to the same rule

9	Simplify a Ratio	Cancelling all parts of a ratio by dividing by their Highest Common Factor.
WEEK 7		
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	Scale	Used to show the ratio between the distance drawn on a diagram or map and that on the ground.
7	Scale Factor	The ratio of an enlarged figure to its corresponding original size.
8	Scale Drawing	A diagram or figure drawn to a given scale.
9	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
10	Proportional	One variable is in proportion to another if the ratio between corresponding values remains constant.
WEEK 8		
1	Ascending	Smallest to largest
2	Descending	Largest to smallest
3	Estimate	Round to 1 significant figure to get a rough answer
4	1m³	= 100cm x 100cm x 100cm = 1000000cm ³
5	1cm²	= 10mm X 10mm = 100mm ²
6	1m²	= 100cm X 100cm = 10 000cm ²
7	1cm³	= 10mm X 10mm X 10mm = 1 000mm ³
8	1m³	= 100cm X 100cm X 100cm = 1 000 000cm ³
WEEK 9		
1	Integer	Whole number: it can be positive, negative or zero.
2	Ascending	Smallest to largest
3	Descending	Largest to smallest
4	1 kilogram	1000g
5	1 millilitre	= 1cm ³
6	1 litre	= 1000ml
7	1 litre	= 1000cm ³
8	1 litre	= 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?

Please read for 90 minutes a week, and then record what you have read in your homework practice book. Get an adult to sign that they saw or heard you read on English homework day.

Have your practice book with you as evidence of your reading in your library reading lessons.

There is an example of what a good one looks like below as a guide:

Date: <i>9th February 2023</i>
Book Title: <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>
Pages Read This Week: <i>41-68</i>
Summary of This Week’s Reading: <i>Scout and the other children snuck next door to the Radley house. They dared Jem to touch the door, but a strange shadowy figure crept up on them in the dark and scared them away. Jem ripped his trousers on the fence.</i>
Signature: <i>Mr John Smith</i>

Then, fill the rest of your English homework page learning the English KO as usual.

Week 1		
1	A FOREST	Devices we can use in our persuasive writing: Alliteration Facts Opinions Repetition and Rhetorical questions Emotive language Statistics Triads
2	Prevalent	Widespread in a particular area or at a particular time.
3	Activism	The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change
4	Persuasive	Good at persuading someone to do or believe something.
5	Stigma	A mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person
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	Societal expectations	Implicit rules that govern one's reactions and beliefs in a way that is deemed acceptable by society.
9	Stimulus	A thing that arouses activity or energy in someone or something.
10	Maniacal	Exhibiting extremely wild or violent behaviour; acting with obsessive enthusiasm

11	Roused	Cease to sleep or to be inactive; wake up	
12	Melancholy	A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause	
13	Crucial	Of great importance	
14	Supercilious	Behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others; arrogant	
Week 3			
15	Connotation	Ideas associated with a word or image.	
16	Unmitigated	Absolute; unqualified	
17	Temerity	Excessive confidence or boldness; audacity	
18	Cynical	Doubtful as to whether something will happen or whether it is worthwhile	
19	Assumption	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof	
20	Calibre	The quality of someone's character or the level of their ability; the standard reached by something.	
21	"Herd behaviour"	A term used to describe the tendency of individuals to think and act as a group.	
22	Insight	The capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something.	
23	Mediocrity	The quality or state of being mediocre e.g. average quality	
Week 4			
24	Persona	A dramatic character, distinct from the poet, who is the speaker in a poem.	
25	Degrading	Causing a loss of self-respect; humiliating	
26	Preposterous	Contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous.	
27	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.	
28	Inclusive	Not excluding any section of society or any party involved in something	
29	'Otherness'	The quality or fact of being different.	
30	Campaigning	Work in an active way towards a particular goal, e.g. political or social.	
Week 5			
31	Indifferent	Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.	
32	Stanza	a group of lines in a poem.	
33	Enjambment	When a sentence or phrase runs onto the next line.	
34	Fervent	Having or displaying a passionate intensity	
35	Haughtily	Snobbish; scornfully arrogant; supercilious	
36	Semantic field	A set of words related in meaning.	
37	Compound adjective	A compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives are joined together to modify the same noun	
38	Naive	Natural and unaffected; innocent.	
39	Objectify	Degrade to the status of a mere object.	
40	Contextualise	Place or study in context.	
41	Tentative	Not certain or fixed; provisional.	
Week 6			
42	Suffragette	A woman seeking the right to vote through organised protest.	
43	Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice	
44	Facades	A deceptive outward appearance; the front of a building that faces on to a street or open space	

45	Functions	To work or operate in a proper or particular way	
46	Anarchy	A state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority	
47	Blatantly	In a completely obvious and unsubtle way	
48	Covet	To long to possess something, especially something belonging to another	
Week 7			
49	Compelling	Evoking interest in a powerfully irresistible way.	
50	Asylum	A safe place	
51	Groggily	Dazed and weakened, as from lack of sleep	
52	Deprivation	The lack or denial of something considered to be a necessity	
53	Extremism	The holding of extreme political or religious views	
54	Empower	To make someone stronger and more confident, especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights	
55	Compulsory	Required by law or a rule; obligatory	
Week 8			
56	Ethos	Ethos or the ethical appeal, means to convince an audience of the author's credibility or character.	
57	Pathos	An appeal to the audience's emotions, usually using emotive language.	
58	Logos	Using rationality and logic to persuade the audience to agree with your point of view.	
59	Rhyme	Endings of lines of poetry that sound the same.	
60	Half rhyme	Words that almost rhyme, but the vowel sounds are different.	
Week 9			
61	Internal rhyme	Words that rhyme part way through a line.	
62	Free verse	Poetry that doesn't rhyme and has no regular rhythm or length .	
63	Metre	The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry.	
64	Refrain	Repeated lines or sets of lines within a poem.	
65	Form	The physical structure of a poem e.g. line lengths, rhythms, their system of rhymes and repetition.	

Science - Year 8 - Unit 2

Week 1:		
1	Brownian Motion	An erratic movement of small specks of matter caused by being hit by the moving particles that make up liquids or gases.
2	Compress	To squeeze into a smaller volume.
3	Density	The amount of mass that one cubic centimetre of a substance has. Often measured in grams per cubic centimetre (g/cm ³).
4	Contract	To get smaller.
5	Diffusion	When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them.
6	Expand	To get bigger.
7	Gas	One of the states of matter. It does not have a fixed shape or a fixed volume and is easy to squash.
8	Liquid	One of the states of matter. It has a fixed volume but not a fixed shape.
9	Solid	One of the states of matter. It has a fixed shape and fixed volume.
10	States of Matter	There are three different forms that a substance can be in: solid, liquid or gas. These are the three states of matter.
Week 2:		
11	Anomalous	Something that does not fit a pattern. When talking about water, this means that water does not behave in the same way as other liquids when it freezes.
12	Boiling Point	The temperature at which a liquid boils.
13	Chemical Change	A change which forms one or more new substances.
14	Condense	When a gas turns into a liquid.
15	Evaporate	When a liquid turns into a gas
16	Freeze	When a liquid turns into a solid.
17	Melt	When a solid turns into a liquid.
18	Sublime	When a solid turns into a gas, without becoming a liquid in between.
19	Fluid	A gas or a liquid.
20	Pressure	The amount of force pushing on a certain area. A way of saying how spread out a force is. Often measured in newtons per square metre (N/m ²) or pascals (Pa).
Week 3:		
21	Genus	A group of similar organisms. The genus name is the first word in the scientific name for a species (the second word is the 'species name'). Different closely-related species belong to the same genus.
22	Journal	A scientific magazine in which scientists publish their findings by writing articles called scientific papers.
23	Species	A group of organisms that can reproduce with each other to produce offspring that will also be able to reproduce.
24	Continuous Variation	When the value of a variable is continuous (it can take any value between 2 extremes), it shows 'continuous variation'. For example height, weight, mass, time.
25	Discontinuous Variation	When the value of a variable is discontinuous (values that can only have one of a set number of options), it shows 'discontinuous variation'. For example, blood group, shoe size.
26	Fertilisation	Fusing (joining together) of a male gamete with a female gamete.
27	Environmental Variation	Differences between organisms caused by environmental factors.
28	Inherited Variation	Differences between organisms that are passed on to offspring by their parents in reproduction.
29	Chromosome	A structure found in the nuclei of cells. Each chromosome contains one enormously long DNA molecule.
30	DNA	A substance that contains genetic information. Short for deoxyribonucleic acid.
Week 4:		

31	Cell Division	The splitting of a parent cell to form two identical daughter cells. The daughter cells both contain the same genetic information as the parent cell.
32	Gene	Section of the long strand of DNA found in a chromosome, which contains instructions for a characteristic.
33	Adapted	If something has adaptations for a certain job or for survival in a particular place, it is said to be adapted to that job or place.
34	Biodiversity	The range of different species of organisms in an area.
35	Competition	There is competition between organisms that need the same resources as each other. We say that they compete for those resources.
36	Ecosystem	All the physical environmental factors and all the organisms that are found in a habitat.
37	Evolution	A change in one or more characteristics of a population over a long period of time.
38	Natural Selection	A process in which an organism is more likely to survive and reproduce than other members of the species because it possesses a certain inherited variation.
39	Endangered	When a type of organism is in danger of ceasing to exist (become extinct).
40	Sample	To take a small part of something to investigate. You use a sample to draw conclusions about what the larger whole is like.
Week 5:		
41	Law of Conservation of Mass	The amount of force pushing on a certain area. A way of saying how spread out a force is. Often measured in newtons per square metre (N/m ²) or pascals (Pa).
42	Metal	Any element that is shiny when polished, conducts heat and electricity well, is malleable and flexible and often has a high melting point.
43	Metal Oxide	A metal that has combined with oxygen in a chemical reaction, e.g. magnesium oxide. The general word equation for the reaction is: metal + oxygen → metal oxide
44	Non-Metal	Any element that is not shiny and does not conduct heat and electricity well.
45	Oxidation	Reacting with oxygen. For example, when a fuel combusts or when a metal reacts with oxygen to form a metal oxide.
46	Oxide	A compound of a metal or non-metal with oxygen, such as magnesium oxide or carbon dioxide.
47	Exothermic	A reaction that gives out energy that can be felt as it heats the surroundings, such as combustion.
48	Control Variable	A variable other than the independent variable that could affect the dependent variable and so needs to be controlled.
49	Dependent Variable	The variable that is measured in an investigation. The values of the dependent variable depend on those of the independent variable.
50	Independent Variable	The variable that you chose the values of in an investigation.
Week 6:		
51	Acid Rain	Rainwater that is more acidic than usual due to air pollution, usually caused by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides dissolved in it.
52	Complete Combustion	When a substance reacts fully with oxygen, such as: carbon + oxygen → carbon dioxide
53	Incomplete Combustion	When a substance reacts only partially with oxygen, such as when carbon burns in air producing carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and soot (unburnt carbon).
54	Nitrogen Oxides	Acidic gas formed when nitrogen reacts with oxygen at high temperatures, such as in a car engine. There are different types of nitrogen oxide.
55	Pollutant	A substance that can harm the environment or the organisms that live there.
56	Sulfur Dioxide	An acidic gas released from burning fossil fuels, which contributes to acid rain.
57	Climate Change	Changes that will happen to the weather as a result of global warming.

58	Global Warming	Increased warming of the Earth's surface as a result of increased amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the air.
59	Greenhouse Effect	The warming effect on the Earth's surface caused by greenhouse gases absorbing energy emitted from the warm Earth's surface and re-emitting it back to the surface.
60	Greenhouse Gas	A gas, such as carbon dioxide, water vapour or methane, in the Earth's atmosphere, which absorbs energy emitted from the Earth's surface and then emits it back to the surface.
Week 7:		
61	Sample	To take a small part of something to investigate. You use a sample to draw conclusions about what the larger whole is like.
62	Force Field	The volume around something where a non-contact force can affect things. Examples are electric, magnetic and gravitational fields.
63	Gravitational Field Strength	The force with which a gravitational field pulls on each kilogram of mass. The gravitational field strength (g) on Earth is approximately 10 newtons per kilogram (N/kg).
64	Magnetic Field	The space around a magnet where it can affect magnetic materials or other magnets.
65	Non-Contact Force	A force that can affect something from a distance. Examples are static electricity, gravity and magnetism.
66	Repel	To push away.
67	Electric Motor	A machine consisting of a coil of wire in a magnetic field. The coil spins when a current flows through it.
68	Electromagnet	A coil of wire with electricity flowing in it. An electromagnet has a magnetic field like a bar magnet.
69	Motor Effect	The force produced when a wire carrying a current is placed in a magnetic field.
70	Relay	A switch that is turned on and off without a person touching it. One type of relay uses a small current to make an electromagnet close the contacts in a circuit that carries a much larger current.
Week 8:		
71	Aerobic Respiration	A type of respiration in which oxygen is used to release energy from substances, such as glucose.
72	Carbohydrate	A nutrient that is used as the main source of energy. Examples include starch and sugars.
73	Glucose	An important sugar that is used as a reactant in respiration.
74	Alveolus	A small pocket in the lungs in which gases are exchanged between the air and the blood. Plural is alveoli.
75	Breathing	The movement of muscles that makes the lungs expand and contract.
76	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.
77	Surface Area	The total area of all the surfaces of a three-dimensional object.
78	Carbon Monoxide	A poisonous gas produced by carbon burning without enough oxygen. Found in cigarette smoke.
79	Haemoglobin	The substance that carries oxygen in red blood cells.
80	Mitochondrion	A small structure (organelle) in the cytoplasm of cells where aerobic respiration occurs. Plural is mitochondria.
Week 9:		
81	Red Blood Cell	A blood cell that carries oxygen.
82	Gills	A series of flaps of tissue with a good blood supply just behind the head of an organism and used to take oxygen out of water. Fish have gills.
83	Indicator	A substance that changes colour in solutions of different acidity and alkalinity.

84	Limewater	A solution of calcium hydroxide. It is clear and colourless but turns 'milky' in contact with carbon dioxide.
85	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.
86	Photosynthesis	A process that plants use to make their own food. It needs light to work. Word equation: Carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen
87	Stoma	A tiny hole in a leaf through which gases can diffuse into and out of the leaf. Plural is stomata.
88	Aerobic Exercise	An exercise in which all the energy needed can be supplied by aerobic respiration.
89	Anaerobic Respiration	A type of respiration that does not need oxygen.
90	Oxygen Debt	The need for extra oxygen after exercise to break down lactic acid and replace the oxygen lost from blood and muscle cells. Also called excess post-exercise oxygen consumption (EPOC).

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.	Which country declared war on Austria in 1914 in support of Serbia?	Russia	
12.	What did Germany do in response to this?	Declared war on Russia	
13.	Why did Germany then invade France before Russia?	To avoid fighting a prolonged war on two fronts.	
14.	What was Germany's plan to invade France called?	The Schlieffen Plan	
15.	Which country did German troops invade first in order to reach France?	Belgium	
16.	What did Britain do in response to this invasion?	Declare war on Germany	
17.	In what year was the Battle of Marne?	1914	
18.	Name three other countries that provided troops to the British army during WWI?	India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, British islands in the West Indies.	
19.	Why did they provide troops?	They were countries in the British Empire.	
20.	In what year did the Worcestershire regiment first see action in WWI?	1916	
Week 3:			
21.	A union formed between countries	Alliance	
22.	The immediate cause of an important event – the spark	Catalyst	
23.	Type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches	Trench Warfare	
24.	A person who objects to serving in the armed forces	Conscientious Objector	

25.	Information which is biased and used to promote a political cause of view	Propaganda	
26.	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand	23rd June 1914	
27.	25th Dec. 1914	Christmas Day fighting ends	
28.	Battle of the Somme	July-Nov. 1916	
29.	9th Nov. 1918	German Kaiser abdicates	
30.	11th Nov. 1918	Armistice – the war officially ended	
Week 4:			
31.	What was the name of the rifle most commonly used by the British army during WWI?	Lee Enfield Mark II	
32.	What was the name of the rifle most commonly used by the German army during WWI?	Mauser Gewehr 98	
33.	What was the name of the machine gun commonly used by the Germans during WWI?	The MG 42	
34.	What was the name of the machine gun commonly used by the British during WWI?	Vickers machine gun	
35.	What was the name of the machine gun which could be both fired from a mount and also while carried by a soldier?	The Lewis gun	
36.	What advantage did the British gain from using this weapon?	It could be used to attack enemy trenches	
37.	What year did the British army first use the Lewis Gun in WWI?	1915	
38.	What was the name of the first tank ever used in combat in 1916.	The Mark I	
39.	What model of tank were the British using by the end of WWI?	The Mark V	
40.	What was the first tank used by the French in WWI?	Schneider CA1	
Week 5:			
41.	Why was the German army slow to design their own tanks?	Their military commanders thought it was cowardly	
42.	What was the name of the tank first used by the Germany Army during the last year of WWI?	The A7V Sturmpanzerwagen	
43.	Which faster, light tank was used by the British during the last year of WWI?	Mark A Whippet	
44.	Which similar light tank was used by the French in WWI?	The Renault FT	
45.	What was the name of the first plane to successfully fly from France to Britain in 1909?	The Blériot XI	
46.	What pointed steel projectiles were dropped from aircraft to attack infantry?	A flechette	

47.	What were planes used for during WWI?	Reconnaissance, bombing trenches and destroying enemy aircraft	
48.	What did the Germans use to attack London on May 31st 1915, killing 5 people and injuring 35.	Zeppelins	
49.	What tactic did Britain, France, USA and their allies use to break the stalemate at the end of WWI?	The Creeping Barrage	
50.	What were artillery, tanks and planes used for in the Creeping Barrage?	To provide cover for troops as they crossed no-man's land	
Week 6:			
51.	In January 1919, 32 countries were represented at the	Paris Peace Conference	
52.	The 'Big Three' leaders at this were	Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson	
53.	One of the goals of the conference was to agree what to do with	Germany after World War One	
54.	The Treaty of Versailles was signed in the	Palace of Versailles	
55.	The German navy was limited to	15,000 men and 6 battleships	
56.	The Germans were forced to take all blame for the war in	Article 231	
57.	The Germans were forced to pay reparations of £6.6 billion in	Article 232	
58.	Much of Germany felt	Humiliated	
59.	The Treaty of Versailles also led to the creation of the	League of Nations	
60.	The League of Nations had a	Vision for bringing world peace	
Week 7:			
61.	Before the Russian Revolution, Russia was ruled by	A Tsar (king)	
62.	The Russian Revolution was in	February and October 1917	
	The Russian Communist Party was known as	The Bolsheviks	
64.	The communist Manifesto was written by	Karl Marx and Frederick Engels	
65.	The middle class , or those who make money through trade or industry.	Bourgeoisie	
66.	The working class , who are poorer and more numerous than the bourgeoisie.	Proletariat	
67.	The Bolsheviks was led by	Vladimir Lenin	
68.	The Soviet army was known as	The Red Army	
69.	The American economy collapsed after the	Wall Street Crash	

70.	This caused problems in Europe as many countries had	Loans from the US	
Week 8:			
71.	The Manchurian crisis involved	Japan and China	
72.	Japan wanted to control Manchuria for its	Industry and being close to Japan	
73.	An explosion on the railway blamed on the Chinese was the	Mukden Incident	
74.	This led to the Japanese having an excuse to take Manchuria using	The Kwantung Army	
75.	Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in	1933	
76.	He wanted to take living space in the east, known as	Lebensraum	
77.	He also wanted to unite all German blooded people, known as	Volksdeutsche	
78.	A third aim was to unite Germany and Austria in	Anschluss	
79.	Hitler showed off his new weapons and troops in 1935 at	The 'Freedom to Rearm Rally'	
80.	Austrians voted in a plebiscite for Anschluss and	99% agreed	
Week 9:			
81.	What name is given to Hitler's massacre of the Nazi paramilitary force (the SA) in 1934?	The Night of the Long Knives	
82.	In what industrial region of Germany did Hitler station troops in 1936?	The Rhineland	
83.	Outbreak of violence against a Jewish community	Pogrom	
84.	What name was given to the alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan?	The Axis	
	In what country was there a civil war in which both Hitler and Mussolini intervened to support the Fascists?	Spain	
86.	Who became dictator of that country following the victory of the right-wing forces?	General Francisco Franco	
87.	What 1938 act of union united Germany and Austria?	The Anschluss	
88.	Prejudice against, or hatred of, Jewish people	Anti-semitism	
89.	What treaty was signed on 23 August 1939, causing shock throughout Europe?	The Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact	
90.	When did Hitler invade Poland, beginning the Second World War?	1 September 1939	

	Week 1: 24 heures chrono!	24 hours	RAG
1.	Je suis allé(e)	I went	
2.	On est allé(e)s	We went	
3.	en avion / en voiture	by plane / by car	
4.	en car / en métro	by coach / by underground	
5.	à vélo / à pied	by bike / on foot	
6.	Je suis arrivé(e)	I arrived	
7.	Je suis parti(e)	I left	
8.	Je suis rentré(e)	I went home	
9.	Je suis resté(e)	I stayed	
10.	Je suis sortie(e)	I went out	
	Week 2: Qui a volé la Joconde?	Who stole the Mona Lisa?	
11.	Où?	Where?	
12.	Quand?	When?	
13.	Qui?	Who?	
14.	Avec qui?	With who?	
15.	Comment?	How?	
16.	A quelle heure?	At what time?	
17.	Combien?	How much/how many?	
18.	Qu'est-ce que	What	
19.	Qu'est-ce que <i>tu as visité</i> ?	What <i>did you visit</i> ?	
20.	Combien de temps?	How long?	
	Week 3: Les mots essentiels	High frequency words	
21.	alors	so, therefore	
22.	donc	so, therefore	
23.	car	because	
24.	parce que	because	
25.	dernier/dernière	last	
26.	beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)	
27.	d'abord	first of all	
28.	ensuite	next	
29.	après	afterwards	
30.	finalement	finally	
	Week 4: Mon caractère	My personality	
31.	Je suis ...	I am ...	
32.	Je pense que je suis ...	I think that I am ...	
33.	Je ne suis pas ...	I am not ...	
34.	Je ne suis pas du tout ...	I am not at all ...	
35.	Mon meilleur ami/Ma meilleure amie est ...	My best friend is ...	
36.	amusant(e) / rigolo(te)	funny	
37.	casse-pieds / pénible	annoying	
38.	debrouillard(e)	resourceful	
39.	paresseux/paresseuse	lazy	
40.	sympa	nice	
	Week 5: On se dit tout	We tell each other everything	
41.	Je m'entends bien avec ...	I get on well with ...	
42.	Je me dispute avec ...	I argue with ...	
43.	Je m'amuse bien avec ...	I have fun with ...	
44.	Je me chamaille avec ...	I squabble with ...	
45.	Je me fâche avec ...	I get angry with ...	

46.	On se dit tout	We tell each other everything	
47.	On se confie des secrets	We tell each other secrets	
48.	Mon, ma, mes	My	
49.	Ton, ta, tes	Your	
50.	Notre, nos	Our	
Week 6: Quelle musique écoutes-tu?		What music do you listen to?	
51.	Mon chanteur/ma chanteuse préféré(e), c'est ...	My favourite singer is...	
52.	Mon groupe préféré c'est ...	My favourite group is ...	
53.	J'adore / Je déteste la musique de X	I love / I hate X's music	
54.	J'adore la chanson ...	I love the song ...	
55.	Ça me donne envie de ...	It makes me want to ...	
56.	danser / chanter	to dance / to sing	
57.	pleurer / dormir	to cry / to sleep	
58.	Ça me rend	It makes me	
59.	<i>joyeux/joyeuse</i>	<i>happy</i>	
60.	<i>triste</i>	<i>sad</i>	
Week 7: Mon style		My style	
61.	Normalement, je porte ...	Normally, I wear ...	
62.	un pantalon / une jupe	trousers / a skirt	
63.	des chaussures	shoes	
64.	une chemise	a shirt	
65.	J'ai un style plutôt ...	My style is rather ...	
66.	<i>classique / décontracté</i>	<i>classical / relaxed</i>	
67.	<i>skateur / sportif</i>	<i>skater / sporty</i>	
68.	C'est ...	It's ...	
69.	<i>moche / horrible</i>	<i>ugly / horrible</i>	
70.	<i>cool / chic</i>	<i>cool / chic</i>	
Week 8: De quoi es-tu fan?		What are you a fan of?	
71.	<u>Hier,</u>	<u>Yesterday,</u>	
72.	j'ai regardé	I watched	
73.	je suis allé(e)	I went	
74.	<u>Aujourd'hui,</u>	<u>Today,</u>	
75.	je regarde	I watch/I am watching	
76.	je vais	I go/I am going	
77.	<u>Demain</u>	<u>Tomorrow</u>	
78.	je vais regarder	I am going to to watch	
79.	je vais aller	I am going to go	
80.	<i>C'était / c'est / ça va être</i>	<i>It was / it is / it is going to be</i>	
Week 9: Là où j'habite		Where I live	
81.	J'habite	I live	
82.	dans une grande maison	in a big house	
83.	dans un petit appartement	in a small flat	
84.	dans une petite ville	in a small town	
85.	dans un grand village	in a big village	
86.	au bord de la mer	at the seaside	
87.	à la campagne	in the countryside	
88.	C'est ...	It's ...	
89.	plus (<i>cool</i>) que ...	more (<i>cool</i>) than...	

90.	moins (moderne) que ...	less (<i>modern</i>) than ...`	
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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.	