



Minsthorpe Community College

Knowledge Organiser Year 8 – Summer Term 2

Name:

P&A group:

Knowledge Assessment: Thursday 9th July 2026 – Period 3

Vision

Minsthorpe Community College: A place where everyone plays a part in strengthening our learning community through **motivation, commitment and care.**

Motivation ♦ Commitment ♦ Care



Look

**Look at the information carefully.
Read it three times.**
It may help to **say** it as you read it.



Cover

Cover it with your hand or a piece of paper.



Write

Write it out from memory.



Check

**Check what you have written matches the information exactly.
Have you got it correct?
If so, tick your work to show it is correct.**



Correct

**If it doesn't match exactly, use a different coloured pen to correct it.
Repeat.**
When you get it 100% correct, move on to the **next** piece of information.





Subject: English	KPOW: Power Through Rhetoric	Year 8: Summer Term 2
Week 1 & Week 2: Animal Farm Chapters 5-7	Week 3 & Week 4: Animal Farm Chapters 8-10	Weeks 5, 6 & 7: Non-fiction & Spoken Language
<p>Key words and definitions:</p> <div data-bbox="129 308 376 520" data-label="Image"></div> <p>Maxim – A short statement presenting a general truth or rule of conduct.</p> <p>Ideology – A system of ideas which forms the basis of a political theory and policy.</p> <p>Commandment – A divine/religious rule.</p> <p>Utopia – An imagined place where everything is perfect.</p> <p>Indoctrination – The process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.</p> <p>Strategy – The art of planning and directing a military attack.</p> <p>Vengeance – Punishment inflicted, or retribution exacted for an injury or wrong.</p> <div data-bbox="120 962 203 1070" data-label="Image"></div> <p>Brainwash – Pressurize someone into adopting radically different beliefs by using systematic and often forcible means.</p> <p>Scapegoat – A person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, and faults of others.</p>	<p>Key words and definitions:</p> <p>Seize – To take hold of something suddenly or forcibly.</p> <div data-bbox="813 355 931 496" data-label="Image"></div> <p>Totalitarian – A system of government that is dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.</p> <p>Irony – The expression of meaning using language that usually signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.</p> <p>Authoritarian – Favouring or enforcing strict obedience to authority at the expense of personal freedom.</p> <p>Dystopia – An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice, typically one that is totalitarian.</p> <p>Demoralise – To cause someone to lose confidence or hope.</p> <div data-bbox="801 895 891 995" data-label="Image"></div> <p>Epiphany – A moment of sudden and great realisation or revelation.</p> <p>Cyclical Structure – A narrative which begins and ends in the same place or with the same idea.</p> <div data-bbox="913 1107 1326 1286" data-label="Image"></div>	<p>Key words and definitions:</p> <p>Reveal – Make known to others, often previously secret information.</p> <p>Refine – Make minor changes to improve clarity.</p> <p>The Media – The means of mass communication.</p> <div data-bbox="1496 523 1697 687" data-label="Image"></div> <p>Fake – Not genuine, imitation or counterfeit.</p> <p>Investigative – To inquire into intensely, often seeking to expose corruption or malpractice.</p> <p>Bias – An inclination for prejudice for or against a person or group.</p> <p>Conviction – To show that one is firmly convinced of what one believes or says.</p> <p>Key skills: Speaking and presentations.</p> <div data-bbox="1480 1002 1648 1209" data-label="Image"></div> <p>SE – Use standard English. SV – Use sophisticated vocabulary. EC – Make eye contact. VOL – Speak at an audible volume. L – Listen carefully, respond and ask questions.</p>



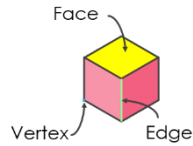


Subject: Maths

Week 1 & Week 2: Volume

3D shapes

Shapes can be defined by their properties.



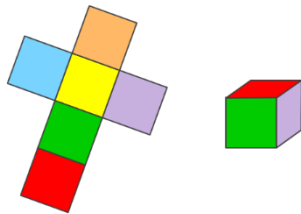
Faces: Flat or curved surface on a 3D shape.

Edges: Where two faces meet on a 3D shape.

Vertices: Where two or more edges meet on a 3D shape.

Nets

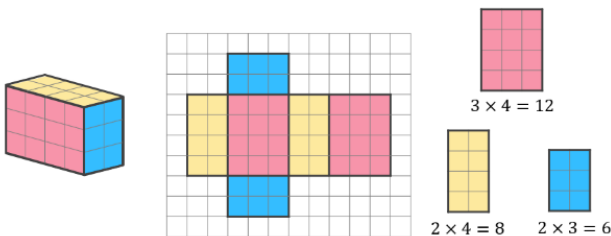
A net is a 2D representation of a 3D shape folded out. Here is the net of a cube.



Surface area

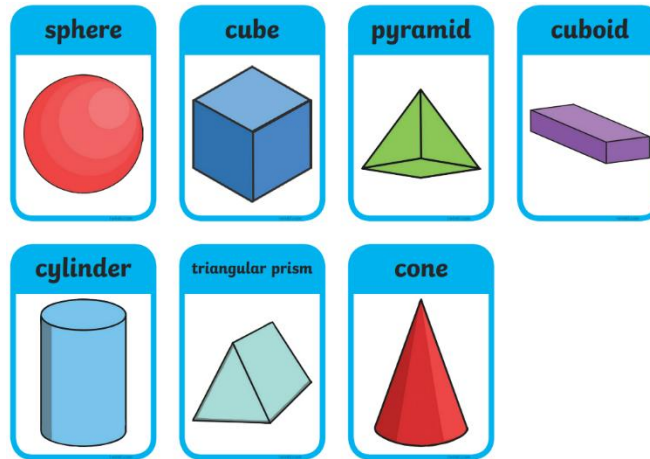
The surface area of a 3D shape is the sum of the areas of its faces.

The surface area of this cuboid is: $12 + 12 + 8 + 8 + 6 + 6 = 52 \text{ units}^2$



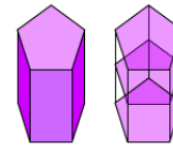
KPOW: Area, Volume & Surface Area

Week 3 & Week 4: Surface Area of Prisms



Volume

A cross-section is the shape exposed by cutting straight through a 3D shape at a right angle to the plane.

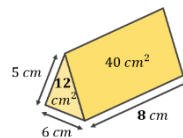


Volume: How much space a 3D shape takes up

Volume has 3 dimensions so it can be measured in cm^3 .

Volume of a prism = area of cross-section x length

For example



Volume of this triangular prism =

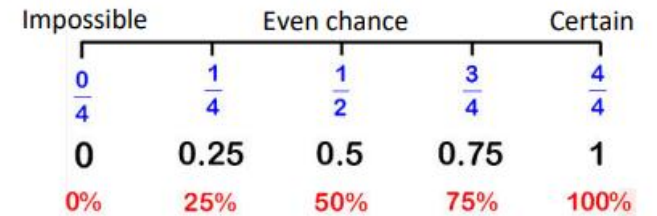
$12\text{cm}^2 \times 8\text{cm} = 96\text{cm}^3$

Year 8: Summer Term 2

Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7: Probability

Probability: How likely something is to happen. We can represent probability as a fraction, decimal or percentage on a scale from 0 to 1.

The Probability Scale



Keywords

Outcome: What the result could be

Fair: All outcomes are equally likely.

Bias: One or more outcomes may be more likely to happen than another.

Probability = $\frac{\text{The amount of desired outcomes}}{\text{Total outcomes}}$

Examples

For the event of flipping a fair coin, we have two possible outcome: heads or tails. Therefore, the probability of flipping a head is $\frac{1}{2}$ or 50%.

For the event of rolling a fair dice, we have six possible outcomes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. Therefore, the probability of rolling a number 4 is $\frac{1}{6}$.





Subject: Physics

KPOW: Force and Pressure Week 3

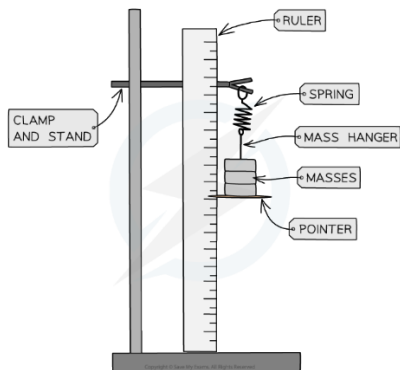
Year 8: Summer Term 2

Week 1: Hooke's Law

Keyword definitions

Extension: The difference between a stretched spring length and its original length.

Proportional: A relationship where one variable changes at the same rate as another.



This is the equipment needed to investigate Hooke's Law, the results should show that force is proportional to extension.

Week 2: Force and Pressure

Keyword definitions

Pressure: The continuous force exerted on an object over a certain area.

Pascals: Pressure is measured in Pascals (named after Blaise Pascal a French physicist).

Pressure is the **force per unit area.** This means $\text{force} \div \text{area}$

$$\text{Pressure} = \frac{\text{force (in N)}}{\text{area (m}^2\text{)}}$$

If the area is in m^2 , the pressure is in N/m^2 (or pascal: Pa)

The equation above is used to calculate pressure, the larger force or smaller area will lead to a larger pressure.

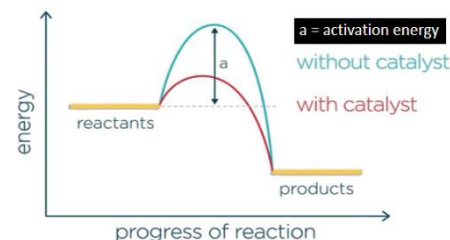
Week 3: Catalysts

Keyword definitions:

Catalyst – a substance which speeds up a chemical reaction by reducing the activation energy.

Activation energy - the amount of energy needed for a chemical reaction to take place.

Catalysts are used every day by companies, because they help them produce things faster, therefore being more profitable.



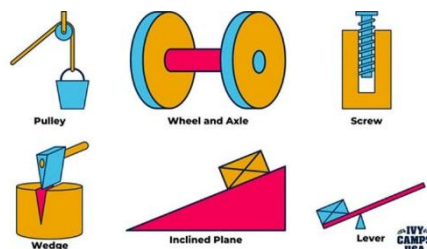
Week 4: Simple Machines

Keyword definitions:

Machine – a mechanical device that changes the size or direction of a force.

Pivot – the fixed point on which a lever is balanced.

Machines are used by everyone (even you!) in everyday life to make some actions easier. This includes a lot of tools or mechanical parts which are used to build car engines for example.



Week 5: Review / consolidation

Keyword Definitions

F ormula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall • Equation sheet
I nsert values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight relevant values • Substitute in equation
F ine-tune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check • Rearrange • Convert units
A nswer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CALCULATOR! • UNITS!

Remember to follow the FIFA approach to answering equation questions so that you get the maximum marks available.

Week 6 & Week 7: Review / consolidation

Keyword Definitions



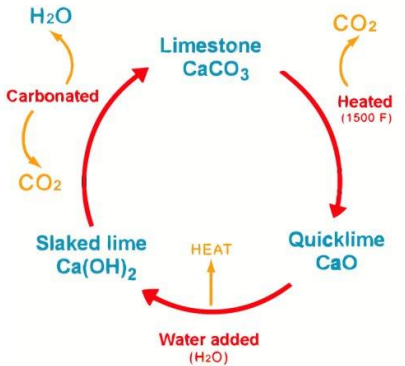
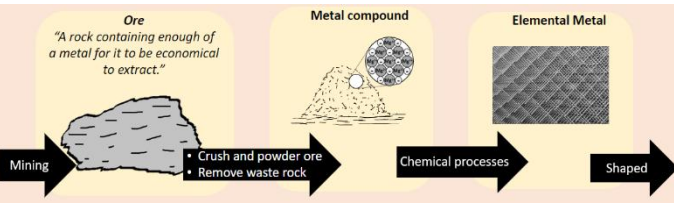
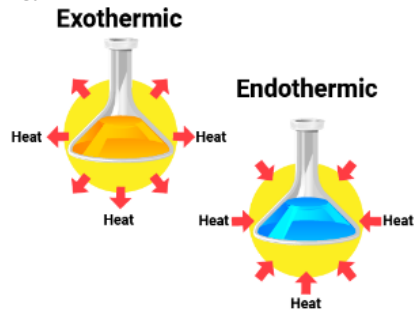

If you apply the same **force** over a much smaller **area** then the **pressure** will be much higher.



In this situation there is much more pressure applied by the finger rather than the flat hand.





<p>Subject: Science - Chemistry</p>	<p>KPOW: Thermal Decomposition</p>	<p>Year 8: Summer Term 2</p>
<p>Week 1: Recycling and sustainability</p>	<p>Week 2: Mining and quarrying</p>	<p>Week 3: Thermal decomposition</p>
<p>Keyword definitions The 6 Rs of sustainability – a guide to follow to reduce waste; Rethink, Refuse, Repair, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.</p> <p>Rethink – In order to become more sustainable, you will have to rethink how you consume items. Refuse – Don't buy products that you don't need. Repair- Fix items instead of replacing them. Reduce – Cut down on the number of products and services that you use. Reusing – Rather than buying brand new clothes why not buy second hand ones to reduce production. Recycling – Converting used products into other useful products.</p> 	<p>Keyword definitions Mining – Extracting metals from the ground by digging and exploring underground pits. Quarrying – This also involves extracting metals from the earth but does this by exploring open air pits. In order for the process to be profitable there must be enough metal in the ore.</p>  <p>Iron ore is mined out of the Earth's crust, it contains Iron that has formed a compound with oxygen – Fe₂O₃ or Iron oxide. To get pure Iron metal, we need to extract (remove) it from the oxygen.</p>	<p>Keyword definitions Thermal decomposition - Thermal decomposition is a chemical reaction that happens when a compound breaks down when heated.</p>  <p>Quicklime is a chemical called calcium oxide. It is made by heating calcium carbonate and can be spread on fields to neutralise acid in soil and help crops grow better.</p>
<p>Week 4: Reactivity and metal ores</p>	<p>Week 5: Exothermic and endothermic reactions</p>	<p>Week 6 & Week 7: Review / consolidation</p>
<p>Keyword definitions: Ore – a rock which contains metal worth extracting.</p> <p>Reactive metals (such as magnesium) are naturally found as compounds, whereas unreactive metals (like gold or silver) are always found pure as they will not react with other substances – this is one of the reasons why they are so expensive.</p> 	<p>Keyword definitions: Endothermic reaction - when heat energy is taken in from the surroundings. Exothermic reaction - when heat energy is given out to the surroundings. Thermal energy - energy in the form of heat.</p> <p>Bond breaking is an endothermic process whereas bond making is an exothermic process. All reactions involve both processes.</p> 	<p>Keyword definition Sustainability – The ability to maintain the earth at a constant rate. If we continue to use the resources the earth provides at the rate we are, the planet will become unsustainable.</p>  <p>Although it may feel like you're just one person, if everyone adopts the six Rs of sustainability, it can make a significant impact and help protect the planet.</p>





Subject: French	KPOW: School Subjects	Year 8: Summer Term 2
Week 1: Opinion & Openers	Week 2: School Subjects	Week 3: Reasons & Adjectives
<p>À mon avis / selon moi [In my opinion] Personnellement [Personally] Je pense que [I think that] Je trouve que [I find that] Je crois que [I believe that] Je dirais que [I would say that] Je dois admettre que [I must admit that] En ce qui me concerne [As far as I am concerned] j'adore [I love] j'aime beaucoup [I like a lot] j'aime [I like] j'aime assez [I quite like] je préfère [I prefer] je déteste [I hate] je n'aime pas beaucoup [I really don't like] je n'aime pas [I don't like] je ne supporte pas [I can't stand]</p>	<p>l'anglais [English] le français [French] l'allemand [German] l'espagnol [Spanish] la géographie [Geography] l'histoire [History] le dessin [Art] les maths [Maths] les sciences [Science] la technologie [Technology] les arts dramatiques [Drama] l'EPS [PE] l'informatique [IT] l'instruction civique [L4L] l'instruction religieuse [RE]</p>	<p>c'est intéressant [it's interesting] c'est passionnant [it's exciting] c'est marrant [it's funny] c'est amusant [it's fun] c'est utile [it's useful] c'est facile [it's easy] c'est créatif [it's creative] le prof est sympa [the teacher is nice] le prof est rigolo [the teacher is funny] c'est ennuyeux [it's boring] c'est nul [it's rubbish] c'est inutile [it's useless] c'est difficile [it's difficult] ce n'est pas créatif [it's not creative] le prof est ennuyeux [the teacher is boring] le prof est strict [the teacher is strict]</p>
Week 4: Present Tense Verbs & Connectives	Week 5: Past Tense Verbs and Time Phrases	Weeks 6 & 7: Future Tense Verbs & Time Phrases
<p>En ce moment [at the moment] Au collège [at school] j'étudie [I study] je n'étudie pas [I don't study] c'est [it is] qui est [which is] parce que / car / puisque [because] et [and] mais [but] cependant / pourtant [however] par contre [on the other hand] bien que je sache que [although I know that] heureusement [fortunately] malheureusement [unfortunately]</p>	<p>Quand j'étais petit[e], j'aimais [When I was little, I liked] Quand j'étais petit[e], je n'aimais pas [When I was little, I didn't like] je pensais que [I thought that] je trouvais que [I found that] c'était [it was] qui était [which was] Hier [Yesterday] La semaine dernière [Last week] j'ai étudié [I studied] je n'ai pas étudié [I didn't study]</p>	<p>Demain [Tomorrow] La semaine prochaine [Next week] À l'avenir / Dans le futur [In the future] je voudrais étudier [I would like to study] je vais étudier [I am going to study] ce serait [it would be] qui serait [which would be] ce sera [it will be] qui sera [which will be] vraiment [really] très [very] assez [quite] un peu [a bit] trop [too]</p>





Subject: Geography

KPOW: India and China

Year 8: Summer 2

Week 1: China's one Child Policy

In the 1970s China had a **fast-growing youthful population**. This creates many problems. For example, **young people need to be educated** and **providing schools and teachers can be expensive** and **unemployment can be high** as there are **not enough jobs** for young people.



China was **concerned** that if the population wasn't brought under control there wouldn't be enough resources and food for everyone. To slow the rapidly growing population they introduced the **One-Child Policy** which meant each couple was allowed just one child.



Week 2: The Gobi Desert

The Gobi is a vast desert in **central Asia**. It covers parts of Mongolia and China. The word Gobi means **"waterless place"** in the Mongolian language.



A desert can be hot or cold. It is a large region that **receives less than 250mm of rainfall a year**. Animals such as the jerboa have adapted to life in the desert by recycling their own urine to reduce moisture loss. One of the main environmental threats facing the Gobi Desert is **mining**. Mining for **gold and copper** would **disrupt the natural ecosystem** and displace (move out) the people who live there.



Week 3: Three Gorges Dam

The Three Gorges Dam is in east China, Asia. It is built on the **River Yangtze**. The dam is used to **control flooding** and to **create hydroelectricity**.



Hydroelectricity is **electricity created by the flow of water** turning a turbine which is attached to a generator. This method is **sustainable** as it is **renewable** and does not produce any carbon dioxide. Some **effects** from building the dam are:

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thousands of new jobs. • Reduces risk of flooding nearby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towns and villages were flooded by the reservoir. • Cost US \$31.8 billion.

Week 4: A Global Superpower?

China is the **largest trading nation** in the world. Over **40%** of Chinese manufactured goods are **sold overseas**. The rest of the world is reliant on China for exports such as clothes, IT equipment & furniture. Without China manufacturing all these goods they would be **a lot more expensive**.



China has the largest army in the world (2.2 million) and the **world's largest bank balance \$272.5 billion**.



China has a **rapidly falling and ageing population** which could reduce its ability to continue to grow its economy and stop it from becoming a superpower.

Week 5: India & China Recap

Keyword Recap



- Location** – where something is found.
- Development** – improvement in the quality of life & standard of living of people in a specific country.
- Urbanisation** – urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas.
- Aftermath** – the after-effects of a significant unpleasant event.
- Population density** – the number of people per 1Km².
- Adapt** – to change to be able to survive in an environment.
- Compensation** – something, typically money, awarded to someone in recognition of loss, suffering or injury.
- Super-power** – a country influences other nations because of its military, technological, economic, and cultural strength.

Week 6&7: Enrichment lessons

China is a large country in **southern Asia**; it has many contrasting landscapes including mountainous areas and a vast cold desert.

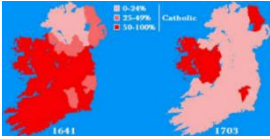






It's coastline has enabled it to **trade successfully** across the globe, especially in the manufacturing trade. It has been questioned whether China is actually a global superpower!

China has worked to try and create a **sustainable future** by monitoring its population with its One-Child Policy, which has been considered controversial within other countries.






<p>Subject: History</p>	<p>KPOW: The Peace Agreement</p>	<p>Year 8: Summer Term 2</p>
<p>Week 1: Background – Settlers and Invaders</p>	<p>Week 2: Life in Ireland under British rule</p>	<p>Week 3: The Great Hunger</p>
<p>People who live in Ireland today descended from many different groups of settlers who crossed over from Britain or the continent of Europe.</p>  <p>By 1602, the English Queen Elizabeth I had brought Ireland under English control. Her successor, James I began the 'plantation' of Ireland. This involved 'planting' Protestants from Britain who were loyal to the English crown, on land which belonged to Irish Catholics.</p> <p>In 1641 in Ulster, Catholics rebelled and killed between 2000 and 3000 Protestant settlers.</p> <p>England sent Oliver Cromwell to Ireland to deal with the rebels, 3000 men, women and children were killed by English soldiers. Other towns gave in without a fight. But the Irish never forgot.</p>	<p>75% of the population in Ireland were Catholic which was a problem for Protestant Britain. As a result, British rulers made life for the Irish Catholics very difficult. By 1800, Only 15% of the land in Ireland was owned by Catholics.</p> <p>The British also introduced a set of laws in 1695 which aimed to suppress the Catholics and strip them of their land and religious freedoms.</p>  <p>Some of the penal laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics could not hold a position in the army. • Catholics could not work in a profession. • They could not study law or medicine. • They could not speak or read Gaelic. • Inheritance was shared amongst all Catholic children, not just given to the eldest. 	<p>By 1840, around eight million people lived in Ireland. Most were poor peasants who rented tiny farms from landowners. A large number of these landowners were English and had taken land from the Irish many years before. The land they rented was poor quality and rent was high, so they mainly lived on the potatoes they grew in their fields.</p> <p>In September 1845, a disease called 'Potato blight' started to destroy the Irish potato crop. This left millions of people without their main source of food.</p>  <p>Between 1845 and 1851 around one million people died, either from starvation or illnesses their weakened bodies couldn't fight. This was known as the 'Great Hunger'.</p>
<p>Week 4: Ireland Divided</p>	<p>Week 5: Peace Talks</p>	<p>Weeks 6 & 7: Present Day – Britain and Ireland</p>
<p>In 1921, the island of Ireland was divided, and Northern Ireland was created and remained part of the United Kingdom. This caused a split between the population in Northern Ireland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unionists, mostly protestants and wished to remain part of the United Kingdom. • Republicans, mainly Catholic and wished to have a united Ireland. <p>Discrimination against Catholics in Ireland continued throughout the years. In the 1960s, Catholics began protesting. Extremist groups like the IRA (Republican Paramilitary) and the UDA (Unionist Paramilitary) began to carry out bombings and shootings. This period, known as 'The Troubles' was between 1960 and 1990. 3000 people were killed and 5000 people were injured in The Troubles.</p>	 <p>The Good Friday Agreement - an historic peace treaty, brought Republicans and Unionists together after decades of violent political conflict in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>It was signed on the 10 April 1998 and brought an end to the years of The Troubles and violence in Northern Ireland.</p>  <p>As part of the agreement, a democratically elected Northern Ireland Assembly was created, to create laws in the region, which would help Northern Ireland to deal with issues democratically and peacefully. As part of the agreement Northern Ireland would work to neutralise paramilitary groups.</p>	<p>There was a large increase in Irish immigrants in Britain in the 1800s. There were two main reasons for this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To escape extreme poverty in parts of Ireland, and to find better paid work during the Industrial Revolution. 2. Over one and a half million Irish people came to Britain in 1846 to escape the Great Hunger. Migration continued in the 1900s and many Irish migrants have settled in towns and cities such as London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. Today, many people in England have Irish ancestry and people with Irish roots have made an important and lasting contribution to British life. There are many prominent Irish migrants, and their descendants, who are talented writers, artists and musicians.





Subject: DT - Food	KPOW: Cupcake Practical	Year 8: Summer Term 2
Week 1 & Week 2	Week 3 & Week 4	Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7
<p>Cake Theory – Cake making methods</p> <p>Rubbing in method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fat is rubbed into the flour using fingertips & additional ingredients are added. • Liquid added to bind together dry ingredients. • Used to make scones, rock buns, crumble topping. <p>Raising agent</p> <p>Chemical- Baking Powder or Self Raising flour. Mechanical - Sieving Rubbing In.</p> <p>Melting method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fat is melted with the sugars and syrups. • Dry ingredients added. • Liquids bind all ingredients together. • Used to make brownies, flapjack, gingerbread. <p>Raising agent</p> <p>Chemical- Bicarbonate of soda.</p> <p>Creaming method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fat and sugar are creamed together. • Eggs are slowly added a bit at a time. • Flour is folded in. • Used to make Victoria sponge, cupcakes, Madeira cake. <p>Raising agent</p> <p>Chemical- Baking Powder or Self Raising flour. Mechanical- Creaming/ sieving.</p> <p>Whisking method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggs and sugar are whisked until mixture has doubled in volume. • Flour is gently folded in. • Used for swiss roll, gateaux, flan case. <p>Raising agent</p> <p>Mechanical- Whisking, sieving.</p>	<p>Cupcake ingredients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 175g (6 oz) softened butter or margarine • 175g (6 oz) caster sugar • 2 teaspoons vanilla extract • 3 eggs • 175g (6 oz) self-raising flour <p>(if chocolate flavoured 140g SR flour 35g cocoa)</p> <p>Buttercream- (200g butter + 400g icing sugar)</p> <p>Decorations e.g</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chocolate/ nutella/ biscoff • Sprinkles/choc decorations • Bun cases x12 <p>Simple method for making cupcakes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weigh out the butter and sugar and place in into a bowl and whizz up until light and fluffy – use a spoon or electric whisk. 2. Pour in the vanilla essence and add the eggs - whizz again to make a smooth batter. 3. Add the flour and/or cocoa and fold in until it is smooth. Stop once in the middle of this and scrape the sides down using a spatula. The longer mixing time enables air to get into the mixture which will make it lighter. 4. Place cases into tin and pour evenly into the 12 cupcake cases, 60% full. 5. Bake for about 14 minutes. Keep an eye on them. They will be perfect when they bounce back to the touch and the top still looks slightly sticky, leave to cool, decorate. 	<p>Special diets/ timelines</p> <p>Food allergy- eating a particular food would trigger an immune reaction.</p> <p>Food intolerance- difficulty digesting a particular food.</p> <p>Coeliac disease</p> <p>A condition where your immune system attacks your own tissues when you eat gluten. This damages your gut (small intestine) so you are unable to take in nutrient.</p> <p>Lactose Intolerance</p> <p>A digestive disorder caused by the inability to digest lactose, the main carbohydrate in dairy products.</p> <p>Vegetarians- Choose not to eat meat or fish.</p> <p>Vegans- Chosen not to eat meat or use anything that comes from an animal.</p>  <p>Baby- milk is a key necessity full of vitamins and protein, first solid foods should be fruit and veg then slowly cereals, dairy and other foods introduced.</p> <p>Toddler- some milk still, starchy foods like potatoes, pasta, rice as well as some protein lean meat and fruit and veg- still soft in texture nothing too hard or crunchy.</p> <p>Teenager- growth and development is rapid during this part of life and a real mix and balance of nutrients is required with low fat diet being very important.</p> <p>Adult- similar to a teenager unless woman is pregnant or breast feeding where they have to consider certain foods and how they could affect the baby.</p> <p>Elderly- energy requirement is not as great but high protein and vitamins are essential as bone disease can affect this age group.</p> <p>Spellings Test:</p> <p>YEAST CREAMING WEIGHING STARCH CARBOHYDRATE PROTEIN PROCESS METHOD HYGIENE APPERTISING GELATINISATION APPEARANCE INSTRUCTIONS JUSTIFICATION EVALUATION</p>





Subject: DT – Product Design

Week 1 & Week 2: Drawing and Rendering



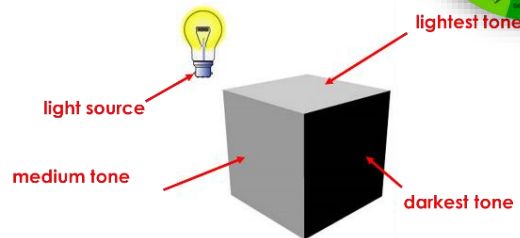
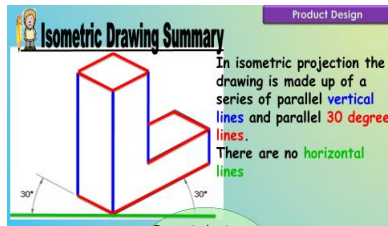
Theory

Oblique drawings only show one side of the shape in any real detail.

Isometric is more realistic 3D image.

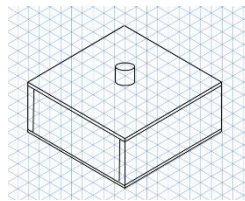
Rendering – Add colour to a shape or an object to make it look 3d.

3 tone rendering – Uses three varying tones of colour.



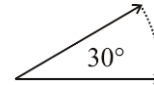
KPOW: Design & Evaluation

Week 3 & Week 4: Isometric Drawing



30 degree angles.

Isometric drawings are produced to a clear and detailed drawn version of an idea or final design. The horizontal lines are drawn at



Key words:

Flush – Materials all even and flat when put together.

Band facer – A machine which sands wood along a long belt aka a belt sander).

Finish – The way the manufacture of product is completed (complete to a high standard).

Isometric paper – graph paper with angled boxes to help draw in 3D.

Theory

How paper is made – The manufacturing process used to convert trees (source material) into paper.

Sustainability - Avoidance of depletion (using them up) of natural resources.

6 R's

Reduce – Reduce materials used.

Rethink – Design to think about environment.

Recycle – Reprocess material to make something else.

Reuse – Use a product to make something else.

Refuse – Do not buy it if you do not need it.

Repair – Fix it instead of replacing.

Year 8: Summer Term 2

Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7: CAD & CAM



Welding strategy - using a range of shapes to form a new shape. This can be done free hand or using templates.

Modelling is an integral part of the design process and helps the designer to see

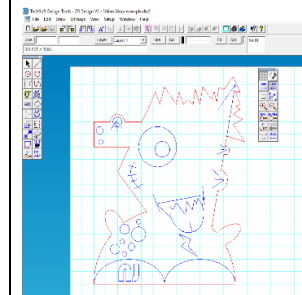
faults before manufacturing.

Key words

Modelling – Test how the product looks before making it out of the chosen materials.

Presentation – Thinking about layout, colour, and annotation.

Fine liners – Thin nibbed pens to add detail when designing.



In industry CAD and CAM are used on large scale manufacturing. CAD in what we produce on a computer and CAM is the manufacturing process which is informed by the computer.

Keywords

Techsoft 2D Design – CAD software that is used to create designs which will be cut using a laser cutter.

CAD – Computer aided design.

CAM – Computer aided manufacture.





Subject: Core PE

Week 1 & Week 2: Body Composition

Definition: The ratio of fat, bone and muscle in the body.

Example: A marathon runner would have less fat and muscle in their body, so they can run for longer distances without becoming tired. A sumo wrestler would have more fat in their body to make them heavier and more difficult to move. A boxer would need high levels of muscle in their body to give them more power when throwing punches.



KPOW: Key Words

Week 3 & Week 4: Speed

Definition- The ability to move all or one part of the body as quickly as possible.

Example- A sprinter would need good levels of speed to be able to move their whole body quickly during a race. A tennis player would need good levels of speed in their arm to hit a serve very quickly, to give their opponents less time to react.



Year 8: Summer Term 2

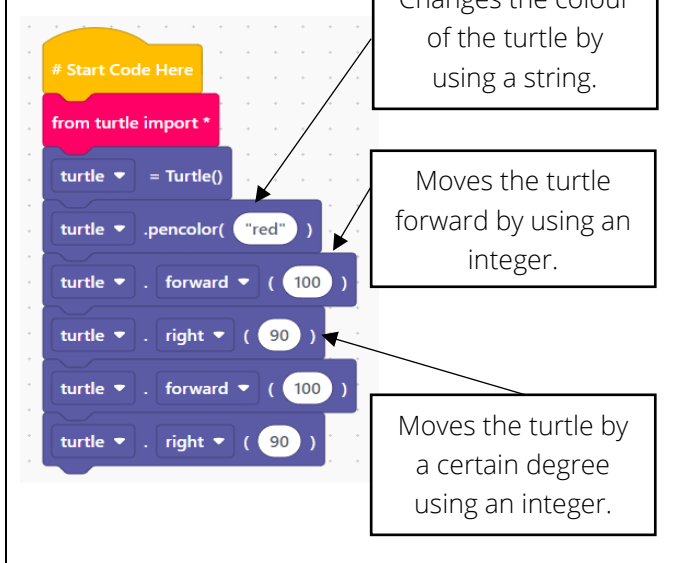
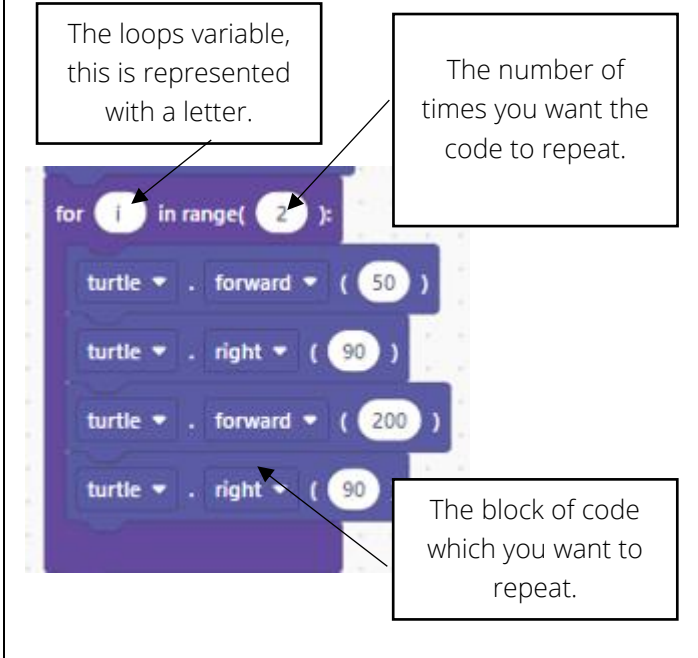
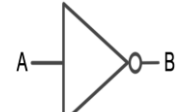
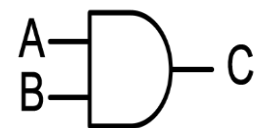

Week 5 & Week 6 & week 7: Coordination

Definition- The ability to use two or more body parts together.

Example- A badminton player would need good hand-eye coordination to be able to hit the shuttlecock. A footballer would need good foot-eye coordination to be able to control and kick the ball successfully.





Subject: Computing & Digital Media	KPOW: Algorithms	Year 8: Summer Term 2																																				
Week 1 & Week 2:	Week 3 & Week 4:	Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7:																																				
Keywords: Syntax: A set of rules in a programming language. Turtle: An object in turtle that allows you to draw shapes.	Keywords: Iteration: Iteration in programming means repeating steps, or instructions. This is often called a 'loop'.	Keywords: Boolean Logic – Logic gates are representations of the circuits within the CPU and represents how electricity and switches are used to show decisions.																																				
<p>Common Syntax Errors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miss Spelling. • Missing punctuation. • Upper/Lowercase letters. <p>Data Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integers – Whole Numbers. • Strings – Characters with speech marks (""). <p>Common Turtle Commands</p> <p>The following are the turtle blocks you will use in the lesson:</p> 	<p>The following code allows you to place your turtle movements inside a loop. The example below will move the turtle and draw a rectangle.</p> <p>The advantage of using a loop is you only need to program the turtle once and it will repeat the instructions as many times as you want. This example will make a rectangle as it repeats the movements twice.</p> 	<p>Common Tools we use in Word Processing Software</p>  <p>B = NOT A</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1881 478 2116 646"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>  <p>C = A AND B</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1848 734 2116 917"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>  <p>C = A OR B</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1848 1093 2116 1276"> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	A	B	0	1	1	0	A	B	C	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	A	B	C	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
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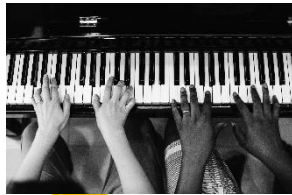




Subject: Music

Week 1 & Week 2: Chords / Harmony

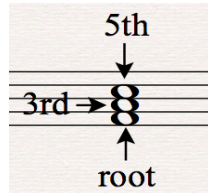
Chords / Harmony:
Accompanying notes that play underneath.



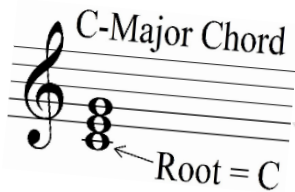
Tonality:
Major (Happy) Minor (Sad)



Triad:
Three notes created from the root, third and fifth.



Root Note:
A note that gives the chord its name. For example, in a C major chord (C-E-G), the note C is the root note.



KPOW: Song Writing

Week 3 & Week 4: Bassline / Hookline

Bassline:
A melodic line played by a low-pitched instrument which follows the chord progression.



Hookline:
A memorable and catchy musical phrase which are often repeated throughout the composition.



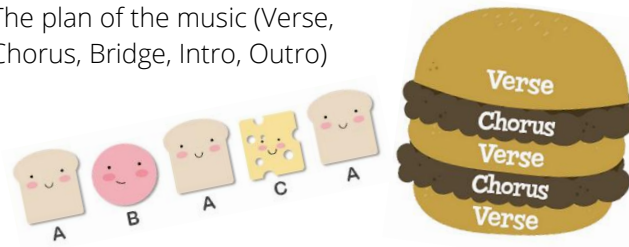
Composer:
Someone who writes music.



Melody:
The tune. The main recognisable line in a song or piece of music.



Structure:
The plan of the music (Verse, Chorus, Bridge, Intro, Outro)



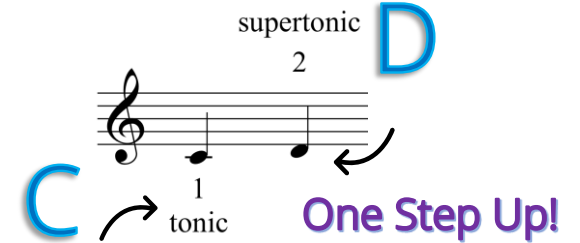
Year 8: Summer Term 2

Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7: Cubase

Cubase: Cubase is a Digital Audio Workstation (DAW) that helps you compose and record music. You can create songs, add sounds, and mix everything together.



Supertonic:
The note that is a whole step above the tonic. For example, in the key of C major, the supertonic is D.



Midi Keyboard:
A MIDI keyboard is a special keyboard that lets you play music on your computer, sending signals to make different sounds. You can change the sound to match any instrument, such as piano, drums, or even electronic noises, without needing the real instruments.



Loops:
A loop is a short piece of pre-recorded music or sound you can drag into your track to add texture. The most popular loops are drum loops which is a repeating beat that sounds like a drum rhythm.





Subject: Art

Week 1 & Week 2: Planning

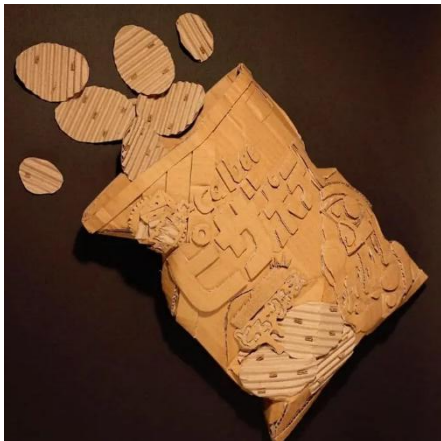
Keywords and definitions

Texture: the perceived surface quality of a work of art. It may be perceived physically, through the sense of touch, or visually, or both.

Presentation: performed, made, or arranged decoratively and tastefully; aesthetically pleasing.

Reflect: reactions to and about an experience. Rethinking initial ideas or opinions. Observing and responding to the work of others.

Artist focus: Monami Ohno



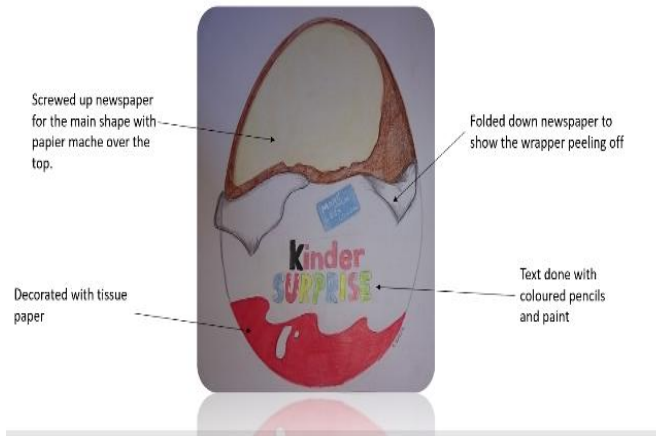
KPOW: Culture - Pop Art 3D

Week 3 & Week 4: Planning

Planning

To Plan: an intention or decision about what you are going to do. Planning your 3D outcome is important so that it is successful, you are able to think about the different aspects of your piece before you begin making it. Plans should be drawn showing different angles and the plans should be labelled to show materials required and your thoughts about your final outcome.

Designing your 3D sweet sculpture



Year 8: Summer Term 2

Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7: Outcome

Outcome







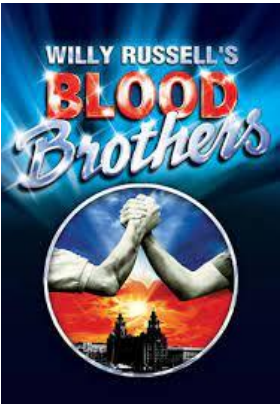
Attach, slot, build, wrap, score, secure are all words we can use to describe the ways we use cardboard in the 3D outcome.



A very successful 3D outcome.





<p>Subject: Drama</p>	<p>KPOW: Scripted – Blood Brothers</p>	<p>Year 8: Summer Term 2</p>
<p>Week 1 & Week 2: Exploring the Text</p>	<p>Week 3 & Week 4: Character Profiles</p>	<p>Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7: KPOW</p>
<p>Script – the written text of a play, film, or broadcast.</p> <p>Stage directions - an instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or how the sound effects and lighting should be.</p> <p>Themes in Blood Brothers</p> <p>Superstition - a belief that certain events or things will bring good or bad luck.</p>  <p>Social Class - a grouping based on similar social factors like wealth, income, education, and occupation.</p>  <p>Loyalty - someone who is loyal can be trusted, because they never betray the people they are loyal to.</p> <p>The Fourth Wall - the fourth, invisible, wall is the one that divides the characters from the audience.</p> <p>Key vocabulary – Theme - an idea that recurs in or pervades a work of art or literature.</p>	<p>Characters - are essential to a good story, and it is the main characters that have the greatest effect on the plot.</p>  <p>Micky Johnstone - a working-class boy from Liverpool. He is carefree and mischievous; he lives with his biological mother and siblings.</p>  <p>Edward Lyons - a middle class boy from Liverpool who lives with his adopted Mother and Father Mr and Mrs Lyons. He is sincere, honest, and good natured.</p> <p>Accent - a distinctive way of pronouncing language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class.</p> <p>Gesture - is a movement that you make with a part of your body, especially your hands, to express emotion.</p> <p>Key vocabulary – Application -the action of putting something into operation.</p>	<p>Duologue – A play or part of a play with speaking roles for only two actors.</p> <p>Application of skills - the action of putting your skills into your performance.</p>  <p>Props – an object actors use on stage.</p> <p>Emotion Memory - The technique of calling upon your own memories to understand a character's.</p> <p>Line Learning (Memory) – the retention of information over time for the purpose of influencing future action.</p> <p>Key vocabulary – Performance - an act of presenting a play.</p>





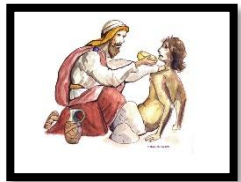
Subject: Learning for Life

Week 1 & Week 2: Organ Donation

Please learn these key facts below:

Organ donation is when you remove a healthy organ from one person and place it into another person with an unhealthy organ.

Christianity & Organ Donation



In the Bible is the story of the Good Samaritan. The meaning of this story is to help others, no matter who they are. This would mean that many Christians would agree with organ donation as it is helping other people.

Facts about Organ Donation

- At any one time around 7,500 people in the UK are waiting for an organ transplant.
- Due to a shortage of donors, around 415 people will die before they get an organ.
- Around 5,000 transplants are performed each year
- In the UK, there are around 28 million people on the organ donor register.
- In 2006, there were only around 13 million on the same register.
- Most organs can be transplanted e.g. kidney, heart, liver, pancreas and small bowel.
- It is possible for people to live a healthy life after donating a kidney.
- Mothers can also choose to donate placentas after giving birth if they had a caesarean section.

Week 3 & Week 4: Alcohol

Please read and learn the information below:

Christianity is not against consuming alcohol, after all Christians partake in the Eucharist – the bread and the wine which was given by Jesus at the Last Supper. However, there are passages in the Bible warning against drunkenness – Noah’s drunkenness brought shame on his family.

Alcohol & Christianity



Alcohol & the Law



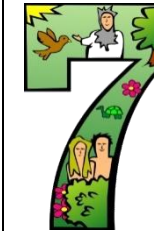
To sell alcohol to someone under 18 can lead to a maximum fine of £20,000. It is against the law to sell alcohol to someone who is drunk and for an adult to buy alcohol on behalf of someone who is under 18. It is not illegal for someone over 18 to buy a child over 16 beer, wine or cider if they are eating a table meal together.

Year 8: Term Summer 2

Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7: Animal Rights

Read and learn the information below:

There are very mixed views on animals and how much humans should use them and for what purpose.



The book of Genesis in the Bible is the creation story. This story explains how God made everything, including animals and humans. This story might make many Christians disagree with things like testing products on animals as if we are all made by God then we are all equally important.

Asthma is the most common serious childhood illness and still causes about 2,000 deaths a year in the UK. Treatment for asthma is through an inhaler. The development of inhalers in the 1960s followed work on the lungs of guinea pigs.



Some people prefer to buy from shops who pride themselves on not testing any of their products on animals. The Body Shop is a worldwide online company which sells beauty products – no ingredient in any of their products is tested on animals.





Home Learning Schedule

Day	Subject to Learn	
Monday	English and Learning 4 Life	
Tuesday	Maths and Computing & Digital Media	Sparx Week B
Wednesday	Science	Educake Week A
Thursday	French, History and Geography	
Friday	Design Technology, PE & Creative	

Home Learning is set every **Monday** and will be submitted in **P&A Time** every **Monday**.

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