



Minsthorpe Community College

Knowledge Organiser Year 8 – Summer Term 1

Name:

P&A group:

Knowledge Assessment: Thursday 23rd May 2024 – Period 1

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: People in power are corrupt and irresponsible	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Week 1 & 2: Power & Rhetoric		Week 3 & 4: Context and Animal Farm Ch 1	Week 5, 6 & 7: Animal Farm Chs 1 to 4
<p>Key words and definitions:</p> <p>Power – The capability or ability to influence the behaviour of others.</p> <p>Rhetoric – Effective persuasive speaking or writing.</p> <p>De jure – Who holds power according to law.</p> <p>De facto – Who hold power in reality.</p> <p>Democracy – A system of government where the people elect their representatives.</p> <p>Dictatorship – A country governed by a dictator.</p> <p>Irresponsible – Not showing proper responsibility.</p> <p>Corruption – Being dishonest or fraudulent.</p> <p>Hypocrisy – Claiming to have higher standards than is the case.</p> <p>Exploitation – Treating someone unfairly to gain a benefit from their work.</p> <p>Impunity – Exemption from punishment or consequences.</p> <p>Avarice – Extreme greed for wealth or material gain.</p> <p>Key skills: Creative writing</p> <p>CD – Craft devices for effect.</p> <p>AV – Use ambitious vocabulary.</p> <p>SS – Structure a range of sentences for effect.</p> <p>POV – Develop a clear point of view.</p> <p>OP – Vary sentence openers for effect.</p>		<p>Key words and definitions:</p> <p>Duplicitous – Deceitful.</p> <p>Context – The circumstances that allow us to understand a text.</p> <p>Capitalism – An economic system where private owners control trade to make profit.</p> <p>Communism - An economic system where all property is owned by the community and distributed equally.</p> <p>Socialism – A political theory which advocates for the community to own the means of production.</p> <p>Anthropomorphic – Giving animals human characteristics.</p> <p>Allegory – A story, poem or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a political idea.</p> <p>Marxism – Karl Marx's political theory which is developed to form the basis of communism.</p> <p>Comrade – A colleague.</p> <p>Key learning points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orwell's novel Animal Farm is allegorical as the characters and events represent real people and events in Soviet Russia. 2. Orwell believed in socialism. 3. The character of Mr Jones is an allegory for the Tsar of Russia who was overthrown. 4. The character of Napoleon is an allegory for Stalin, who was a Russian dictator. 5. The character of Snowball is an allegory for Trotsky, who was the leader of the Bolsheviks and was driven out of Russia by Stalin. 	<p>Key words and definitions:</p> <p>Ideology – A system of ideas which forms the basis of a political theory and policy.</p> <p>Revolution – A forcible overthrow of a system or government, in favour of a new system.</p> <p>Commandment – A divine/religious rule.</p> <p>Utopia – An imagined place where everything is perfect.</p> <p>Satire – The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose or criticise people's stupidity or vices.</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> <p>Key skills: Reading and writing analytically.</p> <p>CF – Clear focus which links to the question (point).</p> <p>PIN – Pin down by saying who says the quotation, when and what is happening.</p> <p>QU – Include a relevant quotation from the text.</p> <p>EX – Explain what it shows about a character and why.</p> <p>T - Include terminology e.g. word classes, sentence structures or language devices.</p> <p>Z - Zoom in on a key word using the two-step method.</p> <p>DEV - Develop your answer by including another interpretation.</p> <p>WM - What is the writer's message?</p> <p>CON – Link to relevant social or historical context.</p>



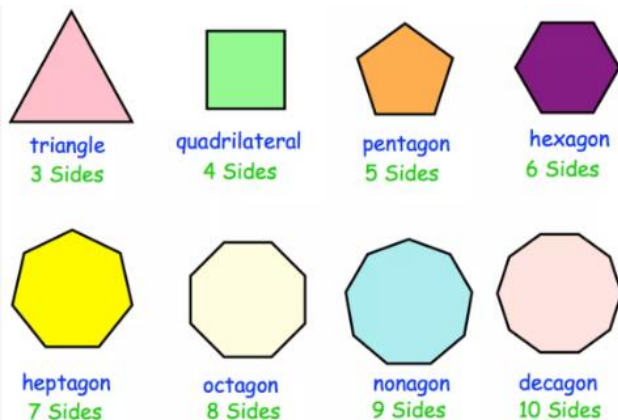


Subject: Maths

Week 1 & 2: Angles in polygons

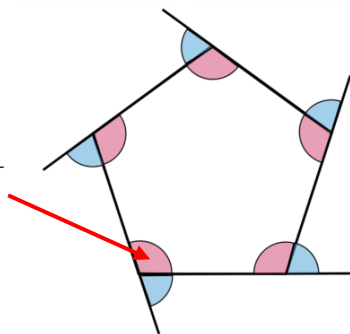
Naming polygons

Polygon: Fully closed 2D shape with straight sides



Interior angles

Here is the interior angle of a **regular** pentagon.
A pentagon has 5 interior angles.



You can use the fact that the interior angles of a triangle add to 180° to calculate the **total interior angles of any polygon**.

For example
3 triangles fit into a pentagon.
 $3 \times 180 = 540^\circ$ so all angles in a pentagon add to 540° .



KPOW: Angles

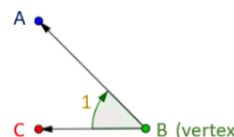
Week 3: Angles in polygons

Shape	Number of sides	Number of triangles	Total interior angles
Triangle	3	1	$1 \times 180 = 180^\circ$
Quadrilateral	4	2	$2 \times 180 = 360^\circ$
Pentagon	5	3	$3 \times 180 = 540^\circ$
Hexagon	6	4	$4 \times 180 = 720^\circ$
Heptagon	7	5	$5 \times 180 = 900^\circ$
Octagon	8	6	$6 \times 180 = 1080^\circ$
Nonagon	9	7	$7 \times 180 = 1260^\circ$
Decagon	10	8	$8 \times 180 = 1440^\circ$

Naming angles

Name an angle using the angle symbol (\angle) following the three letters, with the vertex in the middle.

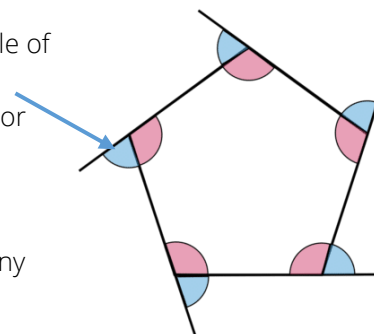
This angle would be called $\angle ABC$ or $\angle CBA$



Exterior angles

Here is the exterior angle of a **regular** pentagon.
A pentagon has 5 exterior angles.

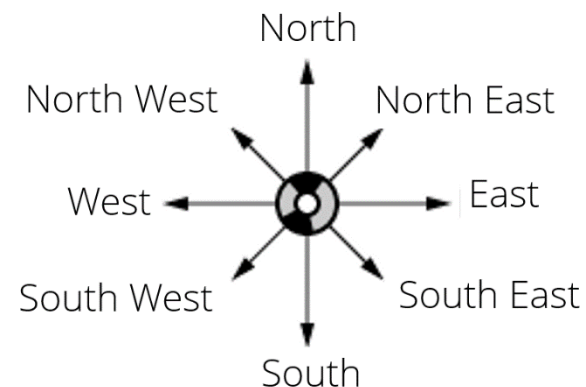
The exterior angles of any polygon add to 360° .



Year 8: Summer Term 1

Week 4: Bearings

Compass points



The **angle** from North to East is a right angle (90°)

The **angle** from North to Northeast is 45° .

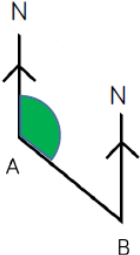
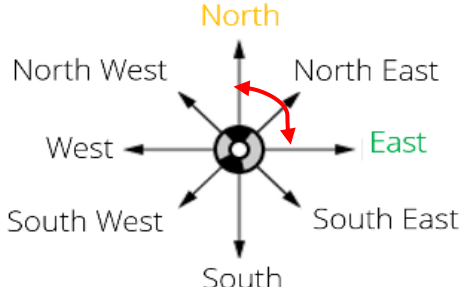
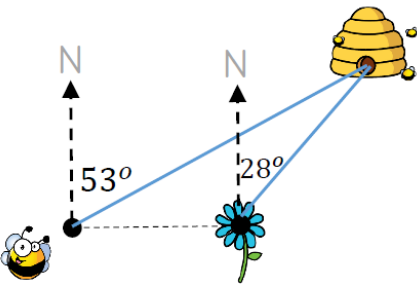
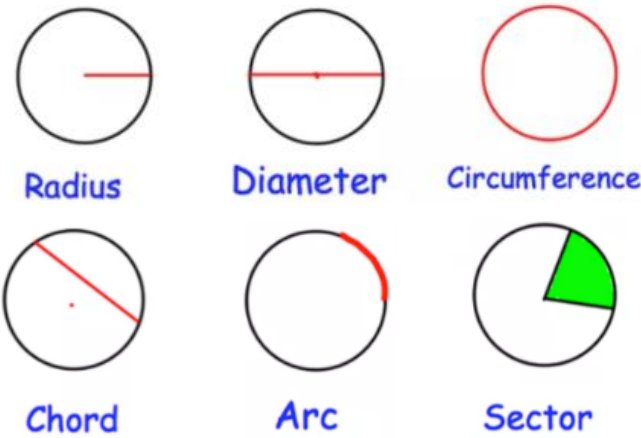
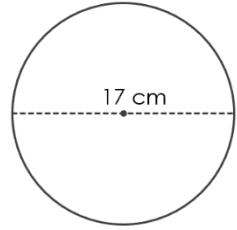
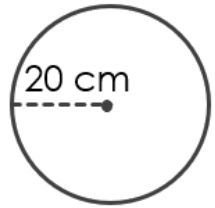
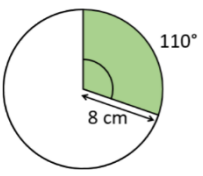
Bearings

Bearings are an **angular** measurement that describe a direction.

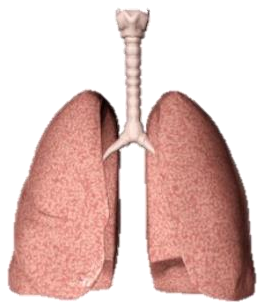

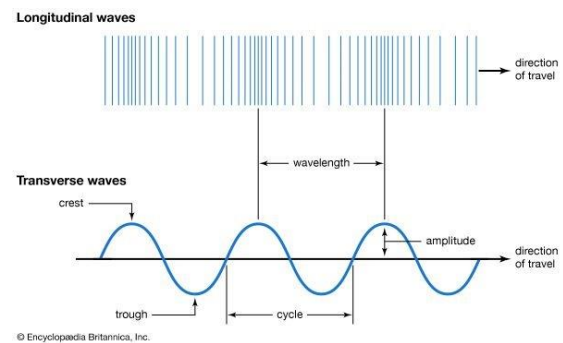
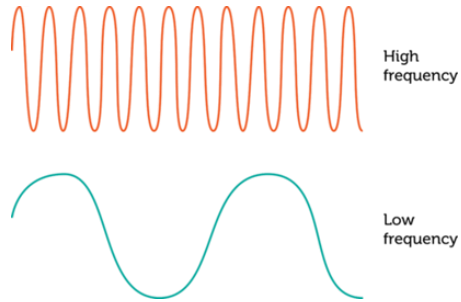
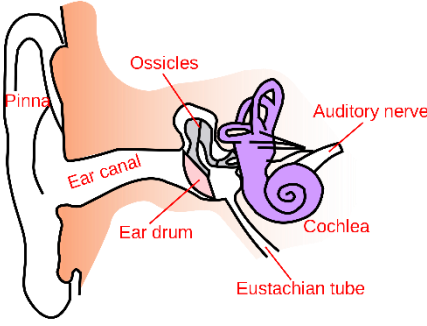
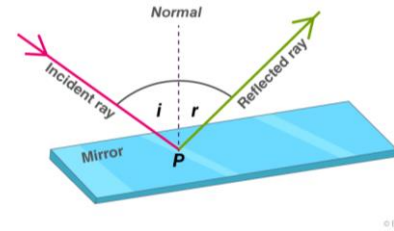
Bearings follow 3 rules:

1. Start from **North**.
2. Measured in the **clockwise** direction.
3. State the bearing using **3 digits**.



Subject: Maths	KPOW: Angles	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Week 5: Bearings	Week 6: Circles and composite shapes	Week 7: Circles and composite shapes
<p>Examples</p> <p>1. This diagram shows the bearing of B from A.</p>  <p>2. The angle from North to East is 90° so the bearing of East from North is 090°</p>  <p>3.</p>  <p>The bearing of the hive from the bee is 053°.</p>	<p>Parts of a circle</p>  <p>Radius Diameter Circumference Chord Arc Sector</p> <p>Circumference The ratio between the diameter of a circle and its circumference is always 3.14.... or π (Pi).</p> <p>Circumference = $\pi \times \text{diameter}$</p> <p>For example</p>  <p>Circumference = $\pi \times 17$ = 53.407cm</p>	<p>Area Area is the space inside the shape.</p> <p>Area of a circle = $\pi \times \text{radius}^2$</p>  <p>For example Area = $\pi \times 20^2$ = $\pi \times 400$ = 1256.637cm².</p> <p>When we don't have a calculator, we write the answer in terms of pi, such as: Area = $\pi \times 20^2$ = $\pi \times 400$ = $400 \pi \text{ cm}^2$.</p> <p>Sectors If we are asked to calculate an arc length or area of a sector, multiply the answer by the fraction of the circle you want.</p> <p>For example, the area of this sector is</p> <p>Area = $\pi \times 8^2 \times \frac{110}{360}$</p> <p>= 61.436cm²</p> 



Subject: Physics	KPOW: Hybrid Assessment	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Week 1 & Week 2: Biology review	Week 3: Biology review	Week 4: Wave types
<p>Keyword definitions</p> <p>Lungs - The organ in the body where gas exchange takes place.</p> <p>Trachea - The windpipe that takes air to and from the lungs.</p> <p>Alveoli - Small air sacs in the lungs that allow gas to be exchanged.</p>  <p>When we breathe, air enters the lungs via the trachea. It travels to the alveoli where oxygen is exchanged for Carbon Dioxide.</p>	<p>Keyword definitions</p> <p>Exercise - The process of completing an activity that requires a physical effort.</p> <p>Health - A state of complete physical, mental, and social well being and not merely the absence of disease.</p>  <p>It is important to exercise to improve your brain health, help manage weight, reduce the risk of disease, strengthen bones and muscles, and improve your ability to do everyday activities,</p>	<p>Keyword definitions</p> <p>Transverse wave - A wave where the vibrations are perpendicular to the direction of travel.</p> <p>Longitudinal wave - A wave where the vibrations are parallel to the direction of travel.</p>  <p>© Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.</p>
Week 5: Sound waves	Week 6: Ear and auditory range	Week 7: Reflection
<p>Keyword definitions</p> <p>Amplitude - The height of a wave from its rest point.</p> <p>Frequency - How many waves per second.</p> <p>Wavelength - How long a wave is.</p>  <p>A high frequency wave will sound higher in pitch.</p>	<p>Keyword definitions</p> <p>Pinna - The scientific name for the ear lobe.</p> <p>Ear canal - Sound waves travel along the ear canal to the ear drum which vibrates due to the sound.</p>  <p>The cochlea converts these vibrations into electrical signals which are sent to the brain via the auditory nerve.</p>	<p>Keyword definitions</p> <p>Reflection - When light hits a shiny surface it will be reflected.</p> <p>Incident ray - The name given to the light ray that hits the surface.</p> <p>Reflected ray - The name given to the ray that is reflected.</p>  <p>In reflection, the angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection.</p>

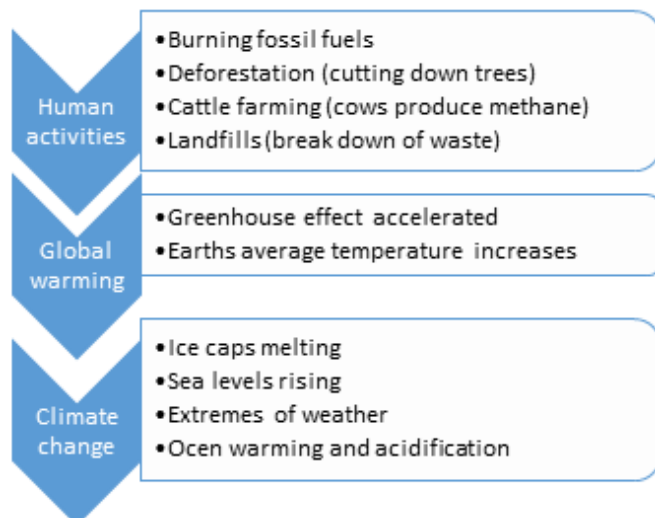




Subject: Working Scientifically

Week 1 & Week 2: Chemistry review

Human activities **cause** an increase in the greenhouse effect. This **causes** global warming,

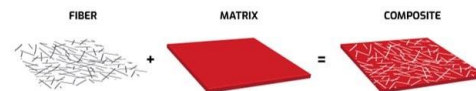


Week 3: Chemistry review

Polymers – Long chain molecules made from small repeating units called monomers. Some polymers are naturally occurring such as DNA, proteins, and cellulose. Some polymers are synthetic (man-made) such as PVC, nylon, and polyester.



Ceramics are made from moulding a soft substance like clay then baking it to harden.



Composites are a combination

of multiple different materials with different properties. They are made up of a matrix (base material) and a fibre for reinforcement.

Year 8: Summer Term 1

Week 4: Chemistry review

Keyword definitions

Metal ore – Metal bonded to another element (usually oxygen) and attached to rock.

Mining and quarrying – Methods of extracting useful materials from the Earth.

Recycling – Converting used products into other useful products.

Metal ores are obtained by mining / quarrying. The process has advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Jobs	Noise pollution
Income for local economy	Pollution from waste
Land can be reused	Habitat destruction

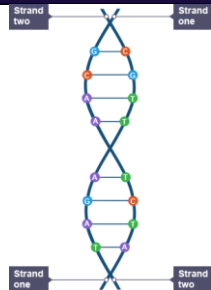


The 6 Rs of sustainability – a guide to follow to reduce waste. Rethink, Refuse, Repair, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Week 5: Structure of DNA and variation

DNA – Store of genetic information for living things passed from parents to offspring.

DNA is made of two strands arranged in a spiral called a **double helix**. Each strand is made of 4 **bases**; A, T, C and G which pair up (A–T, C–G).



Variation – Difference in characteristics within a species.

Variation can be **genetic** (caused by genes), **environmental** (caused by outside influence) or both.

Discontinuous variation has a limited number of options e.g. eye colour. **Continuous variation** can change gradually e.g. height/weight.

Week 6: Adaptations, habitats, and competition

Habitat – A place where an organism lives.

To survive in a habitat, organisms need resources. Animals need food, water, space, shelter, and a mate to reproduce. Plants need light, water, minerals, and space (for roots).

Adaptations – features that help an organism survive in their habitat.

Adaptations can be physical (a change in structure or appearance) behavioural (a change in how they act) or physiological (a change in a body process).

Competition occurs when organisms require the same resources. Organisms which are better adapted to their habitat will have a better chance of survival.



Week 7: Evolution and selective breeding

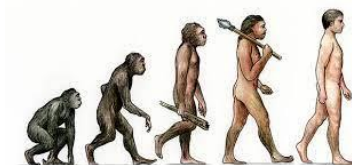
Evolution – The process by which small changes in organisms occur over long periods of time and new species are formed.

Inheritance – Passing on characteristics determined by genes from parents to offspring.

Natural selection - Variation in populations leads to some organisms having adaptations that make them more likely to survive.

These adaptations are passed on to offspring eventually leading to the formation of new species by **evolution**.

Selective breeding – When organisms are deliberately bred so their offspring will have desirable characteristics. Also known as **artificial selection**.


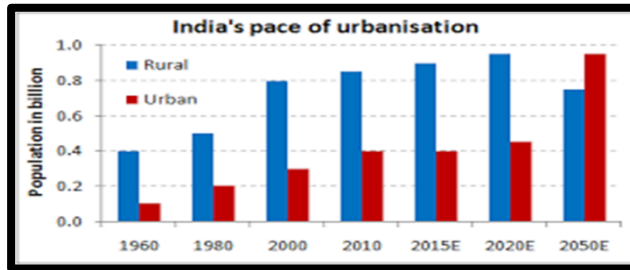




Subject: French	KPOW: Technology Writing	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Week 1: Key verbs & time phrases	Week 2: Types of technology and adjectives	Week 3: Opinions & infinitive verbs
<p>En ce moment [at the moment] Chez moi [at home] Dans le passé [in the past] Quand j'étais petit(e) [when I was younger] L'année dernière [last year] L'année prochaine [next year] Dans le futur [in the future] À l'avenir [in the future]</p> <p>j'ai [I have] je n'ai pas de [I don't have] j'avais [I had] je n'avais pas de [I didn't have] je voudrais avoir [I would like to have] je vais avoir [I am going to have]</p>	<p>un portable [a phone] un smartphone [a smartphone] un ordinateur [a computer] un ordinateur portable [a laptop] une console de jeux [a games console] une tablette [a tablet] un smartwatch [a smartwatch] moderne [modern] utile [useful] vieux / vieille [old] rapide [fast] lent / lente [slow] à la mode [fashionable] nouveau / nouvelle [new] le plus récent / la plus récente [the most up to date] facile à utiliser [easy to use]</p>	<p>j'aime [I like] j'aime beaucoup [I really like] j'adore [I love] je préfère [I prefer] je n'aime pas [I don't like] je déteste [I hate] je ne supporte pas [I can't stand] tchatter [to chat] parler [to talk] communiquer [to communicate] partager [to share] regarder [to watch] télécharger [to download] écouter [to listen] garder le contact [to stay in touch] utiliser [to use] envoyer [to send]</p>
Week 4: Technology activity vocabulary	Week 5: Time phrases & present tense verbs	Weeks 6 & 7: Reasons connectives
<p>avec mon copain/mon ami [with my male friend] avec ma copine/mon amie [with my female friend] avec mes copains/mes amis [with my friends] avec ma famille [with my family] dans un forum [in a chat] en ligne [online] mes / beaucoup de photos [my/lots of photos] des vidéos [videos] des clips [clips] de la musique [music] des films [films] des textos [texts] des messages [messages] des emails [emails] mon portable / smartphone [my phone/smartphone] mon ordinateur [my computer] ma tablette [my tablet]</p>	<p>D'habitude [usually] Tous les jours [every day] Tous les soirs [every evening] Chaque jour [each day] Tout le temps [all the time] De temps en temps [from time to time] je tchatte [I chat] je parle [I talk] je communique [I communicate] je partage [I share] je regarde [I watch] je télécharge [I download] j'écoute [I listen] je garde le contact [I stay in touch] j'utilise [I use] j'envoie [I send]</p>	<p>c'est [it's] ce n'est pas [it isn't] relaxant [relaxing] amusant [fun] génial [brilliant] utile [useful] pratique [practical] plus facile [easier] nécessaire [necessary] divertissant [entertaining] barbant / ennuyeux [boring] nul [rubbish] inutile [useless] dangereux [dangerous] difficile [difficult] une perte de temps [a waste of time]</p>












Subject: Geography		KPOW: India and China	Year 8: Summer Term 1																								
Week 1 & 2: KPOW & NEW TOPIC: Intro to India		Week 3: India through time																									
<div>Week one: Our Restless Earth KPOW</div> <div>Week two: Investigation of India</div> <div>India is a country located in the continent of Asia.</div> <div></div> <div>Its capital city is called New Delhi and in 2023 their population was over 1.4 billion people. The climate of India is very different in the south compared to the north. In some places it rains for 4 months of the year. This is called the Monsoon season.</div> <div>Additionally, the landscapes are very contrasting, in the north it is very mountainous; here you will find the Himalayas, whereas in the south it is very flat.</div>		<div>India was one of the largest and richest of all the countries in Britain's empire.</div> <div>In the past, many people justified the British Empire in India by listing all the 'benefits' that the colonists brought. However, there have been many negative impacts of colonial rule in India.</div> <table><tr><th>Economic</th><th>Social</th></tr><tr><td>The British built roads, railways, and canals to make trade easier.</td><td>25 million people died in India under British rule.</td></tr><tr><td>Raw materials were taken from India and used to make Britain Rich.</td><td>British customs were forced on people.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>There were widespread famines in India under British rule</td></tr></table>		Economic	Social	The British built roads, railways, and canals to make trade easier.	25 million people died in India under British rule.	Raw materials were taken from India and used to make Britain Rich.	British customs were forced on people.		There were widespread famines in India under British rule																
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<div>Week 4: India's population</div> <div>Urbanisation means increase in the percentage of the population living in urban areas (towns and cities). Poverty, drought, and lack of employment in rural areas (countryside) are leading causes of urbanisation. Urbanisation sometimes means there is not enough housing for everyone, and people have to live in slums where disease is common due to lack of sanitation.</div> <div><table><caption>India's pace of urbanisation (Population in billion)</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>Rural</th><th>Urban</th></tr><tr><td>1960</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.1</td></tr><tr><td>1980</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.2</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>0.8</td><td>0.3</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>0.85</td><td>0.4</td></tr><tr><td>2015E</td><td>0.9</td><td>0.45</td></tr><tr><td>2020E</td><td>0.95</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>2050E</td><td>0.75</td><td>0.9</td></tr></table></div>		Year	Rural	Urban	1960	0.4	0.1	1980	0.5	0.2	2000	0.8	0.3	2010	0.85	0.4	2015E	0.9	0.45	2020E	0.95	0.5	2050E	0.75	0.9	<div>Week 5: Monsoon Climate</div> <div>The monsoon is a seasonal wind that effects SE Asia. There is a wet season from November to May and a dry season June to October.</div> <div>In lots of rural (countryside) villages in India and Bangladesh, they farm rice which is a staple (main) food for their diet. Rice requires heavy seasonal rainfall to grow so without the rains, the crops would fail and people would starve.</div> <div>Some effects of the wet season are:</div> <div>-Homes are washed away so people become homeless</div> <div>-Rice plants grow in flooded fields called paddies so rice farmers can earn some money</div> <div>Some effects of the dry season are:</div> <div>-Crops dry out so farmers lose income</div> <div>-Water shortages happen so farmers struggle to irrigate (water) their crops</div>	
Year	Rural	Urban																									
1960	0.4	0.1																									
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2050E	0.75	0.9																									
<div>Week 6: Indian Ocean Tsunami</div> <div>A tsunami is a secondary effect of an earthquake, caused by an underwater eruption, earthquake, or landslide. A ripple is sent out but as the wave reaches land it increases in height and crashes into the land.</div> <div>The Indian Ocean tsunami happened on 26th December 2004 (Boxing Day) and killed 227,000 people. It affected 14 countries across Asia and Africa.</div> <div>Cause</div> <div>- The Indo-Australian Plate and Eurasian Plate slipped, and one side jumped up 10m releasing a 9.2 magnitude earthquake and a tsunami wave.</div> <div>Effects</div> <div>-650,000 seriously were injured.</div> <div>-2 million were left homeless.</div> <div>-Drinking water was contaminated.</div> <div>-Coral reefs were destroyed.</div>		<div>Week 7: Intro to China</div> <div>China is located in South-east Asia along the coastline of the Pacific Ocean. China borders 14 countries with Mongolia to the north and Pakistan to the north-west. China's population is currently 1.3 billion. The most densely populated part of China is the south-east, particularly Shanghai.</div> <div>There are lots of job opportunities in China for example, Bam Bam men are manual labourers who use a bamboo pole over their shoulders to carry things. They work 12-hour shifts and send most of their earnings back home to rural areas.</div> <div>Yangshan is the busiest island port in the world. It supports the economic development of China.</div>																									





Subject: History		KPOW: Interpretations of the impact of Empire	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Weeks 1 & 2: The Fight for rights		Week 3: India: Resentment and Mutiny	Week 4: The impact of the empire on India
<p>Why were the working class angry?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new machinery led to less jobs. At a peaceful meeting eleven people were killed by the authorities! <p>Things start to change:</p> <p>1800s = high food prices and poor working conditions. Ordinary people could not vote. By 1830, thousands of people all over Britain were demonstrating.</p> <p> The 1832 Great Reform Act gave the vote to more people, but the working class could still not vote.</p> <p>What happened next?</p> <p>The Chartists campaigned for more rights including all men being able to vote.</p> <p>They did not succeed at the time, but 5 out of their 6 aims were eventually achieved.</p>		<p></p> <p>The Sepoys – Indian soldiers working for the British</p> <p>The Sepoys felt that they weren't treated very well. In 1857, a new gun was delivered to the troops. The gun had new cartridges which the Sepoys had to bite. They were coated in grease (pork and beef fat). Many of the Sepoys were Muslim or Hindu so this went against their religion.</p> <p>Rebellion:</p> <p>85 Sepoys refused to use the cartridges. They were arrested and sent to jail for ten years. Days later, other Sepoys rioted in support of their imprisoned comrades. This led to major battles and it often looked like the rebels would win. The rebellions had shocked the British and after the Mutiny, the British were a lot more careful about how they governed India.</p> 	<p>Divided opinions: In the past, some have tried to portray colonisation in positive terms, but this ignores the views of the colonised Indians.</p> <p>Impact on Britain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boosted British industry and wealth. Provided soldiers to fight for Britain. <p>Impact on India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80,000km of roads built – but this was to make trade quicker, not for the Indian people. Schools built – but only for the rich. British customs were forced on the local people. Indian workers were exploited and valuable raw materials were taken back to Britain. 25million people died in India under British rule. 
Week 5: Independence and partition		Week 6: The impact of Colonisation on Australia	Week 7: An independent Australia
<p>1885 – the Indian National Congress was formed. They wanted Indian independence.</p> <p>In the First World War, Indians fought alongside British soldiers. After this, changes were made to the way India was ruled, but it was not enough.</p> <p>1920s – the independence movement was led by Gandhi, who believed in non-violent protest.</p> <p>1935 – Government of India Act gave some self-government to India.</p> <p>2.5 million Indian soldiers fought alongside the British in the Second World War.</p> <p>1946 – the British government agreed to independence and in 1947 British India was partitioned into India and Pakistan. However, this led to violence and fighting for decades.</p> 		<p>Australia was first used by the British as a penal colony – this changed when convicts decided to stay at the end of their sentences. These 'free settlers' grew in number and had their own councils and governors. Transportation ended in 1868.</p> <p>The Indigenous Australians resisted the arrival of the colonists leading to the Frontier Wars. Between the 1790s and 1920s, there were hundreds of massacres of Indigenous Australians including at Myall Creek in 1838 where 28 people were murdered. Diseases such as smallpox and measles also killed large numbers of Indigenous Australians.</p> <p>The 'Stolen Generations': From the late 1800s, thousands of indigenous children were taken from their families to assimilate into white Australian culture.</p> 	<p>1778: First colony built at Sydney Cove. The Frontier Wars begin.</p> <p>1803: New colony set up for convicts in Tasmania.</p> <p>1840: About half the white population were now born there. The Frontier Wars continue.</p> <p>1851: Gold is discovered. More settlers arrive.</p> <p>1855: Four of the five Australian colonies granted 'self-government', but they are still a part of the British Empire.</p> <p>1891: Over 80 percent of the white population of Australia were born there.</p> <p>1901: The 'Commonwealth of Australia' is created. They have their own parliament, but the British monarch remains as Head of State.</p> <p>The population of Indigenous Australians has declined to 90,000.</p> 





Subject: DT - Food

Week 1 & Week 2: Kitchen Health and Safety

- Aprons must be worn during all practical sessions to protect against burns and splashes.
- Long hair must be tied back.
- Hands must be washed regularly throughout but always at the start.
- Equipment must be washed, dried, and put back after use.



Knife safety

Bridge method- when the hand is curled and shaped like a bridge for knife to go under- rounded products, like apple, strawberries, and onion.

Claw method- when a product is gripped by the fingertips in a claw shape and the fingertips are pulled back for safety before cutting- long products such as cucumber and leeks.

The bridge and claw method can be used to produce fruit kebabs with a garnish.

Weighing and measuring ensures **accuracy** when making food during practical. Always measure in grams (g)



KPOW: End of Module

Week 3, 4 & 5: Bread ingredients

- 500g Strong Plain flour, 1 sachet yeast, 1 teaspoon salt, 25g margarine, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1/2 pint warm water
- Extra ingredients e.g.: Cheese, tomato puree, pepperoni, cocoa/chocolate, berries

Function of ingredients



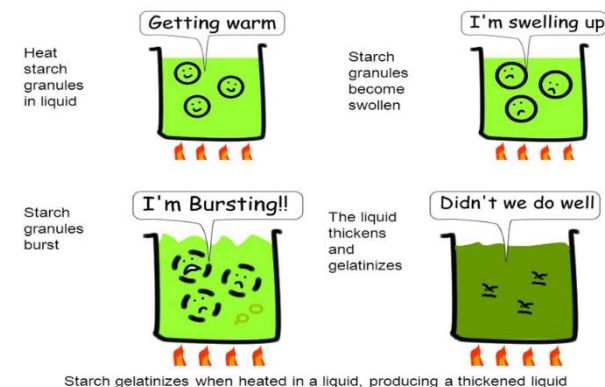
Method for making bread



Year 8: Summer Term 1

Week 6 & Week 7: Gelatinisation

This is the process that occurs when making a sauce and it thickens. A plain sauce is called a ROUX sauce.



Dishes that use a ROUX sauce are:

Macaroni Cheese / Carbonara Ingredients

25g (40g for thicker sauce) Plain flour
25g (40g for thicker sauce) Margarine
1 pint milk, 200g cheese, 300g Pasta

Topping - 100g cheese and/or breadcrumbs (optional)

Extra ingredients that can be added - Bacon, cooked chicken, onions, mushrooms, garlic etc

Lasagne

50g Plain flour
50g Margarine
1 pint milk
200g cheese
1 pack lasagne
1 pack mince meat
1 onion (optional)

1 tin tomatoes and ½ tube tomato puree OR 1 tin of tomato pasta sauce
Extra cheese for the topping

Garnish = a small amount of food used to decorate other food e.g. Parsley or herbs


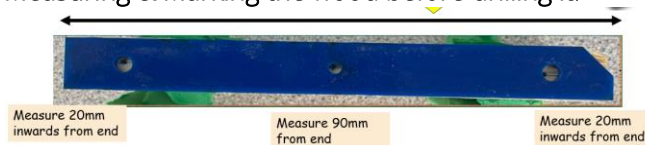


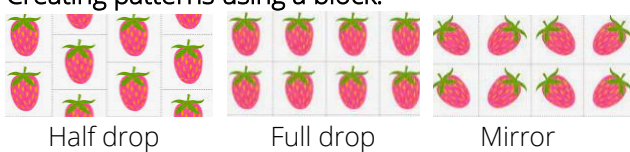











Subject: DT – Product Design	KPOW: Design & Evaluation	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Week 1 & Week 2: Dull to Dynamic Strategy	Week 3 & Week 4: Wooden Bottle Opener	Week 5, 6 & 7: Storage Box
<div data-bbox="107 240 331 448" data-label="Image"></div> <p data-bbox="353 236 763 343">Design rules – Generating quick sketches to help develop unique designs.</p> <p data-bbox="353 379 763 486">Dull to Dynamic strategy helps create the final idea considering anthropometric measurements (so the bottle opener fits in the hand comfortably when using it). Dull to dynamic means turning a basic (dull) idea, into a dynamic outcome.</p> <div data-bbox="118 539 521 842" data-label="Image"></div> <p data-bbox="107 858 253 885">Key terms:</p> <p data-bbox="107 893 763 962">Ergonomics - The study of people and their working environment, especially to improve effectiveness.</p> <p data-bbox="107 970 763 1069">Specification – Precise description of the design and make details that the final product is required to achieve/ meet.</p> <p data-bbox="107 1077 203 1104">Theory</p> <p data-bbox="107 1112 495 1139">Workshop Health and Safety.</p> <ul data-bbox="152 1149 734 1324" style="list-style-type: none"> • Goggles must be worn on all workshop machinery. • Long hair must be tied back on machinery. • Aprons must be worn during all practical lessons. <p data-bbox="107 1332 253 1359">Key terms:</p> <p data-bbox="107 1367 568 1394">PPE – Personal Protective Equipment</p>	<div data-bbox="790 252 1144 459" data-label="Image"></div> <p data-bbox="1167 236 1458 486">Workshop skills to cut and shape and smooth the bottle opener using a range of tools and equipment. Product should reflect the design and match the design specifications given.</p> <p data-bbox="790 563 1070 590">Tools and equipment</p> <p data-bbox="790 598 1458 667">Countersink drill bit –Drills a cone like hole so the flat head screw sits flush against the wood.</p> <p data-bbox="790 675 1373 702">Chuck key – Attaching drill bit to the pillar drill.</p> <p data-bbox="790 710 1458 778">Forstner drill bit – Drill blind holes (the holes to attach the 2p and open your bottle).</p> <p data-bbox="790 786 1435 813">Chuck key – Used to attach drill bit to the pillar drill.</p> <p data-bbox="790 858 931 885">Evaluation</p> <p data-bbox="790 893 1458 997">You will evaluate your completed product and your skills in detail looking at WWW (what went well) and EBI (even better if). Testing for quality of finish.</p> <p data-bbox="790 1042 882 1069">Theory</p> <p data-bbox="790 1077 1375 1104">Ergonomics = making products efficient to use.</p> <p data-bbox="790 1112 1249 1139">Ergonomics considers issues such as:</p> <ul data-bbox="835 1149 994 1324" style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape • Size • Pressure • Use • Features <p data-bbox="790 1332 1458 1401">Ergonomics uses anthropometrics (size) to improve products and make them comfortable to use.</p>	<div data-bbox="1489 244 1921 531" data-label="Image"></div> <p data-bbox="1489 244 1682 271">Making – Step by Step</p> <p data-bbox="1951 236 2136 558">Workshop skills - measure, mark and cut ½ lap joints and shape a frame for the wooden storage box</p> <div data-bbox="1489 547 1742 786" data-label="Image"></div> <p data-bbox="1765 563 2136 813">complete with inserts. Decoupage – gluing pictures to the surface and sealing with varnish. Key words: Tenon saw – Cuts straight lines.</p> <p data-bbox="1489 821 2136 1181">Tri square – Used to mark and check 90° angles. ½ lap joint – A joint between two timbers halved together so they overlap each other to create a flush surface. Metal file – A tool to shape and smooth materials. Filler – a mixture of PVA glue and sawdust to create a wood filler that is designed to fill holes and imperfections. Aesthetic – Pleasing qualities of a product e.g., shape, design, colour, pattern.</p> <p data-bbox="1489 1189 2136 1216">Keynote 10cm = 100mm (for every 1 cm = 10 mm)</p> <p data-bbox="1489 1224 1581 1251">Theory</p> <p data-bbox="1489 1259 2136 1327">Product Analysis – looking at existing products and studying how well they do their job looking at</p> <p data-bbox="1489 1335 2047 1401">ACCESS FM – Aesthetics, cost, customer. environment, size, safety, function, materials.</p>





Subject: DT - Textiles	KPOW: Storage Product	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Week 1 & Week 2	Week 3 & Week 4	Week 5, 6 & 7
<p>Taping wood together:</p>  <p>Tape around the wood with masking tape to hold it firmly so that you can then accurately drill all 4 pieces together.</p> <p>Measuring & Marking the wood before drilling it:</p>  <p>The blue template that is used to help you achieve accuracy is called a 'JIG' (something that guides you to achieve the same again and again therefore consistent and accurate).</p> <p>Design theme: Pop Art – Art movement of 1950s & 60. Challenged traditional fine art using images from popular culture like comic books and product labels – everyday life things. It uses bright colours. Famous artists of this movement include Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein.</p> 	<p>Creating a block print</p>  <p>Place template on foam, draw round, cut out, stick on block with double-sided tape</p> <p>Creating patterns using a block:</p>  <p>THEORY: SMART materials Respond Automatically to a Changing Environment (RACE = acronym) Examples of change are: temperature, light, electrical current, pressure and motion.</p> <p>Microencapsulation: microscopic bubbles filled with a substance then sprayed onto fabric. Examples of substances are anti-bacterial, fragrance, antiallergic & mosquito repellent.</p> <p>D30 = smart material that is like playdough until it is hit (blunt force), its molecules then lock solid.</p> <p>Thermo chromic = dyes that change colour in response to changes in TEMPERATURE.</p> <p>Photo chromic = dyes that change colour in response to ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT (UV).</p>	<p>Product Analysis Investigating similar products to those you wish to design and make. Gathering useful information such as what materials they are made from, the cost, the function, what is successful about them and what, in your opinion would make them even better.</p> <p>A Hem – the finish made to the bottom of clothes such as trousers and skirts. The edge is turned up to create a neat finish (overlocked and turned, or turned twice so no raw edge).</p> <p>Plain Seam – how most clothing is joined, it's the most common joining seam. Two pieces of the garment are laid together and sewn on the Seam Allowance (normally 1.5cm).</p> <p>Casing – this is like a hem, but the fold is larger which creates a space between the stitch and the top that something like elastic or a drawstring could be pulled through. For this project, the space will need to be big enough to push the dowel through.</p>  <p>THEORY: modern materials that have been created through technological development. Examples of such are Kevlar (V strong, bullet proof vests), Super hydrophobic (repels water), Nomex (fire resistant), Carbon Fibre (light, rigid – racing cars) and Rhovyl (long lasting antibacterial).</p>



Subject: Core PE	KPOW: Key Words	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Week 1&2: Flexibility	Week 3&4: Cardiovascular Endurance	Week 5, 6 & 7: Muscular Strength
<p>Definition- The range of movement possible at a joint.</p> <p>Example- A gymnast would need good flexibility, to be able to perform a straddle jump.</p> <p>Sports that need good flexibility: Gymnast Football (Goalkeeper) Netball Diving High Jump Long Jump Trampolineing</p>	<p>Definition- The ability to exercise the entire body for long periods of time.</p> <p>Example- A marathon runner would need good cardiovascular endurance to be able to run at a good speed for the entire race.</p> <p>Sports that need good cardiovascular endurance: Running (long distance) Cycling (long distance) Swimming (long distance) Rowing (long distance)</p>	<p>Definition- The amount of force a muscle can exert against a resistance.</p> <p>Example- A weightlifter would need good muscular strength, to be able to lift heavier weights.</p> <p>Sports that need good muscular strength: Weightlifting Rugby Boxing Martial Arts</p>
 	 	 

Subject: Computing & Digital Media

Week 1 & Week 2: Search Algorithms

Keywords:

Algorithm: An algorithm is a process to solve a problem using a fixed number of steps.

Linear: Carrying out instructions that follow each other in order.

Binary: A number system that only has 2 values 0 & 1

Linear Search:

- The most basic kind of search.
- The data does not need to be ordered.
- Starts with the first item and then moves to each item in turn, until either a match is found, or it reaches the end.

Binary Search:

- Faster method for searching for an item in larger lists of data.
- The data must be in order.
- The algorithm finds the midpoint of the data and divides it into two. This is repeated until it finds the item it is looking for.

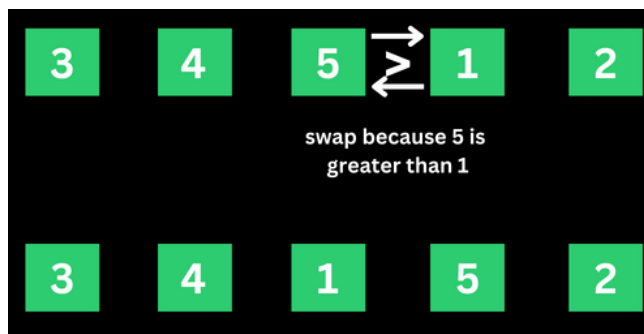


KPOW: Algorithms

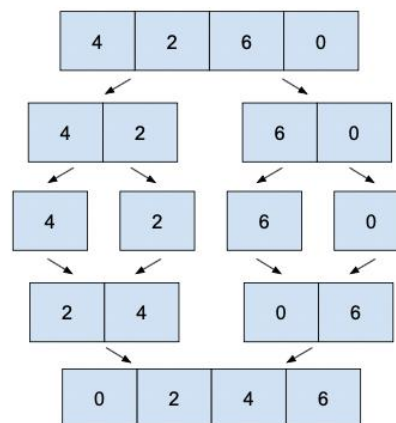
Week 3 & Week 4: Sorting Algorithms

Keywords:

Bubble sort: An algorithm that moves through a list of data a number of times, comparing two items that are side by side to see which is out of order.



Merge sort: The list is repeatedly divided into two until all the elements are separated individually. Then it's merged back together in the right order. A merge sort uses a technique called **divide and conquer**.



Year 8: Summer Term 1

Week 5 & Week 6 & Week 7: Recap






Keywords:

Mid-point: The midpoint is the middle value in a list.

Ordered: Items arranged in a methodical (sorted) way.

Modified: Having been changed slightly.

A **flow chart** shows the sequence of an algorithm in a graphical way. Here are some of the symbols we use to make a flowchart.:

Shape & Function	Name	Symbol
A rectangle represents a start or end point.	Terminator Start/End	
An arrow is a connector that shows the direction of information through the flow chart	Connector	
A parallelogram represents an input or output.	Input/output	
A rectangle represents a process.	Process	
A Rhombus is used to show a decision that needs to be made.	Decision	

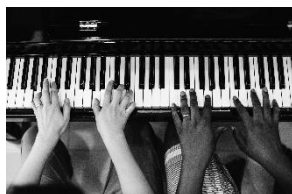


Subject: Music

Week 1 & Week 2: Chords / Harmony

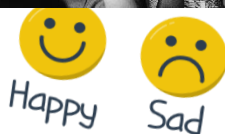
Chords / Harmony:

Accompanying notes that play underneath.



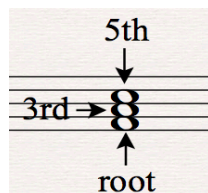
Tonality:

Major (Happy) Minor (Sad).



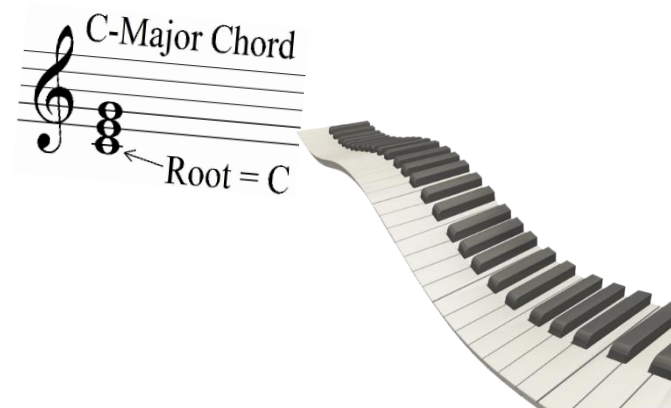
Triad:

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 & 4 & 5: 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.



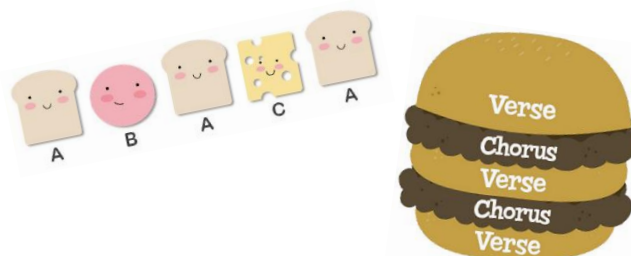
Composer:

Someone who writes music.



Structure:

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



Year 8: Summer Term 1

Week 6 & 7: Melody / Lyrics

Melody:

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



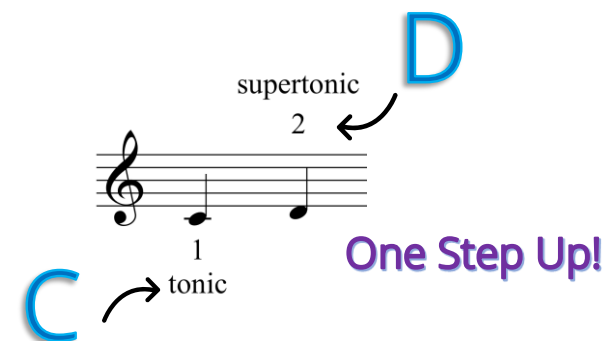
Lyrics:

The words which are sung to accompany a song's melody.

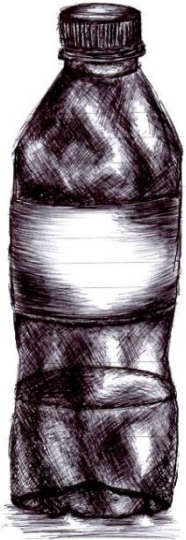




Supertonic:

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





Subject: Art	KPOW: Culture - Pop Art 3D	Year 8: Summer Term 1
Week 1 & Week 2: Baseline	Week 3 & Week 4: Artist page	Week 5, 6 & 7: Development
<p>Keywords and definitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> THREE DIMENSIONAL – Something that has height, width and depth. It can be viewed from all angles and sides. CONSTRUCTION – the practice of breaking complex objects down into basic shapes in order to build complex structures. FORM– Something that is three dimensional and encloses volume. It has length, breadth and height. <p><u>Observational drawing</u> - to record a subject as accurately as possible using biro pen and the crosshatching technique.</p> 	<p>Research – 3D Artists.</p> <p>During this topic you will learn about 3D Pop artists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monami Ohno – A Japanese 3D sculptor who first trained as an animator. She creates 3D sculptures of everyday objects as well as film or game characters. She uses very simple materials including cardboard boxes. Claus Oldenburgh – an American sculptor best known for his public installations of everyday objects. He also created soft sculptures of objects such as burgers and ice creams. KAWS – An American artist and designer whose work features the repeated use of a cast of a figurative character. His work is inspired by graffiti and skateboard culture. 	<p>Artist page and development.</p> <p>Create a page all about the 3D Pop Artists. Think about the layout carefully. This page is very important as it will form the basis of the next stage of your project. Change the size of images, overlap and add pencil colour using your knowledge of colour blending to show your understanding of the artist.</p> <p>Explore 3D construction techniques: 3D shapes – are defined by having length, width and height. Examples include cubes, cones and cylinders. Cardboard – the generic term used for heavy paper-based products. Some cardboard is made from multiple layers to add strength.</p> 





Subject: Drama

Week 1 & 2: Introduction to Stanislavski

Stanislavski – Konstantin Stanislavski was an actor and director working in Russia in the 19th Century.



Practitioner – A practitioner is someone who practices something, actively engaging in a certain subject/topic.

Naturalistic techniques -

WHAT IF...
TWO WORDS
WITH ENDLESS
POSSIBILITIES.

Magic If – The Magic If answers the following question: "What would I do if I were in the same situation?" Take the imaginary situation and make real life decisions as to how you would behave.

Emotion memory – The technique of calling upon your own memories to understand a character's emotions.



Given Circumstance – The plot, the facts, the incidents, the period, the time and place of the action, the way of life.

Key vocabulary

Techniques - A skilful or efficient way of doing or achieving something.

KPOW: Scripted – Blood Brothers

Week 3 & 4: Planning and production

Production roles – A great play is more than just having brilliant actors. Having the right team behind the scenes will ensure you put on a star performance.

Costume Design - Costume designers design, create and hire the costumes for the cast. They start by working with **directors**, lighting, sound, **producers**, **writers**, the **production designer**, and **hair and makeup designer** to contribute to the look and storytelling of the production. They research, sketch and draw mood boards of characters and clothes to communicate the style.



Understanding Character



Mrs Johnstone – A working class mother who is warm and caring, despite the struggles she faces supporting her 8 children.

Mrs Lyons – A middle class women, who has everything, apart from the child she longs for.

Key Vocabulary:

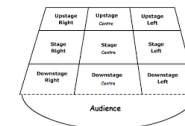
Duologue – A play or part of a play with speaking roles for only two actors.

Year 8: Summer Term 1

Week 5, 6 & 7: Directing a script

Line learning – Memorising the dialogue of a play; the words actors say in performance.

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.



Staging - The process of selecting, designing, adapting to, or modifying the performance space for a play.

Props – An object actors use on stage.



Character development







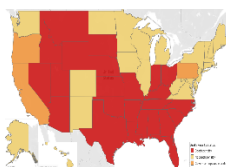
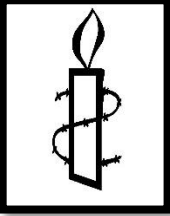
Role on the wall – A technique used to deepen character knowledge by visually mapping out a character's emotions and actions.



Key Vocabulary:

Directing – The art of leading dramatic performances on the stage.



Subject: Learning 4 Life		Year 8: Summer Term 1	
Week 1 & Week 2: Key Words		Week 3 & Week 4: Lazarus & the Rich Man	
Please learn the definitions of the following 12 words:		Please read and learn the story below: Cain and Abel (Book of Genesis)	
Post-humous	Something which occurs, is awarded or appears after death.	 <p>Cain and Abel were brothers. Abel looked after the animals, Cain the crops.</p>  <p>Both Cain and Abel gave offerings to God.</p>  <p>Cain gave God poor offerings, they weren't the best crops, whilst Abel made sure he offered God the best animals.</p>  <p>God favoured Abel because he cared about what he offered God, and so Cain got jealous and killed his brother.</p>  <p>When God realises what Cain has done, he punishes him not by killing him, but by banishing him from Eden and ensuring his crops never grow.</p>	<p>Please learn these key facts below:</p> <p>The death penalty is when a person is given a death sentence for the crime they committed.</p> <div>  <p>The UK no longer has the death penalty, it was abolished in 1964. One reason for this were the wrongful deaths of people like Timothy Evans. He was executed for killing his daughter, but given a post-humous pardon 16 years later when it was proved he was innocent.</p> </div> <div> <p>In the USA, 27 states still have the death penalty, whether it is the electric chair or the lethal injection. It costs 20 times more for a death penalty trial than one for imprisonment, and the state of California has spent about \$4 billion on the death penalty since 1978.</p>  </div> <div>  <p>There are many people and organisations who believe the death penalty should not exist at all. One organisation that fights tirelessly for its abolition is Amnesty International.</p> </div>
Death Row	A prison block or section for those who are sentenced to death.		
Right	A moral or legal entitlement to have something.		
Donor	A person who donates something, in this case an organ or tissue.		
Organ donation	To remove an organ from a living person and placing it in another's body.		
Execution	To carry out a sentence of death on a condemned person.		
Addiction	To be physically and mentally dependent on a substance.		
Disability	A physical or mental condition that limits a person.		
Genesis	The first book in the Bible.		
Consequence	A result or effect, generally seen to be negative.		
Lethal	Something that is so destructive it causes death.		
Abolish	To formally put an end to something.		



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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