



Knowledge Organiser

Year 8

Lent 1



Name	
Form	



How to use your Knowledge Organiser -

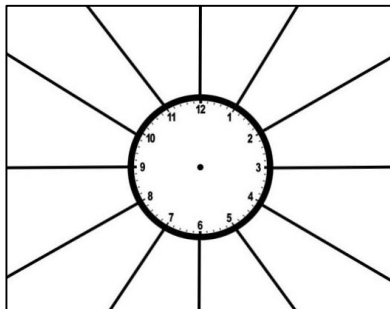
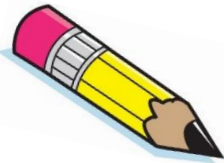


How to use your knowledge organiser... Look, cover, write, check

- Read a line, or a few lines, from a section of your Knowledge Organiser
- Try to memorise what you have read
- Cover the section with your hand
- Try to write what you have memorized
- Remove your hand
- Check to see if what you have written is accurate
- Correct anything you got wrong

How to complete... Diagrams

- Using your Knowledge Organiser for a particular topic in a subject, draw and label diagrams to help you remember content
- This could include copying drawings or diagrams that are on your Knowledge Organiser for example
- This could include creating a diagram to represent an idea or some key knowledge



How to complete... Revision Clocks

- Revision clocks can be used alongside notes to provide summaries
- Allow 5 minutes to write as much as you can about a unit / topic from memory
- You can create headings based on key word / vocabulary lists; this helps retrieval practice

How to complete... A-Z

- Write A, B, C, D etc. through to Z one per line in the margin of your lined paper
- Using your knowledge organiser for a particular topic in a subject and your knowledge of that topic, try to write a key word and a definition for that word beginning with A, B, C, D and so on, through to Z



How to complete... Make a test

- Using your Knowledge Organiser, write some questions to test your knowledge
- Number the questions
- Once you have got to 10 questions, answer the questions on another piece of lined paper
- You can use the following question stems to help you create questions: Who? What? Why? How? When?



Strategy	Tick off the number of times you have used the strategy -
Look, cover, write, check	
A – Z	
Turn it into a diagram	
Make a test	
Complete a revision clock	



Year 8 – Art Textiles – Lent 1

A Formal Processes		
1	Appliqué	sewing a small piece of fabric onto a bigger piece of fabric. You could experiment with cutting out the same shape in different fabrics and arranging these into patterns. You could also experiment with using different coloured threads.
2	Embroidery	uses thread to stitch onto a piece of fabric to create a shape or design. You can do this by hand or by using a sewing machine.
3	Monoprinting	a printmaking process used to transfer an image onto a new surface.
4	Repeat pattern	the repetition of lines, shapes, tones, colours, textures and forms.
5	Seam allowance	is the area between the fabric edge and the stitching line on two (or more) pieces of material being sewn together.
6	Hem	the edge of a piece of cloth or clothing which has been turned under and sewn.
7	Free- hand embroidery	is a type of sewing that allows you to draw with your sewing machine through drawing different shapes and profiles.

B Materials/Techniques/Equipment		
1	Smart Materials	materials that have one or more properties that can be significantly changed by external stimuli, such as; stress, temperature and moisture.
2	Modern Materials	are developed through the invention of new or improved processes. They are altered to perform a particular function.
3	Cotton	a type of natural cloth created out of the cotton plant fibres. Coming in a wide range of weaves, it is the most versatile and popular.
4	Sublimation printing	uses heat to essentially bring ink and fabric together as one.

C Designers		
1	Tami Johnson	are made from new and vintage fabrics, buttons and ribbon. Some fabric and ribbon are hand dyed or tinted. Each doll is one of a kind and has a hand drawn logo and signature on the back
2	Yumiko Reynolds	Stitch-Drawing'. She uses freehand machine embroidery and surface manipulation to express tonal value and the human form





Year 8 – Design and Technology – Lent 1

A	Analysis Points	
1	Aesthetics	What the product look like. The colour, the material choice Is there a texture, rough smooth, etc. Is the surfaces opaque or transparent
2	Cost	What price is the product. Is it aimed at the high, middle or budget market. Does the product relate to the cost, i.e. disposable or rare
3	Customer	Who is the product aimed at. Does the product fit the market. Who are the customer groups-Age, Gender, Market area (location), wealth, etc.
4	Environmental	How environmental is the product. Has it followed the 6R's or not
5	Safety	Is safety a high focus. I.e for a young child this will be high. For an adult, is it expected that common sense is used. What are the safety point used.
6	Size	Does the whole product or specific parts relate to any size. Has ergonomics and anthropometrics been used
7	Function	What does the product do. How does the product achieve the function. Does it need to be heavy, light-weight, illuminating, have a grip or aerodynamic, etc.
8	Material	What are each specific parts of the material made from and why?
9	Manufacturing	How has each specific part of the product been made and assembled. Is it manufactured or self assembled by the client

B	Key Vocabulary	
1	Anthropometry	the branch of the human science that studies the physical measurement of the human body, particularly size and shape
2	Computer-aided design (CAD)	a computer technology that designs a product and documents the design's process. CAD may facilitate the manufacturing process by transferring detailed diagrams of a product's materials, processes, tolerances and dimensions with specific conventions for the product in question
3	Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM)	also known as Computer-aided Modelling or Computer-aided Machining is the use of software to control machine tools and related ones in the manufacturing of work pieces.
4	Ergonomic	means that special attention has been given to the design to make sure it is the best possible fit for the user, the environment and the task.
5	Finite Energy	Fossil Fuels. Non-renewable and release CO2 into the planet e.g. Gas, Coal and Oil.
6	Iterative Design	A process of continual improvement through out the design stage
7	Renewable Energy-	Solar, Wind, Tidal, Hydro-electricity, nuclear & Biofuels

B	Design Stage	
1	Investigation	Identify what is the design problem. What is it you are going to design. What are the users needs. What's already on the market. What are the constraints
2	Specification & Design Brief	List all the design points to be considered. What are the MUST, SHOULD & COULD points to be looked at. Use the ACCESSFMM formula to itemise and detail each point. Write a detail that highlights your intention for the design task
3	Generation of ideas	Show the journey of the design. This travels from the very simple concept details to more details being added and finish with details you can show your user to get feedback
4	Development of design	Follow the iterative process are playing with materials and components to see if your designs work or could be built upon to achieve an outcome that fits the users needs
5	Realisation	Make the final product. Complete a manufacturing log which identifies the construction and the choices made throughout.
6	Evaluation	Test and check that you have achieved what was needed. Check against the specification, with the user and identify modifications made and possible further improvement that still could be made.

**Research a famous design.
Comment on each analysis
point.**





Year 8 – English – Lent 1

A Othello - Characters		
1	Othello	A Venetian general of African descent. Othello is courageous and well respected as a soldier but his origins and colour mark him as different and this is exploited.
2	Desdemona	Othello's wife and a Venetian noblewoman. Courageous, loyal and loving to her husband.
3	Iago	Othello's captain. Ambitious, manipulative and vengeful.
4	Cassio	Othello's Lieutenant. Popular and a friend to Othello.
5	Emilia	Desdemona's lady in waiting and wife of Iago
6	Bianca	A courtesan (Prostitute) in love with Cassio

B Othello - Key Words		
1	Tragedy	A play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character.
2	Catharsis	The audience reacts to the tragedy with pathos (pity) and fear and so is cleansed of making the same mistakes-in this play they are taught to be mindful of putting too much trust in others for fear of betrayal.
3	Tragic Hero	A character of high status-Othello is a brave and respected soldier- who suffers a fatal flaw the leads to his downfall.
4	Hamartia	The hero's fatal flaw that leads to his demise.
5	Anagnorisis	Moment the hero realises he is to blame for his downfall.
6	Hubris	A hero's extreme pride and disrespect for the natural order of the world.
7	Peripetia	the turning point. The good luck turns to bad.
8	Machiavellian	Someone who is Machiavellian is thoroughly evil and manipulates others for this own gain.

C Descriptive Writing Techniques		
1	Senses	sight, sound, smell, taste, touch e.g. "The aroma of freshly baked bread wafted through the air"
2	Adjective	a word to describe a noun e.g. "happy"
3	Metaphor	when you say something is something else e.g. "She is an angel"
4	Onomatopoeia	a word to describe a noise e.g. "bang"
5	Simile	comparing two things using 'like' or 'as' e.g. "as tall as a mountain"
6	Alliteration	when two or more words next to each other start with the same letter (on purpose!) e.g. "The towering teacher terrified the Year 7 students"
7	Personification	giving something that is not a person human qualities e.g. "The trees danced in the wind"
8	Adverb	describing how a verb (action) is done e.g. "He ran quickly"

D Persuasive Writing Techniques		
1	Imperative	a commanding verb e.g. "Give me that pen!"
2	Second person	using "you"
3	Alliteration	e.g. "The towering teacher terrified the pupils"
4	Facts	something that is true e.g. "The grass is green"
5	Opinion	someone's point of view e.g. "Gaming is amazing"
6	Rhetorical question	a question that doesn't need answering e.g. "How could you do that?"
7	Repetition	the same word or phrase more than once e.g. "The list got longer and longer"
8	Emotive language	words used to make the reader feel a certain way e.g. "This poor, helpless puppy needs your help"



Complete a short piece of creative writing. How many of these techniques can you include?



Year 8 – Food and Nutrition – Lent 1

A	Key Vocabulary	
1	Seasonality	the time of the year when a particular crop is ready to harvest and is at its best for flavour, colour and texture. It is also usually cheaper and fresher because there is a lot of it available to buy.
2	Food miles	the distance travelled by all the ingredients in a food product until it reaches our plate.
3	Pathogenic	refers to disease causing or ability to cause illness, for example pathogenic bacteria such as salmonella.
4	Defrost	remove ice from a food. Food should be defrosted/thawed under chilled conditions.
5	Dormant	not actively multiplying. Bacteria can become dormant when conditions for growth are unfavourable, for example, freezing.
6	Contamination	making a food unsafe to eat by allowing it to come into contact with microorganisms that will grow and multiply in it.
7	Perishable	a perishable food is a food that has a limited shelf-life.
8	Sustainable Food	means food that will continue to be available for many years Food miles means the distance that food travels from where it is grown to where it is bought.
9	Salmonella	Found particularly in raw chicken and eggs Is heat sensitive so the bacteria is killed when the food is cooked.
10	Staphylococcus Aureus	Poor personal hygiene. Picking your nose and then touching food Having a boil/spot and then touching food

B	Food Choices
1	<p>The following information on pre-packaged food labels is required by law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the food • Weight or volume • Allergen information • Genetically modified (GM) ingredients • Date mark and storage • Cooking instructions • Place of origin • Name and address of manufacturer • Lot or batch mark • E numbers • Nutritional information <p>Some manufacturers colour code nutrients in food products on packaging, which shows at a glance if the product is high, medium or low in energy, fat, saturated fat, salt and sugar. They also colour code these nutrients with red, amber and green, so it is quick for the consumer to decide if the product is healthy or for them. Star diagram/profile is used to record preferences in sensory qualities in a product such as comparing a orange squash with sugar and one without.</p>



Complete a health and safety poster for a kitchen explaining all of the potential hazards.



Year 8 – French – Lent 1

A		Unité 1
1	Say where my family and I normally go on holiday:	Normalement, nous allons en Grèce.
2	Say what we do when we get there:	Nous visitons des monuments.
3	Use the nous form of verbs in the present tense:	Nous allons/nous restons/nous faisons.

B		Unité 2
1	I can say what I do when getting ready to go out:	Je me douche, je m'habille.
2	Use reflexive verbs:	Je me prépare/il se rase/elle se maquille.

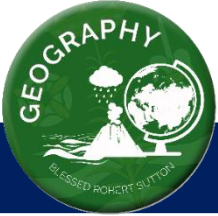
C		Unité 3
1	I can use higher numbers:	Cinquante-cinq/soixante-dix/quatre-vingts.
2	Ask someone how money he/she has:	Tu as combien d'argent?
3	Say how much money I've got:	J'ai dix euros cinquante.
4	Say I'm hungry and thirsty:	J'ai faim et j'ai soif.
5	Order drinks and snacks in a café:	Je voudrais un café-crème et un sandwich au fromage, s'il vous plaît.

D		Unité 4
1	I can say what I'm going to do in the holidays:	Je vais aller à la pêche. Je vais rester au lit.
2	Understand whether someone is talking about the present or the future:	Normalement, je vais en vacances avec ma famille, mais cette année, je vais partir en colo.
3	Use the near future tense:	Je vais faire du camping. Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire?
4	Use to correct word for 'to/in':	À Paris/en France/ au Canada/aux États-Unis.

E		Unité 5
1	I can say what I would like to do one day.	Je voudrais aller en Australie. Je voudrais être footballeur professionnel.
2	Use je voudrais + infinitive.	Je voudrais rencontrer mon acteur préféré.



Write a conversation using as many of the key terms as possible.



Year 8 – Geography – Lent 1

A	Key Words	
1	Evaporation	Is the process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas. The change of state is due to an increase in temperature.
2	Condensation	The process of water vapour in the atmosphere cools and changes into liquid water. This is the result of hot air becoming cool.
3	Precipitation	Water that falls from the clouds towards the ground e.g. rain, hail, sleet or snow.
4	Collection	Precipitation is collected in bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and oceans.
5	Runoff	Is precipitation that did not get absorbed into the soil and makes its way from the surface into places where water collects.
6	Erosion	The wearing away of rock, stones and soil by rivers, waves, wind, or glaciers.
7	Source	Where the river/stream begins. This is usually high up.
8	Tributary	Is a stream or river that flows into a larger river or lake.
9	Confluence	The point at which two rivers or streams join.
10	Meander	A winding curve or bend in a river. They are typical of the middle and lower course of a river.
11	Floodplain	Is the flat land of the river valley close to the river banks. It is usually found in the lower course of a river.
12	Delta	An area of low flatland where a river divides into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea.
13	Estuary	Occurs near or at the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current and the fresh and salt waters mix.
14	Mouth	The place where a river enters a lake, larger river or the ocean.
15	Weather	The day to day conditions of the atmosphere. Example: wind, rain, snow etc.
16	Climate	The changes of the atmospheric conditions on a long term scale. They are the average conditions over a number of years. Example: you go Spain in summer because you expect it to be hot.
17	Hydraulic action	Air may become trapped in joints and cracks on a cliff face. When a wave breaks, the trapped air is compressed which weakens the cliff and causes erosion.
18	Abrasion	Bits of rock and sand in waves grind down cliff surfaces like sandpaper.
19	Attrition	Waves smash rocks and pebbles on the shore into each other, and they break and become smoother.
20	Solution	Acids contained in sea water will dissolve some types of rock such as chalk or limestone.



Complete a labelled diagram of the Water Cycle.



Year 8 – History – Lent 1

A	Timeline	
1	1603	James I becomes King of England.
2	1605	The Gunpowder Plot almost blows up Parliament.
3	1625	Charles I becomes King of England.
4	1629	The start of the 'Eleven Years Tyranny.'
5	1642	The English Civil War breaks out.
6	1649	Trial and execution of Charles I. England is declared a Commonwealth.
7	1653	Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector.
8	1658	Oliver Cromwell dies. He is initially succeeded by his son Richard.
9	1660	The Monarchy Restoration. Charles II is crowned King of England.
10	1685	Charles II dies. His brother James II inherits the throne. Monmouth Rebellion
11	1688	The Glorious Revolution.
12	1689	The Bill of Rights is signed.
13	1702	Death of William III. Queen Anne inherits the throne.
14	1707	Parliament passes the Act of Union.
15	1714	The Hanoverian Succession. Death of Queen Anne. King George I inherits the throne.

B	Key Individuals	
1	Charles I	King of England from 1625 to 1649.
2	Charles II	King of England from 1660 to 1685.
3	James I	King of England from 1603 to 1625.
4	James II	King of England from 1685 to 1688.
5	Mary II	James II's Protestant daughter, who co-ruled England with her Dutch husband William of Orange from 1689 to 1694.
6	Oliver Cromwell	Influential Puritan Member of Parliament, developer of the New Model Army and Lord Protector of England from 1653 to 1658.
7	William III (of Orange)	Dutch King of England who co-ruled England with his wife Mary II from 1689 to 1702.

C	Key Words	
1	Bill of Rights	Document signed by William III and Mary II in 1689, establishing Parliament's rights.
2	Divine Right of Kings	Belief that the monarch is appointed by God and has absolute power to rule.
3	Eleven Year Tyranny	Period during Charles I's reign in which he ruled without Parliament from 1629-1640.
4	English Civil War	Conflict between Parliament and King Charles I that lasted from 1642 to 1649.
5	Godly Providence	Term given to Cromwell's belief that events were governed by the direct intervention of God.
6	King James Bible	Bible authorized for publication by James I in 1611.
7	Lord Protector	Title given to Oliver Cromwell as head of the English state in 1653.
8	Merry Monarch	Nickname given to Charles II due to his fun-loving lifestyle.
9	Military dictatorship	Style of government Cromwell pursued using the army under 11 Major-Generals to rule England.
10	Parliamentarians	Name given to those who fought for Parliament during the English Civil War.
11	Puritans	Radical protestants who wore very plain clothing and tried to live without sin.
12	Regicides	Those who contribute to the death of a king. Charles II punished the 59 regicides who had signed his father's death warrant.
13	Roundheads	Nickname given to Parliamentarian soldiers during the English Civil War.
14	Royalists	Name given to those who fought for King Charles I during the English Civil War.
15	Test Act	Law passed by Parliament in 1673 requiring all who held public office to be Protestants.
16	Treaty of Dover	Secret treaty Charles II signed with Louis XIV of France in 1670.
17	Union of the Crowns	Term used to describe the coronation of James I (VI of Scotland) and King of England and Scotland



Complete an illustrated revision timeline in the style of an Illumination using as many key words as possible.



Year 8 – Maths – Lent 1

A Algebraic Techniques: Brackets, Equations and Inequalities		
1	Simplify	grouping and combining similar terms
2	Substitute	replace a variable with a numerical value
3	Equivalent	something of equal value
4	Coefficient	a number used to multiply a variable
5	Product	multiply terms
6	Highest Common Factor (HCF)	the biggest factor (or number that multiplies to give a term)
7	Inequality	an inequality compares who values showing if one is greater than, less than or equal to another

B Algebraic Techniques: Sequences		
1	Sequence	items or numbers put in a pre-decided order
2	Term	a single number or variable
3	Position	the place something is located
4	Linear	the difference between terms increases or decreases by the same value each time
5	Non-linear	the difference between terms increases or decreases in different amounts
6	Difference	the gap between two terms
7	Arithmetic	a sequence where the difference between the terms is constant
8	Geometric	a sequence where each term is found by multiplying the previous one by a fixed non zero number

C Algebraic Techniques: Indices		
1	Base	The number that gets multiplied by a power
2	Power	The exponent –or the number that tells you how many times to use the number in multiplication
3	Exponent	The power –or the number that tells you how many times to use the number in multiplication
4	Indices	The power or the exponent.
5	Coefficient	The number used to multiply a variable
6	Simplify	To reduce a power to its lowest term
7	Product	Multiply



Calculate which key word would score you the most in Scrabble.





Year 8 – RE – Lent 1

A	Key Words	
1	Stewardship	the duty to care for creation responsibly, as stewards rather than consumers, and to protect it for future generations.
2	Dominion	To have power and authority over something or someone.
3	Humanist	A person who makes their ethical decisions based on reason, empathy, and a concern for human beings and other sentient animals.
4	Dignity	The state of being worthy of honour and respect.
5	Pollution	The contamination of air, water, or soil by substances that are harmful to living.
6	Love	A powerful human emotion that binds people together, showing care and concern for others.
7	Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives
8	Fair Trade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

B	Key People/Documents	
1	Laudato Si'	The 2015 letter by Pope Francis on care of the environment.
2	Peter Singer	a humanist philosopher
3	Genesis 1	the creation of the universe.
4	Genesis 2	the creation of Adam and Eve.
5	Genesis 3	the fall of Adam and Eve.

C	Key Concepts	
1	Extinction	when there are no more of a particular plant or animal anywhere in the world
2	Speciesism	the view that humans are in favour of their own species
3	Natural Disaster	An event not caused by humans, e.g. a volcano.
4	Civil War	A war fought against a country's government by people living within that country
5	Corruption	Dishonesty that usually leads to the accumulation of wealth.
6	Climate	The regular weather conditions of an area.
7	World Trade	Different countries buying and selling goods from/to each other.
8	LEDC	Less economically developed country
9	MEDC	More economically developed country



Complete a storyboard summarising Genesis 1-3.



Year 8 – PE – Lent 1

A	Key Words	
1	Balance	Stability through an even distribution of weight.
2	Competence	To do something successfully or efficiently.
3	Concentration	Exclusive attention for a period of time.
4	Confidence	A belief in your ability to complete a physical skill or task given.
5	Control	To exercise restraint or direction over; dominate; command.
6	Coordination	Smoothly and successfully performing more than one motor task at the same time e.g. ball, hand and eye coordination.
7	Core stability	The major muscles of the core are those in your stomach and back. 'Core stability' is the ability to support the spine and keep the body stable and balanced. It is essential for 'quality' performance and also for completing manual tasks safely and effectively in everyday life.
8	Cue recognition	Recognising and responding to relevant information whilst filtering out unwanted information.
9	Decision making	Observations inform judgements that lead to the selection of a course of action among alternatives; every decision-making process produces a final choice, even if the choice involves no action.
10	Dodging	To make a sudden movement in a new direction.
11	Eye-foot coordination	eyes and feet working together to perform a task
12	Eye-hand coordination	eyes and hands working together to perform a task
13	Feinting	A movement that is made in order to deceive an opponent.
14	Fine Motor Skills	small physical actions e.g. manipulating the hands or the fingers.
15	Flexibility	The range of movement through which a joint or sequence of joints can move.
16	Fluency	Movement that is smooth, graceful and effortless.
17	Focus	To direct one's attentions or efforts.
18	Force	Strength or energy used in a physical movement. Impulsive responses To act without considering the consequences.

19	Gross Motor Skills	Large physical actions.
20	Kinaesthetic Awareness	A sensation by which bodily position, weight, muscle tension and movement are perceived by an individual.
21	Leadership	Guiding a team/group or individual
22	Manipulate object	Handling/controlling a piece of equipment or apparatus.
23	Moderate physical activity	physical activity (exercise) that generally requires sustained rhythmical movements. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity.
24	Performance	An expression of something, including the everyday performance executed in class, or where appropriate, elite performance. To execute a movement or movement sequence.
25	Prioritising	Dealing with the components of a task according to their importance.
26	Propel an object	Pushing an object away from the body e.g. throw a ball, kick a ball, strike a badminton shuttle with a racquet.
27	Resilience	A capacity to deal constructively with change or challenge, allowing a person to maintain or re-establish their social and emotional well-being in the face of difficult elements. It involves thoughts, feelings and actions.
28	Strength	The ability of a muscle or muscle group to overcome a resistance.
29	Vigorous physical activity	physical activity (exercise) that is intense enough to result in a significant increase in heart and respiration rate.



**Reflect on your last PE lesson.
Write down how you used any
of the skills listed.**



Year 8 – Performing Arts: Drama – Lent 1

A Melodrama	
Definition	Stock Characters
A dramatic piece of theatre with exaggerated characters intending to appeal to the emotions of the audience.	Hero Villain Loveable rogue Old People Damsel in distress

B Pantomime	
Definition	Stock Characters
Pantomime is a type of musical comedy, designed for family entertainment. It includes songs, gags, slapstick comedy, humour and dancing, with a story loosely based on a well-known fairy tale. In this form of theatre, the audience is expected to sing along with certain parts of the music and shout out phrases to the performers.	Villain Fairy Comedy boy Comedy duo Dame Principle boy Principle girl

C Key Words		
1	Freeze frame	A frozen image to show the audience part of a story
2	Body Language	Showing emotions with your body language
3	Stage Directions	The information given to an actor on how to behave or say a line
4	Facial expressions	Showing emotions with our face
5	Monologue	A character speak in the first person, by themselves
6	Melodrama	A form of drama that uses over the top story lines and characters
7	Stock characters	The main characters in melodrama. These characters are often stereotypical
8	Physical Theatre	Using movement to tell a story
9	Script	The lines said by a character
10	Characterisation	All the features that make up a character



Write a script for a melodrama/pantomime.



Year 8 – Performing Arts: Music – Lent 1

A		12 Bar Blues Structure			
I	I	I	I	C	C
IV	IV	I	I	F	F
V	IV	I	I	G	F
				C	C

B		Chords	
1	I – C Major – C E G		
2	IV – F Major – F A C		
3	V – G Major – G B D		

C		Key Words	
1	12 Bar Blues	A set structure to help with the forming of a blues song	
2	Walking bass	A steady bass line that has a set structure	
3	Chords	2 or more notes played at the same time	
4	Improvisation	When you make something up on the spot – in blues we use the blues scale.	
5	Primary notes	1 st , 4 th and 5 th of a scale	
6	Melody:	The main tune	
7	Harmony:	A secondary tune that is not the melody	
8	Duration:	How long or short the notes are or the music is	
9	Major:	Happy sounding music	
10	Minor:	Creepy sounding music	



Use a virtual keyboard to practice your chords.

<https://www.onlinepianist.com/virtual-piano>



Year 8 – Science – Lent 1

A	Energy	
1	Specific Heat Capacity	<p>The amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a material by 1 degrees Celsius.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>
2	Internal Energy	The total amount of kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles in the system.
3	Conduction	Energy is transferred by direct contact.
4	Convection	Energy is transferred by the mass motion of molecules.
5	Radiation	Energy is transferred by electromagnetic radiation.
	Solid	There are stronger forces of attraction between the particles in a solid. Therefore, particles can only vibrate in a fixed position.
	Liquid	There are weaker forces of attraction between the particles in a liquid. Therefore, the particles are close together, and are able to move around each other.
	Gas	The forces of attraction between the particles are overcome. Therefore, the particles are far apart and move quickly in all directions.
	Work	<p>When energy is transferred from one store to another.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Calculating work done</p> <p> To calculate the work done on an object when a force moves it, use the equation: work done = force x distance. $W = F \times d$</p> <p>This is when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ work done (W) is measured in joules (J) ■ force (F) is measured in newtons (N) ■ distance moved along the line of action of the force (d) is measured in metres (m) <p>Note that one joule of work is done when a force of 1 N causes a movement of 1 m. So 1 J is equivalent to 1 Nm.</p> </div>

B	Reactions	
1	Combustion	The burning of a fuel in oxygen.
2	Thermal Decomposition	A reaction where the reactants are broken down using heat.
3	Exothermic	Reactions that involve a transfer of energy from the reactants to the surroundings.
4	Endothermic	Reactions involve a transfer of energy from the surroundings to the reactants.



Complete a series of diagrams showing how different energy transfers and reactions occur.