



Knowledge Organiser

Year 8

Lent 2



Name	
Form	



How to use your Knowledge Organiser -

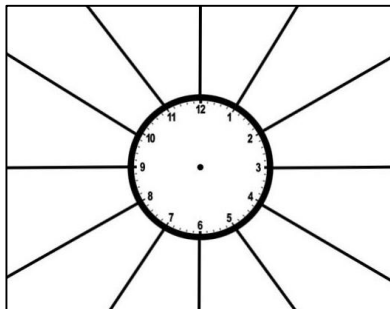


How to use your knowledge organiser... Look, cover, write, check

- 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 2

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 2

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 2

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 2

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 2

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.

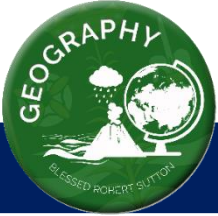
C		Unité 3
1	I can use higher numbers:	Cinquante-cinq/soixante-dix/quatre-vingts.
2	Ask someone how money he/she has:	Tu as combien d'argent?
3	Say how much money I've got:	J'ai dix euros cinquante.
4	Say I'm hungry and thirsty:	J'ai faim et j'ai soif.
5	Order drinks and snacks in a café:	Je voudrais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

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 2

A			Timeline
1	1776	James Watt developed the first workable steam engine.	
2	1811	First Luddite attacks take place in Nottingham.	
3	1819	Peterloo Massacre takes place in Manchester.	
4	1829	Parliament passes the Metropolitan Police Act.	
5	1832	Parliament passes the Great Reform Act.	
6	1833	Parliament passes the Factory Act.	
7	1834	Parliament passes Poor Law Amendment Act.	
8	1838	The 'People's Charter' is published.	
9	1842	Edwin Chadwick publishes 'The Sanitary Conditions...'	
10	1858	The Great Stink	
11	1875	Parliament publishes the Public Health Act.	
12	1884	Parliament passes the Third Reform Act.	

B			Key Individuals
1	Benjamin Disraeli	British Prime Minister who extended who in 1867 with the Second Reform Act, expanded male suffrage to 40%.	
2	Charles Dickens	Famous Victorian author whose books reveal detailed descriptions about life in Victorian England.	
3	Edwin Chadwick	Social reformer and writer of the 'Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population' which was published in 1842.	
4	Elizabeth Fry	Quaker Philanthropist who wished to reform British prisons.	
5	Elizabeth Gaskell	Famous Victorian author whose books reveal detailed descriptions about life in Victorian England.	
6	James Watt	Inventor of the first workable steam engine.	
7	John Snow	Doctor who in 1854 made the link between cholera and water analyzing a map of deaths around the Broad Street Pump.	
8	Richard Arkwright	Owner of the first factory in Britain.	
9	Robert Peel	Tory Home Secretary who is responsible for creating the Metropolitan Police in 1829 to combat the rise of crime in London.	
10	Spencer Percival	Britain's first and only Prime Minister to be assassinated.	
11	William Gladstone	British Prime Minister who extended the vote to all male homeowners in Britain in 1884 with the Representation of the People Act which expanded male suffrage to 60%.	

C			Key Words
1	Back-to-backs	Cheap, terraced housing, with no backyards, used to house industrial workers.	
2	Chartism	Working class movement for equal political rights that began in 1838.	
3	Cholera	Waterborne disease, originating from India, but commonplace in many Industrial towns and cities in Victorian England.	
4	Franchise	The right to vote.	
5	Great Reform Act	Political reform act passed in 1832 that only increased the franchise by 4%.	
6	Great Stink	Event in the summer of 1858 which caused Parliament to be suspended due to the stench of the Thames.	
7	Jack the Ripper	Nickname given to a prolific killer who is thought to have murdered 5 prostitutes in 1888.	
8	Laissez-faire	Term used to describe a government policy of allowing society to function with minimal intervention.	
9	Luddites	Name given to textile weavers who attacked factories and destroyed machines.	
10	Ned Ludd	Nickname given to the popularly claimed leader of the Luddites.	
11	Peterloo Massacre	Infamous event in Manchester in 1819 when a peaceful protest for political reform was but down with bloodshed by the Manchester Yeomanry.	
12	Revolution	A great or rapid change which destroys what went before, and replaces it with something better.	
13	Rookeries	City slums made up of dark, narrow alleyways where criminals would often inhabit.	
14	Rottenboroughs	Electoral boroughs where just one family or landowner elected the MP.	
15	Satire	The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues.	
16	Secret Ballot	When election votes are not cast in public.	
17	Suffrage	The right to vote.	
18	Union	An association of workers formed to pursue collective interests.	
19	Urbanisation	The growth of urban areas caused by rural migration.	
20	Workhouses	Victorian institutions built to provide for the poor and unemployed.	



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



Year 8 – Maths – Lent 2

A Fractions and Percentages		
1	Percent:	parts per 100 written using the % symbol.
2	Decimal:	a number in our base 10 number system. Numbers to the right of the decimal place are called decimals.
3	Fraction:	a fraction represents how many parts of a whole value you have.
4	Equivalent:	of equal value.
5	Reduce:	to make smaller in value.
6	Growth:	to increase/ to grow.
7	Integer:	whole number, can be positive, negative or zero.
8	Invest:	use money with the goal of it increasing in value over time (usually in a bank).

B Standard Form		
1	Standard (index) Form:	A system of writing very big or very small numbers
2	Commutative:	an operation is commutative if changing the order does not change the result.
3	Base:	The number that gets multiplied by a power
4	Power:	The exponent –or the number that tells you how many times to use the number in multiplication
5	Exponent:	The power –or the number that tells you how many times to use the number in multiplication
6	Indices:	The power or the exponent.
7	Negative:	A value below zero



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





Year 8 – RE – Lent 2

A		Key Words
1	Prejudice	to pre-judge somebody before you get to know them
2	Discrimination	to treat somebody unfairly based on their sexuality, gender, race, religion, class or disability
3	Tolerance	the ability or willingness to accept the existence of opinions or behaviours that one disagrees with
4	Forgiveness	to pardon somebody for their wrongdoings
5	Dignity	being worthy of respect
6	Gender stereotypes-	the assumption that male and females will encompass certain behaviours and attitudes
7	Gender dysphoria-	a sense of unease that a person may have because of a mismatch between their biological sex and their gender identity
8	Transgenderism	where personal identity and gender do not correspond to their birth sex
9	Unique	being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else
10	Identity	the fact of being who a person is / self-image

B		Scripture
1	(1 Corinthians 6:19)	'Do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit?'
2	(Exodus 20:14)	'You shall not commit adultery'
3	(Genesis)	'So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them. God blessed them and said to them, "Be fruitful and increase in number" '
4	(Catechism)	'The sexual act must take place exclusively within marriage. Outside marriage it always constitutes a grave sin.'
5	(Colossians 3:18-21)	'Children, obey your parents in everything, for this pleases the Lord. Fathers, do not embitter your children, or they will become discouraged.'



Complete a piece of artwork showcasing a piece of scripture.



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 2

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 2

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 2

A	Earth	
1	Climate Change	Geographers, meteorologists, glaciologists and scientists have been collecting evidence that suggests the climate is changing, possibly threatening the future of the planet.
2	Greenhouse Effect	The problem caused by increased quantities of gases such as carbon dioxide in the air. These gases trap the heat from the sun, and cause a gradual rise in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.
3	Greenhouse gas	Any gas in the atmosphere that takes in or absorbs heat produced by the sun. The main ones are carbon dioxide, methane, water vapour and nitrous oxide.

B	Genese	
1	Nucleus	Controls what happens inside the cell. Chromosomes are structures found in the nucleus of most cells.
2	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid. The material inside the nucleus of cells, carrying the genetic information of a living being.
3	Double Helix	The shape of DNA molecule with two strands twisted together in a spiral.
4	Base Pair	The pair of nitrogenous bases that connects the complementary strands of DNA.
	Bond	The chemical link that holds molecules together.
	Gene	The basic unit of genetic material inherited from our parents. A gene is a section of DNA which controls part of a cells chemistry.
	Heredity	Genetic information that determines an organisms characteristics, passed on from one generation to another. To do with passing genes to an offspring from its parent or parents.
	Variation	Difference between individuals.
	Continuous Variation	Variation that shows a wide range of intermediate values between two extremes. They can be measured. E.g. Hand Span
	Discontinuous Variation	Differences between individuals in a characteristic that can only be put into different categories E.g. Eye colour
	Environmental Variation	Differences between individuals of a species due to factors in their surroundings.



Complete a storyboard showing how Crick and Watson discovered DNA.