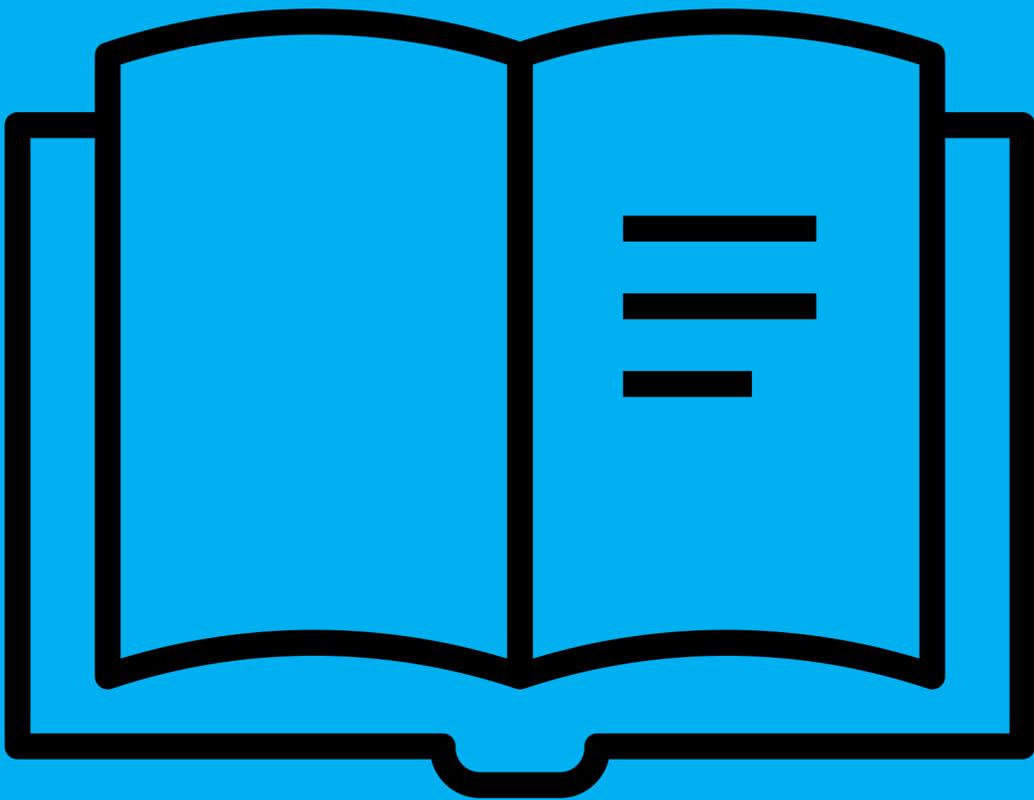
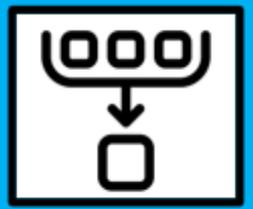
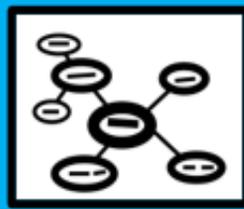


YEAR 8 BOOKLET 2

HOMework



WHAT?WHEN?

KS3 Homework Timetable

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
English	Maths	Science	DT	Art
Music	Drama	PE	History	Geography
	Computing	RPE	French	
Reading – see the list on the back of this booklet				

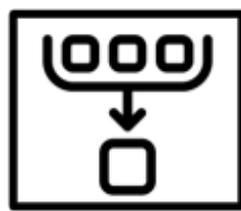
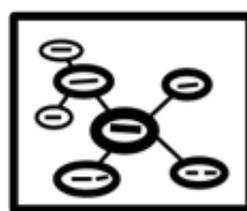
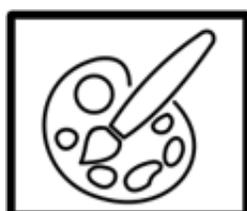
Week beginning	Box Number
5 th January	1
12 th January	2
19 th January	3
26 th January	4
2 nd February	5
9 th February	6
Half Term	
23 rd February	7
2 nd March	8
9 th March	9
16 th March	10
23 rd March	11
30 th March	12
Easter Break	

Sparx Maths
Homework

dreambox
READING PLUS 

Aim to complete 30 minutes on each of the above platforms each week.

You could do these during the extra slots on Mondays and Fridays.



STUDY SKILLS



How to 'Self-Quiz'

Step 1: Read the information you need to learn.

Step 2: Generate questions for yourself from the information.

Step 3: Close your HW booklet and answer your quiz questions.

Step 4: Check that you have answered them correctly.

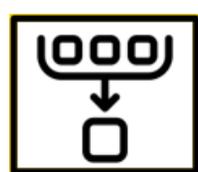
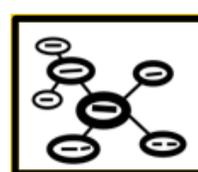
Self Quizzing - Geography 8th Nov.

The Upper Course of a River

1. What are 'interlocking spurs'?
A river that winds its way through hills leaving land sticking out. This land is known as 'inter. spurs.'
2. What are the three sections of a river called?
Upper, middle and lower course.
3. What causes a V-shaped valley?
Vertical erosion caused by high-energy water from the upper course of the river.

Self-quizzing questions can look like labelling a diagram

Self-quizzing questions can look like written Qs and Answers



STUDY SKILLS



How to 'Define keywords'

Step 1: Read the information you need to learn.

Step 2: Look, Cover, Write, Check the spelling.

Step 3: Write out the definition of the word in your own words.

Step 4: Check you have been accurate.

Look, Cover, Write,
Check the spelling

Remember to
write a title for
each subject

Write out a
definition
or use it in
a sentence.

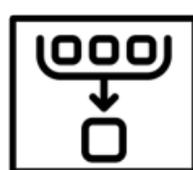
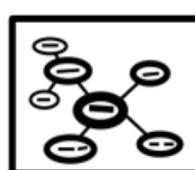
Drama - Telling of tales and fables

① Characterisation ✓ → Means moving around
Characterisation ✓ and using your voice ✓
Characterisation ✓ like the character so
that it is believable ✓

② Narration ✓ → telling the story
Narration ✓ aloud to match ✓
Narration ✓ the action ✓

Rule off your work to save space

Check you were accurate



STUDY SKILLS



How to 'Illustrate'

Step 1: Read and number the information you need to learn.

Step 2: Draw out a grid with a box for each number.

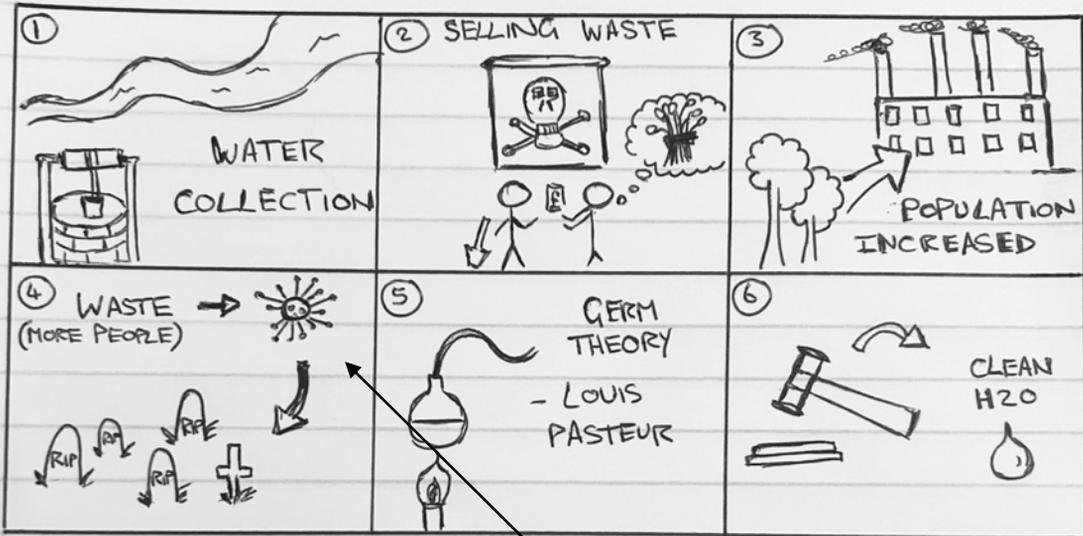
Step 3: Turn the information into pictures or symbols that tell the story or sequence.

Step 4: Use the images you've drawn to help you tell someone else the information.

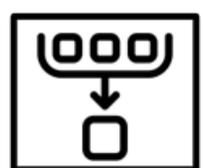
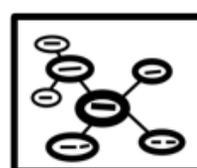
Draw out your grid, making sure you have enough space

Number your boxes to show the sequence/story

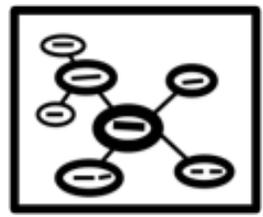
Water and Waste in the Middle Ages
and Industrial Britain



When you illustrate, you can use symbols, arrows and/or keywords



STUDY SKILLS



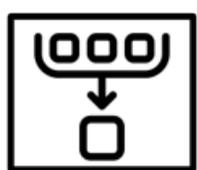
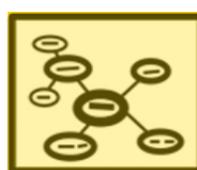
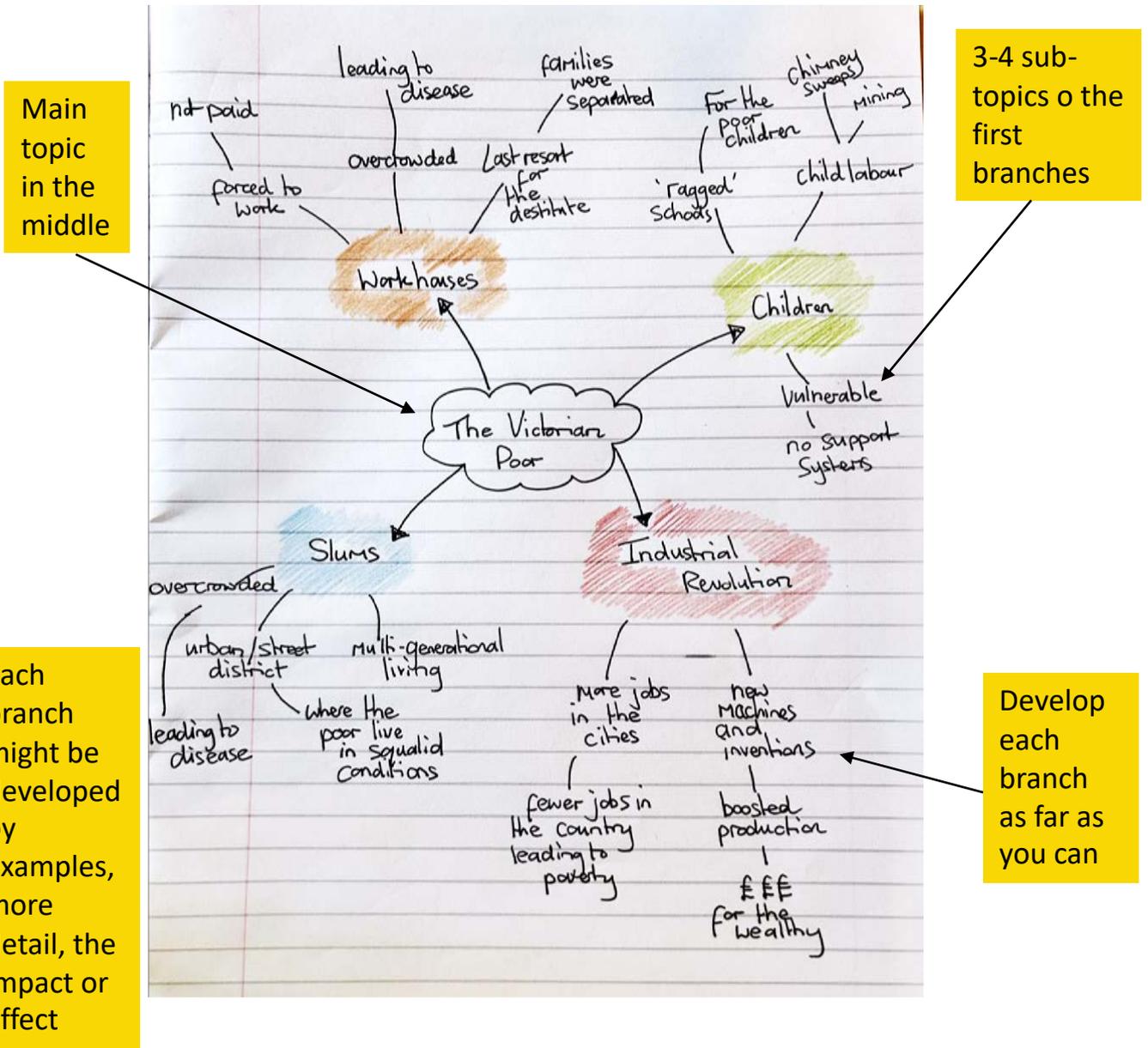
How to 'Mind Map'

Step 1: Read the knowledge in the box carefully.

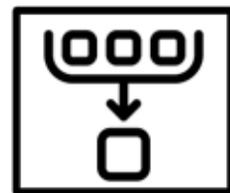
Step 2: Write the main topic in the centre.

Step 3: Write 3-4 sub-topics around the main topic.

Step 4: Expand each subject developing each branch (at least twice).



STUDY SKILLS



How to 'Summarise'

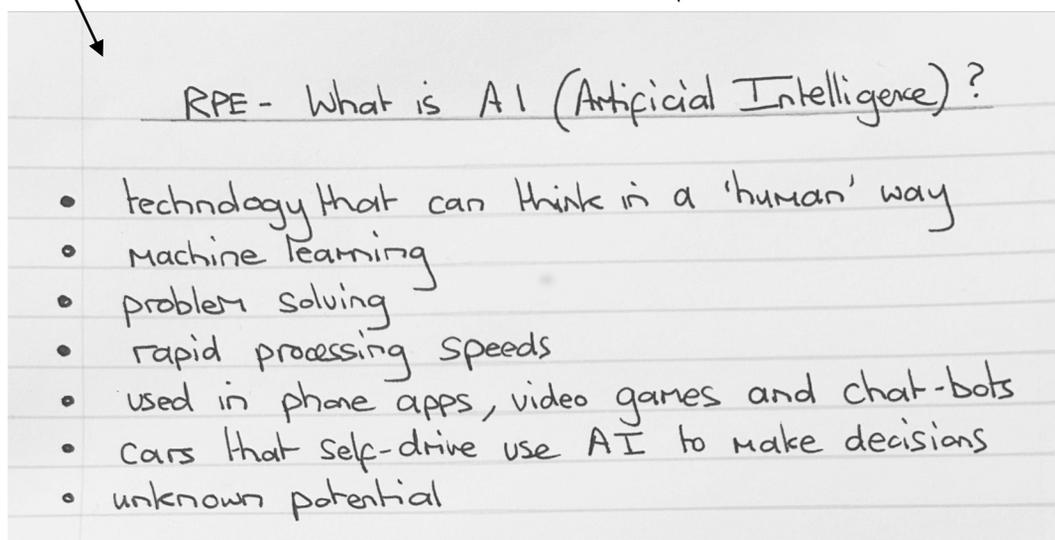
Step 1: Read the knowledge carefully.

Step 2: Underline the key ideas and keywords.

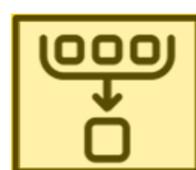
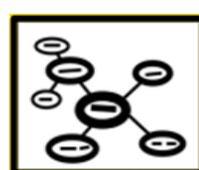
Step 3: Using a mix of your own words and keywords in the text, reduce the text into a summary (a short paragraph or bullet points)

Summarising might look like turning a longer piece of text into bullet points of key information

Title for your subject



This should be a shorter version of the original, containing the most important information

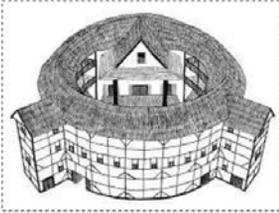


STUDY SKILLS

4 ways of transforming knowledge

Example knowledge box from English

3. The Globe Theatre



- Plays were performed during daylight hours as there was no electricity.
- The Globe could hold up to 2500 people.
- The stage at The Globe was open on three sides.
- There was a trapdoor in the stage where ghosts or witches could appear.
- The stage was called an apron stage because it stuck out into the audience.
- The balcony above the stage was used for musicians or as a balcony in plays such as *Romeo and Juliet*.
- Women and girls were not allowed to act. Female characters were played by male actors.

1

Keywords Quizzing The Globe

- The Globe → a theatre that was round in shape
- Trapdoor → a wooden hole in the stage where spooky characters would appear
- Apron stage → the name of the part of the stage that juts out
- Balcony → a high up balcony used for romantic scenes e.g. *Romeo and Juliet*
- Actors → women were not permitted to perform on the stage

2

Self-Quiz The Globe

1. Why were plays performed during daylight hours?
There was no electricity.
2. What supernatural characters would use the trap door?
Ghosts and witches
3. Why was the stage called an 'apron stage'?
It stuck out.
4. What famous Shakespearean play featured a balcony?
Romeo and Juliet
5. Who was not permitted to act on the stages?
Girls or women

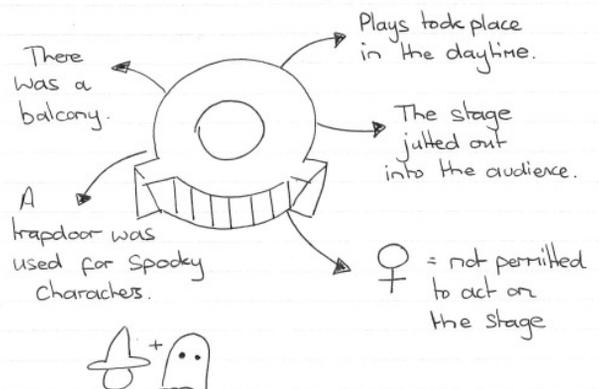
4

Summarising The Globe

The Globe Theatre was given its name due to its round shape. The stage inside the theatre was an unusual shape and jilted out into the audience. This would have made the performances of Shakespeare's plays very intimate. Within the stage floor, there was a trapdoor. This was used for scary characters such as ghosts and witches to emerge. Perhaps this represented a version of Hell. A balcony was used, usually by musicians but also for key scenes. Most famously, it was used in *'Romeo and Juliet'*.

3

Illustrate it The Globe



1. Literary Forms

The **form** a text takes should be clear whether you are identifying it or creating it

FICTION

Fiction is the genre of made-up stories (it can be based on true-life events).

Poetry is also usually about made-up events.

NON-FICTION

These are true accounts or texts based on facts such as textbooks. The main types are:

Biography/autobiography: these recount real people's lives.

Article: these are news or commentaries.

Diary: these are individual accounts of events, usually in chronological (time) order.

Letter: these are written communications between individuals or organisations.

Speech: a formal spoken presentation to an audience (or a transcript of it).



2. Poetic Structures



Free verse

Free verse is poetry that does not have a regular rhyme or rhythm. It can sound like a realistic conversation.

Sonnet:

A sonnet is a poem of 14 lines using 10 syllable line patterns called iambic pentameter. They are often divided into two sections: an octet (8 lines) and a sestet (6 lines).

Dramatic monologue:

A dramatic monologue is a poem written in the form of a speech of an individual character; it shows us in a single clear moment the speaker's history and personality.

Ballad:

An old and traditional form of poetry that typically tells a dramatic or emotional story. They came from Europe in the late Middle Ages and were initially passed down from one generation to another, and often with music. Ballads do have a set form; they are typically in stanzas of four lines (quatrains) and have a rhyme scheme of ABAB or ABCB.

Challenge:

There are many other poetic structures. Do some research? How many can you find and what are they?

3. Term for Studying Poetry

Rhythm	The beat of a poem, most obvious when read aloud.
Rhyme	A repetition of similar sounds in two or more words, often at the end of lines of poetry.
Caesura	A 'cut' or pause in the middle of a line of poetry, often created with a full stop.
Juxtaposition	Creating a deliberate contrast by placing two things side by side
Sibilance	Repeated 's' sounds within a poem.
Oxymoron	A phrase or group of words that seem contradictory: "cold fire"
Enjambment	When a sentence runs over more than one line of poetry.
Symbolism	Where an object or character represents a larger, more abstract idea.



4. Exploring Identity

Identity refers to our sense of who we are as individuals and as members of social groups. It also refers to our sense of how others may perceive and label us.

Create a collection of IMAGES that define your own personal identity.

You might include:

- Hobbies
- Favourite foods
- Like/dislikes
- Family
- Religion
- Pets



If you're feeling especially creative, you could make a collage all about you.



5. Simon Armitage

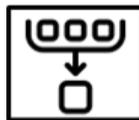
Simon Armitage was born in 1963 in the village of Marsden and lives in West Yorkshire. He is a graduate of Portsmouth University, where he studied Geography.

Armitage has written many famous poems including; 'Remains', 'Clown Punk' and 'Kid'

Simon Armitage is the current national Poet Laureate (2019-2029).

The Poet Laureate is appointed by the monarch (King or Queen) and it is their job to write poems for important events.

As Poet Laureate, Armitage has written poems about: the death of the Queen, the King's coronation and even the Flying Scotsman!

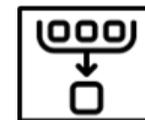


6. The Six Steps to Poetry

When approaching and writing about a poem, we can use **PROCEDURAL KNOWLEDGE**.

1. Explode the title
2. Number the lines
3. Read x3
4. Initial impression
5. Words and phrases
6. Volta

1. What does the title suggest the poem will be about? What mood is created?
2. In some poems, the lines are already numbered. If not, this is useful to help you find information at the planning stage.
3. The more times you read the poem, the more familiar you become with meaning and techniques.
4. What does the poem make you think of?
5. Can you identify techniques/powerful words?
6. Is there a turning point for the mood or tone?



Challenge!

Find another poem that Simon Armitage has written and apply the Six Steps.

7. Key Concepts

Retributive justice	A punishment that acts as revenge for a criminal act
Rehabilitation	Punishments designed to change and improve criminals
Restorative Justice	Punishments that focus on rebuilding links with victims of crime and the community
Deterrent	Punishments designed to put people off committing crime
Accountability	How responsible somebody is
Morality and Ethics	Whether something is 'right' or 'wrong'
Sensationalism	Journalism that tries to shock or create emotion rather than report accurately
Capital Punishment	Taking somebody's life as punishment for a crime



8. Jack the Ripper Extract

Read the extract and look up the words that have been identified in the dictionary.

London lies to-day under the spell of a great terror. A nameless **reprobate** - half beast, half man - is at large, who is daily **gratifying** his murderous instincts on the most miserable and defenceless classes of the community. There can be no shadow of a doubt now that our original theory was correct, and that the Whitechapel murderer, who has now four, if not five, victims to his knife, is one man, and that man a murderous **maniac**. There is a murderer in our midst. Hideous **malice**, deadly **cunning**, **insatiable** thirst for blood - all these are the marks of the mad homicide. The ghoulish-like creature who stalks through the streets of London, stalking down his victim like a wolf, is simply drunk with blood, and he will have more. The question is, what are the people of London to do? Whitechapel is **garrisoned** with police and stocked with plain-clothes men. Nothing comes of it. The police have not even a clue. They are in despair at their utter failure to get so much as a scent of the criminal.



9. Oscar Wilde Extract

The terror of a child in prison is quite limitless. I remember once, in Reading prison, as I was going out to exercise, seeing in the dimly-lit cell right opposite my own, a small boy. Two warders — not unkindly men — were talking sternly to him, or perhaps giving him some useful advice about his behaviour. One was in the cell with him, the other was standing outside. The child's face was like a white wedge of sheer terror. There was in his eyes the terror of a hunted animal.

The next morning I heard him at breakfast time crying and begging to be let out. His cry was for his parents. From time to time I could hear the deep voice of the warder on duty telling him to keep quiet. Yet he was not even convicted of whatever little offence he had been charged with. He was simply on remand.



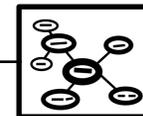
Create a storyboard of four images for this extract.

10. Key Techniques

Foreshadowing	When a writer hints at or warns about a future event in a story.
Narrative Hooks	When a writer leaves out information to create a mystery or a cliffhanger.
Metaphor	A comparison where you state something is something else (e.g. Juliet is the sun).
Simile	A word or phrase that compares something to something else, using 'like' or 'as'
Personification	Giving human qualities to an animal or object (e.g. the pen danced across the page).
Juxtaposition	Creating a deliberate contrast by placing two things side by side
Sensory Imagery	Where a writer references what can be heard, seen, smelt, felt or tasted in their story.
Symbolism	Where an object or character represents a larger, more abstract idea.
Polysyndeton	Where a writer joins parts of their sentence by repeating 'and'.



11. Planning My Non-Fiction Writing



	Part of my editorial
B	Big Picture <i>Give an outline of the issue and make your point of view really clear</i>
L	Look Closer <i>Give one reason for your view</i>
O	Over There <i>Give another reason for your view</i>
C	Counter-argument <i>Explain a counter-argument people might have and why it is wrong.</i> •Some people might say... •There are those who think...
K	Konclusion <i>Wrap up your article with a powerful ending.</i>

Challenge!
Plan your own article on your views about Prisons. Use BLOCK to help you.

12. A Checklist for Good Writing



- I have **planned** before writing
- I have checked my **spelling** and corrected my mistakes.
- I have used a range of **punctuation** accurately.
- I have stayed in the same **tense**.
- I have written in **paragraphs**
- I use interesting, ambitious **vocabulary** to create effects.
- I use original **figurative devices such as simile, metaphor and personification** to create effects, without cliché.
- I use a range of **sentence types and openers** to create specific effects.

1.Keywords

HOOK – A ‘musical hook’ is usually the ‘catchy bit’ of the song that you will remember. It is often short and used and repeated in different places throughout the piece.

Different types of HOOKS

A HOOK can either be MELODIC, RHYTHMIC or VERBAL.

MELODIC HOOK – a HOOK based on the instruments and the singers

RHYTHMIC HOOK – a HOOK based on the patterns in the drums and bass parts

VERBAL HOOK – a HOOK based on the rhyming and/or repeated words of the chorus

Musical HOOKS are used in songs to help the listener remember the piece. HOOKS need to be ‘catchy’ and ‘stick in our heads’.



2.Keywords

RIFF – A repeated musical pattern often used in the introduction and instrumental breaks in a song or piece of music. They can be rhythmic, melodic or lyrical, short and repeated.

OSTINATO – A repeated musical pattern. The same meaning as the word RIFF but used when describing repeated musical patterns in “classical” and some “World” music.

RIFFS are used a lot in rock music, heavy metal, Latin-American music, funk and also in popular music.

“Classical” musicians use the word OSTINATO when talking about repeated musical patterns.

RIFFS are often used by jazz musicians as a repeated phrase that a soloist improvises over.



3.Keywords

BASS LINE – The lowest pitched part of the music often played on bass instruments such as the bass guitar or double bass.

RIFFS are often used in BASS LINES.

MELODY – The main “tune” of a song or piece of music, played higher in pitch than the BASS LINE and it may also contain RIFFS or HOOKS.

In “Classical Music”, the melody line is often performed “with” an OSTINATO pattern below.



4. Repeat signs and symbols

Repeated musical patterns are often written down using a musical sign called a REPEAT SIGN, shown by two dots and a double-bar line. A repeat sign is a symbol that indicates a section of music should be repeated. If the piece has one repeat sign alone, then that means repeat from the beginning.

begin-repeat sign

end-repeat sign

play to end-repeat sign

jump back to begin-repeat sign

continue as if nothing happened



5. Treble Clef

A musical symbol showing that notes are to be performed at a higher pitch.

Also called the G clef since it indicates that the second line up is the note G.

E G B D F

F A C E



6. Bass Clef

A musical symbol showing that notes are to be performed at a lower pitch.

The BASS LINE part is often written using the BASS CLEF. Also called the F clef since it indicates that the fourth line up is the note F.

G B D F A

A C E G



7. HOW DID REGGAE BEGIN?



REGGAE is one of the traditional musical styles from **JAMAICA**. It developed from Mento, Ska and Rock Steady:

Mento - a form of Jamaican **FOLK MUSIC** like **CALYPSO** popular in the 1950's.

Ska - fast dance music that emerged in the 1950's fusing American R&B with **MENTO** rhythms and featuring **ELECTRIC GUITARS, JAZZY HORN SECTIONS** and characteristic **OFFBEAT RHYTHMS**.

Rock Steady – a more vocal style of dance music which used **RIFFS, SIMPLE HARMONIES, OFFBEAT RHYTHM**

Reggae was first heard in the UK in the 1950's when immigrants began to settle. During the 1960's, people began importing singles from Jamaica to sell in UK shops. Now, Reggae is known as the national music of Jamaica.

8. MUSICAL FEATURES OF REGGAE

LEAD SINGER often with **BACKING SINGERS** sometimes singing in **CALL AND RESPONSE** accompanied by a Reggae band which often features: **BRASS INSTRUMENTS** and **SAXOPHONES, ELECTRIC GUITARS, BASS GUITAR, KEYBOARDS, DRUMS AND PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS**.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL IMPROVISATIONS, MELODIC RIFFS.

SLOW, RELAXED ('chilled!') TEMPO 4/4 METRE/TIME SIGNATURE

Most Reggae songs are structured in **VERSE AND CHORUS/POPULAR SONG FORM**.



9. KEYWORDS

1. MELODY – The main 'tune' of a piece of music, often sung by the **LEAD SINGER**.

2. IMPROVISATION – Previously unprepared performance.

3. CALL AND RESPONSE – Similar to a "Question and Answer" often the call sung by the lead singer and answered by the backing singers or instruments (the response) – musical dialogue.

4. SIMPLE HARMONIES – using a limited number of **CHORDS**, mainly **PRIMARY TRIADS** such as the **TONIC, DOMINANT** and **SUBDOMINANT** chords.

5. RIFF – A repeated musical pattern. Often the **BASS GUITAR** plays repeated **MELODIC BASS RIFFS** in Reggae songs.

6. BASS/BASS LINE – The lowest pitched part of a piece of music often played by the **BASS GUITAR** in Reggae which plays an important role.

7. CHORD – 2 or more notes played together in **HARMONY**.

8. RHYTHM – A series of long and short sounds.

9. TEXTURE – Layers of sound combined to make music.



10. WHO WAS BOB MARLEY?

BOB MARLEY was a famous reggae singer, **SONGWRITER**, and musician who first became famous in his band The Wailers, and later as a **SOLO ARTIST**.

He was born Nesta Robert Marley on February 6th, 1945 in Nine Mile, Saint Ann, Jamaica.

Although he grew up in poverty, he surrounded himself with music and met some of the future members of The Wailers.

Bob Marley became involved in the Rastafarian movement and this influenced his music style greatly.

Bob Marley and The Wailers worked with several famous musicians before becoming famous on their own.

His career flourished and he became a cultural icon. He was the first international superstar to have been born in poverty in a Third- World country.



Challenge! Listen to 'No Woman, No Cry' by Bob Marley and interpret what the lyrics mean.

11. WHAT ARE REGGAE SONGS ABOUT?

Reggae is closely associated with **RASTAFARIANISM** (a religious movement worshipping Haile Selassie as the Messiah and that black people are the chosen people and will eventually return to their African homeland).

The **LYRICS** of Reggae songs are strongly influenced by Rastafarianism and are often political including themes such as **LOVE, BROTHERHOOD, PEACE, POVERTY, ANTI-RACISM, OPTIMISM** and **FREEDOM**.



12. ORIGINS OF REGGAE

Reggae developed from Mento, Ska and Rock Steady
 Mento - Jamaican Folk music popular in the 1950's
 Ska – fusion of American R 'n' B and Mento 1950's
 Rock Steady – vocal style of dance music.



1. Solve Equations

- To rearrange an equation you can:
 - add the same number to both sides
 - subtract the same number from both sides
 - multiply both sides by the same number
 - divide both sides by the same number.
 This is called the **balance method**.

In an equation with a letter on both sides, use the balance method to rearrange the equation so that the letter is on one side only.

Example

Find the value of p in the equation $5p - 2 = 3p + 6$.

$$5p - 2 = 3p + 6$$

$$5p - 3p - 2 = 3p - 3p + 6$$

Take $3p$ from both sides.

$$2p - 2 = 6$$

$$2p - 2 + 2 = 6 + 2$$

Add 2 to both sides.

$$2p = 8$$

$$p = 4$$

Divide both sides by 2.

- A **coefficient** is the number in front of an unknown.
- You solve equations with negative coefficients using the balance method

Example Solve the equation $7 - 3x = 19$

$$7 - 3x = 19$$

$$7 = 19 + 3x$$

Add $3x$ to both sides.

$$7 - 19 = 19 - 19 + 3x$$

Take 19 from both sides.

$$-12 = 3x$$

$$-12 \div 3 = 3x \div 3$$

Divide both sides by 3.

$$-4 = x$$

$$50x = -4$$


2. Sequences/nth term

A sequence is a set of numbers, letters or shapes that follow a particular pattern or rule.

2, 5, 8, 11, 14, ...

$+3$ $+3$ $+3$ $+3$

This is an **arithmetic** sequence - to get from one term to the next, you add

3, 6, 12, 24, 48

$\times 2$ $\times 2$ $\times 2$ $\times 2$

This is a **geometric** sequence - to get from one term to the next, you multiply by

1, 3, 6, 10

$+2$ $+3$ $+4$

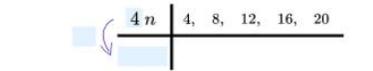
This is a special sequence called the **triangular numbers**.

The **nth term** of a sequence is a formula that enables us to find any term in a sequence.

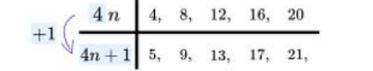
Finding the nth term rule

- Find the common difference.
- 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, ...
- $+4$ $+4$ $+4$ $+4$

- The common difference is 4.
- Multiply the values for $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ by the common difference.



- Add or subtract to obtain the sequence.



The nth term rule is **$4n+1$** .



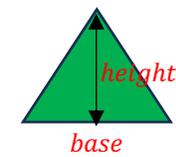
3. Area and Perimeter

Area = Space inside the shape

Area of a rectangle = length \times width



Area of a triangle = $(\text{base} \times \text{height}) \div 2$

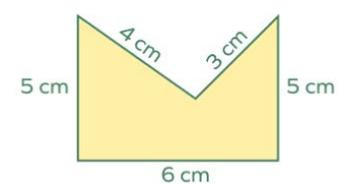


Area of a circle = $\text{radius} \times \text{radius} \times \pi$



π is just a number, it is approximately 3.14

Perimeter = distance around the edge of the shape



Perimeter of this shape:

$$5 + 4 + 3 + 5 + 6 = 23\text{cm}$$



4. Ratio and Proportion

What is Ratio Notation?

Order is important

There are 5 boys and 3 girls in a team.
The ratio of boys to girls is **5:3**
The ratio of girls to boys is **3:5**

Ratios can be written as a fraction

The ratio of boys to girls is **5:3**
This means there are 5 boys out of the total group of 8 (5 boys + 3 girls).
This means $\frac{5}{8}$ of the team are boys.

How to simplify ratios?

Ratios are easier to work with if they are in their simplest form. To simplify the ratio, divide by the **(HCF)** highest common factor of very side.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 12:8 & & \\ \div 4 & \downarrow \downarrow & \div 4 \\ & 3:2 & \end{array}$$

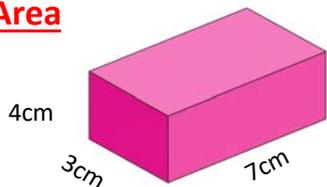
What are Equivalent Ratios?

Are ratios which are the same but have different numbers. To write an equivalent ratio, multiply or divide each part of the ratio by the **same** number.

$$12:8 = 6:4 = 3:2$$



5. Volume and Surface Area



Volume = front area × length

$$\text{Volume} = (4 \times 3) \times 7$$

$$\text{Volume} = 12 \times 7$$

$$\text{Volume} = 84\text{cm}^3$$

Surface area = add up area of every face

$$\text{Front} = (4 \times 3) = 12\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{Back} = (4 \times 3) = 12\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{Top} = (7 \times 3) = 21\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{Bottom} = (7 \times 3) = 21\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{Side} = (7 \times 4) = 28\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{Front} = (7 \times 4) = 28\text{cm}^2$$

$$122\text{cm}^2$$



6. Formulas & Change the subject

Substituting into a formula

example

Speed is calculated using the formula

$$S = \frac{D}{T}$$

Where D is distance and T is time.

The speed of a car which took 2 hours to travel a distance of 100 miles is:

Here D=100 and T=2

Substituting into the formula:

$$S = \frac{100}{2} \quad S = 50\text{mph}$$

Making x the subject of the formula.

This means rearranging the formula so that we have a single 'x' variable equal to the rest of it. E.g.

Make x the subject.

$$2x - 5y = p$$

$$+5y \quad +5y$$

$$2x = p + 5y$$

$$\div 2 \quad \div 2$$

$$x = \frac{p + 5y}{2}$$

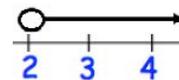


7. Inequalities and Error intervals

When x could be one of many values, we express this using inequalities or error intervals by using algebra or a number line. Learn these examples below:

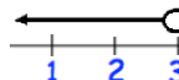
x is greater than 2

$$x > 2$$



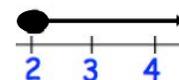
x is less than 3

$$x < 3$$



x is greater than or equal to 2

$$x \geq 2$$



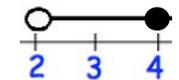
x is less than or equal to 7

$$x \leq 3$$



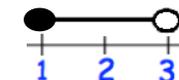
x is more than 2 but less than or equal to 4

$$2 < x \leq 3$$



x is more than or equal to 1 but less than 3

$$1 \leq x < 3$$



8. Rounding

Can you round to a given degree of accuracy?

1. FIND the column that you are rounding to
2. Put an ARROW over this column
3. Write down everything BEFORE the arrow number
4. CHECK the digit after the arrow. This tells you what to do with the arrow number
5. If it's 0, 1, 2, 3, 4: LEAVE IT
6. If it's 5, 6, 7, 8, 9: ROUND IT UP
7. Fill in any gaps with zero placeholders to keep your digits in the correct columns

Example

Round 4.8525 to 1 decimal place

4.8525



5 or bigger?

Yes

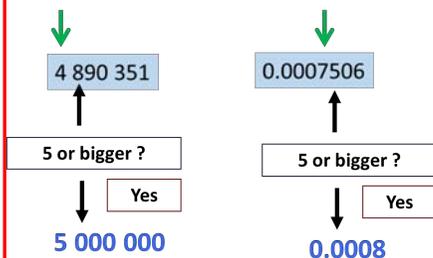
4.9



9. Estimation

Recap: Round to 1 significant figure

For example round the following to 1 significant figure:



Can you estimate calculations?

1. First **ROUND ALL NUMBERS** involved in the calculation to **1 SIGNIFICANT FIGURE**
2. Then complete the calculation
3. Check to see whether your answer sounds sensible!

Example

Estimate 3.29×41.56

Round to 1SF $\rightarrow 3 \times 40$

Work out $\rightarrow 3 \times 40 = 120$

Estimation $\rightarrow 120$



10. Simplify expressions

Algebraic terms or expressions can be added, subtracted, multiplied or divided.

$$4a \times 5b = 20ab$$

Two or more terms can be multiplied to give a single simplified term. Multiply the constants to find the coefficient of the simplified term.

$$a^2 \times a^3 = a^{2+3} = a^5$$

Add indices, when multiplying terms with the same base variable.

$$12a \div 6 = \frac{12a}{6} = 2a$$

To simplify terms using division, write the division as a fraction. The dividend is the numerator, and the divisor is the denominator.

$$15a^6 \div 3a^2 = \frac{15a^6}{3a^2} = 5a^{6-2} = 5a^4$$

Divide the matching variables using the laws of indices. The index of the denominator is subtracted from the index of the numerator.

Remember:

- $x = x^1$
- $x^0 = 1$



11. Substitution

What is Substitution?

Substitution means replacing the variables in an algebraic expression with numerical or algebraic values.

Example:

Find the value of $3b + 4$, when $b = 10$
 $3b$ means $3 \times b = 3 \times 10 = 30$

$$\text{So, } 3b + 4 = 30 + 4 = 34$$

Example: Formulae

Speed is calculated using the formula;

$$S = \frac{D}{T}, \text{ where D is distance and T is time}$$

Find the speed at which a car travelled if it took 2 hours to travel 100 miles.

$$S = \frac{D}{T} = \frac{100}{2}$$

= 50 mph (Substitute the values of D & T)

Remember:

- ab means a is multiplied by b .
 $ab = a \times b$
- Apply BIDMAS: BIDMAS rules need to be followed as in normal numerical calculations.
- Remember negative number squared is always a positive number.
 $-2^2 = -2 \times -2 = 4$



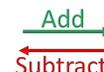
12 Negative Numbers

Recap: adding and subtracting

If there is 1 sign between the numbers:
Find your starting point on the number line, then count in the correct direction

If there are 2 signs between the numbers:

- 1) Circle the 2 signs and change to a plus or a minus using this table:



- 2) Then count in the correct direction

Can you multiply and divide negatives?

+	-	-
-	-	+

1. Ignore the signs
2. Complete the calculation
3. Decide whether the result will be positive or negative using the above table.

SAME signs make a +
DIFFERENT signs make a -

Example

Work out $-20 \div 4$

Ignore signs $\rightarrow 20 \div 4 = 5$

Check signs $\rightarrow -20$ is minus

$\rightarrow 4$ is positive

Signs different \rightarrow answer is minus = -5



1. Overview

Physical theatre is a contemporary style of performance which relies heavily on **physicality, movement and ensemble**. You will learn the techniques developed by **Frantic Assembly Theatre Company**.

Key Words

Physical Theatre – A type of performance that includes a lot of physical movement.

Ensemble – Group of actors who perform together.

Unison – Doing the same actions as a group, at the same time.

Motif – A repeated pattern—an image, sound, word, or symbol that comes back again and again within a particular story.



PUSH Theatre Company, USA

2. Physical Theatre exercises

There are many types of games and activities we use in Drama, to train our bodies and help us become an effective **ensemble**.

Stop and Go/Traffic Lights:

This is about being able to start **moving as a class and stop at the same time** as everyone else. It is then built up with additional actions like clapping, jumping, sitting, hi-fiving etc. The objective of this activity is to get everyone to respond together (in **unison**)

Flocking:

This exercise is like *follow the leader*. The performer at the front of a group **leads** the others. If the person turns, everyone else must, and the person who is now at the front leads the group. It is a technique used in **ballet**.



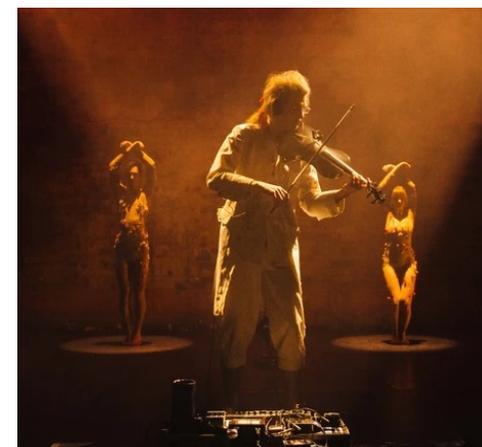
Matthew Bourne's New Adventures Company, UK

3. Style

When performing physical theatre, you need to use all your **movement acting skills** – e.g. mime, gesture, facial expression, body language etc.

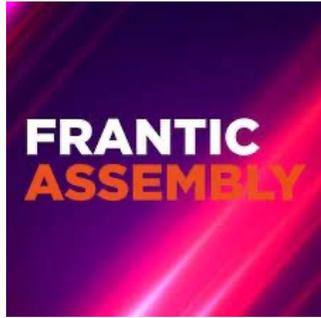
More **advanced Physical Theatre skills** include lifting, carrying, building shape and physical objects and balance. The objective is to tell stories physically, but you will also use **dialogue** and **narration**.

Some physical theatre companies also use other **drama elements** in their performances e.g. visual art, puppetry, video and music. Frantic Assembly Theatre Company use a lot of music - especially **dance music** to give scenes energy.



Zen Zen Zo, Australia

4. Frantic Assembly – biography and productions



Frantic Assembly is a **theatre company** that creates thrilling, energetic and unforgettable theatre.

Frantic Assembly's unique physical style combines movement, design, music and text.

Their productions include:

Othello

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time

Things I Know to be True

I Think We Are Alone

Metamorphosis



5. Frantic Assembly - techniques:

Push Hands - A technique used by performers to improve **trust** and **communication**. Actors move together with joined hands. Hands are placed palm to palm, the person with their hands on top is 'leader' and should explore space and levels with their partner.

Chair duet - Physical movement based on and around chairs – includes touches, action, reaction, embraces, rejections, etc all performed at speed.

Jetpack – Physical lift where someone is lifted from underneath the forearms to create the image of a jetpack.

Round By Through – Creating a motif of movements going around, going through and ending beside a performer. (Taken in turns).

Walking the Grid – As an ensemble, walking across the room. Not walking into one another and creating the idea of a busy place (like a busy city/town center).



Health and safety:
Focus and concentration
is needed for any lifts
and balances. Do not
attempt these at home!

6. The Frantic Method

The **Frantic Method** is approaching **devising** as creating scenes one layer at a time. They call this **building blocks**.

“Using these building blocks they are empowered to find and create complex work through a process that is safe, fun and constantly illuminating.” Scott Graham, Artistic Director of Frantic Assembly

Devising – creating an **original performance** inspired by a stimulus.

Stimulus – The **starting point** in a piece of devised drama. This could be a photo, quote, object or piece of music.

Search 'The Frantic Method' at franticassembly.co.uk for more information.



7. What is Commedia dell'Arte

Commedia dell'Arte - Italian for:
The Comedy of Art
(Artistic Comedy)

A **style of comedic** drama that dates from 1550.

The performances are not just one story. There are many stories (*scenarios*) featuring the same characters over and over again.

Skills and Techniques:

Exaggeration
Improvisation
Gesture
Levels
Pause
Masks
Clowning
Cross Talking



8. Masks



The rules of masks:

1. Do not touch the face of the mask.
2. Never put the mask on or take it off in front of an audience.
3. Do not speak if the mask covers your mouth.

Different masks tell us who the characters are within the story. Each mask represents a different character!

Half masks – masks that only cover the top half / nose of the face. This leaves the mouth open so that the actor is heard clearly.



9. Commedia Characters

Pantolone - (pant – alone- eh)

Characteristics:

Old, Mean, Greedy, Cunning, Vain,
Arrogant, Mischievous.

Physicality & Movement:

Crooked, back, one hand in front of him – ready to steal.

How to perform:

Pretends that he is a very fragile but can actually move very fast!
Always try and get his own way!



10. Commedia Characters 2

Capitano - (Cap -ee- tar-no)

Characteristics:

Over exaggerated, booming voice, show-off.

How to perform:

Pretends to be brave, but is actually cowardly.

Confident = Loud voice and brave.

Scared = High-pitched scream and a coward.



11. Commedia Characters 3

Il Dottore - (ill – door- tor- ray)

The doctor who has never been to medical school, but pretends he knows everything.

Characteristics:

Fat, Moves Slowly. Often holds his belly and runs out of breath easily! Will make up diseases and illnesses that are extreme and exaggerated.



Pulcinella - (pulch-ee-nella)

The best friend of Pantolone who is mischievous and mean. Will try to trick and trip up other Commedia characters.

Characteristics:

Jolly but extremely mean, walks quickly and holds his belly, an evil laugh.



12. Performing Comedy

Comedy can be a difficult style to do well. You need to make sure the audience finds the action funny.

Here are some techniques that can help create humor in a scene:



Rule of 3 – Doing something 3 times, with the 3rd being something different.

Juxtaposition – Two opposites put together (look at the characters...can you see this?)

Clocking the audience – In the middle of the action, the character realises that they are being watched.

Repetition – Doing the same action during a scene again and again at different times.

Silence and Pause – Allowing the scene to be silent allows the audience to focus on what has just happened/is happening.



Please complete the following tasks each week using your ePortfolio booklet.

Task 1 – Complete your keyword definitions for all words listed in the keywords section of the ePortfolio Complete 1 each week. (Use the class presentations to support you)

Task 2 – Look at the keywords listed here ready for a spelling test next lesson.

Task 3 – Ensure any worksheets you started in class this week are complete (use the class presentation to support you).

Task 4 – Complete any purple pen improvements you have been advised to do using the purple font. (Use the Google classroom to support you).

1. Spreadsheet basics

Keywords

Model
Simulation
Spreadsheet
Sheet
Template

2. Spreadsheet basics

Keywords

Duplicating
Importing
Cell Reference
Formula
Row

3. Formulas and Functions

Keywords

Column
Format painter
Decimal
Integer
Currency

4. Formulas and Functions

Keywords

SUM function
Merge
Autofill
Range
Pie Chart

5. Developing skills

Keywords

VLOOKUP function
Relative reference
Absolute reference
Profit
IF Function

6. Developing skills

Keywords

SUMIF function
Validation
Macro
Hyperlinks
Sheet protection

7. End of Topic test

Task 1 – Ensure any worksheets you started in class are complete.
Task 2 – Complete any purple pen improvements you have been advised to do using the purple font.
Task 3 – Revise the material from this term ready for an end of topic test.

8. Networks

Keywords

Internet
World Wide Web
Protocol
Packet Switching
Web pages

9. Connectivity

Keywords

Bandwidth
Data transmission
Buffering
Download
Router

10. Topologies

Keywords

Network
Hardware
Topologies
Hub
Switch

11. Client Server networks

Keywords

Client-Server, Advantages, Disadvantages, Latency, Fibre

12. Encryption

Keywords

Secure, Ciphers, Encryption, Padlock, Deciphering

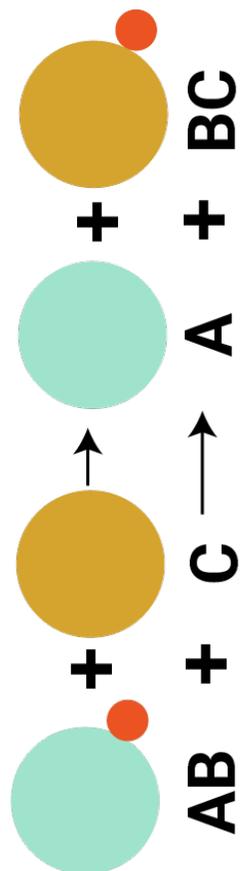
1. Key Words

Malleable	Can be hammered into sheets and bent.
Lustrous	Shiny
Ductile	Can be stretched into wires
Sonorous	Makes a ringing sound when hit
Thermal Conductor	Allows heat to pass through easily
Electrical Conductor	Allows electricity to pass through
Brittle	Cannot bend, it will break instead. Eg. Glass



2. Displacement Reactions

Displacement reactions involve a metal and the compound of a different metal. A **more reactive** metal will displace or push out a **less reactive** metal from its compound in a displacement reaction. The less reactive metal is left un-combined (on its own) after the reaction.



3. Oxidation and the Reactivity Series

Calcium
Magnesium
Aluminium
<i>carbon</i>
Zinc
Iron
<i>hydrogen</i>
Copper
Silver
Gold

Metal + **Oxygen** \uparrow **Metal Oxide**

Mg \uparrow MgO

+ \uparrow + \uparrow

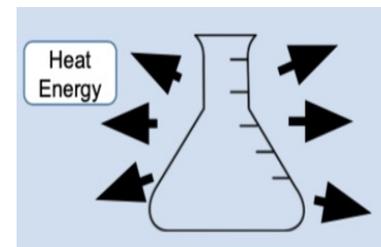
Mg \uparrow O₂

Challenge!
Write a set of questions to test your knowledge of the reactivity series and displacement reactions

4. Endo and exothermic reactions

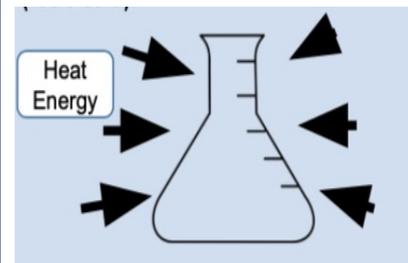
Exothermic

A reaction in which heat energy is given off (feels hot).



Endothermic

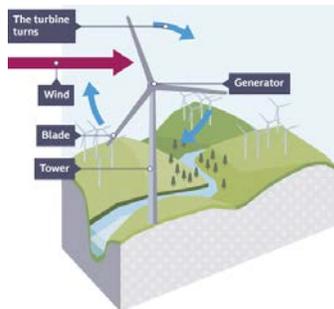
A reaction in which heat energy is taken in (feels cold)



5. Key Words

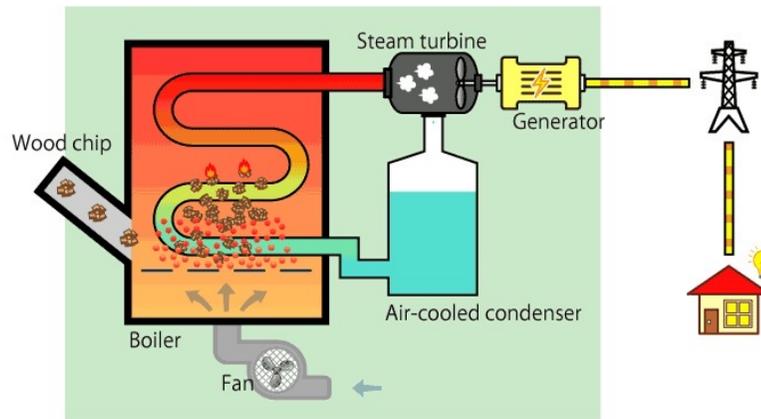
Fossil Fuel	A fuel formed from the matter of dead plants and animals.
Renewable	An energy source that can be replaced more quickly than it is used.
Non-Renewable	An energy resource that cannot be replaced as quickly as it will be used – will eventually run out.
Turbine	The equipment that turns to generate electricity.
Watt	The unit for power.

Wind is caused by **fast moving particles** in the air - This store of **kinetic energy** can be transformed by the generators into the **electrostatic store**.



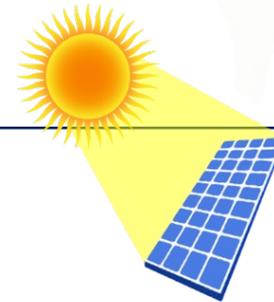
6. Generating Electricity Using Steam

1. Fuel is burnt and used to heat water. The fuel could be fossil fuels, biomass, geothermal energy or nuclear fission.
2. Water evaporates and steam moves upwards towards the turbine.
3. Turbine turns and this kinetic energy is used to generate electricity.
4. Electricity travels to our homes via. The national grid.



7. Solar Energy

Solar energy is an example of a renewable energy resource. Energy is transferred from the sun by radiation - It can generate electricity in solar cells



8. Non-renewable Energy

Non-renewable fuels - Energy resources that cannot be replenished. These resources will eventually run out because we are using them.



Total cost = power x time x unit cost

kW

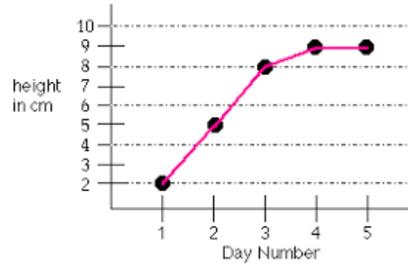
hours

pence

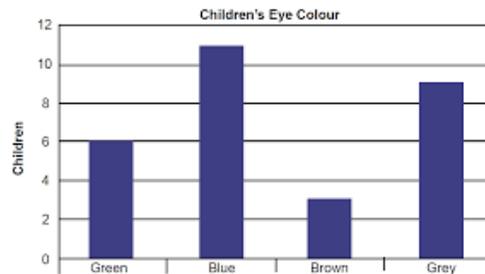
9 & 10 Key Words

Continuous Data	Data that is collected as a range eg. Height, temperature, etc. Plotted as a line graph
Discontinuous Data	Data that can be put into categories. eg. Eye colour, blood type. Plotted as a bar chart.
Inherited Variation	Variation that is genetically decided and found at birth eg. Eye colour, ability to roll tongue
Environmental Variation	Variation that is affected by the environment around the individual eg. Tattoos, scars, language, accent, etc.
Chromosome	A length of DNA containing many genes. There are 46 (23 pairs) in human cells.
Adaptations	The features that plants and animals have to help them live in a particular place.
Evolution	Natural selection over long periods of time leads to permanent adaptations
Natural Selection	Theory suggested by Charles Darwin – Organisms that are best adapted to survive in the environment have more offspring. There will be more offspring containing the advantageous adaptation.
Common Ancestor	An organism from which two different species have both evolved at some point in their past.

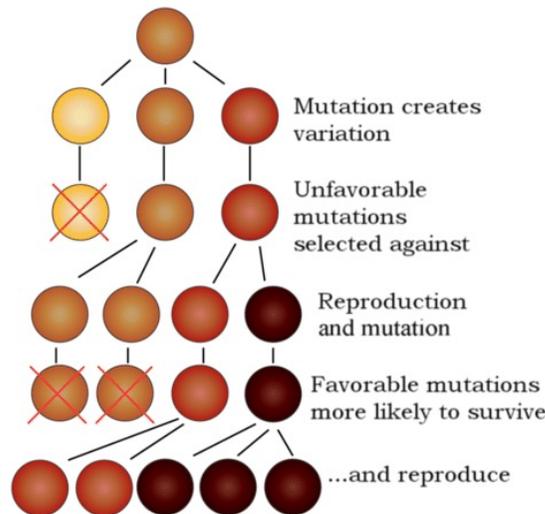
11. Types of Data and Natural Selection



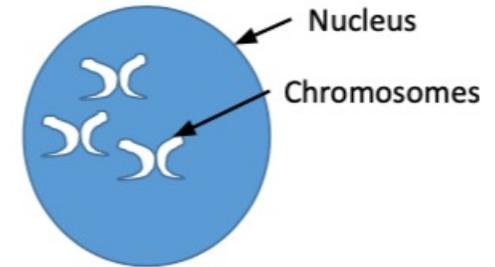
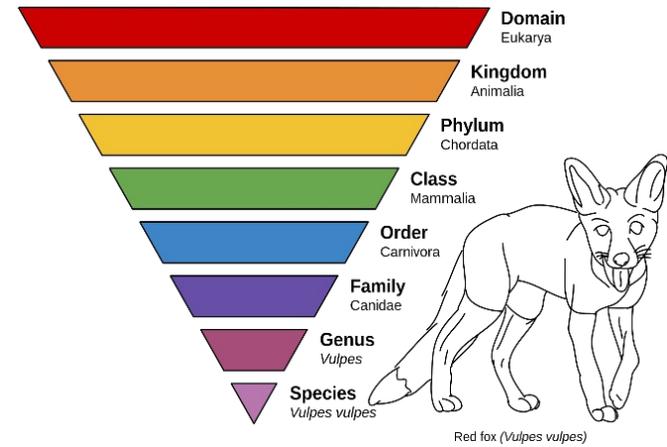
Continuous Data



Discontinuous Data



12. Classification and Chromosomes

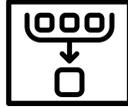


- Chromosomes are a length of DNA containing many genes.
- Human cells contain 23 pairs of chromosomes
- Males = XY
- Females = XX



1. Nutrition - macronutrients

There are two main categories of nutrients that we consume as part of our diet within our meals and liquid intake. They can be split into Macronutrients or Micronutrients.

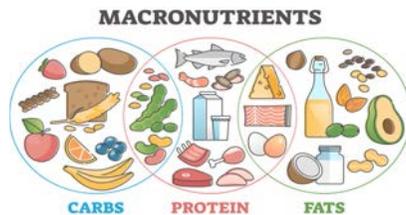


Each of these nutrients has different functions within the body.

Carbohydrates are the main source of energy for the body's cells, organs and tissues.

Protein helps build and repair body tissue (muscles).

Fats are used to store energy, provide insulation and protection for the body.

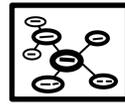


2. Nutrition - micronutrients

Both macro and micronutrients are essential but with micronutrients, as the name suggests, tiny quantities play a vital role in maintaining a healthy body.

Micronutrients

- Vitamins
- Minerals



There are 13 vitamins: B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B7, B9, B12, C, A, D, E, K

There are 12 minerals:

Calcium, phosphorus, Magnesium, Potassium, Iron, Manganese, Copper, Zinc, Iodine, Selenium.



3. Short term effects of exercise

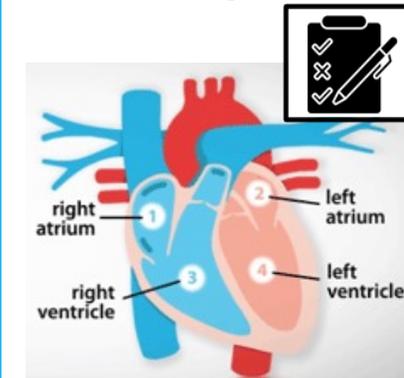
When exercise begins there are several processes that occur.

Cardiovascular system:

- Increase in stroke volume (SV) (amount of blood each beat)
- Increase in heart rate (HR)
- Increase in cardiac output (Q) (amount of blood pumped around the body)
- Increase in blood pressure (BP)

Respiratory system:

- Increase in breathing rate
- Increase in tidal volume (amount of air moved in and out of the lungs)



4. Short term effects of exercise

Cardio-respiratory system:

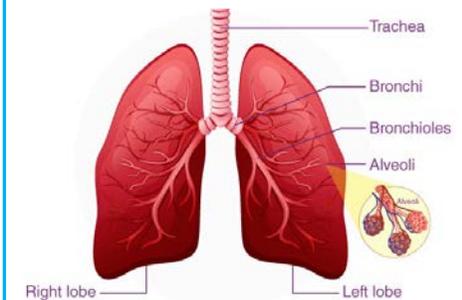
- Increase in oxygen uptake
- Increase in carbon dioxide removal

Energy system:

- Increase in lactate production

Muscular system:

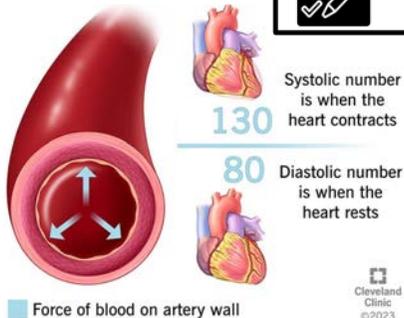
- Increase in temperature of muscles
- Increased pliability
- Muscle fatigue



5. Long term effects of exercise

There are many long-term effects of consistent exercise that can positively influence the body:

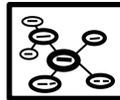
- Improved cardiovascular endurance
- Efficiency to use oxygen
- Lower blood pressure
- Decreased resting heart rate
- Increased muscular endurance (number of repeated repetitions)
- Increased muscular strength (maximum weight lifted)



6. Long term effects of exercise

There are many long-term effects of consistent exercise that can positively influence the body:

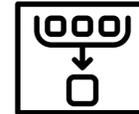
- Muscle hypertrophy (muscle size)
- Increased red blood cell production
- Increased flexibility
- Change in body shape
- Decrease in recovery time after exercise
- Increased bone density (strength)



7. Aerobic respiration

The process of cellular respiration that takes place in the presence of oxygen gas to produce energy from food

When you exercise at a steady, comfortable rate, the cardiovascular system can supply the muscles with all the oxygen they need.



Under these conditions, aerobic respiration takes place.

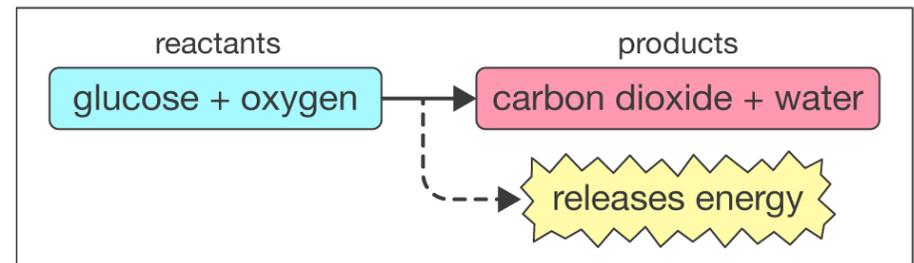
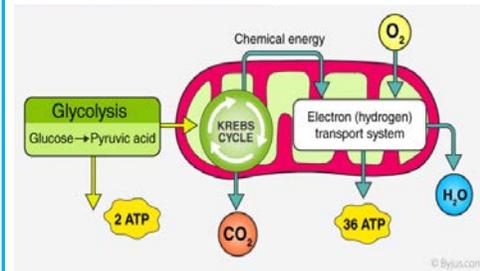
Aerobic respiration equation:



8. Aerobic respiration

• Aerobic exercise can be maintained for long periods without the performer getting breathless or suffering muscle cramps.

• Moderate activities like walking, jogging, cycling and swimming use aerobic respiration.



9. Anaerobic Respiration

It is a process which takes place in the absence of oxygen gas.

When you exercise at a high intensity, the cardiovascular system cannot supply enough oxygen to the muscles.

Under these conditions, anaerobic respiration takes place.

Anaerobic respiration equation:

Glucose = Energy + Lactic Acid



10. Anaerobic Respiration

With no oxygen available, glucose is burned to produce energy and lactic acid.

Lactic acid is a mild poison. As it builds up, it causes muscle pain and eventually cramp.

Short, intense activities like sprinting, weightlifting, jumping and throwing use anaerobic respiration

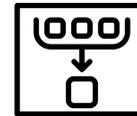


11. Gaseous Exchange

This is the process we get air into the blood and we remove waste carbon dioxide from the blood to the air.

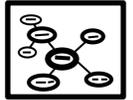
This movement of gases is called gas exchange. In the lungs the alveoli are adapted to make gas exchange occur easily and efficiently.

- Oxygen diffuses from the air in the alveoli into the blood.
- Carbon dioxide diffuses from the blood into the air in the alveoli.
- This movement of gas is called diffusion in which they move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.

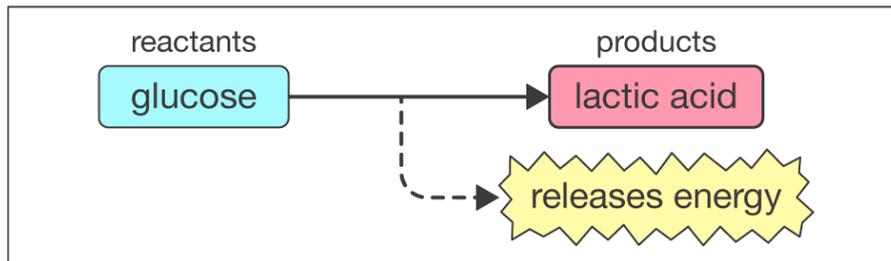


12. Vo2 max

VO2 max is an objective way to tell just how fit you are. A high VO2 max correlates to better physical fitness and is associated with a lower risk for cardiovascular disease and increased longevity.



The V in VO2 max stands for volume, while O2 stands for oxygen. As such, VO2 max measures how much oxygen your body consumes while exercising. Typically, VO2 max is measured as ml/kg/minute (milliliters of oxygen consumed per kilogram of body weight per minute of exercise).



1. What are human rights?

Human Rights were set up by the UN in 1948. Some examples to use are: right to vote, right to education, right to healthcare, right to have freedom of speech, right to practice your own religion.



The Law in the UK:

The law is there to protect people from discrimination and make it illegal in the UK.

The following Acts have all been introduced: • 1976 Race Relations Act • The Commission for Racial Equality • Equal Pay Act • Sex Discrimination • Disability Discrimination Act • Equality Act 2010.

- Types of prejudice: • Sexuality • Racism • Disability • Gender

Self-quiz on the information above.

e.g. How might the laws have changed over the years?



2. Vocabulary



Social Justice	Ensuring that society treats people fairly whether they are poor or wealthy and protects peoples human rights.
Human rights	The basic rights and freedoms to which all human beings should be entitled.
Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities.
Prejudice	Unfairly judging someone before you know them. Holding biased opinions (thoughts) about an individual or group.
Poverty	Being without money, food or other basic needs of life.
Disability	A physical or mental impairment which has an adverse effect on a persons ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

Challenge!

Make a list of five laws in the UK.

3. Positive Discrimination



Read the extract. **Where are examples of Positive discrimination?**

Discrimination can be positive as well as negative. Positive discrimination is used to promote opportunities for minority groups in society so that those groups are better represented in public services. For example, the Police Service may advertise specifically for black, Asian and gay officers so that more people are represented from other communities and also trying to promote more equality.

Religious expression

In the UK the right to religious freedom is protected. Freedom of religious expression is the right of any person to follow the religion of their choice. No religion teaches intolerance. The freedom to believe and worship in public or private, to change religion or not or not follow any religion is a fundamental human right.

he status and roles of women in religion: In some Christian denominations women are not allowed to have important positions. Catholics do not support women becoming priests. They argue that men and women are equal but have different roles. Jesus chose male disciples and the tradition of males leaders has continued in their church.

4. Wealth and Poverty

Helping the Poor In the UK benefits are paid by the government to help those in financial difficulty. This includes support for those who are sick, unemployed, homeless or disabled. There are a number of religious charities such as Christian Aid and Islamic Relief that raise money and awareness for those living in poverty in the UK and around the world.



Causes of poverty

• Natural disaster/climate • War • Corrupt governments • Lack of education • Debt • Unfair trade/poor wages • Lack of employment.

Poverty in the UK

Housing problems and homelessness is a real issue in the UK and more people are in need than ever before. Charities such as Shelter and The Salvation Army work all year round to: • Rebuild lives – drug and alcohol rehabilitation • Offering food parcels • Youth clubs

Challenge!

Using your knowledge of poverty, explain the causes of poverty.

Extension: Justify the ways in which the government supports those in poverty.

5. Exploitation

Exploitation Poor is people are often vulnerable to exploitation. This means the misuse of power or money to get others to do things for little or unfair reward such as: • Unfair pay/wages • Excessive interest on loans • People trafficking.



6. Responsibilities of wealth

Christianity Christians believe that there is nothing wrong with wealth itself. It is how we use it that matters. We can use it for good and bad. Christians should not become greedy or selfish that they forget God or forget to love their neighbour. Christians believe that by sharing they are following the teachings of the bible and Jesus.

Responsibilities in Islam

In Islam every Muslim must donate 2.5% of their wealth to the poor. This is part of the Five Pillars of Islam – the second Pillar is called Zakat which means charity in Arabic. To give extra money voluntarily is known as Sadaqah. Charging interest in Islam is forbidden in Islam as this could mean that the poor get poorer while the rich get richer. This is seen as wrong and unjust.



7. Key Vocabulary



Word	Definition
Discrimination	Treating (the action) someone unfairly based on prejudiced thoughts about them
ensorship	The banning of books, films or news that are considered unacceptable by the government.
Exploitation	Misuse of power or money to get others to do things for little or unfair reward.
Freedom of religion	an imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice (usually futuristic)
Freedom of religious expression	The right to worship and practise one's faith in whatever way one choose.
Positive discrimination	Treating people more favourably because they have been discriminated against in the past.

8. Key Quotes

Christianity "Love your neighbour as yourself" Mark 12:31 The Good Samaritan The parable of the Sheep and the Goats

Matthew 25:31-46 "Faith without deeds is useless."

James 2:20 "There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male or female for you are all one in Christ Jesus."

Galatians 3:28 "Women should remain silent in the churches. They are not allowed to speak...for it is disgraceful for a woman to speak in the church."

Corinthians 14:34-35) "If it is possible, as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone."

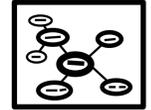
Romans 12:18 "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for someone who is rich to enter the kingdom of heaven."

Mark 10:25 "No one can serve two masters...you cannot serve both God and money."

Matthew 6:33 "For the love of money is the root of all kinds of evil." Timothy 6:15



9. Humanists



Humanists oppose racism, sexism, torture and persecution.

It is up to the individual to make a fair and just society .

Every human life has dignity.

Humanists were amongst the founders of the UN and they support many human rights organisations.

Some people's beliefs mean they are in conflict with the law of the land they live in
Examples: Martin Luther King Malala Yousafzai Oscar Romero Supporters of Euthanasia Supporters of Capital Punishment Pro-Life (antiabortion) Protesters



Celebrity
Stephen Fry
is a
Humanist.

10. Helping the poor

In the UK benefits are paid by the government to help those in financial difficulty.

This includes support for those who are sick, unemployed, homeless or disabled.

There are a number of religious charities such as Christian Aid and Islamic Relief that raise money and awareness for those living in poverty in the UK and around the world.



11. Human Rights and Social Justice – Christianity

Christian Aid

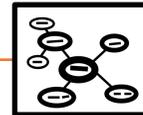
Is a Christian charity that helps anyone in need in 60 countries. It aims to stop poverty through projects, campaigns and fairtrade activities.

Christian Aid Week – fundraising in UK

Islamic Aid

A charity that helps anyone in need. Aims to feed the poor and respond in disasters.

Provide emergency aid, sponsor orphans.
Zakah – main source of funds



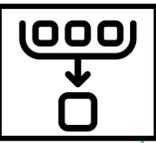
12. Islam key teachings

1. “We created you all from a single man and a single woman and made you into nations and tribes so that you should get to know one another.” Quran 49:13
“Beware of greed for its ready poverty.”
Hadith
2. “Do not charge your brother interest, whether on money or food or anything else that may earn interest.” “Cure poverty with charity and giving generously.” Hadith
3. “Be good to your parents, to relatives, to orphans, to the needy, to neighbours near and far.” Quran 4:36
4. “All people are as equal as the teeth of a comb.” Hadith “Allah does not look upon your outward appearance, he looks upon your hearts and deeds’.
5. Hadith “Anyone, male or female who does good works and is a believer, will enter paradise.” Quran 4:124



Challenge!

Explain the different kinds of aids that the government offers.



2. What is Lego made from and how is it produced?

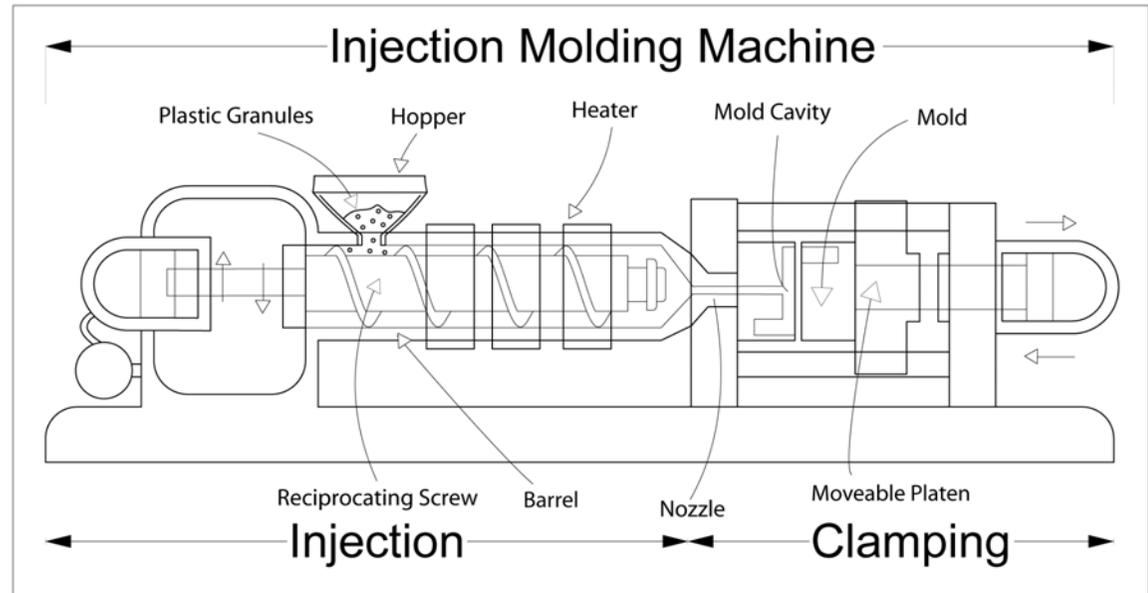
Most LEGO® pieces are made from a high-quality plastic called ABS. It provides the unique connective grip, high gloss, and the colour stability our LEGO bricks are known for. It meets a long list of safety, durability and quality rules and they have been using it ever since 1963.



LEGO bricks are plastic injection moulded and so the process starts with tiny plastic granules. Inside the moulding machine these granules are superheated to around 230 degrees Celsius and are fed into moulds inside the machine.

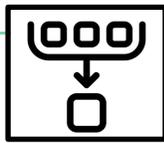
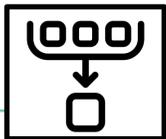
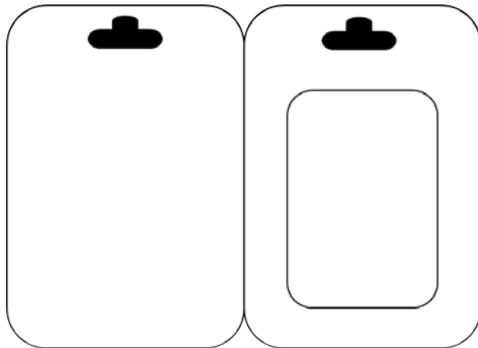
1. Keywords spelling/definition test.

Blister packaging	a clear pocket on the front of a card package that will contain a product.
Injection moulding	a process used to create products out of plastic.
Product analysis	Looking at existing products to establish their strengths and weaknesses.
Vacuum forming	A way of created a clear plastic pocket/ shape using a mould with the plastic forced over it when heated.
Net	A flattened piece of packaging that shows the cut lines, fold line and tabs.
Display stand	A way of displaying a product..
silicon	A flexible material used to create the moulds for our Lego people



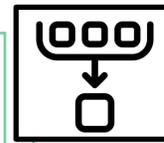
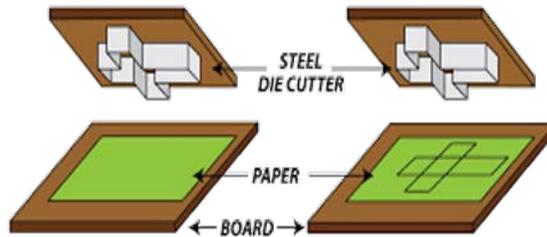
3. Blister package

Blister packaging is often used for hygiene, cosmetics, DIY, stationery, food, and other products. They are always used wherever products ought to be almost completely visible but protected simultaneously, hence why they are also frequently referred to as 'visibility packaging'.



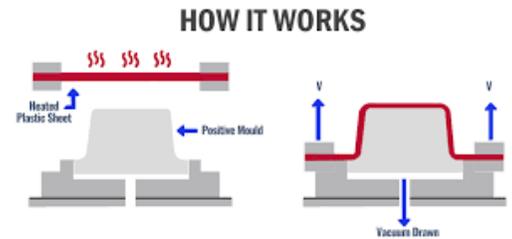
4. Die cutting

Die-cutting is a process whereby a die is used to cut through materials such as paper and card on a die press. The process allows you to make an identical cut into material numerous times. How die-cutting machines work. For each job, a die, which is a shaped blade, is custom-made for the item being created.



5. Vacuum forming

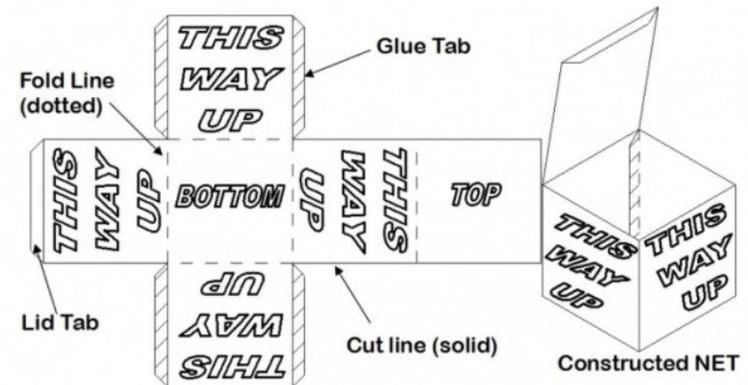
Vacuum forming is a simplified version of thermoforming, where a sheet of plastic is heated to a forming temperature, stretched onto a single-surface mould, and forced against the mould by a vacuum. This process can be used to form plastic into permanent objects such as turnpike signs and protective covers.



6. Net construction lines

A NET needs different types of lines to turn the 2D shape into a 3D shape.

- Cut lines are seen as solid lines
- - - - - Fold lines are seen as dashed lines

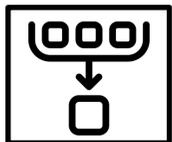


7. Refresher - Facts about Lego

The History of Lego

The name 'LEGO' is an abbreviation of the two Danish words "leg godt", meaning "play well". The LEGO Group was founded in 1932 by Ole Kirk Kristiansen. The company has passed from father to son and is now owned by Kjeld Kirk Kristiansen, a grandchild of the founder

The first LEGO logo was introduced in 1934. It was a rather uninspiring design, though, with the words LOGO spelled out in an ordinary, black font. Over the years, the logo would undergo a few changes before the company settled on the logo, we are now familiar with.



8. Facts about different Boards



Corrugated Card

Corrugated card, often referred to as corrugated cardboard, is a versatile packaging material composed of three layers of paper. Its central layer features a wavy or corrugated structure, with two flat outer layers. This construction gives it strength and rigidity while remaining lightweight.

What is it Used For? Corrugated card is primarily used for packaging and shipping purposes. It provides excellent cushioning and protection for items during transportation.

Laminated Card

Laminated card consists of paperboard covered with a layer of plastic film or coating. This lamination process adds durability, moisture resistance, and a polished finish to the cardstock.

What is it Used For? Laminated card is commonly used for items requiring enhanced durability and visual appeal. It finds applications in making business cards, identification cards, menus, book covers, and promotional materials. The plastic layer protects against wear and tear and gives the material a professional look.

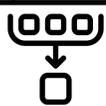
Recycled Card

What is Recycled Card? Recycled card is produced from paper materials that have been previously used and then processed to remove impurities. It's an eco-friendly alternative to conventional cardstock.

What is it Used For? Recycled card is used for a wide range of applications. It's commonly employed in packaging, such as for eco-friendly boxes. It's also used in printing materials, like brochures and flyers, to reduce the environmental impact of paper production. Crafters often use recycled card for various DIY projects, contributing to sustainability efforts by reusing paper resources.

1. Keywords spelling/definition test.

C.A.D	C.A.D stands for Computer Aided Design , this means that a design is drawn in either 2D or 3D using a computer program such as 2D design, AutoCAD, Onshape or any other software that allows you to create a drawing using a computer.
C.A.M	C.A.M stands for Computer Aided Manufacture . Computer aided manufacture (CAM) involves using computers to control machines to produce 3D parts or products. By using CAM, designs can be created using CAM machines such as laser cutters, 3D printers and milling machines.
C.N.C	<p>Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machining is a manufacturing process in which pre-programmed computer software tells computer operated machinery what to do and what to cut or engrave. This means that the computer does all the work rather than a person. This can save time and money but takes skilled users to write the computer program.</p> <p>The process can be used to control a range of complex machinery, from grinders and lathes to mills and CNC routers.</p>



2. Advantages and disadvantages of C.A.D



Advantages of CAD	Disadvantages of CAD
Ideas can be drawn and developed quickly	Expensive to set up
Designs can be viewed from all angles and with a range of materials	Needs a skilled workforce
Some testing and consumer feedback can be done before costly production takes place	Difficult to keep up with constantly changing technology
It becomes easier to design and test a range of ideas	Computers can fail



3. Advantages and disadvantages of C.A.M



Advantages of CAM	Disadvantages of CAM
Fast and accurate production	Expensive to set up
Machines can run constantly on repetitive tasks	Needs a skilled workforce of engineers
Good for producing on a mass/flow production line	Downtime required for maintenance
Less material wastage	Computers and machines can fail
Machines can run 24/7	Errors can happen if they are not monitored.

Challenge!

Nasa wants to use 3D printers to design and make houses on other planets – Design a house that could be 3D printer for families to live in on the moon. Colour and label your design.

4 TinkercAD

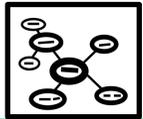
What is Tinkercad?

Tinkercad is a FREE web app for 3D design, electronics, and coding. We're ad-free and certified as COPPA compliant by the kid SAFE Seal Program, meaning you can feel comfortable using Tinkercad in a classroom environment.



These are the basic shapes that you would use to start any design. You can then change the height, width and depth, add a colour, and combine shapes to make new shapes.

Most of the shapes are 3D geometric shapes from cuboids and prisms, to square based pyramids and doughnuts.



5 TINKERCAD – 3D DESIGN

The software that you will use to design and make your work in your Computer



3D Design

Start designing in 3D in minutes.

If you can dream it, you can build it. From product models to printable parts, 3D design is the first step in making big ideas real.

Place a shape

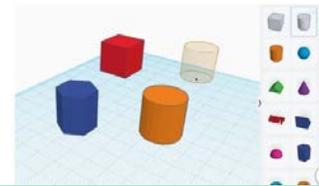
Shapes are the building blocks of Tinkercad. You can add pre-existing shapes or import your own.

Adjust objects

Simply rotate the work plane to adjust shapes or change views. Input exact dimensions with the ruler.

Combine elements

Create custom shapes to build detailed, intricate models. The sky's the limit!



6. TINKERCAD - CIRCUITS

The software that you will use to design and make your work in your Computer



Circuits

Add light and movement to your designs.

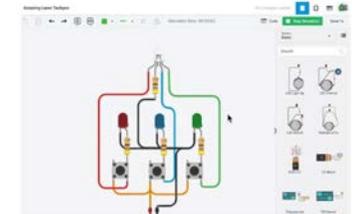
From blinking your first LED to building autonomous robots, this is where you can create and make the buttons, and breadboards of electronics.

Design electronics

Place and wire electronic components (even a lemon) to create a virtual circuit from scratch or use our starter circuits to explore and try things out. No additional hardware required.

Program with ease

Using our interactive circuit editor, you can explore, connect, and code virtual projects.



7. TINKERCAD - CODEBLOCKS

The software that you will use to design and make your work in your Computer
Write programs that bring your designs to life.

Block-based code makes it easy to create dynamic, parametric, and adaptive designs.



Drag and drop

To begin, simply drag blocks of code and snap them together to form a stack of actions. Code blocks is a great way to learn and teach coding principles.

1. Key vocabulary and definitions

Sewing machine: A machine used to sew fabric together.

Seam allowance: Extra material added to a pattern piece that allows the manufacturer to join material together whilst keeping the item the correct size.

Hem: A finishing technique to hide the rough edge and prevent fabric from fraying.

Cotton: A thread or fabric made from the fluffy fibre that grows around the seeds of a cotton plant.

Polyester: A thread or fabric made from recycled plastic bottles.

Polycotton: A woven fabric made from a mix of cotton and polyester.

Dye sublimation: A technique using sublimation inks and paper to transfer an image to fabric using heat.



2. Cotton production

Cotton production involves several key steps:

Growing: Cotton is grown in warm climates and takes about 5 months to mature. It grows on plants with fluffy white bolls (seed pods).



Harvesting: Once the cotton is ready, the bolls are picked. This can be done by hand or using machines.

Ginning: After harvesting, the cotton goes through a process called *ginning*, where the



seeds and other debris are removed from the cotton fibres.

Cleaning and Carding: The cotton fibres are cleaned and straightened through a process called *carding*, which makes them ready to be spun into thread.

Spinning and Weaving: The cotton fibres are spun into thread, which is then woven into fabric.



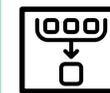
3. Repeat patterns

Pattern is used a lot in the textiles industry. We are focusing on two different repeat pattern styles:

A **continuous repeat** is a pattern where the design seamlessly flows from one part to the next without any visible breaks, creating an endless, uninterrupted effect.



A **mirrored repeat** is a pattern where one part of the design is reflected or flipped to create a symmetrical effect, like a mirror image.



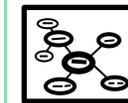
4. Health and safety



Health and Safety in the Textiles Room. Everyone is responsible for health and safety. It's important to follow the rules to protect yourself and others.

Rules to follow:

- Listen carefully to instructions.
- Walk calmly around the room; no shouting.
- Pick up any dropped pins or needles—they can hurt your feet.
- Be cautious of cotton spools and threads, which can cause tripping.
- Only use equipment you've been instructed to operate.
- Keep your work area tidy.
- Store bags under tables and coats on chairs.
- Don't distract others while they are using machines.

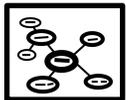


5. Polycotton

Polyester-cotton fabric is a blend of cotton and polyester. It is wrinkle-resistant, easy to care for, and breathable. Polycotton is often used in clothes like shirts.

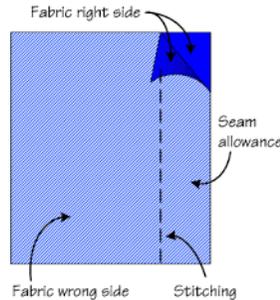
Polycotton is not as durable as 100% cotton and can shrink or get fuzzy over time. It is also less absorbent, so is not ideal for hot weather or sportswear, however, it is cheaper to buy than 100% cotton.

Overall, polycotton is strong, soft and long-lasting, making it popular for everyday items like clothing and bedding.



7. Seam Allowances and Hems

Seam Allowance: This is the extra fabric between the stitching line and the edge of the fabric when sewing two pieces of fabric together. It gives space to make the seam secure.



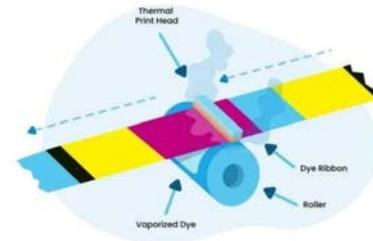
Hem: A hem is when the edge of a piece of fabric is folded and sewn to stop it from unravelling. It's also used to adjust the length of a garment, like the bottom of a skirt or the end of a sleeve.



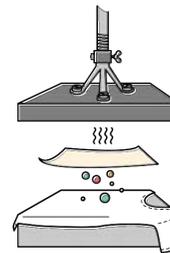
6. Dye Sublimation

Dye sublimation is a printing method where heat turns inks into gas, which bonds with fabric (like polyester) creating vibrant, durable colours that won't fade or crack. It's used for printing on items like clothing, mugs and banners. There are two types of dye sublimation.

Direct sublimation prints directly onto the material.



Transfer sublimation uses a paper as an intermediary to transfer the design onto the item.

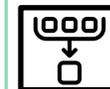


8. Analysis and evaluation of our own work

It is important to get feedback from others as well as analysing our own work. This enables us to identify areas we could improve, as well as areas which are successful.

It is useful to get feedback from at least three people. It is also important for this feedback to be useful and offer ideas on ways to develop an idea further.

By using feedback from others and your own analysis, you can then evaluate your ideas to plan on ways you could improve it further.



1: Sustainability

The Government has declared that all schools must be sustainable by 2030. Over the next year you will be seeing and hearing more about this topic in your lessons.

What is a simple definition of sustainable?

Sustainability consists of fulfilling the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations, while ensuring a balance between economic growth, environmental care and social well-being.

What are the big sustainability issues for designers?

1. Resource use
2. Climate change
3. Impact on people



2: The 6 R's



Rethink	Do we make too many products?
Refuse	Do not use a material or buy a product if you do not need it or if it is bad for people or the environment.
Reduce	Cut down the amount of material and energy you use as much as you can.
Reuse	Use all or part of a product to make something else.
Recycle	Reprocess a material or product to make something else.
Repair	Repair a product when it breaks down or no longer works properly.

3: Recycling plastic waste.

Within each chasing arrows triangle, there is a number which ranges from one to seven. The purpose of the number is to identify the type of plastic used for the product, and not all plastics are recyclable or even reusable. There are numerous plastic-based products that cannot break down and cannot be recycled.

Understanding the seven plastic codes will make it easier to choose plastics and to know which plastics to recycle.



4: Thermoplastics

Recycling number	Properties and examples of products
1	Polyethylene terephthalate - soft drink bottles, fruit juice bottles, cooking oil
2	High-density polyethylene – milk jugs, cleaning products, shampoo bottles.
3	Polyvinyl chloride – bubble wrap, trays for fruit, food wrapping.
4	Low-density polyethylene – shopping bags, wrappings
5	Polypropylene – travel luggage, car bumpers.
6	Polystyrene – toys, CD cases, costume jewellery.
7	Other – includes acrylic, nylon, fibreglass.



5: Do we make too many products?

The SPORK is a classic example of Rethinking a product. This simple product has reduced the amount of cutlery needed by between 50% and 66%.



The designers of the spork by asking themselves the question “do we make too many products have created a single product that has replaced the traditional knife, fork and spoon.

By considering materials the designers can also address the question of sustainability.



6: Reuse

Using all or part of a product to make something else helps sustain the environment for future generations.

Reduces the amount of waste that will need to be recycled or sent to landfills and incinerators.

Allows products to be used to their fullest extent.

Saves money.



In this example of reuse the designer has extended the life of the tennis ball which otherwise would have probably been thrown away and ended up in landfill.

7: Reduce

You can buy Kinder eggs from lots of shops near where you live. Have you ever thought just how far these eggs have travelled to arrive there?

- Kinder eggs are manufactured in factories all over Europe in countries such as Germany, Italy and Belgium.
- The four main products used to make them are **Chocolate**, **Plastic** for the toy, **Aluminium** for the wrapper and **cardboard** for the packaging.
- Some of these materials must be manufactured in other countries and transported large distances to the Kinder factory.



8: An ingenious solution to climate change

In Bangladesh, Practical Action worked with Tara and other families living in flooded areas to develop an ingenious solution to grow crops on flooded land...A garden that floats!

People can grow crops and even keep ducks on their raft-like gardens all year round – even during the monsoon.

The gardens are made up of layers of local material: water hyacinth, bamboo and compost great for growing crops such as kale, lettuce and okra.

They are reused as compost for another garden when they start to rot.



1. Key Words

Eatwell Guide – the guide which helps us eat the right sort of foods in the correct quantities.



Consistency – how thick or runny a sauce is in cooking (add liquid to make it runnier, boil longer or add something like cornflour to thicken).

Coagulation – when an egg becomes solid by cooking. The eggs in the Savoury Flan coagulate when it cooks in the oven. You know it is cooked when it is no longer runny.

2. Making Shortcrust Pastry

This is the easiest pastry to make from scratch. It can be used to make meat pies, fruit pies, quiches, flans and sweet tarts.

Method:

1. rub-in plain flour and butter (twice as much flour as butter)
2. add tablespoons of water to form into a dough
3. Roll out, fill dish, bake in oven

Its best if you have cold hands when rubbing-in. Chill the pastry in the fridge for 10+ minutes if you have time before rolling out.



3. How to chop an onion

- 1 – Trim off the root (hairy bottom!)
- 2 – Cut the top where the stalk used to be
- 3 – Cut in half through the root end
- 4 – Peel the dry skin off the outside
- 5 – Cut the Hawaiian skirt – lots of cuts towards the root end
- 6 – Cut across to make lots of small pieces of onion

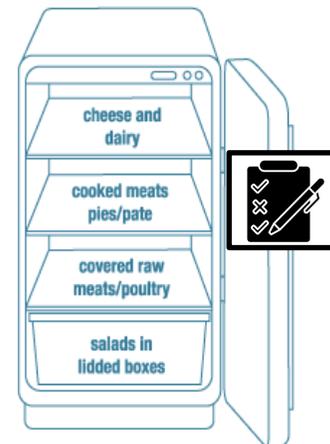


Knife grips:



4. Storing foods in the fridge

High-risk foods should be stored in the fridge. Raw meat should be covered and stored **BELOW** cooked meat. The fridge should be between 1 and 5°C.



5. Foods links to celebrations

ANZAC Biscuits are linked to an important event in history find out what it is!

Other foods that are linked to historical events are:

The Victoria Sandwich Cake:



Supposedly a favourite of Queen Victoria for her afternoon tea when entertaining guests.



Coronation Chicken Sandwich Filling:

For the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953 - diced chicken with a creamy sauce and touch of curry powder



6. Traffic Light Labels

The traffic light labelling system will tell you whether a food has high, medium or low amounts of fat, saturated fat, sugars and salt. It will also tell you the number of calories and kilojoules in that particular product.

Find some foods at home with these labels. How healthy are they?



7. The Nutrition Program

The instructions below explain how to find out how healthy your recipes are. You can also find out the cost to make your recipe.

Y8 NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS

Task 1: You will need access to the internet. I would like you to do a Nutritional Analysis of a recipe using The Nutrition Program (link below).

[Nutrition Program : Login : by Jenny Ridgwell](#)

The Login and Password are both 'TTAYear8'



Below are ingredients to make Bolognese: (or use another recipe that you have ingredient quantities for)

- 1 onion
- 1 clove of garlic
- 1 carrot
- 1 celery stick (optional)
- 250g minced beef (or turkey, pork, lamb - or vegetarian alternative)
- 1 tin chopped tomatoes (400g)
- 1 tablespoon tomato purée (or ketchup)
- 1 teaspoon mixed dried herbs



Choose 'Create A New Recipe'. Enter the recipe name with your initials and the number of portions (how many people it serves).



Then search for the ingredients and enter the quantity used in the recipe – it will give help on how many grams a normal portion is. Once done click on the **NUTRITION** tab at the top of the page to show the traffic light label.

Change the selection (at the top) to 'SHOW 8'. Screen print & copy into a Word document or print this page. This shows the same information that you see on food labels on food packaging to help you decide if a food is healthy.



Task 2: Now use the website of a supermarket to find a similar ready meal (eg: Bolognese ready meal for one). For example - Tesco: [Tesco Groceries](#) or ASDA: [ASDA Groceries](#)

Find the details of the ready meal so it shows the Traffic Light Label with the green/orange/red nutritional label. Screen print it & paste into the same Word document or print out the page.



Task 3: Now write a paragraph on paper or in your Word document saying which is a healthier meal and why. Remember that we need to reduce Saturated Fat, Sugar and Salt in our diet and increase Fibre. The number of calories depends on whether you are an active person or not.

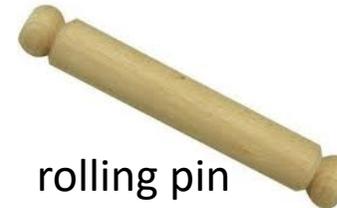
8. Utensils and Equipment



grill pan



palette knife



rolling pin



Quiche dish



wok



1) Key Concept: Cause and Consequence

Cause: A reason for something happening.

Consequence: A result or effect of something.

Trigger: short term causes that immediately spark an event.

Trend: medium/long term causes that *drift* towards an event.

Condition: the environment in which certain things can happen



2) What was “Old Africa”?

Africa has a long and rich cultural history. Old Africa had impressive forms of government, crafting and wealth before the arrival of Europeans.

- Europeans and Africa had a long **trading** relationship. For many years, this was a relationship of equals.

- Europeans developed the **Triangular Trade...**



3) What was “Old Africa”?

Africa has a long and rich cultural history. Old Africa had impressive forms of government, crafting and wealth before the arrival of Europeans.

- Europeans and Africa had a long **trading** relationship. For many years, this was a relationship of equals.

- Europeans developed the **Triangular Trade...**



4) What was the Triangular Trade?

European ships left with weapons, money and goods and arrive on the West Coast of Africa...

... Weapons and goods were traded for slaves with African slave traders. Slaves are then transported across the Atlantic Ocean. This journey was called the Middle Passage...

... Slaves were sold at auction to plantation owners (Planters), who used black Africans to work on their farms. Goods from the new world (such as sugar, rum and tobacco) were transported back to Europe.

- Slaves were used because work on plantations was labour intensive. Slaves were owned by their masters. They were treated as objects, rather than human beings. They had no rights.



5 – Key terms

Abolish: To ban and get rid of something.

Discrimination: Treating somebody different based on different types of people. E.g. Race or religion.

Empire: Where one country controls other countries.

Exploit: To wrongly make use of something or someone.

Plantations: Large farms that grew sugar cane and tobacco.

Racism: To treat somebody differently because of their race.

Slave: Somebody who has no rights and is owned by somebody else. Often forced to work.



6 - Timeline

1000

1519: The first European Slave ship crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

1835: Slavery is **abolished** in the British Empire.

1964: United States passes the **Civil Rights Act** which banned discrimination based on race.

2020: **Black Lives Matter** protests erupt around many Western countries in response to the shooting of **George Floyd** by American police officers.

1000s -1500s ‘Old Africa’ – an era where many different African Kingdoms existed across the continent.

1564: John Hawkins is the first Englishman to trade slaves.



7. The Kingdom of Benin

The story of the kingdom of Benin begins in 900, when the Edo people established farming settlements near the Niger River.

The city was ruled over by the Ogiso family and, in time, came to be referred to as the Kingdom of Benin.

Around 1606, the kingdom of Benin gradually decreased in size as more and more of the conquered people within the kingdom sought their independence.

As the British Empire grew, so did their interest in Africa. Britain had been trading with Benin since the late seventeenth century, after the stopping trade of enslaved people, Benin continued to trade their resources.



8. The looting of Benin City

In January 1897, a group of British representatives travelled to Benin City to enforce the treaty that had been signed in 1892. The people of Benin responded by killing almost everybody.

The British used the attack as justification to invade Benin City in February 1897.

The British overran the Oba's Palace, stole thousands of treasures and set the palace on fire. They also destroyed many places of worship. The Kingdom of Benin was forced to become part of the British Empire.

By the autumn of 1897, a lot of stolen objects were on display in the British Museum in London, where many remain to this day.



9. The Benin Bronzes

The Benin Bronzes are a particularly valuable source of evidence because the people of Benin used the, to record their history and heritage.

They are brass and bronze sculptures, and included plaques, life-sized heads, and figures of animals and humans.

There are over 900 plaques, each the size of an A3 sheet of paper, they were created from the 16th century onwards. They were designed to celebrate Oba's achievements, demonstrate the kingdom's wealth and help future generations remember the past.



10. The future of stolen objects

In the 1897, when British people saw the stolen African artwork in the British Museum, they were impressed with the craftsmanship, and the skills needed to create such sophisticated sculptures.

The stolen objects challenged the ideas that had been used to justify the British Empire and the transatlantic trade in enslaved people were inaccurate.

In recent years there has been a debate about whether the Benin Bronzes should be returned to Nigeria.

Although museums in Britain, France, Germany and America have sent them back, other museums such as the British museum have refused.



11. Key terms

Artefacts: An important object from the past.

Benin: An old country in modern Africa that is now called Nigeria.

Colonialism: Where countries purposely took control of other countries.

Exploit: To wrongly make use of something or someone.

Empire: When one country controls other countries.



12 - Timeline

900

900 – Farming settlements near the river merge together to form Benin City.



1440 – Benin is ruled by Oda Ewuare I, who expands the empire.

1486 – The Portuguese begin trading with Benin.

1550 - The kingdom of Benin expands the kingdom to its fullest extent.

From 1606 – The kingdom gradually decreases as more and more people seek independence.

1897 – The British invade Benin City; Benin is forced to become part of the British Empire.

1897

1. Types of TV programme + opinions

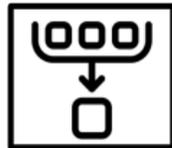
☺☺ j'adore
 ☺ j'aime
 ☹ je n'aime pas
 ☹☹ je déteste

- les comédies = comedies
- les dessins animés = cartoons
- les feuilletons = soaps
- les infos = news
- les jeux (télévisés) = game shows

- les émissions de cuisine = cookery shows
- les émissions de musique = music shows
- les émissions de sport = sports shows
- les émissions de télé-réalité = reality TV shows

Mon émission préférée, c'est....

= my favourite show/programme is.....



2. Digital technology



Je regarde = I watch
 J'écoute = I listen
 Je télécharge = I download
 Je crée = I create
 Je joue = I play

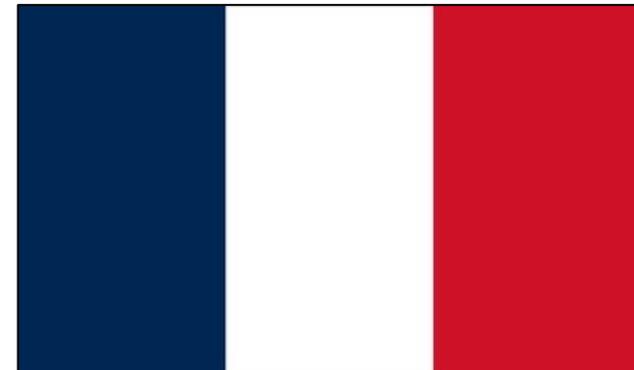
- le matin = in the morning
- le soir = in the evening
- le weekend = at the weekend

- à la maison = at home
- chez mes amis = at my friends' house
- seul (e) = alone
- avec ma famille = with my family
- avec mes copains = with my friends
- sur ma tablette = on my tablet
- sur mon portable = on my mobile phone
- à la demande = on demand

3. Making plans

Je vais aller = I'm going to go...
 Je vais voir = I'm going to see
 Je vais regarder = I'm going to watch

- une comédie (a comedy)
- un film d'action (an action film)
- un film d'horreur (a horror film)
- un film d'animation (cartoon/animation)
- un film d'amour (romantic/love film)



4. Leisure activities



- Je surfe = I surf
- Je blogue = I blog
- Je tchatte = I chat (online)
- Je fais des achats en ligne = I shop online
- Je joue (au foot) = I play football
- Je fais (du vélo) = I do (cycling)
- Je lis des BD = I read comics
- Je n'ai pas de portable = I don't have a mobile
- Je n'ai pas d'ordinateur = I don't have a computer
- Je ne fais pas de sport = I don't do sport
- Je ne regarde jamais la télé. = I never watch TV
- Je ne lis rien = I never read
- Je ne fais rien en ligne = I don't do anything online

5. Perfect (past tense)



- ☺☺ j'adore
 - ☺ j'aime
 - ☹ je n'aime pas
 - ☹☹ je déteste
- Je suis allé(e) au centre commercial = I went to the shopping centre
 - Je suis allé(e) au cinéma
 - J'ai fait les magasins/des achats = I went (did) shopping
 - J'ai acheté (un tee-shirt) = I bought a t-shirt
 - J'ai mangé (un sandwich) = I ate a sandwich
 - J'ai bu (une limonade) = I drank lemonade
 - J'ai fait une promenade /j'ai fait une balade = I went for a walk

6. Using 2 tenses together (Past & present)

Present tense	Perfect (past) tense
Je joue (I play)	J'ai joué (I played)
Je mange (I eat)	J'ai mangé (I ate)
Je regarde (I watch)	J'ai regardé (I watched)
Je vais (I go)	Je suis allé(e) (I went)
Je bois (I drink)	J'ai bu (I drank)
Je fais (I do/make)	J'ai fait (I did/made)



7. Where we live

J'habite... = I live

- en France = in France
- en Suisse = in Switzerland
- au Maroc = in Morocco
- à la campagne = in the countryside
- à la montagne = in the mountains
- au bord de la mer = at the seaside
- dans une ville = in a town
- dans une grande ville = in a city (big town)



8. Describing your region



Dans ma ville/région	= In my town/region
On peut...	= you can
- manger des crêpes	= eat pancakes
- visiter des grottes	= visit caves
- visiter le marché	= visit the market
- faire des randonnées	= go for walks
- faire les magasins	= go shopping
- aller au cinéma	= go to the cinema
- aller à la plage	= go to the beach

Il y a (beaucoup de)	= there is/are (lots of)
- bâtiments	= buildings
- champs	= fields
- plages	= beaches
- forêts	= forests

9. Household chores



Je dois...	= I must/have to...
- laver la voiture	= wash the car
- rapporter l'eau	= fetch the water
- ranger ma chambre	= tidy my bedroom
- garder le bébé	= look after the baby
- nourrir le chien	= feed the dog
- faire la vaisselle	= do the washing up
- faire la cuisine	= do the cooking
- Je ne fais rien	= I do nothing

tous les jours	= every day
souvent	= often
quelquefois	= sometimes
le weekend	= at the weekend
le lundi	= on Mondays

10. Time revision



à sept heures	= at 7am
- à sept heures et quart	= at 7.15am
- à sept heures et demie	= at 7.30am
- à huit heures moins le quart	= at 7.45am
- à huit heures moins cinq	= at 7.55am

12. Moving house



J'ai déménagé	= I moved house
- à la campagne	= to the countryside
- en ville	= to town
- mon nouveau collègue	= my new school
- ma nouvelle maison	= my new house
- Il y a un beau jardin	= there is a beautiful garden
- Il y a une belle cuisine	= there is a beautiful kitchen
- Il y a une vieille église	= there is an old church

11. Daily routine

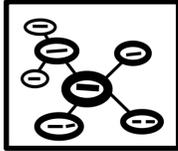


- je me lève	= I get up
- je me lave	= I wash myself
- je me douche	= I shower
- je m'habille	= I get dressed
- je me coiffe	= I do my hair
- je me brosse/lave les dents	= I brush my teeth
- je prends le petit déjeuner	= I have breakfast

1. British designer – William Morris

Keywords

Art
Design
Pattern
Decorative
Composition
Symmetry
Repeat
Reflect
Flora
Colour palette
Arts & Crafts Movement



2. Facts about William Morris

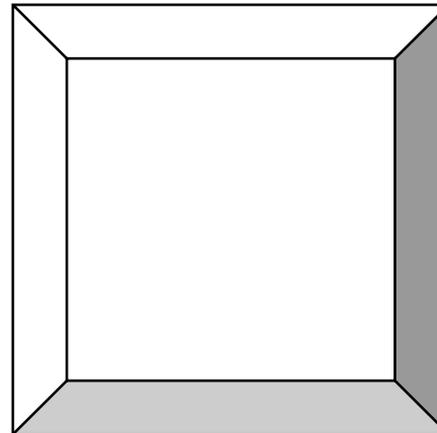


- William Morris was born in London in 1834 and died in 1896, was an artist, designer and craftsman as well as a writer and social activist.
- Morris trained as an architect, but his working life was spent trying to improve the way that peoples' homes looked inside, and he was interested in doing this in an affordable way.
- Morris designs were usually patterns inspired by flowers, leaves and sometimes animals. He was inspired by his garden and the British countryside.
- Morris was a founding member of the Arts & Crafts Movement in the 1880s. Members were concerned about the decline of rural handicrafts brought about by the industrial revolution and the use of machines to mass produce decorative items. They wanted to fight against the loss of traditional skills and creativity.

3. William Morris



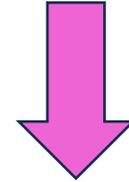
"Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful."
After he was married, Morris commissioned an architect to design and build him a house in Bexleyheath. It was called the Red house, he moved in 1860 and spent 2 years furnishing and decorating it with his artist friends. What they achieved was so successful that Morris set up a company producing decorative items for the home including wallpaper, textiles, tiles and stained glass.
The designs of William Morris are being printed and are still used today.



4. William Morris tile design

Using the image resource page, design a simple tile design inspired by nature.

Below is an example. Use simplified, decorative shapes and colour.



5. Colour in or paint the correct colours. Use your colour wheel knowledge from year 7.



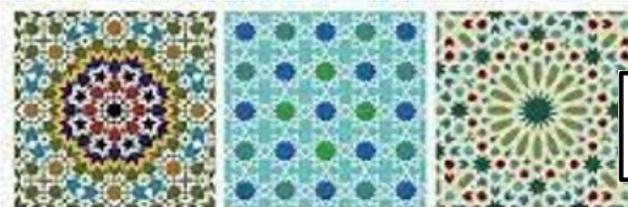
6. Islamic Design

Keywords:
motif
geometric
colour
ruler
compass
measurement
symmetrical
intricate
tessellation
8 -point star



7. Islamic Design

- One of the most striking features of Islamic art is its emphasis on geometric patterns.
- Traditional Islam prohibits the use of human or animal representation in religious art, whereas Christianity permits these images. Islamic art uses calligraphy, motifs and intricate pattern for decoration.
- These patterns, which often feature interlacing lines and repeating motifs, are used to create intricate and beautiful designs on a variety of surfaces, from architectural elements to clothing and textiles.



8. Islamic design

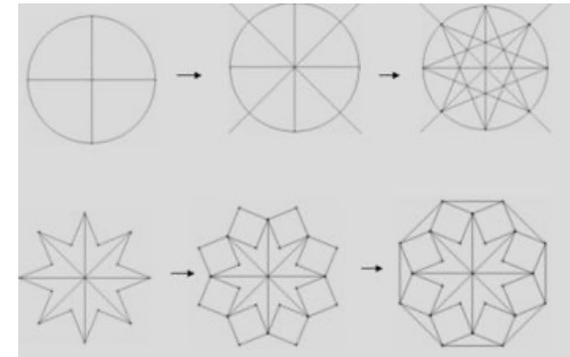


- Weapons used in battle were sometimes decorated with patterns or calligraphy.
- Islamic artists also worked with glass and metal.
- The style and patterns used in Islamic art spread throughout much of the world as the Islamic empire expanded.
- The three non-figurative types of Islamic decoration are calligraphy, arabesques, and geometric patterns.

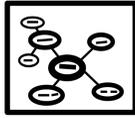
9. Task:

Using the step-by-step guide below, create an Islamic motif. If you do not have a compass, draw around a plate or something circular.

You will also need a ruler. You should find the centre of the circle by measurement.



10. African Ndebele tribal pattern



Ndebele, also called Transvaal Ndebele.

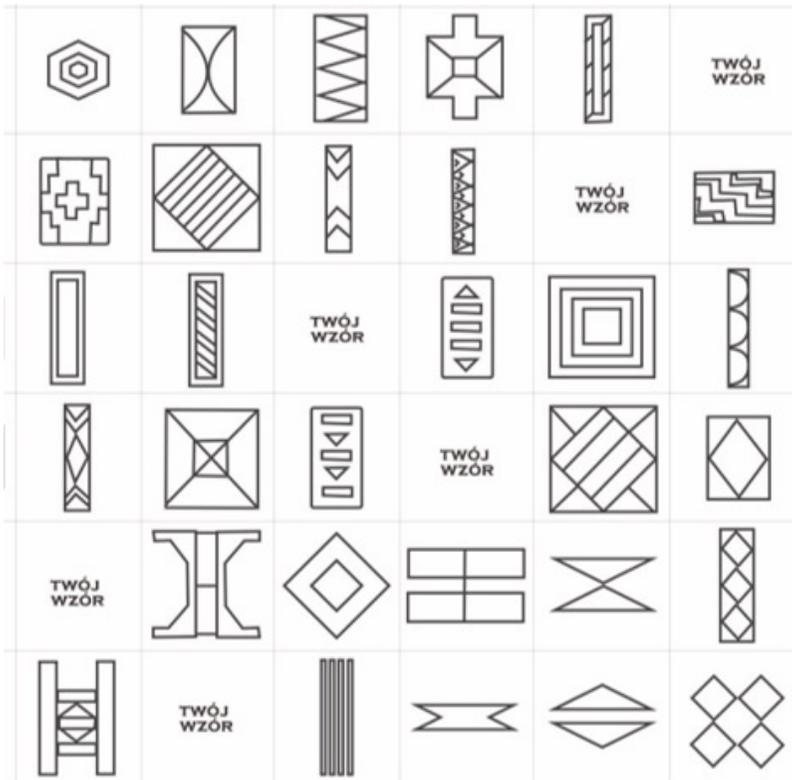
Bantu-speaking African peoples who live primarily in the Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa.

The Ndebele are ancient offshoots of the main Nguni-speaking peoples and began migrations to the Transvaal region in the 17th century.

The Ndebele people are known for their colourful attire, ornaments, and very decorative homes, making them with outstanding craftsmanship.



11. Elements of Ndebele design



Ndebele house painting was always done by women, freehand, using natural pigments and chicken feathers to make paint brushes.

Draw 4 of the design elements from the detail.



12. Design your own Ndebele design. Use the images as inspiration.



1. Spheres

Everything in Earth's system can be placed into one of four major subsystems: land, water, living things, or air. These four subsystems are called "spheres."

The Lithosphere--contains all the cold, hard solid land of the planet's crust (surface), the semi-solid land underneath the crust, and the liquid land near the centre of the planet.

The Hydrosphere -- contains all the solid, liquid, and gaseous water of the planet. It ranges from 10 to 20 kilometres in thickness. **The hydrosphere** extends from Earth's surface downward several km into the lithosphere and upward about 12 km into the atmosphere.

The Biosphere contains all the planet's living things. This sphere includes all of the microorganisms, plants, and animals of Earth.

The Atmosphere contains all the air in Earth's system. It extends from less than 1 m below the planet's surface to more than 10,000 km above the planet's surface. The upper portion of the atmosphere protects the organisms of the biosphere from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.



3. Soil consists of different layers.

Organic layer – the top layer contains Humus which is made up of dead plants and animals.

Topsoil - the next layer is topsoil is most organically rich part of the soil as the nutrients from decayed plant matter and weathered rock particles are here.

Subsoil - This has little Humus or organic matter but is rich in minerals.

Parent material – this is the lowest layer of soil. It is made up mostly of large rocks.

Bedrock -The bottom layer is several feet below the surface. The bedrock is made up of a solid mass of large rock.



4. Weather and Climate

Keywords

Weather – day to day weather

Climate – typical weather over 30 years

Precipitation – any weather related to water eg rain, snow, sleet

Altitude – measured up into atmosphere

Latitude – measured how far north or south

Prevailing winds – typical winds from a direction

Continentality



2.

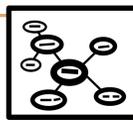
Trophic level	Name of trophic level	Description of organisms in trophic level
1	Producers	Plants and algae produce own energy from sunlight
2	Primary consumers	Herbivores feed on producers
3	Secondary consumers	Predators feed on primary consumers
4	Tertiary consumers	Predators feed on secondary consumers
5	Quaternary	Predators feed on tertiary

5. The ocean is the body of salt water which covers approximately 71% of the surface of the Earth and contains 97% of Earth's water.



Scan me!

6. Biomes



- **Tropical Rainforest** – This is a very hot and wet biome located on or around the Equator. These forests are well known for their Biodiversity (the variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat)
- **Tropical Savannah** - A dry and hot area composed of mainly grassland and scattered shrubs and isolated trees, which can be found between a tropical rainforest and desert biome in Africa, Arabia and even Australia.
- **Desert** - This biome is very hot and also very, very dry. Found around 30°N and S of the Equator and includes famous examples such as the Sahara, the Namib and Thar deserts.
- **Chaparral (Mediterranean)** – evergreen trees and shrubs in Atlas) – found around the Mediterranean Sea and consists of vegetation that can survive drought conditions within the summer months. Includes aromatic shrubs and citrus fruits.
- **Grassland** - rolling terrain of grasses, flowers and herbs. Found mainly in the interior of Europe/Asia and North America. They have been adapted to grow grains such as wheat.
- **Temperate Deciduous Forest** - few extremes of climate and can be found in the eastern half of North America, and the west of Europe. It can also be found in Asia. The forest has four distinct seasons.
- **Temperate Boreal Forest** - Also known as the taiga, this biome is a northern coniferous (evergreen) forest. Found north of temperate deciduous forests in Canada, Europe, Asia, and the United States
- **Arctic and Alpine Tundra** - covers one-fifth of the land on earth. It is below freezing at night year-round and the meaning of its name comes from Lappish language (Lapland) which means “land with no trees”.

7. Layers of a tropical rainforest



Forest floor

•Very little light reaches the forest floor (2%) - so plants grow slowly. Jaguars, leopards, tigers, elephants and gorillas are found in different rainforests around the world. Lots of insects live here.

Under canopy

•Low light conditions (2-15%).
 •Plants adapted to low light grow here. Birds, butterflies, frogs, snakes and lots of insects live here.

Canopy

•The second highest layer - 30-45 metres.
 •The crowns of the trees knit together to form a dense canopy.
 •The canopy blocks out the sun from lower layers and intercepts (catches) rainfall. Birds, monkeys, frogs, sloths, lizards, snakes and many insects live here. This layer contains the most animal species. Some creatures never go to the forest floor.

The emergent layer

•The tallest layer - over 40 metres.
 •Contains only a few tall trees which grow taller than the trees of the canopy.
 •The plants are made for living in dry conditions because it's very sunny.
 •They have small, waxy leaves to prevent them drying out. Eagles, butterflies, small monkeys and bats all live here.

8. Plant adaptations

PLANTS - The trees can grow to over 40 meters high to find sunlight. To help support their height, they have buttress roots. These are large root systems above the ground that act as an anchor and support the tall trees. Trees have a smooth, thin bark that helps water to run off easily. Lianas are woody vines that use trees to climb up to the upper canopy where they spread from tree to tree to get as much light as possible. On the forest floor, it is very dark due to the canopy. As a result, leaves have a large surface area to catch as much sunlight as possible. Many leaves have drip tips and a waxy coating. This help shed water easily.



9. Animal adaptations

ANIMALS - Animals in tropical rainforests, like all other animals, are adapted to survive, get enough food to live, reproduce and avoid being eaten by a predator.

Strong limbs

- Many animals (e.g. howler monkeys) avoid predation by living in the canopy.
- These animals have strong limbs so they can climb around all day.

Camouflage

- E.g. Leaf-tailed geckos avoid predation by looking like leaves.
- E.g. The praying mantis hides from its prey by looking like leaves.



Jaguars

- Jaguar's skin camouflages them well in the jungle.
- Jaguars are able to swim. This can help them cross rivers like the Amazon river in the Amazon rainforest.

10. Causes and effects of rainforest deforestation

An estimated 12 million hectares of rainforest has been lost annually since 2010. This is an area approximately the size of England each year.

Causes of **deforestation** include:

- **logging** for timber and **pulp**
- large-scale farming
- **subsistence farming**
- mining
- **hydroelectric power (HEP)**
- settlements and road building



Deforestation leads to a loss of **habitat** for people of the rainforest and many animals. Loss of tree cover exposes soil. Heavy rainfall can then cause **soil erosion** and flooding. On a global scale, loss of rainforests contributes to **global warming**. This is because trees store carbon.

Rainforests can be managed to prevent deforestation. The table below summarises some ways that this can be achieved.

11. Responses to deforestation



Type of management	Explanation
International agreements and debt for nature swaps	These are agreements between different countries. For example, the Paris Agreement on climate change (2015) aims to protect the world's forests. This happens when a country's debt is reduced in exchange for rainforest conservation (protecting the forests from harm). There are renewed calls for countries like China to swap 'debt for nature' with nations that owe them money, such as Laos and Cambodia.
Selective logging	This means only removing the trees that are worth the most money. Selective logging protects the rest of the forest.
Replanting	Replanting areas of lost forest can help repair the damage already done.

12. Palm Oil

Palm oil is a globally traded agricultural commodity that is used in 50 percent of all consumer goods, from lipstick and packaged food to body lotion and biofuels. Used in about half of the products on supermarket shelves, palm oil imports to the U.S. have jumped 485% in the last decade, pushing palm oil cultivation into the rainforests and making this crop one of the key causes of rainforest destruction around the globe.

Approximately 85 percent of palm oil is grown in the tropical countries of Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea (PNG) on industrial plantations that have severe impacts on the environment, forest peoples and the climate.

Palm oil destroys rainforests

Indonesia's tropical rainforests are among the world's most diverse. They provide critical habitat to species including highly endangered Sumatran tigers, Sumatran elephants and Orangutans.

Palm oil threatens forest people. Tens of millions of Indonesians rely directly on rainforests for their livelihoods. A single palm oil plantation can destroy the forests, watersheds, and forest resources of thousands of Indonesians, leaving entire forest communities to face poverty, many for the first time.

Palm oil causes climate change. Rainforests are the earth's largest sinks of carbon, safely storing the greenhouse gases that cause climate change. In Indonesia, rainforests are razed to create industrial palm oil plantations, releasing massive quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. In fact, deforestation causes eighty percent of Indonesia's CO₂ emissions, making the tropical nation the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases.

Challenge!

Research how Palm Oil is affecting Orangutans in Borneo



