



Year 8 (R)
Knowledge Organiser
Term 5

Your subjects are in alphabetical order.



1 – Colour theory

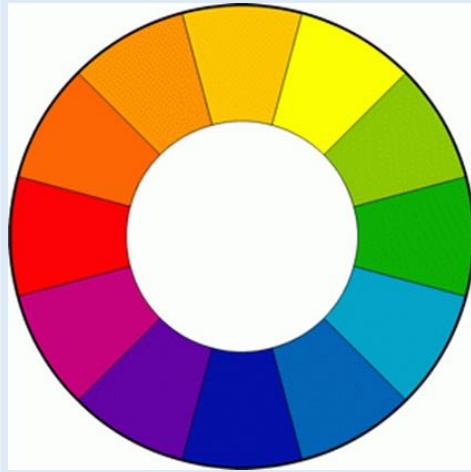
primary colours: Primary colours are red, blue and yellow. They are colours that are used to mix other colours and can't be made by mixing other colours

secondary colours: Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours: green, orange and purple

complementary colours: colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. (i.e. red and green)

harmonious colours: colours are next to each other on the colour wheel

2 – Colour theory



hue: name of the colour
tint: colour mixed with white.
Increase its lightness

shade: colour mixed with black.
Increases its darkness

value: How dark or light the colour is

Vincent Van Gogh - Starry Night 1889



4 – Clay Vocabulary

slab: A thick flat 'pancake' of clay mad with your hands or a rolling pin

slip: mixture of clay and water

scratch and slip: joining wet clay is done by scratching and adding liquid clay called slip. This seals the pieces together

relief: wall-mounted sculpture in which the three-dimensional elements are raised from a flat base.

subtraction technique: when you remove clay from your slab to create your relief tile.

addition technique: when you add a layer of clay to your slab to create your relief tile.

Computing

Photoshop

Year 8 | Term 5

1 – Image types

Key Vocabulary

PNG: can have up to 16 million colours so great for web pages as it's a sharper image

JPEG: most common image type. The image is compressed making a smaller file size but reducing the quality of the image

GIF: small in file size as their only made up of 256 colours. Seen mostly in their animated form

TIFF: large file size but very high quality images

PSD: photoshop document, can save information about layers and other adjustments



2 – Layers and shapes

Key Vocabulary

layer: one image stacked on top of another

visibility: shows whether the layer can be seen or not

opacity: how transparent an image is

horizontal Type Tool: creates and edits text in a separate layer

deselect: releases any items selected or highlighted (Ctrl + D)

lasso Tool: useful for free hand selecting segments of an image

quick Selection tool: selection expands outward and automatically finds and follows defined edges in the image

shapes Tool: allows you to insert different shapes



3 – Picture editing

Key Vocabulary

brightness: increasing the brightness

makes every pixel in the frame get lighter

contrast: increasing the **contrast** makes light areas lighter and dark areas darker

transform: allows you to change the size, rotate and flip an image

crop: can cut away parts of an image

saturation: the higher the saturation of a colour, the more vivid and intense it is

4 – Creating

Key Vocabulary

title: giving a name to something to describe its purpose e.g. An article

masthead: the title block with the name of the magazine, normally big and colourful to attract readers e.g. Empire, Kerrang!

main image: this is the main focus of the page which attracts readers normally with a single large image or portrait

branding: distinctive design to promote the magazine

buzzwords: these words are used to excite the audience e.g. Exclusive!

font: the different styles of text

busy Backgrounds: main image should be the focus, use transparent backgrounds or solid colour



1 – Mickey and Edward

Status: our status is the level of power or influence we have over a social group or in a professional setting.

Stereotype: a stereotype is a generalised view of a group of people.

Monologue: a solo speech.

Split Stage/Cross Cutting: where two scenes happen on stage at the same time. Cross-cutting is how you switch between the scenes, one will freeze while the other acts and vice versa.

Narration: The action or process of telling a story.

Proxemics: the distance between actors and what this tells the audience about the relationship.

2 – Conventions of a Script

Stage: the space in which the performance takes place.

Stage Directions: instructions in the script of a play that tell actors how to enter, where to stand, when to move.

Blocking: the positioning of actors on stage.

Dialogue: the words that the actors speak.

Wings: the parts of the stage that you enter and exit from.

Director: a person who supervises the actors and other staff in a play.

3 - Characterisation skills

Key Vocabulary

facial expression: the appearance, mood or feeling shown by a person's face

posture: the position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing

gesture: a movement made by part of the body e.g. arms, head to show a character's emotions

gait: a person's manner of walking

pitch: the degree of highness or lowness of the voice

intonation: the rise and fall of the voice in speaking

4 – Evaluation

Evaluate your performance:

- Describe how you have used a range of performance skills and techniques in your performance.
In my performance I have used the skills of... I chose to use these skills because ...

- Identify one strength of your performance and give a reason why.
One strength of my performance was... because...
- Identify one area for improvement in your performance and give a reason why.
I would like to improve my use of... because... I will do this in my next performance by...

1 – Historical Context

Willy Russell is the playwright of 'Blood Brothers'. He was brought up in a working class family in Liverpool.

He was interested in social class as his mother wanted to be in a higher social class.

He was interested in nature (who you are as a person) vs. nurture (how you were cared for).

2 – Historical Context Cont.

Margaret Thatcher was the first female Prime Minister between 1979-1990, leading the Conservative Party.

During her time in power, unemployment rates were higher than ever before.

Thatcherism is the Conservative set of beliefs which think the government should not involve themselves in private business, and there should be low taxes for individuals.

3 – Dramatic Concepts 1

didactic play: a play that teaches a moral message/lesson

tragedy: a type of play which presents the downfall of a character and shows their great suffering

narrator: a person who gives the account of a story.
omniscient narrator: an 'all-seeing' narrator, like in 'Blood Brothers'.

juxtaposition: two things placed closely together that contrast

6 - Standard vs Colloquial English

Standard English: the English language in its most widely accepted form.

It is the type of language that people would be expected to use in formal settings e.g. education, professional settings, public speaking.

Colloquialisms is another word for 'slang'. This is used in casual, informal conversation between family or friends

This can vary between different countries/regions.
An accent is the way you sound when you speak.
Your dialect is your accent plus your colloquialisms.

3 – Dramatic Concepts 1

foreshadowing: when a writer gives hints of what is to come later in the story

foreboding: a feeling that something bad will happen

symbols: a thing (e.g. an object) that represents a bigger or deeper idea

motifs: a reoccurring idea or image in a text e.g. Marilyn Monroe in 'Blood Brothers'

5 - Vocabulary

hierarchy (noun): a structure of authority and power to nurture (verb): to care for and protect something

catharsis (noun): a sense of pity or fear an audience feels after watching a tragic play

suspense (noun): a feeling the reader feels when wanting more information or waiting for the outcome of certain events

superstition (noun): belief in luck and/or the supernatural

4 - Dramatic Concepts 2

inequality (noun): something that is not equal, such as social class

1 – Food and Drink Vocabulary

du café	coffee
du chocolat chaud	hot chocolate
du fromage	cheese
du jus d'orange	orange juice
du lait	milk
du thé	tea
du pain	bread
du poisson	fish
de la baguette	baguette
de la confiture	jam
de la nourriture	food
de la pizza	pizza
de la soupe	soup
de la viande	meat
de l'eau	water

Key phonics:

ain = 'an'

eau = 'oh'

é = 'ay'

oi = 'wah'

an = 'on'

2 – The Partitive Article

To talk about a noun, we normally use:

- **un/le** (a/the) with **masculine nouns**.
- **une/la** (a/the) with **feminine nouns**.
- **des/les** (some/the) with **plural nouns**.

However, when we talk about what we eat and drink we use the 'partitive article' instead. This can be translated as 'some':

masculine nouns	du
feminine nouns	de la
plural nouns	des
nouns which start with a vowel	de l'

e.g. je mange **du pain** = I eat (some) bread
 je mange **de la pizza** = I eat (some) pizza
 je mange **des céréales** = I eat (some) cereal
 je bois **de l'eau** = I drink (some) water

3 – Giving Opinions

Opinions

j'adore	I love
j'aime	I like
je déteste	I hate
je n'aime pas	I don't like
je préfère	I prefer

car	because
parce que	because
c'est	it is
ce n'est pas	it is not
assez	quite
très	very
vraiment	really

Adjectives

bon/he	good (for your health)
délicieux/euse	delicious
dégoûtant/e	disgusting
gras/se	fatty
mauvais/e	bad (for your health)
piquant/e	spicy
sans goût	tasteless/bland
salé/e	salty
sucré/e	sweet

4 – Manger (to eat)

The verb 'manger' (to eat) is a **regular 'er' verb**, like étudier. This means that the endings follow the same pattern, apart from the nous ending which is irregular.

manger	to eat
je mange	I eat
tu manges	you eat
il mange	he eats
elle mange	she eats
nous mangeons	we eat
vous mangez	you eat (plural)
ils mangent	they eat (masculine)
elles mangent	they eat (feminine)

4 – Manger (to eat)

The verb 'boire' (to drink) is an **irregular verb**. This means that, like 'avoir' (to have) and 'être' (to be), you have to learn it by heart.

boire	to drink
je bois	I drink
tu bois	you drink (singular)
il boit	he drinks
elle boit	she drinks
nous buvons	we drink
vous buvez	you drink (plural)
ils boivent	they drink (masculine)
elles boivent	they drink (feminine)

5 – Boire (to drink)

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ils boivent	they drink (masculine)
elles boivent	they drink (feminine)

To say 'not', 'don't' or 'never' in French, you need to use a negative.

In French, negatives go around the **verb**:

ne ... pas = don't/not
ne ... jamais = never

e.g. je **ne mange pas** = I don't eat
 je **ne bois jamais** = I never drink

When you use a negative, it should be followed with 'de', rather than the partitive article.

e.g. **je ne mange pas de** fromage = I don't eat cheese
 je **ne bois jamais de** thé = I never drink tea

1 – UK settlements

Key Vocabulary

hamlet: a very small settlement with just a group of houses

village: is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.

town: is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre

city: is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities and a cathedral.

2 – UK urban areas

Key Vocabulary

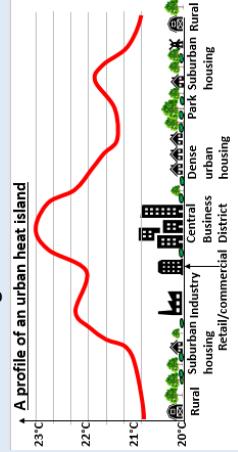
urbanisation: the growing percentage of people living in towns and cities

- Our urban model is the 'Burgess Model'.
- Central Business District (CBD) has shops, entertainment and offices.
- Inner city has some of the oldest buildings, traditionally working-class areas.
- Suburbs – created as the city grows, larger semi-detached or detached homes with gardens.

3 – Urban climates

Key Vocabulary:

urban heat island: an urban area which is warmer than its surrounding rural areas



- Climate change worsens the urban heat effect.
- Sustainability can help to reduce the impacts of urban heating.

4 – Halifax's story – part 1

Key Vocabulary:

industrialisation: is when a country's economy changes to be focused on factories and manufacturing

slums: inner city areas where factory workers lived in dirty conditions with lots of diseases

- People in the UK migrated from the countryside to live in manufacturing centres like Halifax.

5 – Halifax's story – part 2

Key Vocabulary

primary jobs: using raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, oil production

secondary jobs: based in manufacturing e.g. factories, food production, car manufacturers

tertiary jobs: providing a service e.g. hairdressers, teachers, police, nurses.

- Deindustrialisation is the decline of the factories where businesses move abroad.
- Industrialisation attracted people to Halifax from international countries, with the largest numbers migrating from Pakistan.
- Regeneration is when an urban area is improved to create new homes, jobs and entertainment.

6 – Fieldwork

Key Vocabulary:

geography fieldwork: the process of observing and collecting data about people and natural environments.

- Environmental quality surveys are used to assess the look and feel of a place. These are subjective (opinion based).
- Transect lines is the line along which data is collected e.g. from the CBD to the top of Tuel Lane.
- Sampling is where we collect data from some sites or people in order to get a perspective on the population.

Modern History

Term 5

Year 8

1 – Tsarist Russia

2 – The 1905 Revolution

3 – The First World War

autocracy: 'auto' means **one**, 'cracy' means **ruler**

modern period: the period of time between 1750AD and today

Tsar: the leader of Russia

- In 1900, Russia was the largest country in the world. Its population was 125 million with 20 different nationalities.
- 4% of the population were workers. 82% of the population were peasants who were illiterate.
- Tsars believed that God had chosen them to rule.
- Nicholas II was the last ever Tsar of Russia.
- Tsar Nicholas believed in autocracy.
- There was no elected parliament before 1905.

communism: the belief in a society without social classes
revolution: the overthrowing of a system or person

- The main causes of the 1905 revolution include:
 - Workers and peasants were angry with their appalling living conditions.
 - A famine in 1901 caused starvation and poverty.
 - Industrialisation meant the number of people crammed into the cities had increased by 4 times.
 - Richer people were angry that they had no vote.
 - Russia lost an expensive war against Japan.
 - The idea of communism was becoming more popular.
 - A peaceful workers' strike led to over 200 Russians being killed by rifles – it was known as 'Bloody Sunday'.



Rasputin

Russia joined the First World War in 1914 to protect Serbia.

- Russia had the largest army in the world with 1.4 million men.
- Due to Russia's lack of industrialisation, the army did not receive the weapons it needed.
- Tsar Nicholas joined the Russian army in 1915, leaving his wife and a trusted monk Rasputin, to run the country.

4 – Communist Revolution

5 – Civil War

6 – Joseph Stalin

Key Vocabulary

abdicate: to step down as the leader

Bolshevik: a communist group in Russia

provisional: temporary

- In March 1917 starving peasants protested with unhappy factory workers at the same time as the women's day march. This made the uprising powerful.
- A provisional government was set up and Tsar Nicholas was forced to abdicate on 12th March.
- By autumn 1917 the government had failed and Russians continued to starve.
- Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin declared a communist revolution in October.

civil war: a war between two groups within the same country

- By November 1917 the Bolsheviks had control of the capital city, Petrograd.

Other areas across Russia declared themselves independent when the Tsar abdicated.

- This led to the Russian Civil War between the Whites (non-communists) and the Reds (communists).
- On the 16th July 1918, during the civil war, the Tsar and his family were executed.
- In 1921 the Reds won the civil war and Russia became communist. Lenin was the first leader of communist Russia.
- Stalin killed 174 of those closest to him.
- Stalin sent his enemies to forced camps called gulags.

Key Vocabulary

collectivisation: grouping farmers' land together
industry: related to factories and production

- Stalin governed Russia from 1924 until his death in 1953.
- In cities, Stalin focused on industry: coal, oil and steel. If workers didn't meet his targets, they were executed.
- In the countryside, Stalin had introduced collectivisation by 1930.
- Stalin killed 174 of those closest to him.
- Stalin sent his enemies to forced camps called gulags.

Literacy – R Band

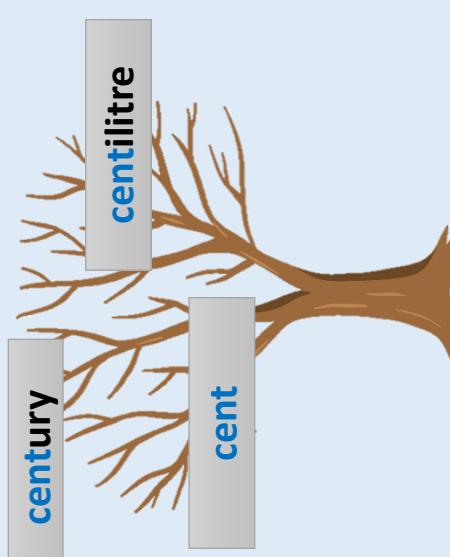
Prefixes and Suffixes

Term 5

Year 8/9

Week 3 – ‘omni’

The prefix ‘cent’ means one hundred (100).



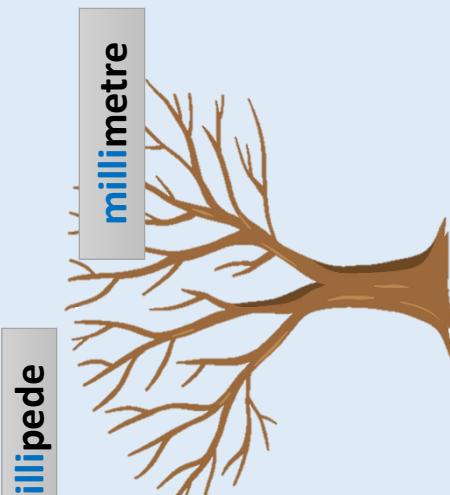
cent

centilitre

millimetre

millipede

The prefix ‘milli’ means one thousand (1000).

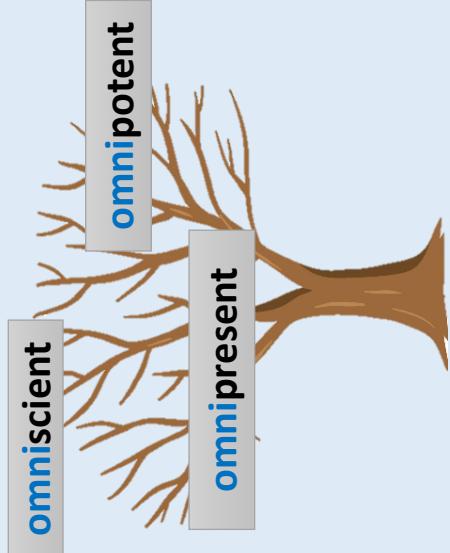


millipede

millimetre

millilitre

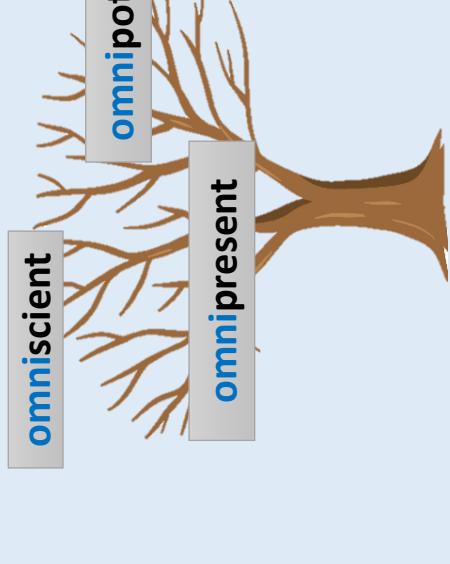
The prefix ‘cent’ means one hundred (100). The prefix ‘omni’ means ‘all’.



omniscient

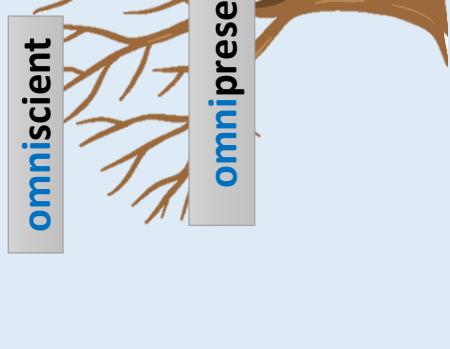
omnipotent

omnipresent



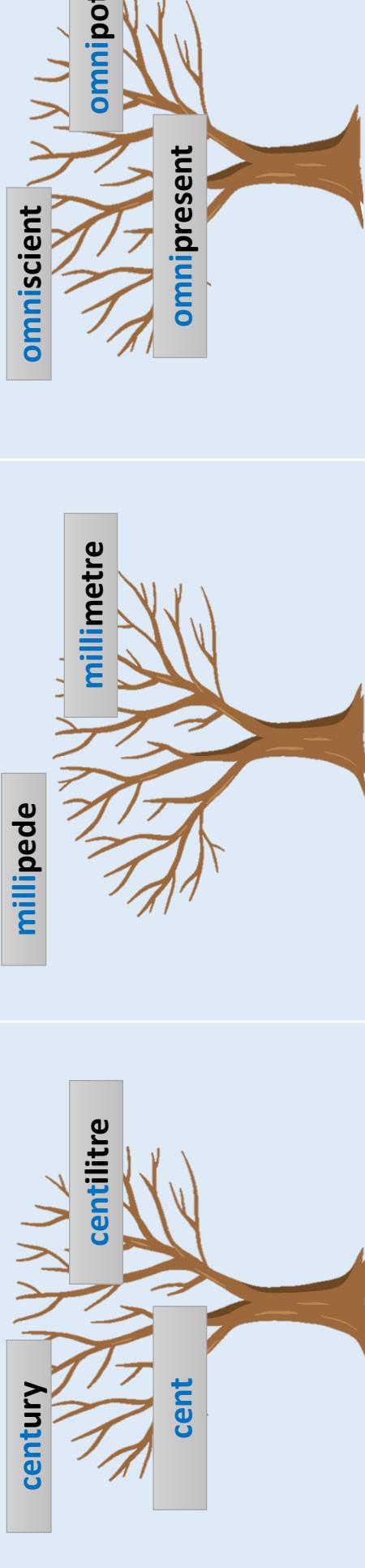
kilogram

kilometre



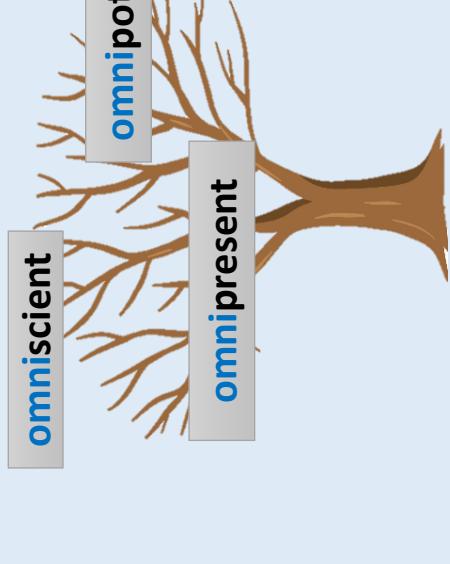
pentagon

pentathlon



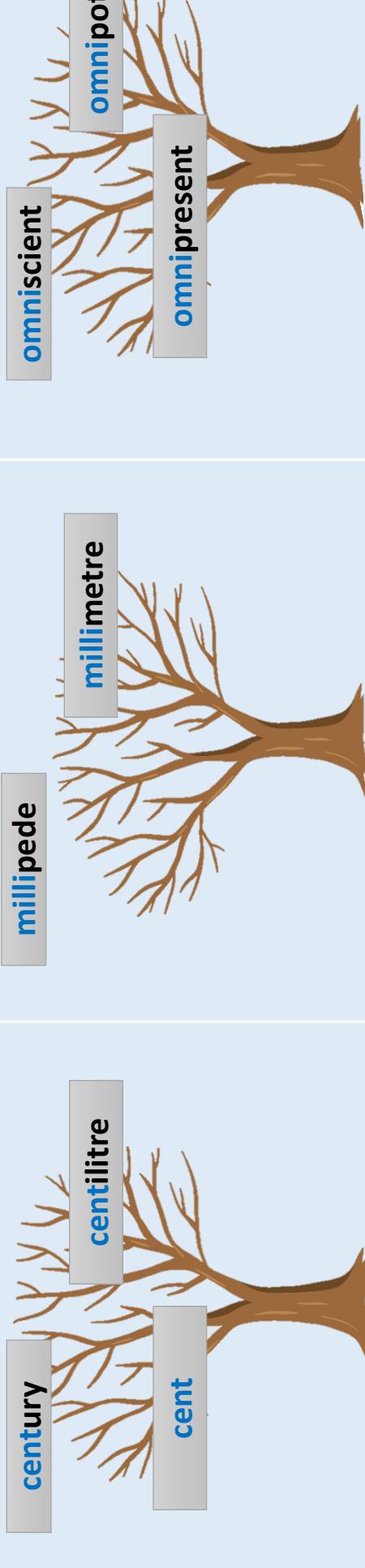
decade

decathlon



pentagon

pentathlon



decade

decathlon

Week 4 – ‘deci’

The prefix ‘deci’ means one tenth or ten (1/10).

Week - ‘kilo’

The prefix ‘pent’ means five (5).

The prefix ‘omni’ means ‘all’.

(1000)

Mathematics

Developing Geometry

Year 8

Term 5

1 – Standard Form

index: a number that tells you how many times to multiply the number by itself

$$4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4$$



protractor: used to measure angles



There are 90° in a **quarter turn**

There are 180° in a **half turn**

There are 270° in a **three quarter turn**

There are 360° in a **full turn**

base: the number that is being powered
standard form: a way of writing really big and really small numbers in the form $x \times 10^n$ where x is between 1 and 10

e.g. $8,000$ is written as 8×10^3

ordinary numbers: are not written in standard form.

2 – Angles

regular polygons: a polygon with equal sides and equal interior angles

irregular polygons: a polygon with unequal sides and unequal interior angles

compound shape: 2D or 3D shape formed from two or more different shapes

parallelogram: a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides

rhombus: a parallelogram with four equal sides

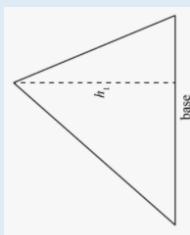


parallel lines: lines which are of equal distance from each other.

4 - Area of Trapezia and Circles 1

formula: a mathematical relationship or rule expressed with symbols

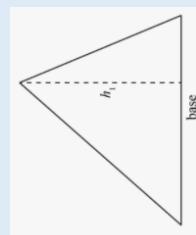
perpendicular height: forms a 90 degree angle with the base of a shape



5 – Area of Trapezia and Circles 2

Sum of the interior angles in a polygon
 $= (n - 2) \times 180$, where n is the number of sides

Exterior angles on a regular polygon = $\frac{360}{n}$



6 – 7 and 12 Times Tables

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

$$9 \times 7 = 63$$

$$10 \times 7 = 70$$

$$11 \times 7 = 77$$

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

$$7 \times 12 = 84$$

$$8 \times 12 = 96$$

$$9 \times 12 = 108$$

$$10 \times 12 = 120$$

$$11 \times 12 = 132$$

$$12 \times 12 = 144$$

3 – Polygons

Irregular polygons: a polygon with unequal sides and unequal interior angles



Compound shape: 2D or 3D shape formed from two or more different shapes

Parallelogram: a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides

Rhombus: a parallelogram with four equal sides

Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b) \times h$

where a and b are the parallel sides and h is the height

Area of a circle = πr^2

where r is the radius

Music

Year 8

Term 5

1 – Origins of Blues Music

Key Vocabulary

Slaves: People who were taken from Africa to America to work on the farms in the southern states of America

Spirituals: Religious songs sung by slaves to keep their spirits up and to bring them closer to God

Emancipation: When the slaves were set free after the 13th Amendment was passed

Segregation: Inequality black people suffered, even after they were freed as slaves

Great Migration: When many black people moved north looking for work

Home of the Blues: The name given to Chicago, after many blues musicians went there

2 – The Musical Elements

Key Vocabulary

dynamics: the term used for the volume

rhythm: a group of different note lengths

pitch: how high or low the notes sound

structure: how music is put together

melody: the main tune

instrumentation: the instruments used

tempo: the speed / **texture:** the different layers of sound

harmony: two or more voices singing at different pitches

3 – Features of Blues Music

Key Vocabulary

Blue Notes: Flattened notes to create a minor interval which creates a 'bluesy' sound

Improvisation: Making it up on the spot

12 Bar Blues: 12 bar chord sequence made up of just three chords

Bass line: The lowest line of music in a piece of music

Pentatonic Scale: Group of 5 notes

4 – Pitch Recognition

Key Vocabulary

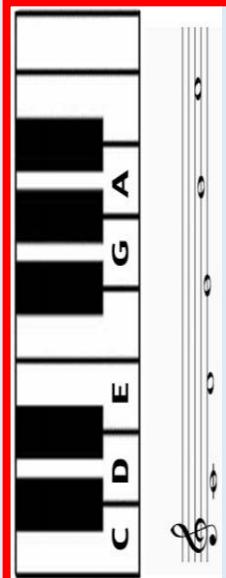
stave: The five lines we write music notes on

Improvisation: Making it up on the spot

12 Bar Blues: 12 bar chord sequence made up of just three chords

Bass line: The lowest line of music in a piece of music

Pentatonic Scale: Group of 5 notes



Treble Clef: Used for high notes, tells us where the notes are on the stave

PE

Year 8

Cricket

Term 5

1 – Underarm

Key Vocabulary

accuracy: the quality of something being precise

orthodox cup: used for catching the below chest

height, with fingers points down

wicket: three stumps in either end that fielders can hit to run out the batters.



Key Vocabulary

high catch: a ball that is coming in from a high position

reverse cup: used for catching the ball above chest height, with fingers pointing up.

2 – Overarm

Key Vocabulary

pick-up: collecting the ball from the floor whilst moving

Chase, retrieve and throw technique:

- Approach with dominant hand and foot next to ball
- Collect ball with fingers pointing to ground and thumb wrapped around the side
- Place dominant foot into floor and turn, planting weaker foot pointing towards target
- Implement overarm throw technique

3 – Fielding

Key Vocabulary

high catch: a ball that is coming in from a high position

reverse cup: used for catching the ball above chest height, with fingers pointing up.



4 – Batting

Key Vocabulary

pull shot: the shot played to a ball bouncing around waist height, swinging the bat in a horizontally in front of the body.

forward drive: an attacking shot driving the ball back past the bowler

5 – Bowling

Key Vocabulary

seam bowling: standard delivery when bowling with pace.

line and length: The line is the direction of the delivery in relation to the stumps while the length is the point on the pitch where the ball lands.

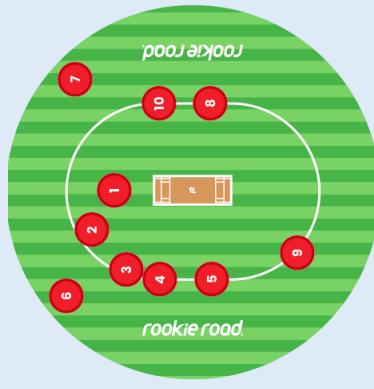
6 – Tactics, rules & positional roles

Key Vocabulary

leg side: the side of the field the batter's bat is on

off side: the side of the field the batter's bat is on

#1: wicketkeeper	#2: slip
#3: gully	#4: point
#5: cover	#6: third man
#7: fine leg	#8: mid-wicket
#9: mid-off	#10: square leg
#11: captain	



line and length: The line is the direction of the delivery in relation to the stumps while the length is the point on the pitch where the ball lands.



PE	Rounders	Year 8	Term 5
1 – Underarm	2 – Overarm	3 – Fielding	
Key Vocabulary <u>co-ordination:</u> the ability to move two or more body parts at the same time	Key Vocabulary <u>accuracy:</u> the quality of something being correct	Key Vocabulary <u>inner fielders:</u> fielders positioned inside the base <u>deep fielders:</u> fielders positioned on the outside of bases further out	
Underarm throwing teaching points: • Stand square to target • Step and transfer weight onto front foot • Extend opposite arm forwards and release at 45°	Overarm throwing teaching points: • Stand side on to target • Extend non-throwing arm to target • Elbow at 90°, ball by the ear • Rotate body, extend arm forwards and release following through to target	Inner fielders teaching points: • To be ready to receive the ball on the base, using tactics and strategies to stump player out or back to bowler	Deep fielders teaching points: • Be on balls of feet to move quickly in any direction • To use the long barrier, retrieve ball and overarm throw to 2 nd or 4 th
4 – Batting	5 – Bowling	6 – Rules/tactics/positions	
Key Vocabulary <u>decision making:</u> the process of making a choice based on gathering information and assess alternative solutions	Key Vocabulary <u>no ball:</u> a bowl that is not received in the area of a good ball	Key Vocabulary <u>backstop:</u> a fielding player that stands behind the batting box	Bowling teaching points: • The bowl must be above the batter's knee and below the batter's head for a good ball • The bowler's feet must be inside the square • If the bowler performs 2 no balls in a row the batter receives ½ a rounder
Batting teaching points: • Stand at the edge of the box when batting to be closer to 1 st base and to make it more difficult for the bowler	Batting safe on 2 nd or to 4 th • Do not risk running to 3 rd base as no points are scored, stay safe on 2 nd or to 4 th	In a backwards hit the backstop would walk the ball to the batting line and immediately throw the ball to base 2. The batter cannot leave base 1 until the ball has crossed the line. • Base two is where batters can score ½ rounders so throwing the ball there stops them from wanting to leave base 1.	

Box 1 - Christian birth rituals

Baptism has been a symbolic way of joining the Church

denomination: a branch of a religion

Church: a community of believers

Water is used in baptism, and is a symbol of washing away sin and the start of a new life.

Many **denominations** baptise infants. Although ceremonies are similar, there are some important differences between them.

During the infant baptism ceremony:

- there are readings from the **Bible**
- the parents and godparents take vows, and promise to bring the baby up in the Christian faith.
- water is poured over the baby's head as the **minister** says: I baptise you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

Box 3 – Christian death rituals

Bible: the Christian holy book

resurrection: the coming back to life after death

cremated: the disposal of a persons body by burning it to ashes

eulogy: a speech talking about someone's life after they have died

Christian death rites focus on the **resurrection** of Jesus and the promise of eternal life for all believers.

- The body of the deceased person will be either buried or **cremated**.
- The **coffin** is met at the door of the church or chapel.
- A prayer and reading from the **Bible** is said with the focus on the hope of resurrection and the love of God.
- Someone may give a **eulogy** for the deceased.
- **Roman Catholics** and **Anglicans** may sprinkle the grave with holy water.
- Offerings are made to family gods and goddesses

Box 2 – Hindu birth rituals



aum: Hindu symbol representing the universe

amrit: a mixture of sugar and water

In some Hindu families, just after the birth of a child, the sacred syllable **aum** is written on the baby's tongue with honey.

The Fifth Samskara - Namkaran (name giving ceremony):

- 40 days after birth, the baby is taken to the community **mandir** for a naming ceremony.
- The father offers **ghee**-soaked wood on the fire.
- After announcing the baby's name, the priest pours holy water onto the baby's head and puts a few drops of **amrit** on the baby's tongue.
- In some families, the father might seek blessing from the family god or goddess by placing the baby's horoscope before the **murti**.

Box 4 – Hindu death rituals

pyre: a heap of flammable material used for cremating a body

purify: to cleanse/make clean

Death rites vary from family to family and also according to which type of Hindu tradition is followed.

- relatives wash their body and clothe it in white garments
- They put a few drops of water from the **River Ganges** into the mouth of the deceased to help **purify** them.
- In India, relatives may carry the corpse on a stretcher to the funeral **pyre** that is near a river
- In the UK, many Hindu families have the body **cremated** as soon as possible at a **crematorium**.

- During the funeral ceremony, the priest and the mourners recite verses from **scripture** and **mantra**.
- Offerings are made to family gods and goddesses

Interdependence, Material Science and Series Circuits

Year 8 | Term 5

B1 – Food Chains

biomass: the total mass of the organic matter of an organism or ecosystem

producers: organisms that produce their own food via photosynthesis

consumers: organisms that consume other organisms for energy

predator: an organism that hunts for food

prey: an organism that is hunted

herbivore: an organism that only feeds on plants

carnivore: an organism that feeds on consumers

omnivore: an organism that feeds on producers and consumers

C1 – Reactivity Series

reactivity: how likely a substance will undergo a chemical change

inert: very unreactive

displacement reaction: when a more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from a compound

observation: what can be seen happening (in a chemical reaction)

fizzing/effervescence: the production of a gas from within a solution

P1 – Electrical Circuits

circuit: a complete loop of wires through which an electric current can flow

component: something put in a circuit (e.g., bulb, resistor, buzzer)

series: a circuit with one loop through which current can flow

parallel: a circuit with more than one loop through which current can flow

current: the rate of flow of charge, measured in Amps

potential difference: the difference in energy between two points of a circuit, measured in Volts

B2 – Food Webs and Bioaccumulation

pyramid of numbers: a graphical representation of the number of organisms in a food chain

ecosystem: all the living organisms and non-living factors in an environment

trophic level: the position of the organism within a food web or food chain

biodiversity: the variety of different organisms in an ecosystem

food security: how much food is available and how easy it is to access it

bioaccumulation: the increase in concentration of chemicals in organisms higher up a food chain

P2 – Resistance

resistance: how much the wires and components reduce the flow of charge (current)

ohms (Ω): the unit of measure for resistance

resistance (Ω) =
potential difference (V) ÷ current (A)

variable: a factor which could affect experimental results
control: to keep the same

ceramic: a hard, brittle, waterproof material
polymer: materials made from lots of smaller units (monomers)
composite: materials made from more than one material

recycling: converting waste into usable material

1 – Positive friendships

Key Vocabulary

friendship: a mutual relationship with a person whom one knows, likes and trusts

- The most important rules in friendship include:
 - Sharing news
 - Showing emotional support
 - Trust and confide in each other
 - Don't criticise in public
 - Don't be jealous of each other
 - Respect each other
 - A positive friendship can make you feel happy because you get to enjoy shared experiences and you can access support in a crisis.

2 – Consent

Key Vocabulary

consent: permission for something to happen or agreement to do something

- Consent can refer to anything, and you will consent to many things every day.
- Sexual consent refers to a positive choice to take part in a sexual activity. Someone can only consent if they understand the nature and implications of the activity they are agreeing to. It is when all people take part in something NOT because they have to, but because they WANT to.
- The legal age of consent to sexual activity in the UK is 16. Any voluntary agreement to sexual activity by a child under 16 cannot be defined as consent in law.
- If both parties are under 16 years, they may have both committed a criminal offence.
- If one person is under 13, then it is an absolute offence.

3 – Contraception

Key Vocabulary

contraception: the deliberate use of artificial methods to prevent pregnancy

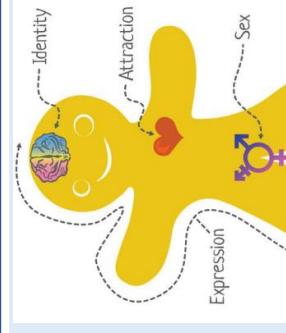
pregnancy: when a woman is carrying an unborn child

- A woman can get pregnant if a man's sperm reaches one of her eggs. This most commonly occurs via sexual intercourse.
- Contraception tries to stop this happening by:
 - Keeping the egg and sperm apart
 - Stopping egg production
 - Stopping the combined egg and sperm attaching to the lining of the womb
 - The most common forms of contraceptives in the UK are condoms (keeping the egg and sperm apart) and the pill (stopping egg production).

4 – Gender identity

Key Vocabulary

gender identity: the way we identify inside



The Genderbread Person

- Some people feel like they identify differently to the sex that they were born (e.g. they were born male but may feel more female on the inside).
- Somebody may transition from one gender to another.
- Some people may be gender fluid. This means that someone may feel that their identity might change over time.
- Some people may feel like they do not fit into the male or female gender categories. These people might be known as non-binary.



Look

Look at the information carefully.

Read it three times.

It may help to say it as you read it.

Flash Cards

If you choose to make flashcards to help you revise, don't forget our top tips.

1. On one side of the card, write the question clearly
2. On the other side of the card, write the answer you want to remember
3. Only put one question on each flashcard
4. Test yourself regularly, until you can't get the answers wrong

Cover
Cover it with your hand or a piece of paper.

Cover



Write

Write it out, from memory.



Check



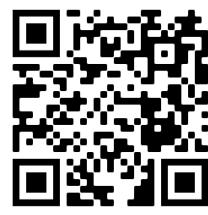
Check what you have written matches the information exactly.
Have you got it correct?
If so, tick your work to show it is correct.



If it doesn't match exactly, use your purple pen to correct it.

Repeat the steps above.

If you get 100% correct, move on to the next piece of information.



Scan the QR code to access a short video on how to use your flashcards more effectively.