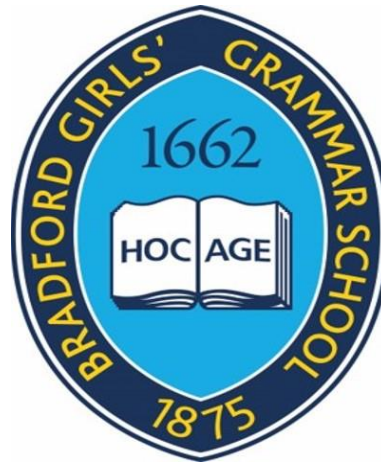


# Year 8 Knowledge Organiser

**Half Term 1**



## A Pop Art

### What is Pop Art?

Pop Art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and 1960s, characterized by bold colours, everyday imagery, and commercial influences. It often draws inspiration from advertising, comic books, celebrities, and mass culture, making art more accessible and relatable.



## B Key words

**Pop Art:** An art movement from the 1950s and 1960s that used images from popular culture and everyday life to create art that was colourful and fun.

**Silkscreen Printing:** A technique used by artists like Andy Warhol where ink is pushed through a screen onto a surface to create images, often used to make multiple copies of the same design.

**Mass-Produced:** Items made in large quantities using machines, often associated with commercial products and advertisements.

## C Features of Pop Art

- \***Bright, bold colours** (often primary colours like red, yellow, and blue).
- \***Use of everyday objects** (e.g., soup cans, comic strips, celebrities).
- \***Influence from advertising, pop culture, and media.**
- \***Strong outlines and repetition.**



## D Andy Warhol Fact File

**Who:** Andy Warhol is the artist famous for creating artwork of Marilyn Monroe. His series of prints featuring her image became iconic representations of Pop Art.

**How:** Andy Warhol used silkscreen printing to create his artwork. This technique allowed him to produce multiple copies of the same image efficiently.

## A Key Terms

**Binary** A computer works on the binary system, a sequence of zeros and ones, to represent things we understand, such as numbers.

**Denary numbers** The numbers we understand (also known as decimal numbers) such as 1,2,3,4,5 etc.

**Translate/covert** Computers change the numbers we understand into the binary code sequence or change the binary code into numbers we understand.

## B Grid Method

Use the grid below to help you write binary code. The position of the ones and zeros will add up to the number. The number below is **38**  
**(32+4+2=38)**

Binary code will never start with a zero, it will always be the position of the first 1. Binary numbers are always only 8 digits long

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
		1	0	0	1	1	0

## C Converting to Denary

When converting a binary number to a decimal number, start by drawing your conversion table, the highest place value that you need should be the place value that is the same as or the next lowest than the value of the denary number you are trying to convert.

8	4	2	1	
1	1	1	0	8 + 4 + 2 = 14

## D ASCII – Representing Text

The code used to represent text is called the ASCII code.

Each character (from a traditional keyboard) is converted to an ASCII number.

**A = 65, a = 90, space = 31** and so on

An ASCII table has 128 characters. Unicode which has more characters are used for emojis and other languages.

Dec	Symbol	Binary
65	A	0100 0001
66	B	0100 0010
67	C	0100 0011
68	D	0100 0100
69	E	0100 0101
70	F	0100 0110

## E Adding Binary

There are four rules that need to be followed when adding two binary numbers. These are:

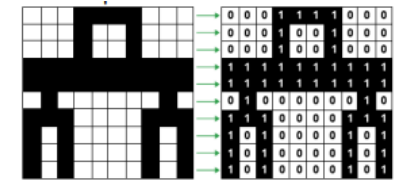
**0 + 0 = 0    1 + 0 = 1    1 + 1 = 10    1 + 1 + 1 = 11**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10010101 \\
 + 11011011 \\
 \hline
 111110000
 \end{array}$$

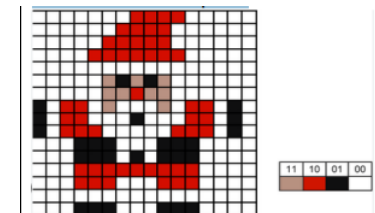
This binary addition gives an overflow error as the total does not fit in 8 bits (a byte).

## F Binary Art

Images are made up of pixels which is made up of binary numbers (0/1). Each pixel is represented as a dot on the computer screen.



Images with more than 2 colours have more bits for each pixel.





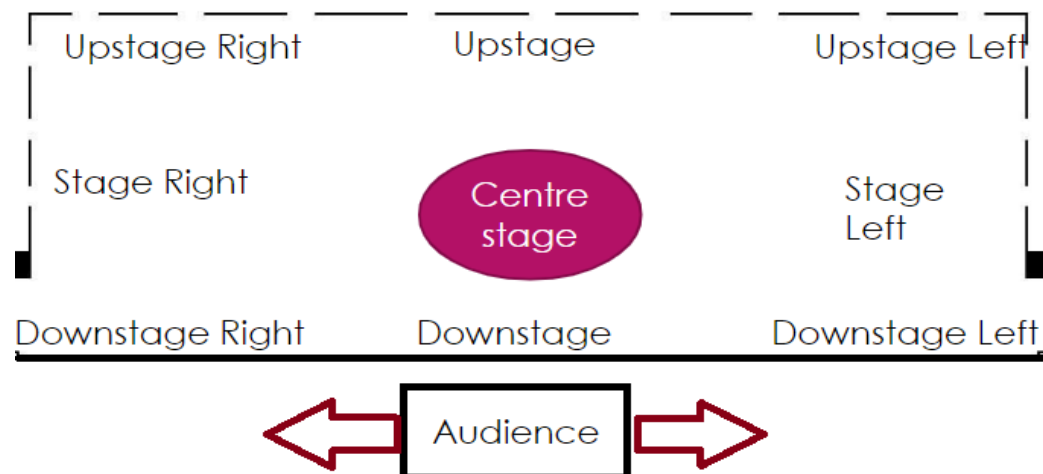
## A. Key abbreviations for this term.

DSL	Downstage Left
USR	Upstage Right
CS	Centre stage
SM	Stage manager
SFX	Sound effects

## B. Behind the scenes.

Wardrobe	This is where all the costumes are kept. The wardrobe department are responsible for creating costumes and wigs.
Set Design	The set designer will talk to the director to see what he has in mind for the design for the scenery for the performance. They will then create a model box and drawings of their idea. Once it has been agreed, the set designer will lead a team who will build it for the theatre.
Fight Director	This is the person who will train the actors to make any conflict on stage look real whilst remaining safe.

## C. Areas of the stage.



## D. Performance Skills.

Vocal Skills	<p>Vocal skills involve anything to do with the voice except singing. These skills include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using pause to create tension</li> <li>• Using an accent to create character</li> <li>• Using tone to show emotion.</li> <li>• Using pace to feelings and the situation the character finds themselves in.</li> </ul>
Physical Skills	<p>Physical skills involve anything to do with the body. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using gesture to emphasise a word</li> <li>• Gait- the way a character walks shows their personality.</li> <li>• Facial expressions show emotions</li> </ul>

### A Themes/Big Ideas

**Gothic** fiction is a style of literature and film that includes horror, the supernatural, death, gloom and at times romance.

Themes include: characters in distress, omens, nightmares, strong emotions, madness, mystery and fear.

### B Settings

Dark and mysterious settings are important in the gothic genre to establish ominous atmospheres. These can include:

Castles, asylums, dark forests, graveyards, haunted houses, ruined or abandoned locations.



### C Key Words

Simile - a comparison using as or like

Metaphor – saying something is something else

Personification – giving something human-like features

Atmosphere – the tone/mood/feel of a setting.

Pathetic Fallacy – when the weather represents the mood or tone.

### D Writing assessment skills:

Secure	I have described the gothic setting clearly using some developed details	
	I have used some descriptive writing techniques well (similes, metaphors, personification)	
	I have used clear paragraphs	
	I have used a range of sentences with some variety of sentence starters/openings	
	I have used punctuation <u>accurately</u>	
	My spelling of common and some complex words is <u>accurate</u> and I've used some ambitious vocabulary	

# Curriculum Area: French (MFL) - Sports

## Year: 8

Half Term: 1



A jouer – to play	faire – to do	aller – to go
Je joue	je fais	je vais
Tu joues	tu fais	tu vas
Il/elle/on joue	il/elle on fait	il/elle/on va
Nous jouons	nous faisons	nous allons
Vous jouez	vous faites	vous allez
Ils/elles jouent	ils/elles font	ils/elles vont

### B Hobbies: sports

jouer	au basket (basketball)	avec des amis (with friends)
	au foot (football)	de la batterie (the drums)
	au tennis de table (table tennis)	de la flûte (the flute)
	au tennis (tennis)	de la guitare (the guitar)
	aux cartes (cards)	du piano (the piano)
	aux échecs (chess)	du violon (the violin)
faire	du footing (jogging)	de l'escalade (climbing)
	du ski (skiing)	de la musculation (weight training)
	du sport (sport)	de la natation (swimming)
	du vélo (cycling)	de la randonnée (hiking)
	de l'équitation (horse riding)	les devoirs (the homework)

### C Opinions (positive)

C'est (it is), Je trouve ça (I find it)

facile (easy)	ennuyeux/barbant (boring)
génial (great)	difficile (difficult)
intéressant (interesting)	fatigant (tiring)
amusant (fun)	dur (hard)
le prof est sympa (the teacher is nice)	stressant
passionnant (exciting)	
pratique (practical)	
éducatif (educational)	
actif (active)/relaxant (relaxing)	

### Opinions (negative)

### D Connectives

parce que (because)  
 car (because)  
 mais (but)  
 même si (even though)  
 mais c'est vrai que (it's true that)

### E Time phrases

Dans mon temps libre (in my spare time)  
 Une/deux fois par semaine (once/twice a week)  
 Tous les jours/les soirs/les weekends/les samedis  
 (every day/evening/weekend/Saturday)



## A What do we mean by Weather and climate

**Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.**

It changes daily and can be different in different places.

Key Parts of Weather

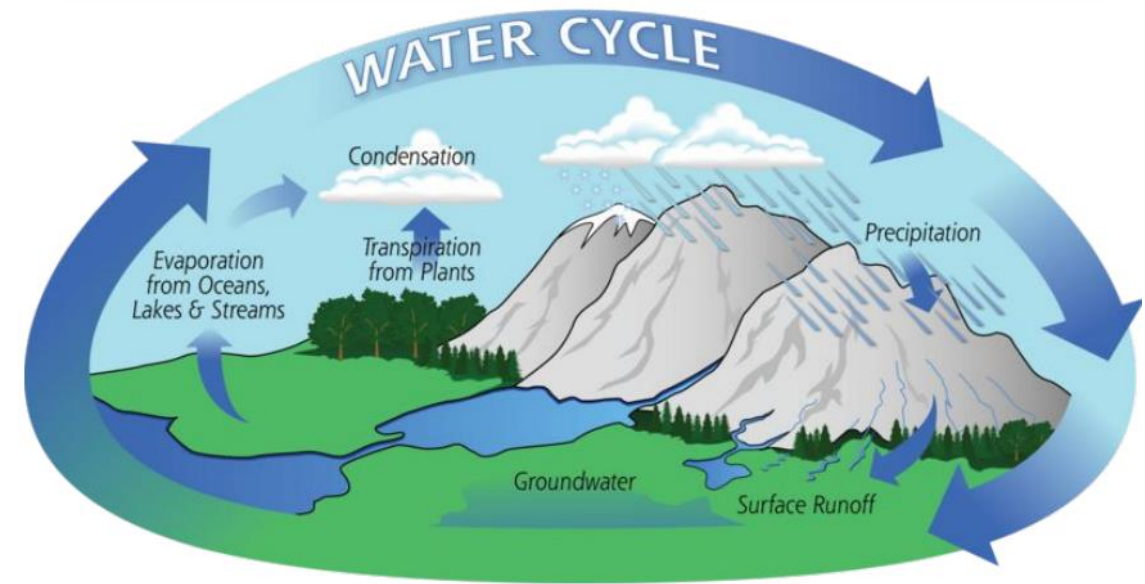
- ☀ Temperature – How hot or cold it is.
- ☞ Wind – How fast and in which direction the air moves.
- ☁ Precipitation – Rain, snow, hail, or sleet.
- ⚡ Air Pressure – Affects whether we have dry or rainy weather.
- ☁ Cloud Cover – How much of the sky is covered by clouds.

**Climate is the average weather in a place over 30 years.**

It tells us what kind of weather to expect in different parts of the world.

Climate Zones include

- 🌴 **Tropical** – Hot and rainy (e.g., the Amazon Rainforest).
- 🏜 **Desert** – Hot and dry (e.g., the Sahara Desert).
- 🌳 **Temperate** – Warm summers, cool winters (e.g., the UK). ❄
- ❄ **Polar** – Cold all year (e.g., Antarctica).

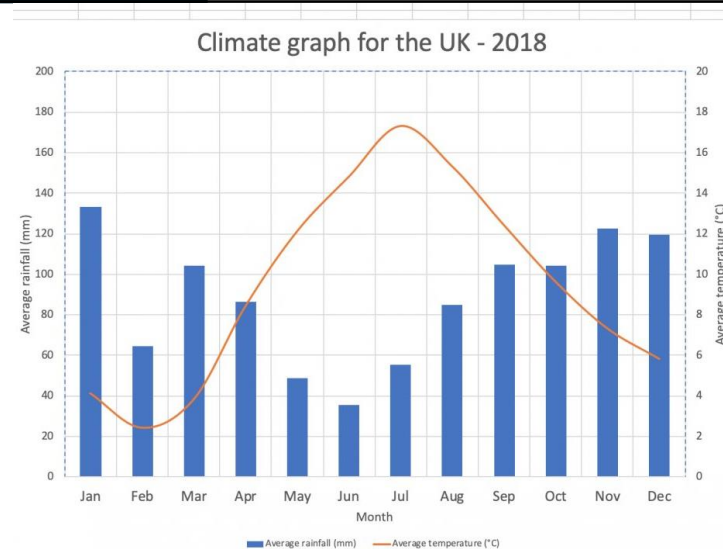


## C Climate Graphs

A climate graph shows us the monthly rainfall and the average monthly temperature for a place.

The rainfall is represented by the blue bars and the Temperature is shown by the red line.

This graph shows us that the UK has a warm, drier summer- and colder, wetter winter.



## D Extreme weather

Extreme weather is when a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern. This may take place over one day or a period of time.

Types of Extreme weather:

- Storms (including dust storms)
- Flooding
- Blizzard
- Drought
- Extreme temperature (both hot and cold)
- Hurricanes
- Tornadoes





A

Key events

- 1485-** Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.
- 1509-** Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.
- 1534-** Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.
- 1547-** Henry VIII dies. His son Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.
- 1553-** Edward VI dies and the throne is given to Lady Jane Grey. (Edward’s cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary Itakes the throne.
- 1558-** Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
- 1588-** The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
- 1603-** Queen Elizabeth, I dies ending the Tudor reign.



Catholic to Protestant Protestant Catholic Protestant



Catholic Protestant

C

Key words

- Reformation-** This means changing or improving something. Henry reformed the Roman Catholic Church in England and made a Protestant Church of England.
- Protestantism-**Someone who follows the Christian ideas of Martin Luther and does not follow the Catholic religion.
- Excommunicate-** If someone is excommunicated from the Catholic Church, it means that they are officially banned from being part of the religion and cannot take part in services or ceremonies and will not be able to go to heaven.
- Dissolution-**The act of officially breaking up an organisation; used to describe the time when Henry VIII closed all the monasteries in England and Wales.
- Hersey-**This was a crime in Medieval and Tudor England; it meant going against accepted religious beliefs.

D

Why did Henry want to break from Rome?

- Political: Henry needed a male heir to the throne, after his first wife gave him a girl. (Mary I)
- Economic: Henry was in the middle of fighting an expensive war with France and he had run out of money. If he made himself Head of the Church in England, then he would get all the Church’s money.
- Religious: Some people in England liked the new Protestant ideas. These people wanted to see an end to the power of the Catholic Church.

E The Act of Supremacy 1534

Henry wanted to marry Anne Boleyn and believed she could produce an heir, but he was still married to Catherine. The Pope would not dissolve the marriage between Catherine and Henry. Therefore, in **1534 Henry passed the Act of Supremacy. He made himself, and future monarchs, Head of the Church of England. No longer would the English Church receive instructions from the Pope in Rome.**

What was life like in Elizabethan England?

The number of poor people increased during Elizabeth’s reign. Poverty was mostly considered to be your own fault. The belief that you had a ‘divinely appointed’ position in society was reinforced every week at church and this attitude was widely held.



Protestant	Middle Way
Church services and Bible in English	Called herself ‘Supreme Governor’
Act of Uniformity (1559)	Many elements of the Catholic services were allowed
Punished those who refused to go to Church of England services (recusants)	English and Latin prayer book
Executed Catholic plot leader	Changes to Communion service
Catholic priests conducting secret services were executed	



## Employability and aspirations:

<b>Entrepreneur</b>	An entrepreneur is someone who creates a new business that is not just for profit
Budgeting	A plan for your income, expenses and other financial goals like savings.
Leadership	The ability to guide and influence a group of people toward achieving a common goal.
Teamwork	Working together in a group to reach a goal or solve a problem

## What is self-esteem?

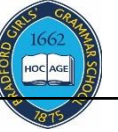
Self-esteem reflects an individual's overall emotional view of his or her own worth. It is the decision made by an individual as an attitude towards themselves.

It is yourself that you love, care for and feel proud of. When children believe they are valuable and important, they take good care of themselves. They make good decisions about themselves which enhance their value rather than break it down

## Self-Love.

- Self-love is being comfortable in your own skin
- Loving yourself doesn't mean that you are arrogant or conceited
- Loving yourself is the first act to truly finding happiness
- When you hold yourself in high esteem and know you are fulfilling your purpose in life, you tend to have more enjoyment and a more positive attitude toward the future
- Self-love can motivate you to adopt healthy habits and take care of your physical self





## A Ratio

**Ratio:** How much of one thing there is compared to another thing (we use a colon :)

**Proportional:** When quantities have the same relative size.

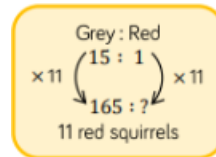
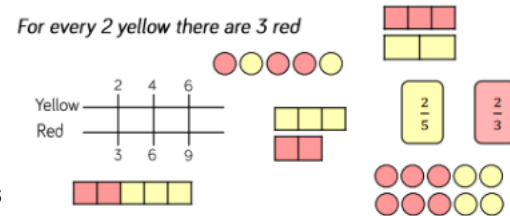
In other words they have the same ratio

**Part:** The parts in ratio will always be equal parts

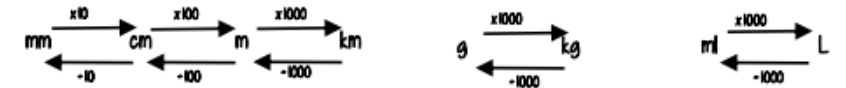
**Multiplier:** A number that we multiply by

**Common factors:** A factor that both (all) numbers share

**Simplify:** Make it look simpler. Dividing by a common factor so the numbers are smaller



## B Proportion and scale



**Scale:** Ratio of the drawing (map) and actual size/distance. In the form 1:n where n can be any number.

**Mil:** prefix meaning one thousandth

**Centi:** prefix meaning one hundredth

**Kilo:** prefix meaning multiply by 1000

**Gradient:** A measure of the slope of a line. Represents the rate of change

**Circumference:** The distance around the edge of a circle (perimeter)

**Diameter:** The distance from one point on the circumference to another passing through the centre of the circle

**Pi( $\pi$ ):** A number! It is the number you get when you divide the Circumference of a circle by the Diameter

**Enlargement:** All sides have been multiplied by the same scale factor (angles stay the same)

**Similar:** If two shapes are similar, one is an enlargement of the other

## C Algebraic manipulation

**Equation:** An equation says that two things are equal. It will have an equals sign

**Rearrange:** A way of changing the subject of the formula

**Solve:** To find a value (or values) we can put in place of a variable that makes the equation true.

**Unknown:** A value that we do not know yet

**Like term:** Terms whose variables (such as x or y) with their powers (such as the 2 in  $x^2$ ) are the same

**Simplify:** To make it simpler. This can be done by collecting like terms together

**Inverse:** The operation that undoes what was done by the previous operation (the opposite operation)

**Variable:** A value that we don't know yet

**Coefficient:** A number used to multiply a variable

**Expression:** a maths sentence with a minimum of two numbers and at least one maths operation (no equals sign)

**Evaluate:** To calculate the value of

**Substitute:** Replace the letter with a number

## D – 6 Times Tables

TABLE 6			
6 X	1 =	6	
6 X	2 =	12	
6 X	3 =	18	
6 X	4 =	24	
6 X	5 =	30	
6 X	6 =	36	
6 X	7 =	42	
6 X	8 =	48	
6 X	9 =	54	
6 X	10 =	60	

## A- Blues music

### Key words

**Call and response:** a solo and refrain (answer)

**12 bar blues:** A chord pattern commonly used in blues

**Blues scale:** a series of notes typical of blues with added flats and sharps

**Riff:** a short musical pattern used in solos

**Improvisation:** a short tune made up on the spot (in style)

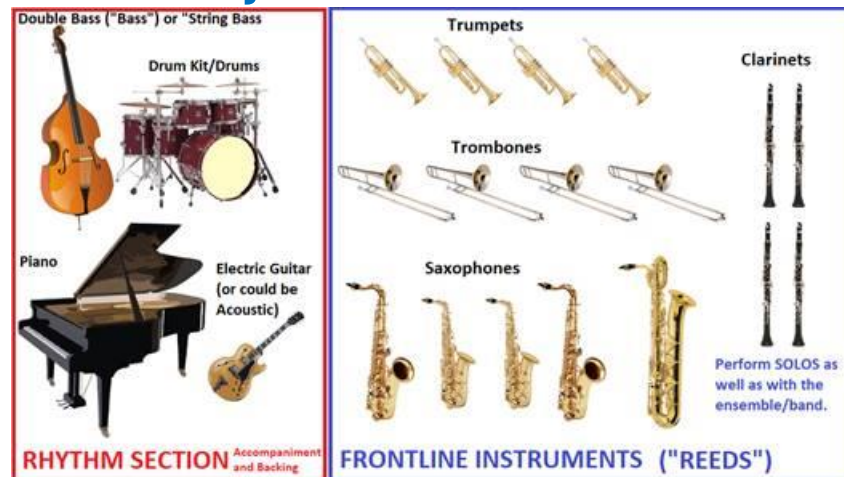
**Swing:** dotted rhythms instead of straight rhythms

**7th chord:** a chord with an added 7th

## B 12 bar blues chord pattern

CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD IV	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD V	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I

## C Instruments of jazz and blues



## D History

Blues came from the music of African slaves

It developed from **spirituals and work songs** sung on plantations

It branched off in different styles such as **jazz, swing and ragtime**

Famous blues singers were **Bessie Smith and Ella Fitzgerald**

Famous traditional jazz performers were **Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington**

Swing bands and dancing grew in popularity throughout America

**Glenn Miller's In the Mood** is one of the most famous swing numbers

A style called **Bebop** developed which was faster and complex- famous artists were **Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie**

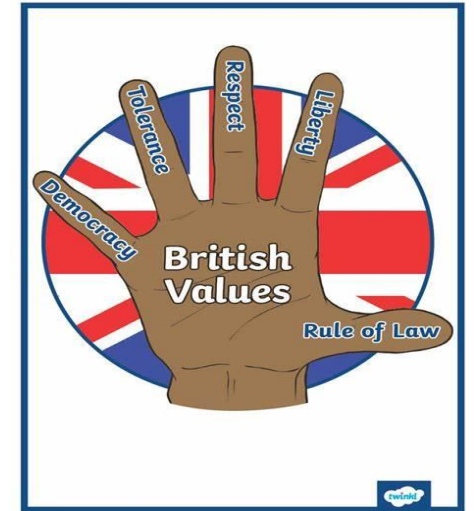
## A Careers: Employability Skills

- Communication skills
- Teamwork / Collaboration Problem solving skills
- Organisation
- Creative thinking
- IT skills



## B: British Values

- Democracy
- Rule of Law
- Individual Liberty
- Mutual Respect
- Tolerance of other beliefs or faiths.



## C The Law

- **The Equality Act 2010:** This legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.
- **The age of criminal responsibility** in the England and Wales is 10 Years old. This means that a child aged 10 and over can be convicted of a crime. A custodial sentence (time in prison) can be awarded depending on how severe the crime is.
- **Possession of a knife or blade:** It is an offence to carry a knife or weapon in a public place, even if the person carrying it claims they were not intending to use it.

## D: 4 of 9 the Protected Characteristics

- gender reassignment



- pregnancy and maternity



- religion or belief



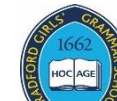
- sexual orientation.





# Curriculum Area: Physical Education Half Term: 1

Year: 8



## Shooting

One hand under the ball  
One hand supporting  
Hold high above your head  
Bend knees and arms together  
Push up with legs and arms  
Roll the ball off the middle finger



Imagine a witches hat on the top of the point at the top.

## Defending

Defending the player with the ball  
You have to be 1m away from where that player landed.  
One hand should be high to block the pass over your head and one hand should be to the side to stop the side pass.

Defending someone without the ball  
Stand sideways on in a T shape so you can see the player you are marking and the person with the ball  
Be on your toes ready to move with the player and intercept the ball



## Passing

Chest pass- used over a short distance when there is nobody in front of you

Bounce pass- usually used to pass around a defender or a short pass into the semi circle

Shoulder pass- Used over a long distance, sometimes over the top of a defender.

Overhead pass- gives you the most power to throw the ball long distances over defenders

# Netball

## Attacking

There are 2 main ways to evade (get away from) your defender .

Change of speed  
Sprinting into the space faster than your defender

Change of direction  
Dodging in netball allows you to make your opposing player think you are going one way and then you change and go the other

## Position

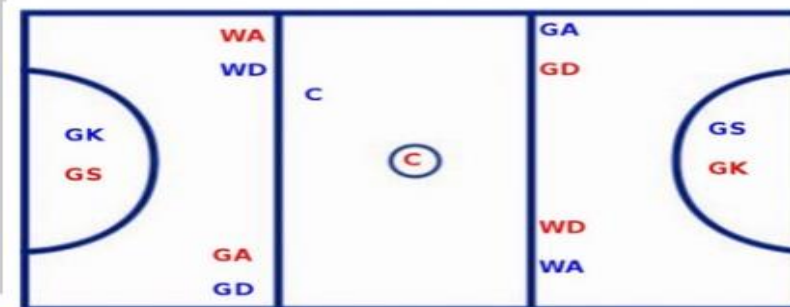
## Role

GS	Goal Shooter	Score as many goals as possible
G A	Goal Attack	Move the ball down court as well as shooting
W A	Wing attack	Attacking to bring the ball into the circle
C	Centre	Attacking and defending player to move the ball down court
W D	Wing Defence	Try and stop the WA getting the ball into the semi-circle
G D	Goal Defence	Stop the GA from getting into the circle to shoot
G K	Goal Keeper	Intercept the ball before it gets to the shooter

## Footwork

In netball you can't move with the ball.

Once you have the ball you should land '1,2'  
The foot you land on first you can't move.  
The second foot you can move to pivot to change the way you are facing



## A: Key terms

<b>Shahadah</b>	Declaration of Faith – ‘There is no God but Allah and Muhammad (pbuh) is his messenger.
<b>Tawhid</b>	The oneness of God.
<b>Shirk</b>	The sin of associating anything God – worshipping idols.
<b>Qur’an</b>	Holy book of Islam. Means ‘recitation’.
<b>Hadith</b>	Sayings of the Prophet Muhammad.
<b>Ummah</b>	The Muslim community.

## B: The nature of Allah and Islamic art



**No statues**/pictures of living things allowed.

Worshipping idols would be committing the sin of **Shirk** as only Allah should be worshipped.



Mosques are decorated with **geometric designs**. These start with a circle symbolising the oneness and eternity of God (**Tawhid**). The complex intricate patterns symbolise the complexity of the universe.

Arabic **calligraphy** is also used to remind Muslims of the greatness of Allah.

## C: The Life of Muhammad

**570:** Muhammad is born in Mecca. **Early Life:** Orphaned at a young age, he was raised by his uncle Abu Talib.

**595:** Marries Khadija, a wealthy widow.

**610:** Receives his first revelation from the angel Gabriel while meditating in a cave on Mount Hira.

**610-622:** Preaches Islam in Mecca, facing opposition from the ruling Quraysh tribe.

**622:** Migrates (Hijra) to Medina with his followers to escape persecution.

**630:** Conquest of Mecca: Muhammad returns to Mecca with his followers and peacefully takes control of the city.

**632:** Delivers his Farewell Sermon during his last pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj).

**632:** Muhammad dies in Medina.

## D: Leadership: Sunni and Shi’a

Sunni	Shi’a
Followers of the Sunnah.  85-90% of Muslims.  They believed the next leader after Muhammad should be a close companion who knows and lives by Muhammad’s teachings.  Abu Bakr was the first of 4 Caliphs.	‘Party of Ali’.  Shi’a Muslims think that Imam Ali was the rightful leader after Muhammad because he was in the bloodline of the prophet (cousin and son-in-law) and they believe he was chosen by Muhammad.  There were 12 Imams in total.

## E: The Qur’an

Qur’an means **‘recitation’**.

Written in **Arabic**

Muslims perform **wudu** before reading it.



Revealed to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) by angel Jibril

Contains guidance for life.

The unaltered word of God.

Muslims who learn the Qur’an off by heart are called a **Hafiz**.

## F: Sources of authority

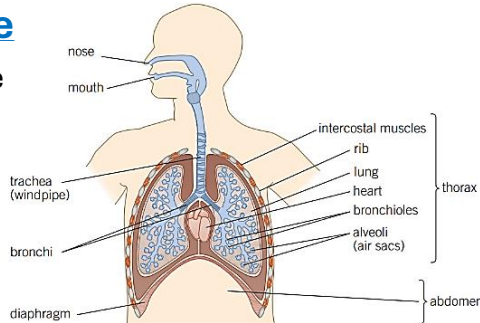
QUR’AN	HADITH/SUNNAH	UMMAH
Revealed by angel Jibreel to the prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Remains unchanged. Means ‘recitation’. Contains guidance for life.	The sayings and practice of the prophet. Useful to model the teachings of the Qur’an and show Muslims how to live.	The local and worldwide community of Muslims. The Ummah can provide guidance on the application of the Qur’an to modern day problems.





## A Gas exchange

**Gas exchange** is the process of taking in **oxygen** and giving out **carbon dioxide**. It occurs in the **respiratory system** dioxide.



### When you breathe in (inhale):

- muscles between the ribs contract
- ribs are pulled up and out
- diaphragm contracts and flattens
- volume of the chest increases
- pressure inside the chest decreases
- air rushes into the lungs

### When you breathe out (exhale):

- muscles between ribs relax
- ribs are pulled in and down
- diaphragm relaxes and moves up
- volume in the chest decreases
- pressure inside the chest increases
- air is forced out of the lungs

## B The digestive system

**Digestion** is the process in which large molecules are broken down into smaller molecules. It involves **enzymes**, which are biological catalysts that speed up the digestion of nutrients:

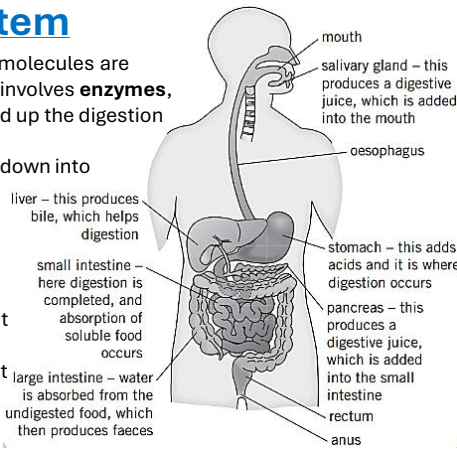
• **Carbohydrases** break carbohydrates down into simple sugars.

• **Proteases** break proteins down into amino acids.

• **Lipase** breaks lipids (fats) down into fatty acids and glycerol.

A **balanced diet** involves eating the right amount of nutrients for your body to function. Not eating enough of a nutrient means you have an **unbalanced diet**, and this can lead to a **deficiency**.

Nutrient	Role in your body
carbohydrates	main source of energy
lipids	fats and oils provide energy
proteins	growth and repair of cells and tissues
vitamins and minerals	essential in small amounts to keep you healthy
water	needed in all cells and body fluids
fibre	provides bulk to food to keep it moving through the gut



**Drugs** are chemicals that affect the way that our body works. **Medicinal** drugs are used in medicine, they benefit health. **Recreational** drugs are taken by people for enjoyment. **Drug addiction** is when your body gets so used to a drug, it feels it cannot cope without it.

## C Forces: friction and turning forces

**Friction** is a **contact force**, opposing motion, caused by the interaction of surfaces moving over one another. It is called '**drag**' if one is a **fluid**. More friction = more force needed to overcome the force of friction. Friction and drag are measured in **Newtons (N)**.

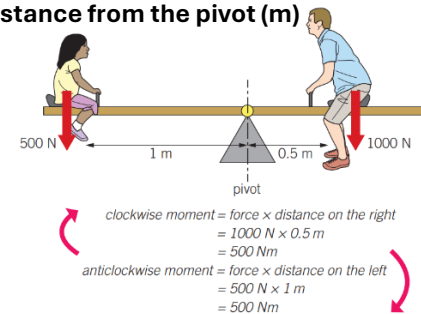
A **moment** is the turning effect of a force, it is measured in **Newton meters (Nm)**. It is calculated using:

$$\text{moment (Nm)} = \text{force (N)} \times \text{distance from the pivot (m)}$$

Larger force or larger distance from pivot = larger moment.

**Equilibrium** is when opposing forces are balanced.

If forces are equal and opposite to each other, there is no **resultant force**.



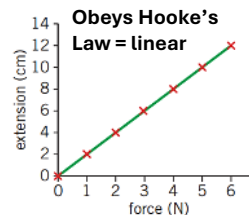
## D Forces: Hooke's Law and Pressure

Some objects can be stretched (the amount that they stretch = their extension). Force must be applied to stretch an object. An object will continue to stretch until it passes its **elastic limit**.

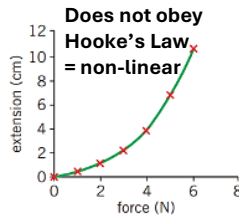
**Hooke's Law** states that if you double the force on an object, the extension will double.

**Gas pressure** is the force exerted by air particles when they collide with a surface. It can be **increased** by:

- Heating
- Compressing / decreasing volume
- Increasing amount of particles.



**Stress** is the pressure or effect of a force applied to a **solid**, calculated using: **pressure = force/area**.



**Atmospheric pressure** is the pressure caused by the weight of the air above a surface. This decreases as you go higher (with less particles weighing down on you).

**Liquids** are incompressible; the particles already touching, there is little space between them to compress (squash). Liquid will transfer the pressure applied to them. As the ocean gets deeper, the pressure will increase because the pressure depends on the weight of the water above (greater number of water molecules above = greater pressure).

## E Matter

**Elements:** substances that all other materials are made up of, and which contain only one type of atom. An element cannot be broken down into other substances. They are found on the **Periodic Table**.

**Atoms:** The smallest part of an element that can exist.

**Compounds:** Pure substances made up of atoms of two or more elements, chemically bonded together.

**Polymers:** A molecule made by joining up thousands of smaller molecules in a repeating pattern. Plastics are synthetic polymers, and starch is a natural polymer.

**Periodic Table:** A table which shows all the elements arranged in columns and rows. Elements with similar properties are grouped together.

**Group:** A column of the Periodic Table. The elements in a group have similar properties.

**Period:** A row of the Periodic Table. There are trends in the properties of the elements across a period.

**Group 1** elements are also known as the **alkali metals**, **Group 7** elements are also known as the **halogens** and **Group 0** elements are also known as the **noble gases**.

	CHARGE	MASS
proton	+1	1
electron	-1	1/2000
neutron	0	1

## The Periodic Table of Elements

IONS:		1+		2+												3+		4/+		3-		2-		1-		0			
		1		2												3		4		5		6		7		Noble gas			
		Alkali metals		Alkali earth metals		METALS										NON - METALS										Halogens		He	

\* The Lanthanides (atomic numbers 58 – 71) and the Actinides (atomic numbers 90 – 103) have been omitted.  
Relative atomic masses for Cu and Cl have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.  
ISOTOPE - same no. protons, different no. neutrons  
Relative atomic mass - average mass of all isotopes of an element.



1W

Section B	Irregular verb: <i>HACER</i> = to do
hago	I do
haces	<u>you do</u>
<u>hace</u>	he/she does you do (pol.sing)
<u>hacemos</u>	we do
<u>hacéis</u>	you do (fam.pl.)
<u>hacen</u>	they / you do (pol.pl.)

2

¿Qué deportes haces? - What sports do you do?

Hago artes marciales - I do martial arts.

Hago atletismo - I do athletics.

Hago equitación - I do/go horseriding.

Hago gimnasia - I do gymnastics.

Hago natación - I do/go swimming.

Juego al baloncesto - I play basketball.

Juego al fútbol - I play football.

Juego al tenis - I play tennis.

Juego al voleibol - I play volleyball.

¡Me gusta! - I like it!

¡Me gusta mucho! - I like it a lot!

¡Me gusta muchísimo! - I really, really like it!

¡Me encanta! - I love it!

3W

Irregular verb: *JUGAR* = to play

juego	<u>I play</u>
juegas	<u>you play</u>
juega	he/she plays you play (pol.sing)
<u>jugamos</u>	we play
<u>jugáis</u>	you play (fam.pl.)
<u>juegan</u>	they / you play (pol.pl.)

4W

¿Qué tiempo hace? - What's the weather like?

hace calor - It's hot

hace frío - it's cold

hace sol - it's sunny

hace buen tiempo - it's nice weather

llueve - it's raining

nieva - it's snowing

¿Qué haces cuando llueve? - What do you do when it's raining?

Las estaciones - The seasons

la primavera spring

el verano summer

el otoño autumn

el invierno winter

5W

¿Qué te gusta hacer? - What do you like to do?

Me gusta... - I like...

Me gusta mucho... - I really like...

No me gusta... - I don't like...

No me gusta nada... - I don't like at all...

chatear - to chat online

escribir correos - to write emails

escuchar música - to listen to music

jugar a los videojuegos - to play videogames

leer - to read

mandar SMS - to send text messages

navegar por Internet - to surf the net

salir con mis amigos - to go out with friends

ver la television - to watch TV

porque es... - because it is...

porque no es... - because it is not...

6W

¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre? What do you do in your spare time?

bailo I dance

canto karaoke I sing karaoke

hablo con mis amigos I talk with my friends

monto en bici I ride my bike

saco fotos I take photos

toco la guitarra I play the guitar



**A****Origins of Appliqué:**

- Used in ancient Egypt for decorating textiles.
- Popular in quilting, clothing, and banners across many cultures.
- Traditionally used for storytelling and embellishment.

**B****Definition:**

Appliqué is a technique where fabric shapes are sewn or stuck onto a larger fabric background to create a design.

**French Origins:** To Apply

**C****Definition:**

Couching is an embroidery technique where a thread or yarn is stitched onto fabric using small securing stitches.

**D**

BRADFORD GIRLS'  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL

# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 1



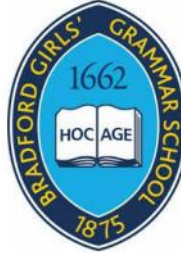
## ***impetuous v.***

*of, or characterised by  
sudden or rash action or  
emotion*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 2



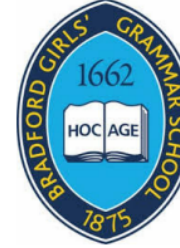
## ***ubiquitous adj.***

*existing or being everywhere,  
especially at the same time*

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL

# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 3



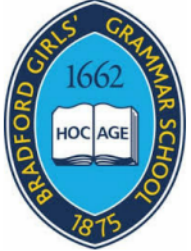
## ***juxtaposition n.***

*an act or instance of placing  
close together especially for  
comparison or contrast*

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL

# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 4



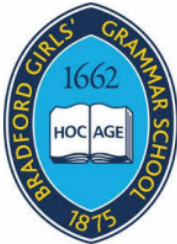
## ***dubious adj.***

*doubtful*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 5



## ***clandestine adj.***

*characterised by or done in  
secret*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 6



## ***alacrity n.***

*cheerful readiness, promptness  
or willingness*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 7



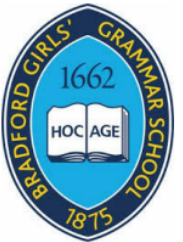
## ***predilection n.***

*a tendency to think  
favourably of something in  
particular*

BRADFORD GIRLS'  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL

# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 8



## ***virulent adj.***

*actively poisonous*