



Carshalton High School for Girls

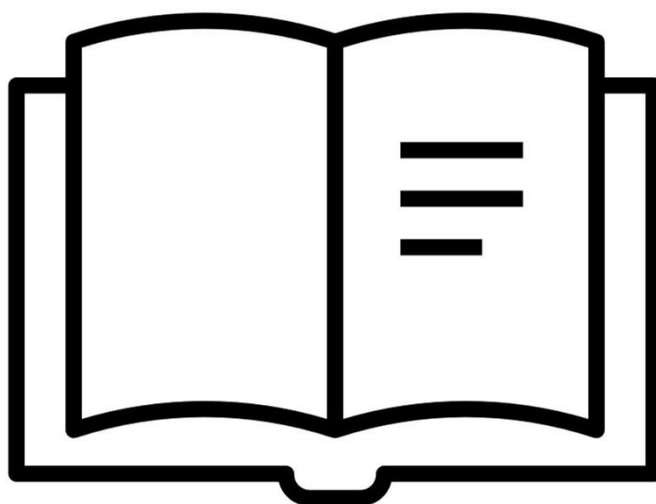
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HOME LEARNING

Workbook

Year 8

Summer Term 2023-24



Name: **Class:**

Form

#teamchsg

Tutor:

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Date	Subject 1	Task 1	Subject 2	Task 2	Subject 3	Task 3	Subject 4	Task 4
15th April 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 1-4	English	Learn Novel 1-4	Art	Formal elements 1	Music	Learn 'Elements of Music' Keywords 1-8
16th April 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
17th April 2024	Biology	Inheritance 1-5	Chemistry	Metals and Non-metals 1-5	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 1-7	Citizenship	Learn 'How influential is the media' 1 to 6
18th April 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Learn vocab in section 1	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 1 - 5	History	Learn Unit 10 keywords 1-8	Drama	Learn key words 1-6
19th April 2024	Technology	D&T: Textiles 1-3 EHO 1-3 Food: EHO 1-3	RS	Learn 'Core keywords' words 1 - 8	Geography	Learn Key Words 1-5	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
22nd April 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 5-8	English	Reading Progress on Teams	Art	Formal elements 2	Music	Learn 'Dynamics and Tempo' Keywords 9-17
23rd April 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
24th April 2024	Biology	Inheritance 6-11	Chemistry	Metals and Non-metals 6-10	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 8-14	Citizenship	Learn 'How influential is the media' 7 to 12
25th April 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Check Teams for homework on Reading Progress	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 6 - 11	History	Learn Unit 10 keywords 9-16	Drama	Learn key words 7-15
26th April 2024	Technology	D&T: Textiles 4-7 Food: EHO 4-6	RS	Learn 'Core keywords' words 9 - 16	Geography	Learn Key Words 6-10	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
29th April 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 9-12	English	Learn Novel 5-8	Art	David Hockney	Music	Learn 'Film Music' Keywords 18-23
30th April 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
1st May 2024	Biology	Inheritance 12-18	Chemistry	Metals and Non-metals 11-15	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 15-22	Citizenship	Learn 'How influential is the media' 13 to 17
2nd May 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Learn vocab in section 2	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 12 - 15	History	Learn Unit 10 keywords 17-21 and concepts 1-4	Drama	Learn key words 16-22
3rd May 2024	Technology	D&T: Textiles 8-16 Food: Law 7-9	RS	Learn 'Core keywords' words 17 - 24	Geography	Learn Key Words 11-15	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
6th May 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 13-16	English	Reading Progress on Teams	Art	Julian Opie	Music	Learn 'Melody' Keywords 24-27

7th May 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
8th May 2024	Biology	Working Scientifically 1-5	Chemistry	Metals and Non-metals 1-15	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 23-30	Citizenship	Learn 'How influential is the media' 18 to 23
9th May 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Check Teams for homework on Language Gym	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 16 - 19	History	Learn Unit 10 people 1-8	Drama	Learn key words 23-30
10th May 2024	Technology	D&T: Textiles 17-22 Food: Bacteria 10-16	RS	Learn 'Core keywords' words 1 - 8	Geography	Learn Key Words 16-20	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
13th May 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 17-19	English	Learn Novel 9-12	Art	Head proportions	Music	Learn 'Harmony' Keywords 28-35
14th May 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
15th May 2024	Biology	Working Scientifically 6-10	Chemistry	Climate and Resources 1-6	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 31-37	Citizenship	Review 'How influential is the media' 1 to 12
16th May 2024	MFL	QR under sections 1/2	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 20 - 24	History	Learn Unit 10 people 9-10 and dates 1-5	Drama	Learn key words 31-38
17th May 2024	Technology	D&T: Textiles 23-28 Food: Technical vocabulary 14-19	RS	Learn 'Core keywords' words 9 - 16	Geography	Learn Key Words 21-25	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
20th May 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 20-22	English	Reading Progress on Teams	Art	Key terms 11-17	Music	Learn 'Reggae' Keywords 36-45
21st May 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
22nd May 2024	Biology	Working Scientifically 11-15	Chemistry	Climate and Resources 7-12	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 38-40	Citizenship	Review 'How influential is the media' 13 to 21
23rd May 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Learn vocab in section 3	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 25 - 27	History	Learn Unit 10 people 9-10 and dates 6-12	Drama	Learn key words 39-46
24th May 2024	Technology	D&T Smart and Modern Materials 1-6 Food: 20 Butter, oil and fats	RS	Learn 'Core keywords' words 17 - 24	Geography	Learn Key Words 26-30	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
HALF TERM								
3rd June 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 23-25	English	Learn Novel 13-17	Art	Key terms 18-24	Music	Learn 'Musical Notation' Keywords 46-52

4th June 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
5th June 2024	Biology	Working Scientifically 16-20	Chemistry	Climate and Resources 13-18	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 41-46	Citizenship	Year Review 1 to 7
6th June 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Check Teams for homework on Reading Progress	Computer Science	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 1 - 6	History	Learn Unit 10 people 1-8	Drama	Learn key words 47-54
7th June 2024	Technology	D&T Smart and Modern Materials 7-9 Food: 21 Denaturation	RS	Learn 'Prejudice and Discrimination' words 1 - 5	Geography	Learn Key Words 31-36	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
10th June 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 26-29	English	Reading Progress on Teams	Art	Formal elements 2	Music	Revise 'Dynamics and Tempo' Keywords 9-17
11th June 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
12th June 2024	Biology	Working Scientifically 21-24	Chemistry	Climate and Resources 1-18	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 47-53	Citizenship	Year Review 8 to 13
13th June 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Learn vocab in section 4	Computer Science	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 7 - 11	History	Learn Unit 11 keywords 1-9	Drama	Learn key words 55-62
14th June 2024	Technology	D&T Smart and Modern Materials 10-12 Food: 22 & 23	RS	Learn 'Prejudice and Discrimination' words 6 - 10	Geography	Learn Key Words 37-42	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
17th June 2024	English	Learn The Gothic 30-32	English	Learn Novel 25-31	Art	Formal elements 1	Music	Revise 'Film Music' Keywords 18-23
18th June 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
19th June 2024	Biology	Inheritance 1-9	Chemistry	Metals and Non-metals 1-10	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 1-12	Citizenship	Year Review 14 to 19
20th June 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Check Teams for homework on Language Gym	Computer Science	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 12 - 15	History	Learn Unit 11 concepts 1-5	Drama	Revise key words 1-30
21st June 2024	Technology	D&T Smart and Modern Materials 13 & 14 Food: 24 Caramelisation	RS	Learn 'Prejudice and Discrimination' words 11 - 15	Geography	Learn Key Words 43-48	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
24th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
25th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION

26th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
27th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
28th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
1st July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
2nd July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
3rd July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
4th July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
5th July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
8th July 2024	English	Learn Women and Lit 1-8	English	Reading Progress on Teams	Art	Julian Opie	Music	Revise 'Harmony' Keywords 28-35
9th July 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
10th July 2024	Biology	Inheritance 10-18	Chemistry	Climate and Resources 1-9	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 13-24	Citizenship	Year Review 20 to 25
11th July 2024	MFL	QR under sections 3/4	Computer Science	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 16 - 19	History	Learn Unit 11 dates 1-8	Drama	Revise key words 31-62
12th July 2024 Sports Day	No Home Learning							
15th July 2024	English	Learn Women and Lit 9-13	English	Learn Women and Lit 14-18	Art		Music	Revise 'Reggae' Keywords 36-45
16th July 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
17th July 2024	Biology	Working Scientifically 1-10	Chemistry	Metals and Non-metals 11-15	Physics	Electricity and Magnetism 25-36	Citizenship	Year Review 26 to 31
18th July 2024								
19th July 2024								






Home Learning – Instructions for Use

For all your subjects, there are certain facts that you need to know for you to best understand the content you study in lessons.

In this booklet are Knowledge Organisers for each subject for this term. These knowledge organisers contain the core concepts, vocabulary and knowledge that you must know to be successful in your lessons.

- You need to complete **60 minutes** of home learning per day, following the schedule. This will mean spending 15 minutes learning four sections of specific knowledge organisers per night.
- All home learning will be completed in your home learning exercise book that you have been given
- Maths home learning will not be completed in the exercise book, that is done on the website SPARX
- Some English home learning will be 'Reading Progress' and these can be found on MS Teams

When learning sections of your knowledge organisers you should follow the same process, every day;

	LOOK	Read the correct section of the Knowledge Organiser for that day's home learning
	COVER	Cover it over or put it to one side
	WRITE	From memory, write out as much of the information as you can remember for that section
	CHECK	Check back with the Knowledge Organiser. Anything missing or incorrect, add in a different coloured pen.
	REVIEW	Any information you didn't recall the first time you may wish to check in a different format, such as repeating the process or creating revision cards.

How will we check you have done your homework?

Your home learning book will be checked every morning during line – up. If you have not,

- Attempted the homework at all
- Filled one side of A4
- Reviewed your work in a different colour






You will receive a centralised detention for 30 minutes that afternoon/evening.

Home Learning – Instructions for Use

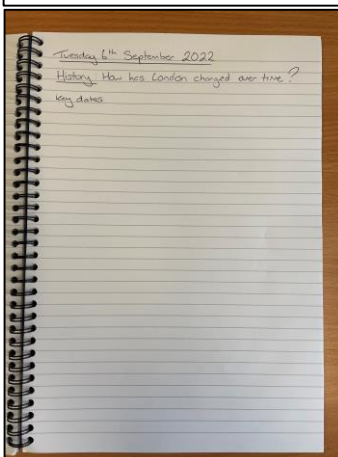
Modelled Example

Example Home Learning Task

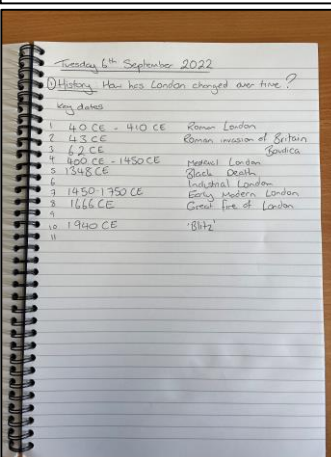
History Knowledge Organiser 1 : Learn the Key Dates section

	LOOK	I need to carefully read the section of the Knowledge Organiser I have been asked to learn
	COVER	Once I have read it and tried to learn it off by heart, I cover the knowledge organiser over or put it to one side so I cannot see it.
	WRITE	I write out as many details as I can from memory.
	CHECK	I check back over my answer with the Knowledge Organiser back in front of me, uncovered. Anything which is missing or incorrect, I add in in a different coloured pen.
	REVIEW	If I have significant gaps or parts I didn't understand, I repeat the process from Step 1.

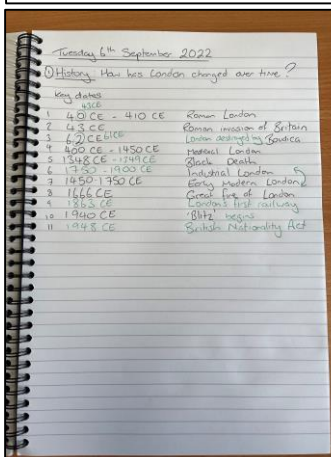
Write



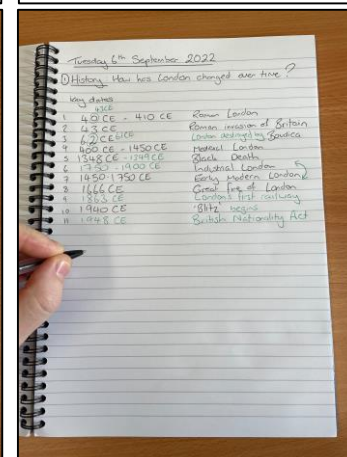
Write



Check



Review



After reading and covering the KO, write the title and date for your home learning tasks

From memory, write out what you have tried to memorise

Make corrections using a different colour, with the KO in front of you

Go back to the 'write' stage and try again, or, move on to the next task

HOW TO COMPLETE A READING PROGRESS ASSIGNMENT

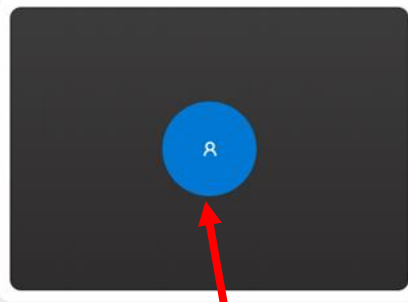
1. Log in to Microsoft Teams and select the Reading Progress assignment.

2. Select the document under 'My work' to open the text you will be reading.

Student work

Extract from 'Stargirl' by Jerry Spinelli

At this stage, you may get a notification asking you to allow 'Assignments' to access your device. You will only need your microphone (the camera settings have been turned off by your teacher.) Click 'Allow' to move on to the text recording.



Extract from 'Stargirl' by Jerry Spinelli

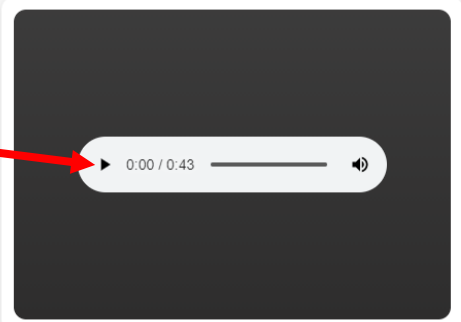
▶ Start

3. Ready to read aloud?
Click the 'Start' button to begin.

Double check that your **microphone is on** and your **camera is off**. If all is as it should be, it will look like this.

4. There will be a three second countdown before the recording begins. At the end of the countdown, start reading aloud. Remember to scroll down as you read. When you reach the end of the extract and have finished reading, select 'I'm done'.

5. You can listen to the recording you made by selecting the play icon. If you are happy with your reading, select 'Use this recording'. If not, select 'Try again' and you will be taken back to the recording page to re-record it. If you do choose to try again, the previous recording will be lost.



Try again

Use this recording

Student Guide to Logging In

1

Go to sparx.co.uk and click **Log in**

2

Select **Student Login**

3

Carefully select your school from the list

4

Select **New Sparx user**

5

Enter your:

- First Name
- Last Name
- Date of Birth

6

Click **Submit**

7

You will be prompted to set your own password. The password must be at least 6 characters long and you will need to remember it

8

Confirm your username and password, and click **Finish**

9

You can now log in to Sparx using your username and password

10

If a password is lost, you can select the option to request a new password from your teacher

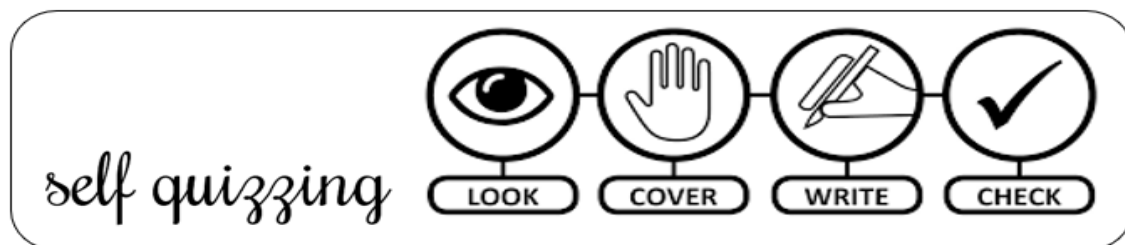
How to use the home-learning booklet for revision

Self-quizzing is one of the most effective revision strategies to embed key knowledge. Students are taught how to use the read, cover, write, check revision strategy and question and answer flashcards to test themselves. This encourages students to take ownership of their learning, and to support them in developing good learning habits.

Retrieval practice is a learning strategy where we focus on getting information out. Through the act of retrieval or calling information to mind, our memory for that information is strengthened and forgetting is less likely to occur. Retrieval practice is a powerful tool for improving memory.

Spaced practice – This is when we do little amounts regularly (i.e., one hour a day for six days) as opposed to a lot all at once (i.e., six hours in one day).

Interleaving – This is the mixing up of topics within a subject. Doing so helps us to make connections between topics and think harder.



How can you support your child?

- Make sure your child has a quiet, well-lit place to do home-learning.
- Avoid having your child do home-learning with the television on or in places with other distractions.
- Be positive about home-learning. Tell your child how important school is. The attitude you express about home-learning will be the attitude your child acquires.
- Help your child with time management. Establish a set time each day for doing homework. Don't let your child leave homework until just before bedtime.
- Take the home-learning booklet and quiz your child little and often – mixing up the different subjects and topics (interleave)



Portrait

1

Re-call formal elements:
complementary colours,
tertiary, harmonious,
warm/cool colours, tint,
shade, tone,
monochromatic



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9bbk2p/video>

2

Re-call formal elements:
Line, tone, shape, form,
composition, pattern,
texture, form

<https://www.artyfactory.com/art-appreciation.html>



3

Positive/negative shapes

Positive Shape: This is the actual physical form of any shape.
Negative Shape: This the space between and around the physical form of any shape.



<https://www.principlegallery.com/technique-tuesdays-positive-negative-space/>

4

David Hockney

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-david-hockney>



SCAN ME

5

Julian Opie



SCAN ME



Portrait		
6	Re-call	Proportions
7	Re-call	Re-call formal elements, task 2
8	Re-call	Re-call formal elements task 1
9	Re-call	David Hockney
10	Re-call	Julian Opie
11	Abstract art	Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality, but instead uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.
12	Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
13	Assemblage	Art that is made by assembling disparate elements – often everyday objects – scavenged by the artist or bought specially.
14	Asymmetry	Lack or absence of symmetry; as lack of proportion between the parts of a thing.
15	Batik	The application of hot wax onto cloth to create a pattern or design. When dye is applied the waxed area resists the colour. Once dry, successive applications of wax and dye can be applied in layers to create intricate patterns. The process can often be found on textiles from Indonesia and India.
16	Bleeding	Describes the action of one colour running into another. Most applicable to watercolour where a second or third colour can be dropped onto an already applied wash while wet.
17	Block print	The process of printing patterns by means of engraved wooden blocks. It is the earliest and simplest technique of textile printing.
18	Brief	A designer's brief, or creative brief, is what a client will give to a designer to help them come up with a creative solution or set of concepts.
19	Brush strokes	Refers to the way paint is applied in a painting, describing texture of the paint surface applied with a brush.
20	Collage	Describes both the technique and the resulting work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other materials are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface.
21	Contemporary	Living or occurring at the same time.
22	Mixed media	A term used to describe artworks composed from a combination of different media or materials.
23	Narrative art	A form of art that tells a story.
24	Perspective	A system for representing objects in three-dimensional space on the two-dimensional surface of a picture.



KEY TERM		
1	adaptation	Characteristic that helps an organism to survive in its environment.
2	biodiversity	The variety of organisms living in an area.
3	chromosome	Long strand of DNA, which contains many genes.
4	continuous variation	Characteristic that can take any value within a range of values.
5	discontinuous variation	Characteristic that can only be a certain value.
6	DNA	Chemical that contains all the information needed to make an organism.
7	endangered	When a population is small and at risk of extinction.
8	environmental variation	The variation in characteristics caused by your surroundings and life experiences.
9	evolution	Development of a species over time
10	extinct	When no more individuals of a species are left anywhere in the world.
11	fossil	The remains of plants and animals that have turned to stone.
12	gene	Section of DNA that contains the information for a characteristic.
13	gene bank	A store of genetic samples, used for research and to try to prevent extinction.
14	inherited variation	The variation in characteristics inherited from parents
15	natural selection	Process by which the organisms with the characteristics that are most suited to the environment survive and reproduce, passing on their genes.
16	nucleus	Organelle that contains genetic material (DNA) and controls the cell's activities.
17	species	Organisms that have lots of characteristics in common, and can mate to produce fertile offspring.
18	variation	Differences in characteristics within a species.



KEY TERM		
1	accurate	Data that is close to the true value of what you are trying to measure.
2	anomalous result	A result that is very different from the other repeats of that measurement.
3	bar chart	A way of presenting data when one variable is discrete or categoric and the other is continuous.
4	categorical	A variable that has values that are words.
5	continuous	A variable that has values that can be any number.
6	control variable	A variable that you have to keep the same in an investigation.
7	data	Words or numbers that you obtain when you make observations or measurements.
8	dependent variable	A variable that changes when you change the independent variable.
9	directly proportional	A relationship where as one variable increases, the other one increases at the same rate. This results in a straight-line graph.
10	discrete	A variable that can only have whole-number values.
11	hazard	Something that could hurt you or someone else.
12	hypothesis	What you think will happen in an investigation, with reasons using scientific knowledge.
13	independent variable	A variable you change that changes the dependent variable.
14	line graph	A way of presenting results when there are two numerical variables.
15	observation	observation
16	precise	Data where all the repeated results are similar.
17	prediction	A statement that says what you think will happen.
18	random error	An error which varies between one result and another. These may be caused by not keeping all the control variables constant in an investigation.
19	range	The difference between the biggest and smallest values.
20	repeatable	When you repeat measurements in an investigation and get similar results, they are repeatable.
21	risk	How you could hurt yourself.
22	spread	The difference between the highest and lowest measurements of a set of repeat measurements.
23	systematic error	An error that occurs in the same way each time you make a measurement. These errors are often caused by faulty measuring equipment.
24	variable	Something that can be changed in an investigation.

**KEYWORDS - CONTENT**

1	Metal	Found on the left hand side of the Periodic Table
2	Alloy	A mixture of a metal with another element
3	Malleable	Can be hammered into a new shape
4	Ductile	Can be pulled out into wires
5	Magnetic	Attracted to a magnet. Iron, nickel, and cobalt are the only magnetic elements
6	Non-metal	Found on the right hand side of the Periodic Table
7	Brittle	Shatters when hit with a hammer
8	Salt	A chemical produced when a metal reacts with an acid
9	Reactivity	How easily a substance reacts with other chemicals
10	Reactivity Series	Shows some common elements in order of reactivity
11	Oxidation	A type of reaction that occurs when a substance reacts with oxygen
12	Acid	A substance with a pH of less than 7
13	Base	A substance with a pH of more than 7
14	Alkali	A base that can dissolve in water
15	Displacement	A type of reaction where a more reactive metal replaces a less reactive metal in a compound

**KEYWORDS - CONTENT**

1	Natural resource	A substance from the Earth (e.g. rock)
2	Extract (metal)	To separate a metal from a compound or mixture
3	Finite resource	A resource that is being used more quickly than it is being replaced
4	Recycling	Processing an object so the materials can be used again
5	Mineral	A solid chemical compound found in the Earth's crust
6	Ore	A rock containing enough metal that it is worthwhile extracting
7	Displacement	A chemical reaction where a more reactive metal replaces a less reactive metal in a compound
8	Electrolysis	Using electricity to split up a compound
9	Carbon sink	An area which can absorb and store carbon
10	Fossil fuel	Non-renewable energy resources formed from the remains of animals or plants. Include coal, oil, and natural gas.
11	Carbon cycle	Shows how carbon atoms move through living organisms, non-living things such as rocks, and the atmosphere
12	Greenhouse effect	How the Earth's atmosphere stays warm by trapping energy from the Sun
13	Global warming	The increase in average temperatures of the atmosphere and oceans
14	Weather	A description of the local temperature, wind and rainfall over a short time
15	Climate	A description of temperature, wind and rainfall over a long time period
16	Correlation	A relationship between two variables
17	Hypothesis	A prediction that can be tested by experiments or observations
18	Evidence	An observation or measurement that supports a hypothesis



DEFINITIONS

1	Accountability	Politicians and people in power are held responsible for their actions/decisions
2	Bias	Our own preferences or beliefs that influence our judgements and prevent us from seeing other perspectives
3	Campaign	To work in an organised and active way towards a goal
4	Democracy	System of government where people make decisions and vote
5	Disenfranchised	Groups who are not able to vote
6	E-petition	Online petition. Collect signatures to show support for a cause.
7	General Election	Elections for the House of Commons held at least every five years
8	Manifesto	List of pledges each party writes before an election
9	Media	Newspapers, radio, TV, internet
10	The Petitions Committee	A UK parliamentary group that handles public petitions and makes recommendations based on them
11	PMQs	Prime Minister's Questions
12	Political affiliations	The way a group/individual leans politically, which party they support
13	Turnout	The percentage of the population which votes in an election

CONCEPTS

14	Educate	News educates the public on what is happening locally, nationally and internationally. This means people can make informed decisions
15	Influence	To affect the way someone thinks or behaves, or to affect the way something happens.
16	Set the agenda	Decide which stories are reported on based on news value
17	News value	How important or interesting a news story is, making it worth reporting in the media

CASE STUDIES

18	#FundtheHubs	A movement to get more funding for community centres that provide important services to local people. It wants to raise awareness for the value of these facilities.
19	Amnesty International	A charity based in the UK and which focuses on dealing with human rights issues worldwide
20	London Mayor Election 2021	The election in 2021 to choose the next Mayor of London. Sadiq Khan was re-elected.
21	Sadiq Khan	The current Mayor of London, serving since 2016. He is the first Muslim to hold this position. He won the London Mayor Elections in 2021.
22	Niko Omilana	A British YouTuber, comedian, and social media personality who took stood as a candidate in the London Mayor Election 2021.
23	Max Fosh	A British YouTuber, social media influencer, and content creator. He also stood as a candidate in the London Mayor Election in 2021.



DEFINITIONS

1	Activist	A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.
2	Asylum Seeker	Someone forced to move across international borders because their lives are at risk, they have not been given legal recognition by a government
3	Campaign	To work in an organised and active way towards a political or social goal
4	Democracy	Rule by the people, this means that people can vote and influence how their local community or country is run
5	Discrimination	Treating someone unfairly because of their characteristics
6	Diversity	Understanding that each individual is unique, and recognising our individual differences
7	Equality	Ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents
8	Equity	Achieving equality by treating people differently depending on their individual needs and characteristics
9	Fairness	The quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right or reasonable (equity)
10	Franchise	Rights to participate in political life freely
11	Government	The group in charge of making political decisions for the area they control
12	Legislation	A collection of laws in a country
13	Lobbying	The act of trying to persuade someone in power, normally an MP, to support a campaign.
14	Migration	The movement of a person from where they usually live
15	Prejudice	Opinions that we form without having all the information or facts
16	Pressure Group	A group that tries to influence those in power in the interest of a particular cause
17	Protected characteristics	The aspects of a person's identity that make them who they are
18	Refugee	Someone forced to move across international borders because their lives are at risk, they have been given legal recognition by a government.

DEFINITIONS

19	Rights	Something which somebody is entitled to
20	Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections
21	Universal suffrage	The right of almost all adults to vote in political elections

CONCEPTS

22	Criminal law	Laws concerning the safety and protection of society, such as vandalism and assault
23	Civil law	Laws concerning your private rights, in your dealings with other people, such as borrowing and lending money
24	Democracy	Rule by the people, this means that people can vote and influence how their local community or country is run
25	Political Rights	The rights people have and may use in a democracy - voting, peaceful assembly and freedom of speech.

KEY DOCUMENTS

26	Equality Act 2010	A British law protecting people from discrimination based on 9 characteristics include age, race and religion
27	European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) 1950	An international document that legally protects human rights for people who live in Europe (including the UK)
28	Human Rights Act 1998	A British law that protects 16 human rights including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and right to free elections.
29	Representation of the Peoples Act	The UK law which gives citizens the right to vote.
30	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 1950	A document from the UN that provides children with an additional 54 rights to protect them around the world
31	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1949	A document that lists all the rights people around the world should have. It isn't a law.

Year 8 Computer Science Knowledge Organiser

Unit 8.4 – Introduction to Python

Introduction to Python	
1	Python – A computer programming language
2	IDLE - Integrated Development Learning environment
3	Interactive Mode - a mode of operation that allows a computer or electronic device to respond to a user's input.
4	Script Mode - a python program can be written in a file
5	Pseudocode - Used to resemble a simplified programming language to design a programme

Numbers and Arithmetic's	
6	Data Types - a set of possible values and a set of allowed operations on it
7	Assignment - assigns the value of an expression to a simple variable, that represents a single data value.
8	BIDMAS - Brackets, Indices , Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction.
9	Integer - Holds numeric data e.g. 5, 9, - 4
10	String – Holds alphanumeric characters a, B, \$, G, s
11	Float – Holds a decimal value e.g. 1.4, - 7.8

Selection	
12	Variable - A value which can change during a program Age = 12
13	input - allow a user to enter data Name = input ()
14	print – displays the data to be output print (Name)
15	Selection - if weather = "hot": print("Bring a hat") elif weather = "rain": print ("Bring an umbrella") Else: print ("Bring a jacket")

Writing algorithms	
16	Syntax error – incorrect
17	Logic error – result in a program producing an incorrect output
18	Debugging - the process of identifying and removing errors from computer hardware or software.
19	Runtime error - occurs while a program is running or when you first attempt to start the application.

Iteration	
20	Iteration – Repetition of code
21	FOR Loop – Definite Iteration. Executed repeatedly for a given amount of times
22	FOR Loop – for count in range (3): print "Hello"
23	WHILE loop – Indefinite iteration. Executed repeatedly until a condition is met
24	WHILE loop – password = "chsg" Guess = input() while Guess != "password": Print("try again") Guess = input()

Boolean	
25	AND – both conditions must be met to be TRUE If username = "correct" and password = "correct": print ("load windows")
26	OR – if either condition is met then TRUE If lunchtime = "yes" or break = "yes": print ("get some food")
27	NOT – if condition is not met then TRUE If homework != "yes" : print ("you have a detention")

Year 8 Computer Science Knowledge Organiser

Unit 8.5 – Faking It

Image Properties	
1	Vector - Vector graphics are made up of objects, lines, curves and text
2	Bitmap - Bitmaps are made of pixels
3	Image Properties - A built-in Image Properties tool gives you extensive information about any image
4	Scalable - Able to be changed in size or scale.
5	Monochromatic - one-color scheme that is created using different tones of that one colour.
6	Complementary - derived from the Red-Yellow-Blue colour model

Image representation	
7	Pixel - basic unit of programmable colour on a computer display or in a computer image
8	Bit - A bit is a binary digit. A bit can hold only one of two values: 0 or 1
9	Byte - A byte consists of 8 adjacent binary digits (bits), each of which consists of a 0 or 1
10	Dpi - Dots per inch
11	Resolution - number of pixels in an image

Compression	
12	Compression – Reduction in file size to lessen download times and storage requirements
13	Lossy – Compression which loses data (and therefore quality)
14	Lossless – Compression which preserves the original data
15	Metadata - Data about data

File types	
16	JPG - Bitmap format that compresses digital images used by smart phones
17	PNG - Bitmap format that does not compress digital images
18	GIF - Bitmap format that compresses digital images and supports animation
19	TIFF – Bitmap format that does not compress digital images. Great for printing good quality images.

Editing tools 1	
20	Desaturate – Desaturation turns colour photos black & white
21	Crop – Allows you to chop off parts of an image you don't want to see
22	Resize – Allows you to change the dimensions of an image.
23	Rotate – Allows you to turn your images clockwise/anticlockwise by a certain degrees.
24	Filters – You can apply different filters to your photo, such as Mosaic Tiles, Stained Glass and Chalk & Charcoal.

Editing tools 2	
25	Gradient Fill - a graphical effect that produces a three-dimensional colour look by blending one colour into another
26	Hue - the dominant wavelength of the visible spectrum
27	Saturation - Saturation pertains the amount of white light mixed with a hue.
28	Layer - separate different elements of an image.





DECORATIVE TECHNIQUES & STITCHES

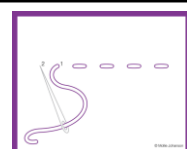
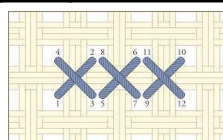
1	Tie dye	Tie-dye is a term used to describe a number of resist dyeing techniques. The process typically consists of folding, twisting, pleating, or crumpling fabric or a garment, before binding with string or rubber bands, followed by the application of dye or dyes.
2	Shibori	The verb shibori means "to wring, squeeze and press" in Japanese. While the word shibori is often associated with the famous style of fabric dyeing particular to Japan.
3	Batik	a method (originally used in Java) of producing coloured designs on textiles by dyeing them, having first applied wax to the parts to be left undyed.
4	Wet Felting	Wet felting is the process of using a combination of friction/agitation, soap and water to make felt out of wool fibres. The hot water and soap changes the pH of the wool and allows the scales on the fibres to open up.
5	Running stitch	Simple stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches
6	Over stitch	Simple stitch consisting of the thread going over the edge of the fabric, used to stop a fabric from fraying.
7	Cross stitch	More complex stitch, pairs of diagonal stitches cross each other in the middle to form an X.

ICONIC FASHION MOMENTS

8	1911	'King of Fashion' Paul Poiret and the birth of the fashion editorial
9	1926	Coco Chanel's LBD is introduced to the world in the October issue of <i>Vogue</i>
10	1947	Christian Dior unveils the 'new look'
11	1954	Karl Lagerfeld begins his career in fashion as Pierre Balmain's assistant
12	1961	Roy Halston Frowick designs the pillbox hat Jackie Kennedy wears
13	1966	Yves Saint Laurent blurs fashion's gender lines
14	1974	Beverly Johnson is the first black model to appear on the cover of <i>American Vogue</i>
15	1976	Calvin Klein is the first designer to show jeans on the runway
16	1992	Alexander McQueen graduates from Central Saint Martins

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

17	Pins	Used to hold pieces of material together temporary before sewing.
18	Needles	Used to sew material together by hand.
19	Embroidery foot	A specific foot used on the sewing machine to help create machine embroidery
20	Fabric Shears	Scissors that are designed to cut fabric only. Cutting paper will blunt the blades.
21	Thread	Thread is used to sew material together. It comes in lots of colours and can be used on the sewing machine or with a needle by hand.
22	Embroidery Floss	A thicker thread than normal machine thread. It is used for decorative hand embroidery to create images and patterns.
23	Embroidery hoop	A hoop that is used to hold material taut whilst you sew either by hand or on the sewing machine
24	Sewing Machine	An electronic machine that sews materials together.
25	Craft Knife	A very sharp knife used to cut materials accurately. 
26	Cutting Mat	A mat placed under the material you are cutting to help you have grip as well as stopping you cutting the work surface.
27	Heat Press	Used to transfer images from sublimation paper to fabric, the process is done through heat and pressure.
28	Quick Unpick	A small piece of equipment with a sharp pointy end used to unpick stitches. 





Maths in Design and Technology

1	Radius	The distance from the circumference to the centre of the circle. The radius is always half the length of the diameter.
2	Diameter	The diameter is the distance right across the middle of the circle.
3	Circumference	The measurement around the edge of a circle.
4	Circumference of a circle	$C = 2\pi r$ Multiply 2 by π then multiply by the radius or multiply π by double the radius.
5	Area of a circle	$A = \pi r^2$ $\pi r^2 = \pi \times r^2$ $= \pi \times r \times r$
6	Area of a cylinder	Work out the area of the two circular faces ($2 \times \pi r^2$). Work out the curved surface area, this is the rectangular face ($2\pi r \times h$). Sum the area of the circles and the rectangle.

Modern Materials

7	Modern materials	A modern material is a material that has been developed through the invention of new or improved processes to improve the properties of the material, eg to make them stronger, faster, lighter and tougher.
8	Nano-materials	Nanomaterials are tiny particles of 1 to 100 nanometres (nm) that can be used in thin films or coatings such as the oleophobic coatings on smartphone screens that repel greasy fingerprints, or hydrophobic materials that repel water.
9	Breathable fabrics	Breathable fabrics are designed to allow body moisture to evaporate away from the body, through the use of a breathable membrane laminated between layers of fabric, whilst still remaining waterproof. The membrane has microscopic holes, big enough to let body moisture through but too small for rain, and it is often used in tents and waterproof walking gear. Examples include Gore-Tex, Permatex and SympaTex.

Smart Materials

10	Smart materials	material react in a clever way
11	QTC	QTC or Quantum Tunnelling Composite is a black rubbery material which is an electrical insulator, but when placed under compression, it becomes a conductor. It is used in clothing, smart phones and outdoor equipment, normally as a material to make an electrical switch.
12	Thermo-chromic pigments	Thermochromic pigments change colour when their temperature changes. The term 'thermo' relates to heat, and chroma means colour - so thermochromic pigments change colour when they are heated up. These pigments can be mixed with paint or polymers to give the materials the same colour changing properties as the pigment. You may have seen this technology on colour-changing mugs or bath items for children.
13	Photo-chromic pigments	Photochromic pigments work in a similar way but 'photo' refers to light - so these pigments change their properties when exposed to ultraviolet (UV) light. A well-known example would be photochromic lenses in glasses, where the lenses are clear when worn inside a building, but become more like sunglasses when exposed to bright sunlight outside. There are several benefits to this, including: protecting the person's eyes from harmful UV light and saving money as they don't need two pairs of glasses
14	Shape-memory alloys	Shape-memory alloys (SMA) are metal alloys that can remember their shape when heated. These alloys have been used on glasses frames that spring back to shape if they are squashed. Nickel titanium (nitinol) is a type of SMA, and it contracts when heated, whereas most metals expand. When braces are made from nitinol, they heat up in the mouth and 'pull' on the teeth, so they move with the nitinol.



Devising key words		
1	(drama) stimulus	a starting point that helps you generate ideas
2	ghosting	a rehearsal strategy in which a director or colleague prompts an actor by speaking aloud the words they are about to say

Staging		
3	split-stage	where two scenes occur at the same time on stage
4	blocking	the actors' movements and positions on stage
5	proxemics	the spatial relationship between performers
6	levels	how the vertical dimension can be used for effect

Areas of a Stage		
7) Upstage right	8) Upstage centre	9) Upstage left
10) Centre-stage right	11) Centre stage	12) Centre-stage left
13) Downstage right	14) Downstage centre	15) Downstage left
Audience		

Physical Skills		
16	Gesture	Defined movement which suggests meaning
17	Facial Expressions	Use of facial muscles to show how a character is feeling/reacts
18	Gaze	Where you are looking
19	Gait	Manner with which you walk
20	Posture	The position someone holds their spine while walking/sitting
21	Stance	How someone stands
22	Mannerism	An habitual gesture that is character-specific

Vocal Skills		
23	Pitch	How high or low the voice is
24	Pace	The speed with which words are spoken
25	Pause	Stopping to emphasise a point and process thoughts and feelings
26	Tone	The emotion or mood with which words are spoken
27	Volume	How loud or quiet the voice is
28	Accent	Used to indicate where a character is from or to show social class/status
29	Emphasis	Placing importance on specifically chosen words or syllables
30	Diction	Clarity of speech



Y8 Drama

Paper Birds

Paper Birds Devising Unit: key terminology

31	verbatim theatre	theatre that is made from real people's words. It is a form of documentary theatre; it allows theatre makers to explore events and themes through the words of people at the heart of them.
32	motif	In drama, a motif is a recurring visual or aural idea that reinforces thematic elements essential to the characters or story.
33	Exposing the Method	This is a theatrical device in which the illusion-making aspect of creating drama is exposed. For example, this might include coming out of character, directly addressing the audience or having a lighting or sound technician onstage controlling the sound/lighting cues.
34	artistic intention	This phrase refers to the decisions made by theatre makers to communicate meaning through their work. Without an artistic intention, a piece of drama lacks a purpose or a message for its intended audience.
35	multi-roling	playing several different characters (roles) within the same performance
36	Jacques Lecoq's 7 States of Tension (1-3)	1. Exhausted: jellyfish 2. Laid Back: Californian 3. Neutral: no story
37	Jacques Lecoq's 7 States of Tension (4-6)	4. Alert: curious, slightly late 5. Suspense: is there a bomb? (melodrama) 6. Passionate: there is a bomb (opera)
38	Jacques Lecoq's 7 States of Tension (7)	7. Tragic: the bomb about to go off, petrified



Y8 Drama

Romeo & Juliet: Theatre Analysis

Romeo & Juliet Production

39	In The Round	An in-the-round stage is positioned at the centre of the audience - there is audience around the whole stage.
40	Tragedy	a type of drama in which characters undergo suffering or calamity and which usually ends with a death.

Acronym for Staging

41	M	Movement
42	E	Entrances
43	A	Audience
44	S	Stage type
45	L	Levels
46	E	Exits

Acronym for Set Design:

47	B	Backdrop
48	E	Entrances / Exits
49	S	Stage configuration
50	T	Themes
51	C	Colour
52	A	Angles
53	L	Levels
54	M	Materials

Acronym for Props and Stage Furniture

55	M	Materials
56	C	Colours
57	P	Positioning
58	B	Blocks
59	R	Rostra
60	I	Interaction
61	T	Themes
62	S	Size

**Key Vocabulary**

1	Eerie	Strange and frightening
2	Trepidation	A feeling of fear and anxiety about something that may happen
3	Psychotic	Someone suffering from a severe mental illness that causes them to lose touch with reality
4	Uncanny	If something is uncanny, it is so strange and unfamiliar that it seems supernatural
5	Omen	A sign that foretells a future change
6	Desolate	A deserted, abandoned, neglected place
7	Ominous	The worrying impression something bad will happen
8	Deranged	Mad, insane

Key Literary Concepts

9	Conventions	The defining characteristics or the must haves of a given genre e.g. ghost stories must have ghosts/ paranormal events
10	Onomatopoeia	A word which mimics the sound it describes
11	Hyperbole	Making something seem more increased/intense
12	Simile	A comparison of two things by stating one thing is like/as another
13	Metaphor	Describing something as if it is something else in order to make interesting comparisons.
14	Theme	An important idea in a text
15	Contrast	A method that highlights the differences
16	Triple	Use of a list of three items/ideas in a row
17	Foreshadowing	A less important event that hints at a bigger future event in the plot
18	Focus Shift	A change in focus
19	Structural Repetition	A method that repeats ideas across the whole text

Key Concepts

20	Sublime	Language and description that excites thoughts and emotions beyond ordinary experience
21	Incubus	A male demon
22	Byronic Hero	An anti-hero. He is typically rebellious, arrogant and anti-social
23	Damsel in distress	A chief character in Gothic literature, where she is typically imprisoned in a castle or a monastery and terrorised by a vicious nobleman, or members of the religious order
24	Femme Fatale	A being of sexuality and femininity, enchantment and mystery. The femme fatale is often seen as destructive and transforming, and nobody is can get away from her without some sort of drastic change occurring.
25	Lady Justice	An symbolic personification of the moral force of judicial systems.

**Gothic Conventions**

26	Dark, abandoned, decayed settings	Haunted houses, cobwebbed castles, derelict churches, and other once-glorious architecture that has fallen to disrepair.
27	An atmosphere of mystery and suspense	The work is pervaded by a threatening feeling, a fear enhanced by the unknown.
28	Omens, portents, visions	A character may have a disturbing dream vision, or some phenomenon may be seen as a portent of coming events.
29	Supernatural or otherwise inexplicable events	Elements of events beyond the laws of nature or scientific understanding
30	High, even overwrought emotion	The narration may be highly soppy/ sentimental and the characters are often overcome by anger, sorrow, surprise and often terror.
31	Women in distress	Female characters often face events that leave them fainting, terrified, screaming and/or sobbing
32	Women threatened by a powerful, impulsive, tyrannical male	Male characters have the power to demand that one, or more, of the female characters do something intolerable

Rhetorical Devices

33	Facts/Figures	Points that can be proven to be true, including expert opinion and statistics
34	Emotive Language	Language designed to make us feel an emotion e.g. shock, fear
35	Exaggeration	Making any idea seem more intense to create humour, shock or various effects. Also known as hyperbole.
36	Anecdote	A real life story to give an example. It can be personal or about someone else.
37	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.
38	Rhetorical Question	Questions that do not really request information but rather are used to make a point.
39	Repetition	Well chosen words or carefully crafted phrases used more than once to reinforce an idea.
40	Pronouns	Short words used in the place of nouns (like 'we', 'us' or 'our') - trick the reader into believing they are on your side before they've had a chance to decide.
41	Imperative	Command words that are used to influence and direct.
42	Triple	Repeating a list of three things to reinforce or exemplify.



Character		
1	Characterisation	The way authors create characters and make them believable.
2	Interaction	How characters behave towards others
3	Speech	What the characters say
4	Action	What the characters do
5	Appearance	How the characters look
6	Protagonist	Main character who you follow and sympathise with
7	Antagonist	Person who opposes the lead character
8	Caricature	A character with exaggerated, unrealistic characteristics

Character Archetypes		
9	Archetype	A very typical example
10	Stock Character	Simplified characters recognised by common features
11	The Damsel in Distress	A weak, often innocent, female who needs to be rescued/helped
12	The Temptress	A female, often evil, who tries to lead male characters into wrongdoing or to their doom
13	The Nurturer	Female characters such as mothers and wives whose main purpose is to look after others, sometimes with the expectation that they ignore their own needs
14	The Queen	A regal, confident female leader (sometimes connected to a powerful man)
15	The Mystic	A wise woman who is observant and sometimes has supernatural powers or special abilities
16	The Shrew	An unpleasant, stubborn, nagging, aggressive woman
17	The 'Tart with a Heart'	A prostitute who is kind and generous
18	The Dumb Blonde	A female with blonde hair who is portrayed as stupid or silly

Writing styles		
19	Satire	Writing that pokes fun at aspects of society and human nature
20	Situational irony	Situational irony is when the outcome is the opposite to what is expected
21	Verbal irony	When words say the opposite of what is meant

**CHARACTER**

1	Characterisation	The way authors create characters and make them believable
2	Interaction	How characters behave towards others
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8	Caricature	A character with exaggerated, unrealistic characteristics

NARRATIVE STRUCTURE

9	Narrative arc	The shape of a story which includes exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, ending
10	Non-linear narrative	Events told in non-chronological order
11	Linear narrative	Events told in chronological order
12	Cliff hanger	A plot event or ending that leaves reader in suspense by withholding information
13	Suspense	Withholding information and revealing in stages to make reader wait
14	Tension	The result of suspense, causing strain / stress.
15	Flashback	A switch to a past event
16	Plot	The events of the text in a particular cause and effect sequence
17	Narrative	A report of connected events
18	Exposition	The part of a text that introduces important background information to the reader
19	Climax	A pivotal moment at the peak of the story
20	Denouement	The final resolution of a plot
21	Backstory	Gives background to current events

NARRATIVE MODE

22	Narrative mode	Who tells the story and how it is told
23	First person narrator	A narrator who is involved in the story using 'I'
24	Omniscient narrator	A God-like narrator who knows everything and can be everywhere

GENRE

25	Genre	A type of story that has typical characters, plot, settings and themes.
26	Dystopia	About an imaginary so-called perfect society that is actually nightmarish
27	Thriller	Based on suspense, excitement and surprise.
28	Allegory	A story that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one
29	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education.
30	Historical fiction	Stories that portray events from a time period
31	Autobiography	Based on the author's own life



Environmental Health Officer

1	Environmental Health Officer (EHO)	An EHO protects the health and safety of the public. They are appointed by local authorities throughout the UK. In the hospitality and catering industry, they are responsible for enforcing the laws linked to food safety. They inspect all businesses where food is prepared and served to members of the public, advise on safer ways of working and can act as enforcers if food safety laws are broken
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2	Inspection by and EHO	<p>The EHO can carry out an inspection of any hospitality and catering premise at any time during business hours – they do not need to make an appointment. During an inspection, the EHO will check to make sure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the premises are clean ➤ equipment is safe to use ➤ pest control measures are in place ➤ waste is disposed properly ➤ all food handlers have had food hygiene and safety training ➤ all food is stored and cooked correctly ➤ all food has best-before and use-by dates ➤ there is a HACCP plan to control food hazards and risks
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3	During an inspection	<p>The EHO is allowed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ take photographs of the premises ➤ take food samples for analysis ➤ check all record books, including fridge and freezer temperatures, cleaning schedules and staff training ➤ offer advice on improving food hygiene and safety in the business.
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4	Complaints	The EHO will immediately investigate any complaints of suspected food poisoning linked to a particular premise.
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5	Food hygiene ratings	When an inspection has been carried out, the EHO will give the business a food hygiene rating. The ratings are published on the Food Standards Agency website as well as on stickers displayed at the business. A rating of 5, or very good, represents the highest standard of food hygiene.
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Environmental Health Officer

6	The EHO and the law	<p>If the EHO discovers problems with the food safety and hygiene in the premise, they are allowed by law to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ remove any food that may be hazardous so it can't be sold ➤ tell the owners to improve hygiene and safety within a set time and then come back and re-inspect ➤ close the premises if there is a risk to health of the public ➤ give evidence in a court of law if the owners are prosecuted for breaking food hygiene and safety laws.
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Food and the law

7	Food Labelling Regulations (2006)	A label must show all ingredients including allergens, how to store and prepare the food, where it came from, the weight of the food and a use-by or best-before date.
8	Food Safety (General Food Hygiene Regulations) 1995	This law makes sure that anyone who handles food - from field to plate – does so in a safe and hygienic way. The HACCP system is used throughout the hospitality and catering sector
9	Food Safety Act 1990	This law makes sure that the food people it is safe to eat, contains ingredients fit for human consumption and is labelled truthfully

Food poisoning bacteria

10	Bacillus cereus	found in reheated rice and other starchy foods
11	Campylobacter	found in raw and undercooked poultry and meat and unpasteurised milk
12	Clostridium perfringens	found in human and animal intestines and raw poultry and meat
13	E-coli	found in raw meat, especially mince
14	Listeria	found in polluted water and unwashed fruit and vegetables
15	Salmonella	found in raw meat, poultry and eggs
16	Staphylococcus aureus	found in the human nose and mouth



Technical vocabulary 3

14	Shortening	When fats give biscuits and pastry a crumbly texture
15	Aeration	Air is trapped in a mixture to make it lighter
16	Stable foam	A long-lasting foam; the air stays trapped in the creamed mixture until it is baked
17	Denature	Protein changes shape
18	Gas-in-liquid foam	Liquid forms a thin film around each air-bubble
19	Caramelise	The process of sugar melting and changing colour when heated

20. Butter, oil and fat spreads

Fats have different functions when used in cooking

Shortening	Adding fat to biscuits and pastries gives them a good crumbly texture
	The best fats for shortening are butter, lard, white vegetable fat and baking margarine
	When fat is rubbed into the flour using the fingertips, this surrounds the flour particles with a waterproof coating. This stops water becoming absorbed into the flour, and prevents biscuits and pastry from becoming tough
Aeration	Aeration is when air is trapped in a mixture. Air needs to be added to mixtures to give a springy texture
	In cake making: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fat and sugar are creamed together using an electric hand whisk or a wooden spoon. Bubbles of air are enclosed in the mixture making a stable foam. Eggs are beaten and added gradually. Sieved flour is gently folded in with a metal tablespoon to add more air. Baking gives the cake a springy texture.

23. Sugar and syrup

Sugar and syrup are both types of carbohydrate

There are many types of sugars and syrups, these caramelise when heated

The longer the caramel is heated the darker it becomes

21. Denaturation

Eggs are a good source of protein, containing all the essential amino acids

Denaturation occurs when the long chains of amino acids, that make up proteins, unfold. This happens in recipes when protein foods are either heated, beaten or exposed to acidic foods.

Using an acid	When poaching eggs, an acid such as vinegar or lemon juice is added to the cooking water. The acid speeds up the denaturation of the egg protein. Lemon juice is used to marinate chicken: the acid in the juice will start to denature the protein in the chicken even before it is cooked.
Mechanical action	When egg whites are whisked, the protein in the egg white will denature. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protein stretches into strands and allows air to become trapped in the structure. If whisking continues, a gas-in-liquid foam is formed.
Heat	Proteins will also denature when heated. This is the first step of the proteins setting (coagulating)

22. Coagulation

Coagulation happens when the protein in food sets during the cooking process. We cook protein foods to make them nicer to eat (raw egg v cooked egg)

Egg white becomes solid and turns white as it coagulates at 60°C	Egg yolk becomes solid as it coagulates at 70°C.
--	--

Explain why an egg white can be set, but the yolk is still runny after cooking

24. The process of caramelisation

Sugar is heated and starts to melt. The water evaporates as steam concentrating the carbon

The sugar turns from clear to dark amber

An attractive flavour and golden colour develop

Overheating produces a bitter taste and a burnt appearance

Fruit, vegetables and meat contain sugar that will caramelise producing a darker colour and stronger flavour

Caramelisation occurs during dry and moist heating, shallow frying and the roasting of meat and vegetables.



Point de départ (pages 56–57)

Ma célébrité préférée est ...

Il/Elle est / n'est pas ...

arrogant(e).
intelligent(e).
laid(e).
méchant(e).
bête.
drôle.
égoïste.
modeste.
sérieux/sérieuse.
généreux/généreuse.
paresseux/paresseuse.
travailleur/travailleuse.
beau/belle.
gentil/gentille.

My favourite celebrity is ...

He/She is / is not ...

arrogant.
intelligent.
ugly.
nasty.
stupid.
funny.
selfish.
modest.
serious.
generous.
lazy.
hard-working.
good-looking.
kind.

Il/Elle a beaucoup de talent.

Il/Elle fait beaucoup de choses pour
les bonnes causes.

C'est mon chanteur / ma chanteuse
préfér(e).

C'est un(e) de mes acteurs / actrices
préfér(e)s.

J'aime / Je n'aime pas ...

les comédies
les dessins animés
les documentaires
les feuilletons
les infos
les jeux (télévisés)
les séries (policières)
les émissions de ...
cuisine
musique
sport

He/She has lots of talent.

He/She does a lot for charity.

He/She is my favourite singer.

*He/She is one of my favourite
actors/actresses.*

I like / I don't like ...

comedies
cartoons
documentaries
soaps
the news
gameshows
(police) series

cooking
music
sport

1

science-fiction
télé-réalité

science fiction
reality

... programmes

parce qu'ils/elles sont ...

ridicules.
divertissant(e)s.
intéressant(e)s.
passionnant(e)s.
plein(e)s d'action.
ennuyeux/ennuyeuses.
nuls/nuilles.
marrant(e)s.
bêtes.

because they are ...

ridiculous.
entertaining.
interesting.
exciting.
full of action.
boring.
rubbish.
funny.
stupid.

Unité 1 (pages 58–59) Ma vie numérique

Je regarde la télé ...

avant les cours.
tous les soirs.
le weekend.
dans le salon.
dans le bus.
dans ma chambre.
avec ma famille.
seul(e).

I watch TV ...

before lessons.
every evening.
at the weekend.
in the living room.
on the bus.
in my bedroom.
with my family.
alone.

Je regarde ...

des chaînes sur YouTube
à la demande, sur Netflix
sur mon smartphone
sur mon ordinateur
sur ma tablette

I watch ...

YouTube channels
on demand, on Netflix
on my smartphone
on my computer
on my tablet

C'est facile.

C'est varié.

Ce n'est pas cher.

J'écoute de la musique en streaming.

Je télécharge des chansons.

Je crée des playlists.

Je joue sur ma Xbox.

J'achète des jeux et je joue en ligne.

It's easy.

It's varied.

It's not expensive.

I stream music.

I download songs.

I create playlists.

I play on my Xbox.

I buy games and play online.

Unité 2 (pages 60–61) On va au cinéma?

Je vais au cinéma.

Tu viens?

Ça dépend. Qu'est-ce que tu
vas voir?

Je vais regarder ...

une comédie
un film d'animation
un film romantique
un film d'action
un film d'horreur
un film de science-fiction
un film de super-héros

I'm going to the cinema.

Are you coming?

*It depends. What are you going
to see?*

I'm going to see ...

a comedy
an animated film
a romantic film
an action film
a horror film
a sci-fi film
a superhero film

Il y a une séance à 14h.

Bonne idée! Je veux bien.

Tu rigoles!

Je n'ai pas envie.

Désolé(e). Je ne peux pas ce soir.

Rendez-vous où et à quelle heure?

Chez moi. / Chez toi.

There's a screening at 2 pm.

Good idea! I'd like to.

You're kidding!

I don't want to.

Sorry, I can't this evening.

Where and when shall we meet?

At my house. / At your house.

2





Où habites-tu?	Where do you live?
J'habite ...	I live ...
dans un village.	in a village.
dans une ville.	in a town.
dans une grande ville.	in a city.
à la campagne.	in the country.
à la montagne.	in the mountains.
au bord de la mer.	at the seaside.
sur une île.	on an island.
dans le désert.	in the desert.
en France.	in France.
en Suisse.	in Switzerland.
au Maroc.	in Morocco.
aux Antilles.	in the French Caribbean.
Quel temps fait-il?	What's the weather like?
Il fait beau.	The weather's fine.
Il fait mauvais.	The weather's bad.
Il fait chaud.	It's hot.

3

Il fait froid.	It's cold.
Il y a du soleil.	It's sunny.
Il y a du vent.	It's windy.
Il y a du brouillard.	It's foggy.
Il y a des orages.	It's stormy.
Il pleut.	It's raining. / It rains.
Il neige.	It's snowing. / It snows.
C'est comment en été / hiver?	What is it like in summer / winter?
C'est ...	It's ...
amusant	fun
tranquille / calme	peaceful / quiet
ennuyeux / animé	boring / lively
nul / génial / joli	awful / great / pretty
très	very
trop	too

Dans ma région, il y a ...	In my region, there is / are ...
un appartement	a flat
un bâtiment	a building
un champ	a field
un jardin public	a park
un lac	a lake
un magasin	a shop
une forêt	a forest
une montagne	a mountain
une plage	a beach
une rivière	a river
un(e) touriste	a tourist
beaucoup de	lots of
plein de	plenty of
peu de	little, not many
trop de	too much / too many

On peut ...	You / People can ...
manger des crêpes.	eat pancakes.
visiter les monuments historiques.	visit historic monuments.
visiter des grottes.	visit caves.
aller au cinéma.	go to the cinema.
aller à la plage.	go to the beach.
aller en ville.	go to town.
faire les magasins.	go shopping.
faire du canoë-kayak.	go canoeing.
faire des randonnées.	go for walks.
faire du ski.	go skiing.
cultiver le coton	to grow cotton
travailler dans les champs.	to work in the fields
acheter des animaux	to buy animals
aller à l'école	to go to school
vendre des légumes	to sell vegetables

On doit ...	We / People must ...
Je dois ...	I must ...
Ma sœur / Mon frère doit ...	My sister / My brother must ...
garder ma sœur.	look after my sister.
garder mon frère.	look after my brother.
ranger ma chambre.	tidy my room.
rapporter l'eau.	collect the water.
laver la voiture.	wash the car.

faire la cuisine.	do the cooking.
faire la vaisselle.	do the washing-up.
faire la lessive.	do the washing.
nourrir les animaux.	feed the animals.
son frère / sa sœur	his/her brother / his/her sister
On ne doit pas ...	We / People must not ...
polluer l'eau.	pollute the water.

4

Je me lève.	I get up.
Je prends le petit déjeuner.	I have breakfast.
Je me douche.	I have a shower.
Je me coiffe.	I do my hair.
Je m'habille.	I get dressed.

Je me lave les dents.	I clean my teeth.
Je quitte la maison.	I leave the house.
Je me lave.	I have a wash.
Je me couche.	I go to bed.





SECTION NAME: Hazards and rocks

1	Lava flow	Molten rock that is released from the Earth's core in a volcano or fissure and flows with eruption.
2	Magma chamber	A region under the surface of the Earth where hot molten magma collects.
3	Mantle	Is the widest section of the Earth. It has a diameter of approximately 2,900 km. It is made up of semi-molten rock called magma.
4	Metamorphic rocks	Metamorphic rocks have been subjected to tremendous heat and/or pressure, causing them to change into another type of rock.
5	Monitor (predict)	Using science to say where an earthquake or volcanic eruption will happen.
6	Oceanic Crust	Which carries water and is denser than the continental plate
7	Outer Core	Is the layer surrounding the inner core. It is a liquid layer, also made up of iron and nickel. It is still extremely hot, with temperatures similar to the inner core.
8	Predict	Prediction involves using seismometers to monitor earth tremors. Experts know where earthquakes are likely to happen.
9	Prepare	In earthquake-prone countries, hospitals, emergency services and residents practise for an earthquake. They have drills in all public buildings so that people know what to do in the event of an earthquake.
10	Primary effect	Primary effects occur as a direct result of the ground shaking, e.g. buildings collapsing
11	Protect	Protection involves constructing buildings so that they are safe to live in and will not collapse.
12	Pyroclastic flow	A current of hot gas and rock that flows downhill at high speed.
13	Richter scale	This measures the size of the seismic waves during the earthquake. Each step in the scale is ten times greater than the previous number. This is a logarithmic scale.
14	Secondary effect	Secondary effects occur as a result of the primary effects, e.g. tsunamis or fires due to ruptured gas mains.
15	Secondary vent	The thin narrow pipe at the side of a volcano formed when the main vent is blocked.
16	Sedimentary rocks	Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments that have settled at the bottom of a lake, sea or ocean, and have been compressed over millions of years
17	Seismic wave	Earthquake energy is released in seismic waves. These waves spread out from the focus.
18	Shield volcano	Shield volcanoes are found on constructive plate margins and made of no layers, as the volcano just consists of lava
19	Supervolcano	A supervolcano is a volcano on a massive scale and erupts at least 1,000 km ³ of material.
20	Volcanic bomb	Large blocks of hot rock thrown from a volcano.

SECTION NAME: River Processes and Glaciers

21	Abrasion	When pebbles grind along the river bank and bed in a sand-papery effect.
22	Accumulation (zone)	The area where more ice forms than melts in a glacier.



SECTION NAME: River Processes and Glaciers

23	Ablation (zone)	The part of a glacier where melting occurs. This is usually lower down where the air is warmer.
24	Arête	A sharp ridge of rock separating two corries.
25	Attrition	When rocks that the river is carrying knock against each other. They break apart to become smaller and more rounded.
26	Braiding	The small islands between distributary channels on a delta or area of a river with lots of deposition
27	Confluence	The point at which two rivers meet
28	Corrasion	Is the process of rocks and pebbles carried by the waves wearing away rocks as they are thrown against cliffs (Abrasion)
29	Corrie	A bowl-shaped hollow area formed by glaciation, sometimes containing lakes or 'tarns'. Corries are also known as cirques or, when found in Wales, cwms.
30	Corrosion	Corrosion is a process of chemical erosion.
31	Delta	Coastal accumulations/deposits of river-borne sediments which build up/accrete when sediment discharge is too large to be dispersed by tidal currents and wave action
32	Deposition	When the river loses energy, it drops any of the material it has been carrying.
33	Distributary	When the main channel of a river divides into many smaller channels e.g. across a delta
34	Drainage basin	A drainage basin is the area of land around the river that is drained by the river and its tributaries.
35	Erosion	Erosion is the process that wears away the river bed and banks. Erosion also breaks up the rocks that are carried by the river. There are four types of erosion.
36	Flood plain	An area of low-lying land next to a river which is prone to flooding.
37	Freez-thaw weathering	When water in rocks freezes and expands, breaking the rock apart.
38	Glacial system	The glacial system consists of inputs, stores, transfers and outputs.
39	Glaciology	Glaciology is the scientific study of glaciers, or more generally ice and natural phenomena that involve ice.
40	Glacier	A slow-moving ice mass, formed over a long period from compacted snow.
41	Hydraulic action	This is the sheer power of the water as it smashes against the river banks. Air becomes trapped in the cracks of the river bank, and causes the rock to break apart.
42	Lower course	Last part of the river where river flows over flat land.
43	Lateral erosion	The wearing away of the landscape when a river erodes sideways.
44	Main channel	This is where the river flows
45	Middle course	The middle section of a river which has sloping land.
46	Morphology	Morphology is the study of the structure and how they change over time
47	Mouth of river	Where a river meets the sea
48	Plucking	A type of glacial erosion that occurs when ice freezes onto the landscape, ripping out rocks when it moves.



DATES

1	1739	Persian invasion of Mughal India
2	1750s	British influence in India begins
3	1757	Battle of Plassey
4	1857-9	The Indian Rebellion
5	1858	British Raj begins
6	1877	Queen Victoria becomes Empress
7	1915	Gandhi returns to India
8	1919	Amritsar Massacre
9	1930	Dandi Salt March
10	1942	Gandhi launches 'Quit India'
11	1947	Indian independence from Britain
12	1948	Gandhi assassinated

PEOPLE

1	Akbar the Great	Liberal Mughal emperor
2	Nader Shah	Persian ruler who invaded India
3	Robert Clive	Military commander in chief of the East India Company
4	Richard Wellesley	Governor General who expanded British territory in India
5	Lord Bentinck	Governor General who promoted British culture in India
6	Earl of Dalhousie	Governor General who introduced the 'doctrine of lapse'
7	Bahadur Shah Zafar	Leader of the Indian Rebellion in Delhi
8	Lord Curzon	Raj Viceroy at start of 1900s
9	Mahatma Gandhi	leader of Indian independence movement
10	Muhammad Ali Jinnah	Muhammad Ali Jinnah: leader of Muslim independence movement

KEYWORDS

1	Oba	Ruler of Benin
2	Opium	Addictive drug made from poppies
3	Aborigines	Native people of Australia
4	Maori	Native people of New Zealand
5	Zulu	A native people of South Africa
6	Boer	South African settlers of Dutch origin
7	Mughals	Rulers of India until 18 th century
8	Taj Mahal	Palace in Agra built in Mughal India
9	East India Company	British trading organisation that dominated India until 1858
10	Doctrine of lapse	A law that claimed uninherited Indian lands for Britain
11	Sati	Hindu tradition of widows committing suicide at their husband's funeral
12	Sepoy	Indian soldier in the service of Britain
13	Cawnpore	Location of outrages in the Indian Rebellion
14	Missionary	Someone who converts people to Christianity in a foreign country
15	Viceroy	The official who ran India on behalf of the British monarch
16	Irrigation	A system of taking water to land for farming
17	Civil service	The administration (office workers) of the government
18	Babu	Indian university graduate who spoke English
19	Raj	The direct rule of India by the British government
20	Civil rights	Fair treatment, protection and freedoms in society
21	Indian National Congress	Political party that led the campaign for Indian independence

CONCEPTS

1	Colonialism	Acquiring, ruling and exploiting a foreign country
2	Nationalism	Identifying with and supporting your nation's interests
3	Pacifism	The use of peaceful methods in campaigns and protests
4	Swaraj	Indian independence from foreign domination



DATES

1	1832	Great Reform Act: extended the vote to more men
2	1866	First mass women's suffrage petition to Parliament
3	1897	NUWSS formed
4	1903	WSPU formed
5	1907	MPs voted against women's suffrage
6	1909	Suffragette hunger strikes began
7	1910	WSPU 'Black Friday' protests outside Parliament after Conciliation Bill defeat
8	1912	'Cat and Mouse' Act temporarily released hunger striking suffragettes
9	1913	Emily Wilding Davison killed at the Epsom Derby
10	1913	50,000 march on NUWSS 'Pilgrimage for Women's Suffrage'
11	1913	Christabel Pankhurst moved to Paris
12	1914	Sylvia Pankhurst expelled from WSPU
13	1914	WSPU campaign suspended when First World War began
14	1918	Representation of the People Act gave vote to women aged 30 and over
15	1928	Representation of the People Act gave vote to all women aged 21 and over

KEYWORDS

1	Petition	A request for change signed by many people
2	NUWSS	National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies: peaceful campaign organisation
3	Suffragist	Campaigner for women's suffrage who used peaceful methods
4	WSPU	Women's Social and Political Union: militant campaign organisation
5	Suffragette	Campaigner for women's suffrage who used direct action including violence
6	Hunger strike	Refusing to eat as a form of protest
7	Guerillist	WSPU term for a suffragette who used violence
8	Epsom Derby	Famous horse race held at Epsom Downs
9	Force feeding	To feed someone against their will by forcing food into them

PEOPLE

1	Millicent Fawcett	Leader of the NUWSS
2	Emmeline Pankhurst	Founder and leader of the WSPU
3	Christabel Pankhurst	WSPU leader and daughter of Emmeline
4	Sylvia Pankhurst	WSPU leader who was later expelled by her mother and sister
5	Emily Wilding	Suffragette killed at the Epsom Derby in 1913
6	Selina Cooper	Working class suffrage campaigner

CONCEPTS

1	Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections
2	Direct action	To campaign using physical and public methods
3	Martyr	Someone who is killed for their beliefs
4	Feminist	Someone who believes in/campaigns for women's rights
5	Revisionist	A historian who interprets history differently from the established view.



MUSIC

Film Music

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC REVISITED

1	MELODY	The main tune of a piece of music.
2	PITCH	How high or low a note is.
3	STRUCTURE	How the music is organized; the layout of the music.
4	TIMBRE	The different sound qualities an instrument can have.
5	INSTRUMENTATION	The instruments used in a piece of music.
6	RHYTHM	How the notes values are organized into patterns.
7	DYNAMICS	The volume of the music.
8	TEMPO	The speed of the music.

DYNAMICS AND TEMPO TERMINOLOGY EXTENDED

9	ALLEGRO	Italian word for fast (tempo).
10	ADAGIO	Italian word for slow (tempo).
11	ANDANTE	Italian word for at a walking pace (tempo).
12	ACCELERANDO	Italian word for getting faster (tempo).
13	RALLENTANDO	Italian word for getting slower (tempo).
14	FORTISSIMO	Italian word for very loud (dynamics).
15	PIANISSIMO	Italian word for very quiet (dynamics).
16	MEZZO FORTE	Italian word for quite loud (dynamics).
17	MEZZO PIANO	Italian word for quite quiet (dynamics).

FILM MUSIC

18	LEITMOTIF	A musical theme that is associated with a particular character, place or emotion.
19	SOUNDTRACK	The music that accompanies a film.
20	UNDERSCORE	Music used under dialogue in a film.
21	DIEGETIC MUSIC	Music or sound that the characters can hear.
22	NON-DIEGETIC MUSIC	Music of sound that the characters can't hear.
23	MICKEY-MOUSING	When the music is closely synchronized with the action on screen. Used frequently in cartoons.

MELODY KEYWORDS

24	ASCENDING	Going up in pitch.
25	DESCENDING	Going down in pitch.
26	CONJUNCT	Moving by step to notes that are next door to each other.
27	DISJUNCT	Moving in leaps.



MUSIC

Reggae



HARMONY KEYWORDS REVISITED

28	CHORD	Two or more notes played at the same time.
29	PRIMARY CHORDS	The most commonly used chords. Chords I, IV and V (1, 4 and 5) in a key.
30	SECONDARY CHORDS	Less commonly used chords. Chords ii, iii, vi and vii (2, 3, 6, and 7) in a key.
31	CHORD SEQUENCE	A series of chords played one after another. Also called a Chord Progression.
32	CHORD INVERSION	Rearranging the order of the notes in a chord.
33	TRIAD	A three-note chord.
34	MAJOR	Sounds happy and bright.
35	MINOR	Sounds sad and dark.

REGGAE

36	SYNCPATION	When the rhythms cross over the main beats of the bar.
37	OFF-BEAT CHORDS	Chords on beats 2 and 4 of the bar.
38	RASTAFARIANISM	Religion associated with Reggae. 'Rastas' worship Haile Selassie as the Messiah.
39	RIFF	A catchy, repetitive phrase in Popular music.
40	CALL AND RESPONSE	Musical 'question and answer'. Often the lead singers sing a phrase which is 'answered' by the backing singers.
41	BACKING SINGERS	Singers that accompany the main soloist.
42	MENTO	A form of Jamaican folk music like Calypso. Popular in the 1950s.
43	SKA	Form of fast dance hall music with developed in the 1950s. Fuses elements of Mento and RnB.
44	IMPROVISATION	Making up the music as you go along.
45	4/4 TIME SIGNATURE	When there are 4 crotchet beats in a bar (small section of music).

MUSICAL NOTATION

46	STAVE	The five horizontal lines that music is written on.
47	TREBLE CLEF 	A symbol used to indicate which note should be played. Used for high pitched notes.
48	NOTES ON THE LINES	Five lines of the Treble Clef are EGBDF. Rhyme: Every Good Boy Deserves Football.
49	NOTES IN THE SPACES	Four spaces of the Treble Clef are FACE. Rhyme: Face in the spaces
50	BASS CLEF 	A symbol used to indicate which note should be played. Used for low pitched notes and the right hand of the piano.
51	NOTES ON THE LINES	Five lines of the Bass Clef are GBDFA. Rhyme: Good Boys Do Fine Always
52	NOTES IN THE SPACES	Four spaces of the Bass Clef are ACEG. Rhyme: All Cows Eat Grass



Physics Electricity and Magnetism

1	Charge	A property we assign to particles
2	Atom	A single type of element that is neutrally charged
3	Electron	A particle that orbits the nucleus of atom
4	Positive	A type of charge
5	Negative	A type of charge that is opposite to positive
6	Electron	A negatively charged particle
7	Proton	A particle that exists in the nucleus of an atom
8	Proton	A positively charged particle
9	Neutron	A particle that exists in the nucleus of an atom
10	Neutron	A particle that is neutrally charged
11	Attraction	When a positive and negative particle interact
12	Repulsion	When like charges interact
13	Lightning	When charges build up in a cloud a move to earth
14	Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed only changed from one form to another
15	Cell	A store of electrical energy
16	Battery	A number of cells ranging from one upwards
17	Static	Not moving or stationary
18	Van de Graaf generator	A device used to demonstrate static electricity
18	Static Electricity	Charged particles found on an insulator
19	Field	A region in which a force is felt
20	Electric field	A region in which a charged particle experiences a force
21	Electric current	The rate of flow of charged particles
22	Voltage / potential difference	A measure of the amount of energy per unit charge
23	Electric circuit	A route or pathway for charged particles to flow
24	Conductor	An object that transmits an electric current
25	Insulator	An object that does not allow current to flow through it
26	Ammeter	A device that is used to measure electric current



Physics Electricity and Magnetism

27	Voltmeter	A device that is used to measure voltage
28	Circuit symbol	A diagrammatic way to represent an electrical device
29	Motor	An electrical device that transfers kinetic energy from chemical energy
30	Series circuit	A circuit where the current has only one path to travel
31	Parallel circuit	A circuit where there is more than one path for the current to travel
32	Amp / Ampere	The unit of electric current
33	Volt	The unit of voltage / potential difference
34	Resistance	The opposition to current flow
35	Ohm	The unit of resistance
36	Conductor	An object with low resistance
37	Insulator	An object with high resistance
38	Ohm's Law	When current and voltage increase or decrease at the same rate
39	Magnet	An object that attracts magnetic materials
40	Magnetic material	An object that is attracted to a magnet
41	Pole	The end of a magnet
42	Two types of pole	North and South
43	North and South Pole	Is attracted to a South pole and vice versa
44	Iron, cobalt, nickel and steel	Examples of materials that are magnetic
45	Magnetic field	A region in which a magnetic force is felt
46	Magnetic force	An example of a non-contact force
47	Permanent magnet	A magnet that does not lose its magnetic properties
48	Temporary magnet	A magnet that can be made and then lose its magnet properties
49	Lines of force	Used to show the strength of a magnetic field
50	Iron filings	Used to show a magnetic field
51	Electromagnet	A magnet that can be made using electricity
52	Core	The central part of an electromagnet made from iron
53	Maglev train	A driverless train powered by electromagnets



1. Abortion	The deliberate termination (ending) of a pregnancy
2. Allah	God in Arabic
3. Benevolent	Loving, kind
4. Charity	Giving to those in need
5. Conception	The point at which an egg is fertilised by sperm
6. Embryo	The name for a fertilised egg until it becomes a foetus
7. Environment	The area around us
8. Equality	Being equal, especially in terms of status and rights
9. Euthanasia	Assisted suicide, when another person helps someone to end their life, usually because they are suffering. Also known as mercy killing
10. Foetus	An unborn child
11. Free will	Your ability to make your own choices
12. Genesis	The first book of the Hebrew Bible and the Christian Old Testament, which provides an account of the creation of the world
13. Halal	Allowed / permitted
14. Humanist	A non-religious person who uses reason and experience to work out what is right and wrong
15. Justice	Being fair and treating others correctly
16. Karma	The Hindu belief that good actions have good effects and bad actions have bad effects
17. Khalifa	A steward, representing Allah on earth
18. Morality	The difference between right and wrong
19. Omnipotent	All powerful
20. Poverty	When a person does not have enough money/resources to meet their basic needs
21. Reason	Our ability to work things out using our brains
22. Reincarnation	The belief that our souls transfer to another living being after death
23. Sanctity of life	Human life is special because it was created by God
24. The Problem of Evil	An argument that states God cannot be real because of the suffering in the world



1. Ageism	Treating someone differently because of how young or old they are
2. Disability	A physical or mental condition that limits what a person can do
3. Discrimination	To treat someone differently because of prejudice
4. Equality	When everyone is treated the same, regardless of any differences
5. Ethnicity	The race which you belong to (e.g. white European, black British)
6. Gender	The socially constructed characteristics of men or women; can be determined by the individual.
7. Homophobia	Discrimination against someone who is attracted to a member of the same sex
8. Prejudice	To form an opinion on a person or group before knowing them (pre-judge)
9. Racism	Discrimination against someone from a different ethnic group or country
10. Sex	Your physical, biological identity as either male or female
11. Sexism	Discrimination against someone based on their sex / gender
12. Stereotype	A generalised view about a group of people that is often negative and wrong
13. Transgender	A person whose gender is different from the sex of their birth
14. Transphobia	Discrimination against transgender people
15. Wealth	The amount of money a person has

**¿Adónde fuiste?**

el año pasado

Fui a ...

Alemania

Argentina

Cuba

Escocia

España

Francia

Gales

Grecia

India

Inglaterra

Irlanda

Italia

México

¿Cómo fue?

Fue ...

estupendo

genial

guay

aburrido

horrible

un desastre

¿Con quién fuiste?

Fui ...

con mi familia

con mis padres

con mis amigos

Where did you go (to)?*last year**I went to ...**Germany**Argentina**Cuba**Scotland**Spain**France**Wales**Greece**India**England**Ireland**Italy**Mexico***What was it like?***It was ...**fantastic**brilliant**great, cool**boring**awful**a disaster***Who did you go with?***I went ...**with my family**with my parents**with my friends***1****¿Cómo fuiste?**

Fui ...

a pie

en autocar

en avión

en barco

en bicicleta

en coche

en monopatín

en tren

El invierno pasado ...

El verano pasado ...

¿Qué hiciste?

Baile.

Descansé.

Escuché música.

Fui de excursión.

Jugué al voleibol en la
playa.

Mandé mensajes.

Monté en bicicleta.

Saqué fotos.

Tomé el sol.

Visité monumentos.

¡Lo pasé bomba!

¡Lo pasé fenomenal!

¡Lo pasé guay!

¡Lo pasé bien!

¡Lo pasé mal!

How did you go?*I went ...**on foot**by bus**by plane**by boat**by bike**by car**by skateboard**by train**Last winter ...**Last summer ...***What did you do?***I danced.**I had a rest/break.**I listened to music.**I went on an outing.**I played volleyball on
the beach.**I sent messages.**I rode my bike.**I took photos.**I sunbathed.**I visited monuments.**I had a fantastic time!**I had a wonderful time!**I had a great time!**I had a good time!**I had a bad time!***2**



Pasé ... *I spent ...*
 diez días *ten days*
 una semana *a week*
 dos semanas *two weeks*
 un mes *a month*

Desayuno ... *For breakfast I eat ...*
 Como ... *For lunch I eat ...*
 Meriendo ... *For tea I eat ...*
 Ceno ... *For supper/dinner I*

carne con verduras *eat ... meat with vegetables*

cereales *cereal*
 fruta *fruit*
 galletas *biscuits*
 magdalenas *fairy cakes*
 pasta *pasta*
 patatas fritas *chips*
 pescado con *fish with salad*
 ensalada

pizza *pizza*
 pollo *chicken*
 tostadas *toast*
 un bocadillo *a sandwich*

Bebo ... *I drink ...*
 Cola Cao *Cola Cao (drinking chocolate)*
 té *tea*
 zumo de naranja *orange juice*

No meriendo. *I don't have tea.*
 No desayuno nada. *I don't have anything for breakfast.*
 Nunca como. *I never have lunch.*

siempre *always*
 generalmente *usually*
 normalmente *normally*
 a veces *sometimes*
 de vez en cuando *from time to time*
 todo el tiempo *all the time*

Los números *Numbers*

cien *100*
 ciento diez *110*
 doscientos *200*
 trescientos *300*
 cuatrocientos *400*
 quinientos *500*
 seiscientos *600*
 setecientos *700*
 ochocientos *800*
 novecientos *900*
 mil *1000*

jamón *ham*
 manzanas *apples*
 peras *pears*
 queso *cheese*
 tomates *tomatoes*
 uvas *grapes*
 zanahorias *carrots*

3

4





Carshalton High School for Girls

Excellence: everywhere, every day.