



Need ● ● ●
toKNOW
LOOE COMMUNITY ACADEMY

Year 8
Summer 2

Be the
BEST
you can be

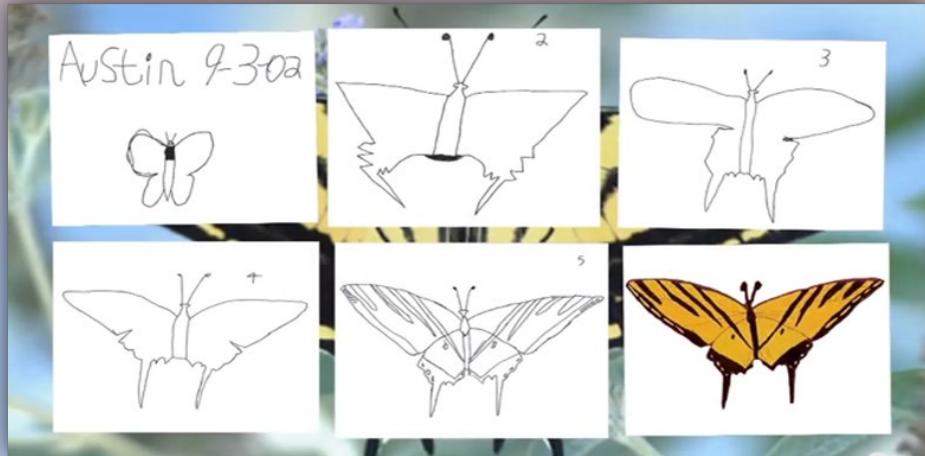




Need to KNOW
LOOE COMMUNITY ACADEMY

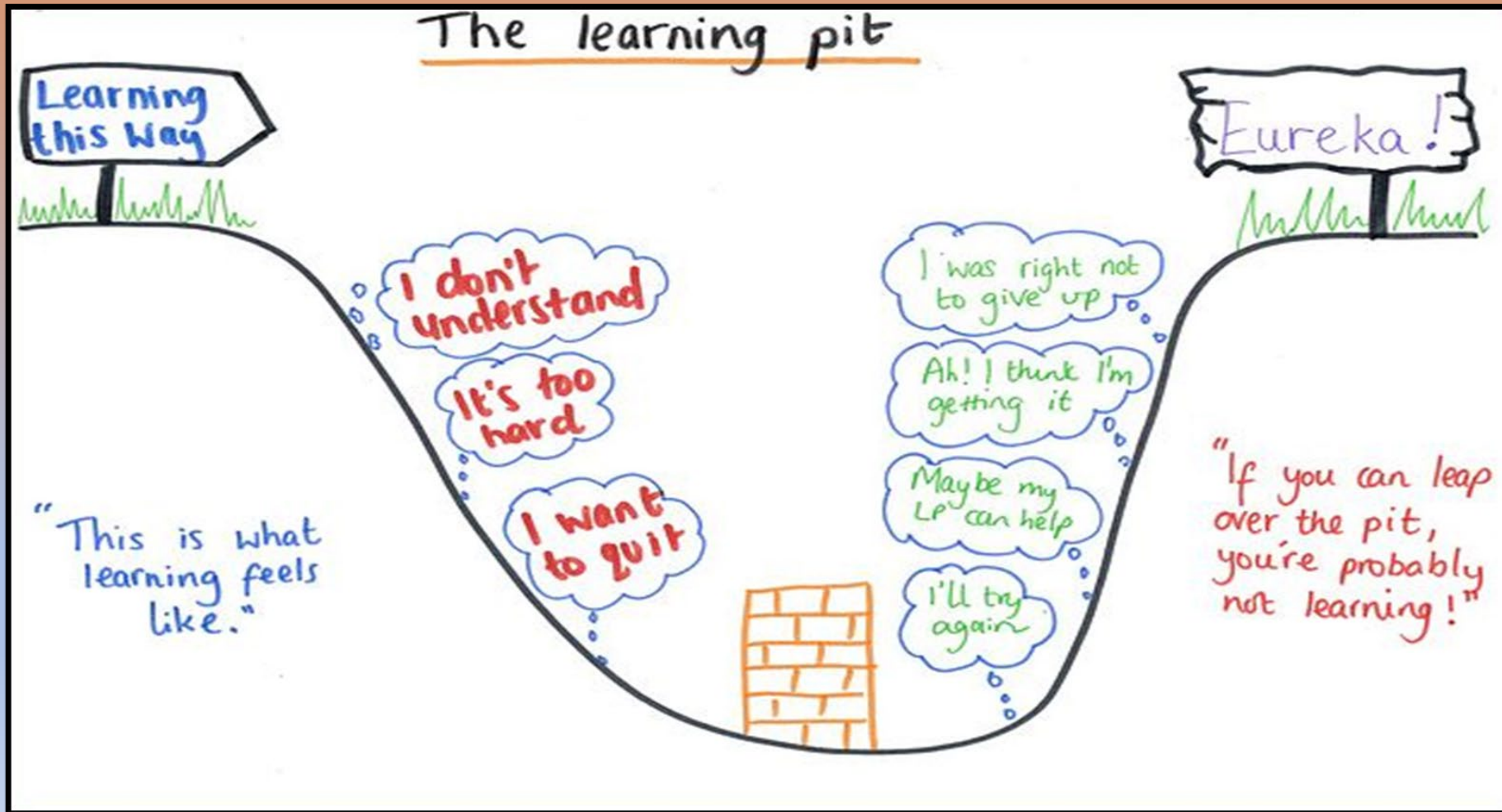
To become an **expert learner** you need to have the right mindset and understand the **'Power of YET'**!

Check out Austin's butterfly picture below and learn how he seeks feedback to improve his work to achieve the most amazing results!





The Learning Pit is a picture to help you remember that you are constantly going to be challenged and confused when you learn something new, but it's about knowing what to do in order to overcome these challenges to get to the other side of the pit!



1

Magnificent Metacognition



Plan

Is this similar to a previous task?
What do I want to achieve?
What should I do first?

Monitor

Am I on the right track?
What can I do differently?
How can I ask for help?

Evaluate

What worked well?
What could I have done better?
Can I apply this to other situations?

2

Marvellous Memory



My memory and learning improves when I learn through spaced, retrieval, interleaved, elaborated, and use of concrete examples in practice.

I must use the best learning strategies above when using my 'Need to Know' to complete pre and post learning tasks.

During lessons I am a responsible Lead Learner, I teach my self and peers through mini tests, flashcards and look/cover/write/check/review, this help me and my peers learn quickly.

3

Love My Learning



I have a growth mindset and believe I can be as SMART as I want to be! My brain is a muscle and it will growth bigger with the amount of effort I put into practice.

I seek feedback and enjoy acting on it. I see 'EBI' and 'T' from my teachers / peers as opportunities to improve, by acting on feedback I experience success as a learner

I can be my own teacher and can articulate what I am learning and why. I know my mastery goals and I seek errors as opportunities. I aspire to challenges and have no fear of failure!

4

Literacy for Life



Every hour I read is an hour improving my writing. Time is worth investing in my books and Accelerated Reader.

I always check my grammar, spelling and punctuation, this will help me to achieve the highest SPAG marks in my GCSE exams.

Practicing my reading skills and literacy will improve choice in job/career prospects. Success is when preparation makes opportunity and when practice makes permanent!

I NEED TO KNOW:

How to keep my body healthy.

How to carry out CPR and what cancer is and the dangers of energy drinks, alcohol and drugs.

Personal Safety – your level of protection from potential harm. This is what you consider to ensure you minimise or prevent risks to yourself.

First Aid – The essential basic medical skills we need to help others who are hurt or in times of emergency. These skills are often used whilst waiting for health professionals to arrive

Cancer – A disease caused by an uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body.

Genetic predisposition – increased likeliness relating to genes or heredity. A person may be more genetically pre-disposed to certain cancers due to the genes they inherited from their parents.

Caffeine – a drug found in energy drinks, tea and coffee which stimulates the body.

Dopamine – a chemical in the brain which is affected by caffeine and can change how we feel.

Diabetes - a lifelong condition that causes a person's blood sugar level to become too high.

Alcohol – a chemical which is in certain drinks and changes how people behave.

Binge Drinking - the consumption of an excessive amount of alcohol in a short period of time.

Alcohol Poisoning - condition in which alcohol causes the body's functions (heart rate, breathing and gag reflex) to shut down, and when the liver can no longer detoxify the alcohol in the body.

Stimulants – drugs which make your more energetic

Depressants – drugs which make you more relaxed



#	Question	Answer
1	What is personal safety?	
2	Why is first aid important?	
3	What causes cancer?	
4	What does genetic predisposition mean?	
5	What is caffeine and where is it found?	
6	How does dopamine affect us?	
7	What is diabetes?	
8	How does alcohol affect the body?	
9	What is binge drinking?	
10	What happens during alcohol poisoning?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is personal safety?	It is your level of protection from potential harm and steps taken to minimize or prevent risks.
2	Why is first aid important?	It provides essential skills to help injured or ill people until health professionals arrive.
3	What causes cancer?	Cancer is caused by the uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body.
4	What does genetic predisposition mean?	It refers to the increased likelihood of developing diseases due to inherited genes.
5	What is caffeine and where is it found?	Caffeine is a stimulant drug found in energy drinks, tea, and coffee.
6	How does dopamine affect us?	Dopamine is a brain chemical affected by caffeine that changes how we feel.
7	What is diabetes?	It is a lifelong condition where a person's blood sugar level becomes too high.
8	How does alcohol affect the body?	Alcohol is a chemical in drinks that changes behavior and can impair body functions.
9	What is binge drinking?	It is drinking an excessive amount of alcohol in a short time.
10	What happens during alcohol poisoning?	The body's vital functions can shut down due to the liver's inability to detoxify the alcohol.

I NEED TO KNOW:

The Play :

Act 1: Starts with a big (magical) storm. We hear Prospero's story of ending up on the island with Miranda. Ariel and Caliban are introduced. Miranda meets Ferdinand – the first man she's seen other than her father.

Act 2: We meet all the nobles who have been 'shipwrecked' by Ariel's illusions. They think Ferdinand, the King's son, has been killed. Antonio and Sebastian plot to kill King Alonso whilst he's asleep, but Ariel interrupts by waking them up. Caliban meets Trinculo and Stephano, the play's fools and is captivated by them as they have drink.

Act 3: Prospero sets Ferdinand an impossible task of moving logs as a test to check that he is in love with Miranda. Caliban and Stephano decide to kill Prospero and take over the island, but Ariel confuses them with island music. A magical banquet is set up to confuse Antonio, Sebastian and the others. Ariel appears as a scary harpy to punish them for their attempted treason.

Act 4: Miranda and Ferdinand get married. Prospero gets Ariel to capture Caliban by hanging out clothes to tempt him and Trinculo/Stephano.

Act 5: Ariel tells Prospero that he has captured all the nobles. Prospero decides to forgive them and let them go if they are sorry. Prospero decides to give up magic and transforms back to being Duke of Milan. He forgives his brother and shows Alonso that his son is still alive. The ship is found to be undamaged by the magical tempest of the opening and all prepare to sail away from the island.

Context :

Written in the Jacobean era (James I) to celebrate the marriage of King James' daughter

The play is a masque: a celebration play with music and song

- European explorers were sailing around the globe discovering 'new' lands – colonisation
- The play is often seen as Shakespeare's final solo play: it could have been his farewell play
- Many people in Jacobean England believed in magic and the supernatural – they would have admired and feared its power
- There are many subplots of treason and betrayal, perhaps warning of the impact of chaotic overthrows, such as the Gunpowder Plot, which threatened to kill King James

How does Shakespeare present the characters? What are the main themes? What is the context of the play?

- New Vocabulary**
Influential
Innovation
Tragicomedy
Manipulation
Dehumanisation
Revenge
Courtly love
Masque
Character arc
Soliloquy
Resolution
Forgiveness

- Key Themes**
Justice
The supernatural and monsters
Power and control
Treason, betrayal and loyalty
Nature and beauty



#	Question	Answer
1	What event begins The Tempest?	
2	Who are the first characters introduced alongside Prospero and Miranda?	
3	Why does Prospero test Ferdinand by making him carry logs?	
4	What does Ariel do to stop Antonio and Sebastian's murder plot?	
5	How does Prospero respond to the nobles at the end of the play?	
6	What Jacobean event might Shakespeare have been referencing through themes of treason?	
7	What genre is The Tempest considered, and what elements support this?	
8	How is colonization hinted at in The Tempest?	
9	What supernatural figure punishes the nobles with fear and illusions?	
10	What symbolic act does Prospero perform to show he is giving up power?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What event begins The Tempest?	A magical storm created by Prospero.
2	Who are the first characters introduced alongside Prospero and Miranda?	Ariel and Caliban.
3	Why does Prospero test Ferdinand by making him carry logs?	To see if Ferdinand truly loves Miranda.
4	What does Ariel do to stop Antonio and Sebastian's murder plot?	He wakes King Alonso, interrupting their plan.
5	How does Prospero respond to the nobles at the end of the play?	He forgives them and gives up his magic.
6	What Jacobean event might Shakespeare have been referencing through themes of treason?	The Gunpowder Plot.
7	What genre is The Tempest considered, and what elements support this?	A tragicomedy; it includes elements of tragedy (betrayal, danger) and comedy (fools, a happy ending).
8	How is colonization hinted at in The Tempest?	Through Caliban's treatment and the arrival of Europeans on the island, reflecting European exploration and control of 'new' lands.
9	What supernatural figure punishes the nobles with fear and illusions?	Ariel, disguised as a harpy.
10	What symbolic act does Prospero perform to show he is giving up power?	He gives up magic and returns to being Duke of Milan.

STATISTICS I

What do I need to be able to do?

- By the end of this unit, you should be able to
- find the mode, median, mean and range of a dataset
 - find missing values given an average
 - read information from scatter graphs
 - read information from stem & leaf diagrams
 - read information from bar charts
 - compare different representations of data

Ordering numbers

-3, 8, 2, 12, -7, 0

Put these values into

ascending order: $-7, -3, 0, 2, 8, 12$

descending order: $12, 8, 2, 0, -3, -7$



Finding the mode of a data set

The modal value of a data set is the one that occurs the most

EXAMPLE 1

2, 2, 4, 5, 3, 2, 4

MODE = 2

EXAMPLE 2

Red, Blue, Green, Blue, Red, Blue

MODE = Blue

Finding the range of a data set

To find the range we calculate the difference between the largest and smallest value in the data set

EXAMPLE

20, 2, 14, 19, 8

Smallest value: 2

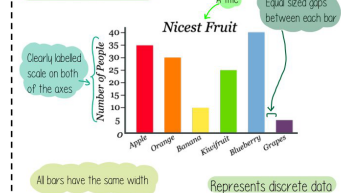
Largest value: 20

Range = $20 - 2$

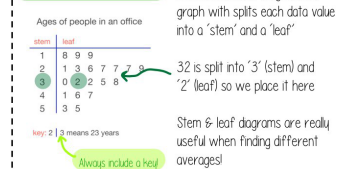
RANGE = 18

It can be helpful put the data in order when trying to find the largest and smallest values

Bar Charts: KEY POINTS



Stem & Leaf: KEY POINTS



Key Words

Average: a calculated 'central' value of a set of numbers

Bimodal: a data set with two modes

Continuous Data: data that can take any value (age, height, length...)

Data Set: a collection of facts, such as numbers, words etc...

Discrete Data: data that can only take given values (colour, favourite food...)

Mean: the average of the numbers in a data set

Median: the middle of a sorted list of numbers

Mode: the value that appears the most often in a data set

Range: the difference between the largest and smallest value in a data set

Finding the median of a data set

- To find the median we
- Put the data in ascending order
 - Identify the value in the middle

EXAMPLE 1

20, 2, 14, 19, 8

Step 1: 2, 8, 14, 19, 20

Step 2: 2, 8, 14, 19, 20

MEDIAN = 14

EXAMPLE 2

20, 2, 14, 19, 8, 12

Step 1: 2, 8, 12, 14, 19, 20

Step 2: 8, 12, 14, 19, 20

If we have an even number of values, and two in the middle, then we need to find the number that is in the middle of these

MEDIAN = 13

Finding the mean of a data set

- To find the mean we
- Find the sum of the data
 - Divide the overall total by how many pieces of data that you have

EXAMPLE

20, 2, 14, 19, 8

Step 1: $20 + 2 + 14 + 19 + 8 = 63$

Step 2: $63 \div 5 = 12.6$

MEAN = 12.6

Choosing which average to use

Averages should be representative of the data set - so it should be compared to the set as a whole to check if it is an appropriate average

EXAMPLE

Here are the scores of 6 Year 7 students in a recent maths test:

0, 0, 10, 12, 15, 20

Let's find all of the averages!

MEAN ('add and divide') 9.5

MEDIAN ('middle') 11

MODE ('most') 0

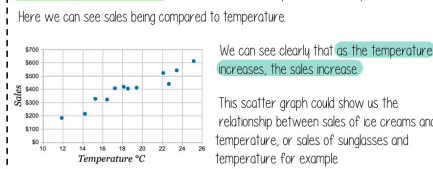
RANGE ('difference') 20

Put the data back into context

Range/Mode just because 2 students scored 0 and one got 20, this does not represent the data

The Median or mean is the best average to represent the scores on this test!

Scatter Graphs: KEY POINTS



#	Question	Answer
1	What is the probability of rolling a 3 on a fair six-sided die?	
2	What is the mode of the following data set: 2, 4, 4, 6, 8, 4, 10?	
3	What is the mean of the numbers 5, 10, 15, 20?	
4	What is the median of this data set: 3, 7, 9, 11, 15?	
5	What is the probability of picking a red card from a standard deck of 52?	
6	If a coin is flipped twice, what is the probability of getting two heads?	
7	What type of graph is best for showing how a total is split into categories?	
8	What is the range of the following set: 4, 6, 10, 3, 7?	
9	What is an outlier in a data set?	
10	What does a probability of 0 mean?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the probability of rolling a 3 on a fair six-sided die?	$\frac{1}{6}$
2	What is the mode of the following data set: 2, 4, 4, 6, 8, 4, 10?	4
3	What is the mean of the numbers 5, 10, 15, 20?	12.5
4	What is the median of this data set: 3, 7, 9, 11, 15?	9
5	What is the probability of picking a red card from a standard deck of 52?	$\frac{26}{52}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$
6	If a coin is flipped twice, what is the probability of getting two heads?	$\frac{1}{4}$
7	What type of graph is best for showing how a total is split into categories?	A pie chart
8	What is the range of the following set: 4, 6, 10, 3, 7?	$10 - 3 = 7$
9	What is an outlier in a data set?	A value much higher or lower than the rest of the data
10	What does a probability of 0 mean?	The event is impossible

SCIENTIFIC SKILLS

I NEED TO KNOW:

- 1) The different stages in a scientific investigation
- 2) A range of scientific skills

<u>POSSIBLE PRACTICAL</u>	<u>SKILL FOCUS</u>	<u>LINK</u>
Microscopy	Maths and Planning	https://shorturl.at/lrxJX
Photosynthesis	Analysis & Evaluation	https://shorturl.at/abxHY & https://shorturl.at/fCGO2
Osmosis	Trends and Patterns	https://shorturl.at/KQY39
Temperature Changes	Planning and Justify	https://shorturl.at/cesN2
Rate of Reaction	Accuracy & Models	https://shorturl.at/qtM58
Hooke's Law	Processing Data	https://shorturl.at/KQY39
Specific Heat Capacity	Methods	https://shorturl.at/qvwFW

Independent variable	<i>The variable you change in an investigation</i>
Dependent variable	<i>The variable you measure in an investigation</i>
Control Variable	<i>The variables kept constant in an investigation</i>
Accurate	<i>Data that is close to the true value</i>
Precise	<i>Set of repeat measurements that are close together</i>
Reproducible	<i>Other people can carry out an investigation and get similar results</i>
Analyse	<i>A process of looking at data and writing about what you have found out</i>
Line of best fit	<i>Smooth line on a graph that travels as close to as many points as possible</i>
Conclusion	<i>What you have found out in an investigation</i>

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the independent variable in an experiment?	
2	What is the dependent variable in an experiment?	
3	What is a control variable ?	
4	What does it mean for results to be accurate ?	
5	What does it mean if results are precise ?	
6	What does it mean if results are reproducible ?	
7	What does it mean to analyse data in science?	
8	What is the purpose of drawing a line of best fit on a graph?	
9	How can you tell if an experiment is valid ?	
10	What should a good conclusion include?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the independent variable in an experiment?	The variable that is changed or controlled by the experimenter.
2	What is the dependent variable in an experiment?	The variable that is measured or observed in response to the independent variable.
3	What is a control variable ?	A variable that is kept the same to ensure a fair test.
4	What does it mean for results to be accurate ?	They are close to the true or accepted value.
5	What does it mean if results are precise ?	The measurements are very similar to each other, even if not close to the true value.
6	What does it mean if results are reproducible ?	The experiment can be repeated by someone else and they get similar results.
7	What does it mean to analyse data in science?	To examine data carefully to identify patterns, relationships, or trends.
8	What is the purpose of drawing a line of best fit on a graph?	To show the general trend of the data and help make predictions.
9	How can you tell if an experiment is valid ?	All variables except the independent one are controlled, and the method answers the question asked.
10	What should a good conclusion include?	A summary of results, whether the hypothesis was supported, and explanations based on the data.

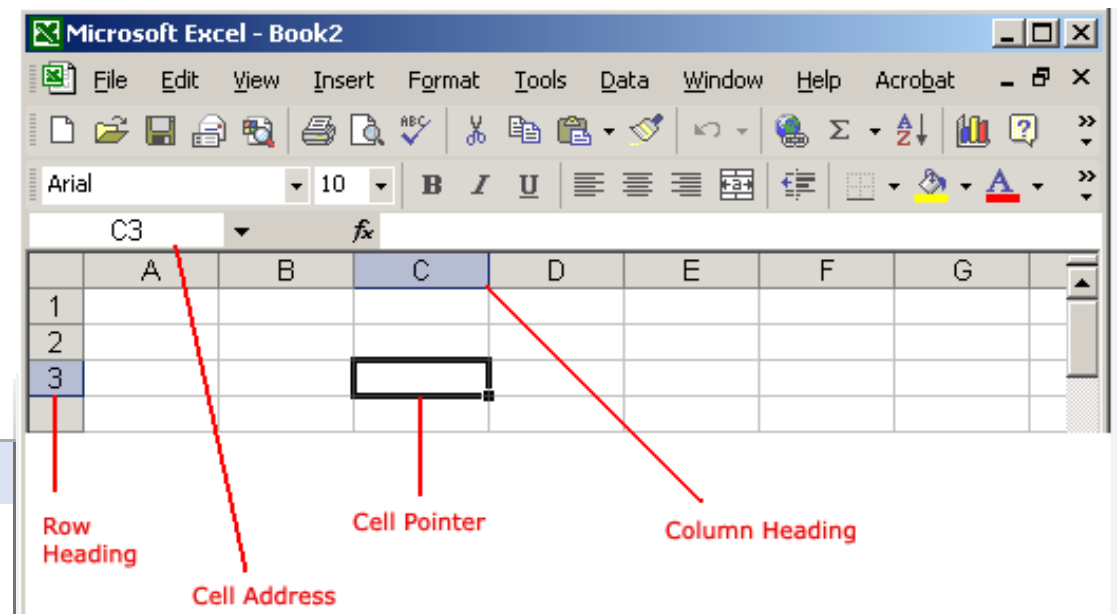
I NEED TO KNOW:

How to use formulas and calculations within a spreadsheet



=SUM(A1:A5)
 =COUNT(A1:A5)
 =AVERAGE(A1:A5)
 =MIN(A1:A5)
 =MAX(A1:A5)
 =IF(A1>33,"P","F")

	A	B	C	D	E
1	25		Operation	Result	Formula
2	5		Addition	30	=A1+A2
3			Subtraction	20	=A1-A2
4			Multiplication	125	=A1*A2
5			Division	5	=A1/A2



#	Question	Answer
1	What symbol is used for addition in spreadsheets?	
2	What is the formula to add the values in cells A1 and B1 in Excel?	
3	What symbol is used for subtraction in spreadsheets?	
4	What is the formula to subtract B1 from A1 in Excel?	
5	What symbol is used for multiplication in spreadsheets?	
6	What is the formula to multiply the values in A1 and B1?	
7	What symbol is used for division in spreadsheets?	
8	What is the formula to divide the value in A1 by the value in B1?	
9	What does the SUM function do in spreadsheets?	
10	What formula would you use to find the average of values in A1 to A5?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What symbol is used for addition in spreadsheets?	+
2	What is the formula to add the values in cells A1 and B1 in Excel?	=A1 + B1
3	What symbol is used for subtraction in spreadsheets?	-
4	What is the formula to subtract B1 from A1 in Excel?	=A1 - B1
5	What symbol is used for multiplication in spreadsheets?	*
6	What is the formula to multiply the values in A1 and B1?	=A1 * B1
7	What symbol is used for division in spreadsheets?	/
8	What is the formula to divide the value in A1 by the value in B1?	=A1 / B1
9	What does the SUM function do in spreadsheets?	It adds up a range of numbers, e.g., =SUM(A1:A5)
10	What formula would you use to find the average of values in A1 to A5?	=AVERAGE(A1:A5)

I NEED TO KNOW:

Different techniques used within Fashion & Textiles



Cath Kidston

Catherine Isabel Audrey Kidston MBE (born 6 November 1958) is an English fashion designer, businesswoman and author whose company, Cath Kidston Limited sells home furnishings and related goods online, through franchises and by mail order. She is particularly known for her nostalgic floral patterns and has also published a number of books.

Kidston has worked with Milletts to design tents (2005–6), Nokia/ Carphone Warehouse mobile phones (2006), and Roberts radios (2005 onwards). In 2008, she collaborated with Tesco to produce shopping bags made from plastic bottles, which saved about six million plastic bottles from landfill.



Tie Dye

The process of tie-dye 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.

The manipulations of the fabric before the application of dye are called resists, as they partially or completely prevent ('resist') the applied dye from coloring the fabric.

More sophisticated tie-dye may involve additional steps, including an initial application of dye before the resist, multiple sequential dyeing and resist steps, and the use of other types of resists (stitching, stencils) and discharge.



Sublimation

Printing

Sublimation printing uses heat to essentially bring ink and fabric together as one.

First, a design is printed onto special paper. The inks that are used turn into gas when brought under heat, then combine with the fabric and permanently print onto the fabric.

The effects are permanent and less prone to fading, as the ink is embedded in the fabric or substrate rather than simply laying on top like a normal print.

The heat opens up the pores of the fabric, then with the applied pressure the ink cools and returns to a solid form.



Hemming

Hemming is a sewing technique used to finish the edges of fabric to prevent unraveling and create a neat, clean edge. It involves folding the raw edge of the fabric over and sewing it in place.

Hemming is a crucial step in garment construction. It is used to finish the hems of skirts, dresses, trousers, sleeves, and other clothing items. The type of hem used can vary depending on the fabric weight, garment style, and desired look.

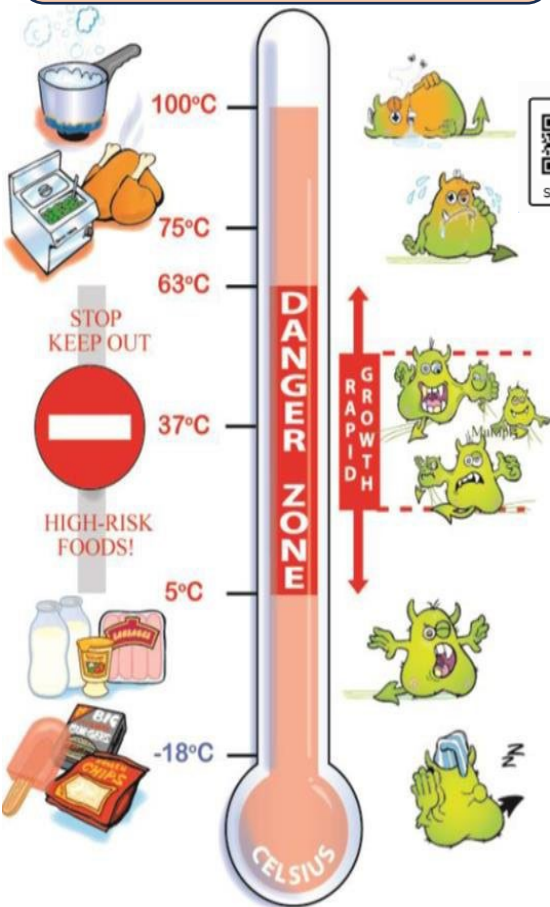
There are several types of hems that can be used depending on the desired finish and fabric type. Common types include single-fold hem, double-fold hem, rolled hem, and bias hem.



I NEED TO KNOW:

Keeping us safe from illness, different cooking methods that are better for us, and the benefits of exercise.

Important temperatures to avoid food poisoning



What bacteria need to be able to grow



How may I feel if I have food poisoning/symptoms

FOOD POISONING



PREVENTION

- COOK TO A SAFE TEMPERATURE
- AVOID EATING SPOILED OR EXPIRED FOOD
- SEPARATE RAW MEAT FROM OTHER FOODS
- WASH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
- WASH HANDS


SYMPTOMS

- FEVER
- VOMITING
- DIZZINESS
- DIARRHEA
- HEADACHE
- ABDOMINAL PAIN

TREATMENT

- HOSPITAL
- MEDICINE
- DRINK FLUIDS
- GET REST

Different Cooking methods



COOKING METHODS

Knowing the difference will save you time and money.

FOOD COOKS IN:

- AIR**
- FAT**
- WATER**
- STEAM**

DRY HEAT		MOIST HEAT	
PRODUCE RICH FLAVOUR DUE TO BROWNING AND CARAMELIZATION		KEEPS FOOD MOIST AND PREVENT DRYING OUT	
BROILING - High dry heat from above - Caramelizes and browns surface		STEAMING - High heat - Fast cooking time because it uses the steam released after water goes past 212°F (100 °C)	
GRILLING - Usually uses high-dry heat from below - Caramelizes and browns surface		BOILING - High heat - Food cooks submerged in liquid - Liquid is either absorbed by food or discarded when cooking is complete	
ROASTING/BAKING - Cooks evenly over longer periods - Oven allows for consistent temperature control - There is no difference between "Roasting" and "Baking"		SIMMERING - Medium heat - Small bubbles gently break the liquid's surface - Used to infuse liquid with flavour from the food being cooked	
SAUTEING - High heat and little oil - High heat prevents moisture loss		POACHING - Low temperature - Used for delicate foods like eggs - Liquid will slowly move but no bubbles form	
PAN FRYING - Medium high heat - Requires more oil than sauteing to prevent moisture loss		COMBINATION HEAT Uses both dry heat and moist heat	
DEEP FRYING - Considered "Dry Heat" due to using extremely high temperatures - Cooks very quickly and browns		BRAISING - Dry Heat = Pan fry or Sauté to brown the meat - Moist Heat = Add liquid to 1/3 the height of the meat	
MOIST		DRY	
SLOW	BRAISING STEWING	ROASTING SMOKING	
FAST	BOILING STEAMING SIMMERING POACHING	GRILLING PAN FRY/SAUTE BROILING DEEP FRY	

References: theculinarycook.com, wikieducator.org

COOKERY NATION
An online digital cookery platform.com

Benefits of staying active

BENEFITS OF EXERCISE

- Improve memory and brain function
- Better weight control
- Protect against many diseases
- Improve heart health, lower blood pressure
- Improve sleep quality
- Reduce the feeling of anxiety or depression
- Improve joint-pain and to move without pain
- Maintain muscle strength and balance
- Increase life span, live longer

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the danger zone temperature range where bacteria grow quickly in food?	
2	What temperature should food be cooked to in order to kill most harmful bacteria?	
3	What temperature should a fridge be kept at to safely store perishable food?	
4	Name 3 things bacteria need to grow.	
5	How can you prevent cross-contamination in the kitchen?	
6	What is the benefit of boiling food as a cooking method?	
7	Why is grilling a healthy cooking method?	
8	What are the advantages of steaming food?	
9	Name 3 benefits of regular physical exercise.	
10	How does exercise help with mental health?	

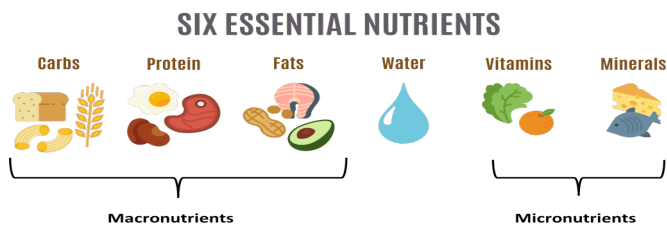
#	Question	Answer
1	What is the danger zone temperature range where bacteria grow quickly in food?	Between 5°C and 63°C .
2	What temperature should food be cooked to in order to kill most harmful bacteria?	At least 75°C .
3	What temperature should a fridge be kept at to safely store perishable food?	Below 5°C .
4	Name 3 things bacteria need to grow.	Warmth, moisture, and food (nutrients) . Oxygen may also help some bacteria grow.
5	How can you prevent cross-contamination in the kitchen?	Use separate chopping boards for raw meat and vegetables; wash hands and surfaces regularly.
6	What is the benefit of boiling food as a cooking method?	It kills bacteria and softens food; good for soups and vegetables.
7	Why is grilling a healthy cooking method?	It uses less fat and allows excess fat to drain away from the food.
8	What are the advantages of steaming food?	Steaming preserves nutrients and flavor better than boiling.
9	Name 3 benefits of regular physical exercise.	Improves heart health , boosts mood , and helps maintain a healthy weight .
10	How does exercise help with mental health?	It releases endorphins , reduces stress , and improves sleep .

I NEED TO KNOW:

Methods of cooking cakes, Nutrients and food groups and how to stay safe when cooking

The importance of reflecting on the government guidelines for healthy eating. How do we fuel our bodies so that we can function physically and Mentally

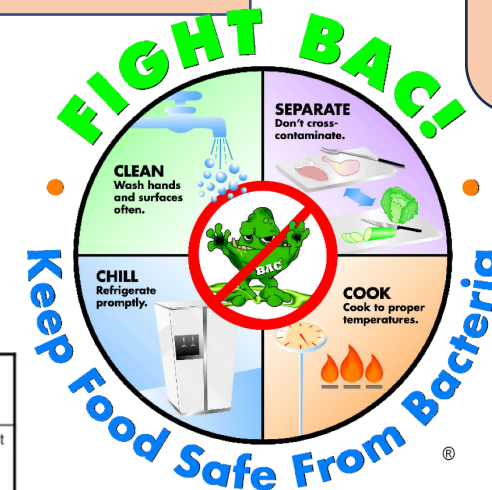
Using the four Cs in food hygiene to prevent Food Poisoning



The different ways of baking cakes

Methods of making (Processes)

Cake	Proportion of ingredients	Ratio	Raising Agent	Method	Outcome
Rubbed in Cake -Rock buns -Raspberry buns -Scones	200g SR Flour 100g marg 100g caster sugar 2 eggs 30ml milk	1:2 in cakes 1:4 in scones, contains baking powder	Chemical Baking Powder or Self Raising flour Mechanical Sieving Rubbing In	Fat is rubbed into the flour using fingertips Additional ingredients are added Liquid added to bind together dry ingredients	Well risen product Rougher surface Dry, open crumb texture Short shelf life
Melted Cake -Flapjack -Gingerbread -Brownies	Mixtures vary in ingredients Usually a high sugar content	Varies depending on product.	Chemical Bicarbonate of soda	Fat is melted with the sugars and syrups Dry ingredients added Liquids bind all ingredients together	Moist and sticky Soft even texture Flavour develops during keeping Long shelf life
Creamed Cake -Victoria Sponge -Small buns -Madeira Cake	100g SR Flour 100g caster sugar 100g soft marg 2 eggs	Equal quantities 1:1	Chemical Baking Powder or Self Raising flour Mechanical Creaming Sieving	Fat and sugar are creamed together Eggs are slowly added a bit at a time Flour is folded in	Light brown sponge with fine even texture Longer shelf life
Whisked Sponge -Swiss Roll -Gateaux -Flan case	50g caster sugar 50g plain flour 2 eggs	No added fat	Steam Mechanical Whisking Sieving	Eggs and sugar are whisked until mixture has doubled in volume Flour is gently folded in	Very light sponge with even, soft moist texture Short shelf life



Eatwell Guide

Check the label on packaged foods. Each serving (150g) contains:
 Energy 320kJ, 3.0g Fat, 1.3g Protein, 34g Carbs, 0.9g Salt, 15% Fibre, 10% Sugar, 10% Protein, 15% Fat.

Use the Eatwell Guide to help you get a balance of healthier and more sustainable food. It shows how much of what you eat overall should come from each food group.

6-8 a day (Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count. Limit fruit juice and/or smoothies to a total of 150ml a day.)

Choose wholegrain or higher fibre versions with less added fat, salt and sugars.

Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Oil & spreads

Choose lower fat and lower sugar options.

Dairy and alternatives

Choose more beans and pulses, 2 portions of sustainably sourced fish per week, one of which is oily. Eat less red and processed meat.

Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins

Plain nuts, Chick peas, Lentils, Beans, lower fat and sugar, Tuna, Canned tomatoes, Lard, Mince

Fruit and vegetables

Choose foods lower in fat, salt and sugar.

Eat at least 5 portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables every day.

Frozen peas, Raisins, Chopped tomatoes, Carrots, Onions, Broccoli, Cucumber, Mushrooms, Potatoes, Whole grain cereal, Couscous, Porridge, Whole wheat pasta, Rice, Spaghetti, Bagels, Buns, Breads, Margarine, Butter, Sugar, Eggs, Milk, Cream, Yogurt, Cheese, Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Mince, Chicken, Beef, Pork, Lamb, Turkey, Fish, Shellfish, Nuts, Seeds, Oils, Spreads, Sauces, Dressings, Condiments, Snacks, Sweets, Alcoholic drinks, Soft drinks, Juices, Smoothies, Ice cream, Dairy alternatives.

Per day 2000kcal 2500kcal = ALL FOOD + ALL DRINKS

Store your food properly!

middle & top shelves: ready to eat foods; cheese, yoghurts, cooked meats, leftovers

door of fridge: ready to eat foods e.g. milk, butter, packaged foods; jam/ketchup

bottom shelves: raw meat, poultry & fish (in sealed containers)

drawers: fruit & veg



How to store food properly in the fridge



#	Question	Answer
1	What is the Eatwell Guide ?	
2	Name the five food groups in the Eatwell Guide.	
3	What are the Four C's of food hygiene?	
4	Why is it important to keep raw meat away from cooked food?	
5	Where should you store raw meat in the fridge?	
6	Name one food that should be stored in a cupboard , not the fridge.	
7	What nutrient gives us energy for learning and moving?	
8	Why do students need protein in their diet?	
9	Which vitamin helps keep your immune system strong and can be found in oranges?	
10	Why is calcium important for Year 8 students?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the Eatwell Guide ?	A visual guide showing the different types of food we should eat and in what proportions.
2	Name the five food groups in the Eatwell Guide.	Fruit and vegetables, carbohydrates, dairy, protein, and oils/fats.
3	What are the Four C's of food hygiene?	Cleaning, Cooking, Chilling, Cross-contamination.
4	Why is it important to keep raw meat away from cooked food?	To prevent cross-contamination and food poisoning.
5	Where should you store raw meat in the fridge?	On the bottom shelf , in a sealed container to stop drips.
6	Name one food that should be stored in a cupboard , not the fridge.	Dry foods like pasta, rice, or tinned goods .
7	What nutrient gives us energy for learning and moving?	Carbohydrates.
8	Why do students need protein in their diet?	To help the body grow and repair tissues.
9	Which vitamin helps keep your immune system strong and can be found in oranges?	Vitamin C.
10	Why is calcium important for Year 8 students?	It helps build strong bones and teeth , especially during growth.

I NEED TO KNOW:

You will need to know what a cam is and what its function is
 You will need to know how to change rotary movement to reciprocating movement.

MATERIAL	DEFINITION
Pine	A light coloured softwood with an attractive grain that comes from an evergreen tree
Balsa wood	A very soft lightweight wood (but actually classed as a hardwood) That is used in model making and is ideal for 3D objects for the top of the automata
Dowel	A wooden rod used for axles and to reinforce simple wooden joints
Acrylic	A thermoplastic that can be used to improve the finish of our automata
PVA	The best glue to use when gluing wood to wood.



KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Automata	A mechanical device that changes one form of movement into another often to cause amusement
Jig	A clamp (often home made) that enables you to hold a piece of work and perform the same task to numerous identical pieces
Rotary Movement	The term to describe when something is turning
Reciprocating movement	The term to describe when something is going up and down
Oscillating movement	The term to describe when something is swinging like a pendulum

MACHINERY	DESCRIPTION
Fret Saw	An electronic saw
Disk sander	A disc that rotates with glass paper fixed onto the front
Dust extractor	A large unit that help remove dust that has been created by sanding
Pillar Drill	A vertical drill used for drilling very accurate holes

#	Question	Answer
1	What is pine and how is it commonly used in school projects?	
2	What is balsa wood known for?	
3	What is a dowel ?	
4	What is acrylic ?	
5	What is PVA glue used for?	
6	What is an automata ?	
7	What is a jig in design and technology?	
8	What is rotary movement ?	
9	What is oscillating movement ?	
10	What is reciprocating movement ?	

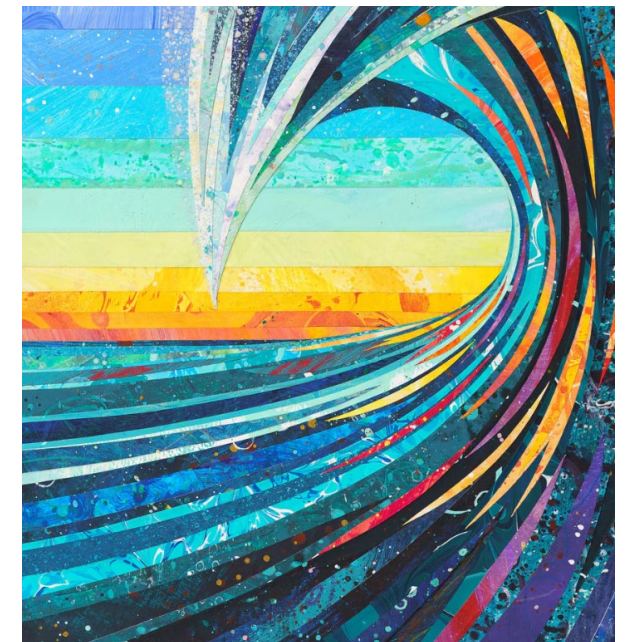
#	Question	Answer
1	What is pine and how is it commonly used in school projects?	A softwood that is easy to cut and shape; often used in model making and furniture.
2	What is balsa wood known for?	Being very lightweight and soft; used in model making and prototyping.
3	What is a dowel ?	A cylindrical wooden rod used to join materials or for axles in moving models.
4	What is acrylic ?	A hard plastic often used in DT projects; comes in different colours and finishes.
5	What is PVA glue used for?	A white glue used for joining wood and paper/card .
6	What is an automata ?	A mechanical device that uses cams and linkages to create movement.
7	What is a jig in design and technology?	A custom-made tool that helps guide or hold a material to ensure accuracy.
8	What is rotary movement ?	Movement that goes in a circle (e.g., wheels or gears).
9	What is oscillating movement ?	Movement that swings back and forth in an arc (like a pendulum).
10	What is reciprocating movement ?	Movement that goes backwards and forwards in a straight line (e.g., a saw).

I NEED TO KNOW:

Use this sheet to prepare for each lesson and understand the key terminology that you will be learning throughout this topic beforehand. It is recommended that you prepare yourself for each lesson by looking over the information below and develop your skills before hand so you're prepared. You can also read about the inspirations and influences for this topic to get more information. The project will develop your knowledge in the key concepts and skills needed for art to take you through to key stage 4 and beyond.

KEY WORDS	
SCALE	The relative size of something.
PROPORTION	Ensuring the correct size of objects/things in a picture in comparison to each other.
HOT COLOURS	Hot colours are those that give the feeling of warmth, such as red, orange, and yellow. These colours are often associated with fire, the sun, and heat.
COLD COLOURS	Cold colours are those that give the feeling of coolness, such as blue, green, and pale purple. These colours are often associated with water, grass, and sky.
TEXTURE	Texture in art concerns the surface quality of a piece of work. In three-dimensional artwork, the term refers to how the piece feels when it's touched. In paintings and other two-dimensional artwork, texture invokes the visual 'feeling' the piece gives off.
BLENDING	Blending is the process of fusing two colours together so that the paint transitions from one colour to another or combines to create a new colour.
COLLAGE	A piece of art made by sticking various materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.
LAYER	Layering in art is the process of applying various materials or colors on top of one another. A painting or drawing can employ layering to enhance interest and texture as well as depth and dimension.
WAX RESIST	Wax crayons or white wax candles are used in this technique which is based on the fact that wax repels water. Strokes are made with clear wax then overpainted with watercolor. The wash only adheres to the paper where there is no wax.

LESSON	PREPARATION TASK & HELPFUL LINKS
1 & 2	Research into the art of Laurie McCall https://lauriemccall.co.uk/
3	Looking at other artists who have produced collage seascapes Use google search and find some artists you like
4-8	Look at and try different collage techniques like the one shown in the video below https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hG-mgQPess



“Art washes away from the soul
the dust of everyday life.”

Pablo Picasso

#	Question	Answer
1	What does scale mean in art?	
2	What does proportion refer to in a drawing or painting?	
3	Name three hot colours often used to create warmth or energy.	
4	Name three cold colours that create a calm or cool feeling.	
5	What is texture in art?	
6	What is blending in drawing or painting?	
7	What is a collage ?	
8	What does it mean to layer materials in art?	
9	What is wax resist ?	
10	Why might an artist use hot and cold colours together?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What does scale mean in art?	The size of objects in a composition, often compared to each other or to real life.
2	What does proportion refer to in a drawing or painting?	The relationship of sizes between different parts of an artwork.
3	Name three hot colours often used to create warmth or energy.	Red, orange, yellow.
4	Name three cold colours that create a calm or cool feeling.	Blue, green, purple.
5	What is texture in art?	How something feels or looks like it would feel (e.g., rough, smooth, soft).
6	What is blending in drawing or painting?	The technique of smoothly mixing colours or tones together.
7	What is a collage ?	An artwork made by sticking different materials like paper, fabric, or photos onto a surface.
8	What does it mean to layer materials in art?	To build up different elements on top of each other to create depth or interest.
9	What is wax resist ?	A technique where wax is used to block paint or dye from sticking to certain areas.
10	Why might an artist use hot and cold colours together?	To create contrast and mood , and make certain areas of the artwork stand out.

I NEED TO KNOW:

Exploring other ways of creative movement material other than

<p>WEEK K 1 & 2</p>	<p><u>Just Dance and Move!</u> We are going to explore different ways of moving and working our bodies, from Just Dance, to Zumba, to an aerobics class.</p>
<p>WEEK K 3 & 4</p>	<p><u>Calming it down!</u> Our bodies and minds are an amazing tool and we need to learn to look after them. Being able to listen to our bodies needs and sometimes taking things a little slower. We will be exploring Yoga and Pilates movements and finding the benefits those types of exercise bring to you mentally and physically.</p>
<p>WEEK K 5 & 6</p>	<p><u>Time to Stop!</u> Continuing with focusing on the slower way of life we will explore different types of meditation and relaxation methods to further connect to moving our bodies in a more gentle way.</p>

KEY WORD/CONCEPT	DEFINITION/EXPLANATION
Physical Health	Physical is about the body
Mental Health	Our ability to deal with the ups and downs that life throws at us
Mental Focus	Stay focused on one task
Relaxation	Relaxation is a state your body can learn where it is soft and loose, and your mind is free from stress.
Balance	Being able to
Grounded	Well balanced

#	Question	Answer
1	What is physical health ?	
2	What is mental health ?	
3	What does mental focus mean in exercise?	
4	What is the purpose of relaxation exercises like yoga or meditation?	
5	How does yoga benefit your physical health?	
6	How does Pilates help the body?	
7	What does it mean to feel grounded ?	
8	What is balance in physical exercise?	
9	How can meditation support mental health?	
10	Why is it important to listen to your body during exercise?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is physical health ?	The well-being of your body , including fitness, strength, and the ability to do daily tasks.
2	What is mental health ?	Your emotional and psychological well-being—how you think, feel, and cope with life.
3	What does mental focus mean in exercise?	The ability to concentrate and stay present during physical activity or meditation.
4	What is the purpose of relaxation exercises like yoga or meditation?	To help calm the body and mind , reduce stress, and improve overall health.
5	How does yoga benefit your physical health?	It improves flexibility, strength, and posture .
6	How does Pilates help the body?	It strengthens your core muscles , improves posture, and increases control of your movement.
7	What does it mean to feel grounded ?	To feel stable, calm, and connected to the present moment and your body.
8	What is balance in physical exercise?	The ability to maintain control and stability , especially during slow or complex movements.
9	How can meditation support mental health?	It reduces anxiety, improves focus , and helps you feel more emotionally balanced.
10	Why is it important to listen to your body during exercise?	So you can avoid injury, rest when needed , and support your long-term health.

I NEED TO KNOW:

Recap on MUSIC FOUNDATIONS for moving into year 9

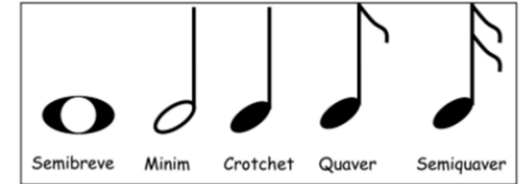
KEYWORDS

Duration	How long a note lasts for
Pitch	How high or low a note is
Tempo	How fast or slow a note is
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is
Timbre	The quality of sound
Texture	How thick or thin the music is
Structure	How the sections of music are laid out e.g. chorus, verse etc.
Silence	When the instruments stop playing



[Circle of Fifths](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O43EBVnwNvo)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O43EBVnwNvo>

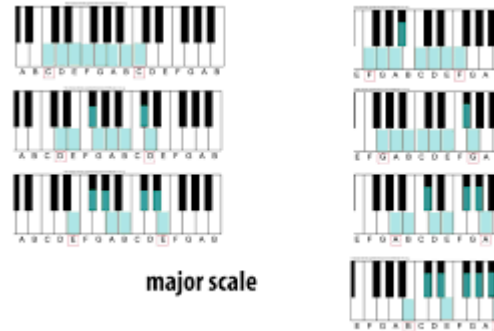
NOTE VALUES



NOTE AND REST DURATION CHART

NOTES (SOUNDING)	TYPE AND VALUE	RESTS (SILENT)
	Whole (4 Beats)	
	Half (2 Beats)	
	Quarter (1 Beat)	
	Eighth (1/2 Beat)	
	Sixteenth (1/4 Beat)	

Major scale



Concepts:
 Listening- Creating-Performing



NOTES on STAFF

#	Question	Answer
1	What does duration mean in music?	
2	What is pitch in music?	
3	What does tempo refer to?	
4	What are dynamics in music?	
5	What does timbre mean?	
6	What is texture in music?	
7	What is structure in music?	
8	How can silence be used in music?	
9	How can changing the tempo affect a piece of music?	
10	What does a thick texture mean in music?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What does duration mean in music?	The length of time a note or sound lasts.
2	What is pitch in music?	How high or low a sound is.
3	What does tempo refer to?	The speed of the music—how fast or slow it is played.
4	What are dynamics in music?	The volume of music, ranging from soft to loud.
5	What does timbre mean?	The tone quality or color of a sound—what makes one instrument sound different from another.
6	What is texture in music?	How many layers of sound are heard at once, and how they interact.
7	What is structure in music?	The overall layout or form of a piece of music (e.g., verse-chorus-verse).
8	How can silence be used in music?	To create dramatic effect , build tension, or give space between sounds.
9	How can changing the tempo affect a piece of music?	It can change the mood or energy , making it feel more exciting or more relaxed.
10	What does a thick texture mean in music?	That there are many layers of instruments or voices playing at the same time.

#	Question	Answer
1	What is musical theatre ?	
2	What does it mean to cheat out on stage?	
3	What is a libretto ?	
4	Name three elements that make a musical .	
5	What is the role of the director in a theatre production?	
6	What does the choreographer do in a musical?	
7	What is a set in theatre production?	
8	Why is lighting important in a musical?	
9	What does a costume designer do?	
10	What is the purpose of a musical number in a show?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is musical theatre ?	A form of performance that combines songs, spoken dialogue, acting, and dance.
2	What does it mean to cheat out on stage?	To angle your body so the audience can see your face while still interacting with other actors.
3	What is a libretto ?	The script of a musical , including all the spoken lines and lyrics of the songs.
4	Name three elements that make a musical.	Script (libretto), music/lyrics, choreography.
5	What is the role of the director in a theatre production?	To oversee the artistic vision and guide actors, designers, and crew.
6	What does the choreographer do in a musical?	Designs and teaches the dance routines for the performance.
7	What is a set in theatre production?	The background and scenery that show the location and setting of a scene.
8	Why is lighting important in a musical?	It helps create mood, highlight action , and make the performance more dramatic.
9	What does a costume designer do?	Designs clothing that reflects the character, setting, and period of the musical.
10	What is the purpose of a musical number in a show?	To express a character's emotions, move the story forward , or entertain the audience.

I NEED TO KNOW:

By the end of this term, how to make good decisions in striking and fielding games, be aware of my ability in athletics, and reach my potential.

Decision Making		
Thinking Me	Through striking and fielding	
Decision making skills	How to bowl effectively	Types of bowling, fast, spin, donkey drop underarm/overarm
	Fielding	Where to position fielders
	Throwing	Underarm, overarm
	Batting	Shot selection and where to hit it

Self Awareness and reflection		
Thinking Me	Through Athletics	
Understanding the demands of the event	Sprinting	Technique, start and finish
	Longer distance running	Pacing
	Throws	Rules, technique
	Jumps	Long jump and triple jump rules

Games Sense		
Physical Me	Through striking and fielding games	
Understand how to be effective in a game	Understand rules and scoring	Know the umpire's signals
	Batting	Develop range of shots that can be played
	Team play	Positions and roles within the game
	Tactics	<i>Know and apply tactics</i>

Fulfilling Potential		
Physical Me	Through competition in athletics lessons	
Understanding of how to achieve their best	Running at maximum speed	Knowing how to sprint – start body position
	Running for distance	Pacing allowing for strong start and finish
	Throwing events	Throwing technique for javelin pulling and shot pushing action
	Jumping	Technique for long and triple jump

#	Question	Answer
1	What does decision making mean in team sports?	
2	How can you bowl effectively in cricket or rounders?	
3	What is good fielding in games like cricket or rounders?	
4	What is important when throwing in PE games?	
5	What skills are needed for successful batting ?	
6	What does game sense mean?	
7	Why is knowing the rules important in sports?	
8	What is team play and why is it important?	
9	What are tactics in sport?	
10	How do sprinting and long-distance running differ in athletics?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What does decision making mean in team sports?	Choosing the best action quickly based on the game situation.
2	How can you bowl effectively in cricket or rounders?	Use accuracy, speed, and technique to make it hard for the batter to hit.
3	What is good fielding in games like cricket or rounders?	Quickly stopping the ball , accurate throwing, and good positioning.
4	What is important when throwing in PE games?	Use correct technique and aim for power and accuracy.
5	What skills are needed for successful batting ?	Good hand-eye coordination , timing, and stance.
6	What does game sense mean?	Understanding how a game works and using that knowledge to play smart .
7	Why is knowing the rules important in sports?	It helps players stay safe and play fairly and effectively.
8	What is team play and why is it important?	Working together with others to achieve a common goal in the game.
9	What are tactics in sport?	Planned strategies used to outsmart the opponent and win.
10	How do sprinting and long-distance running differ in athletics?	Sprinting is about speed over short distances , while long-distance running is about endurance .

I NEED TO KNOW:

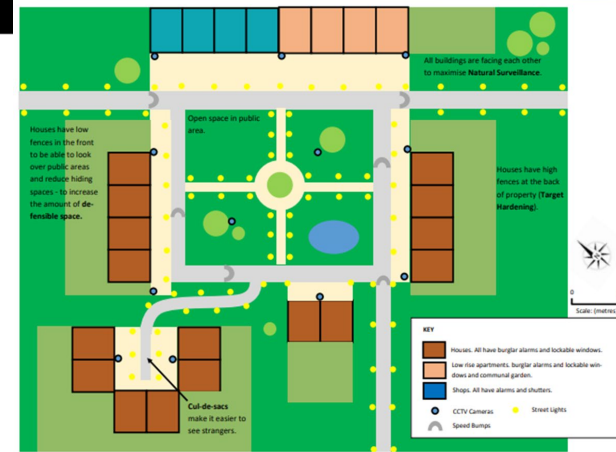
How Geography can be used to identify patterns, classify information, and ultimately fight crime

Key terms

Crime	an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
Drugs	a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.
Hierarchy	a system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.
Consequence	a result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.
Cause	make (something) happen.
Primary Industry	An industry involved in the extraction and collection of natural resources, also by activities such as farming and fishing.
Quaternary Industry	This sector consists of those industries providing information services, such as computing, ICT and R&D (research).
Distribution	how resources, activities, human demographics or features of the landscape are arranged across the surface of the Earth.
Issue	an important topic or problem for debate or discussion.
Gangs	an organised group of criminals.

Key questions

- Where does crime happen?
- How serious is the issue of crime in the UK?
- How bad is crime globally?
- What factors affect the seriousness of crime?
- What impact does crime have on workers?
- Is crime classed as a primary or quaternary service?
- How can crime be designed out?



Websites

www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks3/geography/spaces/crime

Extended Learning Opportunity

How can a lack of strong governance be a factor towards crime, for example piracy?

How does crime link to SEEP in the UK?

Reducing crime levels can be helped by:

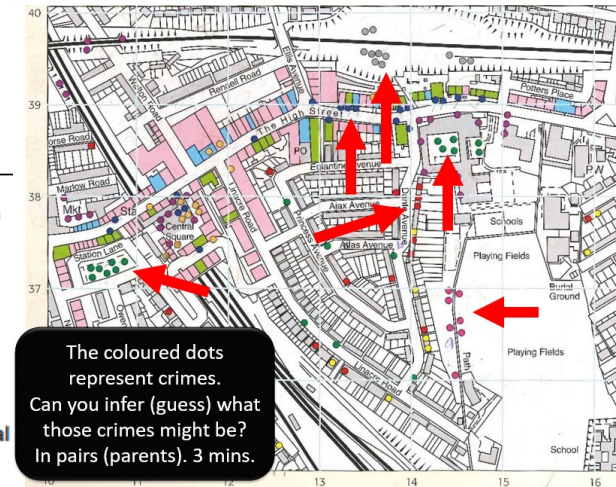
- designing areas and houses to make it more difficult for crimes to be committed
- adding warnings and alarms so that people are more aware of when crimes are being committed
- tracking goods and people after a crime has been committed

The definition of crime is an offence punishable by law. Geography is important when studying crime because when a crime happens it always has a location, a time and a reason.

Understanding the patterns behind this helps:

- to see where crimes are most likely to be committed
- to combat crime
- to design areas to be more crime-proof

Crime can happen on an international scale as well as national or local. Heroin trafficking and piracy are two examples of international crime.



#	Question	Answer
1	What is crime in geography?	
2	How can drugs be a geographical issue?	
3	What does hierarchy mean in terms of settlements?	
4	What is a consequence of urban crime?	
5	What is a cause of crime in some urban areas?	
6	What is a primary industry ?	
7	What is a quaternary industry ?	
8	What does distribution mean in geography?	
9	Why might gangs form in certain urban areas?	
10	What makes something a geographical issue ?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is crime in geography?	An illegal activity that can impact communities and the environment.
2	How can drugs be a geographical issue?	Drug use and trade can affect urban areas , lead to crime, and harm public health .
3	What does hierarchy mean in terms of settlements?	A ranking of settlements from small (villages) to large (cities) based on size and services.
4	What is a consequence of urban crime?	Reduced tourism, business investment , and lower quality of life for residents.
5	What is a cause of crime in some urban areas?	Factors such as poverty, lack of education , and unemployment .
6	What is a primary industry ?	Industries that involve using natural resources , like farming, fishing, and mining.
7	What is a quaternary industry ?	Industries that involve research, information technology , and expert services.
8	What does distribution mean in geography?	How something (like population, crime, or resources) is spread out over an area.
9	Why might gangs form in certain urban areas?	Due to social inequality, peer pressure , or lack of opportunity.
10	What makes something a geographical issue ?	If it affects people and places and involves spatial patterns, human activity , or the environment .

I NEED TO KNOW:

The 20th century World War 1

Y9 History Knowledge Organiser: Unit 3- World War One 1914-1918

Key words:

World War One	A global conflict involving the main European Powers and their empires from August 1914 to November 1918.
Long term cause	Factors / causes which happen a long time before an event takes place.
Short term cause	Factors / causes which happen just before an event takes place – usually a catalyst
Militarism	An emphasis on military ideals and strength. Wanting your country to have a strong army and navy.
Alliances	A group of countries who promise to support and protect each other. Rival groups have rival alliances.
Imperialism	The desire to conquer colonies, especially in Africa. This brought the powers into conflict: Germany wanted an empire. France and Britain already had empires.
Nationalism	The belief that your country is better than others. This made nations assertive and aggressive

Alliances:

For a number of years tension between the main European powers has been increasing. In 1914 there were two main power blocks / alliances:

- **The Triple Entente**- Great Britain / France / Russia
- **The Triple Alliance**- Germany / Italy and Austria-Hungary

Each member promised to help its allies if they were attacked by a country belonging to another alliance.



Long term causes of WW1: Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism

Short term consequences: Events of 28 June 1914 in Sarajevo:

European countries Empires in 1914.

Country	Population of country	Population of colonies	Area in km ² of colonies
Great Britain	40.8 million	390 million	27 million
France	39.6 million	63 million	11 million
Germany	63 million	15 million	2.5 million
Austria	50 million	none	none
Russia	139 million	none	none

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Archduke Franz Ferdinand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of the Austrian Royal Family - nephew of Emperor Franz Josef • Heir to the Austrian throne (next in line to be the Emperor / ruler of Austria-Hungary) • Not very well liked in Austria • Married to Sophie and had three Children • Was sent on a Royal tour to Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia – a county which Austria has just taken over. • Assassinated on June 28, 1914 by Gavrilo Princip | <p>Gavrilo Princip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gavrilo Princip was born in Bosnia in 1894, the son of a postman. • He became a member of the Black Hand – a Serbian terrorist organisation which wanted to hurt Austria and get it out of Bosnia. • Planned to assassinate Franz Ferdinand |
|--|--|

European Military spending and the size of their armies, 1913 - 14.

Country	Soldiers	Money spent in millions.
Britain	750,000	50,000,000
France	1,500,000	40,000,000
Germany	8,250,000	60,000,000
Austria	750,000	22,500,000
Russia	1,250,000	15,500,000
Italy	750,000	10,000,000

Timeline of 1914 – events leading up to the start of WW1

June 28 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand, prince to the Austria-Hungary throne, is assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serbian named Gavrilo Princip.

July 23 - Austria-Hungary demands Serbia pay for the assassination of Franz Ferdinand. Serbia does not meet these demands.

July 28 - Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia begins mobilizing its troops.

August 1 - Germany declares war on Russia.

August 3 - Germany declares war on France as part of the Schlieffen Plan.

August 4 - Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany.

August 23 to 30 - The Battle of Tannenberg is fought between Germany and Russia. The Germans defeat the Russian Second Army.

September 5 to 12 - The advancing German army is stopped before Paris by the British and French at the First Battle of the Marne. The Germans dig in and four years of trench warfare begins.

- What were the Great Powers concerned about in 1914?**
- Britain: Germany's growing military and naval strength. Germany was also producing more goods.
 - Germany: Jealousy of Britain. Fear of having hostile neighbours (France and Russia).
 - Russia: Rivalry with Austria-Hungary. Russia was keen to increase its influence in the Balkans.
 - Austria Hungary: Many regions in the Empire wanted their independence. Russia was prepared to support these regions. Huge rivalry with Russia.
 - Italy: To try and remain neutral in the event of a major European war.
 - France: Wanted revenge after losing an earlier war to Germany and losing the territory of Alsace-Lorraine

- What was the BEF?**
- On 3rd August 1914 war was declared. The British government send the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) led by General French to France to stop the German invasion. The 70,000 strong force quick arrived in northern France and met the Germans at the city of Mons in Belgium. The BEF were heavily outnumbered by 160,000 German troops. However, the British were well trained and were able to slow the advancing Germans.
- What was the Schlieffen Plan?**
- The plan was the work of the German army chief-of-staff Alfred von Schlieffen.
 - It took nine years to devise - It was started in 1897, presented in 1905, and revised in 1906.
 - It was a plan to win a war fighting against both France and Russia
 - The plan imagined a huge hammer-blow at Paris, using 90 per cent of the German army, swinging down through Belgium and northern France, to take out France in a quick, decisive campaign.
 - It was a plan of attack - for Germany, mobilisation and war were the same thing.
 - It was Germany's only plan for war.
 - It failed because the Germans were slowed down by the French and British and they failed to capture Paris.

#	Question	Answer
1	What were the dates of World War One ?	
2	What is a long-term cause of World War One?	
3	What is a short-term cause of World War One?	
4	What were the two main alliances before WWI?	
5	What is nationalism ?	
6	Why was the assassination of Franz Ferdinand important?	
7	What is militarism and how did it cause WWI?	
8	How did imperialism contribute to tensions in Europe?	
9	What does the word " alliance " mean in the context of WWI?	
10	What was the result of World War One?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What were the dates of World War One ?	1914 to 1918.
2	What is a long-term cause of World War One?	Militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism built tension over many years.
3	What is a short-term cause of World War One?	The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.
4	What were the two main alliances before WWI?	The Triple Entente (Britain, France, Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy).
5	What is nationalism ?	A strong belief in and loyalty to one's own country , sometimes at the expense of others.
6	Why was the assassination of Franz Ferdinand important?	It triggered the start of WWI , as alliances quickly pulled countries into conflict.
7	What is militarism and how did it cause WWI?	The belief in building up strong armed forces to prepare for war; this created an arms race.
8	How did imperialism contribute to tensions in Europe?	European powers were competing for colonies , which caused rivalry and distrust.
9	What does the word " alliance " mean in the context of WWI?	A formal agreement between countries to support each other in war .
10	What was the result of World War One?	Millions of deaths, the Treaty of Versailles , and major political changes in Europe.

Global Changemakers

I NEED TO KNOW:



This unit is about exploring how religious and non-religious people have helped others based on their religious beliefs.

One Christian teaching is :

Key Idea: Acting charitably, with love and compassion, and following Jesus' teachings will earn a person a place in heaven; acting selfishly will earn a person eternal punishment

At the end of time, people will be divided up into two groups: sheep and goats

The sheep will sit on Jesus' right as they acted with compassion to others

The goats will sit on the left, as they were selfish and didn't follow Jesus' example

The sheep will go to heaven to be with God

The goats will go to hell to be punished

IDENTITY & COMMUNITY	Charity Community Service Sacrifice
ULTIMATE QUESTIONS	Should I stick to my beliefs even when facing great challenges?

Charity	Giving to others
Equality	People being given the same opportunities
Holocaust	During 2WW when over 6 million Jews, Romanies and other groups were killed
Immoral	wrong
Karma	An idea in Hinduism or Buddhism that actions have consequences
Sewa	Service in Sikhism- to care for others
Stewardship	Caring for the world



#	Question	Answer
1	What is meant by identity in religion and worldviews?	
2	What is community in a religious context?	
3	What are ultimate questions ?	
4	Why do many religions encourage charity ?	
5	What is equality in religious belief?	
6	What was the Holocaust and why is it studied in religion and ethics?	
7	What does it mean if something is immoral ?	
8	What is karma in Hinduism and Buddhism?	
9	What is sewa in Sikhism?	
10	What is stewardship in religion?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is meant by identity in religion and worldviews?	It refers to a person's beliefs, values, and sense of self , often shaped by culture and faith.
2	What is community in a religious context?	A group of people who share the same beliefs and practices and support each other.
3	What are ultimate questions ?	Big questions about life, death, purpose, and the meaning of existence .
4	Why do many religions encourage charity ?	To help others and show compassion, love, and social responsibility .
5	What is equality in religious belief?	The idea that all people are equal and deserve fair treatment , regardless of differences.
6	What was the Holocaust and why is it studied in religion and ethics?	The mass murder of Jews and others during WWII; it's studied to reflect on evil and morality .
7	What does it mean if something is immoral ?	It goes against what is considered right or good , often based on ethical or religious teachings.
8	What is karma in Hinduism and Buddhism?	The belief that your actions affect your future —good actions bring good results, and vice versa.
9	What is sewa in Sikhism?	Selfless service to others, without expecting anything in return.
10	What is stewardship in religion?	The belief that humans should care for the Earth as trustees for future generations.

I NEED TO KNOW:

Talking about personality, relationships, music, clothes; using the past tense

Le monde et les pays francophones

- Congo (DRC)
- Canada
- Cameroon
- Belgium
- Ivory Coast
- Madagascar
- Haiti
- Senegal
- Burkina Faso
- Benin
- Guinea
- Mali
- Togo
- Congo (RC)
- Niger
- Chad
- Switzerland
- Central African Republic
- Gabon
- Burundi
- Rwanda
- Luxembourg
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Comoros
- Vanuatu
- Seychelles
- Monaco

La revolution française

The French Revolution

Les mots essentiels	High-frequency words
À mon avis	In my opinion
Trop	Too
Je suis d'accord	I agree
Je ne suis pas d'accord	I disagree
C'est	It is
D'accord	OK
Pourquoi	Why
pardon	Sorry/excuse me

Les mots essentiels	High frequency words
Chez (moi)	At (my) place
Il y a	There is/are
Il n'y a pas de	There isn't/aren't
Ne...rien	nothing
pour	for

#	Question (French)	Option A	Option B
1	Tu aimes les maths ?	A: Oui, j'aime ça.	B: Non, je déteste ça.
2	Tu préfères le chocolat ou la pizza ?	A: Le chocolat	B: La pizza
3	Tu as un animal ?	A: Oui, un chien.	B: Non, je n'ai pas d'animal.
4	Tu habites en ville ou à la campagne ?	A: En ville	B: À la campagne
5	Tu parles français ou espagnol ?	A: Français	B: Espagnol
6	Tu aimes le sport ?	A: Oui, beaucoup	B: Non, pas du tout
7	Tu regardes la télé ou tu écoutes de la musique ?	A: Je regarde la télé	B: J'écoute de la musique
8	Tu préfères le rouge ou le bleu ?	A: Le rouge	B: Le bleu
9	Tu vas à l'école à pied ou en bus ?	A: À pied	B: En bus
10	Tu as des frères ou des sœurs ?	A: Un frère	B: Une sœur

I NEED TO KNOW:

Talking about personality, relationships, music, clothes; using the past tense

Les mots essentiels	High frequency words
assez	quite
aussi	also
finalement	finally
et	and
mais	but
à quelle heure?	at what time?
parce que	because
quand?	when?
combien?	how much/many?
très	very
d'habitude	usually
un peu	a bit
beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)
d'abord	firstly
ensuite	next
puis	then
après	afterwards

Les mots essentiels	High frequency words
assez	quite
aussi	also
comme	as/such as, like
et	and
mais	but
normalement	normally
parce que	because
par exemple	for example
quand	when
très	very
d'habitude	usually
en ce moment	at the moment
quelquefois	sometimes
souvent	often
tous les soirs	every evening
une fois par semaine	once a week

Les mots essentiels	HF words
alors	so
avec	with
bien	well
comme d'hab	as usual
en général	in general
ensemble	together
ouah!	wow!
où	where
ou	or
si	if
tout(e)	all/every
tout le temps	all the time
vraiment	really
souvent	often
quelquefois	sometimes
parfois	sometimes
d'habitude	usually

I NEED TO KNOW: Describing things you like, your week, films and birthday celebrations.

Opiniones	Opinions
¿Qué cosas te gustan?	What things do you like?
¿Qué cosas te encantan /te chiflan?	What things do you love?
¿Qué cosas no te gustan (nada)?	What things do you not like (at all)?
Me gusta(n) (mucho)...	I like... (a lot).
Me encanta(n) / Me chifla(n)...	I love...
No me gusta(n) (nada)...	I don't like... (at all).
el deporte	sport
el dibujo	drawing
el fútbol	football
el racismo	racism
la música	music
la tele	TV
la violencia	violence
los animales	animals
los deberes	homework
los insectos	insects
los videojuegos video	games
las artes marciales	martial arts

¿Cómo organizas tu semana?	How do you organise your week?
Bailo Zumba®.	I dance Zumba®.
Cocino para mi familia.	I cook for my family.
Escribo canciones.	I write songs.
Leo cómics / libros.	I read comics / books.
Monto en bici.	I ride a bike.
Saco fotos.	I take photos.
Toco el teclado.	I play the keyboard.
Veo un partido de fútbol.	I watch a football match

Expresiones de frecuencia	Expressions of frequency
una vez a la semana	once a week
dos veces a la semana	twice a week
a veces	sometimes
a menudo	often
siempre	always
(casi) todos los días	(almost) every day
todos los fines de semana	every weekend

En mi tiempo libre	In my free time
Soy miembro de un club (de judo).	I am a member of a (judo) club.
Soy miembro de un equipo.	I am a member of a team.
Soy miembro de un grupo.	I am a member of a group / band

¿Cuándo?	When?
los lunes / martes / miércoles / jueves	on Mondays / Tuesdays / Wednesdays / Thursdays
los fines de semana	at weekends
después del insti	after school

Estrategia 1
Using the present tense

In this module you have revised two important irregular verbs – **ser** (to be) and **ir** (to go) – as well as the endings for regular verbs in the present tense.

How do you know if you *really* know a verb?
 Ask yourself:

- Do I know what it means when I see it?
- Can I pronounce it?
- Can I spell it correctly?
- Can I use it in a sentence?



#	Question (English)	Question (French)	Model Answer (French)	Student Answer
1	What do you like to do?	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire ?	J'aime jouer au foot et écouter de la musique.	
2	What don't you like?	Qu'est-ce que tu n'aimes pas ?	Je n'aime pas faire mes devoirs.	
3	What do you do on Monday?	Que fais-tu le lundi ?	Le lundi, je vais à l'école et je fais du sport.	
4	What do you do on the weekend?	Que fais-tu le week-end ?	Le week-end, je regarde des films et je sors avec mes amis.	
5	What is your favourite film?	Quel est ton film préféré ?	Mon film préféré est Harry Potter parce que c'est fantastique.	
6	Do you like comedy films?	Tu aimes les films comiques ?	Oui, j'adore les films comiques – ils sont drôles !	
7	When is your birthday?	C'est quand, ton anniversaire ?	Mon anniversaire, c'est le dix mars.	
8	How do you celebrate your birthday?	Comment fêtes-tu ton anniversaire ?	Je fais une fête avec mes amis et je mange du gâteau.	
9	What did you do for your last birthday?	Qu'est-ce que tu as fait pour ton dernier anniversaire ?	J'ai regardé un film et j'ai reçu des cadeaux.	
10	What would you like to do for your next birthday?	Que voudrais-tu faire pour ton prochain anniversaire ?	Je voudrais aller au restaurant avec ma famille.	

I NEED TO KNOW: Describing things you like, your week, films and birthday celebrations.

Cartelera de cine	What's on at the cinema
¿Qué tipo de película es?	What type of film is it?
Es...	It is...
una comedia	a comedy
una película de acción	an action film
una película de animación	an animated film
una película de aventuras	an adventure film
una película de ciencia ficción	a science-fiction film
una película de fantasía	a fantasy film
una película de superhéroes	a superhero film
una película de terror	a horror film

¿Qué tipo de películas te gustan?	What type of films do you like?
Me encantan las comedias.	I love comedies.
Me chiflan las películas de ciencia ficción.	I love science-fiction films.
No me gustan las películas de terror.	I don't like horror films.
Mi película favorita es...	My favourite film is...
Mi actor favorito es...	My favourite actor is...
Mi actriz favorita es...	My favourite actress is...

¿Cómo vas a celebrar?	How are you going to celebrate?
Voy a hacer karting.	I am going to go karting.
Voy a ir a la bolera.	I am going to go bowling.
Voy a ir a un parque de atracciones.	I am going to go to a theme park.
Voy a jugar al paintball.	I am going to play paintball.
Voy a pasar la noche en casa con mis amigos/as.	I am going to have a sleepover at home
with my friends.	
Voy a sacar muchas fotos.	I am going to take lots of photos.
Vamos a montar en una montaña rusa.	We are going to ride a roller coaster.
Vamos a ver películas de terror	We are going to watch horror films.
¡Va a ser genial!	It's going to be great!

¿Vas a menudo al cine?	Do you often go to the cinema?
Voy una vez al mes.	I go once a month.
Voy dos veces al mes.	I go twice a month.
Voy los domingos por la tarde.	I go on Sunday afternoons / evenings.
Voy los sábados por la mañana.	I go on Saturday mornings.

¿Cuándo vas a celebrar tu cumpleaños?	When are you going to celebrate your birthday?
mañana	tomorrow
la semana que viene	next week
el fin de semana que viene	next weekend
el mes que viene	next month
el nueve de febrero	on the ninth of February

Palabras muy frecuentes	High-frequency words
casi	nearly, almost
primero	first
luego	then
después	afterwards
más tarde	later
o	or
y	and
pero	but
también	also
por supuesto	of course