



Knowledge Organiser Year 8



Ambition, Respect, Excellence

Your Knowledge Organiser

This is your home learning booklet, in your home learning booklet you will find a Knowledge Organiser for each subject that you are going to study. These are a summary of the most important pieces of information that you need to know. You will be expected to learn all this information and complete activities in your home learning exercise book.

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Knowledge Organiser Timetable

We expect you to complete one full page in your workbook as a minimum. You should spend around 20 minutes on home learning for each subject. Your teachers will check your Knowledge Organiser home learning during lessons, so make sure that you bring your books to school everyday. Your writing needs to be neat with home learning, title and date underlined with a ruler at the top of the page. If your teacher feels that any of these elements are not up to standard, they will enter you for a home learning support session. You will be rewarded house points for completion of homework and additional points will be awarded for exceptional home learning pages.

	WEEK A	WEEK B
MONDAY	ENGLISH PE	ENGLISH MUSIC
TUESDAY	ART DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY	FRENCH DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY
WEDNESDAY	MATHS DRAMA	MATHS ONLINE PSHE
THURSDAY	GEOGRAPHY ICT	HISTORY ETHICS & CULTURE
FRIDAY	DANCE SCIENCE	SCIENCE

How To Use Your Knowledge Organiser For Homework

The Knowledge Organisers are designed to help you learn a wide range of knowledge which in turn will mean you are more prepared for your lessons as well as the new style GCSEs that you will sit in the future.

For homework you should use your knowledge organiser to complete one of our accepted strategies in your workbook you should either:

- **Write**
- **Mind Map**
- **Transform**

Do not just copy into your workbook!

The first 12 pages contain some tips on how you can use your workbook.

Your teacher will check your workbook each week.

Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Your teacher will quiz you on your Knowledge Organiser twice a term to check how well you are doing your homework. The 'Mark' box must be used to record your score from each quiz.

	ENGLISH	MATHS	SCIENCE	ART	HISTORY
QUIZ 1					
QUIZ 2					
	FRENCH	ICT	PE	DANCE	GEOGRAPHY
QUIZ 1					
QUIZ 2					
	PHSE	E&C	MUSIC	DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY	
QUIZ 1					
QUIZ 2					

Look, Cover, Write, Check, Correct

Look through and read the information on a section of your Knowledge Organiser.



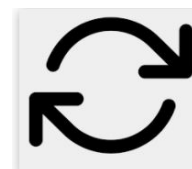
Then **cover** the section so you can no longer see the information.

Write everything you can remember, including any diagrams/drawings or tables



Check and **correct** your work using green pen.

Repeat until you have got everything correct.



Look, Cover, Write, Check, Correct

Examples:

Write down as much information as you can remember from your Knowledge Organiser subject page. Mark all the information you got right and correct any mistakes/add in detail where you missed it.

Remembering Key Information

Reflex arc means a quick response.
Reflex arc mean an involuntary response. ✓

Antibiotics means a medicine that prevent the ^{growth} microorganisms but do not help any viruses. ✓

A platelet helps the clotting and into a scab, making a clot/scab.
cholesterol is a fatty substance is ^{needed} for your body to probably. definitely needed.

A ligament is a that joins a ^{bone} meseta.

purple pen improvent I used the Look, cover, write, check, correct.

The nervous system is inside your body and is in most parts of your body but your B

Homework Support

Science

Drugs are chemical substances that affect the way you work. ✓

They are additional recreational. x medicinal. They can be painkillers, stimulants, hallucinogens and depressants.

Receptors are found in sense organs. ✓

Effectors are muscles or glands and carry out a response. ✓

Blood is made up of plasma (liquid), Red blood cells and white blood cells (carry oxygen) (fight infection).

and platelets.

There are 3 main types of pathogen: fungi, viruses and bacteria. ✓

There are several lines of defence against pathogens - primary defences: skin, stomach acid, nasal hairs. ✓ mucus and Secondary defences: the immune system.

Vein - carries blood to the heart at low pressure. They have thin walls and valves to stop * blood. * backflow of ✓

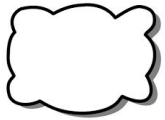
Artery - carries blood FROM the heart at a high pressure. Have thick elastic walls.

Capillary - link arteries and veins. Carry blood to tissues and remove waste.



Look, Cover, **Mind Map**, Check, Correct

Look through and read the information on a section of your Knowledge Organiser then **cover** it up.



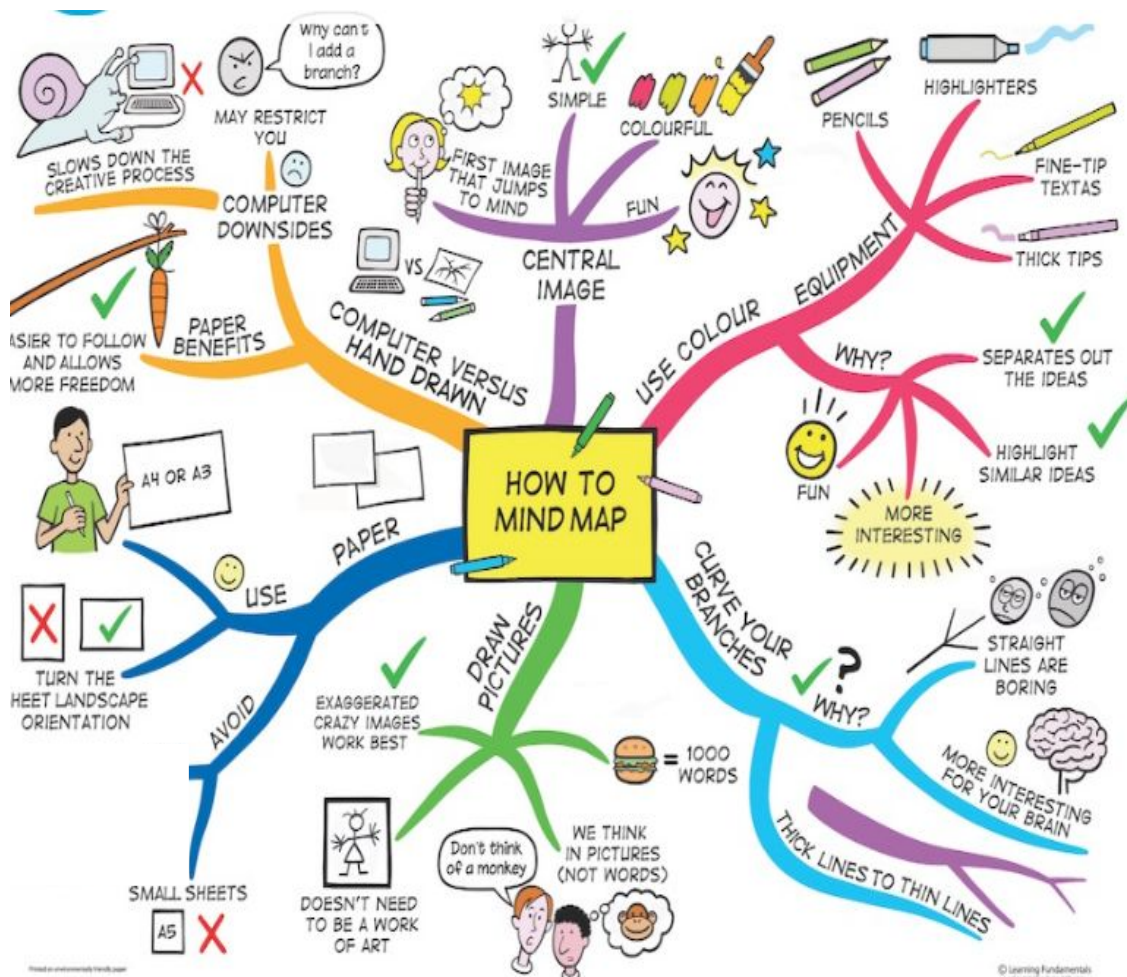
Then come up with a **title** for the section and put a bubble or star around your word

Write everything you can remember, including any diagrams/ drawings or tables.



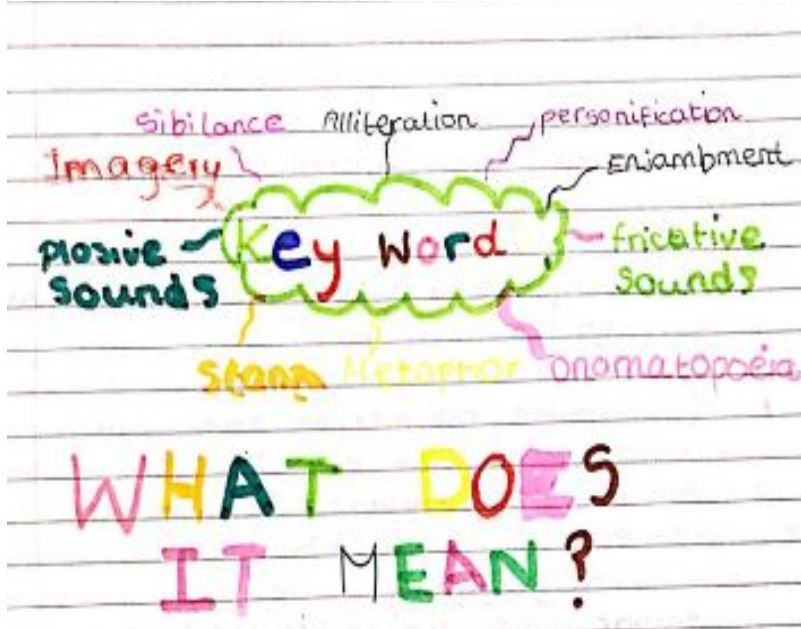
Check and **correct** your work using green pen.

Repeat until you have got everything correct.



Look, Cover, **Mind Map**, Check, Correct

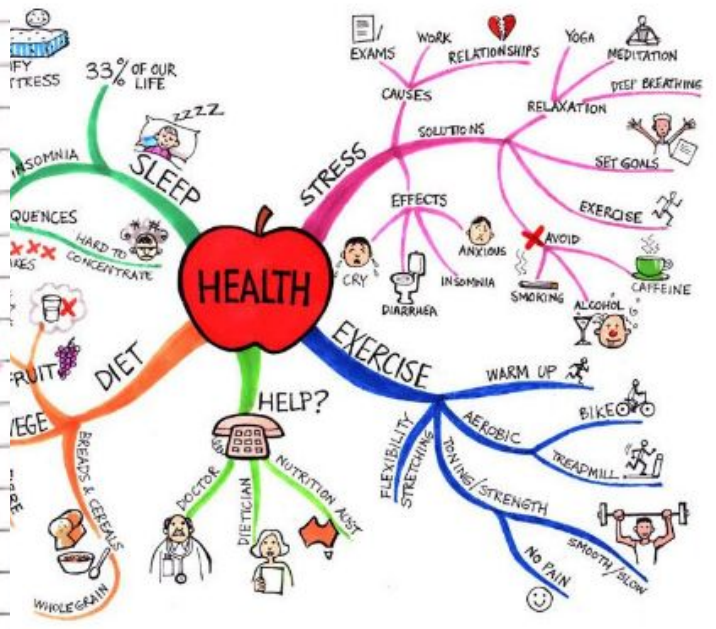
Examples:



WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Onomatopoeia means a word that sounds like what it is.

Metaphors - means a non literal description for effect



Look, Cover, **Transform** Check, Correct

Look through and read the information on a section of your knowledge organiser then **cover** it up



Then **transform** the section, you can transform the information into one of the below:

- A selection of keywords
- Spellings you have to learn
- Song/poem to help you remember
- Key facts from the sheet
- Transform the descriptions into pictures/comic strip
- Transform it into revision card boxes
- Piece of extended writing based on the information.



Check and **correct** your work using green pen.



Look, Cover, Transform, Check, Correct

Example:

Maths.

Shapes!

Rectangle. = $L \times W$

TRAPEZIUM - $A = \frac{1}{2} \times (a+b) \times H$

Triangle - $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{vertical height}$
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$

Shape Names!

cylinder	Cube
Cuboid	Cone
pyramid	Sphere
hemisphere	triangular prism
Trapezium	parallelogram
	WIKI English

WIKI Geography

3 Facts about Oceans!

Fact 1 - 70% of the Oxygen we breathe is produced by Marine plants.

Fact 2 - 97% of the Earth's water supply is contained in the ocean.

Fact 3 - 30% of CO_2 emissions produced by humans are absorbed by the oceans.

deserts - Very hot deserts are

poems!

'Blessing' - a free verse poem about poverty and the importance of water.

It focuses on a slum on the outskirts of Mumbai in India and in particular the reaction of children who come to celebrate and drink when a pipe bursts.

Island man - is a short poem that focuses on the cultural of Caribbean man who wakes up in London but is dreaming that he's on a native island. In search for my lounge - the poet explores the internal conflict of she feels about losing her Indian cultural identity.

Half caste - about mixed race and people's identity and people's culture.

Nothing's changed - Talks about the rampant apartheid system in District six near Cape town in South Africa and explores all about racism. The ironic title brings to light how the apartheid has changed nothing but the appearance The District of six.

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equator
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Dystopian Fiction

Key Concept: Power

Power is defined as 'a person or thing having great influence, force, or authority.' It also links to an ability to do, act, or produce.

Power is an interesting concept to explore and raises lots of questions:

- Who has power in society?
- What makes someone powerful?
- Does power automatically lead to respect?
- What are the different types of power?

Tier 2 Vocabulary

1. **Hostility:** an occasion when someone is unfriendly or shows that they do not like something. Noun.
2. **Dehumanise:** to remove from a person the special human qualities of independent thought, feeling for other people. Verb.
3. **Utopia:** a perfect society in which people work well with each other and are happy. Noun.
4. **Dystopia:** a very bad or unfair society in which there is a lot of suffering, especially an imaginary society in the future, after something terrible has happened; a description of such a society. Noun.
5. **Oppression:** a situation in which people are governed in an unfair and cruel way and prevented from having opportunities and freedom. Noun.
6. **Eradicate:** to get rid of something completely or destroy something bad. Verb.
7. **Autocracy:** government by a single person or small group that has unlimited power or authority, or the power or authority of such a person or group. Noun.
8. **Despondent:** unhappy and with no hope or enthusiasm. Adjective.

Dystopian Fiction

Key Terms

Protagonist: the central character or leading figure in a story. A protagonist is sometimes a “hero” to the audience or readers.

Genre: comes from the French word which means type. A genre is a category of literature identified by form, content, and style.

Conventions: the defining characteristics, features, or must-haves, of a given genre.

Perspective: this means ‘point of view’. If someone tells you a story, they are telling it from their perspective.

Setting: the place or time that a story happens in.

Atmosphere: the overall feeling or mood of a place or situation.

Ambitious Vocabulary: Precise, descriptive words.

Simile: when you compare two things using ‘as’ or ‘like’.

Metaphor: when you say something is something else.

Pathetic Fallacy: using the setting and weather to reflect characters’ feelings.

Personification: when you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have.

Asyndetic listing: listing connected with a comma instead of a conjunction/connective.

Anaphora: the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of multiple sentences

Cliché: a phrase which is overused and therefore comes across as unoriginal and even lazy.

Motif: a repeated idea or image which comes up several times in a piece of writing, often linked to a particular character or feeling.

Characterisation: How the writer creates a character so they seem ‘real.’

Show not Tell: a writing technique in which story and characters are related through sensory details and actions rather than exposition/just telling the reader.

Tension: an element that evokes emotions such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress on the part of both the reader and the characters in a novel.

Simple Sentence: a sentence with one clause. Expresses a complete thought.

Compound Sentence: a sentence with two clauses that both make sense by themselves. Joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Complex Sentence: a sentence that contains an independent clause (makes sense on its own) and one or more subordinate clauses (does not make sense on its own).

Coordinating conjunctions: a conjunction placed between two independent clauses. FANBOYS.

Hook: The opening of a story, which grabs the reader’s attention.

In media res: Starting in the middle of an event, instead of with a normal exposition.

Dystopian Fiction

Conventions of Dystopian Literature

- Society is deemed to be utopian and people follow the rules.
- Propaganda and the media is used to control the population.
- Information, freedom of thought and personal independence are limited.
- A leader or concept is idolised/worshipped by society.
- Citizens fear what is outside the community.
- People are kept under constant surveillance/CCTV.
- People are dehumanised. Individuality and being unique is not allowed.
- Nature and emotion are distrusted.

The Dystopian Protagonist:

- Often feels trapped.
- Begins to question the rules of the society and political systems.
- Somehow rebels against the society.

Success Criteria for Creative Writing

- I have checked my spelling and corrected my mistakes.
- I have used a range of punctuation accurately.
- I have stayed in the same tense.
- My writing uses the senses to create a specific atmosphere.
- I use interesting, ambitious vocabulary to create effects.
- I use original figurative devices to create effects, without cliché.
- I use a range of sentence types and openers to create specific effects.
- My writing has a clear structure and uses structure for effect (i.e. flashback, in media res)
- My characters are convincing, using 'show, not tell.'

Online Maths Work

You can access your online maths support/homework through www.mymaths.co.uk

Maths homework is set on this once a fortnight. You can try the tasks more than once and should aim to continue until you get at least 'amber' in each set homework. Once complete, you need to record your score and your parents should sign to say they have seen the work.

The school login for mymaths is:

School Log-in: whitstonessecondary

Password: fraction280

Students will also be given their own unique login from their Maths teacher. This can be written here so you don't forget it:

Username:

Password:

	Topic Practised	Score/ RAG	Signed by parent / carer
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
EXTRA			

Week A Knowledge Organiser

Week B My Maths Teacher Set Task

Ratio and Scale

@whisto_maths

What do I need to be able to do?

- By the end of this unit you should be able to:
- Simplify any given ratio
 - Share an amount in a given ratio
 - Solve ratio problems given a part

Solutions should be modelled, explained and solved

Keywords

- Ratio:** a statement of how two numbers compare
Equal Parts: all parts in the same proportion, or a whole shared equally
Proportion: a statement that links two ratios
Order: to place a number in a determined sequence
Part: a section of a whole
Equivalent: of equal value
Factors: integers that multiply together to get the original value
Scale: the comparison of something drawn to its actual size.



Representing a ratio

"For every 5 boys there are 3 girls"

This is the "whole" - boys and girls together

This represents the 5 boys This represents the 3 girls

5:3

This represents the 5 boys This represents the 3 girls

This is the "whole" - boys and girls together

Double Number Line

Order is Important

"For every dog there are 2 cats"

Dogs Cats

1:2

The ratio has to be written in the same order as the information is given

e.g. 2:1 would represent 2 dogs for every 1 cat ✗

Simplifying a ratio

"For every 6 days of rain there are 4 days of sun"

6:4

Cancel down the ratio to its lowest form

Find the biggest common factor that goes into all parts of the ratio

For 6 and 4 the biggest factor (number that multiplies into them is 2)

3:2

"For every 3 days of rain there are 2 days of sun" - when this happens twice the ratio becomes 6:4

Ratio In (or n:1)

This is asking you to cancel down until the part indicated represents 1

Show the ratio 4:20 in the ratio of 1n

The question states that this part has to be 1 unit. Therefore Divide by 4

4:20

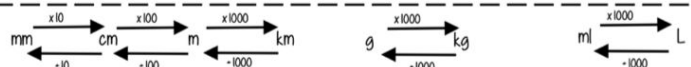
1:5

*If the n part does not have to be an integer for this type of question

Units are important:

When using a ratio - all parts should be in the same units

Useful Conversions



Sharing a whole into a given ratio

James and Lucy share £350 in the ratio 3:4

Work out how much each person earns

Model the Question

James: Lucy

3:4

£350

Lucy

£350 - 7 = £50

□ = one part = £50

Find the value of one part

Whole: £350

7 parts to share between (3 James, 4 Lucy)

Put back into the question

James: Lucy

James = 3 x £50 = £150

Lucy = 4 x £50 = £200

£150:£200

Finding a value given 1n (or n:1)

Inside a box are blue and red pens in the ratio 5:1

If there are 10 red pens how many blue pens are there?

Model the Question

Blue: Red

5:1

□ = one part = 10 pens

Red pens

One unit = 10 pens

Put back into the question

Blue pens = 5 x 10 = 50 pens

Blue: Red

5:1

50:10

Red pens = 1 x 10 = 10 pens

There are 50 Blue Pens

Ratio as a fraction

Trees: Flowers

3:7

There are 3 parts for trees

Number of parts of in group

Total number of parts

3/10

Tree parts 3 + Flower parts 7 = 10

Ratio

Fraction

π

Circumference

Diameter

The ratio of a circles circumference to its diameter

Week A Knowledge Organiser

Week B My Maths Set Task

Multiplicative Change

@whisto_maths

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Solve problems and explain direct proportion
- Use conversion graphs to make statements, comparisons and form conclusions
- Understand and use scale factors for length

Keywords

- Proportion:** a statement that links two ratios
- Variable:** a part that the value can be changed
- Axes:** horizontal and vertical lines that a graph is plotted around
- Approximation:** an estimate for a value
- Scale Factor:** the multiple that increases/ decreases a shape in size
- Currency:** the system of money used in a particular country
- Conversion:** the process of changing one variable to another
- Scale:** the comparison of something drawn to its actual size

Direct Proportion

As one variable changes the other changes at the same rate.

4 cans of pop = £2.40
 12 cans of pop = £7.20

This is a multiplicative change

Sometimes this is easiest if you work out how much one unit is worth first e.g. 1 can of pop = £0.60

Conversion Graphs

Compare two variables

This is always a straight line because as one variable increases so does the other at the same rate

To make conversions between units you need to find the point to compare – then find the associated point by using your graph

Using a ruler helps for accuracy

Showing your conversion lines help as a "check" for solutions

Labelling of both axes is vital

Conversion between currencies



£1 = 90 Rupees

Currency is directly proportional

For every £1 I have 90 Rupees

Currency can be converted using a conversion graph

Convert 630 Rupees into Pounds

£7 = 630 Rupees

Ratio between similar shapes

Angles in similar shapes do not change e.g. if a triangle gets bigger the angles can not go above 180°

The two rectangles are similar.

Corresponding sides

3m : 45m
 8m : 12m

1m : 15m

Note: Simplify to the same ratio

Understand Scale Factor

The two rectangles are similar.

3 x 15 = 45

This is a multiplicative change

Use corresponding sides to calculate a scale factor

Scale factor can also be calculated by $\frac{\text{Bigger corresponding side}}{\text{Smaller corresponding side}}$

Missing length: $8 \times 15 = 12m$

Small corresponding side \times SF = Big corresponding side

Big corresponding side \div SF = Small corresponding side

Draw and interpret scale diagrams

A picture of a car is drawn with a scale of 1:30

For every 1cm on my image is 30cm in real life

The car image is 10cm

Image: Real life
 10cm : 300cm

The car in real life is 210cm

Image: Real life
 7cm : 210cm

Interpret maps with scale factors

1 cm : 250m

Ratios need to be in the same units

1 cm : 250m \rightarrow $250 \times 100 = 25000$

1 cm : 25000cm

For every 1cm on my map is 25000cm in real life

Week A Knowledge Organiser

Week B My Maths Teacher Set Task

Multiplying and Dividing Fractions

@whisto_maths

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Carry out any multiplication or division using fractions and integers
- Solutions can be modelled, described and reasoned

Keywords

Numerator: the number above the line on a fraction. The top number. Represents how many parts are taken

Denominator: the number below the line on a fraction. The bottom number represent the total number of parts.

Whole: a positive number including zero without any decimal or fractional parts

Commutative: an operation is commutative if changing the order does not change the result

Unit Fraction: a fraction where the numerator is one and denominator a positive integer.

Non-unit Fraction: a fraction where the numerator is larger than one.

Dividend: the amount you want to divide up

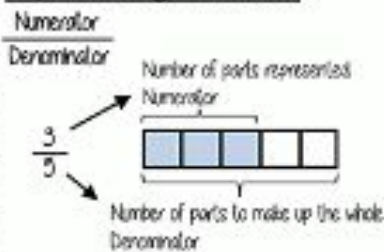
Divisor: the number that divides another number.

Quotient: the answer after we divide one number by another. e.g. dividend ÷ divisor = quotient

Reciprocal: a pair of numbers that multiply together to give 1

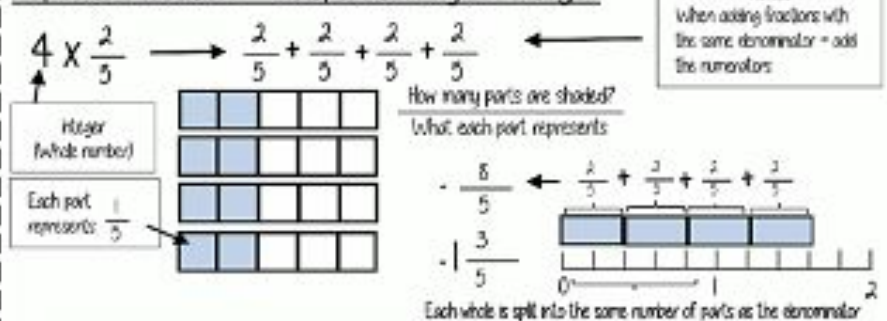


Representing a fraction

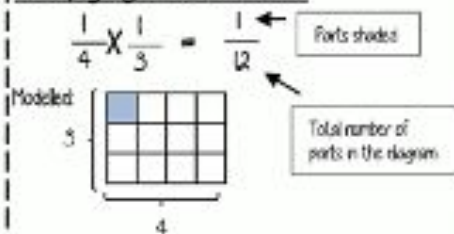


ALL PARTS of a fraction are of equal size

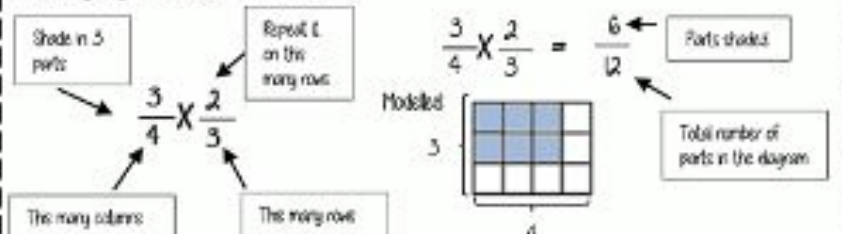
Repeated addition = multiplication by an integer



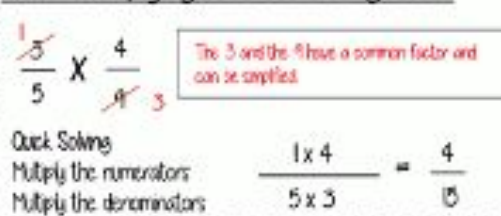
Multiplying unit fractions



Multiplying non-unit fractions

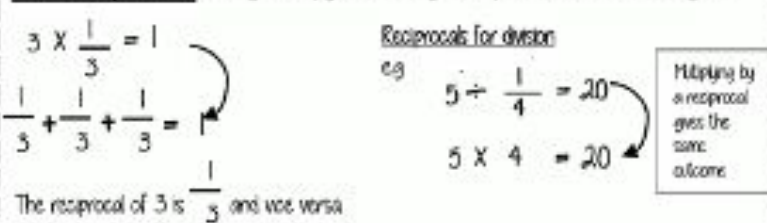


Quick Multiplying and Cancelling down

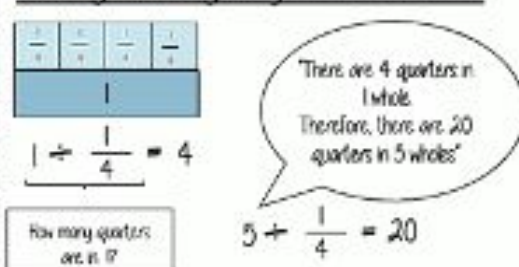


The reciprocal

When you multiply a number by its reciprocal the answer is always 1!

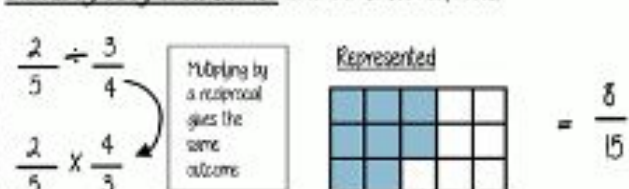


Dividing an integer by an unit fraction



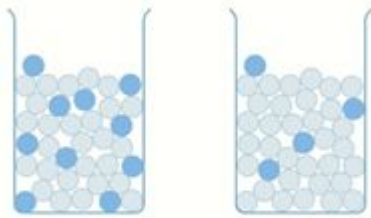
Dividing any fractions

Remember to use reciprocals!



Acids and alkalis

Acids taste sour, an example being hydrochloric acid that is in your stomach. Vinegar is also an acid which is a solution of ethanoic acid. Alkalis are the chemical opposites of acids. Soap solution is an alkali, and so is tooth paste. Most alkalis feel soapy.



▲ The solution on the left is more concentrated. It has more acid particles per litre. Not to scale.

The hazards of using acids and alkalis depend on:

- The acid or alkali you are using
- The concentration of the solution.

You can limit any risk by wearing safety goggles and by keeping any solution off your skin.

You can use an indicator to find out whether a solution is acidic or alkaline. An indicator contains a dye. The dye turns a different colour in acidic and alkaline solutions. Universal indicator is a mixture of different dyes. It changes colour to show how acidic or alkaline a solution is.

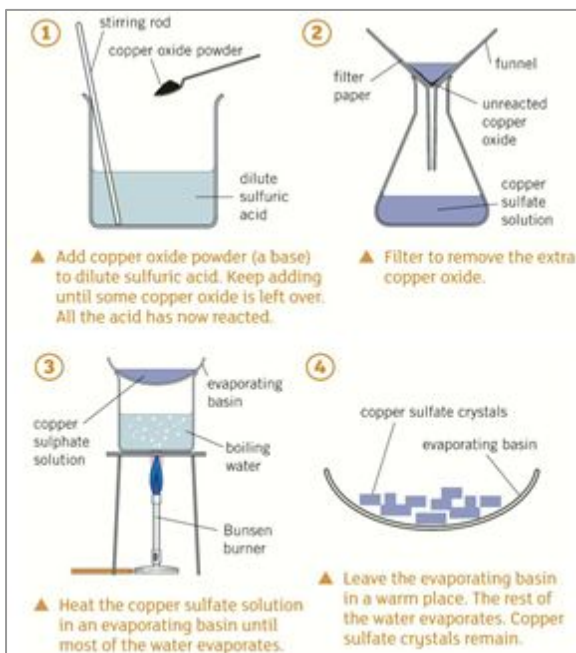


▲ Universal indicator turns orange in vinegar. It turns red in stomach acid.



The pH scale is a measure of how acidic or alkaline a solution is. On the pH scale:

An acid will have a pH of less than 7 and an alkaline will have a pH of more than 7. Some solutions are neutral. The pH of a neutral solution is pH 7.



Making salts. A salt is a compound that forms when an acid reacts with a metal element or compound.

You can make salt crystals by reacting acids with metals or bases. Removing that water makes salt crystals. The diagram to the left shows you how to make salt crystals.

This diagram shows the processes of filtration (step 2) and crystallisation (Step 4).

Key word	Definition
Acid	An acid is a solution with a pH value less than 7.
Alkali	An alkali is a soluble base
Alkaline solution	An alkaline solution has a pH greater than 7
Acidic solution	An acidic solution has a pH less than 7.
Corrosive	A substance is corrosive if it can burn your skin and eyes
Concentrated	A solution is concentrated if it has a large number of a substance per unit volume (litre or cubic metre).
Dilute	A solution is dilute if it has a small number of solute particles per unit volume (litre or cubic metre).
Indicator	A substance that changes colour to show whether a solution is acidic or alkaline.
Litmus	An indicator. Blue litmus paper goes red on adding acid. Red litmus paper goes blue on adding alkali.
Universal indicator	An indicator that changes colour to show the pH of a solution. It is a mixture of dyes.
pH scale	The pH shows whether a substance is acidic, alkaline or neutral. An acid has a pH below 7. An alkaline solution has a pH above 7. A solution of 7 is neutral.
Neutral	A solution that is neither acid nor alkaline. Its pH is 7.
Neutralisation	In a neutralisation reaction, an acid cancels out a base, or a base cancels out an acid.
Base	A base is a substance that neutralises an acid.
Salt	A salt is a compound in which the hydrogen atoms of an acid are replaced by the atoms of a metal element.



Key People

Martin Luther was a German who started the Reformation when he publicly criticised the Catholic Church.

John Calvin built on Luther's ideas and took them even further.

Catherine of Aragon was a Spanish princess and Henry VIII's first wife and the mother of Mary I.

Anne Boleyn was Henry VIII's second wife and the mother of Elizabeth. She came from a strongly Protestant family.

Jane Seymour was Henry VIII's third wife and the mother of Edward VI.

Henry VIII was the king of England from 1509 to 1547. He made the Break with Rome even though he did not have Protestant beliefs.

Edward VI was the king of England from 1547-1553; he was raised as a Protestant.

Mary I was the queen of England from 1553 to 1558; she was a strong Catholic. Also known as Mary Tudor.

Elizabeth I was the queen of England from 1558 to 1603; she was a Protestant

<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>
Bible and Church services in Latin	Bible and Church services in English
Highly decorated churches and altars	Plain and simple decorations. A table instead of an altar
The Pope is the head of the Church	The King or Queen is the head of the Church
Priests should wear bright clothes, they have special links to God and cannot marry.	Priests are ordinary men who should wear simple clothes and be allowed to marry.
Obedying the Church is the way to heaven	Obedying the bible is the way to heaven.

Key events:

- 1485** Henry Tudor ends the Wars of the Roses and becomes the first Tudor king (Henry VII) by defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.
- 1486** Henry Tudor (House of Lancaster) and Elizabeth of York marry, uniting the two families under the House of Tudor and Tudor Rose.
- 1509** Henry VIII becomes king on his father's death. He marries Catherine of Aragon.
- 1534** Henry VIII becomes Head of the Church of England after a quarrel with the Pope about his divorce from Catherine of Aragon.
- 1547** Edward VI becomes king at the age of 9. He is a Protestant.
- 1553** Lady Jane Grey rules for 9 days after Edward names her his successor to the throne of England.
- 1553** The Catholic, Mary I becomes queen. She is nicknamed "Bloody Mary".
- 1558** Elizabeth I becomes queen. She is the last of the Tudors and a Protestant.
- 1587** Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots is beheaded for plotting against Elizabeth.
- 1588** English victory over the Armada sent by Philip II of Spain
- 1603** Elizabeth dies. James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England, uniting both kingdoms.

Key terms:

- Armada** - A fleet of warships sent by Catholic Philip of Spain to invade England
- Church of England** - Henry VIII's new church after he broke away from Rome.
- Catholic** - A member of the Christian Church led by the Pope
- Dissolution of the monasteries** - Henry VIII closed all monasteries in England.
- Excommunicate** - To expel from the Catholic Church (a serious punishment)
- Galleon** - A large warship
- Heir** - A person who is next in line for the throne
- Heretic** - Someone who challenges the ideas of the Catholic Church
- Martyr** - A person who is prepared to die for their beliefs
- Monarch** - A king or queen
- Pope** - Leader of the Catholic Church. Lives in Rome
- Protestant** - A follower of Martin Luther in protesting about the Catholic Church
- Reformation** - The changes or reforms made to the Catholic Church in the 16th century
- Treason** - A crime against the king or queen
- Tudor Rose** - Made up of the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York. Designed by Henry VII to unite England after years of war.
- Tyrant** - A cruel and demanding ruler
- Vagabonds** - Wanderers or tramps without jobs.



Next Steps: Finding out more about the Tudors

If you find yourself off-school unwell or isolating, or simply want to find out more about the Tudors, the below tasks are for you!

For these tasks you need to be able to access **BBC Bitesize on the Tudors**. This term we are mainly focusing on **Henry VIII** but you might also like to investigate what life was like in Tudor times.

Henry VIII: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zghrd2p/revision/1>

Tudor life: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwbj6sg/revision/1>

You should focus on working on one Part at a time, with each one being roughly a lesson. Once you have chosen your topic, choose to complete one of these tasks for each Part;

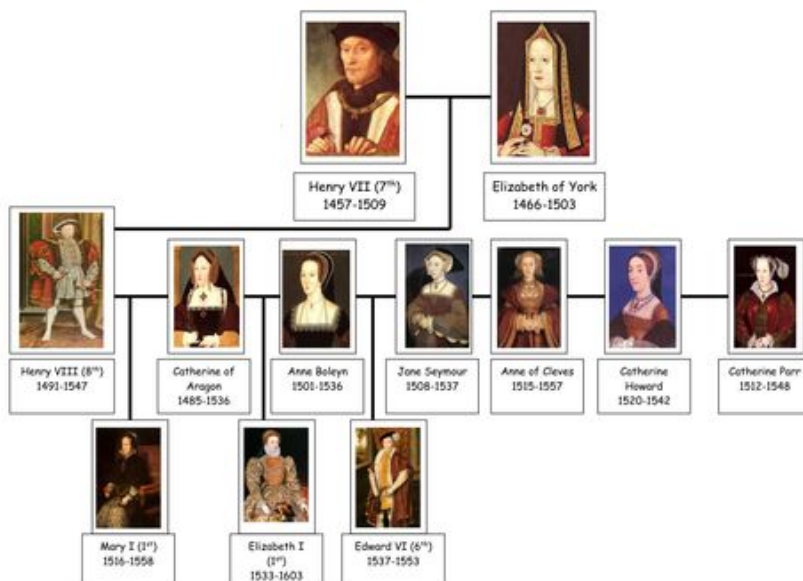
1. Make a mind map all about the subject, using what the page tells you.
2. Create a poster to help a Year 4 pupil understand what the topic is about.
3. Imagine you are a key Tudor person. What is your life like and how do you spend your time?

There are also helpful videos you can watch, a **Glossary** with new or unfamiliar words to help you understand what they mean (such as 'dissolution' or 'alms') and quizzes to test how much you have learned and what you can remember!

All of these tasks cover similar topics we are doing in class, so if you are away, you do not to miss out!

If you need any help, please message your class teacher on ePraise.

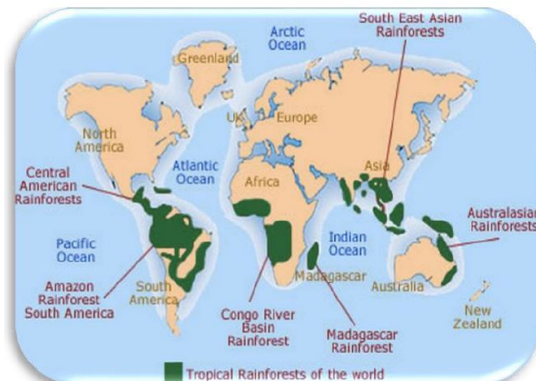
HAVE FUN!



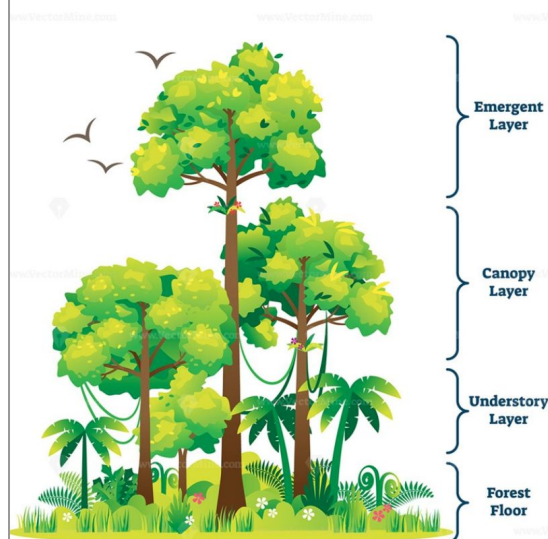
World biomes - Rainforests

Key Vocabulary

Rainforest	A dense forest, normally found in tropical areas with high rainfall. They generate most of the world's oxygen.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that depend on each other to survive.
Deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or organism.
Interdependent	When two or more things rely on each other.
Equator	Imaginary line through the middle of the earth that receives the most sunlight.



RAINFOREST LAYERS



Causes of Deforestation

- To clear space for farming: growing crops (e.g. soya beans and palm oil) and space cattle to generate cheap beef.
- Chopping down trees for wood.
- To build roads to mine for metals, gold & diamonds.
- To dig for oil.
- To flood areas to make dams and generate electricity.

Impacts of Deforestation

- An area the size of 20 football pitches are destroyed every 60 seconds.
- ½ tropical rainforests we had are gone.

Emergent (125ft)- Giant trees that enjoy most sun but high winds and cold.

Canopy (95ft)- Dense layer of trees overlapping each other. Home to most animals in the rainforest.

Understory (55ft)- Relatively dark, open area below the canopy.

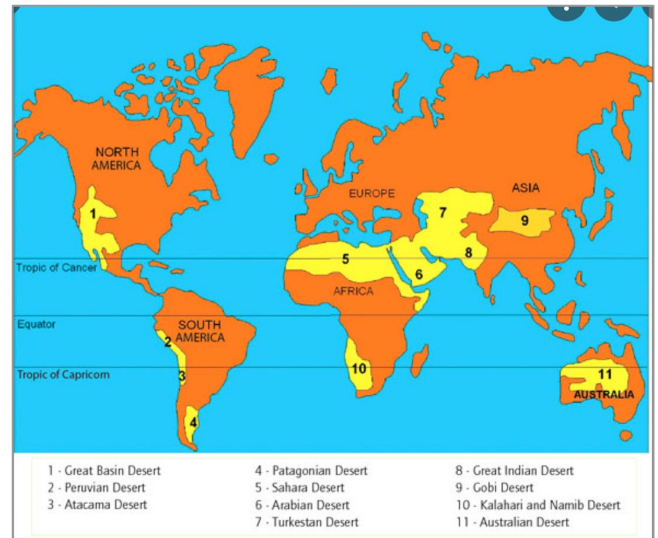
Undergrowth (15ft)- Also known as the forest floor, mainly consisting of fallen leaves, fruit, etc, that decomposes quickly as food for the trees.

- 28,000 animal species are expected to become extinct in the next 25 years.
- Levels of CO² in the air are increasing.

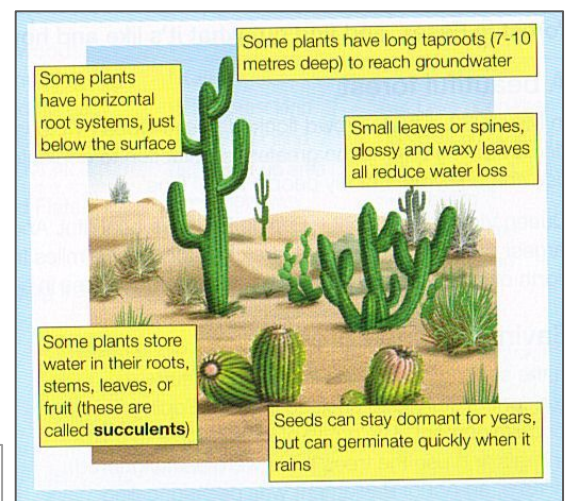
World biomes - Deserts

Key Vocabulary

Desert	Arid ecosystems that receive very little precipitation, making the area very hot and dry.
Adaptation	A characteristic that helps an organism, such as a plant or animal to survive and reproduce in its environment.
Climate	The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area.
Desertification	The process by which land becomes drier and degraded, as a result of climate change or human activities, or both.



Plant Adaptations (Cactus)



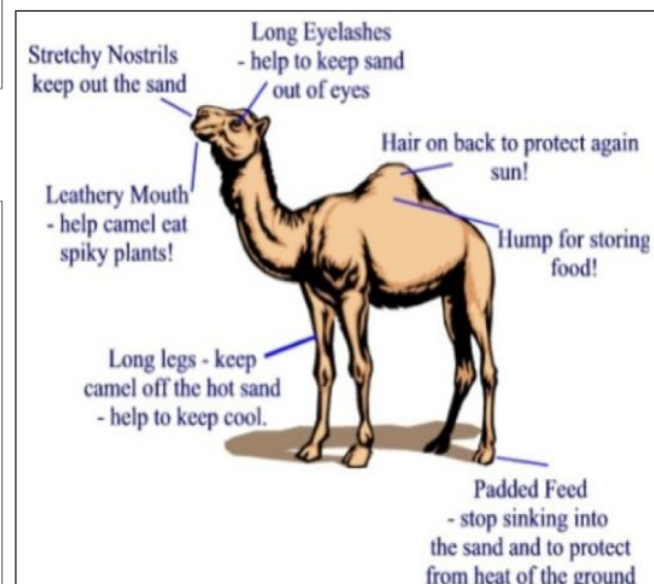
Causes of Desertification

- Most of the areas at risk from desertification are on the borders of existing deserts (E.g. the Sahara desert)
- Desertification can be caused by natural events (e.g. droughts) or poor land management (e.g. overgrazing)

Impacts of Desertification

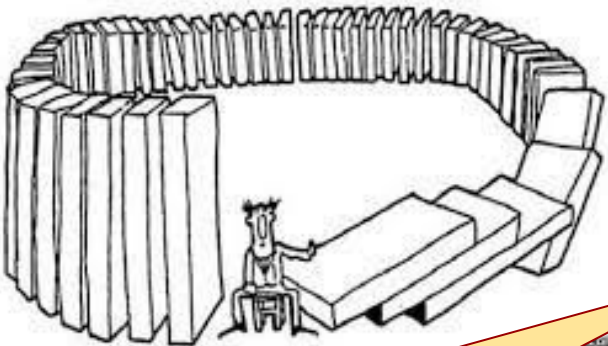
- If too much vegetation is destroyed, there are fewer roots to hold the soil together
- The soil blows away
- Future vegetation cannot grow as well
- Fewer crops grow and there is less vegetation for people and animals
- As a result, farmers can't make enough money
- People go hungry/many people move away

Animal Adaptations (Camel)



How do Hindus understand God?

Hindus believe there is one supreme universal spirit, **Brahman**. Brahman is understood as the life giving force that is the 'origin of all that comes into being'. Brahman is often described as 'it' showing there is not gender as God is not a physical being. Brahman is invisible and formless, a power or spirit which is in all living beings but and also beyond the universe. Hindus believe there is a spark of Brahman (**atman**) in us all

Hinduism**KARMA**

You may already know of some Hindu gods and goddesses like Ganesh, Hanuman and Lakshmi?

What is the Trimurti? Three of the most significant forms of **Brahman** are **Brahma**, **Shiva** and **Vishnu**. These three gods are key aspects of Brahman, the **Ultimate Reality**. The word 'trimurti' means 'three forms'. In the trimurti, Brahma is the creator, Vishnu is the preserver and Shiva is the destroyer.

In a Hindu temple, there are no images of Brahman. However, there are many images of gods and goddesses, which are aspects of the Divine One.

What do Hindus believe about the afterlife?

Hindus believe that after death the atman continues to exist and enters another body just 'as a man casts off old clothes and takes on other clothes'. This is because the atman is 'eternal' and 'indestructible'. This is known as **reincarnation**. Hindus believe that the **atman** (soul) passes through a cycle of successive lives (**samsara**) and its next incarnation is always dependent on how the previous life was lived (**karma**). **Moksha** is the end of the death and rebirth cycle and is classed as the ultimate goal.

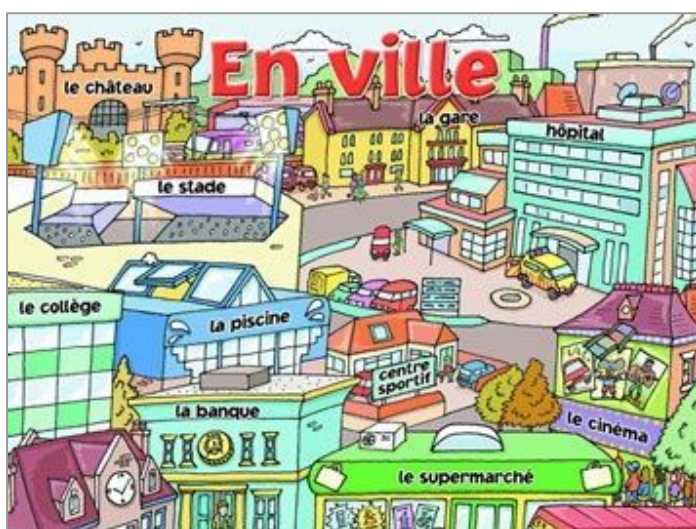
How these beliefs affect a Hindu's life?

Karma literal meaning is 'action'. Hindus believe in a law that every action has an equal reaction either immediately or at some point in the future. Good or virtuous actions will have good reactions or responses, and bad actions will have the opposite effect. So Hindus try to conduct good actions in their lives.

Ma Ville

il y a - there is/there are
 il n'y a pas de - there isn't / there aren't...
 je voudrais... _ I would like

une gare - a train station
 un parc - a park
 un collège/ école - a school
 un supermarché - a supermarket
 un marché - a market
 un musée - a museum
 un theatre - a theatre
 un centre sportif - a sport centre
 une stade - a stadium
 une piscine - a swimming pool
 un café - a cafe
 un restaurant - a restaurant
 un hôpital - a hospital
 un hôtel - a hotel
 un centre commercial - a shopping centre
 une église - a church
 un parking - a car park
 une bibliothèque - a library
 un cinéma - a cinema
 une poste - a post office
 une banque - a bank
 des magasins - shops

**Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire?**

on peut... - one can...

jouer au foot - play football
 Jouer au ping-pong - play table tennis
 Jouer au badminton - play badminton
 Jouer au basket - play basketball

faire du sport - do sport
 faire du vélo - go cycling
 faire du shopping/des courses - go shopping
 faire de la natation - go swimming
 boire du café - drink coffee
 rencontre ses amis - meet friends
 regarder un film - watch a film
 envoyer une lettre - send a letter

où est le,la,les....? Where is?

allez à gauche - go left
 allez à droite - go right
 allez tout droit - go straight on
 c'est à gauche/droite - it is on the right/left
 hand side

prenez la première - take the first
 deuxième - second
 troisième - third

rue à gauche/droite - road on the left/right

continuez ... continue

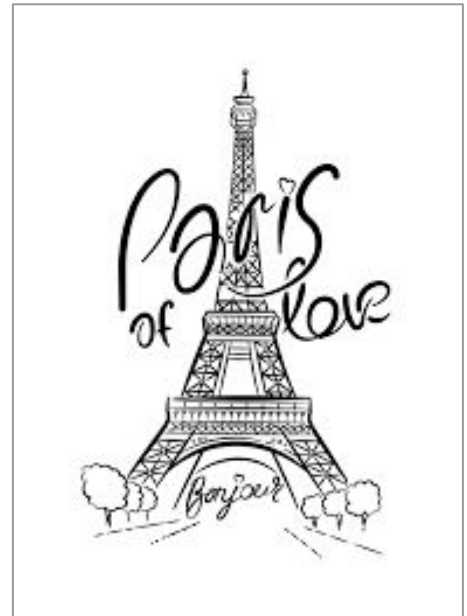
au carrefour - to the crossroads
 aux feux To the lights

traversez go past
 c'est juste après... - it's just after

les feux - the lights
 le carrefour - the crossroads

À Paris (places of interest)

la tour Eiffel
 le Louvre
 la cité des sciences
 Notre Dame de Paris
 l'Arc de Triomphe
 le Stade de France
 le Centre Pompidou
 la Basilique du sacré-Coeur



What is the imperative and how do you form it in French?

Some people refer to the imperative as 'bossy verbs.' In short, the imperative is used to give an instruction e.g. 'write the date in your book', 'copy this vocabulary' 'listen carefully'. It can also be used to give directions.

In French, there are two forms of the imperative that are used to give instructions or orders to someone. These correspond to **tu** and **vous** (both meaning you in English).

For most verbs in French, the imperative is the same as the **tu**, and **vous** forms of the present tense, except that you do not say the pronouns **tu** or **vous**. E.g. 'écoutez bien', 'répétez', 'regardez' 'allez à gauche'. However, in the **tu** form of **-er** verbs like **écouter**, the final **-s** is dropped.

Luckily there are not many exceptions

va (tu form) - go

allez (vous form) -go

sois (tu form) - be

soyez (vous form) - be

aie (tu form) -have

ayez (vous form) - have

Becoming a teenager - emotional and physical health

Going through puberty and growing up into a teenager can be a tricky time for you.

Puberty occurs at different times and different rates for each of you, and it is perfectly normal to feel 'different' or out of place as you go through this.

Not only will you change physically but emotionally too, and it is important to maintain routines, have good sleep patterns, have healthy and balanced diet, exercise regularly and reduce screen time to help with these changes.

Define: Mental well-being

Mental wellbeing describes your mental state - how you are feeling and how well you can cope with day-to-day life. Our mental wellbeing is dynamic. It can change from moment to moment, day to day, month to month, year to year.

Define: Self care

At times people may feel guilty for spending time on themselves. But it's essential for mental wellbeing and can help people to be more resilient. Some self care techniques include

- Mindfulness
- Doing something you enjoy
- Relaxation techniques
- Get outdoors and fresh air

Becoming a teenager - signs of good mental well being

Feeling relatively confident in yourself and have positive self-esteem

Feeling and express a range of emotions

Building and maintaining good relationships with others

Feel engaged with the world around you

Live and work productively

Cope with the stresses of daily life

Adapt and manage in times of change and uncertainty

Define: Body Image

The perception that a person has of their physical self and the thoughts and feelings that result from that perception.

Ways to promote positive self image - especially as you grow up.

- Accept your body and the person you are growing up into.
- Remember that nobody's
- Perfect, and nobody is the same and that's okay.
- Don't body-shame or feel ashamed of who you are or how you look.
- Build a better habits and build positive friendships.
- Take care of yourself - this will help you physically and emotionally as you grow up and provide you with good habits for adulthood.
- Take time for the people and things that you care about.
- Talk about the way that you're feeling as this can help you feel listened to and supported. You can talk to a trusted adult, a friend, someone at school, your GP or the school nurse.
- Remember that growing up is hard, but building up resilience, confidence and adaptability are all things that will get easier to master.

Consequences of poor sleep pattern

Emotional and physical Effects

- Irritability
- Mood Swings
- Fatigue / Tiredness
- Lack of Motivation
- Depression
- Disrupted hormone regulation
- High blood pressure
- Lower immune system

Consequences of poor sleep pattern

Cognitive Effects

- Forgetfulness
- Clumsiness
- Difficulty focusing

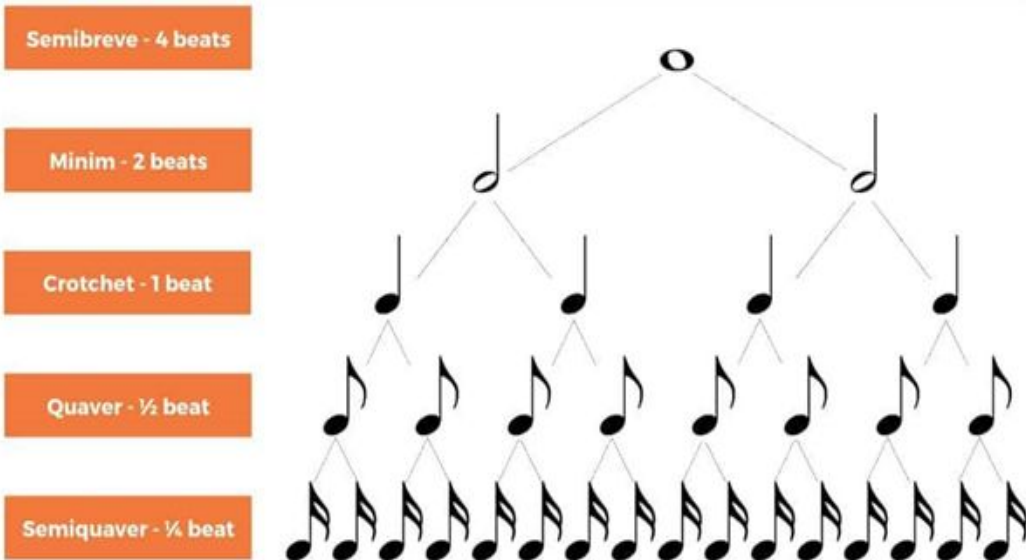
RHYTHM and PULSE

KEY TERMS

PULSE A regular **BEAT** that is felt throughout much music.

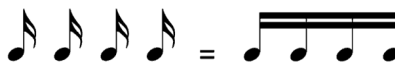
RHYTHM A pattern of sounds or notes of different lengths that create a pattern. A rhythm usually fits with a regular pulse.

DURATION - THE NOTE VALUES



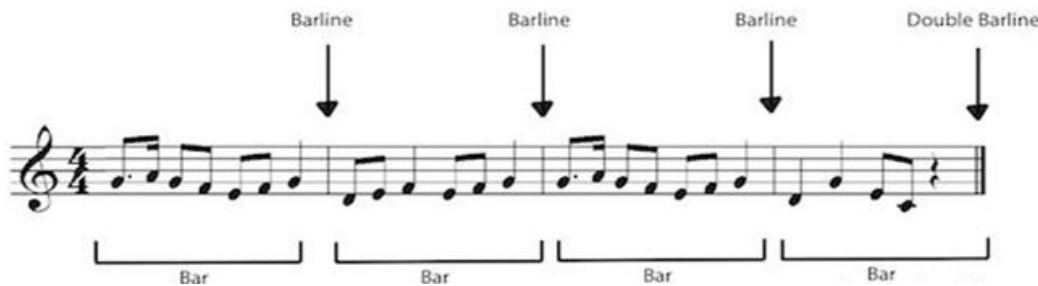
BEAMING

To make music easier to read, quavers and semiquavers are 'beamed' together in complete beats.



BARS and BARLINES

Music is divided into **BARS**. Bars are separated by **BARLINES**. A **DOUBLE BARLINE** is used at the end of a piece. The two numbers near the beginning of the piece are called the **TIME SIGNATURE**. These numbers tell us **HOW MANY BEATS** and **THE TYPE OF BEATS** in each bar. In the example below, the time signature is 4/4, meaning there are 4 crotchet beats in each bar.



RESTS

SILENCE in music is shown as symbols known as **RESTS**. In the example above, there is a **CROTCHET rest** just before the double bar line at the end of the piece. This tells the performer to rest for **ONE BEAT**.

SEMI-BREVE	MINIM	CROTCHET	QUAVER
REST	REST	REST	REST
SEMI-BREVE	MINIM	CROTCHET	QUAVER

Styles/ Genres of Performance

Tragedy	A play dealing with sad events, usually ending with the death of the principal character/ characters
Comedy	A play whose principal objective is to make the audience laugh. There are a large number of sub-genres of different types of comedies
Play within a play	When the characters within a play but on a performance. This can be used within tragedies or comedies
Deliberate Mistakes	A technique used to create comedy during a play within a play. A good example of this is the mechanicals in 'a Midsummer Night's Dream'

Acting Skills

Facial Expressions	Showing emotion with your face
Body Language	Showing emotion with your body
Posture	The way in which you hold your body. Posture can be used to show age, emotion, and status of character
Focus	Where you are looking, who you use eye contact with, or refuse to use eye contact with can show a huge amount about your character's confidence and emotions
Drawing out the moment	Using pause to heighten the emotion of the scene. This can be used to heighten tragedy or comedy
Status	How important/ powerful a character is, or believes they are

The Story of Pyramus and Thisbe



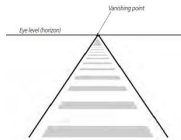

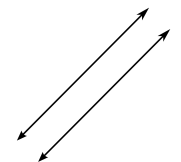
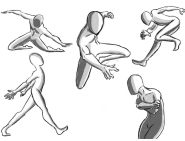
Pyramus and Thisbe are a couple of young Babylonians in love. Unfortunately, their families totally hate each other. The star-crossed lovers whisper sweet nothings through a crack in the wall that separates their houses, until they eventually can't take it anymore and decide to elope.

But when Thisbe shows up under the mulberry tree where they're supposed to meet, a bloody-jawed lioness is hanging out there. Thisbe screams and runs, leaving her shawl behind. Pyramus arrives a little while later and finds the bloody lioness ripping apart the shawl. Uh oh—we can see where this is headed.

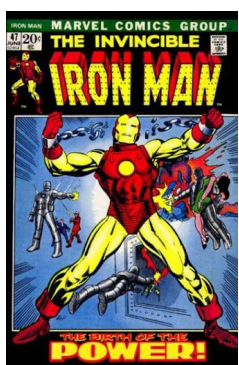
Assuming Thisbe has been devoured, he stabs himself with his sword. Later, Thisbe returns, figures out the horrible thing that's happened, and stabs herself with Pyramus' sword, too. To this day, the formerly white berries of the mulberry tree are stained red with the blood of these tragic lovers.

A Simpson's adaptation can be found

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4h-3pbBWdrM>

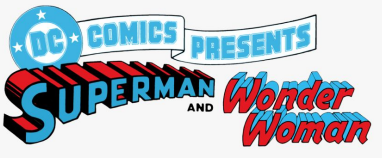
KEY VOCABULARY		DRAWING SKILLS & TECHNIQUES	
Perspective		One-point perspective is a drawing method that shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away, heading towards a single 'vanishing point' on the horizon line.	
Vanishing			
Design			
Rendering		Two-point perspective is a drawing method that shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away, heading towards a two separate 'vanishing points' on the horizon line.	
Sketching			
Dynamic		The vanishing point is the point in the distance where parallel lines seem to meet.	
Parallel			
Dimension			
Composition		In 3-D graphic design, rendering is the process of adding shading, colour and lamination to a 2-D or 3-D wireframe in order to create life-like images on a screen.	
Technique			
EQUIPMENT			
Sharp Pencil		Parallel lines are lines on a plan that never meet; they are always the same distance apart.	
Ruler			
Plain paper		Dynamic Pose is posture in movement: running, jumping, flying etc.	
Rubber			

KEY ELEMENTS



COMPOSITION
This is how all of the front cover elements are put together. The title, the character, the background and any other information.

TITLE
The main title of the comic book could be the character. This helps to attract the reader



OTHER
Consider the other elements that can be added to the design; edition numbers, price, barcode, explosions or more information about the story.



The new PE assessment framework

'Inspiring a lifelong love of movement'

Year 8

Healthy Me in PE

From September we will be assessing you differently in PE across Year 7-9.

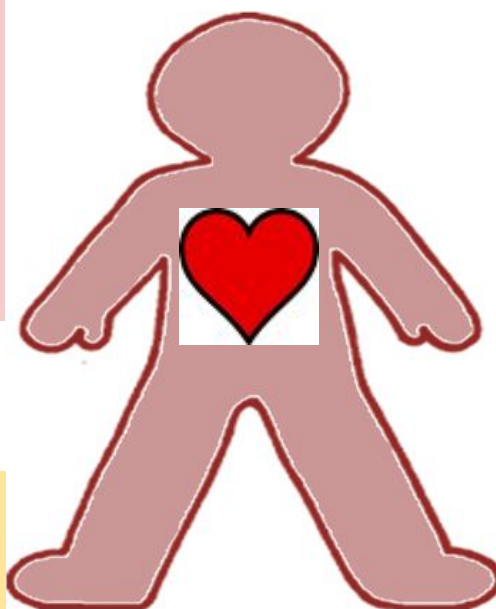
'Healthy Me in PE' means you develop a broad and balanced understanding of your physical, social, thinking and personal skills

Thinking Me

Refers to tactics, mental capacity, decision making and evaluation, creativity and collaboration.

Social Me

Oracy, motivating and influencing others as well as demonstrating empathy and sharing ideas



Personal Me

Responsibility, determination, dealing with challenge, personal motivation, feelings and resilience

Physical Me

Physical literacy and movements of the body. Developing personal fitness.

But why change?

At Whitstone school we believe PE is more than just playing sport, it is allowing all students to find success across the curriculum within the many different areas of physical movement. Following the impact of Covid-19 on the health of our nation, it has never been more important to take an active role in PE to nurture your own health.

The four strands of PE are all equally important and form part of your complete performance and understanding for the subject, however each is also vitally important for your health and well-being, (mental, social and physical well-being).

As we progress through the curriculum this year you will find that you will develop in these areas at different rates. Many of you will also feel you can perform some strands better than others depending on the area of study, but the key is to try and find the balance.



The new PE assessment framework

The Year 8 curriculum - Overview and Key terms (A progression from Year 7)

Concepts <i>Developing:</i>	Strand	What this is?
Empathy	Personal	The ability to understand and respond to the feelings of others
Resilience	Personal	The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties or toughness. Getting back up or bouncebackability
<u>Responsibility</u>	Personal	Show good leadership characteristics, making good judgment and the ability to act correctly and make decisions on your own
Emotional well-being	Personal	Emotional well-being can be described as judging life positively and feeling good. Being in control of your emotions
<u>Integrity</u>	Personal	The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
<u>Perseverance</u>	Personal	This is the persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success
Knowledge and understanding	Thinking	Knowledge is the information you have learned. When you understand the knowledge and learn to apply it to decision-making
Decision making	Thinking	Making the right decision at the right time
<u>Collaboration</u>	Social	The action of working with someone to produce something or complete a performance
Team work	Social	The combined action of a group, especially when effective and efficient.
<u>Innovation and problem solving</u>	Social	come up with creative solutions to problems and challenges
<u>Application of skills/tactics</u>	Physical/ thinking	Applying the correct skills or tactics at the right time
<u>Fitness training</u>	Physical	Understanding how to focus training methods to specific fitness needs
Fundamental skills and movement	Physical	Developing fundamental and basic movements with control and precision that then are used in all movement/activities

Underlined concepts are progression from Year 7

The Fetch - Decode - Execute Cycle

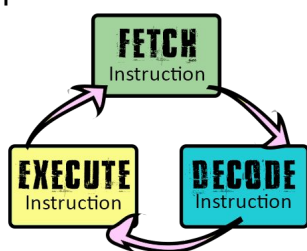
The CPU operates by repeating three operations:

FETCH – causes the next instruction and any data involved to be fetched from main memory

DECODE – decodes the instruction to make sure it can be carried out

EXECUTE – carries out the instruction

Repeat...



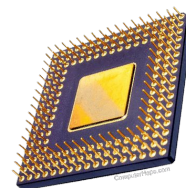
Units of data

Bit = a 1 or 0
 8 bits = byte
 1000 bytes = kilobyte
 1000 kilobytes = megabyte
 1000 megabytes = gigabyte
 1000 gigabytes = terabyte

Clock speed	The speed of a computer CPU, measured in hertz.
Cache	A piece of temporary memory. It can refer to a part of the RAM, storage disk, CPU, or an area for storing web pages.
CPU	Central Processing Unit - the brains of the computer that processes program instructions. Also called a microprocessor.
Execute	To run a computer program.
GHz	Gigahertz. One billion hertz per second = one gigahertz. This is a measure of frequency and is used to describe bus speeds and CPU clock speeds.
Hardware	The physical parts of a computer system, e.g. a graphics card, hard disk drive and CD drive.
Mother-board	The circuit board inside a computer that houses the CPU, memory and connections to other devices.
RAM	Memory that is constantly being written to and read from. It does not retain its contents without a constant supply of power, i.e. when a computer is turned off, everything stored in its RAM is lost.
Registers	The section of high speed memory within the CPU that stores data to be processed.
Software	Software is the programs that run on a computer.
Virtual memory	A section of a computer storage drive which is temporarily used as RAM.

Central Processing Unit

The Central Processing Unit or CPU is arguably the most important component of a computer. You can think of the CPU as being like the brain in a human. It is responsible for all of a computer's processing.



Summary

Computers require input hardware, processing hardware and output hardware. The hardware that defines a computer is the **CPU** and **memory**. Without these a computer could not function. The CPU and memory work together to run programs.

CPU - executes programs using the **fetch-decode-execute cycle**.

Memory - stores program operations and data while a program is being executed. There are several types of memory, including: **registers, cache, RAM** and **virtual memory**.

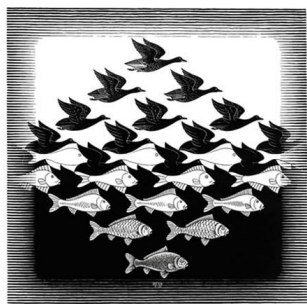
Storage - stores programs and files long term, even when they are not in use. Devices such as hard drives, USB memory sticks or SD cards are used to store files such as photos, music and software applications long term.

An **input device** is any piece of computer hardware used to provide data to a computer system. Examples include: keyboard, mouse, scanner, digital camera and webcam.

An **output device** is any piece of computer hardware used to communicate the results of data that has been processed.

William Morris (1834-96) was an artist and designer who reacted against the mass production of the industrial revolution. With a group of other designers, he founded the 'Arts and Crafts' movement, which placed emphasis on quality, design and craftsmanship of objects from furniture, cloth and wall paper, to architecture and art.

William Morris 'Strawberry thief' and 'vine'



Tessellations by M.C. Escher

M.C. Escher (1898-1972) was a Dutch graphic artist. He was interested in repeating and metamorphosing patterns, inspired by mathematical shapes and concepts. When you look at these, remember they were done some years before computer graphics!

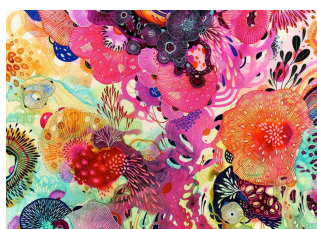
Mark Hearld is a British artist who draws inspiration from the natural world around him. He creates art, prints and household items, such as ceramics. He has worked on film sets such as Nanny McPhee, producing interior sets with an english nature theme.



A repeating pattern by Mark Hearld.

Everywhere we look we see patterns in the natural world. Some may be **irregular**, some **regular**. These patterns have inspired many contemporary artists, including Mark Hearld and Yellena James

Yellena James was born in Bosnia Herzegovina, and now lives in the US. Her work is inspired by underwater landscapes, and the colours and patterns created by the plants and creatures that live on the sea bed.



'Fathomless' by Yellena James

Types of pattern

Regular

Irregular

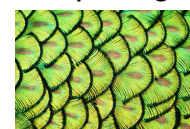


Reflection (bilateral symmetry)

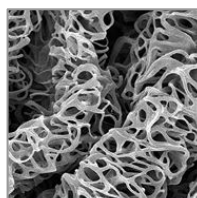
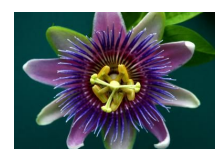
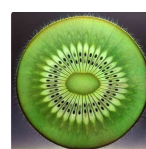


Tessellation

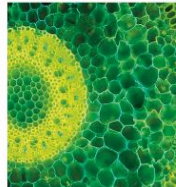
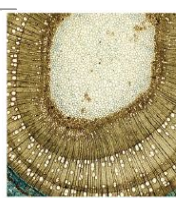
Repeating



Rotational Symmetry



**PATTERN
in
NATURE**



Nutrients

What are Nutrients?

Nutrients are the building blocks that make up food and have **specific** and **important roles to play in the body**. Some nutrients provide **energy** while others are essential for **growth** and **maintenance of the body**.

Macro Nutrient

Macro Nutrient	Role in the Body	Food Example
Carbohydrate	The main source of energy for the body.	Bread, rice, pasta, potatoes
Protein	Provides the body with growth and repair.	Meat, poultry, beans, eggs, lentils, tofu, fish
Fat	Provides the body with insulation and a small amount protects vital organs. Provides essential fatty acids for the body.	Butter, oil, cheese, cream, nuts, oily fish, crisps

Vitamins

Vitamin	Role in the Body	Food Example
A	Helps to keep the eyes healthy and strengthen the immune system.	Dark green leafy vegetables, carrots, liver
B	Helps to release the energy from the food we eat.	Bread, milk, cereals, fish, meat
C	Help with skin healing and healthy skin. Help with the absorption of Iron.	Fresh fruit, broccoli, tomatoes
D	Important for absorbing calcium and help with healthy bone structure.	Oily fish, eggs, butter, sunshine

Vitamins - Help to keep our immune system up and help our body to stay healthy - they are important for body maintenance.

Minerals

Mineral	Role in the Body	Food Example
Calcium	Important for strong teeth and bones. It also helps with blood clotting.	Milk, yoghurt, soya, dark green leafy vegetables
Iron	Needed for red blood cells which help to transport oxygen around the body.	Nuts, whole grains, dark leafy vegetables, meat, liver

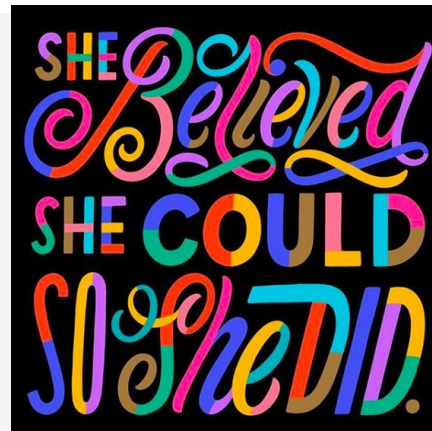
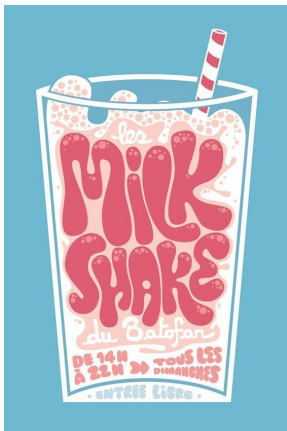
Minerals - Help to keep our immune system up and help our body to stay healthy.



What is Typography?

Typography is the style or appearance of text. It can also refer to the art of working with text—something you probably do all the time if you create documents or other projects for work, school, or yourself.

Typography is everywhere we look. It's in the books we read, on the websites we visit, even in everyday life; on street signs, bumper stickers, and product packaging.



Serif or Sans Serif?

Text

serifs

Serif Font

Serif fonts have little strokes called **serifs** attached to the main part of the letter. Because of their classic look, they're a good choice for more traditional projects. They're also common in print publications, like magazines and newspapers.

Text

Sans Serif Font

Sans serif fonts don't have that extra stroke—hence the name, which is French for without serif. This style is considered more clean and modern than serif fonts. Also, it tends to be easier to read on computer screens, including smartphones and tablets.



AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS



The aim of this term is to introduce to you a variety of dances from different cultures from around the world. You will need to produce and perform the variety of cultural dances in your assessment demonstrating a clear understanding of each cultural dance taught and explored through its context to the key features of the dance style.

BHARATHA NATYAM

World Map: India

Key features of dance style:

- Traditionally a solo dance form for women.
- Works very closely with the music.
- Costume is important.
- Footwork is percussive.
- This dance aims to tell a story through gestures.
- This style of dance uses lots of expressive skills.

RESEARCH TASK:

To develop your understanding even more type into YouTube the 4 dance styles above to watch them in action. Then take notes in your homework booklet

What is culture?

Culture has many different meanings to different people around the world, as there are hundreds of different cultural societies. The understanding and view of the word culture involves many different genres like, people's background, race, history, media, beliefs, religion, surrounding and language. Culture brings social groups of people together with the same interest. Within the groups of different cultures they all have their own set of rules, symbol's attached, with positives and negatives. Each of these dance styles above are infused with culture, tradition and history regarding the location of where the dance style has originated from.

HAKA

World Map: New Zealand

Key features of the dance style:

- The Haka is a type of ancient Māori war dance traditionally used on the battlefield,
- The Haka is a fierce display of a tribe's pride, strength and unity.
- Actions include violent foot-stamping, tongue hanging out and rhythmic body slapping to accompany a loud chant.
- The words of a Haka often describe ancestors and events in the tribe's history.
- The Haka is used to challenge opponents on the sports field. You may have seen a Haka performed by New Zealand's All Blacks before a rugby match

CAPOEIRA

Word Map: Brazil

Key features of the dance style:

- Capoeira was first practiced by African slaves in Brazil, the style was founded to teach slaves how to fight and protect themselves.
- This style was disguised from a fight to a dance to avoid the risk of punishment and execution.
- The characteristic qualities of Capoeira, focuses on quick complex moves using power, agility, speed and leverage for high kicks, spins, elbow strikes and punches.
- The combinations of attacks and defences give the style precision and fluidity.
- The 'fighting theme' has evolved and is now primarily a style of martial arts. Its original performance setting was symbolised by a large circle known as the Roda; this involves two participants executing skills in combat formation; however today, the aim is to focus on the skill and technique involved in the movements.

BHANGRA

World Map: India

Key features of the dance style:

- Bhangra originated in the Punjab region of India. Traditionally a good harvest was celebrated by dancing and singing songs to the sound of the dhol drum.
- Bhangra is danced at weddings, parties and family celebrations. The dance rhythm is set by the dhols.
- There are many types of dance, some are especially for men or women.
- Bhangra is often danced in circles and uses a lot of arm and shoulder movement.
- Some dances use sticks and swords. Other dances use stunts such as a dancer sitting on someone's shoulders, while another person hangs from his torso by his legs.
- They move with passion and relaxed muscles and use lots of energy. Some of the steps mimic actions related to harvesting.

WATCHING

TASK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-zysw-OEVnA>

CHOREOGRAPHY, PERFORMANCE AND REHEARSAL

Evaluating your dance work? Try these **sentence starters** to help your analyses and evaluate you going:

I would like to tell you about.....
 I would like to explain about.....
 I have choreographed.....
 My dance was about.....
 This term I have learnt.....
 I am pleased with my finished performance because....

The most enjoyable part of the work was.....
 The area I found the most challenging was.....
 I am now aware of.....
 The equipment/resources I have used are.....
 I would develop my work by.....
 I would like to use this (insert: technique, idea, development or method) in my future projects because.....

The key focus this term was.....
 Important things to remember are.....
 I have learnt how to.....
 I have planned.....
 The most enjoyable part of the work was.....
 I am able to use.....

DANCE

CHOREOGRAPHY

Choreographic Devices:

Repetition – A very simple device where you repeat all or a part of one motif.

Contrast – Where you add something completely different to your dance.

Transitions – Links between movements, phrases and sections of your choreography.

Beginning and End – It is important to have a catchy beginning and end to your dance.

Climax – This is the peak of your dance, like a big lift or jump which is the main visual point of the dance to the audience.

Unison – All performing the dance at the same.

Highlights – This is moments that lead up to the main climax of the dance.

Form/Structure of sections:

AB = Binary, ABA = Ternary,
 ABCDEFG = Narrative,
 ABACADA = Rondo,
 AA1A2A3A4A5 = Theme and Variation, ??? = Chance

PERFORMANCE

When you perform your dance assessment here are a list of skills that I will be looking out for in your dance:

Movement Memory - remembering your dance

Accuracy - copying exactly the actions you see

Extension - stretching your limbs into the space

Fluency - moving from one action to the next without pauses

Posture - how you hold your body when sitting/standing

Spatial Awareness - knowing where you are in the space

Strength - muscle power needed to perform movements

Focus - use of the eyes looking at other dancers, the audience or to a body part

Facial Expression - emotion shown through eyes, mouth and eyebrows

Sensitivity to others - in space, group formations, when in contact

Commitment - considering work as a performance piece

Application of stylistic features and appropriate dynamics

REHEARSAL

- Warm up and stretch properly and correctly
- Mentally and physically prepare yourself for the rehearsal/lesson ahead
- Follow health and safety rules in dance and wear the correct attire
- Work with different group variations—1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- Aim to Input creative ideas
- Listen to the ideas of others
- Communicate effectively and calmly with others
- Take the lead in groups
- Be a team player – Teamwork
- Try to show and maintain commitment to your work
- Focus at all times
- Repetition is key, repeating your creative dance sequences will help remember your dance
- Identify yours and your groups strengths
- Identify areas for improvement to make progress in your dance work

How do the challenge tasks work?

Each term, five subjects will set additional challenge tasks. These tasks are optional so you can pick and choose which ones you do. For each task that you complete, you will be rewarded with 5 epraise points and be entered into a draw to win a prize.



Your class teacher will give you details of how and when you should hand in the task

MATHS

Multiply Multiples 3

Age 7 to 11
Challenge Level

In the equation below each square represents a missing digit:

$$\square 0 \times \square 0 = \square 0 \times \square 0$$

One possible solution is:

$$10 \times 40 = 20 \times 20$$

Can you work out some different ways to balance the equation?

GEOGRAPHY

The Great Green Wall initiative

Research the Great Green Wall initiative and create a fact file based on the following questions:

1. What is the aim of the Great Green Wall initiative?
2. Which countries are involved in this initiative?
3. How will the Great Green Wall initiative help reverse desertification? (Details of the initiative)



FRENCH

Look at the French map and choose a towns/cities of your choice to research and produce a factsheet about that town/city:

You could include information about...

- Population
- What there is to do in the town/local area
- Location
- Food specialities
- The weather etc..



ETHICS & CULTURE

Create a leaflet explaining key facts about Hinduism, for a student in Year 6. Include facts, pictures, key terms and some history. Include colour and pictures and make it really interesting.

OR

Create a poster about Hinduism, using the information from the Knowledge Organiser and anything you have learned in school. Use A3 paper and include lots of pictures and colour - annotate where necessary and make sure the information is clear and correct

PSHE

Create a help sheet for parents of teenagers - what should they advise their children about 'growing up' and puberty. Are there any dos and don'ts, Create a poster advising parents. Consider how it may be important for them to have a positive relationship with their child.

OR

Research mental health and well - being. Use UK based web sites and produce a poster/leaflet or some notes on the following key questions?

How do you show empathy towards others?

What makes a good listener?

How can adolescence affect mental health and how can you combat this?