

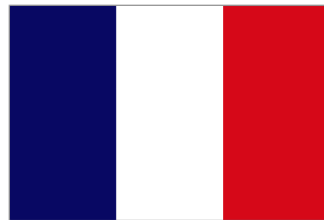


CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Name: _____

Home Learning Number: _____

Benton Park School
Year 8 Knowledge Organiser
Semester 2a
2023-2024



Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity

Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity



Endeavour

Resilience

Inspiration

Collaboration

Compassion

All Benton Park students follow three simple expectations:

- Work hard
- Be kind and respectful
- Follow staff instructions first time

To drive students' success, we actively encourage all learners to adopt the Benton Park Values

Student Support Sheet

Organisation and Planning Sheets

Use the organisation and planning sheets to record your home learning each day.

It is your responsibility to solve any issues you may have with your home learning before the due date.

Always have your learning number and full name on your work.

Where can I go if I need to do my work or get help?

My Key Stage Leader:
Mrs Collins



My Year Leader:
Miss Ratcliffe



**Any of my
Subject
teachers or
Subject
Directors or
Leaders**

In the Library you can:

- Access books and resources
- Use the internet to complete any online home learning
- See staff who can give you any advice and guidance you may need
- Study independently in a quiet place

Year 8 Homework Timetable

Day	Homework Due
Monday	English
Tuesday	Humanities
Wednesday	Science
Thursday	Languages
Friday	Maths (Sparx)

Emails and Passwords

School Email:

Password:

Other Usernames and Passwords:

Who else can I get support from?

Year Leaders



**Mrs
O'Donoghue**
Year 7



Miss Ratcliffe
Year 8

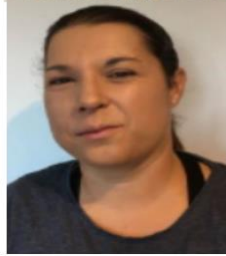


Mr Nicholls
Year 9

Key Stage Leaders



Mrs Collins
Key Stage 3



Miss Dobby
Key Stage 4

**You can also speak to all of your subject teachers, your
PD teacher and all of your pastoral staff:**

Miss Howe, Miss Leonard, Miss Downing, Mrs Owen, Miss
Moss, Miss Webster, Miss Charlton

Safeguarding



Mrs Howard
Designated
Safeguarding
Lead (DSL)



Mrs Bentley
Deputy
Designated
Safeguarding
Lead (DDSL)

Other support



**Miss
Tizard**
SENDCo

SLT Links

Year 7 – Mr Coltman
Year 8 – Miss Tyldsley
Year 9 – Miss Smith
Year 10 – Mr Bownass
Year 11 – Mr Marsh
KS3 – Miss Taylor
KS4 – Mr Hackshaw

Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity



Organisation, Planning & Home Communication

CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Date set	Task/Note	Date due	Tick when complete

Date set	Task/Note	Date due	Tick when complete



Organisation, Planning & Home Communication

CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Date set	Task/Note	Date due	Tick when complete

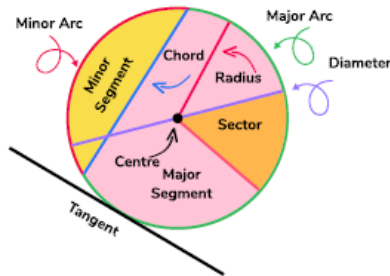
Date set	Task/Note	Date due	Tick when complete

Circles

r = radius, d = diameter

$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

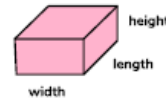
$$\text{Circumference} = \pi d \text{ or } 2\pi r$$



Volume

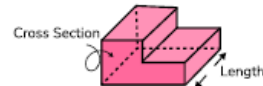
Cuboid

$$\text{Volume} = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$$

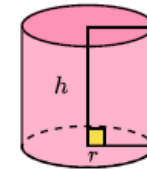


Prism

$$\text{Volume} = \text{area of cross section} \times \text{length}$$



Cylinder



r = radius, h = height

$$\text{Volume} = \pi r^2 h$$

Sequences

6, 10, 14, 18, 22

+4 +4 +4 +4

The sequence increases by 4, so the n th term starts with $4n$

Now compare the sequence to the 4 times table

6, 10, 14, 18, 22

+2 +2 +2 +2 +2

4, 8, 12, 16, 20

Each term is 2 bigger than the 4 times table

So the n th term is $4n + 2$

Standard Form

Standard form is a way of writing very large or very small numbers by using powers of ten. It is also known as scientific notation.

Numbers in standard form are written in this format:

$$a \times 10^n$$

Where a is a number $1 \leq a < 10$ and n is an integer.



Word Revolution	Intention	The feelings that the poet is trying to bring out in the reader. Every poem presents experience or attempts to create certain feelings in the reader.
	Structure	Structure in poetry refers to the organisation of the poem, including elements such as stanza length, rhyme scheme, and meter.
	Context	Context can include: the time and place the poem was written. How the poem has been read at different times and the details about the poet's life.

1: KEY KNOWLEDGE	Poetry is a form of creative writing that is often chosen by writers to express feeling or emotion. A poet will choose their words and arrange them very carefully for their meaning, sound and rhythm.	3: DEFINITIONS	Rhyming couplet: Two lines next to each other that rhyme. E.g. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall, Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
	Poetry is written in lines and often arranged in stanzas . These are groups of lines (like paragraphs). Poets choose words based on their rhythm to create what is called the poem's meter.		Rhyme scheme: The pattern of the lines that rhyme in a poem. E.g. The sun is shining bright. This is a lovely sight.
	Poems don't always rhyme, but they often have a rhythm , which sounds good when they are read out loud.		Meter: The rhythmic structure of a poem; sometimes you can feel the meter/rhythm by tapping for each syllable.
	Poetry is believed to be the oldest form of literature. They were used to tell stories or record events thousands of years ago.		Blank verse: Verse with no rhyme, that is usually ten syllables long.
	The Poet Laureate is the 'official' national poet of the country. Simon Armitage has been the Poet Laureate since 2019, and most importantly he is from Yorkshire!		Half-rhyme: A rhyme in which the stressed syllables of ending consonants match, however the preceding vowel sounds do not match. E.g. Hard/Road and Wall/Mail.

2. DEFINITIONS	Metaphor: When you say something is something else but you know it can't be. E.g. "She is a star!"	Questions	1. Who is the current Poet Laureate?
	Oxymoron: When two words are placed together with opposite meanings. E.g. "Cruel kindness" or "silent scream".		2. What is a semantic field?
	Caesura: A pause in the middle of the line.		3. True or False: Poetry is believed to be the oldest form of literature
	Imagery: When something is described in way that appeals to our senses.		4. What is a rhyming couplet?
	Semantic field: A group of words in the poem that are all about the same thing/idea.		5. What is the definition of structure?
			6. What is the difference between blank verse and half-rhyme



Word Revolution	Culture	A set of values, behaviours or traditions which are inherited and gifted from previous generations.
	Interpret	To decide what the specific and intended meaning of something is.
	Juxtaposition	A technique used where the writer describes two or more ideas that contrast each other.

1: CONTEXT	'Blessing' by Imtiaz Dharker is a poem about people living in poetry in an area filled with temporary accommodation.	3: DEFINITIONS	Alliteration is seen when the poet uses the same letter at the beginning of multiple words.
	Imtiaz Dharker lives in India, where temperatures can reach to 40 degrees. The poem is set in this area and describes the constant shortage of water.		Imagery is language used by a poet to create a specific picture in our minds and links to the senses.
	The poem is structured in four stanzas of different lengths. The short stanzas show what living without water is like.		An oxymoron is created when two words with opposite meanings are placed directly next to each other to create a totally different meaning.
	The main idea is that water is seen to be extremely precious – a blessing by people who live in a hot, dry country.		Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds exactly like what it means. It is used by poets to help hear what is going on.
	The poem focuses on people. Stanza 3 refers to 'men, women and children', but stanza 4 focuses on the children alone.		

2: TECHNIQUES	Alliteration: “Polished” and “Perfection” in stanza four. “Blessings” and “bones” at the end of that stanza.	Questions	1. What is the poem ‘Blessings’ about?
	Imagery is seen through the use of powerful phrases like; “silver crashes to the ground / and the flow has found / a roar of tongues”. It creates an image in the reader’s mind.		2. How many stanzas are in the poem?
	Oxymoron can be seen in the phrase “liquid sun” in the final stanza. It suggests the sun is fluid like water.		3. What is the definition of culture?
	Onomatopoeia is used to show the water appearing with words like: “rush”, “burst”, “crash”, “flow” and “roar”.		4. What is an oxymoron?
			5. TRUE or FALSE: Alliteration is a technique used in the poem.
			6. Why is the title of the poem ‘Blessings’?

Word Revolution	Symbolism	When an idea, feeling, emotion or other concept is represented by something else.
	Patriotism	A person's love and devotion for their country. It can be shown in ways including thoughts, words and actions.
	Caesura	A poetic technique when a pause occurs in the middle of a line.

1: CONTEXT	'Flag' by John Agard is a poem about the many different ways different people can view the same national flag.	3: DEFINITIONS	A semantic field is a group of words in the poem that are all about the same thing/idea.
	John Agard wrote this poem when he lived in Britain. However, he was born in the Caribbean. He was there when Guyana gained its independence from the UK and later went on to live in Britain, which gave him a unique perspective of patriotism.		A rhetorical question is a question asked by a poet to make a point, rather than get an answer.
	The poem is structured in five stanzas, each with three lines. The last stanza stands out from the rest of the poem because the tone changes.		Alliteration is when the poet uses the same letter at the beginning of multiple words.
	The speaker presents the flag as a dangerous object, one that can change the way that people can think and see.		Repetition is when a single word, phrase, or group of words is repeated for effect.
			Imagery is a technique used when something is described in a way that appeals to our senses.

2: TECHNIQUES	Semantic fields are used throughout the poem. For example, 'fluttering, blowing and flipping' and 'sacrifice, bleed and shed'.	Questions	1. What is the poem 'Flag' about?
	Rhetorical questions are used by Agard at the start of each stanza. For example: 'What's that fluttering in a breeze?' and 'What's that flying across a field?'		2. What is an example of alliteration used in the poem?
	Alliteration : 'blood you bleed' in the final line of stanza four.		3. What is a semantic field?
	Repetition is used with the phrase 'It's just a piece of cloth' throughout the poem to show the importance of the statement.		4. How many lines are in each stanza?
	Imagery is used with the word 'guts' to make the flag appear to the audience that it can physically cause injury to people.		5. What technique is used at the start of each stanza?
			6. What is patriotism?

Word Revolution	Identity	Who we are as individuals. It also refers to our sense of how others may perceive and view us.
	Monologue	A long speech spoken by one person.
	Voice	The perspective a text is told from. The writer chooses a voice carefully, as it can have an important effect on the story and the reader's response

1: CONTEXT	Medusa by Carol Ann Duffy presents the Greek mythical character of Medusa and her ability to turn everything to stone. Medusa was a character with snakes in her hair. Duffy uses Medusa as an extended metaphor for a jealous lover.	3: DEFINITIONS	Sibilance is where a hissing sound is created in a group of words through the repetition of 's' sound.
	Carol Ann Duffy is Scotland's most famous contemporary female poet, and the first ever woman to have held the position of poet Laureate in the UK.		An oxymoron is created when two words with opposite meanings are placed directly next to each other to create a totally different meaning.
	Medusa is a poem in free verse divided into eight stanzas. It is filled with rhymes and half rhymes, which gives the poem an almost musical flow.		Hypophora is where the speaker of a poem offers a question, and immediately answers it in the following line.
	The poem has a dark, almost gothic tone. Duffy creates sympathy for a character that could be considered to be ugly and evil.		An extended metaphor is a metaphor that is introduced at the start of a poem, and then further developed throughout.

2: TECHNIQUES	Sibilance is used throughout the poem. The S-sound is used to make a reader imagine a hissing, the kind of noise associated with a snake.	Questions	1. What does Duffy use Medusa as an extended metaphor for?
	An oxymoron is used in the second stanza: “bullet tears”. This has the effect of showing the harsh and dangerous image, while tears that are supposedly weak and gentle.		2. How many stanzas are in the poem?
	A rhetorical question is used to involve and intimidate the reader at the end of stanza two: “Are you terrified?”. It is followed by an immediate answer at the start of stanza three: “Be terrified”. This is a device known as hypophora .		3. What animal does the mythical creature Medusa have in her hair?
	Medusa was once beautiful but became a monster after being cursed. This transformation is an extended metaphor for growing older and becoming jealous after being betrayed.		4. What is sibilance?
			5. What is a monologue?
			6. True or false? The poem is a happy one.

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Word Revolution	Oxymoron	Is when two words which seem the polar opposite in meaning are put together for effect.
	Monologue	A long speech spoken by one person.
	Beloved	Adjective - dearly loved or Noun – a much loved person

1: CONTEXT	The speaker in the poem is Miss Havisham.	3: DEFINITIONS	Metaphor – Comparing something without using like or as.
	Miss Havisham is a character from Charles Dickens novel 'Great Expectations.'		Onomatopoeia – The formation of a word from a sound associated with the name.
	In the novel, she is deserted at the altar by her husband to be on her wedding day.		Rhetorical question – A question asked to create dramatic effect.
	She never recovers from this and is devastated for the rest of her life		Enjambment – The continuation of a sentence without a pause.
	She wears the dress everyday still and keeps the feast in place. She adopts a daughter and raised her to hate all men.		Emotive language – When certain word choices are used to evoke an emotional response in the reader.

2: TECHNIQUES	'I've dark green pebbles for eyes' – Metaphor	Questions	1. Who is the speaker of the poem?
	'In bed cawing noooo' – Onomatopoeia		2. What does she never recover from?
	'Who did this to me?' – Rhetorical question		3. What is a metaphor?
	Not a day since then I haven't wished him dead' - Enjambment		4. Give an example of a rhetorical question
	'Love's hate' – Oxymoron		5. Where is her character from?
			6. Describe what an oxymoron is



Word Revolution	Contrast	When two things are significantly different
	Simile	A figure of speech in which one thing is compared to another. E.g. as brave as a lion
	Spectre	A ghost / something feared as a possible unpleasant or dangerous occurrence.

1: CONTEXT	In 1987, a hurricane (storm with violent wind) devastated much of England.	3: THE POET	Written by Grace Nichols
	It was completely unexpected.		Ms Nichols is from Guyana in South America
	It was the worst storm to affect the south-east of England.		Ms. Nichols moved to the UK in her 30s.
	Destruction was everywhere, millions of trees were felled and whole forests ruined, buildings were damaged, and ships washed ashore.		Ms. Nichols lives in Sussex in the south-east of England
	22 people died in the hurricane.		Ms. Nichols is of Caribbean descent.

2: TECHNIQUES	'The howling ship' – Personification	Questions	1. Who is the speaker of the poem?
	'Like some dark ancestral spectre' – Simile		2. What does she never recover from?
	'Tell me why you visit an English coast?' – Rhetorical question		3. Write the example of personification.
	'The blinding illumination' – Oxymoron		4. Who abandoned her on her special day?
	'come to break the frozen lake in me' - Metaphor		5. Where is her character from?
			6. Give an example of a simile.



Word Revolution	Genre	A type or category of art, music, literature, theatre, etc.
	Audience	A group of people who participate in / watch a work of art, literature, theatre, music, etc.
	Conventions	A way in which something is usually done.

1: Types of Non-Fiction Writing	Interview / Podcast Script
	Article (Newspaper / Magazine / Online)
	Travel Writing (Literary Non-Fiction)
	Opinion Based Writing (Persuasive Writing)
	Letters

2: Typical Persuasive Techniques	Emotive Language (emotional choice of language)
	Rhetorical Questions (questions directed at an audience where an answer is not expected)
	Listing and Tripling (using a list or the power of 3 to create an impact – politicians love this technique!)
	Direct Address (using personal pronouns such as 'you' 'we' 'us' to include the audience)
	Anecdote (a short informal story used to illustrate something)

3: Information	Podcasts are an increasingly popular way of communicating ideas / stories / ways of thinking. They often include different voices, sound effects, music and regular 'hooks' to keep audience interest.
	Travel writing is also a very popular genre of writing. They often include sensory language (sight, sound, smell, touch, taste) so that you feel like you are where the writer is.
	Opinion writing needs to be persuasive and include different techniques. It might be biased, where one point of view is put forward very strongly.
	Letters have been replaced by emails in many instances but are still necessary in some formal instances. You need to know how to layout out a letter correctly!

Questions	1. What is an anecdote?
	2. What conventions (features) would you expect to hear in a podcast?
	3. Can you think of three examples of emotive language?
	4. What does 'biased' mean?
	5. What kind of language would a travel writer use to interest their reader?
	6. What technique do politicians love to use and why?



Word Revolution	Purpose	The reason behind a piece of writing – what a text is for and what the writer wants to achieve.
	Transcript	A written or printed version of text originally presented in verbal form.
	Bias	Having a one-side view of an issue or situation.

1: Types of Non-Fiction Writing	Book Review (plot, characters, setting, etc)	3: Information	Book reviews give a reader an idea of what the book is about but without giving away the ending. They should include details on the general plot, some of the key characters, the setting and genre of the book and hint at some of the surprises in store for the reader!
	Film Review (acting, visuals, music, costume, etc)		Film reviews are similar in that they also focus on general plot, key characters or actors and the setting and genre of the film, but they also need to focus on other elements like music, costume, sound, etc.
	Biography (written about someone of interest)		Biographies and autobiographies are very popular with readers. They explore the lives of people of interest for various reasons; they may be celebrities, historical figures or people of note.
	Autobiography (written by the person themselves)		
	Advertisements (all are aiming to persuade)		

2: Typical Persuasive Techniques	Hyperbole (this is the formal term for exaggeration)	Questions	1. What is the formal term for exaggeration?
	Facts and Statistics (these are necessary as they prove to the reader that what you are saying is correct)		2. Is a biography written by the person it is about?
	Modal Verbs (these give an idea of certainty, e.g., <i>will</i> , <i>should</i> , <i>could</i> , <i>may</i> , etc)		3. Write a sentence using two different modal verbs.
	Repetition (when you use the same word or phrase more than once for impact)		4. What is a minor sentence?
	Minor Sentence (very short sentences, often missing a verb, which create real impact)		5. What is essential to include in a book review?
			6. Which of the 5 types of non-fiction writing would probably include bias?

Word Revolution	Intensify	Verb – become or make more intense.
	Undistinguished	Adjective – lacking distinction.
	Steerage	Noun – The part of a ship providing the cheapest accommodation.

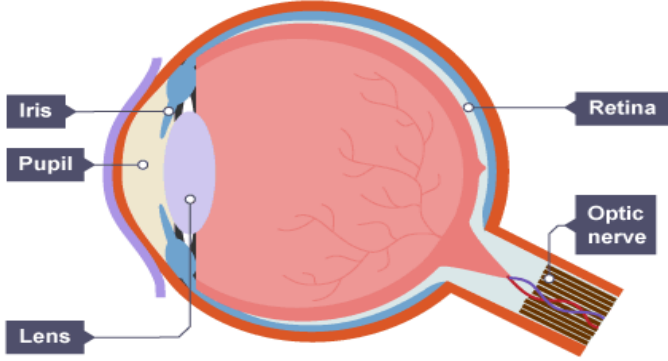
1: Backstory	This week you will be reading an extract from the life of an autobiographical text.
	This text is about undistinguished Americans and their stories of life.
	This extract is about a polish woman called Sadie Frowne.
	Her father dies and she travels to America to start a new life living with her aunt.
	She gets work in a sweatshop and works as a young girl, while going to night school.

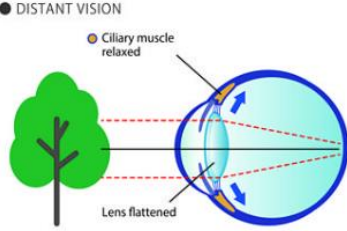
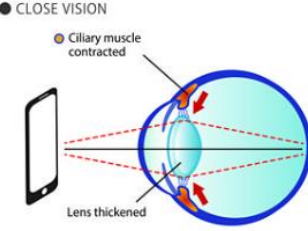
2: Techniques	'People Packed in' – Alliteration
	'The machines go like mad' – personification
	'Its good to get an education, it makes you feel higher.' – Metaphor
	'He has been urging me more and more.' – Repetition
	'I think I'll wait.' – Personal pronouns

3: Characters	Sadie Frowne, the story is told from her perspective.
	Aunt Fanny, her Aunt in America.
	Mrs. Frowne, is Sadie's mother and travelled with her to America.
	Henry, is the boy at the sweat shop who Sadie spends time with, he wants to marry her.
	The Boss, is the owner of the sweat shop and the man who pays Sadie.

Questions	1. Given an example of alliteration.
	2. What is the noun for the cheapest accomodation on a ship?
	3. What does undistinguished mean?
	4. Give an example of repetition.
	5. Write an adjective to describe what you think Sadie Frowne's life is like.
	6. Give an example of a personal pronoun.

Word Revolution	Lens	A specially shaped transparent object which refracts light so it focuses at a point.
	Retina	The region that makes up the back of the eye. It contains light sensitive cells.
	Optic Nerve	The nerve which carries information from the eye to the brain.

1: Parts of the eye		2: How do we see?
		<p>The eye contains a natural lens to focus light from an object to produce an image.</p> <p>This image is detected by photo-sensitive cells in the back of the eye, in a part called the retina.</p> <p>The photo-sensitive cells in the retina produce electrical impulses when they absorb light, and these impulses are passed along the optic nerve to the brain, which interprets them as vision.</p>

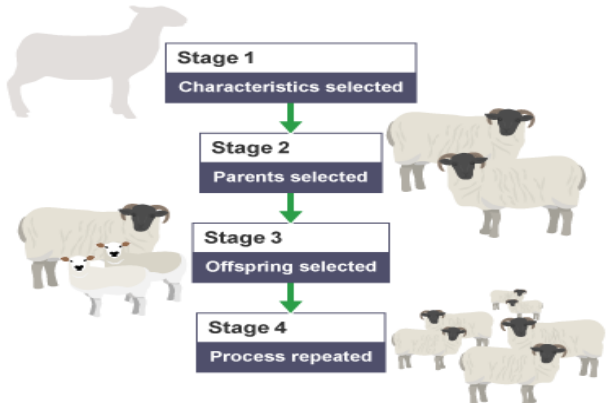
3: Image formation in eyes and cameras	Cameras and eyes both use lenses to produce an image, which is detected by light sensitive material. The rays of light are refracted by the lens and brought to a focus on the light sensitive material.
	<p>The lens in your eye can change shape to focus objects at nearby or far away.</p> <div> <div> <p>● DISTANT VISION</p>  </div> <div> <p>● CLOSE VISION</p>  </div> </div>

Questions	1. What is the function of the optic nerve?
	2. What is a lens?
	3. Name the part of the eye that detects an image.
	4. What does this part produce when it absorbs light?
	5. What do eyes and cameras have in common?
	6. How does your eye focus far away or close objects?

Word Revolution	Selective breeding	An artificial process in which organisms with desired characteristics are chosen as parents for the next generation.
	Variation	Difference between individuals, distance from the norm.
	Gene	The basic unit of genetic material inherited from our parents. A gene is a section of DNA which controls part of a cell's chemistry - particularly protein production.

1: Steps of selective breeding

1. Decide which characteristics are important enough to select.
2. Choose parents that show these characteristics from a mixed population.
3. Breed these parents. Choose the best offspring, with the desired characteristics, to produce the next generation.
4. Repeat the process continuously over many generations, until all offspring show the desired characteristics.



2: Why selective breeding? Benefits and Risks

Desired characteristics in plants:

- disease resistance in food crops.
- crops that produce high yields.
- colourful, large or unusual flowers.

Desired characteristics in animals:

- animals that produce lots of milk or meat.
- chickens that lay large eggs.
- domestic dogs that have a gentle nature.

Benefits of selective breeding:

- more and better quality food produced.

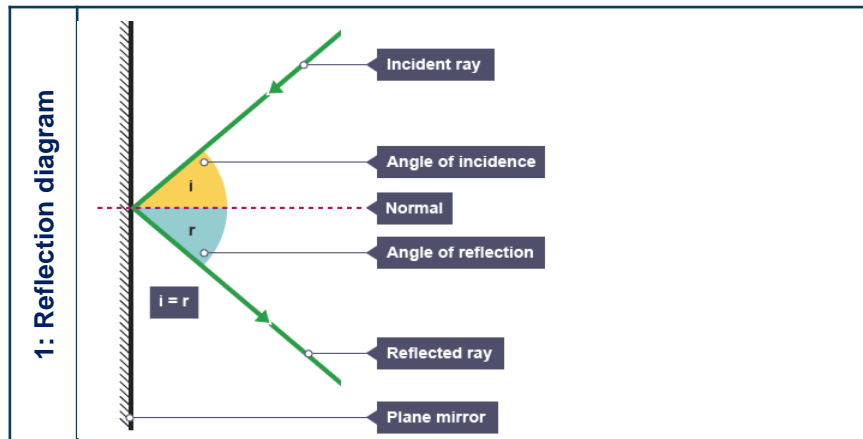
Risks of selective breeding:

- reduced genetic variation can lead diseases, which could be extremely destructive.
- can create physical problems in specific organisms.

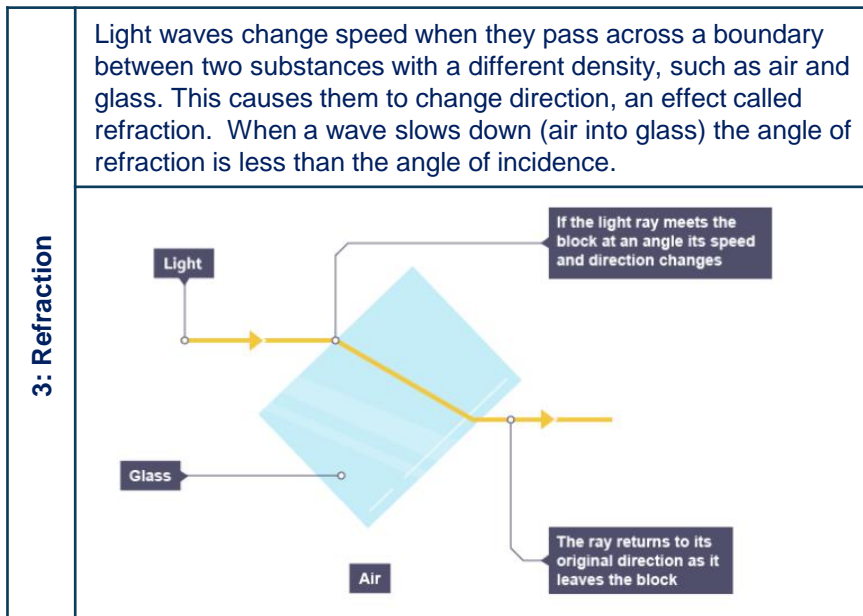
Questions

1. What are the 4 steps of selective breeding?
2. Name 3 desirable characteristics in plants.
3. Name 3 desirable characteristics in animals.
4. Why do farmers do selective breeding?
5. What are the risks associated with selective breeding?
6. What is variation?

Word Revolution	Reflect	When something bounces off a surface, like light waves bouncing back or reflecting from a mirror.
	Normal	A line at 90° to the reflecting surface, from which all angles are measured - usually represented by a dashed line.
	Density	All substances are made of particles. Density is a measure of how close together particles are. Closely packed particles have a higher density than particles that are spread out.



2: Reflection	When light hits a mirror, it reflects from the surface of the mirror. The angle at which the light is reflected depends on the angle it hits the mirror, and a ray diagram can be used to show the path of the light rays. The diagram to the left shows the path of a light ray being reflected from a plane mirror.
	Law of Reflection: Angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection. E.g. The angle of reflection is 30° if the angle of incidence is 30° .



Questions	1. What is the normal?
	2. What is the law of reflection?
	3. What is reflection?
	4. What is refraction?
	5. When does refraction happen?
	6. What happens to the angle of refraction when light goes from air into glass and why?


Word Revolution	Frequency	The number of waves passing a certain point per second. Measured in hertz (Hz).
	Refraction	A process which causes light to change speed, and sometimes direction, when it enters a material of a different density.
	Prism	A piece of glass or transparent plastic with flat sides, which can be used to split light into a spectrum.

1: The spectrum of visible light

White light is made up of many different colours, each with a different frequency.

White light can be split up to produce a spectrum containing all the different colours of visible light.


This could be seen happening naturally: for example light can be **refracted** and **reflected** by water droplets, creating a rainbow.



2: Colour of the visible spectrum

There are seven colours of the visible (white) light spectrum. In order of their frequency, from the lowest frequency (fewest waves per second) red to the highest frequency (most waves per second) violet.

Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain




Red Orange Yellow Green Blue Indigo Violet

3: Order of the colour spectrum

White light can be split up into a spectrum of these colours using a triangular block of glass or acrylic, known as a prism.

Light is refracted when it enters the prism, and each colour is refracted by a different amount.

This means that the light leaving the prism is spread out into its different colours, a process called **dispersion**



For all the Pink Floyd fans out there, this is **DISPERSION**.

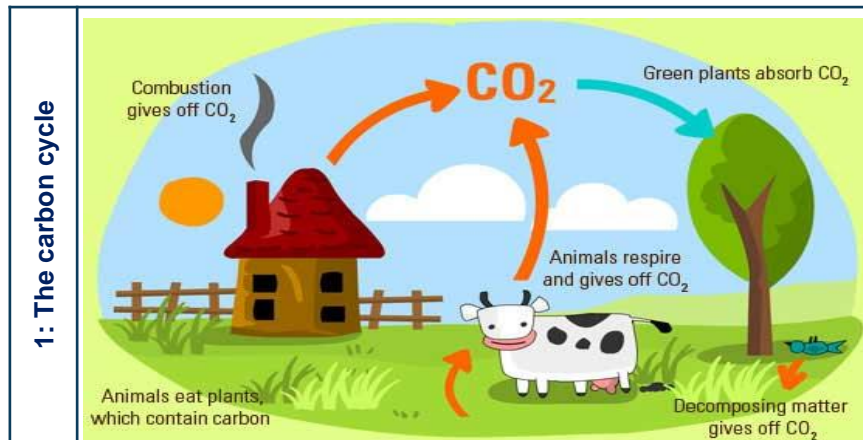
Questions

1. Define frequency
2. How many colours is white light made up of?
3. Give the correct order of the colour spectrum
4. Which colour in the visible spectrum has the lowest frequency and which has the highest frequency?
5. What is dispersion?
6. Give an example of naturally occurring refraction and reflection.

Word Revolution	Habitat	A place where an organism lives.
	Species	A group of organisms that can interbreed to have fertile offspring.
	Conservation	The process that preserves and protects organisms and their habitats and so maintains biodiversity.

1: Biodiversity	Biodiversity is a measure of the range of living organisms within a habitat.	3: Reducing biodiversity	Most habitats support stable numbers of species. The numbers do increase or decrease naturally, but humans are impacting this badly.
	Some habitats like mature woodlands, and in particular rainforests, have a huge range of species and so are very biodiverse.		Biodiversity is being reduced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global warming, as a result of the greenhouse effect from the use of fossil fuels. • The use of chemical pesticides. • Cutting down trees - deforestation - for timber or to create farmland. • Overfishing. • Building bigger towns and cities with more roads - urban development. • Producing more waste and pollution.
	Other places like the polar regions and deserts have far fewer species and so are less biodiverse.		
2: Conservation	Conservation preserves and protects organisms and their habitats, and so maintains biodiversity. It is important to conserve the variety of living organisms in Earth.	Questions	1. What is a habitat?
	Conservation includes protecting biodiverse areas like rainforests, by replanting trees and protecting endangered species.		2. Describe what a biodiverse habitat looks like
			3. Give 2 examples of habitats that might not be so diverse due to extreme environments
			4. What is conservation?
			5. What species is causing a negative impact on biodiversity?
			6. List 4 things that are reducing biodiversity.

Word Revolution	Compound	A substance made of 2 or more different elements that are chemically bonded together.
	Respiration	Releasing energy from glucose, producing carbon dioxide.
	Decomposer	An organism which eats dead organisms, fallen leaves, animal droppings, etc, and breaks them down into simpler materials.



3: The processes

Carbon is an essential element for life on Earth and parts of each of the cells in our bodies are made from it. The carbon cycle shows how carbon can exist within different **compounds** at different times.

Process	Does it take in or release carbon dioxide?
Photosynthesis	Take in
Respiration	Release
Feeding	Take in
Decomposers	Release
Combustion	Release

2: Stages of the carbon cycle

- Carbon enters the atmosphere as carbon dioxide from **respiration** and **combustion**.
- Carbon dioxide is absorbed by producers (plants) to make carbohydrates by **photosynthesis**.
- Animals **feed** on plants, passing the carbon compounds along the food chain. Most carbon they consume is exhaled as carbon dioxide during respiration. The animals and plants eventually die.
- Dead organisms are eaten by **decomposers** and carbon in their bodies is returned to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.
- The plant and animal material may then be available as fossil fuel in the future for **combustion** (burning).

Questions

- Name the 5 processes involved in the carbon cycle.
- Name the processes that release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- What are decomposers?
- Name the process that releases energy from glucose and gives off carbon dioxide.
- Name the process that involves burning fossil fuels causing carbon dioxide to be released.
- Where is carbon contained in animals?

Word Revolution	Evolution	Changes in an organism's characteristics over several generations
	Adaptation	A characteristic that helps an organism survive in its environment
	Natural selection	Organisms that are better adapted to their environment are more likely to survive and pass on genetic information.

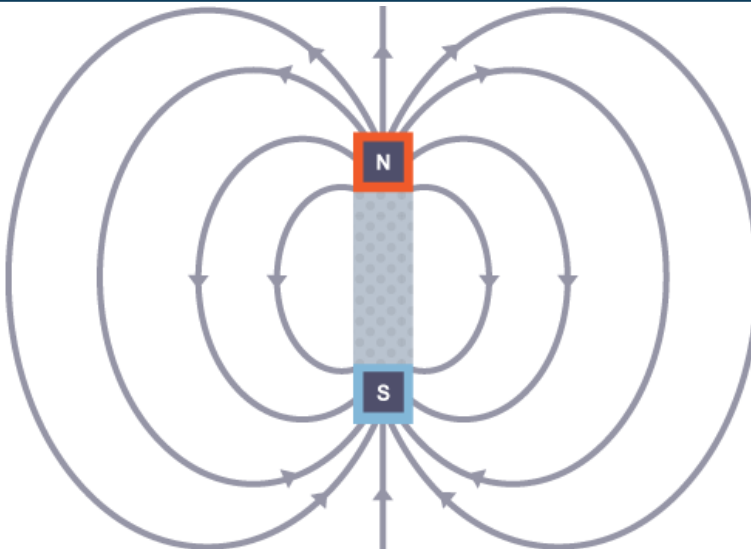
1: Evolution	Evolution is the process by which small changes in organisms occur over long periods of time and new species are formed.
	A species is a group of organisms that can interbreed to have fertile offspring.
	Natural selection drives evolution.
	Evolution was first proposed by Charles Darwin following his work on Finches in the Galapagos Islands.

2: Steps in natural selection	1. In every population there is variation, some of which is inherited.
	2. Individual organisms with the best adaptations are most likely to survive and reproduce. This is natural selection.
	3. Inheritance means these adaptations are likely to be passed to offspring.
	4. It also means that less well adapted organisms are likely to pass on their adaptations.
	5. Over many generations these small differences add up to the formation of new species by evolution.
	Variation can be caused by small changes in DNA called mutations. Most of these have no effect, some are advantageous and some are disadvantageous.

3: Studying evolution and natural selection.	Fossils are used to study natural selection and evolution.
	Fossils are the preserved remains or traces of dead organisms. They show us how living things have changed throughout history e.g. their diet and physical features.
	There are limits to what fossils can tell us because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all fossils have been found yet. • Not all of the animal can become fossilised . • Some fossils might have been destroyed.

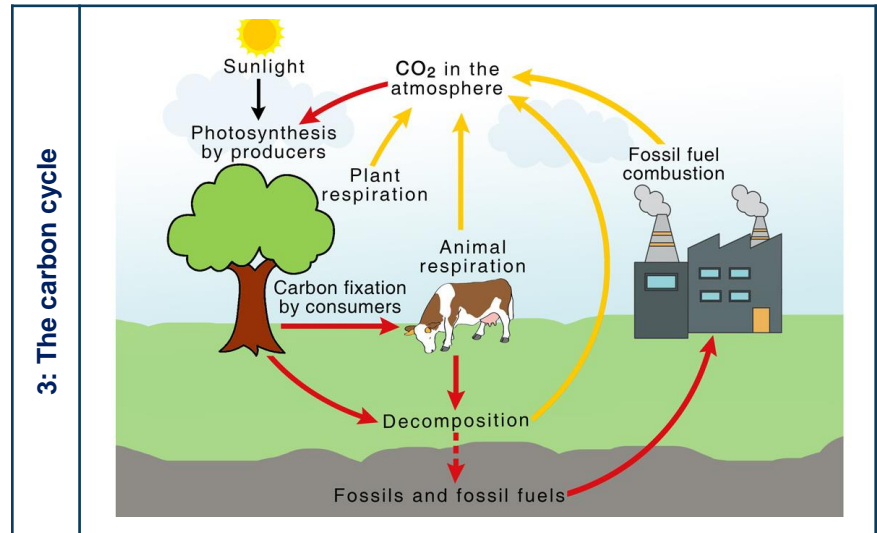
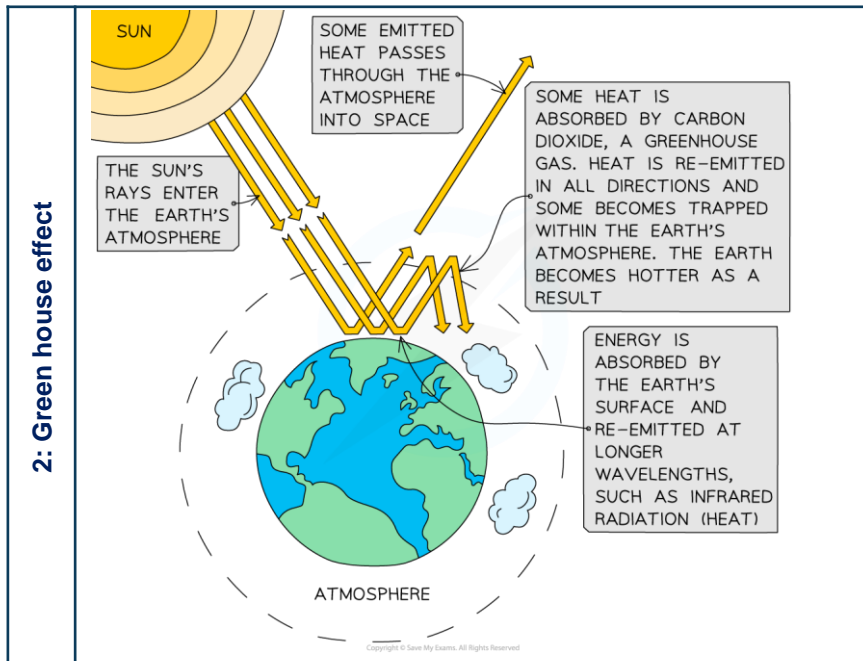
Questions	1. Who first proposed the theory of evolution?
	2. What is a species?
	3. Give three reasons for gaps in the fossil record.
	4. What is natural selection?
	5. List the 5 stages of natural selection.
	6. What is evolution?

Word Revolution	Magnetic field	The area around a magnet where a magnetic force might be felt.
	Magnetic force	The ability to attract or repel an object, made from iron, steel, nickel or cobalt. It is a non-contact force.
	Magnetic poles	The north and south poles of a magnet, where the magnetic field is strongest.

1: Magnetism	One of the most important features of a permanent magnet, whatever shape it is, is that it has two different ends. These ends are called poles. There is a north (N) pole and a south (S) pole.	2: Magnetic objects	Magnetic materials feel a force from the magnetic field.
	The magnetic field is shown by lines with arrows that point from north to south		Examples of magnetic materials include: iron, steel, cobalt and nickel.
	Opposite types of poles attract, and the same types of poles repel (e.g. S to N attract but S to S repels).		Non-metals (as well as some metals e.g. copper and aluminium) are not magnetic.
		3: Compasses and the Earth's magnetic field.	<p>Compasses are used for navigation. Compasses and iron fillings can be used to study/see the magnetic field.</p> <p>The compass needle points to the earth's North Pole as it lines up with the earth's magnetic field.</p> <p>The earth's core is made of iron which is magnetic. This creates the earth's magnetic field.</p>
		Questions	<p>1. Which poles of a magnet will attract? Which poles of a magnet will repel?</p> <p>2. Name two ways we can see a magnetic field.</p> <p>3. Which direction do magnetic field lines travel from and to?</p> <p>4. Give examples of four magnetic materials</p> <p>5. How are compasses used to navigate the earth?</p> <p>6. Why does the earth have a magnetic field?</p>

Word Revolution	Green house gas	A gas that absorbs and releases energy, causing the Earth's temperature to increase. E.g. carbon dioxide and methane.
	Fossil fuels	Formed from the remains of living organisms. Found within the Earth's crust and burnt to release energy e.g. oil.
	Deforestation	Removal of trees for housing, land and farming.

1: Human activity	Climate change is a change in the Earth's temperature. Human activity is increasing the rate climate change happens.
	Effects of climate change: Earth's temperature increasing, sea levels rising, more flooding, more droughts, forest fires, tropical diseases.
	Burning fossil fuels (e.g. in power stations and cars), deforestation and food waste (the break down releases methane) are all human activities that are increasing greenhouse emissions (carbon dioxide and methane).



Questions	1. Name three consequences of climate change.
	2. Give two ways human activity is increasing climate change.
	3. Describe how the greenhouse effect is increasing global temperatures.
	4. Give two examples of greenhouse gases.
	5. Give two examples of how carbon is released into the atmosphere
	6. Give an example of how carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere.



Word Revolution	Population	The number of people in a certain area.
	Civil War	A war between citizens of the same country.
	Evolution	Evolution took place over billions of years as organisms adapted to their environment the best suited survived and passed on their genes

1: Geography	<p>In 2022, India held one fifth of the world's population. It had an annual population growth rate of 1% and had one of the youngest populations in the world. Over 25% of the population was below the age of 15 and the median age in India is around 28 years old - compared to 38 in China and 48 in Japan.</p> <p>This expanding youthful workforce could be a trump card in India's future economic development, while the dwindling workforce of European and other developed countries adds further to India's advantages.</p> <p>However, some think that India's rapid population growth is leading it to over-population - where it is unable to provide the necessary resources needed to support its people. India's population growth is now slowing due to birth controls, and this is particularly the case in the southern state of Kerala</p>	3: Religious Studies	<p>The big bang is how astronomers explain the way the universe began. It is the idea that the universe began as just a single point, then expanded and stretched to grow as large as it is right now—and it is still stretching! Darwin defined evolution as "descent with modification," the idea that species change over time, gave rise to new species, and share a common ancestor. The mechanism that Darwin proposed for evolution is natural selection. Both Darwin and the man who worked on the Big Bang Theory, Georges Demaitre were Christian.</p>
2: History	<p>In 1860 Abraham Lincoln, a man known for disliking slavery, became President. Many of the Southern States panicked because they believed Lincoln would force them to get rid of slavery. When the United States first became a country, its leaders could not decide what to do about slavery. The southern states, which used by far the most slaves to work on its plantations, insisted they be allowed to keep it. In the North, towns and cities got bigger, and an industrial revolution bringing new factories and technology happened. In the South, farming continued to be the main way people made their living, ideas about life and religion did not change very much. This meant that the North and South had less in common. In April 1861, 11 of the 34 United States of America declared that they were no longer part of the country and wanted to be free. They set up a new country called the Confederate States of America. The American president, Abraham Lincoln refused to allow this. America was about to go to war with itself.</p>	Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In 2022, what percentage of India's population was below the age of 15 years?2. Why is India's population growth rate now slowing?3. Who became president in 1860?4. What happened in 1861?5. Who created the theory of evolution?6. What religion was he?



Word Revolution	Dictatorship	A form of government in which a person or a small group rules with almost unlimited power.
	White supremacy	The belief that white people constitute a superior race and should therefore dominate society, typically to the exclusion of other racial and ethnic groups.
	Creation	The action or process of bringing something into existence.

1: Geography	<p>North Korea shares borders with China, Russia, and South Korea. The Sea of Japan forms North Korea's east coast. The Yellow Sea forms the country's west coast. Mountains and valleys cover most of the land. The country's highest point, Mount Paektu, is in the northeast. North Korea's two longest rivers are the Yalu and the Tumen. They run along the border with China. The winters in North Korea are long, cold, and snowy. The summers are warm and rainy. Tropical storms called typhoons sometimes strike during the rainy season.</p> <p>North Korea's political system is built upon the principle of centralization with a dictatorship under the leadership of Kim Jong Un. North Korean citizens usually cannot freely travel around the country, let alone travel abroad. Emigration and immigration are strictly controlled.</p>
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2: History	<p>Reconstruction (1863-1877) was the 14 year period in which the US government tried to reorganise the Southern States after the Civil War. The end of the war marked the end of slavery for 4 million black Southerners. But the war also left them landless and with little money to support themselves. As well as this, although African Americans had their freedom, they did not yet have citizenship. Southern States were unhappy about the end of slavery, and introduced new laws, Black Codes, to control African Americans and limit their freedom. These laws restricted (stopped) African Americans from doing certain things, such as walk around at night without a letter of permission from their employer, hold meetings after sundown, or be unemployed. The punishment for breaking these laws were fines, imprisonment, corporal punishment or being hired out to work for free. Even though slavery was abolished, and amendments were made to the law to include African Americans, the idea of white supremacy remained strong, especially in the Southern States. Racist views still existed, and African Americans faced many problems.</p>
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3: Religious Studies	<p>Christians believe God created the world in seven days. Each day He made another part of the world. He created light to make night and day and all the land, sky, and oceans. He made humans, animals and all living things. On the seventh day he rested. This story shows God is all powerful. Christians can also believe in Science. They could believe this is a metaphorical story not a literal story or they could think God started the Big Bang. The story might also have been made to represent the seven periods of time not the days.</p>
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Questions	1. Which countries share borders with North Korea?
	2. Who is the leader in North Korea?
	3. What was the period of reconstruction?
	4. What were Black Codes?
	5. What did God do on the seventh day?
	6. Name one way a Christian can believe in Science and religion.

Word Revolution	Desert	An area that receives less than 250mm of rainfall each year.
	Segregation	Keeping one group of people apart from another and treating them differently.
	Miracle	A miracle is an event which is believed to have a supernatural or divine cause and breaks a law of nature.

1: Geography	<p>The Thar Desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert, is located in northwest India and stretches into Pakistan. It covers 200,000 square kilometres and is the most densely populated desert in the world. The desert forms a natural boundary between India and Pakistan. Renewable energy resources include wind and solar energy. At Jaisalmer, 75 wind turbines are generating 60MW of electricity. Solar energy is being used in Bhali to power water treatment works. Due to the long hours of sunshine, there is massive potential in the generation of solar energy.</p> <p>Most farming in the Thar Desert is subsistence which means farmers produce enough food for them and their families to eat. Rearing animals, growing crops and foraging for fruit and berries are common subsistence farming approaches in the Thar Desert.</p> <p>Tourism in the Thar Desert has increased recently, mainly from Pakistan. Desert safaris are popular as is ecotourism including camel treks.</p>
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2: History	<p>After slavery was abolished, many white people still believed in white supremacy and did not think that black and white people were equal. In the Southern States, Jim Crow laws were introduced. These laws made it legal for black and white people to be segregated (separated). For example, black and white people would go to separate schools and sit separately on public transport. The supreme court in America justified the Jim Crow laws and segregation by claiming the facilities would be 'separate but equal'. Even though facilities were meant to be equal, the reality was very different. Facilities for Black Americans were frequently of much poorer quality than those for white citizens. Many schools for Black Americans were overcrowded and would only have access to a limited curriculum. School buildings would have structural issues, such as leaky roofs. Some cities would only have enough funding for one school and would prioritise schools for white American children, leaving Black American children without an education.</p>
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3: Religious Studies	<p>Jesus walks on water</p> <p>After feeding the 5000, Jesus sends his disciples ahead of him in a boat to cross the Sea of Galilee. Several hours later in the night, the disciples encounter a storm. Jesus comes to them, walking on the water. This terrifies the disciples who think they are seeing a ghost. Jesus tells them, "Take courage! It is I. Don't be afraid." Peter replies, "Lord, if it's you, tell me to come to you on the water." So Jesus invites Peter to come. Peter gets out of the boat and begins walking on the water toward Jesus. But when Peter takes his eyes off Jesus and sees the wind and waves, he begins to sink. Peter cries out to the Lord and Jesus immediately reaches out his hand and catches Peter. As they climb into the boat together, the storm ceases. Then the disciples worship Jesus, saying, "Truly you are the Son of God."</p>
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Questions	1. The Thar Desert forms a natural boundary between which two countries?
	2. What is subsistence farming?
	3. What was the Jim Crow laws?
	4. How did the supreme court justify these laws?
	5. How does Peter walk on water with Jesus?
	6. What does this miracle show about Jesus?



Word Revolution	Policy	A plan or course of action decided by a government to manage issues in a country.
	Lynching	Killing someone without a legal trial
	Prophet	A messenger from God

1: Geography	<p>As China's population approached one billion in the late 1970s, the government became concerned about what effect this would have on its ambitious plans for economic growth. The policy stated that families could no longer have more than one child in order to decrease the population growth. If they did, they would be punished by the law. These sanctions could be fees or less government support. In some extreme cases, women were forced to abort and adopt sterilization. The Chinese government estimates the one-child policy prevented around 400 million births, but it was widely condemned by human rights groups for the way it operated. The policy was abolished on the 1st January 2016, and replaced with the two-child policy, however couples still had to gain permission to have a second child. China now has an ageing population which threatens to slow economic growth as the number of working-age people decreases. China has made more changes to their policy and, as of 2021, families are now allowed to have three children.</p>
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2: History	<p>Once African Americans were given their freedom, many people felt that they were getting away with too, becoming 'uppity'. Lynching was used as a method of control. Lynchings were violent public acts that white people used to terrorise and control Black people in the 19th and 20th centuries, particularly in the South. Lynchings typically evoke images of Black men and women hanging from trees, but they involved other extreme brutality, such as torture, mutilation, and decapitation. Some victims were burned alive.</p> <p>In the South, an estimated two or three black people were lynched each week in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. African Americans could be lynched for a number of reasons: bumping into a white person, not using the appropriate title when addressing a white person. If an African American was accused of a crime, instead of a legal trial they would often be publicly tortured and murdered. Hundreds of white people would attend the event, often bringing their children to watch. Postcards of the event were created as mementos.</p>
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3: Religious Studies	<p>Muhammad splits the moon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The moon split in two was one of the many miracles attributed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ •This miracle was performed during a night of the full moon in Mecca when the Prophet was challenged by the disbelievers to prove his prophethood. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people said they saw the moon being split. • His doubters now believed he was a Prophet (Messenger) from Allah.
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Questions	1. Why was China's One Child Policy introduced?
	2. How many births is it thought the policy prevented?
	3. What was lynching?
	4. How many Black people were estimated to be lynched in the 19th and 20th century?
	5. Who split the moon in two?
	6. What does this prove about him?



Word Revolution	Glacier	A large body of ice in the landscape
	Militant	Favouring confrontational or violent methods in support of a political or social cause.
	Moral Evil	Suffering caused by humans e.g. murder, robbery

1: Geography	<p>Glaciers are large bodies of ice that cover about 10% of the Earth's surface in cold regions such as Antarctica and the Arctic as well as in high mountain ranges such as The Alps, Andes and Himalayas. There aren't any glaciers in the UK anymore but in the last Ice Age, 20,000 years ago, they covered much of the country and are responsible for much of the landscape we see today.</p> <p>Glaciers are made up of snow that has built up over many years. The weight of the layers of snow become compressed into ice. This process, for most glaciers, takes over a hundred years. Due to their size and gravity, glaciers flow like very slow rivers. As a glacier flows, weathering takes place on the land around it.</p> <p>The main weathering process is known as freeze-thaw weathering. This is where water, either rain-water or meltwater from the glacier, seeps into cracks in rocks and freezes solid as temperatures drop. As this water freezes it expands. If this process happens repeatedly, it will weaken the rock.</p>
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2: History	<p>At this time there were some attempts by African Americans to try to improve their status in American society. However, there was no single, united movement or leader. Black political movements remained relatively weak and divided and were incapable of mounting an effective challenge to racism and segregation. There were major Black political movements in the 1920s, the most important of which were the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) and the Universal Negro Improvement and Conservation Association (UNIA). The NAACP, led by William du Bois, grew rapidly. In 1919, it had 90,000 members in 300 branches. It used legal action and non-violent activities as ways of improving the lives of Black Americans. The UNIA was led by Marcus Garvey (who was from Jamaica) and had over one million members in 1921. UNIA members were more militant than the NAACP.</p>
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3: Religious Studies	<p>The problem of evil</p> <p>If God is all powerful (omnipotent), surely he can stop suffering? If God is all loving (omnibenevolent), surely he wants to stop suffering to be living. If God is all knowing (omniscient), then surely he knows how to stop suffering so he would do so.</p> <p>This is the problem of evil. God cannot surely exist and be all these qualities as we know evil and suffering exists in the world.</p>
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Questions	1. When was the last Ice Age in the UK?
	2. What is the main weathering process?
	3. What were the two major Black political movements in the 1920s?
	4. How were they different?
	5. Summarise the problem of evil in one sentence
	6. What does omnipotent mean?

Word Revolution	Corrie	A bowl-shaped hollow found on the side of a mountain.
	Harlem	A mainly Black area of New York.
	Free Will	The idea that humans are responsible for their own actions.

1: Geography	<p>Corries are bowl-shaped hollows found on the side of a mountain. They form when the glacier deepens an existing hollow through the erosional processes of abrasion and plucking. Abrasion is where rocks trapped in the glacier rub against the valley floor wearing it away like sandpaper. Plucking is where rocks get frozen to the base, sides and back wall of the glacier. The movement of the glacier pulls these frozen rocks away.</p> <p>As the ice moves down the mountain it does so in a circular motion which further deepens the hollow, leaving a lip at the end. When the ice melts this hollow can fill with water. These are now called corrie lakes or tarns. An example of a corrie lake is Red Tarn in the Lake District.</p>	<p>Christian Responses to Suffering Most Christians would argue that evil and suffering is not God's responsibility, but rather the misuse of free will.</p> <p>The Result of Free Will - When God created the world, he gave humans free will; the freedom to make their own choices. So evil and suffering is a direct result of some humans making poor choices, which brings about all the bad stuff going on in the world (moral evil). God doesn't interfere in our choices, even when we hurt someone else. Suffering has a Purpose - Christians believe that suffering has a purpose; it can teach us things, make us grateful for things and also cause us to reach out and help others. It can also bring us closer to God.</p>

2: History	<p>The Great Migration drew to Harlem some of the greatest minds and brightest talents. Black poets, playwrights, novelists, essayists, artists, and musicians settled in New York, leading to a new development of music, art, poetry and culture. The Harlem Renaissance was a rebirth of African American identity after slavery. For generations they had been silenced, and now a new generation of artists wanted to recreate what it meant to be African American.</p> <p>Jazz was a huge aspect of the Harlem Renaissance. African American musicians mixed elements of European music and African music to create jazz. Often, jazz musicians would improvise (make up) the music as they played it. In New York African Americans were all segregated in a small section of Manhattan, an area teeming with life and activity. Sometimes as many as five to seven thousand people have been known to live in a single block. A tradition began to develop of house rent parties. African Americans would hold parties and charge an entrance fee which would go towards paying the rent</p>	<p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which two glacial processes create corries? Give an alternative name for corrie lakes. What was the Harlem renaissance? What were house rent parties? Name two reasons Christians argue that evil and suffering is not God's responsibility. What is free will?



Subject: Humanities

Year 8 Semester 2 W7

Word Revolution	Glacial trough	A valley created by the movement of a glacier.
	Unanimous	All agree about one matter or vote the same way.
	Values	Moral values are beliefs about what is important to us.

1: Geography	<p>Glacial troughs are valleys formed by the glacial processes of weathering, erosion and transportation. They have steep sides, flat floors and are straight. They are often referred to as 'U'-shaped valleys. Originally the valley would have been a stream or river valley before a glacier developed.</p> <p>Glaciers are like huge JCBs because they can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erode the upland area (digging) • Move the material down the valleys (transportation) • Deposit the material in the lowlands (dump material) <p>Much of the scenery we have in Britain is due to Glaciation which happened many thousands of years ago. In the UK, many glacial troughs can be found in the Lake District which was covered in glaciers during the last Ice Age.</p>
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2: History	<p>Linda Brown was seven-year-old student who attended a Black school, which was over a mile from her home. She had to cross dangerous railway lines to get there. The white school was much closer. Linda Brown's father went to the NAACP and asked for help when the principal of the white school refused to accept Linda's application. The NAACP decided to go to the Supreme Court and challenge segregation in schools. The Supreme Court reached a unanimous decision in 1954. Chief Justice Earl Warren told the court: "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."</p> <p>Although the court's ruled against segregated education and schools, they didn't specify how and when they had to be integrated. Only that it had to be 'at the earliest possible speed'. Some areas began to integrate and by 1957 and 300,000 African American children attended formally segregated schools. But there were still 2.4 million Black Southern children in 'Jim Crow' schools.</p>
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3: Religious Studies	<p>Moral values are beliefs about what is important to us.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They tell us how we should act and treat others. • They help us when we face a moral dilemma • A moral dilemma is when you face a choice between doing wrong or right. <p>We all have lots of influences in our lives which can alter our values. They could include: Our friends, parents and teachers as well as social media and religion.</p>
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Questions	1. Describe the shape of a U-shaped glacial trough.
	2. Where can many glacial troughs be found in the UK?
	3. Why did Linda Brown's father go to the NAACP?
	4. What was the issue with the supreme courts ruling?
	5. What is a moral dilemma?
	6. Name two influences on your values.

Word Revolution	Moraine	Material that is deposited (put down) when a glacier melts.
	Ghettoes	A poor urban area occupied primarily by a minority group or groups.
	Agape love	A selfless and unconditional love.

1: Geography	<p>Glaciers erode and transport huge amounts of material. The material size ranges from small particles to rocks the size of houses. Eventually all this material will be deposited when the glacier melts. This material is called moraine, till or boulder clay.</p> <p>This is the material produced by glacial erosion. The material tends to be unsorted (it contains huge boulders as well as much smaller material). There are different types of moraine including:</p> <p>Ground moraine – is moraine spread all over the ground as a glacier retreats up valley in warmer times.</p> <p>Terminal moraine – are rocks deposited in a ridge at the front end of the glacier.</p> <p>Lateral Moraine – are ridges of moraine that come from the valley sides and run parallel to those valley sides.</p> <p>Medial Moraine – this is a ridge of rocks running down the middle of a valley formed by two lateral moraines from two glaciers coming together.</p>
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2: History	<p>Malcolm X was born in Nebraska (North) in 1925 as Malcolm Little. When he was six years old his father was murdered in a racist attack. As a teenager Malcolm became involved in crime and was sent to prison for burglary.</p> <p>When Malcolm was released from prison in 1952, he joined the Nation of Islam and changed his surname from Little to 'X'. In his speeches he rejected the tactic of non-violence. He accused Martin Luther King of letting down African Americans by not urging them to fight back. He believed that Black people in the US had a right to defend themselves. Malcolm X also spoke about the poor economic and social conditions faced by many African Americans, especially in the ghettos of the northern cities.</p> <p>The slogan Black Power became popular in 1960s. The key ideas were: More focus on social and economic issues (e.g. poverty) than political (e.g. segregation). Black people should study their own history and be proud of being black. Slogans like 'Black is beautiful' was part of this. A rejection of the non-violent tactics of the Civil Rights Movement.</p>
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3: Religious Studies	<p><u>Helping Others</u></p> <p>Love is important for Christians because God is loving. Agape love is a special type of love because it means giving things up for others.</p> <p>Christian Aid helps people by giving people in poverty food and shelter or teaching the skills.</p> <p>Love is important in Sikhism because God is loving and will reward people who help others.</p> <p>Seva means serving others. Sikhs can do this by completing chores in the Gurdwara or serving food at the langar.</p>
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Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is meant by 'unsorted' material? 2. What is terminal moraine? 3. What did Malcolm X believe in? 4. What were some of the key ideas about Black Power? 5. What is agape love? 6. What is Seva?
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Subject: Humanities

Year Semester 2 W9

Word Revolution	Moraine	Material that is deposited (put down) when a glacier melts.
	Ghettoes	A poor urban area occupied primarily by a minority group or groups.
	Value	An important principle or rule to live by

1: Geography	<u>End of topic recall</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2022, India held one fifth of the world's population. It had an annual population growth rate of 1% and had one of the youngest populations in the world. Over 25% of the population was below the age of 15 and the median age in India is around 28 years old. The Thar Desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert, is located in northwest India and stretches into Pakistan. It covers 200,000 square kilometres and is the most densely populated desert in the world. The desert forms a natural boundary between India and Pakistan. Glaciers are large bodies of ice that cover about 10% of the Earth's surface in cold regions such as Antarctica and the Arctic as well as in high mountain ranges such as The Alps, Andes and Himalayas. There aren't any glaciers in the UK anymore but in the last Ice Age, 20,000 years ago, they covered much of the country and are responsible for much of the landscape we see today.

2: History	<u>End of Topic Recall:</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The end of the Civil War in America marked the end of slavery for 4 million black Southerners. But the war also left them landless and with little money to support themselves. After slavery was abolished, many white people still believed in white supremacy and did not think that black and white people were equal. In the Southern States, Jim Crow laws were introduced. These segregated (separated) black and white Americans. Jazz was a huge aspect of the Harlem Renaissance. African American musicians mixed elements of European music and African music to create jazz. The slogan Black Power became popular in 1960s. The key ideas were more focus on social and economic issues (e.g. poverty) than political (e.g. segregation). Black people should study their own history and be proud of being black.

3: Religious Studies	<u>End of topic recall</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping others – the importance of service Moral values – guidance for living Moral dilemmas – what influences our behaviour The problem of evil and suffering and how Christians respond to this The nature of God Miracles – God or some other explanation? Creation – Science Vs Religion

Questions	1. What is the median age in India?
	2. What % of the earth's surface do glaciers cover?
	3. Which types of music was jazz a mix of?
	4. What did the Jim Crow laws in the Southern states do?
	5. What does omniscient mean?
	6. What does omnibenevolent mean?



Word Revolution	Modal verb "Il faut"	Il faut = you must ; Il ne faut pas = you mustn't they are followed by infinitive verbs
		Il faut manger = you must eat
		Il ne faut pas fumer = you mustn't smoke

1:	Il faut - we must	manger – to eat
	Il ne faut pas - we mustn't	boire – to drink
		faire – to do
		passer – to spend
		regarder – to watch
		fumer – to smoke
		jouer – to play
		prendre – to take

3:	tous les jours - everyday
	deux fois par jour – twice a day
	une fois par semaine – once a week
	souvent - often
	quelquefois - sometimes
	de temps en temps – from time to time
	rarement - rarely
	jamais - never
	tout le temps – all the time

2:	le fastfood - fastfood	du coca – coca-cola
	plus de fruits – more fruits	plus de sport – more exercise
	les légumes - vegetables	l'ordinateur – the computer
	les sucreries - sweets	des cigarettes - cigarettes
	du café - coffee	des drogues - drugs
	de l'eau - water	du temps en plein air – time in the open air

Questions	1. Il faut manger plus de fruits.
	2. Il ne faut pas jouer à l'ordinateur tout le temps.
	3. Il faut boire de l'eau tous les jours.
	4. Il ne faut pas fumer des cigarettes.
	5. Il ne faut pas manger le fastfood souvent.
	6. Il faut manger les sucreries une fois par semaine.



Word Revolution	Jouer / faire + sport	Jouer = to play ; faire = to do
		We generally use “jouer” for team sports. “faire” is used for other sports.
		Je joue au basket = I play basketball ; Je fais du judo = I do judo

1:	je joue – I play	au basket - basketball
		au rugby - rugby
		au foot - football
	je fais – I do je faisais – I used to do	de la natation - swimming
		de la musculation – work out (at the gym)
		du jogging - running
		du cyclisme - cycling
		de l'équitation – horseriding
		de la danse - dance

3:	mais - but
	alors que - whereas
	tandis que - whereas
	par contre – on the other hand
	en revanche – on the other hand
	cependant - however
	pourtant - however
	autrefois – in the past

2:	je jouais – I used to play
	j'allais – I used to go
	je mangeais – I used to eat
	je buvais – I used to drink
	je faisais – I used to do
	j'étais – I used to be
	j'aimais – I used to like
	je détestais – I used to hate

Questions	1. Je joue au rugby tous les jours.
	2. Par contre, je fais du cyclisme souvent.
	3. Cependant, autrefois, je faisais de la natation.
	4. Alors que je détestais l'équitation.
	5. Mais j'allais aux cours de danse.
	6. En revanche, j'aimais la musculation.

Word Revolution	Future tense	We use the future tense to say what we are going to do .
		It is formed with the verb “aller” conjugated, and it is followed by the verb in the infinitive.
		je vais aller au cinéma = I’m going to go to the cinema il va manger = he is going to eat

1:	je vais – I am going to	aller – to go faire – to do jouer – to play manger – to eat boire – to drink regarder – to watch	3:	vendredi soir – on Friday morning	la semaine prochaine – next week
	tu vas – you (s) are going to			samedi matin – on Saturday morning	le mois prochain – next month
	il/elle/on va – he/she/we is going to			dimanche après-midi – on Sunday afternoon	l'année prochaine – next year
	nous allons – we are going to			ce soir - tonight	dans le futur – in the future
	vous allez – you (pl) are going to			demain - tomorrow	à l'avenir – in the future
	ils / elles vont – they are going to			le lendemain – the following day	le weekend prochain – next weekend
	2:			plus de légumes – more vegetables	
plus de sport – more sport		2. Le weekend prochain, elle va manger plus de légumes.			
à la piscine – to the swimming pool		3. Demain, nous allons boire de l'eau.			
au gymnase – to the gymnasium		4. Dans le futur, vous allez jouer au tennis.			
au tennis – tennis		5. Ce soir, je vais faire du cyclisme.			
du cyclisme – cycling		6. La semaine prochaine, on va aller au gymnase.			
de l'eau - water					

Word Revolution	Negatives	The negatives elements go around the verb
		Watch out for the different negative words, they completely change the meaning of the sentence

1:	ne ... pas – not
	ne ... jamais – never
	ne ... rien – nothing
	ne ... que – only
	ne ... plus – no more

2:	je <u>ne</u> mange <u>pas</u> de fruits – I don't eat fruit
	je <u>ne</u> bois <u>jamais</u> de café – I never drink coffee
	je <u>ne</u> bois <u>que</u> de l'eau – I only drink water
	je <u>ne</u> mange <u>guère</u> de frites – I hardly eat any chips
	je <u>ne</u> fume <u>jamais</u> – I never smoke
	je <u>ne</u> bois <u>plus</u> de bières – I don't drink beer anymore
	je <u>ne</u> mange <u>pas</u> de légumes – I don't eat vegetables

3:	ça donne - it gives you	des dents jaunes – yellow teeth
		des doigts marron – brown fingers
		une bouche qui sent mauvais – a mouth that smells bad
		des vêtements qui ont une mauvaise odeur – clothes with a bad odour
		une vie plus courte – a shorter life
	le tabac sent mauvais – tobacco smells bad	
	je n'ai jamais fumé – I have never smoked	
	je ne vais pas essayer – I am not going to try	

Questions	1. Je <u>ne</u> bois <u>pas</u> d'eau.
	2. Je <u>ne</u> mange <u>que</u> des fruits.
	3. Je <u>ne</u> mange <u>jamais</u> de frites.
	4. Je <u>ne</u> fume <u>plus</u> .
	5. Je <u>ne</u> mange <u>guère</u> des légumes.
	6. Je <u>ne</u> bois <u>pas</u> de coca.



Word Revolution		When putting “Il y a” in the negative form “Il n’y a pas”, the article of the next noun turn into “de”.
	Il n’y a pas <u>de</u> There aren’t <u>any</u>	Il n’y a pas de gare = There aren’t any train stations
		Il n’y a pas de musée = There aren’t any museums

1:	<div>Dans ma ville, il y a In my town there is</div> <div>Dans ma ville, il n'y a pas <u>de</u> In my town there is not</div> <div>Dans mon village, il y a In my village there is</div> <div>Dans mon village, il n'y a pas <u>de</u> In my village there is not</div>	un café a café	2:	j'aime ça m'intéresse j'adore ça me fascine	les magasins le cinéma le musée la banque la poste
		un cinéma a cinema			
		une gare a train station			
		une église a church			
		un hôpital a hospital			
		une poste a post office			
		une banque a bank			
		un musée a museum			
		un marché a market			
		un hôtel a hotel			
	des magasins some shops	Questions	1. Dans ma ville, il y a un café. Ça ne m'intéresse pas.		
	un bar-tabac a bar / tobacco selling place		2. Dans mon village, il y a un cinéma. J'aime le cinéma.		
			3. Dans ma ville, il n'y a pas de marché. Je n'aime pas le marché.		
			4. Dans mon village, il y a des magasins. Je ne les aime pas.		
			5. Dans ma ville, il y a une gare. Ça m'intéresse.		
			6. Dans mon village, il y a une église. Ça ne me fascine pas.		

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Questions

1. Dans ma ville, il y a un café. Ça ne m’intéresse pas.
2. Dans mon village, il y a un cinéma. J’aime le cinéma.
3. Dans ma ville, il n’y a pas de marché. Je n’aime pas le marché.
4. Dans mon village, il y a des magasins. Je ne les aime pas.
5. Dans ma ville, il y a une gare. Ça m’intéresse.
6. Dans mon village, il y a une église. Ça ne me fascine pas.



Word Revolution	Place of adjectives	Adjectives in French go after the noun, unlike in English, except for the BAGS adjectives which go before the noun.
		B = Beauty ; A = Age ; G = Greatness ; S = Size
		J'habite dans une belle ville = I live in a pretty city ; J'habite dans un petit village = I live in a small village

1:	ma ville est my town is ma ville n'est pas my town is not	belle pretty
		moche ugly
		historique historic
		moderne modern
		petite small
		calme quiet
		touristique touristy
		industrielle industrial
2:	J'habite à I live in	grande large
		Paris Leeds Bradford Rawdon

3:	et elle est située and is situated	au Nord / au Sud / à l'Est / à l'Ouest in the north / south / east / west
		au bord de la mer by the seaside
		dans les collines / à la montagne in the hills / in the mountains
		près de ma famille / loin de ma famille close to my family / far from my family

Questions	1. Ma ville n'est pas belle et elle est située dans les collines.
	2. Mon village est moche et il est situé au Nord.
	3. Ma ville est grande et elle est située près de ma famille
	4. Ma ville est industrielle et elle est situé loin de ma famille.
	5. Mon village est touristique et il est situé au bord de la mer.
	6. Ma ville n'est pas calme et elle est situé à l'Est.



Word Revolution	“de” replaces the article when using...	beaucoup de = lots of - Il y a beaucoup de cafés = There are lots of cafés
		plein de = plenty of - Il y a plein de restaurants = There plenty of restaurants
		pas mal de = quite a lot of - Il y a pas mal de magasins = There are quite a lot of shops

1:	Il y a... There are...	beaucoup de/d' lots of	cafés cafés
			cinémas cinemas
			arrêts de bus bus stops
			églises churches
			parcs parks
			restaurants restaurants
			banques banks
			musées museums
			marchés markets
			hôtels hotels
		plein de/d' plenty of	magasins shops
			bars-tabacs bars / tobacco selling places
		pas mal de/d' quite a lot of	

2:	où on peut where you can	manger un repas – eat a meal
		voir un film – watch a movie
		jouer au foot – play football
		faire du shopping – go shopping
		s’amuser ensemble – have fun together
		boire un verre – have a drink

Questions	1. Il y a beaucoup de parcs où on peut jouer au foot.
	2. Il y a plein de restaurants où on peut manger un repas.
	3. Il y a pas mal de bars où on peut boire un verre.
	4. Il y a beaucoup de magasins où on peut faire du shopping.
	5. Il y a plein de cinémas où on peut voir un film.
	6. Il y a pas mal de parcs où on peut s’amuser ensemble.

Word Revolution	Present continuous	The present continuous describes an action that is happening right now. It is formed by: The subject (je, tu) + “être” conjugated in the present + en train de + infinitive verb
		Je suis en train de sourire = I am smiling Il est en train de manger = He is eating

1:	sur la photo <i>In the photo</i>	des gens - some people
	je peux voir <i>I can see</i>	des garçons et des filles - some boys and girls
	hay <i>there is / are</i>	beaucoup de gens - lots of people
	on peut voir <i>you can see</i>	une femme - a woman
	sur l'image <i>in the image</i>	un homme - a man

3:	en plus il y a furthermore there is	un bâtiment - a building
	il y a aussi there is also	des arbres - some trees
	en plus je vois furthermore I see	des magasins - some shops
	je vois aussi I also see	des immeubles - some blocks of flats
	en plus on peut voir furthermore you can see	une place - a town square

2:	il/elle est <i>he / she is</i> ils/elles sont <i>they are</i>	en train de sourire smiling
		en train de parler talking
		en train d'étudier studying
		en train de manger eating
		en train de fêter celebrating

Questions	1. Sur la photo, on peut voir beaucoup de gens.
	2. En plus, il y a des arbres.
	3. Sur la photo je vois une femme.
	4. La femme est en train de manger.
	5. Sur la photo je vois des garçons sur une place.
	6. Sur la photo un homme est en train de parler.



Word Revolution	Intensifiers	“très” means “very” eg. My town is very lively = Ma ville est très animée
		“assez” means “quite” eg. C'est assez triste = It's quite sad
		“trop” means “too” eg. It is too quiet = C'est trop tranquille

1:	Ma ville est... My town is...	très animé(e) – very lively
		trop tranquille – too quiet
	Mon village est... My village is...	sale - dirty
		pollué(e) - polluted
		triste - sad

3:	Il n'y a rien pour les jeunes – There is nothing for young people
	Il n'y a pas grand chose à faire – There is not much to do
	Il n'y a pas de zone piétonne – There is no pedestrian precinct
	Il n'y a plus de cinéma – There is no longer a cinema
	Le cinéma est fermé – The cinema is closed (down)
	Ce n'est jamais propre – It's never clean

2:	Il (n')y a (pas)... There is/are (not)...	trop de too much	circulation - traffic
			bruit - noise
			déchets par terre – rubbish on the ground
		de bons transports en commun – good public transport	
		seulement des maisons – only houses	
		de magasins – no shops	

Questions	1. Ma ville est trop tranquille.
	2. Il y a trop de circulation dans ma ville.
	3. Dans mon village, il n'y a pas de magasins.
	4. Ma ville est triste car il n'y a pas de cinéma.
	5. Mon village est pollué car il y a trop de déchets par terre.
	6. Dans ma ville, il y a de bons transports en commun.

Timetable:

Please stick a copy of your timetable here.



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