



Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Cycle 4 – 2023/24



**“Believe you
can and you’re
halfway there.”**

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

R

• NEVER •
Give Up
ON YOUR
Dreams




ENGLISH


Much Ado About Nothing KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Context – The play was written by William Shakespeare sometime around the years 1598 and 1599.


Shakespeare's Time – Shakespeare wrote at the time of two monarchs: Queen Elizabeth I and James I. The plays that he wrote during the period of Queen Elizabeth are generally happy and joyful, reflecting the mood at the time. However, darker plays such were written in the era of James I, which was far more unstable. *Much Ado About Nothing*, a comedy, was written in the earlier period, between 1598 and 1599.




Shakespeare's Influences – Shakespeare set a number of his plays in Italy. As is the case with many of Shakespeare's plays, it is unlikely that the plot of *Much Ado About Nothing* was entirely original. It is thought that he borrowed a details of characters and plot through source material. For example, *Orlando Furioso*, written in 1591 by Lodovico, is likely the basis of Claudio and Hero's love story.




Social Status and Bastardy – The social class system was far more rigid in Shakespeare's time than in the present day. Those born into a high social class would be in possession of land, wealth, and power over others. In the play Don Pedro holds power over all of the other characters due to his higher social position. His bastard brother, Don John, was born out of wedlock. Therefore, he would have been treated as an illegitimate – denied of power, land or wealth.




The Role of Women – Despite the strength of Elizabeth I's reign, society at the time was patriarchal – women were considered inferior to men. Women belonged to their fathers (or brothers if their fathers had died) and then their husbands. They were not permitted to own land or enter most professions. They were instead expected to bear children, and be gentle and womanly. Across Europe, in countries such as Italy, similar rules were in place. Hence the men's power in the play.



The Honour of Women – In Shakespeare's time, a woman's honour depended upon her virginity and her chaste behaviour. Having sexual relations before marriage would cause a woman to lose all social standing and would tarnish the name of her family. This is the shame that Hero is threatened with at the play's climax. Such a loss would have been impossible for her to rectify – her life would be in ruins.



Healthcare and Medicine – Healthcare and medicine were not as advanced in Shakespeare's age as they are today – there were numerous ailments and diseases that were not yet understood. When Hero faints after being jilted at the altar, some of the other characters (including Beatrice) think that she has died. This would have been a genuine concern – medical understanding and treatment were not as advanced.



Main Characters – Consider what Shakespeare intended through his characterisation of each of the below...

Claudio – A young soldier who has won great respect whilst fighting under Don Pedro in recent wars. When the party arrive in Messina, Don Pedro immediately falls for Hero. Claudio is aware of his position (e.g. respectful of Don Pedro) and shy (he does not approach Hero himself). His deeply suspicious nature makes him quick to believe rumours, and to be distrusting of Hero's nature.

Hero – Hero is the beautiful young daughter of Leonato and the cousin of Beatrice. Hero is lovely, gentle, kind and innocent. She falls in love with Claudio when he falls in love with her, but is also respectful to the wishes of her father. When Don John unfairly slanders her name, she is left jilted and heartbroken by Claudio at the altar. At the end of the play she shows forgiveness.

First Scene: Act I Scene I **Final Scene:** Act V Scene IV

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Leonato – Leonato is a well-respected nobleman from Messina. It is at his home where the entirety of the play runs its course. Leonato is the father of Hero (for whom he clearly cares deeply) and the uncle of Beatrice. As the governor of Messina, he is second in social power only to Don Pedro. He takes the reputation of his family extremely seriously, and is left in a state of anxiety when Hero is accused of infidelity. He is forgiving of Claudio's mistake at the end of the play.

Don Pedro/ Don John – Don Pedro is an important nobleman from Aragon, who is occasionally referred to as 'Prince' throughout the play. He is the longtime friend of Leonato, and has formed a close relationship with his soldiers – Claudio and Benedick. He has the most social power of any in the play. His bastard brother, Don John, is deceitful and melancholy. He deliberately seeks to destroy the happiness in the play as a result of his envy and misery.

First Scene: Act I Scene I **Final Scene:** Act V Scene IV

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Benedick – Benedick is an aristocratic soldier who has been fighting under Don Pedro, and a close friend to the love-struck Claudio. In contrast to Claudio Benedick presents throughout much of the play as being highly skeptical of love. Benedick is extremely witty, and is always making witty jokes and puns with his extremely colourful language. He carries on a 'merry war' of words with Beatrice, but with a little help from the other characters, his feelings develop.

Beatrice – Beatrice is Leonato's niece and Hero's cousin. She is a 'pleasant-spirited lady' with an extremely quick wit and sharp tongue. She is essentially a kind and warm character, but she chooses to mock others (mainly Benedick) with her elaborate jokes and puns. She engages in the 'merry war' with Benedick, and often wins. Influenced by the actions and words of her friends, she begins to fall for Benedick towards the end of the play.


First Scene: Act I Scene I **Final Scene:** Act V Scene IV

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Themes – A theme is an idea or message that runs throughout a text.


Social Grace – The characters' colourful language is representative of the ideals that Renaissance courtiers strove for in their social interactions – their witty use language would gain attention and approval in noble households. Although this seems effortless, the characters are locked in a constant struggle to maintain social positions, e.g. Claudio and Benedick must constantly stay in favour with Don Pedro.

Confusion and Misunderstandings – A great deal of the comic effect and dramatic tension in the play is created through the various characters' confusion and misunderstandings of events and one another. One example is Claudio's misunderstanding that Don Pedro is trying to win Hero for himself, whilst another is the confusion caused through Dogberry's poor communication skills.










Deception – Many of the confusions and misunderstandings throughout the play have their root in deliberate deceptions – some of which have sinister intentions, and others which are more benign. For example, Don John's duping of the other characters very nearly lead to the play becoming a tragedy, whilst the light-hearted deception used on Beatrice and Benedick enables them to fall in love.

Honour – At the climax of the play, Claudio jilts Hero at the altar due to his mistaken belief in her infidelity. In Leonato's eyes, this does not only dishonor Hero, but also the whole family as well. His shame in her is such that he states 'hence from her, let her die' (IV.I.153) He sees her loss of honour as a stain upon his family, from which he can never distance himself.





Scene-by-Scene Summary – Take note of the key quotations from each scene.

Act 1 Scene 1	Don Pedro, Claudio, and Benedick arrive at the home of Leonato in Messina. Beatrice and Benedick renew a rivalry of jesting with insults. Claudio reveals he has fallen in love with Hero. Don Pedro agrees to help make the match at the ball that evening.	BENEDICK: <i>In such great letters as they write "Here is good horse to hire" let them signify under my sign "Here you may see Benedick, the married man."</i>	
Act 1 Scene 2	Antonio mistakenly tells Leonato that Don Pedro has been heard professing his love for Hero, and that he plans to woo her.	ANTONIO: <i>the Prince discovered / to Claudio that he loved my niece your daughter and / meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance</i>	
Act 1 Scene 3	Don John, the bastard brother of Don Pedro, has accompanied the party to Messina. He is told by Borachio (one of his servants) that Claudio is planning to court Hero, so Don John plots to make trouble.	DON JOHN: <i>Will it serve for any model to build mischief on? What is he for a fool that betroths himself to unquietness?</i>	
Act 2 Scene 1	At the masked ball, Beatrice offends Benedick. Don John informs Claudio that Don Pedro is taking Hero for himself. Claudio storms out. When he returns, Don Pedro informs him that Hero has agreed to marry him (next Monday), and Leonato agrees. To pass the time, Don Pedro concocts a plan to make Beatrice and Benedick fall in love.	BEATRICE: <i>What should I do with him? Dress him in my apparel and make him my waiting gentlewoman? H[e] that is more than a youth is not for me, and he that is less than a man, I am not for him.</i>	
Act 2 Scene 2	Borachio thinks of a plan to help Don John ruin the wedding – he will ask his lover (Margaret – Hero's serving woman) to dress up in Hero's clothing when he next dalliances with her. Don John will then position Claudio and Don Pedro beneath the window to make them believe that it is Hero and that she is being unfaithful to Claudio. Don John agrees to the plan.	BORACHIO: <i>Offer them instances, which shall bear no less likelihood than to see me at her chamber window, hear me call Margaret "Hero," hear Margaret term me "Claudio,"</i>	
Act 2 Scene 3	Don Pedro and Claudio, aware that Benedick is eavesdropping, pretend that they have just heard Beatrice declare her love for Benedick. Benedick, <i>aside</i> , decides that he will attempt to marry Beatrice.	BENEDICK: <i>By my troth it is no addition to her wit – nor no great argument of her folly, for I will be horribly in love with her.</i>	
Act 3 Scene 1	Hero and her waiting women arrange for Beatrice to overhear them pretending that Benedick loves her. Beatrice, in the same way as Benedick previously, is shocked, and determines <i>aside</i> that she will love him back.	HERO: <i>Our talk must only be of Benedick. When I do name him, let it be thy part To praise him more than ever man did merit.</i>	
Act 3 Scene 2	Benedick announces that he is a changed man. He takes Leonato <i>aside</i> . Once Claudio and Don Pedro are alone, Don John approaches, warning them of Hero's infidelity. He says he will show them, and they leave.	CLAUDIO: <i>If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs. He brushes his hat o' mornings. What should that bode?</i>	
Act 3 Scene 3	In a street near Leonato's house, the local police, led by the ridiculous Dogberry, assemble. It is clear that they are inept. The watchmen overhear Borachio and Conrad boasting of the plan they pulled off to ruin the wedding. They are arrested by the watchmen and taken to Dogberry.	DOGERRY: <i>Come hither, neighbor Seacoal. [Seacoal steps forward.] God hath blessed you with a good name. To be a well-favored man is the gift of fortune, but to write and read comes by nature.</i>	
Act 3 Scene 4	Hero awakes on her wedding morning, with jitters that she is unable to explain. Claudio and his party arrive to take Hero to church.	HERO: <i>God give me joy to wear it, for my heart is exceeding heavy.</i>	
Act 3 Scene 5	Dogberry and Verges (his deputy) speak to Leonato on his way into the wedding, but their long-winded and foolish attempts to convey the story compels Leonato to ask them to wait until after the wedding.	VERGES: <i>Marry, sir, our watch tonight, excepting your Worship's presence, ha' ta'en a couple of as arrant knaves as any in / Messina.</i>	
Act 4 Scene 1	As the wedding starts, Claudio launches into a scathing attack on Hero, for her perceived infidelities. Don Pedro backs him up, stating what they have seen. Hero cries out and faints. Leonato wishes her dead in his despair. Claudio, Don Pedro, and Don John leave. The Friar then steps in, stating that he believes Hero. As Hero regains consciousness, they realise that this must be the scheming of Don John. They concoct a plan to pretend that Hero has died, in order to evoke Claudio's sympathy. As the others leave, Benedick tells Beatrice he loves her, which she reciprocates. Beatrice asks Benedick to challenge Claudio for his cruelty. Benedick agrees.	CLAUDIO: <i>O Hero! What a Hero hadst thou been If half thy outward graces had been placed About thy thoughts and counsels of thy heart! But fare thee well, most foul, most fair! Farewell, Thou pure impiety and impious purity. For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love, And on my eyelids shall conjecture hang, To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm, And never shall it more be gracious.</i>	
Act 4 Scene 2	Dogberry and his team interrogate Borachio and Conrad. They admit that they were paid by Don John to set up the scam and ruin the wedding. The watchmen tie up the criminals and take them to Leonato's house.	DOGERRY: <i>Dost thou not suspect my place? Dost thou not suspect my years?</i>	
Act 5 Scene 1	Leonato challenges Claudio to a duel for ruining his daughter's good name. Claudio pretends not to hear. Benedick then arrives and challenges Claudio to a duel, stating that their accusations killed an innocent woman. Right at that moment, Dogberry and Verges enter with the criminals, who tell the full story. Claudio and Don Pedro admit their mistake, and return to Leonato to beg for his forgiveness, stating that they will take any punishment he has to offer to try and make up for the loss of his daughter. Leonato replies that he has a niece that is almost identical to Hero, who Claudio must marry. Claudio agrees, thanking him for his generosity.	LEONATO: <i>Tomorrow morning come you to my house, And since you could not be my son-in-law, Be yet my nephew. My brother hath a daughter, Almost the copy of my child that's dead, And she alone is heir to both of us. Give her the right you should have giv'n her cousin, And so dies my revenge.</i>	
Act 5 Scene 2	Beatrice and Benedick meet and declare their love for one another once more. They are informed about the plot that has come to light.	BENEDICK: <i>The god of love / That sits above, And knows me, and knows me, / How pitiful I deserve –</i>	
Act 5 Scene 3	Claudio reads an epitaph at the supposed tomb of Hero, before getting ready for the wedding (that he thinks is to Leonato's niece)	CLAUDIO: <i>Done to death by slanderous tongues Was the Hero that here lies.</i>	
Act 5 Scene 4	At the wedding, Hero is revealed to be the true bride, to Claudio's joy. After the wedding, Benedick and Beatrice's love for one another is revealed. The characters hear that Don John has been captured.	BENEDICK: <i>Come, come, we are friends. Let's have a dance ere we are married, that we may lighten our</i>	

Dramatic Devices in *Much Ado About Nothing*

Features of a Comedy

Dramatic Irony	The audience is aware of Don John's numerous deceptions, but the characters are not initially aware.	Playful Language – Puns, quips and vibrant figurative language are written into the text to demonstrate wit.	
Soliloquy	<i>They say the lady is fair – 'tis a truth, Benedick considers his love for Beatrice in Act II Scene III.</i>	Misunderstandings/ Confusion/ Deception – Humour is derived from characters' shrouded perceptions of reality.	
Aside	Adding to the themes of confusion and deception, there are asides throughout, as characters speak to a selected audience.	Underlying Critique – Shakespeare ridicules some of the issues in society, e.g. systems of class, love and honour.	
Rhyming Couplets	<i>The god of love, That sits above, Benedick sings of his love for Beatrice.</i>	Happy Ending – Normally involving a marriage.	



MATHS

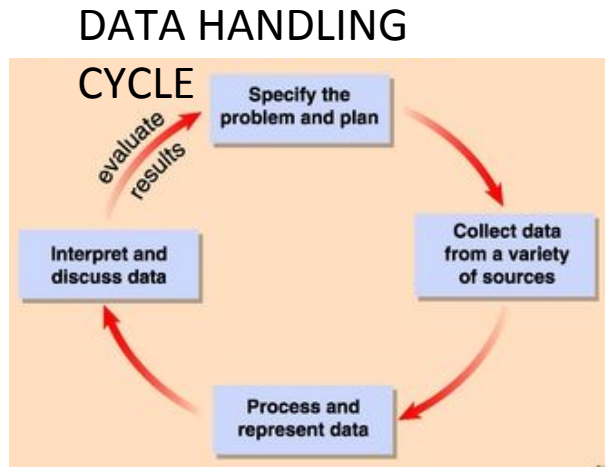
Cycle 4 in **Maths** will begin by looking at the data handling cycle and will look at how data can be presented through bar charts and other types of graph. We will then look at averages and the range, comparing distributions as we do so. We will then look at some trickier 2D geometry with trapeziums and circles before recapping the vital topics of percentages and fractions ahead of beginning the KS4 curriculum in year 9 and linking to the Big Idea that ‘mathematicians solve problems’.

DATA COLLECTION– Key words and definitions	
Frequency	how many times a particular value or category occurs
Quantitative data	data about quantities that are measured with numbers, e.g. length, speed, height
Discrete Data	data that can only be given by a specific value, e.g. Shoe size, Number of bedrooms
Continuous Data	data that can take any value within a range, e.g. foot length, weight
Bar Chart	A diagram showing the frequency of each category with vertical bars
Pictogram	d chart that shows how many of each category there are (frequency) in pictures related to the category
Mode	the value or category with the highest frequency
median	the middle value of a data set when placed in order of least to the greatest
Mean	the sum of all the data divided by how many values there are
Range	the lowest value subtracted from the highest value
Time	the interval between two events
Speed	a measure of distance moved over time
Distance	The length between two points (or objects)

Topic 1

The data handling cycle and ways in which data can be presented.

Sparx U322, M493, M597



EXAMPLE

You can use a variety of different ways to present your collected data:

- Bar Charts
- Pie Charts
- Dual Bar Charts
- Pictogram
- Composite Bar Charts
- Line Graph

EXAMPLE: Draw a dual bar chart to show the information in the two-way table below.

	Right-handed	Left-handed	Ambi-dextrous	Total
Men	7	3	2	12
Women	6	2	0	8
Total	13	5	2	20

Draw a bar for the **men** and a bar for the **women** for each of the three categories.

Both axes on a bar chart must be labelled.

Bars representing different categories are separated by gaps.

A dual bar chart can be used to compare two sets of data easily

Topic 1 continued.

To be able to calculate the different types of average and range and compare distributions

Sparx M841, M940, M934, M328

The **MODE** is the category with the highest frequency. The highest frequency is 12 for '2 posters' so the **MODE = 2**

Number of posters	Frequency	Number of posters x Frequency
0	1	$0 \times 1 = 0$
1	10	$1 \times 10 = 10$
2	12	$2 \times 12 = 24$
3	9	$3 \times 9 = 27$
4	6	$4 \times 6 = 24$
5	2	$5 \times 2 = 10$

To find the **MEAN** you need to add an extra column and multiply the number of posters by the frequency to find the total number of posters. You then divide the total number of posters by the total frequency.
 $95 \div 40 = 2.375$

Hey diddle diddle,
 the **MEDIAN**'s the middle;
 you add and divide for the **MEAN**.
 The **MODE** is the one
 that appears the most,
 and the **RANGE** is the
 difference between.

The **RANGE** is the difference between the highest and lowest number of posters.
 $5 - 0 = 5$

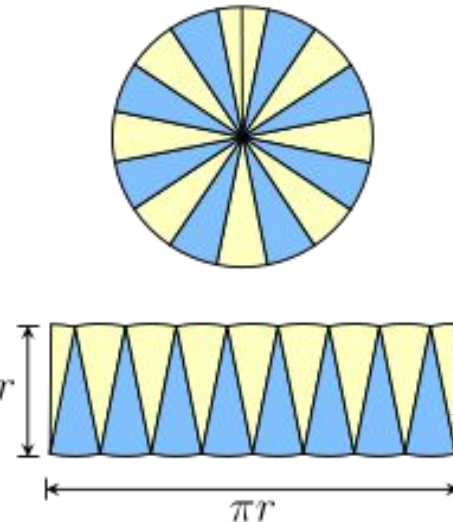
The **MEDIAN** is the category of the middle value. There are 40 values so the midway point is between the 20th and 21st value. You need to count through the frequencies to find this value, $0 + 10 = 10$, $10 + 24 = 34$, therefore the median must fall in the '2' class

Topic 2

To be able to work with trapeziums and circles

Sparx M169 M231, M705

If you know the circumference of a circle is $\pi \times \text{diameter}$, you can find the area by rearranging sectors into a rectangle. It give the formula $\text{area} = \pi \times \text{radius}^2$.



Topic 3

To be able to convert between fractions and percentages. TBAT express numbers as fractions of other values and calculate percentage change

Sparx M264, M476, M533

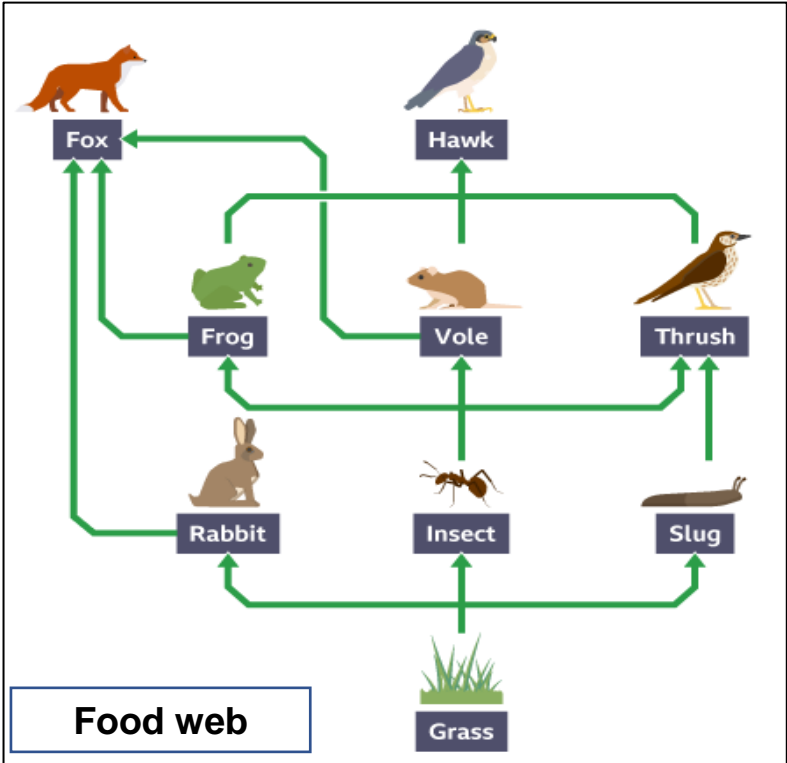
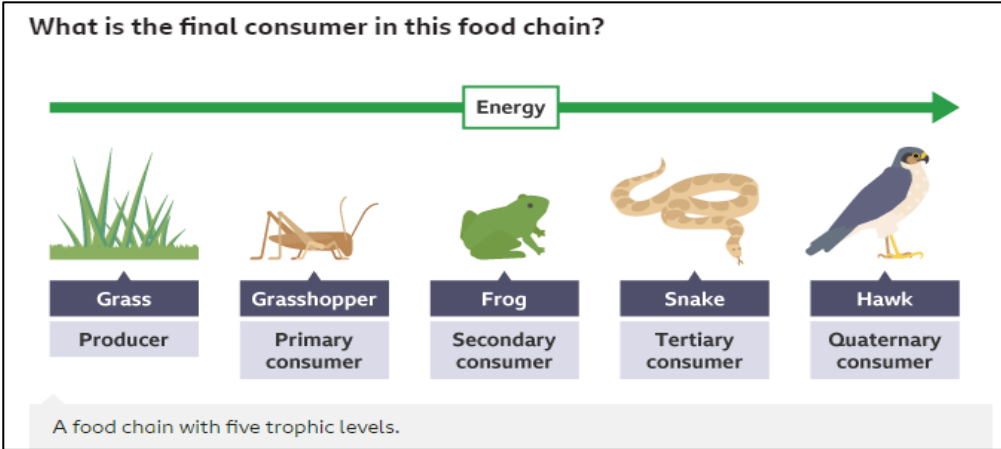
$$\text{Percentage change} = \frac{\text{Change}}{\text{Original}} \times 100$$



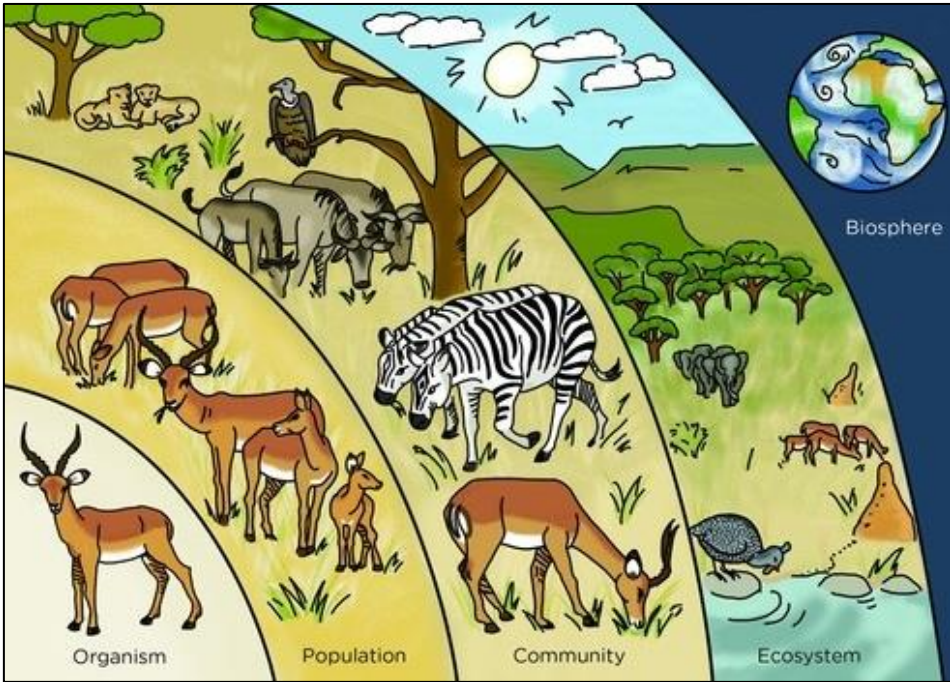
SCIENCE



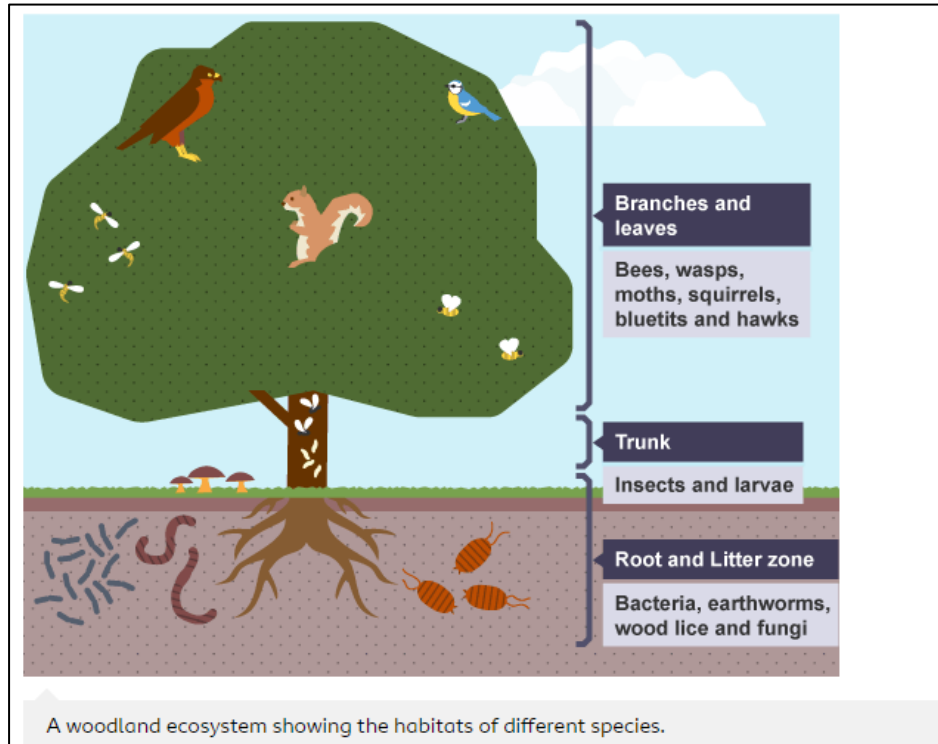
Food chains always start with a producer. This is usually a green plant or algae that completes photosynthesis to store energy from sunlight as glucose.



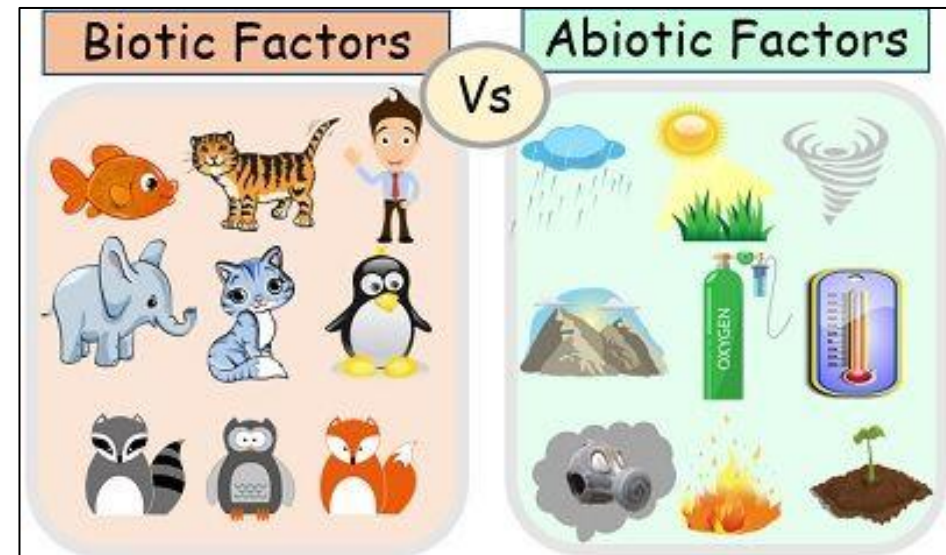
Interdependence - Key words and definitions	
Ecology	The study of living organisms.
Food chain	Show the flow of energy from one organism to another.
Food web	Show how all the food chains in an ecosystem interact.
Population	Total number of a species.
Ecosystem	The interaction between a community of living organisms and their environment.
Interdependence	The is the dependence of all organisms in an ecosystem on each other.



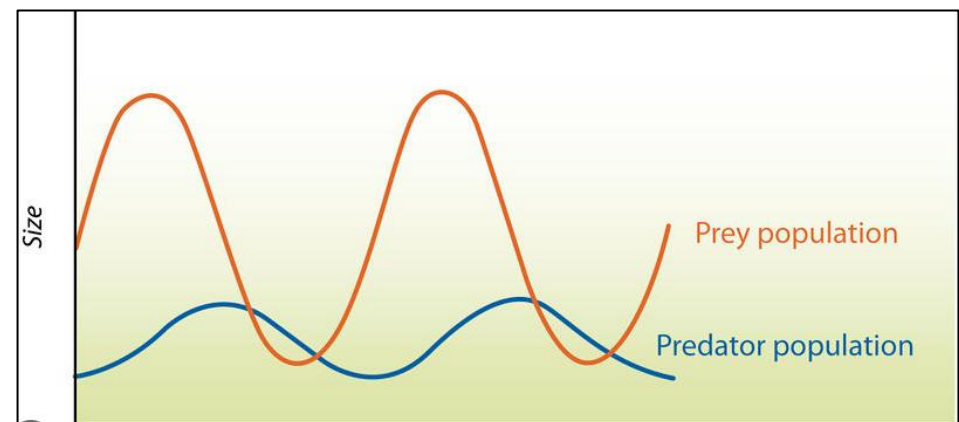
Producer	Producers are plants and algae, which photosynthesise.
Primary consumer	Primary consumers are herbivores, which eat producers.
Secondary consumer	Secondary consumers are carnivores, which eat primary consumers.
Tertiary consumer	Tertiary consumers are also carnivores. They eat secondary consumers.



Abiotic factors are non-living variables. Biotic factors are the interactions between organisms. Both affect diversity and distribution.



Predators and prey
In a healthy, balanced ecosystem the numbers of predators and prey remain fairly constant. They can go up and down during each year but generally over the years, these increases and decreases remain fairly constant.



Motion - Key words and definitions

Speed

Speed is a measure of how fast an object is moving

What is speed?

Speed is a measure of how fast an object is moving.

To work out an object's speed you need to know the **distance** it has travelled and the **time** time taken.

Calculate speed using the equation $speed = \frac{distance}{time}$.

Rearranging the speed equation

The speed equation can be rearranged to find either the distance travelled or the time taken.



The speed equation is:

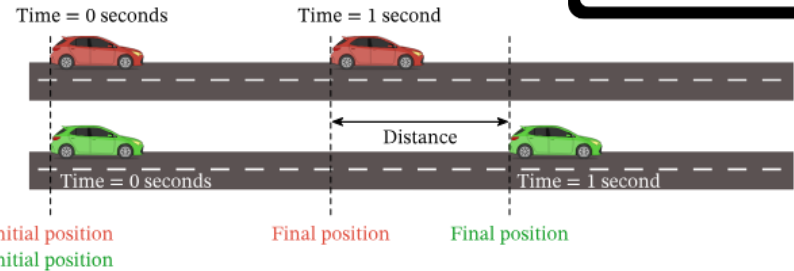
$$speed = \frac{distance}{time}$$

To find the distance the object has travelled, rearrange the speed equation to:

$$Distance = speed \times time.$$

To find the time taken rearrange the speed equation to:

$$Time = \frac{distance}{speed}.$$



The green car is travelling at a slower speed. It has travelled less distance after 1 second.

Have a look at this example:

Calculate the distance travelled by a car in 10 s, travelling at a speed of 20 m/s

Speed = 20m/s

Distance = ?

Time = 10s

Step 1 - use the speed equation:

$$speed = \frac{distance}{time}$$

Step 2 - substitute in the values you know:

$$20 = \frac{distance}{10}$$

Step 3 - simplify the equation by multiplying both sides by 10 to remove the 10 from the bottom of the fraction on the right hand side:

$$20 \times 10 = \frac{distance \times 10}{10}$$

This cancels to give:

$$200m = distance$$

So the distance travelled is 200 metres

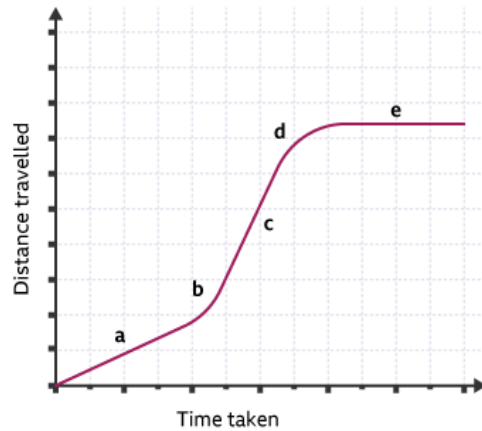


Motion - Key words and definitions

Distance time graph	A useful way to represent the motion of an object. It shows how the distance moved from a starting point changes over time.
Resultant force	When two or more forces act on an object, the resultant force can be found by adding up the individual forces

How to interpret a distance-time graph

Have a look at this graph.



At **a**, the object is travelling at a **constant speed**, so it is shown with a straight diagonal line, where the **gradient** of the line tells you the speed.

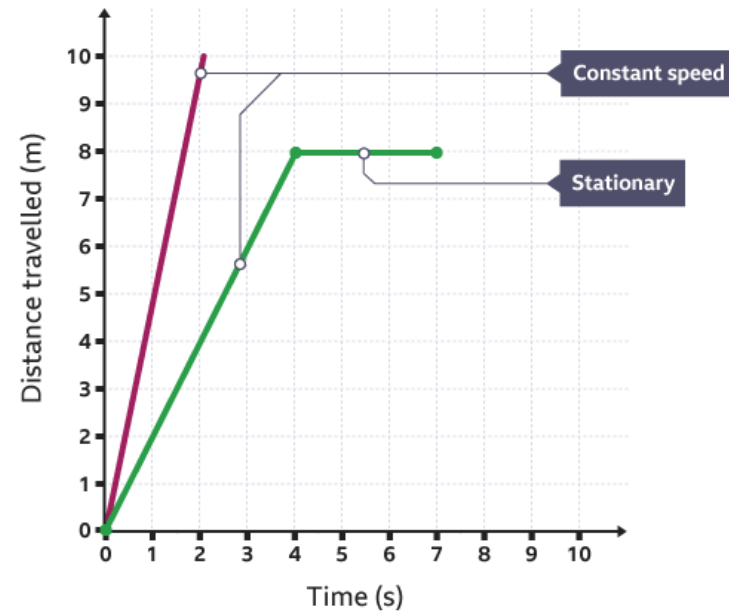
At **b**, the object is **accelerating** so it is shown with a curved line which gets steeper.

At **c**, the object is travelling at a constant speed again, but this time it is faster, so the straight line is steeper - it has a larger gradient.

At **d**, the object is **decelerating**, so line is curved and gets less steep.

At **e**, the object is **stationary**, so its distance does not change as the time taken increases. This means that for a stationary object, the line is flat and the gradient (the speed) is zero.

Calculate the speed of the object represented by the green line in the graph, from 0 to 4 s.



$$\text{change in distance} = (8 - 0) = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{change in time} = (4 - 0) = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{speed} = 8 \div 4$$

$$\text{Speed} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$



HUMANITIES

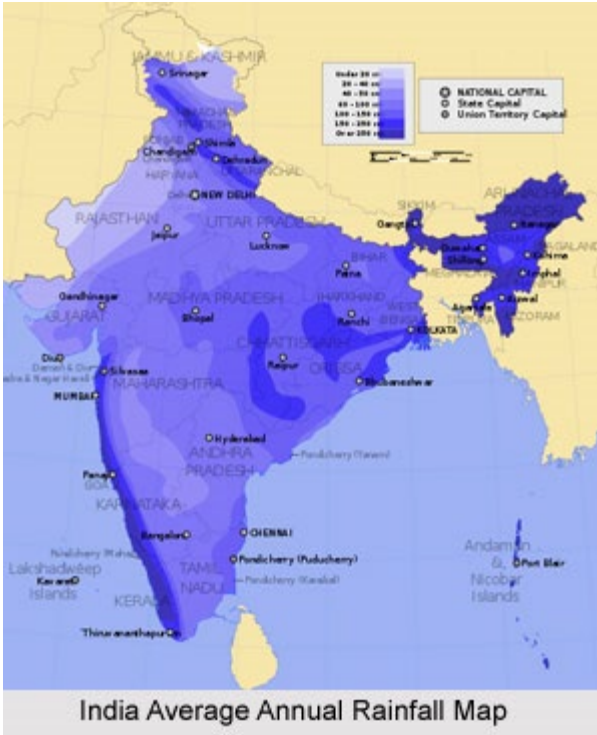
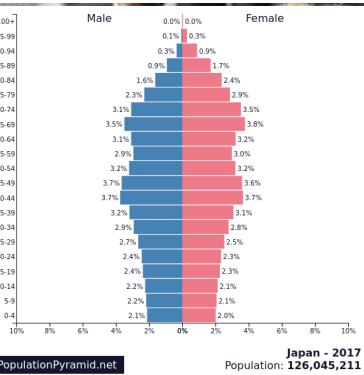
- **Geography**
- **History**
- **RE**

Key Vocabulary

Monsoon	A seasonal prevailing wind in the region of South and SE Asia, blowing from the south-west between May and September and bringing rain.
Deforestation	The act of clearing a wide area of trees.

Japan's Shrinking Population

- Decades of improving life expectancy and falling birth rates have produced a rapidly aging and shrinking population.
- Its population of 127 million is forecast to shrink by 1/3 in the next 50 years.
- In Tokyo there are twice as many job vacancies as applicants.
- The government has allowed an increase in the number of overseas workers to more than a million, double that in 2008.

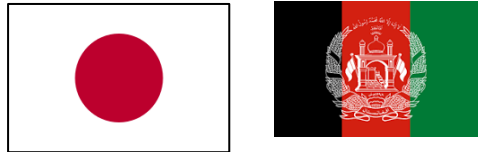


Japan

- **Population:** 127 million people (2010, 10th largest country in the world by population)
Capital city: Tokyo (population: 13 million (city))
UNDP Human Development Index (HDI): 0.884 (2010, 11th in the world)
GDP per capita \$32,554 (2009)
Life expectancy at birth: 83.2 years (world's longest life expectancy)

Afghanistan

- **Population:** 28 million people (2010)
Capital city: Kabul (population: 4 million (city)),
UNDP Human Development Index (HDI): 0.49 (2010)
GDP per capita \$3254
Life expectancy at birth: 61 years

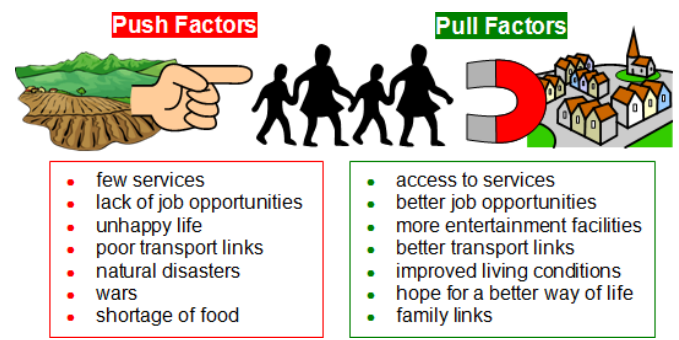


Human and Physical causes of flooding in Southern Asia.	
Human	Physical
Trees are chopped down leading to a decrease in the levels of interception.	Monsoon climate brings heavy rain.
80% of Bangladesh lies on a huge floodplain, most only 1 metre above sea level. These areas are farmed intensely with poor people moving onto these vulnerable areas to grow rice crops for the family.	River silt up due to soil erosion raising the river bed height.
	Meeting of 2 huge rivers.
	Cyclones frequently move up the Bay of Bengal.

Key Vocabulary

Urbanisation	The process of making an area more urban.
Megacity	A city with a population of over 10 million people.
Slum	A squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.

How is urbanisation changing lives in Mumbai, India?



The problem of rapid **rural to urban migration** is the development of **squatter settlements**. In **Mumbai** the squatter settlement of **Dharavi** is now home to more than 1 million people. Dharavi is one of the biggest squatter settlements in the world. The squatter settlement has these characteristics:

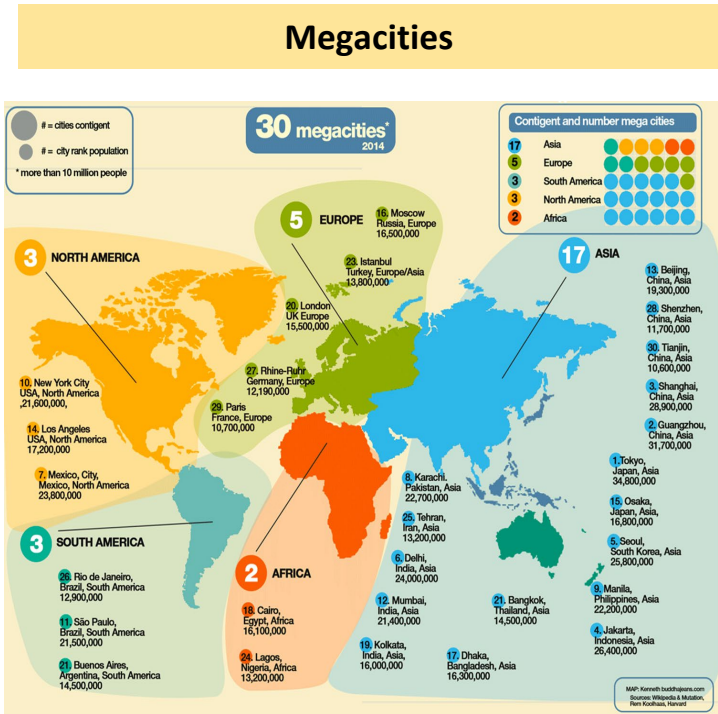
- overcrowded, noisy and smelly
- houses are made from cardboard, wood, corrugated iron, plastic sheeting and metal from oil drums
- lack of sanitation and clean drinking water
- open sewers
- pollution and disease are common
- thousands of workshops and people employed in the **informal job sector**.

What are the reasons for factories locating in China?

- Labour supply – China has a plentiful supply of people available for works.
- Large percentage of female workers – due to the one child policy, woman are not involved in child-raising for as long as most other countries, adding to the already large labour supply.
- Low wages – increases the amount of profit made by industries.
- Natural resources – China has about 12% of the world’s mineral resources.

What are the positives and negatives of tourism in Thailand?

Tourism has been Thailand's largest source of foreign currency since 1982!	Many thousands more make a living producing and selling handicrafts to tourists
At least one million Thai people work in the tourist industry	Tourism gives Thailand a good reputation abroad!
Earnings from tourism help to pay for improvements to Thailand's infrastructure - new airports in Bangkok and Chiang Mai, new highways, better water and sewage systems.	Bad publicity can lead to a drop in tourist arrivals! People that work in the tourist sector are dependant on the money that tourists spend!
Many of the jobs in the tourist industry are low paid and low skilled	Building hotels along some stretches of coastline means local people can't live there!
Tourism has also destroyed some wildlife habitats and natural vegetation!	There may only be jobs at certain times of year- so people are not earning money all year round!



Cycle 4 Year 8 History

Key words and definitions	
Society	Members of a community
Suffragists	(NUWSS) Women rights activists who used peaceful tactics
Suffragettes	(WSPU) Women rights activists who used violent tactics
Feminism	The belief in the social, economic and political equality of women and men
Liberation	Being set free or gaining equal rights
labourer	Someone that does a job that involves a lot of physical work
Industry	Any economic activity which creates jobs and generates income.
Propaganda	Information used to promote a political cause or view
protests	when a lot of people come together to show others that they strongly like or are against an idea or event.
Patriarchy	A male dominated society
Activist	Someone who makes a change in society
Equality	When each individual or group of people is given the same resources or opportunities.

Throughout history women have seen and been a part of many significant changes, be that to how they work, to their families or even to their own personal freedoms.

Key dates	
1837	Queen Victoria became Queen of England
1854	The poem 'Angel in the house' was first published
1897	Formation of the suffragists
1903	Formation of the Suffragettes
1913	Emily Davison hit by the king's horse at Epsom Derby
1914-1918	World war one
1918	Women over the age of 30 could vote
1919	Nancy Astor becomes first female MP to take her seat
1928	Women in England and Wales given the same voting rights as men
1979	Margaret Thatcher becomes first female prime minister
1987	Diane Abbott becomes first female MP from an ethnic minority.

Understanding what life was like for women fighting to be equal.

Women's history has become a growing topic since the 1960s. Through this cycle we will be evaluating how societal views of the past have affected women and ways women have overcome limitations.

The fight for gender equality will be beneficial to you as you will have a more complete view of history and it will help you understand current events as our society continues to develop.

Women in Politics :

In the 1800s women did not have the right to vote. With the formation of the Suffragettes and Suffragists by the end of the 1800s there was growing support for women's right to vote.

In 1918 women over the age of 30 who met the property qualification could vote. It wasn't until 1928 that women gained the same voting rights as men.

Women in Work:

For a long time society thought women of all classes should stay at home looking after the house and family. However for many this was not a realistic way to live, therefore many women had to work even though they were criticised and paid significantly less than men.

In 1970 the equal pay act was introduced which meant that men and women had to be treated and paid the same for the same work.

Women's Rights: During the 1800s it was believed that women belonged to men. This led to many decisions being decided by a man and women did not get a lot of choice in their lives.

Before women could vote, politics was dominated by men and women's issues such as contraception, abortion and divorce were decided by men who were not hugely affected by these problems.

It is not until after women gain the vote that there is a burst of women's liberation with the contraceptive pill in 1961 and 1967 Divorce act.

How has society seen us through time and has it changed?



Key Phrases and definitions

A woman's mission	A concept encouraged by artists and writers such as George Elgar which depicted the perfect women as morally good and later became a Victorian standard for women.
Separate spheres	The ideology that women and men work in separate circles in society. Men, in the public eye, out to work and women in the private sector at home
First wave feminism	First wave feminism focuses on the suffrage movement.
Violence against women and girls	Violent acts primarily or exclusively committed against women or girls.

Year 8 Knowledge organiser

Beliefs and Life after death



Christian Beliefs about Life After Death

- **All Christians believe that:**
- The resurrection of Jesus proves that there is life after death. The Soul is **immortal**
- That physical death is the beginning of **new life**
- At the end of time God will raise everyone and **judge** them. Christians whose sins are forgiven will go to Heaven
- Those who sin and do not **repent** will go to Hell

God

Christians refer to god as one person. However they believe god is in 3 people, the trinity. These are the son (Jesus), the father, and the holy spirit. Muslims believe in only one God, Allah. In the Qur'an, Allah has 99 names.



Experiencing God

- Religious believers may experience god through:
- Worship – Communication to god
 - Prayer – Talking or listening to god
 - Inner Feelings – The feeling of knowing god is there
 - Holy texts – Feeling as if god is directly speaking to you through the text



Response to God



People may choose to respond to god by prayer, worship or vocation. This is choosing to dedicate your life to god through the career that you choose (e.g. a nun). They may also respond through acts of kindness or lifestyle changes.

Looking for Meaning

Afteleife - A belief that human existence carries on after death
Awe - A sense of wonder in relation to God's creation or presence
Community - A group of people that are joined together because they share something in common.
God - The ultimate power – Creator of the universe
Revelation - The way God chooses to reveal himself
Symbolism - A representation of something through an object or image

Islamic Beliefs About Life After Death

Muslims believe that your birth and death is decided before you are born. They believe that when you are dying you should face Makkah and should here the Adhan (a prayer) before they die. Only men are usually allowed at the funeral. The body is not cremated as they believe that the body waits until judgement day. If you have lived a good life, you will go to paradise. If you have led a bad life, you will go to hell.

Christian Beliefs About Life After Death

Christians believe that when we die has been decided by god. They believe that we only go to heaven if we have led a good life and believe in Jesus and his teachings. In heaven, the redeemed can live without pain or sorrow. Christians allow cremations as they believe that it is your soul that lives on and not your body.



Hindu re-incarnation

The Law Of Samsara - Reincarnation

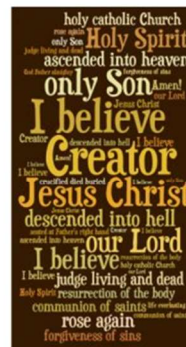
KARMA

The amount of good works/ actions, following your DHARMA (duty) that you perform. The more good Karma you build up in your ATMAN (Soul) during your life, the better your rebirth.

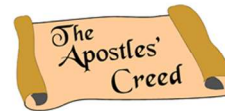


If your atman has better Karma than the previous life then you will be reborn into a higher life form. **EVENTUALLY** your Atman will not be reborn into another body. You will achieve **MOKSHA** – release from Samsara and be at one with Brahman.

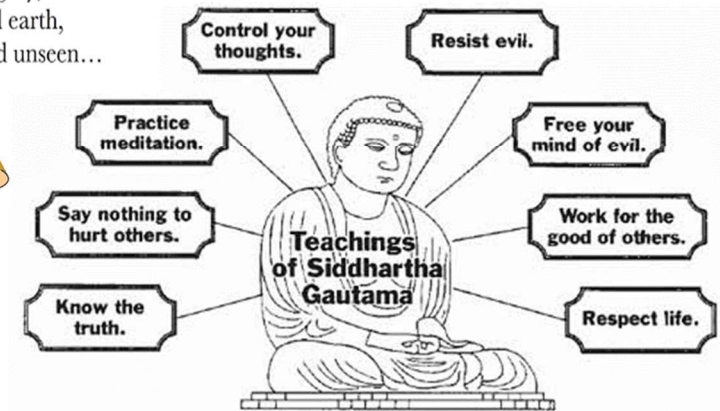
Christian beliefs



We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all that is, seen and unseen...



Buddhist beliefs



The Eightfold Path

A continual cycle of birth-death-rebirth

Key words

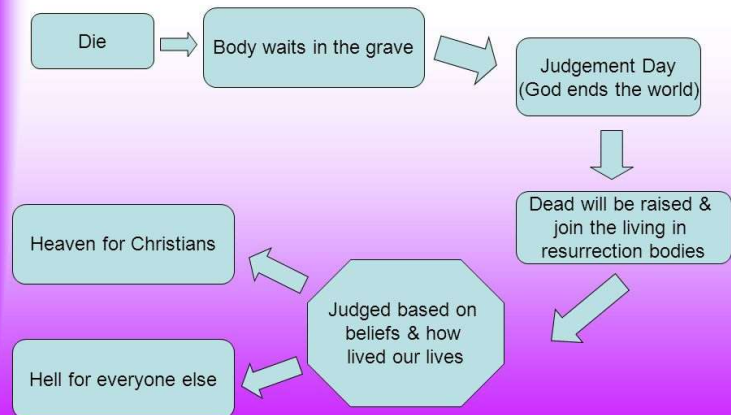
Atonement	The belief that Jesus died for our sins.
Immortal	Having eternal life
Soul	The part of a person which is separate from the body.
Crucifixion	When Jesus died on the cross.
Heaven	Where Christians hope to go when they die.
Hell	Where sinners go when they die.
Creed	A set of beliefs
Judgement Day	When the world ends and God judges the living and the dead.
Purgatory	Some Christians believe that after death many souls go to purgatory to wait until they are pure enough to go to heaven.
Sin	An action against religious teaching e.g. lying.
Resurrection	The body will come back to life again.
Saviour	Someone who rescues someone else.
N.D.E.	Near death experience -floating above your body and being drawn towards a light.
Moksha	Hindu goal - to be one with God and to escape from the cycle of rebirth.
Karma	Hindu name for the soul
Re-incarnation	To be born again. A Hindu belief that your soul will be born again after death.
Nirvana	Buddhist belief a bit like heaven – where you go once you die if you are enlightened.



Why some non-religious people do not believe in life after death?

- If death is the end, then how can there be more? If there is more, then it is not the end and therefore not death
- There is no evidence for an afterlife
- Religion offers no good reasons to believe in an afterlife
- Religious ideas may be harmful
- Ideas about heaven and hell might be made up
- Mediums and other people who attempt to prove there is an afterlife by tricking people
- In an age where science explain the world, we should not believe in things that are unscientific.
- When a person dies their body decays so how can they live again?
- Life after death is simply impossible – we are either alive or dead

Christian beliefs about life after death - Resurrection



LANGUAGES

- **French**
- **Spanish**

Year 8 Cycle 4 – French Knowledge Organiser

Sentence starters to give opinions:	
mon émission préférée, c'est...	<i>my favourite show is...</i>
mon acteur préféré, c'est...	<i>my favourite actor is...</i>
mon film préféré, c'est ...	<i>my favourite film is...</i>
j'aime...	<i>I like...</i>
j'aime assez	<i>I quite like ...</i>
j'adore...	<i>I love...</i>
je déteste...	<i>I hate...</i>
je n'aime pas...	<i>I don't like...</i>
je préfère...	<i>I prefer...</i>
je suis fan de...	<i>I'm a fan of...</i>
je ne suis pas fan de...	<i>I'm not a fan of...</i>
j'ai horreur des...	<i>I really dislike/I can't stand...</i>
je pense que c'est...	<i>I think it's...</i>
je trouve ça...	<i>I find it...</i>
à mon avis, c'est...	<i>In my opinion, it's...</i>

Past Tense Verbs (Perfect Tense)	
J'ai regardé la télé/des clips vidéo	<i>I watched TV/video clips</i>
J'ai écouté de la musique	<i>I listened to some music</i>
J'ai envoyé des messages	<i>I sent messages</i>
J'ai joué à des jeux en ligne	<i>I played games online</i>
J'ai posté des photos	<i>I posted photos</i>
J'ai surfé sur internet	<i>I browsed the net</i>
J'ai tchatté sur insta	<i>I chatted on insta</i>
J'ai téléchargé le film / la série	<i>I downloaded the film... / the series...</i>



Expressions of time and frequency	
d'habitude	<i>usually</i>
de temps en temps	<i>from time to time</i>
en ce moment	<i>at the moment</i>
quelquefois	<i>sometimes</i>
souvent	<i>often</i>
tous les jours	<i>every day</i>
une ou deux fois par mois	<i>once or twice a month</i>
hier soir	<i>Last night</i>

Present Tense Verbs	
je regarde	<i>I watch / I'm watching</i>
je télécharge	<i>I download / I'm downloading</i>
je ne regarde jamais	<i>I never watch</i>
je ne rate jamais	<i>I never miss</i>
je vais	<i>I go / I'm going</i>
je fais	<i>I do / I'm doing</i>
je joue	<i>I play / I'm playing</i>
je mange	<i>I eat / I'm eating</i>

Adjectives	
Barbant	<i>Boring</i>
Ennuyeux	<i>Boring</i>
Idiot	<i>Stupid</i>
Stupide	<i>Stupid</i>
Nul	<i>Rubbish</i>
Effrayant	<i>Frightening</i>
Chouette	<i>Excellent</i>
Émouvant	<i>Moving</i>
Génial	<i>Great</i>
Intéressant	<i>Interesting</i>
Passionnant	<i>Exciting</i>
Relaxant	<i>Relaxing</i>
Drôle	<i>Funny</i>
Assez bien	<i>Quite good</i>
Formidable	<i>Great</i>

Imperfect (saying what you used to do)	
je regardais	<i>I used to watch</i>
j'aimais	<i>I used to like</i>
je détestais	<i>I used to hate</i>
j'allais	<i>I used to go</i>

Expressions of time and frequency	
après (le dîner)	<i>after (dinner)</i>
avant (de me coucher)	<i>before (I go to bed)</i>
d'abord	<i>first</i>
ensuite	<i>next</i>
puis	<i>then</i>
un peu plus tard	<i>a bit later</i>

Subject pronouns in French and English:	je= I	nous = we
	tu – you (sing)	vous= you (pl)
	il= he	ils= they (masc)
	elle =she	elles = they (fem)

Regular –er, –ir, –re verbs

Infinitive	Present tense				Perfect tense
regarder to watch	je tu il/elle/on	regarde regardes regarde	nous vous ils/elles	regardons regardez regardent	j' ai regardé
finir to finish	je tu il/elle/on	finis finis finit	nous vous ils/elles	finissons finissez finissent	j' ai fini
vendre to sell	je tu il/elle/on	vends vends vend	nous vous ils/elles	vendons vendez vendent	j' ai vendu

Key irregular verbs

Infinitive	Present tense				Perfect tense
aller to go	je tu il/elle/on	vais vas va	nous vous ils/elles	allons allez vont	je suis allé(e)
avoir to have	j' tu il/elle/on	ai as a	nous vous ils/elles	avons avez ont	j' ai eu
être to be	je tu il/elle/on	suis es est	nous vous ils/elles	sommes êtes sont	j' ai été
faire to do/make	je tu il/elle/on	fais fais fait	nous vous ils/elles	faisons faites font	j' ai fait

REFRESH YOUR MEMORY: FUTURE TENSE

The near future tense
Use **aller + the infinitive** to say what you're going to do.

je vais	regarder	I'm going to watch
tu vas	jouer	you're going to play (singular, informal)
il/elle/on va	danser	he's/she's going to dance/we're going to dance
nous allons	nager	we're going to swim
vous allez	sortir	you're going to go out (plural/formal)
ils vont	manger	they're going to eat
elles vont	dormir	they're going to sleep

I can...
Talk about TV programmes and give my opinion
Say what my favourite programme is
Talk about different types of film and give my opinion
Talk about what I usually watch
Talk about what I used to watch
Grammar:
Use a range of verbs in the present
use the verb <i>avoir</i> in the present tense
use the verb <i>être</i> in the present tense
use –er verbs in the present tense
use –ir and –re verbs in the present tense
Grammar:
use sequencers (après - puis - ensuite...)
use negative phrases : <i>ne ... pas</i> and <i>ne ... jamais</i>
use different subject pronouns (je – on – il - elle...)
use the past tense (perfect tense) of regular verbs (j'ai regardé...)
use the imperfect tense of key verbs (je regardais...)

Negatives
ne ... pas makes a sandwich around the verb.
Je ne vais pas au cinéma. I don't go to the cinema.
ne ... jamais also makes a sandwich around the verb.
je ne regarde jamais I never watch
je ne rate jamais I never miss

In **Learning Cycle 4** you will learn to talk about holidays and describing holiday destinations. You will talk about what you can do and consolidate the past tense. You will practise developing your writing and using different tenses in your work.

Key words	Definitions
Subject Pronouns	Yo (I) / tu (you) / el/ella (he/she), nosotros (we) / vosotros (you (pl)) / ellos/ellas (they (m)/they (f))
Nouns	used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things
Adjectives	used to describe a noun
Verbs	a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence, such as <i>hear, become, happen</i> .
Adverbs of frequency	used to say how often someone does something
Infinitive	A verb in its unchanged form / A verb which can be found in a dictionary / A verb which has an AR/IR/RE ending in Spanish (jugar) / A verb which has 'to' in front of it in English (to play)
Present tense	Used to say what someone is currently doing (I do / I play)
The Preterite tense	Used to talk about what someone did in the past (I played football)
The Near Future tense	Used to talk about what someone is going to do in the future (I am going to play football)

The comparative

When you want to compare two things, you use the comparative form of the adjective.

más + adjective + **que** → more... than **menos** + adjective + **que** → less... than

The adjective agrees with the noun it describes.

El castillo es más bonito que la catedral. The castle is prettier than the cathedral.

La bolera es menos aburrida que el museo. The bowling alley is less boring than the museum.

The superlative

You use the superlative to say 'the smallest', 'the most comfortable', and so on.

definite article +	noun +	más +	adjective	
el	parque	más	grande	the biggest park
la	playa	más	hermosa	the most beautiful beach
los	tiburones	más	feroces	the fiercest sharks
las	cuevas	más	famosas	the most famous caves

Gramática

To say 'better' or 'the best' and 'worse' or 'the worst' in Spanish, you use **mejor** and **peor**.

In the **comparative** (better, worse), they work like this:

Ibiza es mejor que los Picos de Europa. Ibiza is **better** than the Picos de Europa.
La comida en Ibiza es peor que la comida en Madrid. The food in Ibiza is **worse** than the food in Madrid.

In the **superlative** (the best, the worst), they work like this:

El mejor parque de España. The **best** park in Spain.
Fue la peor experiencia de mi vida. It was the **worst** experience of my life.

Pronunciación

The trema over the letter u (ü) changes the sound to 'w'.

piragüismo → pi-ra-gwis-mo
 lingüística → lin-gwis-ti-ca

Me gusta... I like... Me gustaría mucho... I would really like...
 Me encanta... I love... Me encantaría... I would love...

Gramática

There are two verbs for 'to be' in Spanish.
 For descriptions, use **ser** (to be):
es muy grande
 it is very big
 For location, use **estar** (to be):
está en la montaña
 it is in the mountains
 The accent on the word **está** changes the meaning and the way you say it:
esta casa está en el centro
 this house is in the centre

Using different time frames

To reach a higher level, you need to show that you can use verbs in the present, the preterite and the near future tense. To do this, you need to be able to form the verbs correctly. If in doubt, use the verb tables on pages 136–138. Different verb groups work like this in the three main tenses:

	infinitive	present	preterite	near future
regular verbs	visitar comer escribir	visito como escribo	visité comí escribí	voy a visitar voy a comer voy a escribir
stem-changing verbs	jugar	juego	jugué	voy a jugar
irregular verbs	hacer ir ver tener	hago voy veo tengo	hice fui vi tuve	voy a hacer voy a ir voy a ver voy a tener

Ayer = yesterday Hace dos años = 2 years ago

El fin de semana pasado = last weekend

Hoy = today normalmente = normally

Mañana = tomorrow Este fin de semana = this weekend

El año que viene / el año proximo = next year

Ser and ir are irregular verbs. They are identical in the preterite.

	ser to be	ir to go
fui	I was	I went
fuiste	you were	you went
fue	he/she was	he/she went
fuimos	we were	we went
fuisteis	you (plural) were	you (plural) went
fueron	they were	they went

SKILLS

Use fillers to play for time:
 pues...
 a ver...
 eh...
 bueno...
 no sé...
 depende...

El profesor/La profesora dice...

¡Entrad!	Come in!
¡Sentaos!	Sit down!
¡Silencio, por favor!	Silence, please!
Sacad los libros.	Take out your books.
Sacad los cuadernos.	Take out your exercise books.
Mirad la página 20.	Look at page 20.

Tú dices...

¡Por favor, profesor/profesora!	Please, Sir/Miss!
¿Cómo se escribe...?	How do you spell...?
¿Cómo se dice 'book' en español?	How do you say 'book' in Spanish?

¡Está perfecto!

¡Atención!	Careful!
¿Cómo se puede mejorar?	How can it be improved?
¿Puedes poner un ejemplo?	Can you give an example?
¿Voluntarios?	Who can help?

¿Qué significa 'boli'?	What does 'boli' mean?
No entiendo.	I don't understand.
¿Puedes repetir?	Can you repeat that?
¿Puedo hablar en inglés?	Can I speak in English?
Tengo un problema...	I have a problem...
¡Te toca a ti!	It's your turn.

ICT

Cycle 4 will focus on the fundamental principles of business and marketing.

Finance

2.1 Fixed Costs

Fixed costs are costs that do not vary with output

Fixed costs are:

- Rent
- Loan repayments
- Insurance
- Advertising
- Salaries
- Utilities (gas, water, electricity, etc.)

2.1 Variable Costs

Variable costs vary with output (the more output produced the more the variable costs go up!)

Variable costs are:

- Raw materials
- Components (machinery)
- Stock
- Packaging

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is generated by sales of the product or service.

For example I sell 20 cupcakes at £1.50 each.

Revenue = selling price x number of sales

Revenue = £1.50 x 20

Revenue = £30.00

2.4 Profit Level

Profit is the amount remaining AFTER you have paid out for your costs.

Formula

Sales revenue – total costs

Example

Sales revenue = £100

Total costs = £80

£100 - £80 = £20 profit

Remember the business can make a loss and if they do this is shown with a minus figure.

2.3 Break Even

Break even is used as an aid in decision making. Businesses use it as a starting point to know which the income received from selling a unit covers the cost of supplying it. It is also referred to the point at which total revenue equals total costs; no profit or loss has been made at this level of sales but businesses will know what their minimum sales will be.

Formula

Fixed costs

Selling price per unit – variable cost per unit

Example:

A cake making business has fixed costs of £100 per month. The variable cost per cake is approx. 80p. The selling price for each slice of cake is £1.30. What is the break even point for the cake making business?

Fixed Costs = £100

Variable costs per unit = 80p

Selling price per unit = £1.30

£100

£1.30 – 80p

£100

50p

200 units to

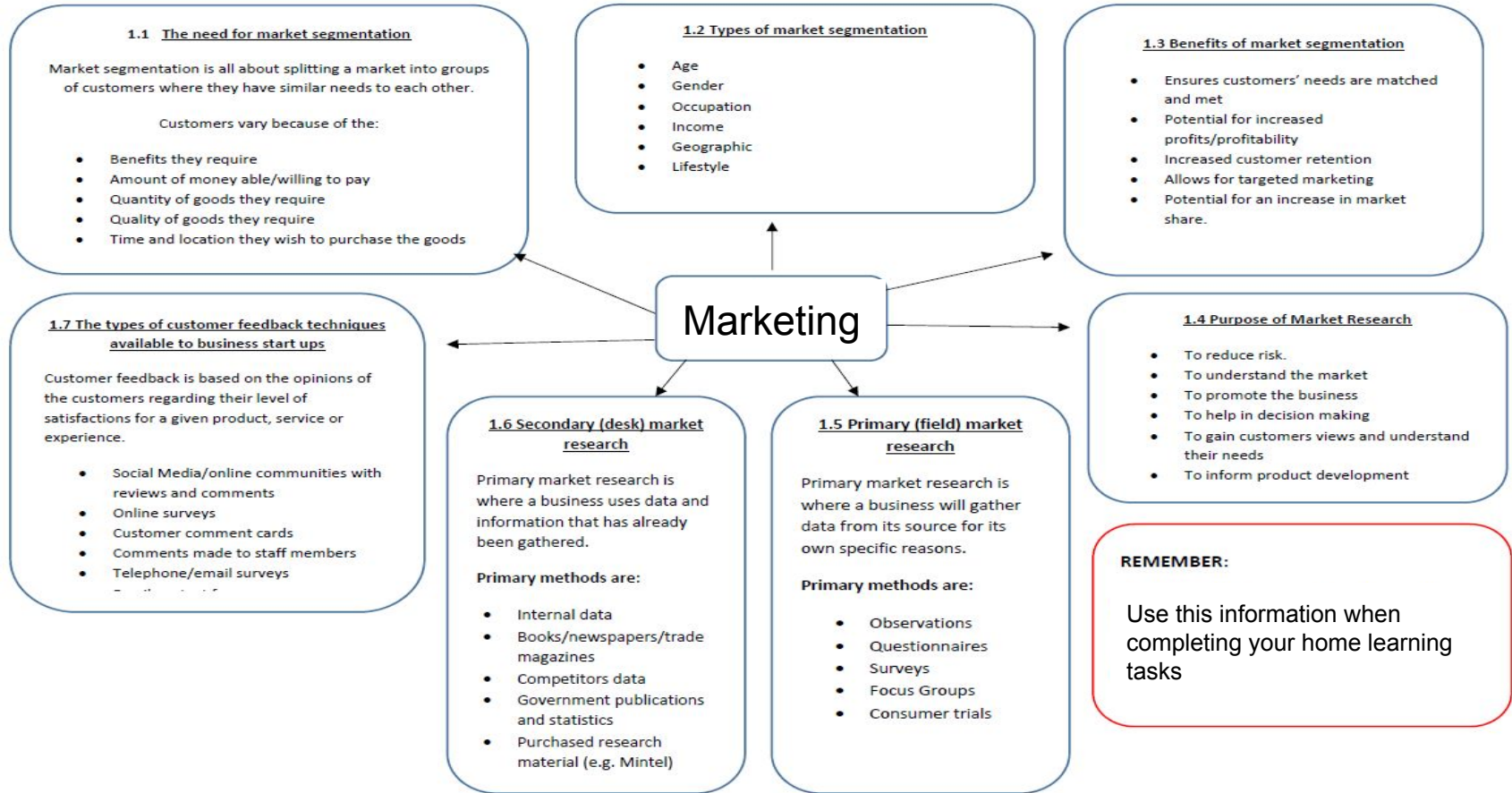
break even

The cake business will need to sell 200 slices of cake per month to break even where their revenue will be equal to their costs.

REMEMBER:

Use this information when completing your home learning tasks

Cycle 4 will focus on the fundamental principles of business and marketing.



CREATIVE

- **Art**
- **Drama**
- **Music**

Cycle 4 in Art will focus on: **Oriental Ink Drawing**.

You will be researching the following:

- Observational drawing- proportion, composition and scale
 - Ink drawing on a textured surface

KEYWORD LOG – Oriental Ink Drawing

Art Terms	Definition
Tradition	The spread of customs or beliefs from generation to generation, or the
Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
Identity	Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that make them different from others.
China	China, officially the People's Republic of China (PRC) , is a unitary sovereign state in East Asia and the world's most populous country, with a population of over 1.4 billion.
Mark-making	Mark-making is a term used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art. It applies to any art material on any surface, not only paint on canvas or pencil on paper.
Nature	The physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth, as opposed to humans or human creations.
Calligraphy	The art of producing decorative handwriting or lettering with a pen or brush.

This cycle we will be developing an understanding of **Oriental art**.

You will be researching the artist Ma Shouzhen.

Further into the project you will **produce a piece of artwork inspired by Oriental art**.



It is really important that you spell the art terms correctly. Take some time to learn the spellings of these words.

Ma Shouzhen



One of China's most famous female artists in Chinese history. She was an expert in poetry and painting.

She was famously known for painting orchids as well as her landscapes and bamboo imagery with calligraphy.



Calligrapher.

Calligraphy is the craft of fine handwriting- design of typefaces, fonts or decorative lettering. Typefaces help us to recognise our favourite brands, they help us to read information more clearly.

Calligraphy has been used since ancient times by the Romans, Greeks and Chinese. This beautiful and ornamental handwriting was incorporated into their formal texts and meaningful pieces.

Modern calligraphers work creates letting for:

- wedding and event invitations,
- logo designs, maps, memorial documents,
- religious art, cut stone inscriptions, quotes, poems, testimonials, birth and death certificates, letters, and stationery.

Some people just work as freelance and self employed typographers.

They can also work alongside graphic designers, book publishers and advertising agencies with their selection of typefaces for books, websites and posters.

Cycle 4 in Drama will focus on: performance skills and stock characters. These are the skills you need to know to be able to create a successful piece of drama.



KEYWORD LOG -Superheroes

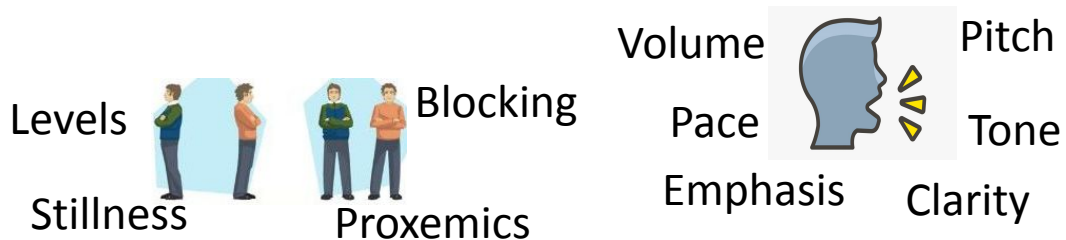
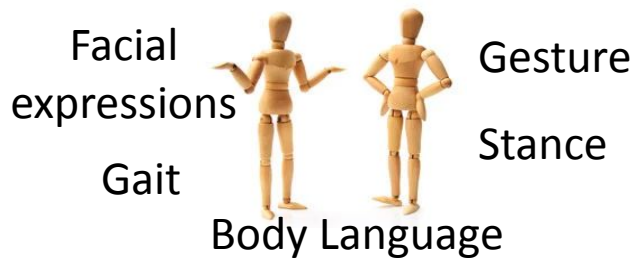
Drama Skill	Definition
Aside	When a character's dialogue is spoken but not heard by the other actors on the stage. Asides are useful for giving the audience special information about the other characters onstage or the action of the plot
Blocking	The process of putting together your piece. Blocking is deciding where the actors should stand, sit or move to and then setting and rehearsing it.
Body language	An acting skill. The way you use your body to express your characters feelings and attitudes.
Characterisation	The act of changing your voice, body language, movement, stance, posture, facial expressions and gesture to become a character. Characterisation is the act of changing yourself physically to become another person in a drama.
Cross Cutting	Also known as split scene. Is a technique used to describe two or more scenes which are performed on stage at the same time.
Drama Convention	A technique employed regularly in the drama so that the audience come to attach specific meaning to it.
Facial expressions	An acting skill. The way you use your face to express your characters feelings and emotions.
Performance	An act of presenting a play, concert or other form of entertainment.
Proxemics	The distance between the characters to show their relationship.
Satire	Traditionally a form of comedy, but can sometimes be found at the heart of more serious drama. Satire will often ridicule an individual, but the target can also be a group of people or an institution. The aim of satire is to mock the weaknesses or similar characteristics of another.
Sightlines	The line of sight for an audience member. When blocking a piece of drama the actor must consider whether all members of the audience can see the action. This is called considering audience sightlines.
Status	The power difference in the relationship between two characters. A character in a high status behaves dominantly towards a character in a lower status.
Stock Character	A stereotypical fictional and reoccurring character.
Transition	The process of moving from one scene or set to the next.

In Drama we often work as an ensemble.

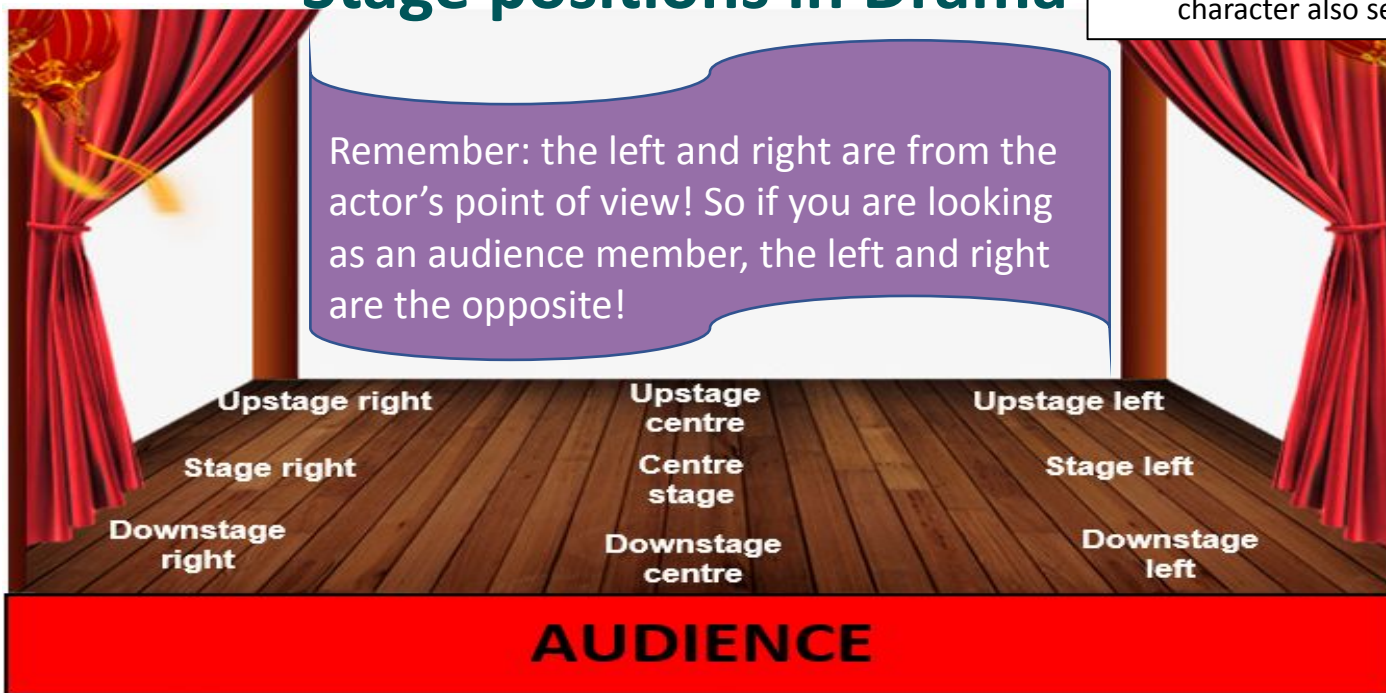
Working as an ensemble will develop your abilities to work as a team and within a group. The use of ensembles within plays were introduced by the ancient Greeks, who used them as a dramatic devise to give the audience information about the world of a play.



It is really important that you spell the drama words correctly. Take some time to learn the spellings of these words.



Stage positions in Drama



Performance Skills

A stock character is: A stereotype fictional character

Stock characters appear mostly in **melodrama**.

A melodrama is dramatic work which has an astonishing plot with simple and stereotype characters. The protagonists of melodrama are people who are caught up in extraordinary events. Melodramas put most of their attention on the victim and a struggle between good and evil choices

Most melodramas include:

- A **hero**, who is moral, handsome and manly. He acts on his intuition and is in-tune to nature. And, while he believes in justice, he does not always follow the less-important rules of society.
- A **heroine/victim**, who is also moral in that she is innocent. She is also beautiful and courageous, but likely in need of saving.
- A **villain**, who is evil. These characters are often dishonest, greedy, vengeful and corrupt.
- A **villain's accomplice**, who is usually rather idiotic and serves as comic relief.
- A **faithful servant**, who helps the hero uncover needed information on the villain. This character also serves a comic relief.

Narration

Monologue

Slow motion

Dance drama

Aside

Choral speech

Thought track

Multi-role

Cross Cutting

Dramatic conventions are used as a way of telling story. These will help make your performance interesting and engaging for an audience.



Hip Hop– CYCLE 4

Origins – Hip Hop is a genre of music that was created in the Bronx, New York City during the 1970s. Key elements of Hip Hop include rapping, DJing, breakdancing and beatboxing.

The Bronx hip-hop scene emerged from ‘block parties’ thrown by artists like DJ Kool Herc and Afrika Bambaataa.

Afrika Bambaataa had previously been a member of the ‘black spades’ gang but after seeing his best friend killed, he decided to move away from drugs and violence and set up the Zulu Nation, a collective of dancers, rappers and DJs. This gave many young people in the Bronx, which was a deprived area in the 1970s, something positive and fun to do.

KEY WORDS

Breakbeat – A sample of a drum solo that is repeated

Breakdancing – A style of street dance that accompanied Hip Hop music

Scratching – Moving a record back and forth on a turntable to produce a percussive or rhythmic sound

Back spinning – Spinning the record backwards to extend a section of music

Riff – A repeating pattern

MC – Master of ceremonies- the rapper.

DJ – Disc Jockey – operates the turntables.

Turntable – a device used to play vinyl records.

Record – A black, vinyl disk used to play music.

Sampling – Cutting out a small section of a song and reusing it in a different song.

Couplet - a pair of successive lines of verse, typically rhyming and of the same length.



KEY ARTISTS

DJ Kool Herc, Afrika Bambaataa, Eminem, Dr Dre, Missy Elliot, Lauryn Hill, Snoop Dogg, Sugar Hill Gang

DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY

- **Design & Technology**
- **Food & Nutrition**

Special diets – some people need to adapt and change the foods they eat

Coeliac

An **intolerance** to the protein called **gluten**.
Gluten can be found in wheat, barley, oats and rye.



Vegetarian

People who choose to be vegetarian **don't eat meat or fish**.
They still eat dairy products like milk, cheese, yoghurt.



Diabetic

People with this are lacking the hormone called **insulin**. Insulin is created in the pancreas. People with diabetes have difficulty controlling the **blood sugar levels** in their body. People with diabetes need to eat a balanced healthy diet and **reduce their sugar intake**.



Lactose intolerance

People can't eat anything with milk in, including cheese yoghurt, cream, butter.



Common Food Allergens



Gluten & Wheat



Cow's Milk



Eggs



Peanuts



Soy Products



Tree Nuts



Seafood



Shellfish



Vitamin A

Beneficial in treating eye disorders, skin infections

Vitamin B9

Reduces risk of neural tube defects during pregnancy

Vitamin B12

Provides relief from symptoms of anemia, kidney and liver disorders

Vitamin C

Helps treat scurvy, cancer and common cold

Vitamin D

Aids in treating arthritis, tooth decay, diabetes and rickets

Vitamin E

Improves blood circulation and slows down aging process

Vitamin K

Reduces risk of menstrual pain and internal bleeding



Creaming method

Also known as the 'sugar-shortening' method, the sugar and shortening fat are blended together first and then creamed by mixing with a spatula.

During creaming, small air cells are formed and then incorporated into the mix. This mix becomes larger in volume and softer in consistency.



Rubbing in method

Step 1

Weigh your flour and put into a roomy mixing bowl. You need to get your hands in the bowl so give yourself a decent-sized bowl so you have space to work.

Step 2

Weigh your fat (butter or margarine). It shouldn't be at room temperature like with other cakes - straight from the fridge is actually better as the fat won't melt as you rub.

Step 3

Put the fat into the bowl with the flour.

Step 4

Start with a table knife and chop the fat into small pieces.

Step 5

Once the fat is well chopped, it's time to get your hands dirty! (Ensure you have clean hands).

Step 6

Using both hands, pick up handfuls of fat and flour and rub them together between your fingertips and thumbs. The fat and flour will combine into what look a bit like breadcrumbs

Step 7

Try and lift up the fat and flour as you do it so you introduce air into the mixture - do the rubbing above rather than in the mixture.

Step 8

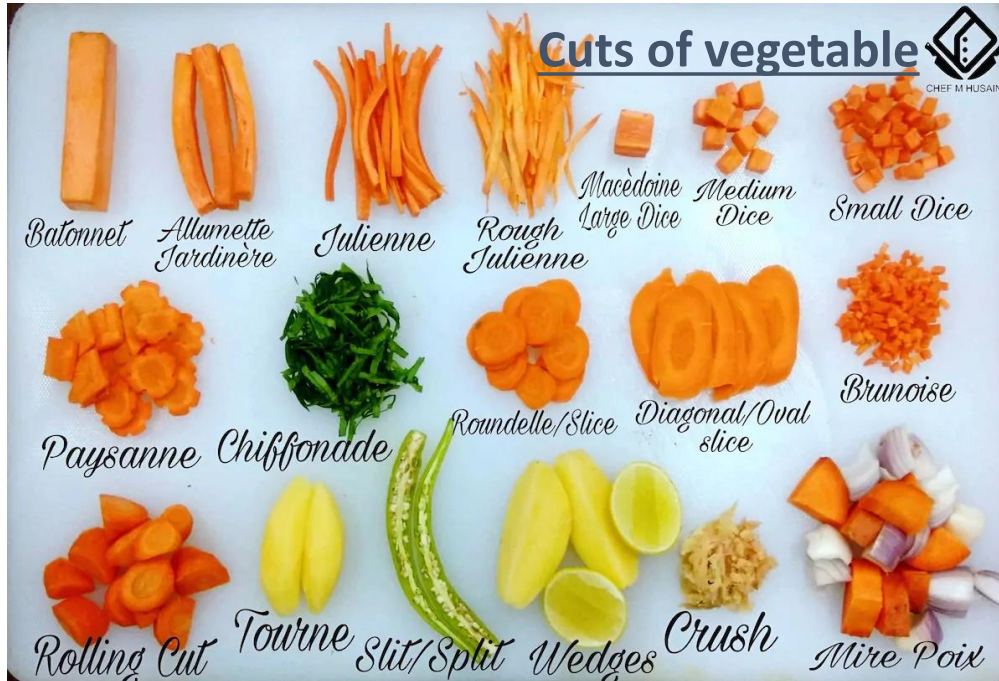
Use the tips of your fingers not your whole hands as this keeps the ingredients cooler.

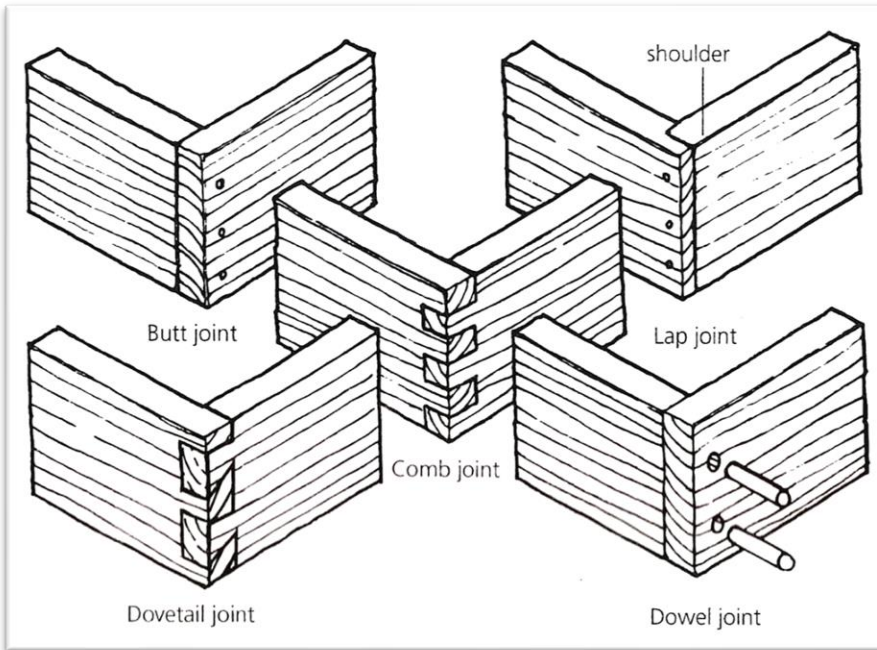
Step 9

Give the bowl a shake every now and then to allow the remaining lumps of fat to come to the top. Keep going at this until all the lumps of fat have disappeared and you are left with a whole bowl of breadcrumb-like particles.

Step 10

This should take no more than 5 minutes (once you've got the hang of it!). Don't over-do it or you'll make the fat too warm.





Boxes of various shapes and sizes are the basis of many things made in wood.

A **DOWEL JOINT** does have mechanical strength, because the wooden peg (dowel) goes into both pieces of wood. Glue adds further strength.

A **COMB JOINT** is an interlocking joint which, when well made and glued has a lot of strength.

A **DOVETAIL JOINT** is more complicated and difficult to make than the other on this page. Often a router and jig are used to make this joint. When glued a dovetail joint is extremely strong.

The **BUTT JOINT** is the simplest joint to use as with all joints, both pieces of wood need to be cut accurately. It has no mechanical strength of its own and relies entirely on glue and nails/pins.

The **LAP JOINT** has a shoulder which gives it a little more rigidity than the butt joint. Like the butt joint it relies on glue and nails/pins for its strength.

Knowledge Organiser



Manufactured Boards

Manufactured boards are timber sheets which are produced by gluing layers of wood or wood fibres together. Manufactured boards often make use of waste wood materials. Manufactured boards have been developed mainly for industrial production as they can be made in very large sheets of consistent quality and are available in many thicknesses.

Manufactured Board properties:

- Manufactured boards often make use of waste wood materials.
- Saw dust is used to make MDF and hardboard.
- The saw dust is held together with glue.
- Boards are inexpensive so are often used as instead of real woods.
- Manufactured boards however do not look as good as real wood.
- Manufactured boards are often covered with a thin layer of real wood which is called veneer this improves their appearance.
- They are less prone to warping and twisting compared to real wood.

PLYWOOD - Is a man-made board like MDF and Chipboard. It is made from veneers (thin layers) of timber with each grain layer being at right angles to each other and bonded together by resin and pressure. There are a number of different grades available which are designed to suit a variety of situations.

1. Marine plywood that is moisture resistant.
2. Weather and boil proof plywood.
3. Interior plywood.

Wood Finishes - Woodstains

Once an object has been made it needs to be finished. Natural wood looks nice but collects dirt, absorbs water and discolours easily.


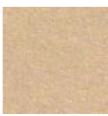



Finishes can protect against:

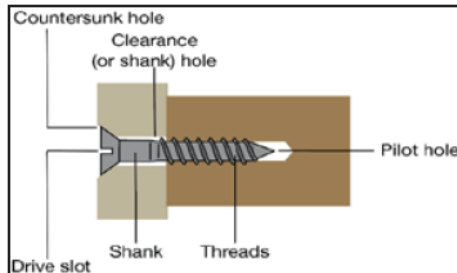
- Heat
- Stains
- Insects
- Moisture.

Wood stains come in a variety of colours and are easy to apply. They are water-based and can be applied using a brush or cloth. The wood stain soaks into the surface of the wood and like a felt tip pen, if you add a second coat of wood stain the brightness and intensity of colour will increase.



Knowledge Organiser

	Blockboard - Similar to plywood but the central layer is made from strips of timber. Good for shelves and worktops. A man-made board.
	MDF - Smooth, even surface. Easily machined and painted or stained. Also available in water and fire resistant forms. A manufactured board.
	Plywood - A very strong board which is constructed of layers of veneer or piles which are glued at 90 degrees to each other. Interior and exterior grades are available. A man-made board.
	Chipboard - Made from chips of wood glued together. Usually veneered or covered in plastic laminate. A manmade board.
	Hardboard - A very cheap particle board which sometimes has a laminated plastic surface.



Pilot vs Clearance

What's the difference?

The pilot hole is the same diameter as the shank. The Clearance hole diameter is slightly bigger than the screw thread but smaller the screw head



Tenon Saw	Cutting straight lines	Hand Drill	Drilling holes
Coping Saw	Cutting curves	Chisel	Removing small pieces of wood
Try Square	Marking right angles	G Clamp	Holding material together



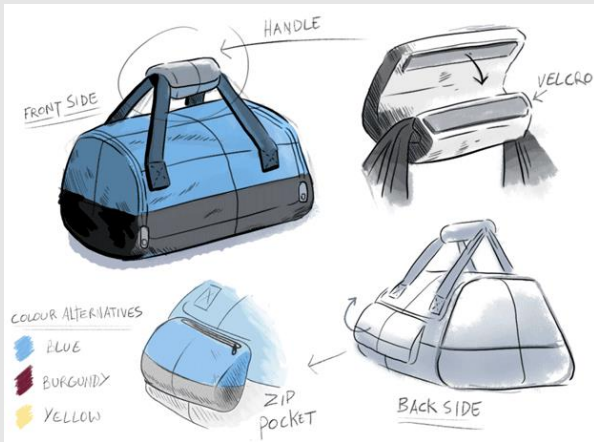
Communication of design ideas

During this topic you will learn different ways that designs can be communicated and modelled.

Sketching & annotation

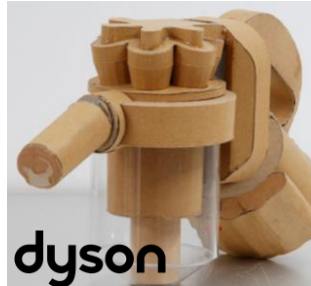
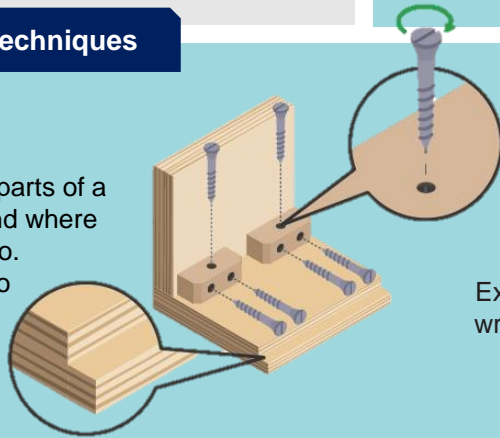
Sketching is a great way of getting initial design ideas down quickly on paper. More detailed sketches can be made for more advanced designs and to specify particular details, such as product dimensions and materials.

Annotation can be added at any point to **show key parts, sizes, materials, components and construction**. The use of shading, colour and different viewpoints can be an easy way of communicating initial ideas.



Communication techniques

These show how the parts of a product fit together and where components should go. They are often used to show how to put together flat-pack furniture or model kits.



Making a model allows designers to visualise and test how a product looks and performs in 3D.

3D Modelling

Modelling involves making simplified versions of the design that can be tested against the design specification too see if the basic design concept is likely to work.

Models should ideally be made of low cost materials that are similar to the materials intended for the final product.

Computer modelling

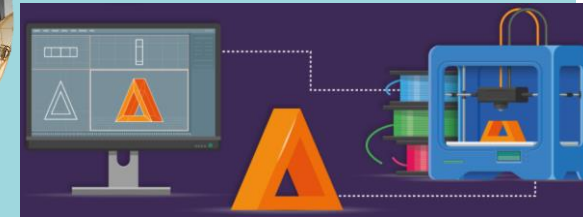
Products can be digitally modelled in detail and viewed from any angle. CAD allows for extensive testing under various specific conditions, such as air pressure, forces and temperature, these are called simulations.



Prototypes can be full size or a smaller scale version. Materials used include paper, fabric, cardboard, Styrofoam or HIPS.

3D printing

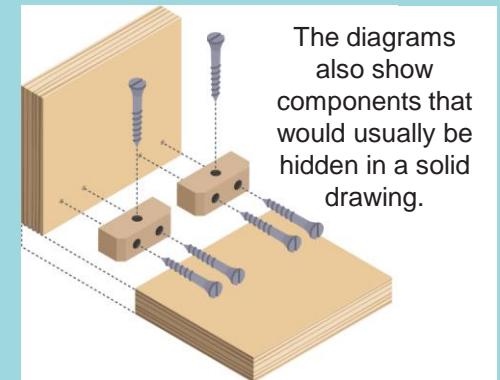
3D printing is a form of manufacturing using thin layers of a material to build a physical object.



Exploded view

These show how a product can be assembled and how the separate parts fit together, with dotted lines showing where the parts slide into place.

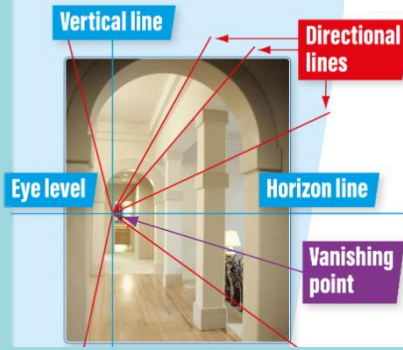
Exploded diagrams can take the place of detailed written instructions, meaning they can explain the construction of something without the barrier of different languages. They are widely used as instructions for self-assembly furniture.



The diagrams also show components that would usually be hidden in a solid drawing.

Communication techniques

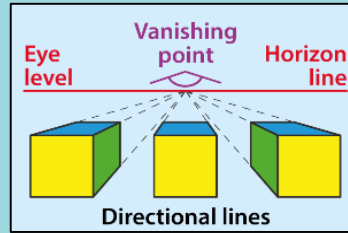
Perspective drawings



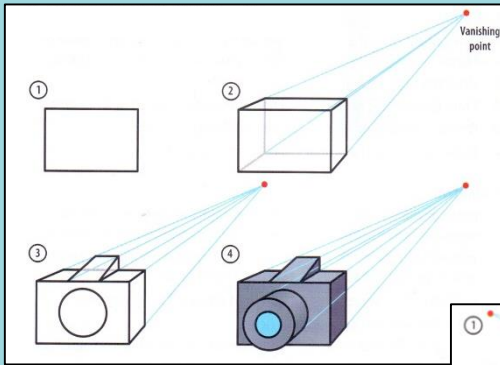
Perspective drawings provide a realistic representation of how objects are seen. As in real life, the further into the distance an object is, the smaller it appears.

If you stand at one end of a corridor and look down it, you will notice the walls and ceiling appear to converge (meet at a point).

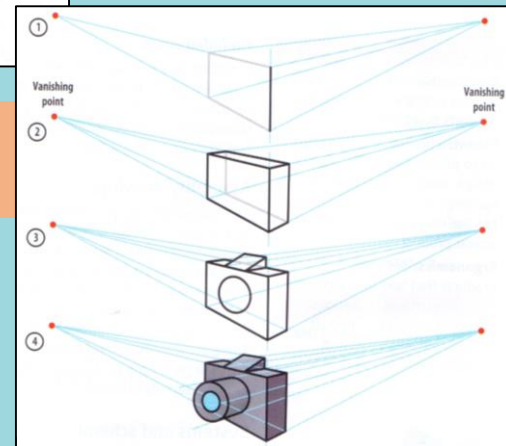
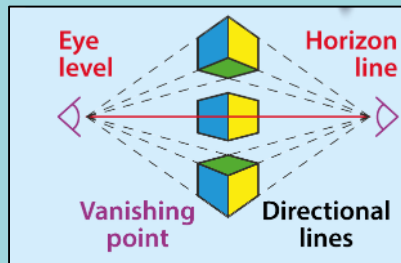
The horizontal, vertical and directional lines can be extended back but will always meet at the vanishing point, which is on the horizon line.



Shows an object as it appears directly in front of the viewer. All lines lead to the one vanishing point.

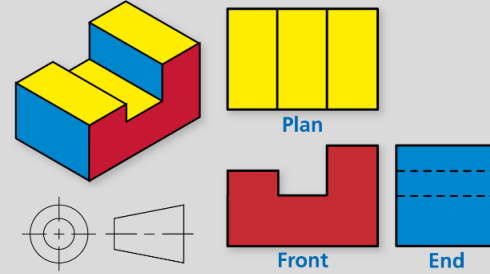


Provides a more realist view by using two vanishing points on either side of the object.



Two-point perspective

Orthographic drawings



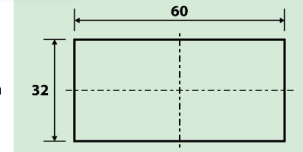
The plan view is drawn at the top, the front view is directly below this and the end view is positioned next to the front view.

Orthographic drawings are often used in manufacturing because they provide detailed information about the design.

Orthographic Drawing Conventions

Key	
Outlines	—
Projection/ construction lines	—
Centre lines	- - - -
Hidden details	· · · ·
Dimension lines	↔

For clarity, lines and dimensions must conform to British Standards.

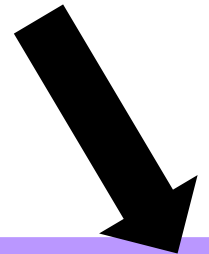


Computer Aided Design

CAD is commonly used by designers to **create design** ideas, **develop** and **model** 2D and 3D products and manipulate before manufacturing.
e.g. 2D design, Autodesk Inventor (3D)

Computer Aided Manufacturing

CAM uses **Computer numerical control (CNC)** to create CAD designs. The CAD software creates coordinates for every part of the design, and the CAM machine then interprets the coordinates to manufacture the design.
e.g. Laser cutter, 3D printer, CNC router and CNC lathes



Metals are usually produced from rocks mined from the earth, called ore.

Metals can be divided into two groups - **ferrous metals** and **non-ferrous metals**

Ferrous Metals

The word ferrous comes from a latin word *ferrum*, meaning iron. Ferrous metals are metals which **contain iron**. Most ferrous metals are prone to **rusting** and are **magnetic**, which are properties of iron.

Non-ferrous Metals

Non-ferrous metal is a group of metals that **do not contain iron** and are therefore not magnetic and do not rust.

Metal surface finishes

Prevents corrosion of metals by creating a barrier and enhances the aesthetics (appearance) of metals. E.g. paint, plastic dip coating and lacquering.

During this topic you will learn the types, properties and uses of metals.

Key word	Definition
Hard/ Hardness	The ability to resist deformation, indentation and wear and tear.
Malleable/Malleability	The ability to be pressed or bent into shape, and hold that new form.
Ductile/Ductility	The ability to reshape the metal by stretching.
Thermal conductivity	The ability to transfer heat through the material.
Electrical conductivity	The ability to allow electricity to pass along it.
Tough/Toughness	The resistance to indentation or scratching.

Alloys









Pure metals are made up from only one chemical element, such as aluminium or copper.
An alloy is a metal which contains more than one metal or non-metal elements. This is usually done to improve the properties of the metal. Alloys can be ferrous or non-ferrous, depending whether they contain iron.

E.g. Brass is a non-ferrous alloy

Copper + Zinc = Brass

Stainless steel is a ferrous alloy

Iron + Carbon + Chromium = Stainless steel

Non-ferrous metal	Properties	Ferrous metal	Properties
Aluminium 	Lightweight, corrosion resistant, malleable, tough, high electrical and thermal conductivity.	Cast Iron 	Iron + Carbon (2-4%) Hard skin but brittle, soft core. Good in compression Poor corrosion resistance
Copper 	Tough, corrosion resistant, high electrical and thermal conductivity	Mild Steel (low carbon steel) 	Iron + Carbon (0.25%) Malleable, ductile, tough. Poor corrosion resistance
Zinc 	Corrosion resistant, ductile. Used mainly for plating (covering) metals like steel and iron.	Stainless Steel 	Alloy – Iron + Chromium and other elements. Corrosion resistant Hard, tough.
Brass 	Alloy – Copper, Zinc Corrosion resistant, good thermal and electrical conductivity.	High Speed Steel 	Alloy – Iron + Carbon + Tungsten Brittle, hard.

Screwcutting Taps

Description

Taps are hand tools used for the fabrication process known as tapping; a process used on metals and engineering plastics. Taps are made from high carbon steel that has been hardened and tempered or high speed steel. The process involves the cutting of internal (female) vee-shaped threads in a pre-drilled hole known as the tapping hole. Taps are usually supplied in sets of three; taper, intermediate and plug.



During this topic you will learn new tools for shaping metal and efficiency in planning.

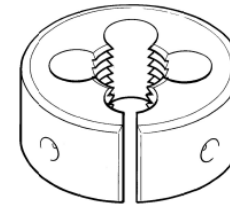
Diameter	Tapping drill (mm)
M3	2.5
M4	3.3
M5	4.2
M6	5.0
M8	6.8
M10	8.5
M12	10.2
M14	12.0

The Centre Lathe

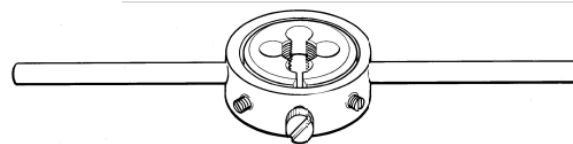


Description











Dies are hand tools used to cut external (male) vee-shaped threads on a circular bar. This fabrication process is known as threading and is used on metals and engineering plastics. Dies are made from high speed steel and are available in various types; circular, square, sliding and split.



Circular split dies are held in a tool known as a die stock or die holder.



Knowledge Organiser

1. 	2. 
3. 	4. 
5. 	6. 
7. 	8. 
9. 	10. 

Tool name	Use	Tool name	Use
1. Metal vice	To hold work whilst cutting/ filing.	6. File/s	Removes fine amount of material from work.
2. Hacksaw	Cutting straight lines in metal.	7. Ball peen hammer	Use to shape metal/ or use with centre punch.
3. Engineers Square	Marking perpendicular lines on work.	8. Steel rule	Measuring material in mm.
4. Dividers	Marking out circles or arcs.	9. Centre punch	Make an indent in metal before drilling.
5. Odd leg calipers	Marking parallel lines to an edge.	10. Scriber	Use to mark out lines/ design on metal.

PE

Cycle 4 Knowledge Organiser

QR code to basic cricket rules video



Basic Rules

Players: 11 players per side.

The game: A run is scored when the batsmen at either end cross and reach the opposite end before the fielders can take the balls off the stumps.

How to score: A run is scored when the batsmen at either end cross and reach the opposite end before the fielders can take the balls off the stumps.

If you hit the cricket ball over the boundary without it bouncing you get 6 runs. If you hit the ball over the boundary but it bounces before going over, you get 4 runs. The team that scores the most runs, wins.

A batter is out if:

If the batter leaves the crease and the keeper stumps the wickets.

A batter is caught out when they hit the ball in the air and a fielder catches it without it touching the floor.

If 2 batters are running between the wickets and a fielder throws the balls at the stumps without the batters being in the crease they are run out.

You double hit when you deliberately hit the ball in the same movement more than once.

Leg before wicket When you are hit in the leg by the ball, in line with the stumps which could have gone on to hit the stumps

It is a no ball:

If when bowling you over step the crease line it is a no-ball.

If you bowl a ball and it bounces more than 2 times before the batter it is a no ball.

If you bowl a ball above waist height it is a no-ball

If you bend your arm more than 15 degrees while bowling it is a no-ball.

The same bowler can not bowl consecutive overs.

A wide ball is called when the ball is out of reach of the batter in his original stance.

Principles of Training

Speed

The ability to move your body or some parts of your body quickly.

How to test: 30m sprint test

Strength

The extent to which a muscle or muscle groups can contract against resistance

How to test: 1 rep max/ hand grip dynamometer

Agility

Being able to move quickly and change direction under control (e.g. weaving between objects or opponents in a zig-zag motion).

How to test: Illinois agility run

Coordination

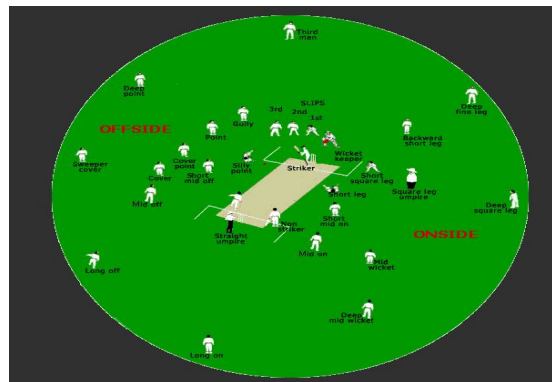
The ability to use two or more body parts together accurately and fluently

How to test: Alternate hand wall toss

Reaction time

The length of time a performer takes to respond or move when they see something happening.

How to test: Ruler drop test



TBAT understand rules of cricket and identify principles of training