

Knowledge Organisers Autumn Term – Year 8

Name: _____

Please remember:

- It is to be kept inside your knowledge organiser book
 - It is to be brought into school every day

Regular retrieval throughout a scheme of learning (daily, weekly and monthly) has been proven to **reduce the rate of forgetting**, supporting you to **retain more** in long term memory- making assessments/ exams way easier! The challenge for you as a student is to make sure you use your knowledge organiser for each subject properly to help you to know more and remember more over time. We've created this walk through to support you in using your knowledge organiser- for more support speak to your subject teachers.

Using your Knowledge Organiser



1	2	3	4	5
Look	Cover	Write	Check	Repeat
Start with a small section of knowledge	Now cover up this section of your	Self quiz- what can you remember and	Remove the post it and check for	After a short break away from your
that you want to remember e.g Henry	knowledge organiser with a post it note	rewrite? Make sure you do this without	accuracy- did you get the key	knowledge organiser repeat the look,
VIII's wives in History. Read through this	or scrap paper.	looking back at your knowledge	terminology? Was it spelt correctly?	cover, write, check until you can recall
section of the knowledge organiser (a		organiser.	Was the order correct? If you drew a	all of the facts correctly without
couple of times if it helps)			diagram, how much of this did you get	prompts.
			correct?	
				This process can be used for any new
			Most importantly- what did you miss	knowledge that you want to acquire. It
			out?	is good idea to do this on a regular
				basis, once a week.

Strategy 1- Look, cover, write, check – A really simple but effective way to use your knowledge organiser. Focus on a specific area of your knowledge organiser.

1	2	3	4	5
Focus	Big ideas	Explain it	Link it	Record it
Make it manageable by selecting an	Pick out the main points or the big	Explain what you know about the main	Now, see how it links to other areas	Write down as many 'think it, link it'
area of your KO where your learning is	ideas in this section.	points (this could be written or shared	within the subject. E.g Eating meat –	ideas as you can in your book. See if
not secure. Don't waste time going off		verbally – a friend, a family member.	causes global warming. Cows produce	you can beat others in you class!
something you can already do!			methane which is a greenhouse gas.	

Strategy 2- Think it, link it – Great for connecting the big ideas in your subject. How does 'x' relate to 'y'. What are the key factors which make an equation/ experiment/ process work? Challenge yourself to see how many links you can make!

1	2	3	4	5
Select topic	Prepare quiz	Answer it	Self check	Repeat
Decide which area you want to be	Get someone else to prepare 10	Set a time limit (depending on the	Now look at your KO to self check-	Return to this section in 2/3 weeks- see
quizzed on (this might build up over	random questions on that topic to	number of questions) and answer the	make a note of your score. Celebrate	if you can improve your score! Re-do
time)	challenge you.	questions without looking at your KO.	your successes and make a note of	those questions that you missed or got
			anything you missed or got incorrect.	incorrect.

Strategy 3- Knowledge quiz – You might try this after a few weeks of using your knowledge organiser. Get someone to set you 10 questions using your knowledge organiser. These could be spellings, key words, processes, equations etc to see how much you can remember! Record your score and see if you can beat your personal best each half term!22

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SWB ACADEMY

Year 8 – English – Sherlock Holmes – Plot and Key Quotations

A Scandal in Bohemia



Plot Overview

- The King of Bohemia plans to marry a Norwegian princess. However, he previously had a relationship with a woman called Irene Adler. Adler is threatening to ruin his engagement with a picture she has of herself and the king together.
- Holmes tricks Adler into revealing where she keeps the photograph, but she outsmarts Holmes and escapes with it. Adler decides not to use the picture against the king. She leaves a picture of herself in its place, which Holmes keeps as a reminder of her.



The Red Headed League

Plot Overview

- Jabez Wilson aets a job with the mysterious 'Red-Headed League' because of his 'flame' coloured hair.
- One day, he is mysteriously told that he is no longer nee<u>ded by</u> the league so visits Holmes to ask him to investigate.
- Holmes discovers that his story reveals a plot to steal from a bank vault which is successfully stopped.





"...dreamy eyes were as unlike those of Holmes the sleuth-hound."

"...waving his long, thin fingers in time to the music."

"...lust of the chase..."

The Blue Carbuncle

Plot Overview



- A policeman named Peterson is left with a man's hat and Christmas goose.
- He takes the goose home to eat and discovers a blue carbuncle (a rare, and very valuable jewel) inside the goose!
- Holmes recognises the jewel as the one that was stolen from The Countess of Morcar. one that was stolen and Watson set off to discover how the blue carbuncle was stolen and how it ended up in a goose.



Watson to Holmes: "You have an answer to everything."

Watson: "My dear Holmes."



Holmes about Irene Adler: "...the woman..."

Holmes: "I have no data yet. It is a capital mistake to theorise before

one has data."

Watson about Holmes: "He was. L take it, the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world had seen."





Y7 – English – Mastery Writing 1

Mastery Writing One Rules



Y7 – Eng

<u>Y7 – English – Mastery Writing 1 – Story Writing Model Example.</u>



Definition

Key terms



<u>Y7 – English – Mastery Writing 2</u>

• If there are two **objects** in a sentence, you **can't use it** in the next sentence.

Mastery Writing Two Rules



birthday, she was grateful for all the other gifts she received.





SWB Y8 – Enal	ish - Mastery Writina 3	– Story Writin	a Model Exampl	e.	Key terms	Definition
You will receive a		Part 1: Opening Part 2: F	write an outline	f A	Abundance	A very large amount of something.
single picture like this. You will need to practice your			clear, four-part structure. You should think	В	Temporal clause	A clause which informs the reader about the time when the action of main verb of the sentence occurred.
the rules you've been doing in that lesson and the	Jamila	Part 3: Solution Part 4: F	Carefully about the different sections what they are for This narrative	do C	Complete Sentences (idea)	A sentence which contains a subject and a verb. Makes sense alone. Example: She went to the shop.
lessons before. Vocabulary will be provided to guide	ening emergency pressure void		structure is for 'problem solved'	D	Complex Sentences	A sentence containing a subordinate clause (k) and a main clause.
your narrative.			will follow this structure.	E	Inverted commas	The punctuation which indicates when speech has happened. " and ".
the Mastery Checks.	As Jamila departed the Int	ernational Space		F	Fused Sentences	A sentence which has not used punctuation between the next subject. Example: She went to the shop she bought some milk.
I have introduced my main subject (n). I have told the	her colleagues that she was prepared for the ahead. Jamila trained for years for her miss	ne perilous task sion in locating the	past tense throughou	f. G	Comma splice	A comma splice is when two independent clauses are incorrectly joined by a comma to make one sentence.
audience where they are.	missing astronaut. She knew that if somethin had spirit on her side. On the edge of the p out at the void The quiet put her at peace	ig went wrong, she latform, she looked	I have used Mastery vocabulary.	Н	Indent	Starting the first line of a paragraph further away from the margin than other paragraphs.
	daughter, was proud.			I	Apostrophe of possession	A punctuation mark that shows that one thing belongs to another. "Mark's pen. "
	only way out was to continue on. In that me	ounded Jamila. Her oment, she was	L have used complete	J	Apostrophe of omission	A punctuation mark that is used to show two words have been combined into one.
I have a <mark>problem</mark> in my story and used	alerted to a hissing sound. To Jamila's horro quickly losing oxygen . Wide eyed and over	r, she realised she was whelmed by terror ,	sentences (c) throughout.	K	Subordinate Clause	A clause which does not make sense on its own. (e.g. 'when it rang' in 'she answered the phone when it rang').
direct speech to show this using	she screeched out to her colleagues, "Plec —tank is faulty!". Jamila closed her eyes and	ise help. My oxygen felt the strong rhythm	I have followed the writing	L	Verb	A word which describes an action Example: read, write, drive, walk.
(e).	of her heartbeat in her throat. Silence once her. Confused and under pressure to surviv	e, she noticed the	structure of a problem solved story. Each paragraph focuses on an	T T	Subject	The person or thing doing the verb in the sentence.
	International Space Station in the distance.		element of the writing structure.	N	Singular/plural	Singular means one and plural means more than one.

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I Y7 Maths – Mastery: Unit 5 – Positive and Negative Numbers 2

Multiplying and dividing pagetive and positive pyorthan		Keyword/Skill	Definition/Tips
		Integer	a number which is not a fraction; a whole number.
Multiplying + and a -	negative X positive = negative	Negative	Number less than zero. Can be
Multiplying a negative number by a positive number g	gives	numbers	Integer, decimal or fraction, e.g
a negative answer	positive X negative = negative		2, -4.7, -2
5 x -2 = -10	$\bigcirc x \leftrightarrow = \bigcirc$	Positive	Numbers bigger than zero. Cam be integer, decimal or fraction
-3 x 4 = -12	\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc		e.g. 5, 3.6, $\frac{2}{\epsilon}$
	\bigcirc × \bigcirc - \bigcirc	Multiple	A multiple of a number is all the
			numbers in that times table
<u>Dividing + and -</u>	negative ÷ positive = negative	Commutative	An operation that, in any order, gives the same result $e = 4x^2 = 8$
Dividing a negative number by a positive number gi	ves a		and 2x4=8, 5+2=7 and 2+5=7
negative answer	positive ÷ negative = negative		7
10 ÷ -2 = -5	$\ominus \div (+) = \ominus$	Equal pairs	Iwo sums that have the same answer, e.g5+-2=-7 and -5-2=-7.
$-20 \div 4 = -5$	$\oplus \div \bigcirc = \bigcirc$		5- 2=7 and 5+2=7
	$\Theta = \Theta$	Solution	Answer to a problem
		Sum	lotal of a series of numbers
Multiplying - and -		Product	Multiply
Multiplying a pegative number by a pegative number	negative X negative = positive	Difference	Answer after subtraction of two value
nositive answer	gives a		
	$\bigcirc x \bigcirc = (+)$	Other topic/	units this could appear in:
$-5 \times -2 = 10$		Working Tow	ards:
-3 x -4 - 12		Unit 1 – Numb	pers, Powers, roots, decimals
Dividing - and -		Unit 2 – Expre	essing and substituting into
Dividing a negative number by a negative number div	ves negative ÷ negative = positive	simple formu	lae
a positive answer		Unit 19 - Evo	and and simplify
$10 \div 0 = 5$	$\Theta \div \Theta = \Theta$	Unit 20 – fact	orising
$-10 \div -2 = 5$ $-20 \div -4 = 5$	\bigcirc \bigcirc - \bigcirc	Unit 29 – strai	ght line graphs
-20 · -4 = 3		Unit 48 – Vec	tors
$-3 \times -4 = 12$ <u>Dividing - and -</u> Dividing a negative number by a negative number gives a positive answer $-10 \div -2 = 5$ $-20 \div -4 = 5$	$e_{\text{ves}} \text{ negative ÷ negative = positive}$ $e_{\text{ves}} \div e_{\text{ves}} = e_{\text{ves}}$	Unit 1 – Numł and rounding Unit 2 – Expre simple formu Crossover: Unit 19 - Exp Unit 20 – fact Unit 29 – strai Unit 48 – Vec	pers, Powers, roots, decimals g essing and substituting into lae and and simplify orising ght line graphs tors

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Y7 Maths – Mastery: Unit 6 – Expressions, Equations and Inequalities (Part 1)



Y7 Maths – Mastery: Unit 6 – Expressions, Equations and Inequalities (Part 1)



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Y7 Maths – Mastery: Unit 6 – Expressions, Equations and Inequalities (Part 2)

Preserving Equations		Keyword/Skill	Definition/Tips
We can use a known equation to form other		Equation	A statement showing that two expressions are equal.
related equations. $3 \times 9 = 10 + 17$	This is called persevering an equation , making sure what is on the left of the equals sign has the same value of what is on the	Preserving an equation	Making sure the value on the left hand side of the equals sign is the same as the value on the right hand side (it balances)
expression.	right!	Equality	When two things are equal i.e. 10 + 3 = 15 - 2
$3 \times 9 + 8 = 10 + 17 + 8$ $10 \times 3 \times 9 = 10(10 + 10)(10)($	- 17)	Inequality	Compares two values which are not equal , showing which one is greater than or less than
$\frac{\text{Inequalities with Shape}}{\text{You can compare lengths of a shape using an inequality}} $	erimeters of shapes using an $2(q+r)$	Perimeter	The distance of the outside of the shape (add all the sides together)
$\frac{p}{p}^{p} = \frac{q}{p}^{q} = \frac{q}{p}^{q}$ $3p > r$ $2p < 2q$ $r + 2$	2q+p < 2(q+r)	Other Topics/I Expression formulae Solving Ec Subject o Inequalitie	<u>Units this could appear in:</u> ns & substituting into simple quations f es



Y8 Maths – Mastery: Un	it 1 – Sequences			Keyword/Skill	Definition/Tips
Examples: <u>Continuing Sequences</u> Find the next two terms in the following sequences:	We can calculate a giver	n term in a sequence the letter n in the nth	Find the	Variable	A symbol for a number we do not know yet, it is usually a letter.
a) 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 (adding 2 each time)	term formula with the	e given number.	$\frac{10}{\text{term}}$	Term	Either a single number or a variable , such as 4 or n.
b) 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 132 (doubling each time)	Examples: Find the 10 th , 50 th a) 2n b) 2n – 10	n and 35 th terms:		nth term	A rule or formula to work out
c) 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25 (subtracting 5 each time)	a) 2n means 2 x n so 10 th term = 2 x 10 = 20	b) 2n – 10 means so 10 th term = 2 x	2 x n - 10 10 - 10 = 10		any term in a sequence.
d) 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 8, 13, 21 (ddding the two previous terms together) This is called a Fibonacci sequence.	50 th term = 2 x 50 = 100 35 th term = 2 x 35 = 70	50 th term = 2 x 35 th term = 2 x	50 - 10 = 90 35 - 10 = 60	Expression	A mathematical statement written using symbols , numbers or letters .
Step 1: Find the common difference	<u>8</u> , 7, 11, 15,	Common difference = +4	<u>The nth term</u>	Equation	A statement showing that two expressions are equal.
				Formula	Shows the relationship between two or more variables .
Step 2: Write down that times table	l, 8, 12, 16,	Write the 4x table	4n	Substitute	In algebra it means replacing letters with numbers.
	B. 7 . 11 . 15			Finite	Has a set end point.
	., ., ., .,,			Infinite	Confinues forever, and ever, and ever, and ever
Step 3: Find what you need to add/subtract	4, 8, 12, 16, . -1, -1, -1, -1, -1 3, 7, 11, 15,	Subtract 1 from the 4x table	4 n - 1	<u>Other Topics</u> Crossover Un	/Units this could appear in: nit 49 Sequences
		The nth term	is 4 n - 1		

Solving Equations When we are solving equations, we	astery Unit 2 - Forming and solving equations	Other Topics/ could appea • Expressio substitutin simple for • Expand c	<u>Units this</u> <u>r in:</u> ns & • Factorising ng into • Solving Equations rmulae • Subject of and simplify• Inequalities
4 x - 7 = 5	Equations work like a weighing scale; it must always be balanced/equal. If I remove something from one side, I need to remove the same from the other side to keep it balanced/equal	Keyword/Skill Variable	Definition/Tips A symbol for a number we do not know yet, it is usually a letter.
One-Step Equations		Term	Either a single number or a variable , such as 4 or n or 3a or 6y.
x + 5 = 12	This is a one-step equation. There is only one thing happening to the variable (add 5).	Expression	A mathematical statement written using symbols , numbers or letters .
x 5	We can turn this into a bar model to help us solve it:	Equation	A statement showing that two expressions are equal.
12	This shows that x+5 is equal to (the same as) 12.	Simplifying Expressions	two or more variables. Collect 'like terms'. Be careful with negatives. x^2 and x are not like terms.
x 5	If we take the 5 away from both	Substitute	In algebra it means replacing letters with numbers.
7 5	bars we can see that x must be 7. $x + 5 = 12$	Factorise	a bracket, e.g. $3(a + 2) = 3a + 6$ The inverse of expand . When
x = 7	> x = 7 <		we divide an expression by all common factors or terms, e.g. 6g + 4 = 2(3g + 2) and $a^2 - 2a = a(a - 2)$

Y8 Maths – <i>I</i>	Mastery Unit 2 - Forming and solving equations	Other Topics/ could appec	<u>(Units this</u> <u>ir in:</u> ps 8 • Eactorising
$\frac{\text{Two-Step Equations}}{2x + 12 = 28}$	substituting into simple formulae • Expand and simplify• Inequalities		
	the variable (multiply by 2 and add 12).	Keyword/Skill	Definition/Tips
x x 12		Variable	A symbol for a number we do not know yet, it is usually a letter.
28	This shows that 2x+12 is equal to (the same as) 28.	Term	Either a single number or a variable , such as 4 or n or 3a or 6y.
	Take the 12 away from both bars	Expression	A mathematical statement written using symbols , numbers or letters .
x x 12		Equation	A statement showing that two expressions are equal.
16 12	We can now see that 2 x's are equal (the same as) to 16.	Formula	Shows the relationship between two or more variables .
		Simplifying	Collect 'like terms'.
2x = 16	2x + 12 = 28	Expressions	Be careful with negatives. x^2 and x are not like terms.
	-12 -12	Substitute	In algebra it means replacing letters with numbers.
x x 12	$\frac{2x}{1 \text{ have } 2 \text{ x's so I divide } 16} \qquad 2x = 16 < 16$	Expand	When we multiply a term across a bracket, e.g. 3(a + 2) = 3a + 6
8 8 12	by 2 to work out the $\div 2$ $x = 8$ $\div 2$	Factorise	The inverse of expand . When we divide an expression by all
x = 8			6g + 4 = 2(3g + 2) and $a^2 - 2a = a(a - 2)$

Y8 Maths – Mastery Unit 2 - Forming and solving equations

Forming and Solving Equations (challenge)

Here is a four sided shape. The sides are labelled algebraically. We can find an expression for the perimeter by adding up the sides (like we do when finding the perimeter with numbered sides).



Here are my sides laid out next to each other ready to add together (you don't have to draw the sides, it's the labels that are important).

$$a + (a+6) + (a+15) + (a+6)$$

= 4a + 27 (simplified)

I may then be told that the perimeter of my shape is actually 60cm. I can use this information to form an equation

$$4a + 27 = 60$$

This is a two-step equation that you can then solve (use the section on 'two-step equations' on the previous page).

Other Topics/ could appea • Expressio substitutir simple fo • Expand c	<u>Units this</u> r <u>in:</u> ns & • Factorising ng into • Solving Equations rmulae • Subject of and simplify• Inequalities
Keyword/Skill	Definition/Tips
Variable	A symbol for a number we do not know yet, it is usually a letter.
Term	Either a single number or a variable , such as 4 or n or 3a or 6y.
Expression	A mathematical statement written using symbols , numbers or letters .
Equation	A statement showing that two expressions are equal.
Formula	Shows the relationship between two or more variables .
Simplifying Expressions	Collect 'like terms'. Be careful with negatives. x^2 and x are not like terms.
Substitute	In algebra it means replacing letters with numbers.
Expand	When we multiply a term across a bracket, e.g. 3(a + 2) = 3a + 6
Factorise	The inverse of expand. When we divide an expression by all common factors or terms, e.g. 6g + 4 = 2(3g + 2) and $a^2 - 2a = a(a - 2)$

Y8 Maths – Mastery Unit 3 – Forming and Solving Inequalities

Inequality Symbols		Keyword/Skill	Definition/Tips
Founditu and		Integer	Whole number including 0 and negative numbers. No fractions or decimals.
Theopolity		Inequality	Compares two values showing if one is less than, greater than or not equal to each other.
Thedowind	Y A	Greater than	One number is BIGGER than another number.
		Less than	One number is SMALLER than another number.
equal	greater > greater than	Equal to	Two things have the SAME value.
	than 📂 or equal	Equation	Says that two things are equal. (1 + 1 = 2).
The not equal in the second se	less than sor equal	Satisfy	A value that solves an equation. E.g. $2x + 1 = 9$ x = 4 so $x = 4$ satisfies the equation.
		Variable	A symbol for a number we don't know yet, usually a letter.
Examples:		Coefficient	A number used to multiply a
x < 5 means x is less than 5	Other Topics/Units this could appear in:		the variable and 6 is the coefficient.
$p \ge 100$ means p is greater than or equal to 100	 Numbers, powers, roots, decimals and rounding Expressions and substituting into a formula Expand and simplify Solving equations 	Inverse Solve	Opposite of (i.e. x and ÷, + and -) Find all of the values that satisfy the inequality.
y > -2 means y is greater than -2			

SWB Y8 Maths – Mastery Unit 3 – Forming and Solving Inequalities

Symbol	Circle	Direction of Arrow
<	Open 🔘	Left
>	Open 🔘	Right
≤	Closed	Left
2	Closed	Right

We use open and/or closed circles to represent inequalities on a number line. A closed circle means that the number is included in the represented group of values. An open circle means that the number is not included in the represented group of values.

-3

 $x \le 5$

-2

0

Examples:

Inequalities Symbols on a Number Line



Keyword/Skill	Definition/Tips
Integer	Whole number including 0 and negative numbers. No fractions or decimals.
Inequality	Compares two values showing if one is less than, greater than or not equal to each other.
Greater than	One number is BIGGER than another number.
Less than	One number is SMALLER than another number.
Equal to	Two things have the SAME value.
Equation	Says that two things are equal. $(1 + 1 = 2)$.
Satisfy	A value that solves an equation. E.g. 2x + 1 = 9 x =4 so x=4 satisfies the equation.
Variable	A symbol for a number we don't know yet, usually a letter.
Coefficient	A number used to multiply a variable. E.g. 6y = 6 x y . y is the variable and 6 is the coefficient.
Inverse	Opposite of (i.e. x and ÷, + and -)
Solve	Find all of the values that satisfy the inequality.

Swe Y8 Maths – Mastery Unit 3 – Forming and Solving Inequalities









- Straight-line Graphs
- Transformations
- Similarity and Congruence in 2D
- Coordinate Geometry





SWB Year 8 Maths – Mastery Unit 5 – Accuracy & Estimation	Keyword/Skill	Definition/tip
Error Intervals	Integer	A whole number including 0 and negatives. No fractions or decimals.
A number, x, rounded to the nearest 10 is 80	Number	Describes a quantity or value. Can be a word or figure or symbol.
74 rounds to 70	Digit	A symbol used to show a number.
so it can't be that	Place Value	The value of where a digit is in the number.
	Decimal place	The position of a digit to the right of a decimal point.
70 80 90	Significant Figure	Numbers beginning with the left non zero digit OR beginning with the first non zero digit after the decimal point if there are zero digits.
These numbers all round to 80, so these are the range of values that the number could have been.	Rounding	Change a number to a more convenient but less accurate value.
We can represent this as an inequality: 75 < x < 85	Inequality	'Not equal to' Inequality symbols ≠ not equal to, ≥ greater than or equal to, ≤ less than or equal to, > greater than, < less than, = equal to.
<u>Estimating</u>	Error interval	A range of values that could be taken before rounding/truncating.
We use estimation to make challenging calculations simpler. It also helps check answers to determine how	Estimation/ estimate	To make an approximate or rough calculation based on rounding.
	Accuracy	How close a measured value is to the actual (true) value
By rounding to the nearest 10, estimate 83 + 29 + 36:	Approximate	Not exact, but close enough to be used
$83 + 29 + 36 \approx 150$ $40 = 150$ This means 'approximately equal to'	Other topic Number and Ro Roundi Upper a	<u>es/Units this could appear in</u> : ers, Powers, Roots, Decimals unding ng & Error Intervals & Lower Bounds



Inhalation: Diaphragm goes down/up - Ribs expand/move inwards - Lungs

Exhalation: Diaphragm goes down/up - Ribs expand/move inwards - Lungs

get bigger/smaller

get bigger/smaller

Control Variable:

One variable we keep the same

It creates an

oxygen debt

	Vegr 8 - Science - I	826 Unicellular	Organisms	Unicellular	An organism that is small and contains one cell only.
ACADEMY			Organishis	Multicellular	Made from more than one type of cell grouped together.
		Multicellular	Unicellular	Surface area	To area on an objects surface that is exposed to the environment.
PROKARYOTE	S BOTH EUKARYOTES	Small surface area: volume ratio	Large surface area: volume ratio	Volume	The amount of space that a substance or object has enclosed.
oldest cell type small and simple	have DNA have ribosomes larger and more complex	Slow rate of diffusion	Fast rate of diffusion	Diffusion	The movement of a substance from a place of high concentration to a place of low concentration.
lack nucleus	have cytoplasm contain nucleus	Complex structure	Simple structure	Concentration	The amount of particles in a given volume.
single-celled	membrane contain organelles	Relies on transport	Relies on diffusion for	Decomposition	The process of rotting.
		systems for nutrients	nutrients	Decay	Where microbes (such as bacteria and fungi) feed on dead or waste material from plants and animals.
		e.g. Animals	e.g. Bacteria	Aerobic	Requiring oxygen.
		L I		Anaerobic	Not requiring oxygen.
Bacterium	Cell membrane	Aerobic (with O_2) respiration of Yeast:		Respiration	A reaction our bodies conducts to release energy to keep us alive.
Wall DNA				Fermentation	The process where yeast respires anaerobically and glucose is converted into alcohol.
Plasmid			10000	Ethanol	An alcohol produced by the process of Fermentation.
Flagellum		Anderobic (without O ₂) respiration of Yeast: FERMENTATION		Micro-organism	A very small organism that cannot be seen by the naked human eye.
Structure	Function	Giucose \rightarrow Carbon L	pioxide + Ethanol	Nucleus	An organelle that contains DNA of a cell.
Flagellum	Helps the bacteria move			Cell membrane	Part of a cell that controls what comes in and out of a cell.
Soft Cell Wall	Strengthens the cell	Why are decomposers important?		Flagellum	Part of a bacteria cell that enables the bacterium to move.
Chromosomal	Carries most of the genetic information	They recycle nutrients/co	 They recycle nutrients/carbon, making them 		Main section of DNA within a bacterium.
Cell membrane	Controls the movement of substances in and	Ways to reduce decompo	osition:	Plasmid DNA	Small rings within a bacterium that contains non-essential DNA.
Plasmid DNA	out of the cell	Drying- Takes away the m	oisture so bacteria	Specialised	When a cell develops adaptations to make it more efficient at doing its role.
	used for genetic modification	Pasturisation- Heating up 1	the food so	Prokaryote	An organism without a true nucleus.
		The bacteria are killed		Eukaryote	An organism that contains a true nucleus.
What condition OXYGEN	s do microbes need to grow? • Oxygen	Freezing- Takes away the	warmth so bacteria are	Decay	Where microbes feed on dead or waste materials from plants or animals.
W	arm • Right temperature	slower to respire.		Ecosystem	Includes all living things interacting with each other.
	• Moisture		*	Temperature	How much heat energy is in something
	WEI		<u> </u>		



Year 8 – Science – B2c. Health

Bacteria		Viruses	Fungi
Size: 1/1000 mm Structure: Bacteria are single-celled organisms. Their genetic material is not contained within a nucleus. Some cause disease, but many are useful. Reproduction: Bacteria reproduce very quickly. Two can very quickly become four, then eight and so on. Diseases they can cause: Tuberculosis, Tetanus, Sore throats, Food poisoning and Bacterial Meningitis	Size: 1/1,00 Structure: A organism th the characc is made up some gene Reproducti and reproc things. Virus their enviro Diseases th Mumps, Ch Meningitis	0,000 mm A virus is a simple nat does not display all teristics of a living thing. It of a protein coating and etic material. on: Viruses can only grow duce within other living ses change and adapt to nment very quickly. ey can cause: Flu, hickenpox, Smallpox, Viral	Size: Some fungi can actually be seen with the naked eye, others are slightly bigger than bacterial cells. Structure: Fungi have the most complex structures of all the microbes. They feed off other living things. Reproduction: Fungi can reproduce sexually or asexually (producing spores) Diseases they can cause: Athletes foot, Onychomycosis, Fungal sinusitis
Plagelum (oof always presett) Cell reentrane wall	Nucleic acid	Membrane envelope	
How do microhos ontor the	body2	Method of Transmission	Explanation
now do micropes enter the body?			

Microbes c	an enter the body in many d	ifferent
places:		
eyes		
		ears
nose		mouth
genital	S•	
		cuts
skin		

Method of Transmission	Explanation
Airborne droplets	A cough or a sneeze releases millions of microbes into the air
Food and water	Uncooked and contaminated food can contain microbes
Animals	Insects can carry harmful microbes from one human to another
Direct contact	This includes kissing, holding hands and sexual contact
Mother to child	Some diseases can pass to the unborn baby through the placenta, or through breastmilk

Keyword	Definition
Health	can be defined as 'complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not only the absence of illness or infirmity'.
Disease	Can be grouped into two categories; communicable which can be transferred from one person to another and non communicable which cannot.
Fitness	Can be defined as 'the ability to meet the demands of the environment.
Smoking	Smoking is very harmful to health. Tobacco smoke contains many harmful substances.
Cells	The basic building blocks of life.
Pathogen	An organism that can cause disease.
Microbes	Microscopic organisms that can either be beneficial or cause harm. They include bacteria, viruses and fungi.
Defence	The action of defending from or resisting attack.
Transmission	The transfer of disease from one place to another.
Air	Microbes can travel through the air.
Animals	Some animals can transfer disease to each other or to humans.
Touch	Disease can easily be spread through touching surfaces, objects or other people
Contamination	Making something impure, in this case with pathogens.
Immune	To be resistant to a particular infection due to the presence of specific antibodies in the blood.
Immune system	The body's second line of defence to stop or minimise infection.



Year 8 – Science – B2c. Health

What is the Immune System?

Sometimes microbes can get through our first line of defence and can enter the blood.

Your blood contains white blood cells which form part of our Immune System

These also help the body defend itself against disease. They work in 2 ways:

1. Producing antibodies

2. Engulfing pathogens

What do White blood cells do?

If harmful microbes enter the body the immune system produces white blood cells to help defend it from microbes.

Some white blood cells can destroy microbes by engulfing them.

Some white blood cells are able to produce chemicals called antibodies. These pair with matching antigens on the surfaces of microbes and so help the white blood cells to engulf microbes.



What is a Heart Transplant?

A heart transplant is an operation to replace a damaged or failing heart with a healthy heart from a donor who's recently died.

It may be recommended when a person's life is at risk because their heart no longer works effectively.



How can Lifestyle contribute to disease?

Carbon monoxide – A poisonous gas that reduces the amount of oxygen that red blood cells can carry around the body.

Nicotine – An addictive drug that affects the central nervous system. It increases the heart rate and narrows the blood vessels, causing high blood pressure.

Tar – A brown, sticky substance that consists of tiny particles and is formed when tobacco smoke condenses. Tar paralyzes tiny hairs in the airways called cilia, this stops them removing mucus easily.

Alcohol is a chemical called ethanol, found in alcoholic drinks. This legal drug can lower your inhibitions and affect your judgement. Alcohol is seen by many people as a socially acceptable drug, however this doesn't mean that it can't be harmful.

It is an addictive drug that can have serious consequences.



Alcohol is a **depressant**, it works by slowing down the nervous system and relaxing the brain. Alcohol can reach the brain in just one minute. Too much alcohol can damage the brain cells and cause depression. The liver breaks down alcohol to remove this toxic drug from the body. Too much alcohol can damage the liver leading to **cirrhosis** or **cancer**.





A drug is any substance that changes the way the body or mind works. Paracetamol, alcohol, nicotine, cannabis and ecstasy are all examples of substances that can be called drugs. Some drugs are beneficial like asthma drugs but others like alcohol and

Some drugs are beneficial, like asthma drugs, but others like alcohol and nicotine in cigarettes can cause harm.

Drugs can be categorized into over-the-counter drugs, prescription drugs, recreational drugs and illegal drugs.



Inhaling solvents can cause vomiting and blackouts. People can also suffer fatal heart problems, even when solvents are taken for the first time. Long term solvent abuse has been shown to damage the brain, liver and kidneys.





Y8 Introduction to Portraiture KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER Developing tonal drawing skills by studying the work of Sandra Chevrier. Creating a personal response – final outcome.

How do I develop my knowledge of tonal drawing techniques?

- Know how to create different tonal values.
- Smooth shading.
- Gradient blending.
- Directional shading.
- Surface detail.
- Understand the correct position of facial features by creating a series of studies.

What needs to be included to create a good copy of Sandra Chevrier's work?

- Successful combination of colour and tone.
- Realistic facial features.
- · Carefully applied collage.

A good artist copy should show a clear understanding of the artist's use of materials and techniques.

How do I develop my ideas to create a response to Sandra Chevrier'swork? :

- Use the idea behind her work to inspire you.
- Use her composition style you like best,
- Make your work as detailed as possible.
- Use a collage material that links to your chosen celebrity.

A good artist response should link to the ideas and inspiration behind the artist's work and use her materials and techniques with skill and control.

Stretch and Challenge: <u>Compare and contrast her work with</u> <u>the more traditional work of Roy</u> <u>Lichtenstein.</u>

Expert modelling example:



Artist copy/written analysis



Artist response

<u>Wider Thinking:</u> <u>Research the meaning behind 'The Caged'</u> <u>series by Sandra Chevrier to understand the</u> <u>greater meaning behind her work.</u>

Keyword	Definition
Analyse	Examine in detail.
Tone	Means the lightness or darkness of something. This can be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.
Apply	Put skills/knowledge/understanding into action.
Directional shading	Shading that follows the contours of the form to create a 3D effect.
Gradient Blending	Is a visual technique of gradually transitioning from one shade to another, or one texture to another.
Finer Details	Record small surface details and textures.
Investigate	Test the qualities of materials, techniques or processes through practical work.
Skilful	Apply materials and techniques with a high level of understanding, ability and control.
Refine	Improve work taking into account feedback and aims.
Formal Elements	Key words that can be applied and used to describe 2D and 3D art and design.
Collage	Paper or other materials glued onto a surface.



Y8 ART DAY OF THE DEAD KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER Developing ideas cultural research Recording ideas. Using resources – testing out ideas/media. Creating a personal response – final outcome.

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What makes a successful Day of the Dead sugar skull design?

- Cultural information/nationality/Inspiration.
- Exploration of links to symbols/natural forms.
- · Colour testing

nora

- Pattern testing
- Own response.

What message is behind Day of the Dead artwork?

Good written research should include correct art vocabulary and your own opinion of the work.

What needs to be included to record my own ideas?

- Realistic tonal drawings.
- Flowers/insects/skulls
- Pattern developments.

Good observational drawings should show a clear understanding of tonal shading/gradients/directional shading and detail.

How do I develop my ideas to create a response to Day of the Dead cultural art? :

- Use the ideas behind the work to inspire you.
- Combine symbols and patterns in a creative way.
- Use harmonious colour wash paint techniques successfully.

A good artist response should link to the ideas and inspiration behind the work and use similar materials and techniques with skill and control.

Wider Thinking: Watch Disney's Pixar film 'Coco.'



Tonal drawings/Natural forms



Pattern/colour testing//Own response

Stretch and Challenge: Use and combine materials and techniques with a high level of skill and control.

Keyword	Definition
Dia De Muertos	Mexican for the celebration Day of the Dead
Culture	The customs and rituals of a group of society.
Tradition	A ritual or belief that is passed down from generation to generation.
Ofrendas	The shrines that families create to honour their relatives.
Colour	Colour in Mexican culture has meaning and symbolism. Colours are purposely picked for their different meanings.
Composition	Composition is how shapes and images ate arranged to create harmony.
Investigate	Test the qualities of materials and techniques through practical work.
Skilful	Apply materials, techniques and processes with a high level of understanding, ability and control.
Refine	Improve work taking into account feedback and aims.
Formal Elements Colour, pattern, shape, tone.	Key words that can be applied and used to describe 2D and 3D art and design.
Harmonious colour:	Harmonious colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel and often link to nature.



SWB Year 8 – Computing – Algorithms

Binary Search

Make sure the list is in order.

- Take the middle number
 Compare it to the number you are looking for
- IF it is the number you are looking for
 Celebrate and stop
- ELSEIF it is larger than the one you are looking for
 - Take the numbers to the left of the middle number
 - o Make them into a new list
- ELSEIF it is smaller than the one you are looking for
 - Take the number to the right of the middle number
 - Make them into a new list
- REPEAT from 1 with the new list UNTIL you have checked and it is not in the list

Linear Search

Use the steps below to help you perform the binary search.

- 1. Take the first number
- 2. Check if it is the number you are looking for
- IF it is the number you are looking for a. Celebrate and stop
- 4. ELSE
 - a. Move to the next number
 - b. Repeat from step 2

Bubble Sort

- 1. Take the first number and the second number from the list
- 2. Compare them
- 3. IF number 1 > number 2 THEN
 - Swap then
- 4. ELSE
 - Do nothing
- 5. Repeat: Move along the list to the next pair
 - IF no more numbers: Goto 1
 - ELSE: Goto 2

 $\ensuremath{\textit{Until:}}$ you have moved through the entire list and $\ensuremath{\textit{not}}$

Careers

- Software development
- Programing
 - Software Engineering

Computational Thinking:

- Decomposition
- Abstraction

•

- Pattern Recognition
- Algorithm





Insertion Sort

Number 1 in the list is 'sorted'

The rest of the numbers are an 'unsorted' list

Compare the first number in the 'unsorted' list to each number in the sorted list

IF it is smaller, put it in than

ELSEIF it is larger, compare with the next

ELSEIF there are no more numbers in the 'sorted' list put it in the final position

REPEAT UNTIL all numbers in the 'unsorted' list are in the 'sorted' list





Year 8 – Computing – Logic Gates

Logic CIRCUIT: A combination of different logic gates used to perform more complex tasks

Notation

The symbols used to describe logic gates

∧ And

V Or

¬ Not

EG. The notation below means – P = A and b and not c. When you draw the circuit the one in brackets goes first

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{A} \land B (\neg \mathbf{C})$$

HINT: when completing the inputs in a truth table – don't forget to count up in binary, to make sure you have all possible inputs A and B re inputs. There are 4 rows – starting from 0 make the binary numbers 0,1,2,3.



TRANSISTOR: A tiny switch that is activated by the electronic signals it receives. The digits 1 and 0 used in binary reflect the on and off states of this.

How many rows do you need in a truth Table? Number of Rows $= 2^{number of inputs}$ So for 1 input = 1 x 2 = 2 For 2 inputs = 2 x 2 = 4 For 3 inputs = (2x2)x2 = 8 For 4 inputs = 2x2x2x2 = 16

Gate	Input	2 ^{number of inputs}
NOT	1	$2^1 = 2$
AND	2	$2^2 = 4$
OR	2	$2^2 = 4$





Y8 – Drama – Basic Drama Blood Brothers

I wish I was our Sammy, Our Sammy's nearly ten He's got two worms and a catapult An' he's built an underground den. But I'm not allowed to go in there, I have to stay near the gate, 'Cos me Mam says I'm only seven, But I'm not, I'm nearly eight! I sometimes hate our Sammy, He robbed me toy car y'know, Now the wheels are missin' an' the top's broke off, An' the bleedin' thing won't go. An' he said that when he took it, it was just like that, But it wasn't, it was dead straight. But y'can't say nott'n when they think y' seven, An y' not, y' nearly eight. I wish I was our Sammy, Y' wanna see him spit, Straight in the eye from twenty yards An' every time a hit. He's allowed to play with matches, And he goes to bed dead late, And I have to go at seven, Even though I'm nearly eight.

What needs to be included in a good monologue performance?

- Facial expressions
- Accent
- Body Language
- Gestures
- Projection
- Vocal Tone

A good monologue should explain to the audience what the relationships are in the play.



Keyword	Definition
Accent	A voice linked to a specific place. Example- Liverpool
Body Language	Using posture or movement to communicate how your character is feeling.
Collaboration	Working together as a group to create something new
Communication	Exchanging information
Facial Expressions	Showing your emotion through your face.
Focus	Not laughing while you are on stage and staying in character.
Freeze Frame	A frozen snapshot in time showing a key moment in a story.
Gestures	Using your hands to show the audience where to look through pointing, waving etc.
Line Memory Recall	A technique used to remember lines. Repeat one line with the rest covered up.
Monologue	A speech said by one person to the audience.
Projection	Using a loud volume to make sure you are heard.
Prologue	A speech at the beginning of the play introducing characters and setting.
Vocal Tone	Showing emotion through your voice.



Year 8 Music – I've got Rhythm



Key Words

PULSE – A regular BEAT that is felt throughout much music. Certain beats of the pulse can be emphasised to establish regular pulse patterns e.g.

- 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4 = a 4-beat pulse
- 1 2 3, 1 2 3 = a 3-beat pulse (often called a WALTZ)
- 1 2, 1 2, 1 2 = a 2-beat pulse (often called a MARCH)

Music is my favourite:

RHYTHM – A series of sounds or notes of different lengths that create a pattern. A rhythm usually fits with a regular pulse. Everyday sentences can be used to create rhythms. The patterns made by words create rhythms and this rhythm has a 4-beat pulse: ACCENT – Emphasising or stressing a particular note or notes. Accents affect the ARTICULATION and are shown with this symbol > DURATION – The length of a sound – long/short TEMPO – The speed of a sound or piece of music – fast/slow TEXTURE – Layers of sound or how much sound is heard – thick/thin STRUCTURE – The organisation of sound or how sounds are ordered SILENCE – The absence of sound or no sound, shown in music by RESTS.

RHYTHM GRID NOTATION – A way of writing down and recording rhythms using boxes



A TIME SIGNATURE tells us how many beats (and what types of beats) there are in each BAR of music and is made up of two numbers at the beginning of a piece of music



Note Name	Note Symbol	Note Value
Semibreve		4 beats
Minim		2 beats
Crochet		1 beat
Quaver		½ of a beat
Pair of Quavers		$2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ beats = 1





Year 8 Music – Keyboard Skills



CDEFGABc'd'e'f

Black Keys and Sharps and Flats

There are five different black notes or keys on a piano or keyboard. They occur in groups of two and three right up the keyboard in different pitches. Each one can be a **SHARP** or a **FLAT**. The # symbol means a **SHARP** which raises the pitch by a semitone (<u>e.g.</u> C# is higher in pitch (to the right) than C). The b symbol means a **FLAT** which lowers the pitch by a semitone (<u>e.g.</u> Bb is lower in pitch (to the left) than B). Each black key has 2 names – C# is the same as Db – there's just two different ways of looking at it! Remember, black notes or keys that are to the <u>R</u>IGHT of a white note are called SHA<u>R</u>PS and black notes to the <u>L</u>EFT of a white note are called FLATS.







Year 8 What is Design Technology?

Design and technology gives young people the skills and abilities to engage positively with the designed and made world and to harness the benefits of technology.

Tools and Equipment

	Marking knife	(Internet internet in	Sand paper
	Used to mark out on woods		Used to remove cut lines from wood
~	Tenon Hacksaw		Disk sander
	Used to cut straight lines into wood		Used to create a nice finish on wood
	Coping Saw		File
	Used to cut curved lines into wood		Used to shape and flatten materials

Processes

Drilling A process of cutting away material to create a hole	Sanding Removing saw lines to improve the surface texture	Gluing and clamping Securely joining materials together using adhesives	Marking out Using different tools to mark out measurements onto materials

Health and safety

Machine guard Protects from flying debris	Floor marking Creates a safe zone around the machine	Safety signs Warning and advisory signs	Table Vice Hold your work steady
	- Career and	Site Sate Areket Caldware Areket Cald	uner de la constante de la constan

Materials

Pine wood A common wood used in construction	High impact polystyrene Cheap plastic used for most plastic products	Oak wood An expensive wood used for furniture	Neoprene A thermal plastic that helps insulate
		and the second s	

Keywords	Tools and Machines	Materials
Analysing	Metal files	Acrylic
Investigating	Pillar drill	Aluminium
Collate	Wet & dry paper	Ferrous
Develop	Vacuum former	Non-ferrous
Improve	Wire wool	Metal
Manufacture	Laser Cutter	Alloy
Evaluate	2D Design	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
Explain	Bench Vice	High-density
Technical	Junior Hacksaw	polyethylene ABS
Dimension	Safety ruler	Copper
Tolerance	Pliers	Mild steel
Quality check	Engraver	Polypropylene



Year 8 What is Engineering?

Engineering is the application of science and math to solve problems. Engineers figure out how things work and find practical uses for scientific discoveries.

Tools and Equipment

	Scribe Used to mark out on metals			En Usec burr	h ery cloth d to remove s and sharp edges	
	Junior Hacksaw Used to cut into metals	Junior Hacksaw Used to cut into metals		Pillar Drill Used to cut circular holes into materials.		
. 3	Engraver Used to scratch designs into metal	Pro	ocesses	Use ar n	File d to shape nd flatten naterials	
Sawing Using a sharp serrated edge to part materials	Filing Removing mater to create a bett surface finish or different shape	rial er a	Engraving To create a po or marking ir material, using scratches) attern n a small	Brazi Using he permanent pieces of toget	ng eat to rly joining material her
				-		

Health and safety



Materials

Mild steel A common material used in construction	Acrylic A recyclable type of plastic	Aluminium A light-weight metal used in drinks cans	Urea Formaldehyde A plastic used for tougher products
			·]] . ·

Keywords	Tools and Machines	Materials
Analysing	Metal files	Acrylic
Investigating	Pillar drill	Aluminium
Collate	Wet & dry paper	Ferrous
Develop	Vacuum former	Non-ferrous
Improve	Wire wool	Metal
Manufacture	Laser Cutter	Alloy
Evaluate	2D Design	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
Explain	Bench Vice	High-density
Technical	Junior Hacksaw	polyethylene ABS
Dimension	Safety ruler	Copper
Tolerance	Pliers	Mild steel
Quality check	Engraver	Polypropylene



Year 8 – Food Technology

Why do we need to eat a balanced diet?

1. To achieve and maintain a healthy body weight.



2. For growth and repair



3. To build a strong immune system, prevent disease and infection.



4. To provide energy.



5. To keep us warm.



How do we achieve a balanced diet? **Eight Healthy Tips:**

- 1. Base your meals on starchy foods.
- 2. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables.
- 3. Eat more fish including a portion of oily fish each week.
 - 4. Cut down on saturated fat and sugar.
- 5. Eat less salt no more than 4g a day for children.
- 6. Get active and try to be a healthy weight.
 - 7. Drink plenty of water.

8. Do not skip breakfast.







Eatwell Guide: The Eatwell Guide outlines the recommendations for eating a healthy balanced diet. The guide shows the different types of foods and drinks you should consume – and in what proportions – every day or over a week. The Eatwell Guide shows how much of what you eat overall should come from each food group

Green Section:

Fruit and vegetables are a aood source of vitamins, minerals and fibre, needed to build a strong immune system.

protein needed for growth,

repair.

Yellow Section:

Starchy foods are a good source of energy. Choose wholegrains for increased fibre, needed to prevent constipation



source of calcium and vitamin D needed for strong bones and teeth.

SWB Year 8 – Food Technology

There are seven major classes of nutrients: carbohydrates, fats, dietary fibre, minerals, proteins, vitamins, and water. These nutrient classes can be categorised a either **macronutrients** (needed in relatively large amounts) or **micronutrients** (needed in smaller quantities).

Macronutrients:

Micronutrients:

Carbohydrates provides the body with **energy**. There are two main types, complex and simple. Complex carbohydrates give long lasting energy. These are found in foods such as bread, pasta and cereals. Simple carbohydrates make blood sugar levels go up very quickly. This provides a **short burst** of **energy**. These are found in 'sugary; foods such as cakes, jams and sweets.

Protein is needed for growth and to repair cells. Protein is made up of amino acids. Proteins that are high in essential amino acids are called **high biological value (HBV)** proteins. These are found in milk, cheese, fish, eggs, meat and soya beans. Proteins that are low in amino acids are called low biological value (LBV) proteins. These are found in nuts, cereals and pulses.

Fats are used by the body for energy. Fat also forms an insulating layer under your skin to keep us warm and protect our organs, such as our kidneys. There are two main types of fat, saturated and unsaturated. Foods such as meat, cheese and butter are high in saturated fats. Foods such as seeds, fish and vegetable oils are high in unsaturated fats. We should eat less saturated fats.

Fibre helps food to move through our bowels and prevent constipation . Foods such as vegetables, wholemeal bread and beans are high in fibre.		Keywords	Definition
		Constipation	Difficulty empting the bowels
Water is needed for lots of reasons,		Cholesterol	A type of fat found in our
			blood
teeping our body at the right temperature, digesting food, lubricating our bones and keeping us hydrated. Water is found in drinks, fruits and vegetables.		Obesity	Overweight
		Diabetes	A disease that occurs when your blood glucose (blood
			sugars), is too high.

Vitamin	What we need it for	Examples of where we get it from
A	Good vision and immune system	
B Group	Releasing energy from carbohydrates	Meat
С	Fighting diseases and helping the body to absorb iron	õ 🏟 🔊
D	Along with calcium, it helps our body make strong bones and teeth	
Minerals	What we need it for	Examples of where we get it from
Iron	To make red blood cells to carry oxygen around the body	Green leafy veg
Calcium	Along with vitamin D, calcium helps make strong bones and teeth	

Consequences of a poor diet:

Eating too many carbohydrates, fatty foods or sugary foods can lead to obesity, which can increase the risk of type 2 diabetes and heart disease.

- Eating too many salty foods can cause high blood pressure.
- Too much saturated fat can lead to high cholesterol.





😫 🕅 Year 8 – Geography – Our Physical World				Definition	
Image: Academy Image: Academy International Structure Plate Boundaries	Plate Boundary	What happens?	Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular area.	
The Earth's structure is		This is where two plates move away	Collision	Where two continental plates collide.	
crust, the mantle, the outer core and the moved by the convection	Constructive	from each other. Magma rises through the gap creating new land. Volcanoes are formed.	Conservative	Where two tectonic plates slide past each other, or move at different speeds.	
 inner core. The crust is the outside 		This is where two plates slide past each other, or are moving in the same	Constructive	Where two tectonic plates move away from ach other.	
 layer and it is the UV tectonic plates. thinnest The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is made up of molten rock called The mantle is molten rock called 	Conservative	direction at different speeds. There is often a build up of friction. Earthquakes happen at this plate boundary .	Convection Current	This is where magma heated by the core rises and as it gets further away it cools down, causing the tectonic plates to move.	
magma. Convection and oceanic (which has currents happen here.		This is where an oceanic plate and a continental plate move towards each other. The oceanic plate sinks below.	Destructive	Where an oceanic plate and continental plate move towards each other.	
completely liquid and is where these tectonic	Destructive	the continental plate as it is heavier causing some friction. Volcanoes, fold mountains, earthquakes and tsunamis happen at this plate boundary.	Lava	Molten rock on the Earth's surface.	
mostly iron and nickel. It can reach 5500°C. It can reach 5500°C.			Magma	Molten or semi-molten rock under the Earth's surface.	
The inner core is solid plate boundaries: and is also mostly iron Constructive.			Molten rock	Rock that has been melted.	
and nickel. Conservative, Destructive		This is where two continental plates move together. They push against each	Plate boundary	Where two tectonic plates meet.	
and Collison. <u>Volcanoes</u>	Collision	other and the plates crumple. Fold mountains to form.	Pressure	A continuous force on or against an object,	
 A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust. It allows hot magma, ash a There are two types of volcano: shield (flatter and more rounded: compared). 	Primary Effects	Effects that occur as a direct result of the ground shaking, e.g. buildings collapsing.			
 Volcanoes release magma and super-hot ash called pyroclastic flows 			Secondary Effects	Secondary effects occur as a result of primary effects, e.g. fires.	
 Iceland Eyjafjallajökull April 2010 the volcano erupted. Areas were flooded because of the global section of the global section. 	<u>2010</u> acier melt water. A	Agricultural land was damaged, and	Seismic Waves	Waves of energy that travel through the Earths layers as a result of earthquakes.	
farms were hit by heavy ash fall. Some roads were destroyed. Travel we	Subduction	Where one plate moves under another and is forced to sink.			
 cancelled between 14 and 21 April 2010. Businesses lost trade. Air oper <u>Philippines 2020</u> Homes were destroyed by ash and lava, 45 people died in the first 24 h 	Tectonic	Relates to the structure of the Earth's crust and any processes that take place within it.			
areas that people fled to. People returned to Goma hoping to find aid. One month after the eruption, 350,000			Tsunami	A large ocean wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake or volcano. It is different to a tidal wave.	

SWR Year 8 - Geography -	Our Physical World	Keyword	Definition
		Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular area.
Causes of Tsunamis	<u>Earthquakes</u>	Collision	Where two continental plates collide.
Most tsunamis are cased by earthquakes at	 An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates. 	Conservative	Where two tectonic plates slide past each other, or move at different speeds.
The energy released causes a wave to form.	 They happen when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly and they can sometimes act stuck. 	Constructive	Where two tectonic plates move away from ach other.
These waves can travel large distances. When the waves reach shallower water, the	 When they get stuck, pressure is built up. When this pressure is released, there is usually an earthquake. 	Convection Current	This is where magma heated by the core rises and as it gets further away it cools down, causing the tectonic plates to move.
closer together.	 The point inside the crust where the pressure is released is called the focus. The point on the surface directly above the focus, is 	Destructive	Where an oceanic plate and continental plate move towards each other.
This massive wave then hits the coastline.	called the epicentre.	Lava	Molten rock on the Earth's surface.
Indian Ocean 2004 Tsunami Magnitude 9 earthquake caused the tsunami	• Earthquake energy is released in seismic waves. These are felt more strongly closer to the epicentre. The most damage will occur	Magma	Molten or semi-molten rock under the Earth's surface.
that affected 13 countries and killed	closer to the epicentre.	Molten rock	Rock that has been melted.
approximately 230,000 people.	Nepal Case 2015 Study	Plate boundary	Where two tectonic plates meet.
It was devastating because the epicenter was	7.8 magnitude earthquake struck the capital city of Kathmandu on	Pressure	A continuous force on or against an object,
close to densely populated areas and there was no early warning system in place.	more were injured.	Primary Effects	Effects that occur as a direct result of the ground shaking, e.g. buildings collapsing.
Japan 2011 Tsunami	 Nepal is a developing country and lacked the wealth and infrastructure needed to be resilient and the impact was severe. 	Secondary Effects	Secondary effects occur as a result of primary effects, e.g. fires.
causing a tsnumai.	New Zealand 2011 Case Study	Seismic Waves	Waves of energy that travel through the Earths layers as a result of earthquakes.
The tsunami had wider issues as it flooded the	 6.3 magnitude earthquake in Christchurch struck on 22nd February 2011. 181 people were killed. 2,000 injured. Over 50% of the city's 	Subduction	Where one plate moves under another and is forced to sink.
rukusnima Nuclear Power Plant Causing a system meltdown.	 buildings were damaged. Businesses were closed for a long time. International aid was provided (around \$6-7 million). Temporary 	Tectonic	Relates to the structure of the Earth's crust and any processes that take place within it.
to dangerous levels of radiation. The area	housing was provided	Tsunami	A large ocean wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake or volcano. It is different to a tidal wave.

Constant Vegr 8 - Geography - Our III	negual World	Keyword	Definition
ACADEMY TEAT 0 - Geography - Out of	Development Indicators	Contamination	The action of making something polluted or poisoned.
 What is quality of life? Development is about improving people's Happiness in Bhutan Bhutan is located in eastern Asia, 	 Development can be measured in different ways. 	Developed	A high-income country that has good healthcare, lots of well paid jobs and good housing.
quality of lie. Ordering China	Examples of Development Indicators		A low-income country that has poor
 Quality of life is the and India. standard of health, Gross National Happiness is 	Gross National Income (GNI) - shows how wealthy a country is and is measured in 'per	Developing	healthcare, few jobs, poor quality housing and poverty.
experienced. Eactors of a good	S Life Expectancy – the average age you are	Development	Improving a person's or country's quality of life.
quality of life could be: than Gross	expected to live to from birth.	Distribution	The spread of where something is.
 Access to good healthcare Access to good The Gross National 	Literacy Rate – the percentage of the population (over the age of 15) that can read and write.	Emerging	A new, growing economy, a country that is starting to get richer and improve housing and healthcare.
• Decent living • Decent living • approximate and the general wellbeing	Infant Mortality Rate – The number of deaths (per 1000) of children aged 1 and under.	Fair trade	A global organisation that helps farmers get a fair price for the crops and goods they sell.
Enough money to buy the essentials for for	Human Development Index (HDI) – a composite indicator that looks at GNI per	GIS	Geographical Information Systems - a tool that collects, analyses and presents geographical data.
living.	years of schooling and expected years of schooling.	Globalisation	The process of interaction among people, companies, and governments worldwide.
<u>A Fact-Based World View</u> When humans are asked simple questions about global 	Using GIS in Geography	Indicator	A thing that tells you the state or level of something.
trends - what percentage of people around the world are	Geography.	Inequality	When something is not equal.
we systematically aet the answers wrona.	• GIS can be used to show different statistics of	Malnutrition	Eating enough of the right nutrients.
Chimpanzees, choosing answers at random, will	choropleth maps or graphs.	Over-nutrition	Eating too many of the wrong nutrients.
consistently get more answers right than journalists and , bankers. • A "fact based" world view is all about challenging	 For example, the map below shows population size using different sized circles for each country. 	Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort and happiness experienced.
misconceptions about poverty and the world being portrayed negatively. It is about about using facts and statistics to tell a more positive world story.	Size: Population, total	Sanitation	Having clean water, good sewerage and waste disposal to help prevent disease and protect people's health.
• The world is in a much better state than we think. By embracing on a 'fact-based' world view, we will be able to focus on the things that threaten us most and do something about them.	2018	Sweat shop	A factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.

🕂 🐝 Year 8 – Geography – Our Unequal World

Globalisation

- Globalisation is the process of interaction companies, people, among and governments worldwide.
- Technological advancements (e.g. aeroplanes, Wi-Fi) are making it easier to connect with other parts of the planet.
- We are now able to travel further and faster than ever before - this leads to the idea of a 'shrinking world'.

Sweat Shops

- In emerging and developing countries, sweat shops develop as it is cheaper to transport goods from abroad than it is to pay wages in developed countries.
- A sweat shop is a factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.

The Geography of Chocolate

- Cocoa beans are most commonly grown between 20°N and 20°S in countries like Brazil and Indonesia.
- Trade is not always fair the most money from a chocolate bar foes to the supermarkets and a very small amount ages to the cocoa bean farmers.
- Life for a cocoa bean farmer is difficult they don't earn enough money to pay for food, clothes, medicine or education.
- Fairtrade is an organisation that helps farmers get a fair price for the crops and goods they sell – making sure that farmers in developing countries are not in poverty.

Food Inequality

- Food inequality is where some people in the world have access to enough, nutritious food whereas others don't.
- The map below shows the percentage of a country's population that are considered malnourished.



- Around 815 million people in the world do not have enough food to lead a healthy life. In Africa, around 1 in 4 people are malnourished.
- Let's take a look at some of the causes and effects of food inequality – focusing on South Sudan.

Causes of Food Inequality

- Poverty 80% of population live on less than USS1 a day.
- Long periods of drought so crops can't grow.
- Conflict people forced to leave their homes, crops and cattle.
- Food shortages increase the prices so people can't afford food.

Effects of Food Inequality

- People are more likely to get diseases as they are not getting the right nutrients.
- If people are ill, and unable to access healthcare, they may not be able to go to school or work, leading to further poverty.

However, this is only one end of the scale. In some countries, there is over-nutrition which also has negative effects on people's lives.

Health Inequality

- developed countries healthcare In systems are well-developed and funded by governments. People have access to good healthcare and medicine. Life expectancy is high.
- In developing countries healthcare is often poor, particularly in rural areas, where people die from even common diseases and life expectancy is low.

Causes of Poor Healthcare in Developing

Countries

sufferina harm.

- Workplaces don't follow health and safety rules which can lead to people 🚽
- Poor sanitation people don't have access to toilets of facilities to wash their hands.
- Dirty, polluted water can cause a range of diseases.
- Lack of healthy food means that people are less likely to fight off illnesses.
- There are few doctors and hospitals. People are unable to travel the long distances.
- Poverty means that people cannot afford to pay for medicine, vaccinations or treatment.

	India	Japan
althcare	 People who live in rural areas have little to no access to healthcare. Hospitals and clinics are far away, and people might have to lose a day's wage to reach them. A doctor's appointment can cost 1000 rupees (US\$15) and many people cannot afford this. 	 People regularly go to the doctor for check- ups. There is a universal healthcare system where the government pays up to 90 per cent of healthcare costs. Medical equipment and treatments are modern.
estyle and diet	 People may be undernourished, so are unable to fight off illnesses. People may eat food which is contaminated with bacteria such as solmonella. 	 People eat a lot of fruit, vegetables and fish which helps them to stay healthy. People stay active and exercise regularly. Most children in Japan walk to school.
nitation	 12 per cent of people do not have access to the most basic water supply. Contaminated water contains bacteria that spread disease. Bacteria thrive because only 65 per cent of people have basis canitation, such as toilets and handwashing facilities. 	 100 per cent of the population have access to clean water and good sanitation such as a flushing toilet and piped sewerage system.











Stuarts

Family that ruled England, Scotland, and later Wales.

Y8 – History – The English Civil War, 1642-51



Who was important?

Divine Right of Kings	Belief that kings agin their power/right to rule from God				
Civil War	A war fought within a country between its own people, E.G. The King	Elizabeth I (queen and aunt of James.)James I (nephew of Elizabeth, king after her death)Charles I (son of James I)Henrietta Maria (wife of Charles I)Oliver Cromwell (military leader of Parliament during Civil War)Charles II (son of Charles I)Prince Rupert (nephew of Charles I and commander of Royalist army)			
	Vs Parliament. Government of a country who help decide on laws and how the	Events leading to the English Civil War			
	country is run.	1. Oursen Elizabeth dies, James Lines and King 1702			
Royalist	A person who was on the side of the King during the Civil War.	2. The Gunpowder Plot 1605 Catholic plot to blow up			
Parliamentarian	A person who was on the side of Parliament during the Civil War.	parliament.			
(internet internet)		continuously over money, religion and war.			
Ship Tax	An emergency tax asked for by a king in times of war to be used to build ships.	3. Charles I becomes King, March 1625 Parliament are dismissed and called back several times.			
Puritan	A form of Christianity that followed strict beliefs about God and living daily life.	 4. Charles I marries Catholic French Princess, Henrietta Maria, March 1625. Unpopular marriage. 9. Nov. 1641,' The Grand Remonstrance' – Parliament issue a list of complaints to Charles 			
Roundheads	Supported Parliament in the Civil War and fought against the king.	explaining why they are angry.			
Cavaliers	Supported the King in the Civil War and fought against Parliament.	5. May 1626, Charles and Parliament argue about			
Cavalry	Type of soldier who fought on horseback.	Charles' advisors and Charles dismisses Parliament.			
Pikemen	Type of soldier who fought with a 7.5-foot spear-like weapon.	6. Parliament recalled when Charles needs money.			
Musketeer	Type of soldier who fought with a musket (an early form of gun.)	What happened after?			
Infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot, not horses. E.g. the musketeer and pikeman.	- 20th Jan. 1649, Charles I was put on trial for treason and found guilty. Sentenced to			
Propaganda	Information that is usually one sided used to promote a political cause or point of view	death.			
New Model Army	A new paid, professional army set up and used by Parliament.	beheading, first/only king of England to be			
Commonwealth 75	Structure of government ruled without a king across England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland between 1649 -1660.	Edgehill 1642 Naseby 1645 executed by their own people. - 1653-58, Oliver Cromwell rules as 'Lord Protector' with no king			
Tyrant	A ruler that is cruel, selfish and not eager to share power.	Newbury 1643 - 1660, Charles II is made king and the monarchy is restored.			

Y8 – History – The Tudors

The battle for the throne

Who killed the princes in the tower?



<u>**Richard III**</u> Richard was the uncle to the boys and would be next in line to the throne if they boys were murdered.

<u>Henry Tudor</u>

Henry Tudor felt he had a claim to the throne because his bloodline led back to the House of Lancaster.

Who would be king?

The Battle of Bosworth

Henry Tudor fought Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. Richard charged at Henry but fell off his horse. He became surrounded by Henry's men and was killed. Henry Tudor won the Battle.



House of Lancaster

by Richard Duke of York.

The War of the Roses

Henry VI was the king of England and the head of the House of Lancaster. Henry hated the idea of war he preferred books and churches. This caused him to have a mental breakdown in 1453.

In 1459 there was a battle for the throne

between two rival factions. The House of

Margaret. The other side was the House of

York who had the **white rose** and was led

Lancaster had the red rose and were

supporters of the King, led by his wife



VS



A wealthy nobleman called Richard Duke of York helped ruled after Henry's breakdown. He would lead a Yorkist rebellion for the throne. Known as the start of the War of the Roses.

The princes in the tower

After Edward IV death his son was next

in line for the throne. But both

Outbreak of the war

Margaret hated the powerful Duke of York and declared him a traitor. This is when the war broke out between the two sides. There was many battles which resulted in the death of Richard and his son **Edward IV** becoming leader of the Yorkist's. Edward was crowned King of England and Henry fled.

14531459146114831485Henry VI has
mental breakdownThe War of the
Roses beganEdward IV
became kingThe princes
went missingThe battle of
BosworthHenry Tudor
became KingThe start of Tudor rule

The Tudors

Henry Tudor's win at the battle meant that the Tudor dynasty was now on the throne. Henry created the Tudor rose. A combination of the Lancaster and York rose to symbolise the end of the War of the Roses.





Henry VII

Henry VII (Tudor) became King after winning the Battle of Bosworth. However, he had a lot to do to make sure the Tudor dynasty would continue for the next 100 or so years.

Was Henry VII a gangster?

- He banned private armies
- He forced the rich to give him money.
- He forced the poor to give him money.
- Henry threatened to go to war with France if they didn't pay.
- He made sure that he had the best cannons

Henry VIII

The son of Henry VII, Henry VIII became King in 1509 when his older brother died unexpectedly. Meaning he was next in line for the throne after his father's death. He is most famous for having 6 wives in his desperation for a son.

Mary I

- Her mother was Catherine of Aragon
- Mary was a Catholic
- She became queen after her brother Edward died at a young age
- Mary did not have any children/heirs
- Due to her harsh treatment of Protestants she was called 'Bloody Mary'

Elizabeth I

- Her mother was Anne Bolevn
- Elizabeth was a Protestant
- Some believed she was unfit to been aueen because her mother was not Henry VIII's first wife
- Elizabeth never married or had any children – her nickname was 'the Virgin Queen'
- She had a major war with Spain

Was Henry VIII a player?



Divorced

Catherine of Aragon Failed to provide a male heir



Beheaded

Anne Boleyn

Executed for

treason

Died

Jane Seymour

Died after giving Henry his only male heir



Divorced

Anne of Cleaves

Marriage was annulled after only 4 months.



Beheaded

Katherine Howard Katherine Pari

Survived

Articles

Outlived Henry Had an affair who died in 1548

	Catholic	A main branch of Christianity led from Rome by the Pope		
	Protestant	A form of Christianity in opposition to Catholicism		
	Lancastrian	A supporter of the king during the W of the Roses		
	Yorkist	A supporter of Richard Duke of York during the War of the Roses		
	Tudor	A royal dynasty that ruled England from 1485 to 1603		
	Protector	A nobleman ruling on behalf of the King until they become of age		
	dynasty	A line of hereditary rulers of a country		
	Heretic	Someone with beliefs that question o contradict the established church		
	Corruption	The misuse of power for dishonest purposes, often wealth		
	Reformation	A movement to reform the Christian church		
	Monasteries	A building occupied by monks		
	Dissolution	An act to end or dismiss		
	Heir	A person next in the line for the throne through bloodline		
	Rebellion	An act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.		
	Taxes	The government demand money from the people.		
r	Act of Supremacy	A law that created the Church of England		
	Latin	The language of Ancient Rome		
	The Six	Set out the religious beliefs of the		

Church of England.







<u>Year 8 PRE – Term 1 – How do believers practise their faith? Prayer and Pilgrimage.</u>

Key Words:		What is the difference between a pilgrimage and a holiday?		Examples of Pilgrimage	
Communication: giving or exchanging information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium Prayer: a request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God or another deity. 5 Pillars of Islam: 5 basic acts in Islam which are considered compulsory by believers, and are the foundation of Muslim life Salat/ Salah: The ritual prayer of Muslims, performed five times daily in a set form Shrine: a place regarded as holy because of its link with a god, the		Pilgrimage A pilgrimage is when people travel to a plac of worship that is usually far away. They may have to go to a different city or country. A pilgrimage is done for spiritual or religious reasons.	e A holiday is where families, friends or individuals will travel for a vacation to spend time together relaxing.	Christianity	 Lourdes is a pilgrimage site in France Every year, it is visited by millions of pilgrims, particularly Roman Catholics. They go to see the site of a famous vision experienced by a young girl called Bernadette Soubirous and to be healed by its supposedly miraculous waters. St Bernadette claimed to have seen the Virgin Mary (Jesus' mother) appear to her several times Christian pilgrims now visit and pray in the Sanctuary of Our
		Christianity Christians do not have a set way They may pray formally, e.g. in home using their own words Jesus gave an example of how includes praise to God, asking the	y to pray. a Church with others, or informally , e.g. at to pray: The Lord's prayer . This prayer		 Lady of Lourdes and worship at the grotto where the vision is said to have taken place. Pilgrims may visit to be cleansed of their sins and to be cured of their illnesses. It is believed that spring water from the grotto can heal people if they are sick. Millions of visitors come to Lourdes each year in the hope of being cured. By 2015, 69 cases of healings had been recognised as miracles by the Roman Catholic Church.
alvine of a sacrea person, marked by a building or other construction. Puja: A worship ritual performed in the morning by Hindus Pilgrimage: A journey to a sacred place for religious reasons Hajj: The greater Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, which takes place in the last month of the year and which all Muslims are expected to make at least once during their lifetime if they can afford to do so Lourdes: a leading place of pilgrimage for Roman Catholics after a yourng aid Remadette	 Salat refers to Muslim prayers, p second Pillar of Islam. God ordered Muslims to pray a Dawn, before sunrise, Midday, of the afternoon, Just after suns All Muslims try to do this. Muslim encouraged to pray. In Islamic countries, the public of rhythm of the day for the entire Muslims will also perform a series words of the prayer. Muslims must wash before they 	erformed five times each day. It is the five set times of day: after the sun passes its highest, The late part et, Between sunset and midnight. children as young as seven are call to prayer from the mosques sets the population s of movements that go alongside the pray which is known as Wudu	Islam	 For Muslims it is a duty to go on pilgrimage to Mecca (in Saudi Arabia) at least once in their lifetime, as long as they are physically able and can afford it. The pilgrimage is called Hajj and is the fifth Pillar of Islam. Ihram relates to the state of purity and equality before God (Allah) which Muslims enter before going on Hajj. To symbolise this state, male pilgrims wear two lengths of white cloth whilst on Hajj; female pilgrims wear ordinary clothes, but must keep their faces uncovered. These clothes may be kept by the pilgrim and at their death used to wrap their body for burial. Muslims perform many rituals during Hajj, for example:, running between the hills of Safa and Marwah 7 times an walking around the Ka'bahd taking water from the spring which is called Zamzam. During Hajj, Muslims also travel to Mina, to the plain of Arafat 	
	Soubirous, had visions of the Virgin Mary in 1858 Miracle: an extraordinary and welcome event that cannot be explained by natural or scientific	 Hinduism Hindu worship, or puja, involves Central to Hindu worship is the i either at home or in the temple Hindus will use a Puja tray which the god/ goddess), incense an 	images (murtis) and prayers (mantras) mage, or icon, which can be worshipped contains items such as a bell (to awaken d powder to make a paste.		 where they stand on or near the Mount of Mercy from noon until dusk, praising Allah. On the third day, they will throw small stones at 3 pillars called Jamarat, which represent the Devil. At the end of the pilgrimage, Muslims celebrate the festival of Eid ul-Adha
Environmental issues: climate change, pollution, environmental degradation, and resource depletion. Hindu Cremation: The most common practice is to cremate the body, collect the ashes, and on the fourth day, disperse the ashes in a sacred body of water e.g. The Ganges.	 Worshippers repeat the names repeat mantras. Water, fruit, flo The majority of Hindu homes have prayers are said. A shrine can be anything: a root of the deity. Family members often worship traditionally worshipped by the Different gods have different ar remover of obstacles. 	of their favourite gods and goddesses, and wers and incense are offered. ve a shrine where offerings are made and m, a small altar or simply pictures or statues ogether and there may be a god family tributes, for example Ganesha is the	Hinduism	 The River Ganges is seen as a place of pilgrimage for Hindus It runs for more than 1500 miles across Asia and is considered to be sacred and spiritually pure, though it is also one of the most polluted rivers on earth. Some Hindus believe that it flowed from heaven to purify humans. Sometimes the river is represented in female form because many Hindus refer to it as 'mother Gangaa' or 'she'. Many Hindus believe water from anywhere on the River Ganges is purifying and holy. Many pilgrims also take home small containers of water from there to give to friends and family who are not able to attend. 	