



Sheffield Park Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning



Knowledge Organiser

Term 3

Name:

Tutor Group:

Tutor & Room:

AMBITION • KNOWLEDGE • DETERMINATION



Stick your Timetable here



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How do I complete Knowledge Organiser home learning?

You will be set a MINIMUM of 2 Knowledge Organiser homeworks in every subject each half term

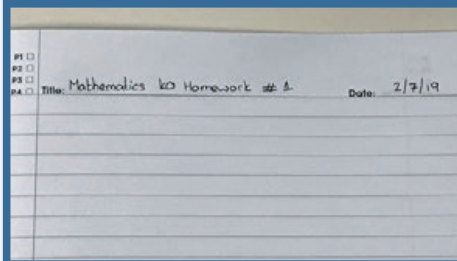
STEP 1

Identify what words/ definitions/facts you have been asked to learn.



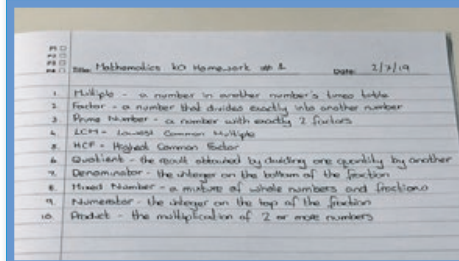
STEP 2

Write today's date and the title from your Knowledge Organiser.



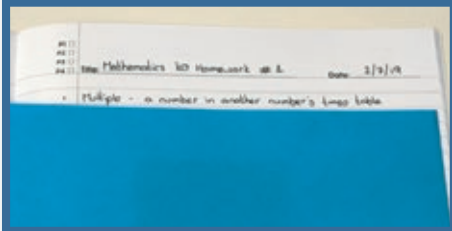
STEP 3

Write out the keywords/definitions/facts you have been set in FULL.



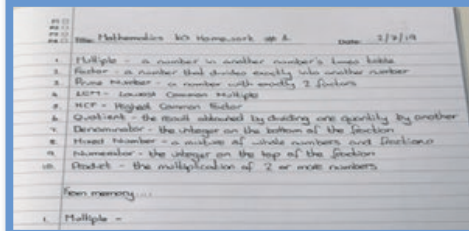
STEP 4

Cover the definitions in your SELF-QUIZZING BOOK, apart from the first. **Read it, Cover it, Say it** in your head, check it... REPEAT until confident.



STEP 5

Cover up ALL the definitions/facts and write them out from memory in your SELF-QUIZZING BOOK.



STEP 6

Check your answers and correct where required. Repeat Steps 4 to 6 until you are confident.

You will be tested on the words/definitions/facts as a starter activity in your lesson on the day that the homework is due.

This will be completed in your normal exercise book and you will mark it in class.

Your Knowledge Organiser and Self-Quizzing Book



Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge Organisers contain critical, fundamental knowledge that you **MUST** know in order to be successful in Year 8 and subsequent years.

They will help you recap, revisit and revise what you have learnt in lessons in order to move the knowledge within from your short-term memory to long-term memory.

Self-Quizzing Book

This is the book that all Knowledge Organiser homework is to be completed in. You must follow the simple rules as to how they are to be used.



You **must** bring your Knowledge Organiser and Self-Quizzing Book to **every** lesson and place it on your desk at the beginning of each lesson.

You **must** keep all of your Knowledge Organisers and Self Quizzing Books because the fundamental knowledge required in Year 8 will also be required in Year 9.

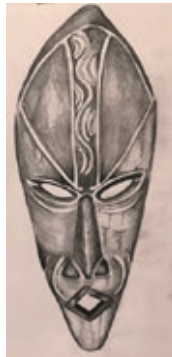
Knowledge Organisers are **NOT** a replacement for revision guides but they include the fundamental knowledge that ALL students in Year 8 require.



Y8 Art and Design – Masks and Cubism

Key Words

1	Shape	A two-Dimensional area defined by an outline.
2	Form	The way something looks three-Dimensional.
3	Line	The path made by a moving point.
4	Still Life	A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects.
5	Pattern	A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours.
6	Primary Colour	Blue, Yellow and Red. They cannot be made, but are used to make all other colours.
7	Secondary Colour	Green, Orange and purple. These can be made by mixing two primary colours.



Techniques

8	Directional Shading	Shading that follows the contours of the shape to make it look 3D.
9	Cubism	An art movement created by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braques.
10	Observational drawing.	Drawing or painting of something in front of you.
11	Mixed Media	The use of a variety of materials to create a piece of art.
12	Collage	A piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing



Year 8
Computer Science Term 3 Knowledge Organiser

Project Review & Improvement Plan		
1	Determine whether the project goals were achieved	Review of the project to evaluate how closely the project results match the original objectives.
2	Determine the satisfaction of stakeholders	Ensure that people who have a vested interest in the project are happy
3	Identify areas for further development	Have all the expected benefits been achieved and if not, what is needed to achieve them. Evaluate if there are opportunities for further training and coaching that will maximize result.
4	Identify lessons learned	How well were the project's deliverables assessed Identify what went wrong, why did these things go wrong, and how could these problems be avoided next time?
5	Report findings and recommendations	What have you learned from this review? What lessons have you learned that need to be carried forward to future projects.

Y8 Responding to Stimulus & Improvisation - Term 3

Areas for Assessment

1. Creating	The ability to work within a group to create and develop performance work.
2. Performing	The ability to present a character using physical and vocal skills.
3. Evaluating	The ability to discuss the qualities of a performance using dramatic language.

Responding to Stimulus

4. Stimulus	A resource used to start a creative process
5. Intentions	This is your aim or plan
6. Devising	Devising is a group collaboration in response to a stimulus leading to the creation of an original performance.
7. Contribution	The impact you have during the devising and rehearsal process

Improvisation

8. Improvisation	Drama with no script.
9. Rehearsed Improvisation	Creating an improvisation, and then rehearsing it to make sure it is polished for performance.
10. Spontaneous Improvisation	Creating an improvisation without any preparation (off the top of your head).
11. Cliff-hanger	A dramatic and exciting ending, leaving the audience in suspense.

YEAR 8 English – Pygmalion

Key Vocabulary		
	Word / Term	Definition
1	accent	A distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class.
2	class	A system of ordering society whereby people are divided into sets based on perceived social or economic status.
3	dialect	A particular form of a language which is used by people in a specific region or social group.
4	hypocrisy	The practice of engaging in the same behaviour or activity for which one criticise or condemns another.
5	linguistics	The scientific study of language and its structure.
6	misogyny	A dislike of, contempt for, or ingrained prejudice against women.
7	patriarchy	A system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.
8	rigid	Not able to change or adapt.
9	social hierarchy	The order in which society categorises its people based on factors like wealth, income, race, class, education, and power.
10	socialism	An economic, political, and social system that is based on the belief that all people are equal and should share equally in a country's money.

Key Terminology		
	Term	Definition
11	Comedy of manners	A comedy that satirically portrays the manners and fashions of a particular class or social group.
12	satire	The use of humour to expose, ridicule and criticise people's foolishness, stupidity or vices.
13	satirical	Sarcastic, critical, and mocking another's weaknesses.
14	symbolism	The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.
15	stage directions	Instructions written into the script of a play, indicating stage actions, movements of performers, or production requirements e.g. set design or staging.

Key Information	
The play was written by Irish playwright, George Bernard Shaw. Shaw was a supporter of socialism.	
The play takes its title from the myth of Pygmalion.	
The events in the play take place in London, the capital of England.	
The play is set in the early 20th century, at the end of the Victorian period/beginning of the Edwardian era.	
Pygmalion is a satirical play, which satirises (mocks) the customs and habits of the upper classes, and critiques the social conventions of this historical moment.	

YEAR 8 English – Social Justice Poetry

Key Terminology		
Term		Definition
1	emotive language	Word choice which is used to evoke emotion in the reader.
2	extended metaphor	A metaphor that is developed throughout a poem.
3	enjambment	The overlapping of a sentence onto the following line, usually to emphasise a word or phrase at the start of a line or verse.
4	juxtaposition	When two or more contrasting objects, images or ideas are placed next to each other to show a contrast between them.
5	metaphor	A comparison in which one thing is said to be another.
6	personification	The attribution of human feelings, emotions, or sensations to an inanimate object.
7	refrain	A recurring phrase or set of lines.
8	rhyme scheme	The pattern of a poem's rhyme, often identified using letters e.g. ABABCC
9	simile	A comparison which uses 'as' or 'like' to show how one thing is similar to another.
10	symbolism	The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.

Key Vocabulary		
Term		Definition
11	advocate	To support or speak in favour of somebody or something.
12	equality	The fact of being equal in rights, status, advantages, etc.
13	injustice	An event or situation which is fundamentally unfair.
14	oppression	A situation when people are governed in a cruel and unjust way.
15	plight	An unpleasant situation, especially a dangerous, difficult, or sad one.

Y8 Food Technology Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
1. Design Brief	A description of what a new product must have or do. It may give some specific detail about what the product must contain.
2. Gluten	A protein found in flour which gives the dough its elasticity and stretch.
3. Yeast	A microscopic fungi that produces carbon dioxide gas enabling dough to rise. It needs food, warmth, moisture and time to be activated.
4. Kneading	A technique used to stretch the dough and develop the gluten.
5. Sensory Analysis	The senses are used to analyse different features of a food.
6. Aroma	How the food product smells. (Garlicky, herby, fresh)
7. Texture	How the food product feels. (Crumbly, soft, crispy, stringy)
8. Appearance	How the food product looks. (Golden brown, burnt, appealing)

Labelling symbols

Recycling



Average weight



Suitable for vegetarians



Holidays

A	Going Away	
1	Normalement	Normally
2	L'année dernière	Last year
3	L'année prochaine	Next year
4	Je vais (au Portugal)	I go (to Portugal)
5	Je voudrais aller (en France)	I would like to go (to France)
6	Je suis allé(e) (aux États-Unis)	I went (to the US)
7	Je vais aller (en Allemagne)	I am going to go (to Germany)
8	Je reste (en Angleterre)	I stay (in England)
9	Au bord de la mer	By the sea
10	À la campagne	In the countryside
11	En ville	In a city
12	À la montagne	In the mountains

B	Accommodation	
1	Nous logeons	We stay
2	Nous avons logé	We stayed
3	Nous allons loger	We will stay
4	Dans un hôtel (cinq étoiles)	In a (5 star) hotel
5	Dans un camping	In a campsite
6	Avec ma famille/mes amis	With my family/friends
7	Dans un gîte	In a holiday cottage
8	C'était	It was
9	Ce sera	It will be
10	Ce serait	It would be

C	Transport	
1	Nous voyageons	We travel
2	Nous avons voyagé	We travelled
3	Nous allons voyager	We are going to travel
4	En voiture	By car
5	En avion	By plane
6	En bateau	By boat
7	À pied	On foot
8	En car	By coach
9	En train	By train

Year 8 French Knowledge Organiser

D	General Opinions	
1	Je dirais que	I would say that
2	Je pense que	I think that
3	Je crois que	I believe that
4	Selon ____	According to ____
5	J'ai horreur de ____	I hate ____
6	Je ne supporte pas	I can't stand
7	____ m'intéresse	____ interests me
8	____ m'ennuie	____ bores me
9	____ m'embête	____ annoys me

E	Connectives	
1	Par contre	However
2	C'est à dire	That is to say
3	Donc	So
4	Ainsi que	As well as
5	(Mal)heureusement	(Un)fortunately
6	Néanmoins	Nevertheless
7	À l'autre côté	On the other hand
8	En revanche	However
9	Même si	Even if
10	Sinon	If not
11	Car/Parce que/Puisque	Because
12	Également	Equally
13	Malgré	Despite
14	Malgré cela	Despite that
15	Sans doute	Without a doubt
16	Peut-être	Perhaps

F	Detail/Intensifiers	
1	Trop (de)	Too (many/much)
2	Beaucoup (de)	A lot (of)
3	Assez	Quite
4	Plutôt	Rather
5	Vraiment	Really
6	Extrêmement	Extremely

Build knowledge and confidence to be a determined

and competent linguist via an ambitious curriculum

Revision

G	HT1: Daily Routine	
1	Tous les jours	Every day
2	Tous les matins	Every morning
3	Je me lève (à huit heures)	I get up (at 8)
4	Je me douche (à huit heures et quart)	I shower (at 8:15)
5	Je m'habille (à huit heures et demie)	I get dressed (at 8:30)
6	Je prends mon petit-déjeuner (à neuf heures moins le quart)	I have breakfast (at 8:45)
7	Je porte (mon uniforme scolaire)	I wear (my school uniform)
8	Je dois (me brosser les dents)	I have to (brush my teeth)
9	Je peux (me détendre)	I can (relax)

H	HT2: Health & Fitness	
1	Manger des fruits/légumes	Eating fruit/vegetables
2	C'est bon pour la santé	It's good for your health
3	C'est mauvais pour la santé	It's bad for your health
4	Faire de l'exercice	Doing exercise
5	J'ai mal (aux yeux/au ventre/à la tête)	I have pain (in my eyes/stomach/head)
6	Je dois	I have to
	Je peux	I can

I	HT3: Hobbies	
1	Je joue au foot/au basket	I play football/basketball
2	Je fais de l'escalade/de la natation/mes devoirs	I do climbing/swimming/my homework
3	Je regarde les films au cinéma	I watch films at the cinema
4	Je sors avec mes amis	I go out with my friends
5	Tous les weekends	Every weekend
6	Je vais (au parc)	I go (to the park)
7	Je vais (aller au parc)	I am going (to go the park)

J	HT4: School	
1	J'étudie (l'anglais) tous les jours	I study (English) every day
2	Mon prof de (français)	My (French) teacher
3	Ma matière préférée est (l'histoire)	My favourite subject is (history)
4	Mon prof de (geo) est très sympa/stricte	My (geography) teacher is very nice/strict
5	Pendant la récréation	During break
6	Avant/pendant/après le collège	Before/during/after school
7	Je fais mes devoirs	I do my homework

Year 8 Ecosystems

1. Classification of ecosystems		
A	Ecosystem	A community of things linked together in an environment.
B	Biome	An ecosystem on a large scale that covers parts of continents and whole countries
C	Habitat	A place where plants and animals live. Example: a pond, or hedgerow.
D	Biodiversity	The amount of variety of life there is in a place.

2. Features of an ecosystem		
A	Biotic	The living parts of an ecosystem. Examples: plants, animals, humans.
B	Abiotic	The non-living parts of an ecosystem. Examples: soil, climate, river.
C	Food chain	A diagram that shows what is eating what in an ecosystem.

3 Climatic features		
A	Climate graph	A graph showing rainfall and temperature in a place over a whole year
B	Precipitation	Any form of water falling from the sky.
C	Convectional rainfall	Rain that is produced when warm air rises, cools and condenses, forming clouds and then rainfall.
D	High pressure	Areas where air is sinking, this air has little moisture, thus condensation can not happen.

4. Rainforest features		
A	Rainforest layers	Forest floor, understorey, canopy, emergent layer.
B	Nutrient cycle	Nutrients move from living things to litter and the soil in a continuous cycle, keeping both plants and soil healthy.
C	Drip tip leaves	A plant adaptation that lets excess water drip off leaves quickly.
5. Desert characteristics		
A	Diurnal range	Differences between the highest day and lowest nighttime temperature.
B	Nocturnal	Animals only come out at night.
C	Cactus	Long root systems to get as much water as possible from dry ground.
D	Camel	Webbed feet to help walk in sand.

6. Major global biomes		
A	Tundra	1. Found at the far north and south of the planet. 2. A cold ecosystem, little rainfall.
B	Hot desert	1. Found along the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. 2. Hot environments with little rain.
C	Tropical rainforest	1. Found in places along the Equator. 2. Hot and humid environments with huge amounts of rainfall.
D	Temperate forest	1. The main biome of the UK and other places along the same lines of latitude. 2. Warm summers, mild winters. No extremes of temperature, rainfall.

7. Deforestation in the rainforest		
A	Deforestation	The cutting down and removal of forest. This happens due to many factors.
B	Logging	Cutting down trees to sell the wood for a profit, sometimes this is done illegally
C	Cattle ranching	Removing trees from a large part of the rainforest and keeping cows on the land. These are sold for meat.
D	Slash and burn	A type of farming where you cut down a small area of trees, burn the vegetation and then grow crops on this land.
E	Soil erosion	When the soil in an area loses its minerals (water or wind erosion) so that it becomes difficult to grow crops there.
F	Indigenous tribes	A group of people who live traditional lives in places (like the rainforest).

8 Opportunities and challenges for development in the Sahara desert		
	Opportunities	Challenges
	1. In Algeria, oil extraction accounts for 60% of the GDP. 2. Farming in Egypt happens because the Aswan Dam provides water all year round to grow crops, providing an income for farmers.	1. Extreme temperatures can cause illness or death because of dehydration. 2. Water is scarce and so farming can be unreliable meaning an unreliable income for farmers

Year: 8 - Knowledge Organiser

Topic: The Transatlantic Slave Trade



Key Words – Individuals – The Transatlantic Slave Trade

1	Transatlantic slave trade	The forced movement of around 12-15 million Africans to the Americas, where they were used as slaves.
2	Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single monarch, ruler, or sovereign state.
3	Colony	An area of land settled by and under the control of people from another country.
4	Trade Triangle	The trade routes for the slave trade.
5	Middle Passage	The second section of the Trade Triangle which transported slaves between West Africa across the Atlantic to the Americas.
6	Slave Auction	A place where slaves were sold by the traders and bought by the plantation owners.
7	Plantation	Farms or estates in The Americas where crops were grown, usually, cotton, sugar, coffee and tobacco.
8	Abolition	Banning or getting rid of something.
9	Boycott	When people refuse to buy something as a protest.
10	Underground Railroad	A secret network for helping slaves escape from South to North, in the years leading up to the American Civil War.
11	Toussaint L'Ouverture	Led the Haitian rebellion which defeated the French and British.
12	William Wilberforce	An MP for Yorkshire (1784-1812). In 1787 he was persuaded to lead the political movement for abolition. He proposed multiple bills.
13	Olaudah Equiano	An ex-slave who had fought repeatedly for his freedom. He wrote an autobiography in 1789 called 'The interesting narrative of the life of Olaudah Equiano'.
14	Harriet Tubman	American slave who escaped slavery and then helped free others

Areas of our study

1. What is Slavery?
2. Triangular Slave Trade
3. Capture of Slaves
4. The Middle Passage
5. The Auction Block
6. Life on Plantations
7. Rebellions, Rights and Freedoms
8. Harriet Tubman
9. The Abolition of Slavery

Key Assessment

The Abolition of Slavery



Scan this with your phone for some more information!



Slave Auction



Plantation

Key dates – The Transatlantic Slave Trade

1	AD 1562	The first British slave ship sails across the Atlantic
2	AD 1607-1732	British Colonies established in North America
3	AD 1781	133 sick slaves thrown from the slave ship Zong
4	AD 1791	Haitian Rebellion led by Toussaint L'Ouverture
5	AD 1804	The independent state of Haiti is declared
6	AD 1807	Parliament abolishes the Slave Trade
7	AD 1831	Major slave revolt in Jamaica
8	AD 1833	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire
9	AD 1849	Harriet Tubman escapes slavery, twice
10	AD 1850	Harriet Tubman begins her work with the Underground Railroad



Europeans took guns, cloth and iron to Africa

They took captives from Africa to North America and the Caribbean to sell as slaves.

Then they took tobacco, sugar, rum back to Europe to sell.



History - Knowledge Organiser Y8 - The Industrial Revolution

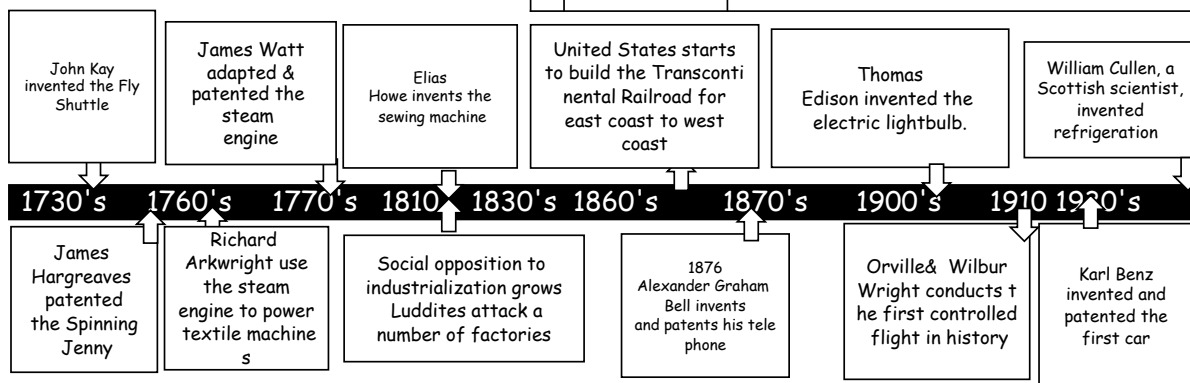
Key Individuals

1	James Hargreaves	English inventor- uneducated weaver from Lancashire. Invented the Spinning Jenny - the first multiple spinning machine
2	James Watt	Scottish inventor. He adapted a Newcomen steam engine and it is said that this contributed significantly to the beginning of the Industrial Revolution
3	Thomas Edison	Invented the first electric light bulb in 1878. This led to electricity being used widely used in machines
4	Karl Benz	Developed and built the first automotive engine and it ran for the first time on New Year's Eve 1879

Key terms

Definition

1	Patent	A special licence that stated that you are the inventor of a particular machine and only you can sell it
2	Luddites	People who oppose new technology or new ways of working
3	textiles	Different types of cloth or woven fabric
4	transcontinental	A railway line that runs across an entire continent
5	inventions	The action of making something that has never been made before, usually a device
6	exports	Send goods or services to another country
7	slums	A dirty and overcrowded urban street inhabited by poor people
8	unhygienic	Not clean or sanitary
9	Fossil fuels	A natural fuel such as coal or gas formed in the ground
10	weaving	The craft or action of making fabric by interlacing thread

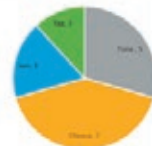
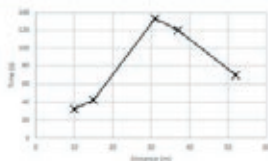
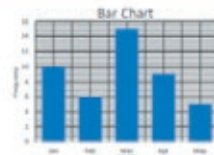


Y8 Mathematics – An ambitious curriculum, rich in skills and knowledge, which prepares you to be future leaders through your learning of problem-solving.

KPI 8.16 Area- Trapezia and Circles			
1) Trapezium	Quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.	2) Isosceles trapezium	Quadrilateral with one pair of parallel side and two right angles.
3) Area of trapezium	Sum of the parallel sides. Divide by 2. Multiply by the vertical height.	$A = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \times h$	
4) Area of a circle	$A = \pi r^2$ $A = \pi \times 9^2$ $A = 81\pi \text{ cm}^2$	5) Area of a semi-circle	$A = \frac{\pi r^2}{2}$
6) Area of a quarter-circle	$A = \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$	7) Area of a three-quarter circle	$A = \frac{3\pi r^2}{4}$










KPI 8.17 Presenting and Interpreting Data			
1) Frequency table	A table showing how often (frequent) something occurs. Can include tally charts.	2) Bar chart	A way of displaying data, using horizontal or vertical bars which are the same width and have gaps between them.
3) Line graph	Uses lines to join points on a graph to represent a data set.	4) Pie chart	Method of displaying proportional information by dividing a circle up into different-sized sectors.

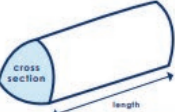
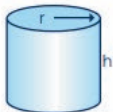
Score	Tally	Frequency (f)
3		4
2		9
3		6
4		8
5		3
6		1



Y8 Mathematics – An ambitious curriculum, rich in skills and knowledge, which prepares you to be future leaders through your learning of problem-solving.

KPI 8.18 Averages			
1) Average	The central or typical value in a data set. There are three types of averages- mode, median and mean.	2) Mode	The most common/frequent value from a set of data. Mode of 3, 3, 6, 7, 7, 7 , 8, 9, 10 = 7
3) Median	The middle value when the data is in order. Median of 9, 5, 15, 6, 8 → 5, 6, 8 , 9, 15 = 8	4) Mean	Add up all the numbers and divide the total by how many numbers there are. Mean of 7, 8, 9: $\frac{7+8+9}{3} = \frac{24}{3} = 8$
5) Range	A measure of the spread of the data, = Largest Value – Smallest Value.		
6) Reversing the mean	If we have the mean but one of the data points is missing, we can find the missing value by: 1) Multiplying the 'mean' by the number of data points to get the total of the values; 2) Subtracting the sum of the known values from the total of all values.	E.g. The mean of three numbers is 5. Two of the numbers are 3 and 10. Find the third value. Total of the values: $5 \times 3 = 15$ $15 - (3 + 10) = 2$ The third value is 2	

KPI 8.20 3D Visualisation					
1) Face	A face is a single flat surface		2) Edge	An edge is a line segment between faces	
3) Vertex	A vertex is a corner				
4) Cube	6 faces 12 edges 8 vertices		5) Cuboid	6 faces 12 edges 8 vertices	
6) Triangular prism	5 faces 9 edges 6 vertices		7) Pentagonal prism	7 faces 15 edges 10 vertices	
8) Square-based pyramid	5 faces 8 edges 5 vertices		9) Triangular-based pyramid	4 faces 6 edges 4 vertices	
10) Cylinder	3 faces 2 edges 0 vertices		11) Cone	2 faces 1 edge 1 vertex	
12) Sphere	1 face 0 edges 0 vertices				

KPI 8.21 Volume	
1) Volume	The volume of a solid body is the amount of 'space' it occupies. It is measured in cubic units e.g. cubic centimetres (cm³).
2) Volume of a prism	Volume of a prism = area of cross section × length Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$  

Word	Definition
1.Pulse	The heartbeat of the music.
2.Rhythm	A pattern of long or short notes
3.Cyclic Rhythm	A rhythm that is repeated many times.
4.Polyrhythm	2 or more independent rhythms played at once
5.Accent	Adding stress to a sound to make it stand out (play it louder)
6.Tone	Using the fingers near the edge of the djembe to create a higher pitched tone.
7.Bass	Striking the middle of the djembe, with the palm, to create a lower pitched tone.
8.Slap	Striking the djembe with the upper palm and open fingers to create a slap sound.
9.Dynamics	The volume of the notes being performed
10.Texture	How thick or thin the music is.
11.Syncopation	accenting or emphasising the weaker beats of the bar (often a half beat (quaver) followed by a full beat (crotchet)) giving the rhythm an OFFBEAT feel.
12.Call and Response	one person plays or sings a musical phrase, then another person/group responds with a different phrase or copies the first one

Year 8 -African Drumming



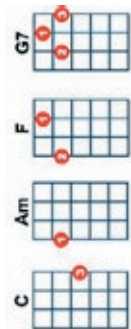
Djembe (a drum played with the hand (no sticks)



Dun-Dun
A lower pitched drum played with a stick



Shekera
A version of a shaker.

Ukulele - Year 8

Word	Definition
1.Tuning peg	The pegs used to make the strings higher or lower in pitch
2.Fret	The space where a musician places their finger on the neck to change the pitch.
3.Chord	3 or more different notes played at the same time.
4.G C E A	The name of the 4 strings on the ukulele
5.Rhythm	A pattern of long or short notes.
6.Strum	Using a plectrum or the fingernails to brush up and down the strings to make the sound.
7.Fingerpicking	Using the fingers to pluck the strings
8.Plectrum	A small triangle shape made of plastic, wood metal used to strum or pluck the strings.
9.Tablature	Music notation designed for ukulele, guitar and Bass guitar.
10.Chord box	A diagram of a chord showing a musician where to place their fingers on the frets to make a chord.
11.Dynamics	The volume of the notes being performed
12.Texture	How thick or thin the music is.
13.Pitch	High or low
14.Major chord	A pleasant and happy sounding chord.
15.Minor Chord	A darker and sombre sounding chord.

KS3 Religious Education Knowledge Organiser - Christianity

The Life of Jesus Christ		
1	Christianity	The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ.
2	Jesus	First-century Jewish teacher who Christians believe to be the Son of God.
3	The Nativity	The birth of Jesus Christ.
4	Immaculate Conception	The teaching that God preserved the Virgin Mary from the taint of original sin.
5	Messiah	A messiah is a saviour or liberator of a group of people. Christians believe Jesus to be the Messiah.
6	Ministry	The work of a religious person.
7	Sermon on the Mount	A collection of sayings and teachings attributed to Jesus Christ, which emphasises his moral teaching.
8	Beatitudes	The blessings listed by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount.
9	Last Supper	The final meal that Jesus shared with his disciples before his crucifixion.
10	Resurrection	The Christian belief that Jesus rose from the dead.
11	Ascension	The ascent of Jesus Christ into heaven on the 40th day after his Resurrection.



Christian Beliefs		
1	Nicene Creed	A statement of Christian beliefs.
2	Trinity	The three persons of the Christian godhead; Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
3	Original Sin	The evil within all human beings, inherited from Adam and Eve.
4	Saint Augustine	A Bishop who established the concept of Original Sin.

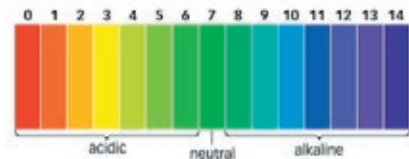
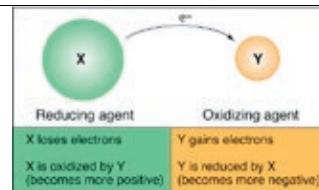
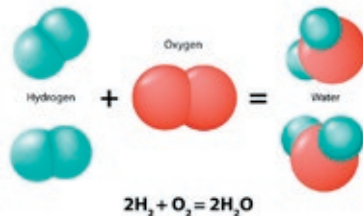
The structure of Christianity		
1	Reformation	A 16th-century movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Church ending in the establishment of the Reformed and Protestant Churches.
2	Roman Catholic	A branch of Christianity whose main source of authority is the Pope and the Bible.
3	Protestant	A branch of Christianity whose main source of authority is the Bible.
4	Evangelism	Churches that stress the preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ, personal conversion experiences and Scripture as the sole basis for faith.




Knowledge Organisers – Year 8 Resistant Materials

Areas of Assessment	
1. Explore	Understanding, contexts, users and purpose
2. Design	Generating, developing, modelling, and communicating ideas
3. Realise	Planning and sequencing, modelling, prototyping
4. Evaluate	Own ideas and products, other products, prolific designers
5. Technical Knowledge	Making products work
6. Communication	Presenting and sharing ideas

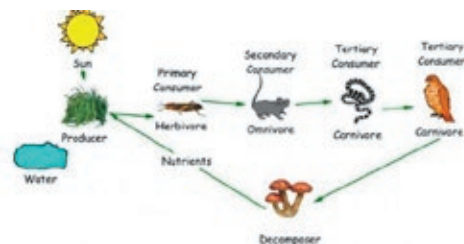
Project	
Word	Meaning
1. Health & Safety	Ensuring that risk is reduced when completing activities
2. PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
3. Marking Out	Transferring a design or pattern on to a work piece
4. Tri Square	A woodworking tool used for marking out or checking 90° angles.
5. Accurate	Quality of measurement and making. Being precise.
6. Softwood	Timber that has been cut from a coniferous or evergreen tree. These have leaves shaped like needles
7. Vice	Tool used for holding wood in place whilst cutting or planning.
8. Tenon Saw	Short, stiff blade, which is designed for accurate, straight cuts in wood
9. Waste	Scrap pieces left over after cutting
10. Pillar Drill	A freestanding machine used to make holes in different materials
11. Acrylic	A thermoplastic which is made from a chemical reaction
12. Plywood	A type of manufactured board with glued together layers
13. M.D.F	Medium Density Fibreboard. A type of manufactured board made from small fibres of wood combined with resin and compressed.
14. Belt Sander	A Sander used in the shaping and finishing of wood.
15. Line Bending	This is a process used to bend thermoplastics in a straight line






Chemical Reactions		
1	Chemical reaction	A process in which one or more substances, the reactants, are converted to one or more different substances, the products.
2	Conservation of mass	According to the law of conservation of matter, matter is neither created nor destroyed, so we must have the same number and type of atoms after the chemical change as were present before the chemical change.
3	Oxidation	Oxidation is the loss of electrons during a reaction by a molecule, atom, or ion.
4	Reduction	Reduction is the loss of an oxygen atom from a molecule or the gaining of one or more electrons.
5	Acids	An acid is a molecule or ion capable of donating a proton (hydrogen ion H^+).
6	Alkalis	Alkalis contain lots of hydroxide ions, symbol OH^- .
7	Neutral	Water is neutral because the number of hydrogen ions is equal to the number of hydroxide ions.
8	Hazard	A hazard is something that can cause harm.




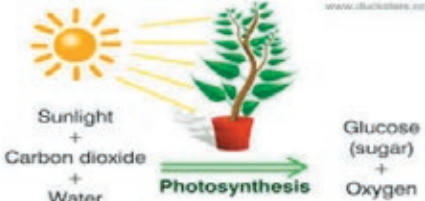
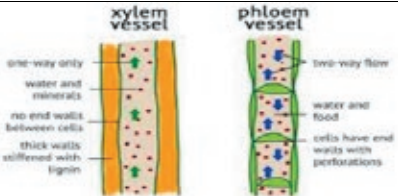
9	Universal indicator	A universal indicator is a pH indicator made of a solution of several compounds that exhibits several smooth colour changes over a wide range of pH values to indicate the acidity or alkalinity of solutions.	
10	pH Scale	The pH scale measures how acidic or alkali a substance is. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic. A pH greater than 7 is alkaline.	
11	Reactants	A substance that takes part in and undergoes change during a reaction.	<p>Reactants</p> $\text{NH}_3 (\text{aq}) + \text{HCl} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} (\text{aq})$ <p>Ammonia Hydrochloric acid Ammonium chloride</p> <p>Product</p>
12	Products	Products are the species formed from chemical reactions.	
13	Neutralisation	A neutralization reaction is when an acid and a base react to form water and a salt.	<p>NEUTRALISATION</p> 
14	Indicator	Any substance that gives a visible sign, usually by a colour change, of the presence or absence of a threshold concentration of a chemical species, such as an acid or an alkali in a solution.	
15	Antacids	Antacids are over the counter (OTC) medications that help neutralize stomach acid.	

Ecology		
	Key word	Definition
1	Food webs	Food webs show how plants and animals are connected in many ways. The arrow points from the organism being eaten to the organism that eats it.
2	Food chains	A food chain only follows just one path as animals find food. e.g. A hawk eats a snake, which has eaten a frog, which has eaten a grasshopper, which has eaten grass.
3	Producers	Organisms that make their own organic nutrients (food) - usually using energy from sunlight. Green plants make their food by photosynthesis.
4	Consumers	The other organisms in a food chain are consumers, because they all get their energy by consuming other organisms.
5	Ecosystem	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
6	Sampling	A process used to estimate population size. In this procedure, the organisms in a few small areas are counted and projected to the entire area.



7	Classification	The classification of species allows the subdivision of living organisms into smaller and more specialised groups.	
8	Adaptation	A characteristic of an organism that improves its chances of surviving and/or reproducing. An organism's adaptations are a result of the genes the organism inherits from its parents.	
9	Natural selection	A process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment, or competition between organisms, for the species to survive.	
10	Evolution	This is change in the heritable characteristics of biological populations over successive generations.	
11	Extinction	This is the cessation of existence of a species reducing biodiversity.	




12	Biodiversity	Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.	
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Photosynthesis		
Key word	Definition	
1	Photosynthesis	
2	Starch	
3	Light intensity	
4	Leaf	
5	Xylem	
6	Phloem	

Working Scientifically		
	Key word	Definition
1	Variables	During science investigations we have independent variables, which are what we change. We have dependent variables, which we measure and control variables which must be kept the same to ensure results are valid.
2	Table	A table is a visual representation showing the relationship between the relationship between the independent and dependent variable.
3	Graph	This is a visual representation of data which allows patterns trends) to be seen more easily.
4	Hypothesis	This is an educated guess of what may be predicted for a scientific experiment. This occurs before any testing has taken place.
5	Evaluation	This is where the pros and cons of something are listed and a decision is made based on these.
6	Risk Assessment	A risk assessment is completed to spot the potential hazards in an investigation and the likeliness of these taking place.

Mass (g)	Extension 1 (mm)	Extension 2 (mm)	Average Extension (mm)
0	0	1	0.5
100	5	6	5.5
200	9	9	9
300	15	15	15
400	20	21	20.5
500	24	25	24.5
600	30	31	30.5

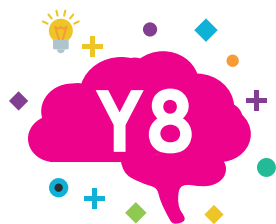
Lab Safety

	don't touch the animals
	wear safety goggles
	wear lab coat

Knowledge Organisers – Textiles Year 8

Areas of Assessment	
1. Explore	Understanding, contexts, users and purpose
2. Design	Generating, developing, modelling, and communicating ideas
3. Realise	Planning and sequencing, modelling, prototyping
4. Evaluate	Own ideas and products, other products, prolific designers
5. Technical Knowledge	Making products work
6. Communication	Presenting and sharing ideas

Soft Sculpture Project	
Word	Meaning
1. Thread	A long, thin strand of cotton, nylon, or other fibres used in sewing or weaving.
2. Needles	A very fine slender piece of polished metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in sewing.
3. Scissors	A cutting instrument having two blades whose cutting edges slide past each other.
4. Pins	Pins are used for temporary joining.
5. Fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres.
6. Stitches	A stitch is a single turn or loop of thread, or yarn. Stitches are the fundamental elements of sewing, knitting, embroidery, crochet, and needle lacemaking, whether by hand or machine.
7. Design Process	The Design Process is an approach for breaking down a large project into manageable chunks.
8. Foot Pedal	When you use a sewing machine, you push the pedal with your foot to make the needle move up and down.
9. Sewing machine	A machine with a mechanically driven needle for sewing or stitching cloth.
10. Ironing	Ironing is the use of a machine, usually a heated tool (an iron), to remove wrinkles from fabric.
11. Presser foot	The footplate of a sewing machine which holds the material down on to the part which feeds it under the needle.
12. Balance wheel	The balance wheel is most often used to sink the needle before you start a seam, or to raise the needle once you have finished a seam.
13. Bobbin case	A bobbin case holds your sewing machine's bobbin into place and guides the bobbin thread to the appropriate position for the sewing machine.
14. Seam Allowance	Seam allowance refers to the area between the stitching and raw, cut edge of the fabric.
15. Pattern	In sewing and fashion design, a pattern is the template from which the parts of a garment/product are traced onto fabric before being cut out and assembled.
16. Evaluation	An Evaluation help determine what works well and what could be improved.
17. Final Product	In production, a final product, or finished product is a product that is ready for sale.



Home Learning Priorities Planner

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Ambition . Knowledge . Determination . Leadership

Ambition

My short, mid term and long term ambitions are:

Knowledge

The subjects I need to work hardest in this term are:

	Target grade
English	
Maths	
Science	

Ambition . Knowledge . Determination . Leadership

Determination

One area I need to improve in is:

Leadership

One way in which I will help others to show leadership is:

Sheffield Park Academy
Beaumont Road North
Sheffield S2 1SN

Tel: 0114 239 2661
Email: info@sheffieldparkacademy.org
www.sheffieldpark-academy.org



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