



Need ● ● ●
toKNOW
LOOE COMMUNITY ACADEMY

Year 8
Summer 1

Be the
BEST
you can be

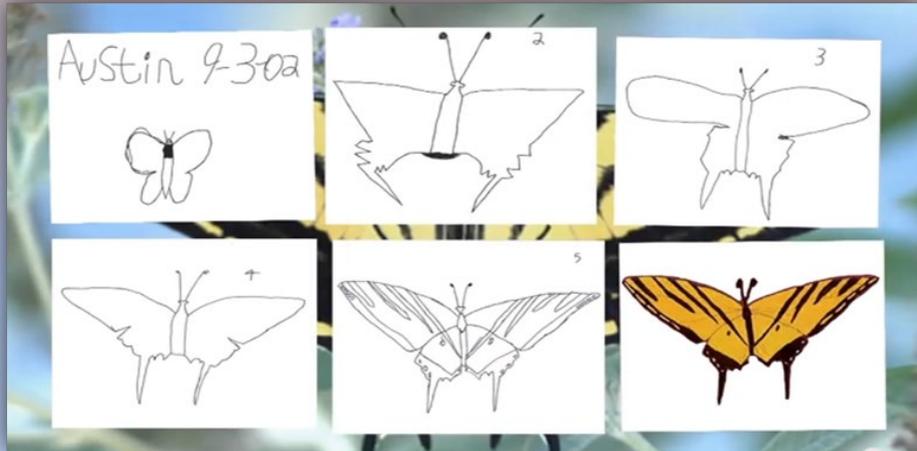




Need to KNOW
LOOE COMMUNITY ACADEMY

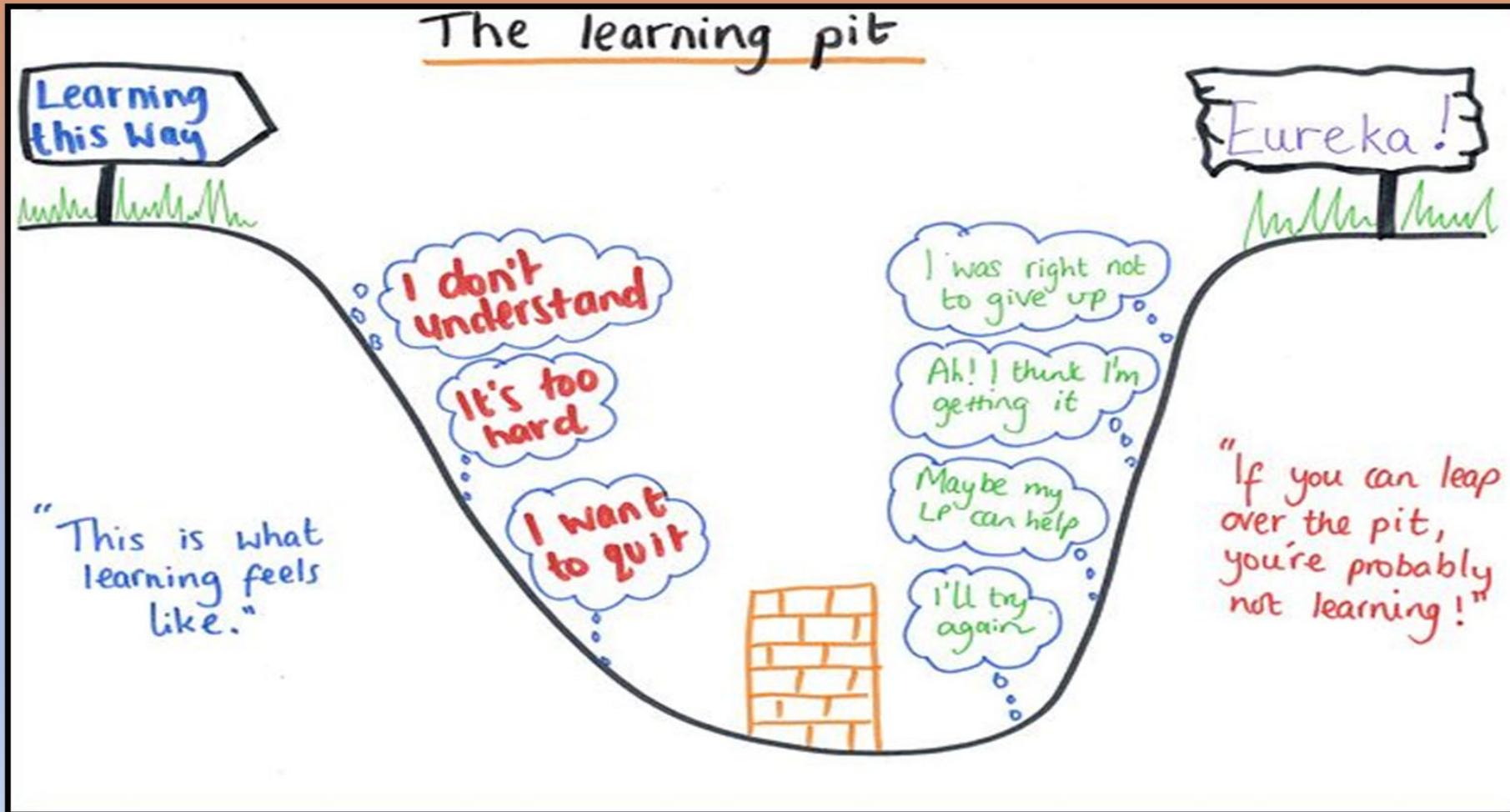
To become an **expert learner** you need to have the right mindset and understand the **'Power of YET'**!

Check out Austin's butterfly picture below and learn how he seeks feedback to improve his work to achieve the most amazing results!





The Learning Pit is a picture to help you remember that you are constantly going to be challenged and confused when you learn something new, but it's about knowing what to do in order to overcome these challenges to get to the other side of the pit!



1

Magnificent Metacognition



Plan

Is this similar to a previous task?
What do I want to achieve?
What should I do first?

Monitor

Am I on the right track?
What can I do differently?
How can I ask for help?

Evaluate

What worked well?
What could I have done better?
Can I apply this to other situations?

2

Marvellous Memory



My memory and learning improves when I learn through spaced, retrieval, interleaved, elaborated, and use of concrete examples in practice.

I must use the best learning strategies above when using my 'Need to Know' to complete pre and post learning tasks.

During lessons I am a responsible Lead Learner, I teach my self and peers through mini tests, flashcards and look/cover/write/check/review, this help me and my peers learn quickly.

3

Love My Learning



I have a growth mindset and believe I can be as SMART as I want to be! My brain is a muscle and it will growth bigger with the amount of effort I put into practice.

I seek feedback and enjoy acting on it. I see 'EBI' and 'T' from my teachers / peers as opportunities to improve, by acting on feedback I experience success as a learner

I can be my own teacher and can articulate what I am learning and why. I know my mastery goals and I seek errors as opportunities. I aspire to challenges and have no fear of failure!

4

Literacy for Life



Every hour I read is an hour improving my writing. Time is worth investing in my books and Accelerated Reader.

I always check my grammar, spelling and punctuation, this will help me to achieve the highest SPAG marks in my GCSE exams.

Practicing my reading skills and literacy will improve choice in job/career prospects. Success is when preparation makes opportunity and when practice makes permanent!

I NEED TO KNOW:

What is impact is of negative behaviours in the community and online.

What antisocial behaviour and knife crime is and the impact it has on others and the dangers of the internet

Anti-social behaviour – behaviour likely to cause alarm, harassment, or distress to other people around you.

Legal ramifications – consequences that involve the law – e.g. getting prosecuted or a criminal record.

Peer Pressure – The pressure felt to do what people in your age group are doing and to do what they want you to do.

Knife Crime – illegal activities involving knives, e.g. carrying a knife, using a knife as a weapon, hiding a knife used as a weapon, selling a knife or possessing a knife as a weapon.

Consent – to give permission for something to happen.

Non-consensual – doing something without someone's permission.

Non-consensual sex – this means rape.

Sexting- sending, receiving, or forwarding sexually explicit messages, photographs or images, usually between mobile phones but could be any digital device.

Pornography – Often called porn, is printed or visual material containing the explicit description or display of sexual organs or activity, intended to stimulate sexual excitement.



I NEED TO KNOW:

The types of question in English Language Paper 1 and how to answer them.

Exam Information

Time: 1 hour 45 mins

Section A: Reading 1 hour

Section B: Writing 45 mins

Week 1

Question 1: 4 marks/ 5 mins

Find 4 pieces of information.

Question 2: 9 marks/10 mins.

3 PEEDS of language analysis.

Weeks 2 and 3

Question 3:

8 marks/10 mins.

3 PEES analysing the writer's use of structure.

Week 4

Question 4: 20 marks/20 minutes

4 PEEDLS analysing language and structure.

Weeks 5 and 6

**Question 5: Narrative and/or descriptive writing
40 marks/45 mins**

- Hooking the reader
- Establishing characters
- Use of dialogue and accurate speech marks
- Language techniques
- Senses
- Show not tell

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pBBDD8Rwd0o>

- 5 types of punctuation
- Paragraphing
- Varied sentences
- Spelling

Question 2 and Question 4

Language Techniques

- Simile
- Metaphor
- Personification
- Imagery
- Noun
- Adjective
- Verb
- Adverb
- Juxtaposition

Question 3 Structure

Focusing - points the attention of the reader.

Introducing - when a character or idea is first mentioned.

Developing - as we are given more information, we learn more about a character or situation.

Changing - how the writer changes the focus to a new character or event.

Concluding - where does it the extract end?

PEEDL

Point = name the technique

Evidence= quote " "

Explain= explain what the quote shows/the effect

D= develop ideas further. Pick a key word for questions 2 and 4.

L= Link to the question if you haven't answered it clearly enough.

I NEED TO KNOW: Understand, use and interpret mathematical symbols.

Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / definition	Example	Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / definition	Example
=	equals sign	equality	$5 = 2+3$ 5 is equal to 2+3	+	plus sign	addition	$1 + 1 = 2$
≠	not equal sign	inequality	$5 \neq 4$ 5 is not equal to 4	-	minus sign	subtraction	$2 - 1 = 1$
≈	approximately equal	approximation	$\sin(0.01) \approx 0.01$, $x \approx y$ means x is approximately equal to y	±	plus - minus	both plus and minus operations	$3 \pm 5 = 8$ or -2
>	strict inequality	greater than	$5 > 4$ 5 is greater than 4	±	minus - plus	both minus and plus operations	$3 \mp 5 = -2$ or 8
<	strict inequality	less than	$4 < 5$ 4 is less than 5	*	asterisk	multiplication	$2 * 3 = 6$
≥	inequality	greater than or equal to	$5 \geq 4$, $x \geq y$ means x is greater than or equal to y	×	times sign	multiplication	$2 \times 3 = 6$
≤	inequality	less than or equal to	$4 \leq 5$, $x \leq y$ means x is less than or equal to y	·	multiplication dot	multiplication	$2 \cdot 3 = 6$
()	parentheses	calculate expression inside first	$2 \times (3+5) = 16$	÷	division sign / obelus	division	$6 \div 2 = 3$
[]	brackets	calculate expression inside first	$[(1+2) \times (1+5)] = 18$	/	division slash	division	$6 / 2 = 3$
				—	horizontal line	division / fraction	$\frac{6}{2} = 3$

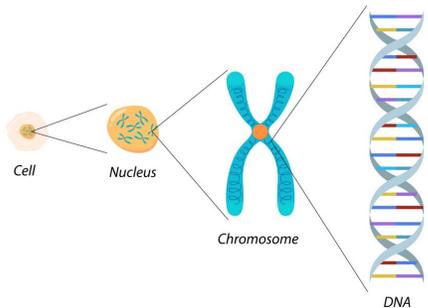
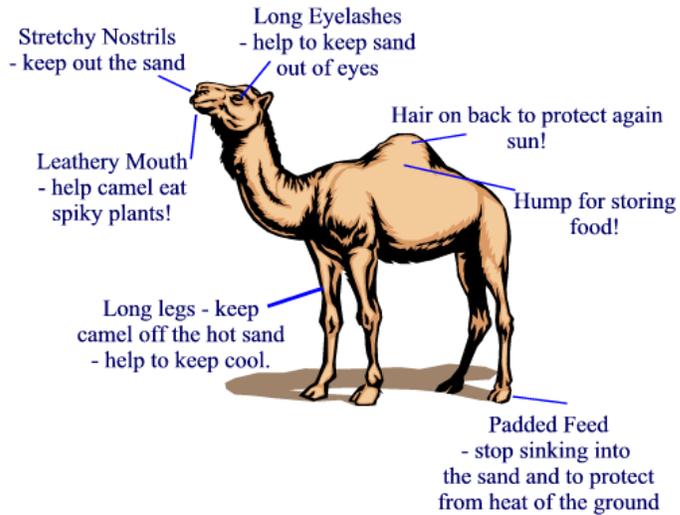
I NEED TO KNOW:

- How different organisms are adapted to their environment
- The structure of the earth
- The greenhouse effect and how it is linked to climate changes
- The carbon cycle
- Describing a motion graph

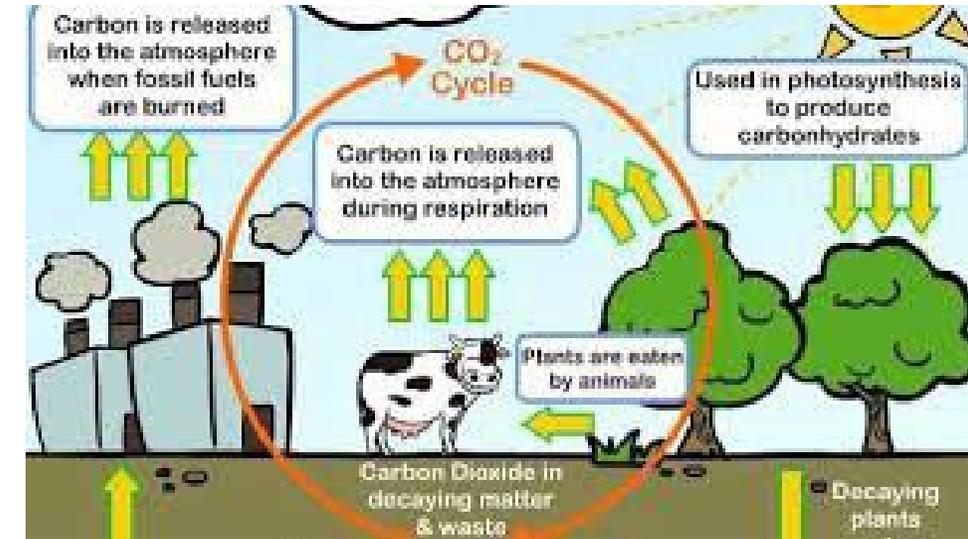
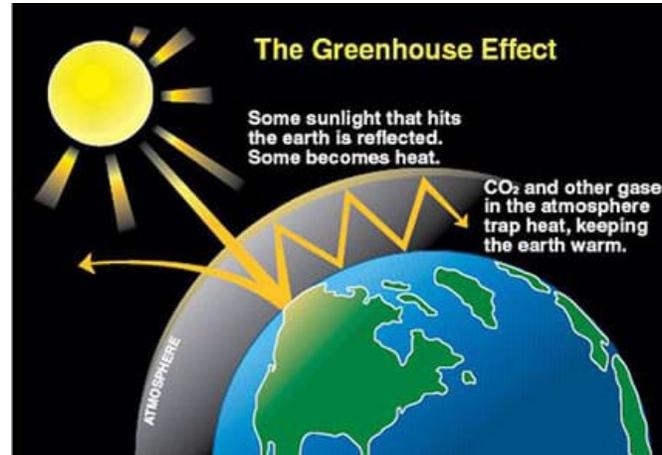


<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpffr82>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z9qpsk7#z2f4kty>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zq2m2v4#ztjmm39>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4brd2p>

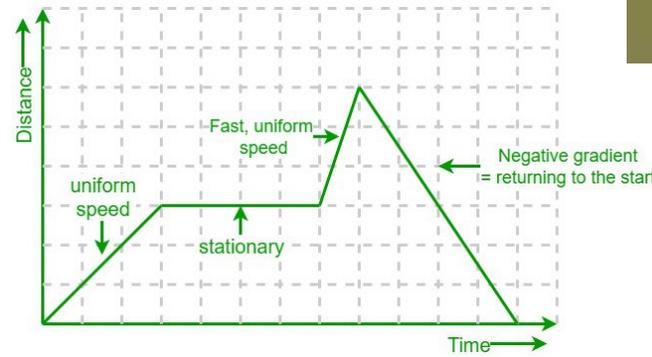
1. Adaptations and inheritance



2. The earth



3. Motion & pressure

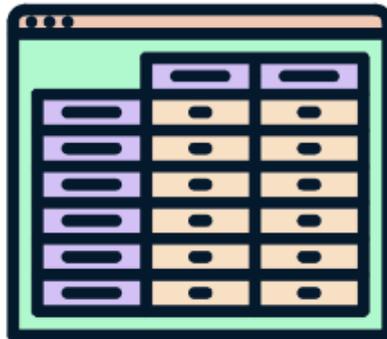


What Is Climate Change? ... Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.

The greenhouse effect is a process that occurs when gases in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat.

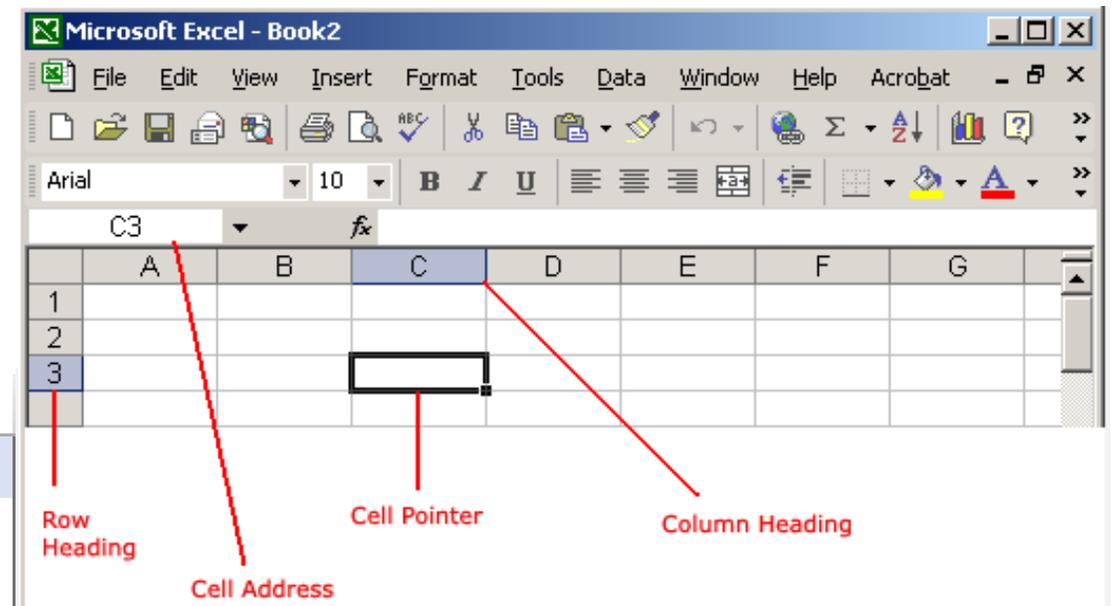
I NEED TO KNOW:

How to use formulas and calculations within a spreadsheet



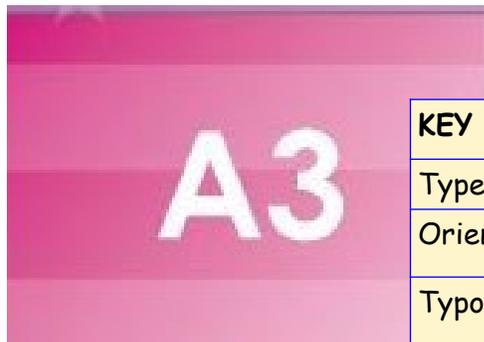
=SUM(A1:A5)
 =COUNT(A1:A5)
 =AVERAGE(A1:A5)
 =MIN(A1:A5)
 =MAX(A1:A5)
 =IF(A1>33,"P","F")

	A	B	C	D	E
1	25		Operation	Result	Formula
2	5		Addition	30	=A1+A2
3			Subtraction	20	=A1-A2
4			Multiplication	125	=A1*A2
5			Division	5	=A1/A2



I NEED TO KNOW:

How to use block printing process to create a sheet of wrapping paper with tag.
How to create a commercial branded identity for a Festival Food Van & apply it to a 3D paper van.



Styrofoam

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Typeface	Name of a specific collection of related fonts.
Orientation	Landscape (wide) or Portrait (tall)
Typography	The art of arranging letters and text in a way that makes the copy legible, clear, and visually appealing to the reader.
Stylisation	Being drawn in a way that is not natural or realistic.
Composition	The way in which all the elements of an image work together to produce an overall effect.
Net	How a 3D shape would look if it was unfolded.

MATERIALS	DEFINITION
A3 paper	420mm wide x 297mm high if landscape.
Block printing ink	Water or oil based.
Styrofoam	Trademarked brand of closed-cell extruded polystyrene foam used for packaging (& insulation).
Glue stick	Glue used for sticking paper and card to each other.
Copier paper	80gsm weight (grammes per square metre).
Coloured pencils	Wax- or oil-based containing varying proportions of pigments, additives and binding agents.
Double-sided sticky tape	Tape with adhesive on both sides.

TERM	MEANING
Graphic Communication	Designing visual material to convey information, ideas, meaning & emotion in response to a brief.
Target Audience	Specific group of consumers most likely to want your product or service.
Block Printing	Process of printing patterns by means of engraved blocks.
Brand Identity	Visible elements of a brand, such as colour, design and logo, that identify and distinguish the brand in consumers' minds.



Recycling category

Block print



TOOLS	DEFINITION
Craft knife	Used to cut & score thin sheet material
Cutting mat	Self-healing rubber mat for use with sharp blade used to cut sheet material accurately & safely.
Metal rule	Straightedge on a ruler for cutting/measuring.
Inking trays	Low rimmed plastic trays in which to place ink.
Brayer	Small hand rollers used to thinly apply ink or paint onto a printing surface.

I NEED TO KNOW:

Different techniques used within Fashion & Textiles



Cath Kidston

Catherine Isabel Audrey Kidston MBE (born 6 November 1958) is an English fashion designer, businesswoman and author whose company, Cath Kidston Limited sells home furnishings and related goods online, through franchises and by mail order. She is particularly known for her nostalgic floral patterns and has also published a number of books.

Kidston has worked with Milletts to design tents (2005–6), Nokia/ Carphone Warehouse mobile phones (2006), and Roberts radios (2005 onwards). In 2008, she collaborated with Tesco to produce shopping bags made from plastic bottles, which saved about six million plastic bottles from landfill.



Tie Dye

The process of tie-dye typically consists of folding, twisting, pleating, or crumpling fabric or a garment, before binding with string or rubber bands, followed by the application of dye or dyes.

The manipulations of the fabric before the application of dye are called resists, as they partially or completely prevent ('resist') the applied dye from coloring the fabric.

More sophisticated tie-dye may involve additional steps, including an initial application of dye before the resist, multiple sequential dyeing and resist steps, and the use of other types of resists (stitching, stencils) and discharge.



Sublimation

Printing

Sublimation printing uses heat to essentially bring ink and fabric together as one.

First, a design is printed onto special paper. The inks that are used turn into gas when brought under heat, then combine with the fabric and permanently print onto the fabric.

The effects are permanent and less prone to fading, as the ink is embedded in the fabric or substrate rather than simply laying on top like a normal print.

The heat opens up the pores of the fabric, then with the applied pressure the ink cools and returns to a solid form.



Hemming

Hemming is a sewing technique used to finish the edges of fabric to prevent unraveling and create a neat, clean edge. It involves folding the raw edge of the fabric over and sewing it in place.

Hemming is a crucial step in garment construction. It is used to finish the hems of skirts, dresses, trousers, sleeves, and other clothing items. The type of hem used can vary depending on the fabric weight, garment style, and desired look.

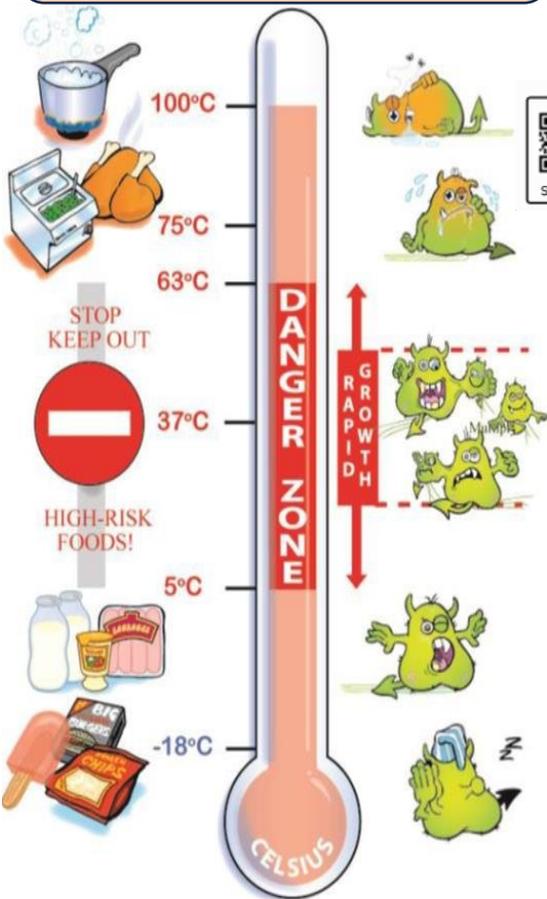
There are several types of hems that can be used depending on the desired finish and fabric type. Common types include single-fold hem, double-fold hem, rolled hem, and bias hem.



I NEED TO KNOW:

Keeping us safe from illness, different cooking methods that are better for us, and the benefits of exercise.

Important temperatures to avoid food poisoning



What bacteria need to be able to grow



How may I feel if I have food poisoning/symptoms

FOOD POISONING



PREVENTION

- COOK TO A SAFE TEMPERATURE
- AVOID EATING SPOILED OR EXPIRED FOOD
- SEPARATE RAW MEAT FROM OTHER FOODS
- WASH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
- WASH HANDS

SYMPTOMS

- FEVER
- VOMITING
- DIZZINESS
- DIARRHEA
- HEADACHE
- ABDOMINAL PAIN

TREATMENT

- HOSPITAL
- MEDICINE
- DRINK FLUIDS
- GET REST

Different Cooking methods

COOKING METHODS
Knowing the difference will save you time and money.

FOOD COOKS IN:

- AIR**
- FAT**
- WATER**
- STEAM**

<p>DRY HEAT Produces rich flavour due to browning and caramelization</p> <p>BROILING - High dry heat from above - Caramelizes and browns surface</p> <p>GRILLING - Usually uses high-dry heat from below - Caramelizes and browns surface</p> <p>ROASTING/BAKING - Cooks evenly over longer periods - Oven allows for consistent temperature control - There is no difference between "Roasting" and "Baking"</p> <p>SAUTEING - High heat and little oil - High heat prevents moisture loss</p> <p>PAN FRYING - Medium high heat - Requires more oil than Sautéing to prevent moisture loss</p> <p>DEEP FRYING - Considered "Dry Heat" due to using extremely high temperatures - Cooks very quickly and browns</p>	<p>MOIST HEAT Keeps food moist and prevent drying out</p> <p>STEAMING - High heat - Fast cooking time because it uses the steam released after water goes past 212°F (100 °C)</p> <p>BOILING - High heat - Food cooks submerged in liquid - Liquid is either absorbed by food or discarded when cooking is complete</p> <p>SIMMERING - Medium heat - Small bubbles gently break the liquid's surface - Used to infuse liquid with flavour from the food being cooked</p> <p>POACHING - Low temperature - Used for delicate foods like eggs - Liquid will slowly move but no bubbles form</p> <p>COMBINATION HEAT Uses both dry heat and moist heat</p> <p>BRAISING - Dry Heat = Pan fry or Sauté to brown the meat - Moist Heat = Add liquid to 1/3 the height of the meat</p> <p>STEWING - Dry Heat = Pan fry or Sauté to brown the meat - Moist Heat = Add liquid to completely cover</p>
--	---

MOIST DRY

SLOW	BRAISING STEWING	ROASTING SMOKING
FAST	BOILING SIMMERING POACHING	GRILLING PAN FRY/SAUTE BROILING DEEP FRY

References: theculinarycook.com, wikieducator.org
COOKERY NATION

Benefits of staying active

BENEFITS OF EXERCISE

- Improve memory and brain function
- Better weight control
- Protect against many diseases
- Improve heart health, lower blood pressure
- Improve sleep quality
- Reduce the feeling of anxiety or depression
- Improve joint-pain and to move without pain
- Maintain muscle strength and balance
- Increase life span, live longer

I NEED TO KNOW:

You will need to know what a cam is and what its function is
You will need to know how to change rotary movement to reciprocating movement.

MATERIAL	DEFINITION
Pine	A light coloured softwood with an attractive grain that comes from an evergreen tree
Balsa wood	A very soft lightweight wood (but actually classed as a hardwood) That is used in model making and is ideal for 3D objects for the top of the automata
Dowel	A wooden rod used for axles and to reinforce simple wooden joints
Acrylic	A thermoplastic that can be used to improve the finish of our automata
PVA	The best glue to use when gluing wood to wood.



KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Automata	A mechanical device that changes one form of movement into another often to cause amusement
Jig	A clamp (often home made) that enables you to hold a piece of work and perform the same task to numerous identical pieces
Rotary Movement	The term to describe when something is turning
Reciprocating movement	The term to describe when something is going up and down
Oscillating movement	The term to describe when something is swinging like a pendulum

MACHINERY	DESCRIPTION
Fret Saw	An electronic saw
Disk sander	A disc that rotates with glass paper fixed onto the front
Dust extractor	A large unit that help remove dust that has been created by sanding
Pillar Drill	A vertical drill used for drilling very accurate holes

Subject: ART

Year : 8

Knowledge organiser Curriculum Topic: Mixed Media

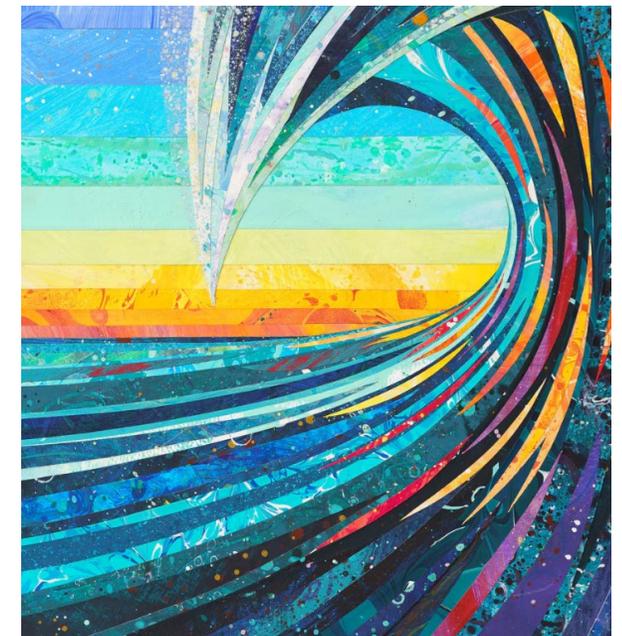
Concept: Creative Risk Taking

I NEED TO KNOW:

Use this sheet to prepare for each lesson and understand the key terminology that you will be learning throughout this topic beforehand. It is recommended that you prepare yourself for each lesson by looking over the information below and develop your skills before hand so you're prepared. You can also read about the inspirations and influences for this topic to get more information. The project will develop your knowledge in the key concepts and skills needed for art to take you through to key stage 4 and beyond.

KEY WORDS	
SCALE	The relative size of something.
PROPORTION	Ensuring the correct size of objects/things in a picture in comparison to each other.
HOT COLOURS	Hot colours are those that give the feeling of warmth, such as red, orange, and yellow. These colours are often associated with fire, the sun, and heat.
COLD COLOURS	Cold colours are those that give the feeling of coolness, such as blue, green, and pale purple. These colours are often associated with water, grass, and sky.
TEXTURE	Texture in art concerns the surface quality of a piece of work. In three-dimensional artwork, the term refers to how the piece feels when it's touched. In paintings and other two-dimensional artwork, texture invokes the visual 'feeling' the piece gives off.
BLENDING	Blending is the process of fusing two colours together so that the paint transitions from one colour to another or combines to create a new colour.
COLLAGE	A piece of art made by sticking various materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.
LAYER	Layering in art is the process of applying various materials or colors on top of one another. A painting or drawing can employ layering to enhance interest and texture as well as depth and dimension.
WAX RESIST	Wax crayons or white wax candles are used in this technique which is based on the fact that wax repels water. Strokes are made with clear wax then overpainted with watercolor. The wash only adheres to the paper where there is no wax.

LESSON	PREPARATION TASK & HELPFUL LINKS
1 & 2	Research into the art of Laurie McCall https://lauriemccall.co.uk/
3	Looking at other artists who have produced collage seascapes Use google search and find some artists you like
4-8	Look at and try different collage techniques like the one shown in the video below https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hG-mgQPess



“Art washes away from the soul
the dust of everyday life.”

Pablo Picasso

I NEED TO KNOW:

Exploring other ways of creative movement material other than

<p>WEEK 1 & 2</p>	<p><u>Just Dance and Move!</u> We are going to explore different ways of moving and working our bodies, from Just Dance, to Zumba, to an aerobics class.</p>
<p>WEEK 3 & 4</p>	<p><u>Calming it down!</u> Our bodies and minds are an amazing tool and we need to learn to look after them. Being able to listen to our bodies needs and sometimes taking things a little slower. We will be exploring Yoga and Pilates movements and finding the benefits those types of exercise bring to you mentally and physically.</p>
<p>WEEK 5 & 6</p>	<p><u>Time to Stop!</u> Continuing with focusing on the slower way of life we will explore different types of meditation and relaxation methods to further connect to moving our bodies in a more gentle way.</p>

KEY WORD/CONCEPT	DEFINITION/EXPLANATION
Physical Health	Physical is about the body
Mental Health	Our ability to deal with the ups and downs that life throws at us
Mental Focus	Stay focused on one task
Relaxation	Relaxation is a state your body can learn where it is soft and loose, and your mind is free from stress.
Balance	Being able to
Grounded	Well balanced

KEY CONCEPTS

- Appreciation
- Technique

I NEED TO KNOW:

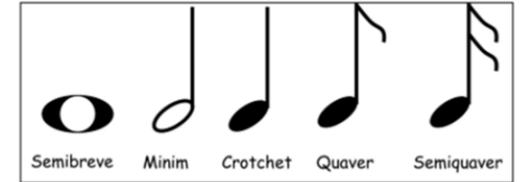
These are your foundations that you must know as these are required for all topics,
Your first topic is WORLD MUSIC alongside the weekly checks on pulse, pitch and rhythm

KEYWORDS

Duration	How long a note lasts for
Pitch	How high or low a note is
Tempo	How fast or slow a note is
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is
Timbre	The quality of sound
Texture	How thick or thin the music is
Structure	How the sections of music are laid out e.g. chorus, verse etc.
Silence	When the instruments stop playing

WEEK 1 & 2	<p><u>Base level assessment</u> What do you listen to? How does music make you feel? What instruments can you play?</p> <p><u>Discover Pulse</u> Through listening tasks, tap, clap the pulse of a played piece of music</p>
WEEK 3 & 4	<p><u>Rhythms</u> Develop knowledge of various and construct own rhythm patterns to perform in small groups. Body percussion tasks. Try this at home for practice https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SGp3EHmGLH8</p>
WEEK 5 & 6	<p><u>Pitch</u> Increase your knowledge of the pitch and placement of notes when written on a STAFF. A staff are the 5 lines and spaces that we write music on. Compose on melody (tune)</p>

NOTE VALUES



NOTE AND REST DURATION CHART

NOTES (SOUNDING)	TYPE AND VALUE	RESTS (SILENT)
	Whole (4 Beats)	
	Half (2 Beats)	
	Quarter (1 Beat)	
	Eighth (1/2 Beat)	
	Sixteenth (1/4 Beat)	



NOTES on STAFF

Concepts:
Listening- Creating-Performing

I NEED TO KNOW:

How to create characters physically.



WEEK 1 & 2		
Preparation	How can you create a character from a physical starting point?	
Terminology	WEIGHT TRANSFERENCE	<i>You transfer your weight to different areas of your body to create different characters (forwards onto your toes, back onto your heels, sideways, into your tummy etc).</i>
	POSTURE	<i>Change how you stand or sit (upright, back hunched over, shoulders slumped, head down etc).</i>

WEEK 3 & 4		
Preparation	Think how you can demonstrate the characters	
Terminology	HIERARCHY	<i>Who is more important? In Commedia there are Masters, and Servants and the ones in the middle.</i>
	KEY MOVEMENT	<i>A key move a character does unique to them, like a signature move (for example Pantalone falls on the floor and curls up like a dying insect when scared).</i>

WEEK 5 & 6		
Preparation	Explore the Commedia dell'arte characters	
Terminology	Revision: DIRECTOR	<i>Look at the play and check that everyone can be seen, heard and the script is clear. Suggest ways actors can improve (more like their Commedia character, face, body, voice etc).</i>
	BLOCKING	<i>When it is decided where actors stand and move to. Actors find it beneficial to mark these moves on their script.</i>



Commedia dell'arte: Is based around a core group of characters each with a particular way of moving and a name. It began in a rural region of Italy, as an entertainment improvised by people in the streets and town squares.



SUPPORT & RESOURCES

Week 1 & 2:	Week 3 & 4:	Week 5 & 6:
The History of Commedia: https://shorturl.at/xEF02	Extra information: https://shorturl.at/bclmz	What is <u>Blocking?</u> : https://shorturl.at/irqx8

I NEED TO KNOW:

By the end of this term, how to make good decisions in striking and fielding games, be aware of my ability in athletics, and forfill my potential.

Decision Making		
Thinking Me	Through striking and fielding	
Decision making skills	How to bowl effectively	Types of bowling, fast, spin, donkey drop underarm/overarm
	Fielding	Where to position fielders
	Throwing	Underarm, overarm, where
	Batting	Shot selection and where to hit it

Self Awareness and reflection		
Thinking Me	Through Athletics	
Understanding the demands of the event	Sprinting	Technique, start and finish
	Longer distance running	Pacing
	Throws	Rules, technique
	Jumps	Long jump and triple jump rules

Games Sense		
Physical Me	Through striking and fielding games	
Understand how to be effective in a game	Understand rules and scoring	Know the umpires signals
	Batting	Develop range of shots that can be played
	Team play	Positions and roles within the game
	Tactics	<i>Know and apply tactics</i>

Fulfilling Potential		
Physical Me	Through competition in athletics lessons	
Understanding of how to achieve their best	Running at maximum speed	Knowing how to sprint – start body position
	Running for distance	Pacing allowing for strong start and finish
	Throwing events	Throwing technique for javelin pulling and shot pushing action
	Jumping	Technique for long and triple jump

I NEED TO KNOW:

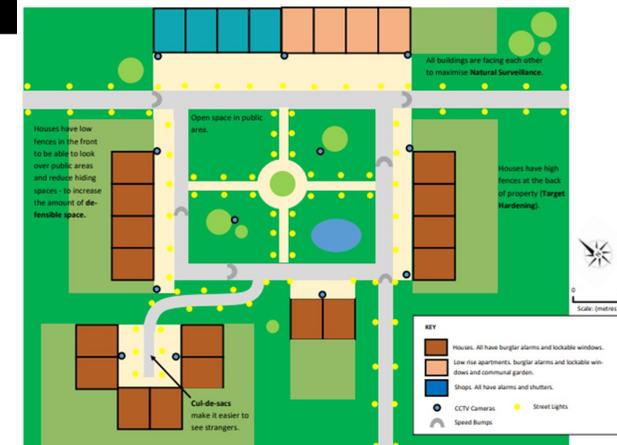
How Geography can be used to identify patterns, classify information, and ultimately fight crime

Key terms

Crime	an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
Drugs	a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.
Hierarchy	a system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.
Consequence	a result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.
Cause	make (something) happen.
Primary Industry	An industry involved in the extraction and collection of natural resources, also by activities such as farming and fishing.
Quaternary Industry	This sector consists of those industries providing information services, such as computing, ICT and R&D (research).
Distribution	how resources, activities, human demographics or features of the landscape are arranged across the surface of the Earth.
Issue	an important topic or problem for debate or discussion.
Gangs	an organised group of criminals.

Key questions

- Where does crime happen?
- How serious is the issue of crime in the UK?
- How bad is crime globally?
- What factors affect the seriousness of crime?
- What impact does crime have on workers?
- Is crime classed as a primary or quaternary service?
- How can crime be designed out?



Websites

www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks3/geography/spaces/crime

Extended Learning Opportunity

How can a lack of strong governance be a factor towards crime, for example piracy?

How does crime link to SEEP in the UK?

Reducing crime levels can be helped by:

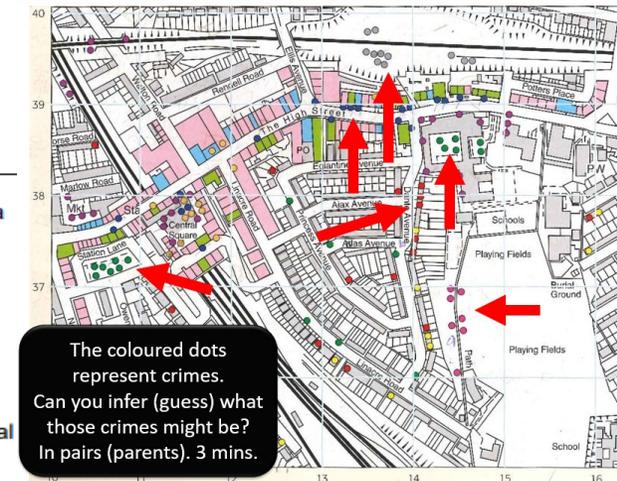
- designing areas and houses to make it more difficult for crimes to be committed
- adding warnings and alarms so that people are more aware of when crimes are being committed
- tracking goods and people after a crime has been committed

The definition of crime is an offence punishable by law. Geography is important when studying crime because when a crime happens it always has a location, a time and a reason.

Understanding the patterns behind this helps:

- to see where crimes are most likely to be committed
- to combat crime
- to design areas to be more crime-proof

Crime can happen on an international scale as well as national or local. Heroin trafficking and piracy are two examples of international crime.



I NEED TO KNOW:

The consequences of the Industrial revolution for people

Knowledge Organiser – Industrial Revolution

Key Events

1	1712 - Thomas Newcomen invented the first productive steam engine.
2	1733 - James Kay invented the Flying Shuttle, a simple weaving machine.
3	1769 - Richard Arkwright invented the water frame, which hooked up spinning machines to a water wheel.
4	1800 - 10 million tons of coal mined in Great Britain
5	1812 - Parliament passes law making it illegal by penalty of death to destroy industrial machines.
6	1816 - George Stephenson patented a steam engine locomotive that ran on rails.
7	1825 - Stephenson commissioned to construct a 30-mile railway from Liverpool to Manchester.
8	1833 - The first Factory Act provides first small regulation of child labor in textile factories.
9	1844 - Friedrich Engels publishes his observations of the negative effects of industrialization in The Condition of the Working-Class in England.
10	1849 - 10,000 people die in three months in London from Cholera epidemic.
11	1849 - 6,031 miles of railroad track in Great Britain.
12	1875 - Public Health Act gives government responsibility to ensure public health for housing and sewage.
13	1880 - Education Act made school compulsory for children up to age 10.
14	1890 - 35,00 miles of railroad track in Great Britain.
15	1905 - 236 million tons of coal mined in Great Britain.

Key words

21	Political – things to do with power
22	Economic - things to do with money
23	Social - things to do with society and how people live/ feel
24	Industry – The process of making products by using machines and factories
25	Revolution - This can mean a quick change in conditions in a country. This may be in government or in peoples lives.
26	Population – the whole number of people living in a country or area
27	Cholera - a disease that causes diarrhea and was spread by the faeces in the streets. John Snow discovered the link between waster, sewage and cholera in 1849
28	Textiles – Cloth made by weaving or knitting fibres together. The textiles industry grew rapidly due to the invention of machines
29	Agriculture – the process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants and raising of animals. This is also known as farming
30	Poverty – the lack of basic human needs, such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter. Many lived in poverty during the Industrial Revolution because of low wages.
31	Mass production – the production of many products, eg textiles. This method was introduced into the spinning of cotton thread by Richard Arkwright.
32	Rural – countryside area in which the population is spread thinly
33	Workhouse – would house and look after the poor. In return they would work to produce goods
34	Act - A written law passed by parliament.

Key Concepts

16	Industrial Revolution – a huge change in Britain between 1750-1900 where the country changed from living and working on the land, to living in cities and working in new factories.
17	Economy – the system of how money is made and used within a particular country. This is based on how many goods and services are produced and how much money is spent.
18	Public Health – the approach to medicine that is concerned with the health of the public as a whole. During the Industrial Revolution, Public Health Acts were passed to ensure all people were safe at work and in their home.
19	Continuity - things stay the same
20	Change – things become different

Global Changemakers

I NEED TO KNOW:



This unit is about exploring how religious and non-religious people have helped others based on their religious beliefs.

One Christian teaching is :

Key Idea: Acting charitably, with love and compassion, and following Jesus' teachings will earn a person a place in heaven; acting selfishly will earn a person eternal punishment

At the end of time, people will be divided up into two groups: sheep and goats

The sheep will sit on Jesus' right as they acted with compassion to others

The goats will sit on the left, as they were selfish and didn't follow Jesus' example

The sheep will go to heaven to be with God

The goats will go to hell to be punished

IDENTITY & COMMUNITY	Charity Community Service Sacrifice
ULTIMATE QUESTIONS	Should I stick to my beliefs even when facing great challenges?

Charity	Giving to others
Equality	People being given the same opportunities
Holocaust	During 2WW when over 6 million Jews, Romanies and other groups were killed
Immoral	wrong
Karma	An idea in Hinduism or Buddhism that actions have consequences
Sewa	Service in Sikhism- to care for others
Stewardship	Caring for the world



I NEED TO KNOW:

Talking about where you would like to live, describing your home, talking about meals, shopping for food & special events

Les talents	Talents
Mon talent, c'est...	My talent is...
Chanter	Sing
Danser	Dance
Faire de la magie	do magic
Jouer du piano	Play the piano
Jouer du violon	Play the violin
Jouer de la guitare	Play the guitar
Les ambitions	Ambitions
Un jour, je veux être...	I want to be...
Chanteur professionnel/chanteuse professionnelle	A professional singer
Danseur professionnel/danseuse professionnelle	A professional dancer
Magicien professionnel/ magicienne professionnelle	A professional magician
Professeur (de musique)	A (music) teacher
Je veux jouer	I want to play
Dans un groupe de rock	In a rock band
Dans un grand orchestre	In a big orchestra

Donner des conseils	Giving advice
Tu dois...	You must...
Aller à l'audition	Got to the audition
Avoir confiance en toi	Have confidence in yourself
Faire un clip vidéo	Make a video clip
Participer au concours	Take part in the contest
Répéter tous les jours	Rehearse every day
Donner des excuses	Giving Instructions
Je ne peux pas parce que...	I can't because...
Je dois faire mes devoirs	I have to do my homework
Je dois faire du babysitting	I have to do babysitting
Je ne peux pas répéter chez moi	I can't rehearse at home
Tu peux...	You can...
Faire tes devoirs demain	Do your homework tomorrow
Répéter chez moi	Rehearse at my place

Talking about where you would like to live, describing your home, talking about meals, shopping for food & special events

Donner des instructions	Giving instructions
Change ton attitude	Change your attitude
Chante plus fort	Sing louder
Enlève ton blouson	Take off your jacket
Éteins ton portable	Switch off your mobile
Fais plus d'efforts	Make more of an effort
Jette ton chewing gum	Throw away your chewing gum
Regarde la camera	Look at the camera
N'oublie pas ta casquette	Don't forget your cap
Gagner	Winning
J'aime gagner	I like to win
Je dois gagner	I have to win
Je peux gagner	I can win
Je voudrais gagner	I would like to win
Je vais gagner	I am going to win
Je veux gagner	I want to win

Le caractere	Personality
Il/Elle est...	He/ She is
très	Very
Trop	Too
Assez	Quite
Un peu	A bit
Arrogant(e)	Arrogant
Beau/belle	Beautiful
Cruel(le)	Cruel
Gentil(le)	Kind
Impatient(e)	Impatient
Impoli(e)	Impolite
Intelligent(e)	Intelligent
Marrant(e)	Funny
Vaniteux/vaniteuse	Vane
Sévère	Strict
Sincère	Sincere, honest
Stupide	Stupid
sympa	nice

Les mots essentiels	High-frequency words
À mon avis	In my opinion
Trop	Too
Je suis d'accord	I agree
Je ne suis pas d'accord	I disagree
C'est	It is
D'accord	OK
Pourquoi	Why
pardon	Sorry/excuse me

Stratégie5

More learning by doing. Here are some more tips on how to learn vocabulary:

- **Sing or rap your list of words.** Use the tune to a popular song
- **Say your words to the family pet.** They won't tell you off for making a mistake and they may get bored, but they will listen.
- **Beat the clock.** Use the cards you've made to see how many words you can say, translate or write correctly in one minute.
- **Play Pictionary with a friend.** Draw a word for them to guess. They have to say the word correctly in French. See who gets the most right.

I NEED TO KNOW: Describing a holiday home, activities and a world trip. Asking for directions.

La casa	The house
una cocina	a kitchen
una comedor	a dining room
un cuarto de baño	a bathroom
un dormitorio	a bedroom
un salón	a lounge
¿Dónde está...?	Where is...?
el parque de atracciones	the theme park
la pista de karting	the go kart-track
Sigue todo recto	Go straight on
Dobla a la derecha	Turn right
Dobla a la izquierda	Turn left
Toma la primera a la derecha	Take the first on the right
Toma la segunda a la izquierda	Take the second on the left
Cruza la plaza	Cross the square
Está a la derecha	It's on the right
Está a la izquierda	It's on the left

High frequency words:

bastante	quite
donde	where
esta, este	this
está	it is
muy	very
también	also, too

¿Qué se puede hacer?	What can you do?
Se puede(n)...	You can...
hacer senderismo	go hiking
hacer actividades náuticas	do water sports
hacer artes marciales	do martial arts
ir a la bolera	go bowling
ir al cine	go to the cinema
ir de compras	go shopping
ir de paseo en bicicleta	go on a bike ride
ir a la playa	go to the beach
ir al restaurante	go to the restaurant
jugar al golf	play golf
jugar al voleibol	play volleyball
jugar al tenis	play tennis
ver la catedral	see the cathedral
visitar un castillo	visit a castle