



Knowledge Organiser Term 1

Your subjects are in alphabetical order.



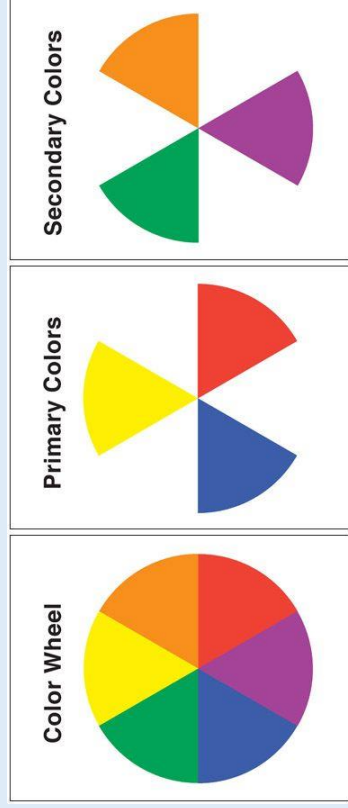
1 – Elements of art - colour

Primary colours: red, yellow and blue. They cannot be made by mixing other colours together.

All other colours can be mixed from red, yellow and blue.

Secondary colours - Secondary colours are purple, orange and green they are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours together:

- Blue + red = purple
- Yellow + red = orange
- Blue + yellow = green



3 - definition

imagination: the ability of the mind to be creative and get new ideas

illustration: artwork to explain or decorate something

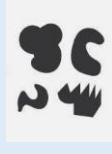
line weight: how thick or thin a line is

improvisation: something that is created spontaneously or without preparation

2 – Elements of art

shape: a two-dimensional area with a height and width but not depth. There are two types of shapes:

- **organic:** shapes that can be found in nature. For example fruit, vegetables, flowers and shells.
- **geometric:** shapes are mathematical shapes, such as squares and circles.



composition: The way the elements of art are arranged on the page.



line: mark made by a pencil, pen or brush

gradient: smooth transition from light to dark

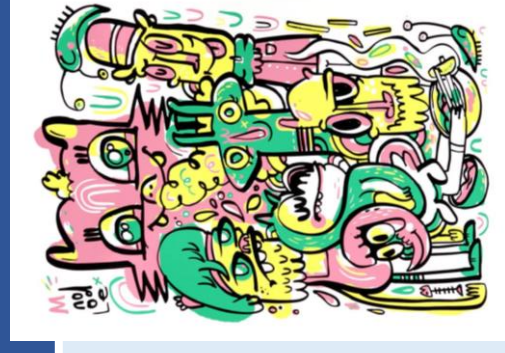


4 - Jon Burgerman

Jon Burgerman is an English artist who lives in New York, USA.

He is famous for his instantly recognisable drawings and doodle-like characters.

His work includes, canvases, large scale murals (indoor and outside), sculpture, toys, clothes design and book illustrations.



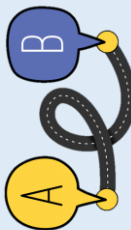
English		TACM	Term 2
1 – Fiction Methods	2 – Non-Fiction Methods		
<p>simile: comparison of two things using ‘as’ or ‘like’ e.g. <i>Her stare was as cold as ice.</i></p> <p>metaphor: saying something is something else with a non-literal meaning e.g. <i>She had a heart of stone.</i></p> <p>personification: giving human features to something non-human e.g. <i>A tear ran down her face.</i></p> <p>pathetic fallacy: creating a mood by describing the weather or nature e.g. <i>Thunder cracked through the ominous sky as swollen raindrops began to fall from the impenetrable, grey clouds.</i></p>	<p>repetition: repeating an idea, word or phrase throughout a piece of writing e.g. <i>All they want to do is <u>stir</u> and <u>stir</u> the pot to cause trouble.</i></p> <p>direct address: speaking directly to the audience or reader by using the words ‘you’ ‘we’ e.g. <i>I’m sure <u>you</u> will want to donate after hearing about the animals that have been rescued from the testing centre.</i></p> <p>triple: using three adjectives to describe something e.g. <i>Their treatment is <u>barbaric</u>, <u>heinous</u> and <u>cruel</u>.</i></p> <p>rhetorical question: asking a question that does not require an answer e.g. <i>Surely you want to help them?</i></p>		
3 – Analytical Vocabulary	4 – Grammar		
<p>When creating inferences you need to use analytical verbs. However, there are many different verbs you can use.</p> <p>Instead of ‘This shows...’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrates, reveals, displays <p>Instead of ‘This suggests...’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implies, connotes, symbolises <p>Instead of ‘This highlights...’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> emphasises, exaggerates, promotes <p>Instead of ‘This interests...’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enthral, fascinates, provokes 	<p>main clause: a clause (a complete thought) that can stand on its own e.g. <i>Animal testing is cruel.</i></p> <p>subordinate clause: a clause at the start of a sentence that depends on the main clause and cannot stand alone. e.g. <i><u>Although many ignore it</u>, animal testing is common.</i></p> <p>simple sentence: a sentence with only a main clause. e.g. <i>The author wanted to raise awareness about animal testing.</i></p> <p>compound sentence: a sentence containing two main clauses, joined together by a conjunction. e.g. <i>Animal testing is cruel yet it still happens every single day.</i></p> <p>complex sentence: a sentence with a subordinate clause and a main clause. e.g. <i>Many still believe in the science of animal testing <u>even though it is harmful</u>.</i></p>		

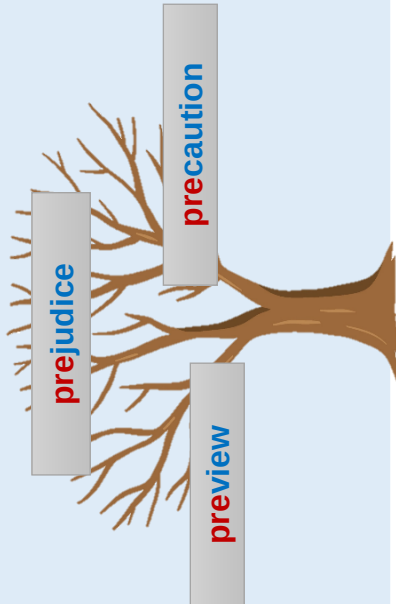
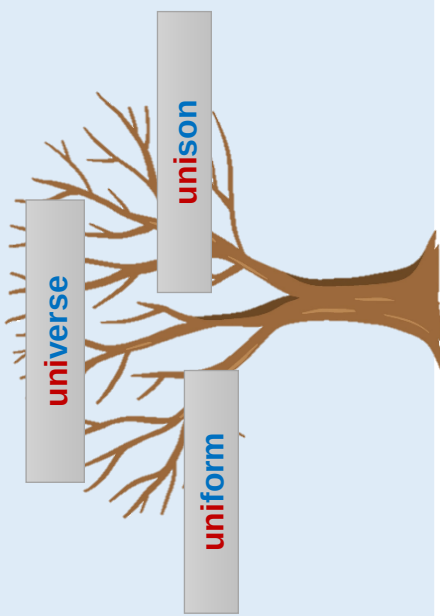
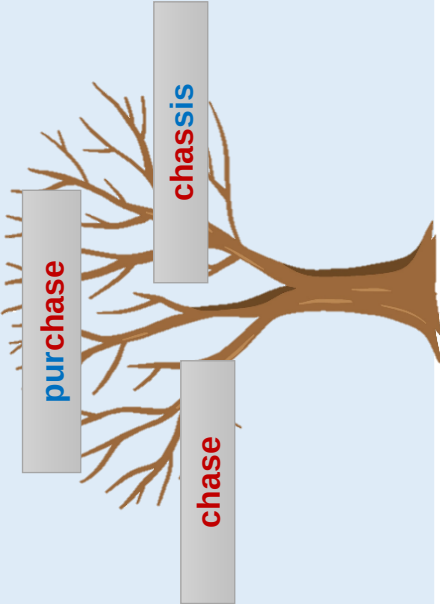
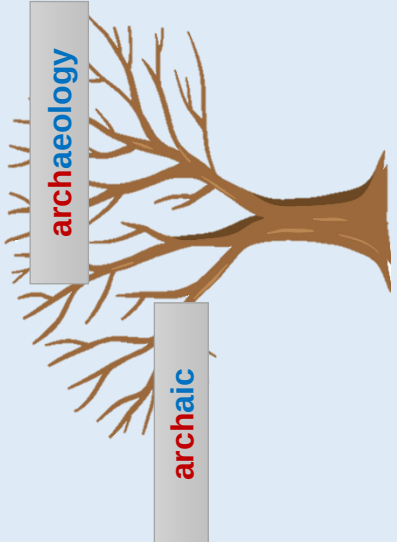
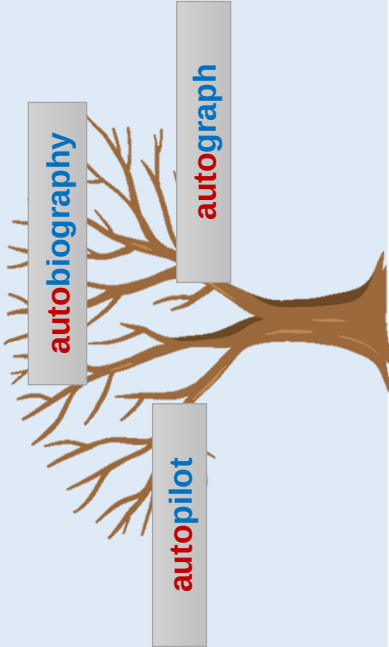
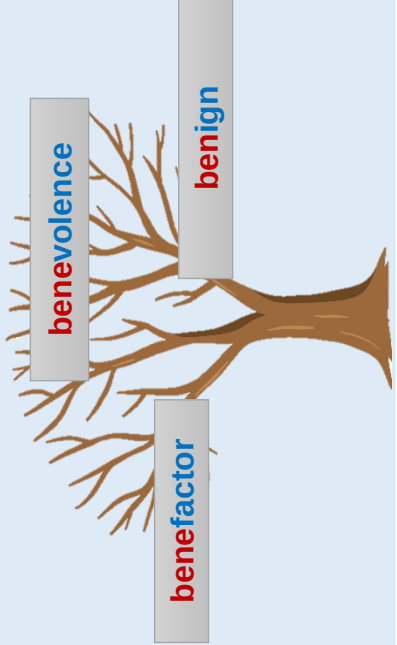


French		School		TACM	Terms 1-2
1 – School subjects		2 – Opinions		3 – Giving reasons	
l'anglais	English	les maths	maths	car c'est	because it is
le dessin	art	les sciences	science	amusant/e	fun
le français	French			passionnant/e	exciting
le théâtre	drama			facile	easy
la cuisine	cooking			barbant/e	boring
l'EPS	PE			difficile	difficult
la géographie	geography			nul	rubbishish
l'histoire	history			e.g. J'aime étudier le français car c'est amusant. = I like to study French because it is fun.	
l'informatique	ICT				
la musique	music				
la religion	RE				
4 – Present Tense		5 – Food		6 – Negatives	
Étudier is an ER verb (it ends with the letters ER). Verbs which end in ER in French follow a pattern in the present tense.		à la cantine	in the canteen	To say 'not' or 'don't' in French, you need to use a negative.	
Step 1: Remove the letters ER from the end e.g. étudier → étudi		je mange	I eat	In French, negatives go around the verb :	
Step 2: Add 'je' or 'j'' (I) before the verb. e.g. j'étudi		du hamburger	hamburger	ne ... pas = don't/not	
Step 3: Add 'e' to the end. e.g. j'étudie		du pain	bread	e.g. Je n'étudie pas l'informatique. I don't study ICT.	
j'étudie = I study		du poisson	fish	Je ne mange pas de poulet. I don't eat chicken.	
		du poulet	chicken		
		de la baguette	baguette		
		de la pizza	pizza		
		des crêpes	pancakes		
		des frites	chips		
		des légumes	vegetables		
		des pâtes	pasta		
		lundi	Monday		
		mardi	Tuesday		
		mercredi	Wednesday		
		jeudi	Thursday		
		vendredi	Friday		

Geography		The Middle East		TACM	Term 2
1 – Location of the Middle East		2 – Climates of the Middle East		3 – Adaptations to the Middle East	
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>latitude: is a horizontal line that measures distance north and south of the Equator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Middle East is located between Europe, Asia and Africa. The Middle East is located in the continent of Asia. The Middle East is comprised of 18 countries including; Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Turkey. 371 million people live in the Middle East. 60 different language are spoken. 		<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>vegetation: grassland and shrubs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The south of the Middle East is a Hot Desert which is a dry, sandy region with little rainfall, high temperatures, and little vegetation. The North of the Middle East has hot dry summers when the weather is similar to a desert. Winters are warm and wetter. Middle East reaches 52 degrees Celsius. 		<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>adaptation: is a change to a behaviour</p> <p>nomadic: moving around and not settling in one location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the summer in the Middle East it can be dangerous to spend more than 4 hours outside. Heat stroke and dehydration can be deadly! The Bedouin people of the Middle East are nomadic and live in the desert. 	
4 – Resources in the Middle East		5 – Economic Opportunities		6 – Conflict in the Middle East	
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>economic: related to jobs and money.</p> <p>Primary Resources: The Middle East currently holds 48% of the world's oil reserves and 43% of the world's natural gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economy of the UAE has grown by 231 times since 1971 because of oil and gas. Cities need to diversify to include the service industry and tourism like in Dubai. 		<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>opportunity: is where you change something for the better</p> <p>tertiary jobs: providing a service e.g. tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment is changing in the Middle East from primary based jobs to tertiary industries. Before oil was found in the 1970s the HDI of the UAE was 0.60 but after economic development it is now 0.86. 		<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>conflict: is a disagreement between countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been conflict including wars in Iraq and Yemen. Over 100,000 people have died in the conflict. 17 million people are at risk of famine in the Yemen due to the fighting. The war is between two different ethnic groups. The Shia Muslim Houthi movement and the Sunni Muslim groups who back President Hadi. 	

History		How has religion affected key periods in history?		TACM	Term 2
1 – How powerful was the medieval church?		2 – What was the English Reformation?		3 – What was Elizabeth I’s religious settlement?	
<p>Key Vocabulary: medieval: time period between c.500- 1500 bishops: leader in the church Archbishop: the leader of the church in England</p> <p>Henry II made his friend, Thomas Beckett, the Archbishop of Canterbury. When they fell out, Henry II is said to have shouted ‘Who will rid me of this troublesome priest?’ His knights overheard and went to Canterbury Cathedral where they brutally murdered Thomas Beckett.</p> <p>However, allowed himself to be whipped by priests while he prayed for forgiveness. This shows the church was powerful enough for the king to obey it.</p>		<p>Key Vocabulary: Reformation: The movement that changed the English church from Catholic to Protestant Catholic: Christians who follow the Pope Protestant: Christians who do not follow the Pope</p> <p>Henry VIII wanted to get a divorce. However, the Pope, head of the Catholic church, would not allow this.</p> <p>Henry then broke away from Rome and set up his own church called the Church of England.</p> <p>As part of this, Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries, stealing their land and treasures.</p>		<p>Key Vocabulary: settlement: an agreement supremacy: power uniformity: being the same, like a uniform</p> <p>Elizabeth was a Protestant queen, and she needed to take the English church away from Rome again as soon as she came to the throne. Her religious settlement had two parts:</p> <p>The Act of Supremacy: she made herself Supreme Governor of the Church of England.</p> <p>The Act of Uniformity: this made sure churches had the same style of worship.</p>	
4 – Did religion cause the English Civil War?		5 – How did religion affect Russia?		6 – How important was religion in Nazi Germany?	
<p>Key Vocabulary: civil war: a war between two groups within the same country</p> <p>Charles I believed that his power came from God. This belief was known as the ‘divine right of kings’.</p> <p>Charles was a Protestant king, but he was married to a French Catholic and people were worried that he was secretly Catholic.</p> <p>He tried to introduce a Catholic style prayer book in Scotland, and this caused a lot of rebellions. Religion was one cause of the English Civil War, though there were other factors as well, such as poor political decisions he made.</p>		<p>Key Vocabulary: Tsar: Russian king Orthodox: a form of Christianity found mainly in eastern Europe</p> <p>The Tsar was head of the Orthodox Church. The Church reinforced his authority: Official Church rule stated that the Tsar was appointed by God.</p> <p>The Church was very influential among the largely peasant population, as it was often the only place to receive an education.</p> <p>Priests explained to their followers that Russia was God’s land and that he intended for life to be as the peasants found it.</p>		<p>Key Vocabulary: anti-Semitism: prejudice against Jewish people Third Reich: The name used to describe the period 1933 – 1945 when Germany was under the control of the Nazis</p> <p>Germany was traditionally a Protestant Christian country. The Nazis wanted German people to see Hitler as a ‘God-like’ person. They left the church in Germany alone if they did not challenge the Nazis.</p> <p>The Nazis blamed Jewish people for Germany’s problems and persecution of Jewish people got worse, leading to the Holocaust where 6 million Jewish people were murdered.</p>	

Literacy B	Spelling Rules – Homophones	Year 8/9	Term 2									
Week 1 – buy/by/bye	<p>buy: giving someone money for something e.g. <i>I am going to buy a car.</i></p> <p>by: going past e.g. <i>The car drove by.</i></p> <p>bye: what you say when you leave. e.g. <i>I said bye to my friends.</i></p>	  	Week 3 – whether/weather	<p>weather: what it's like outside e.g. <i>The weather is very cold today.</i></p> <p>whether: making a decision between two options e.g. <i>I don't know whether to buy the top or the skirt</i></p>								
Week 4 – to/too/two	<p>to: going somewhere e.g. <i>I am going to the shop.</i></p> <p>too: as well as e.g. <i>I have brown hair too!</i></p> <p>two: 2 e.g. <i>There are two apples left.</i></p>	 	Week 5 – you're/your	Week 6 – bare/bear								
<p>you're: contraction of you and are your: it belongs to you</p>		<p>You're or Your?</p> <p>you're = you + are</p> <p>your = belonging to you</p>	<p>The verb <i>bare</i> has only one meaning: “to uncover.” All other uses of the verb are for <i>bear</i>: “bearing children,”</p>									
		<table><tr><th colspan="2">Know the difference – Part 1</th></tr><tr><td>Bare Meaning: naked; to uncover An Example: The sky was bare, no clouds in sight.</td><td>Bear Meaning: to carry; to put up with An Example: The chair was unable to bear his weight.</td></tr></table>	Know the difference – Part 1		Bare Meaning: naked; to uncover An Example: The sky was bare, no clouds in sight.	Bear Meaning: to carry; to put up with An Example: The chair was unable to bear his weight.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Know the difference – Part 1</th></tr><tr><td>Bare Meaning: naked; to uncover An Example: The sky was bare, no clouds in sight.</td><td>Bear Meaning: to carry; to put up with An Example: The chair was unable to bear his weight.</td></tr></table>		Know the difference – Part 1		Bare Meaning: naked; to uncover An Example: The sky was bare, no clouds in sight.	Bear Meaning: to carry; to put up with An Example: The chair was unable to bear his weight.
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pre-	uni-	-chase
<p>‘pre-’ means ‘before, in front’</p> <p>e.g. view: to watch > preview: to watch before</p> 	<p>‘uni’ links with the idea of ‘one’</p> 	<p>‘chase’ means to ‘take’ or ‘seize’</p> 
arch-	auto-	bene-
<p>‘arch’ links with ‘ancient’</p> 	<p>‘auto-’ means ‘self’ or ‘own’</p> <p>e.g. pilot: flies a plane > autopilot: plane flies itself</p> 	<p>‘bene’ links with ‘well’ or ‘good’</p> 

Those topics highlighted in yellow also appear in Science, Geography or Technology

1 – Percentages

percentage: a fraction out of 100
% is the symbol used to represent a percentage

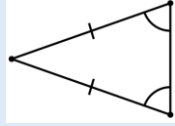
increase: to make an amount bigger. The new amount will be greater than 100%

decrease: to make an amount smaller. The new amount will be less than 100%

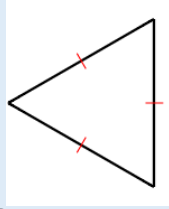
multiplier: a number used to calculate a percentage
e.g. Calculating 50×0.46 will find 46%
0.46 is the multiplier

2 – Triangles

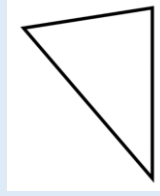
isosceles triangle:
two equal sides and
two equal angles.



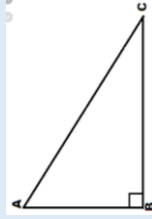
equilateral triangle:
three equal sides and
three equal angles
always measuring
 60°



scalene triangle:
no equal sides or angles



right angled triangle:
has one 90° angle



3 – Directed Number

ratio: a part to part comparison
The ratio of a to b is written as a:b

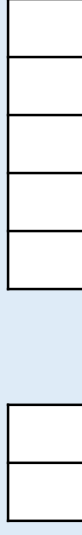
parts: you say the ratio 2:5 as “two to five”
This means for every 2 parts of one thing, there are 5 of another

“ : ” is called a **colon**

unit ratio: in the form 1:n

example: 1:5

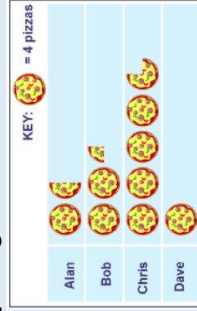
In ratios, all parts are of equal size
example: 2:5



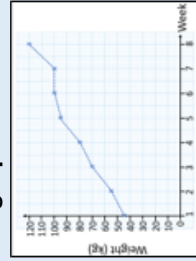
proportion: when two ratios or fractions are equal

4 – Types of Chart

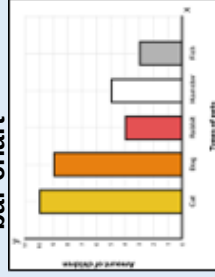
pictogram



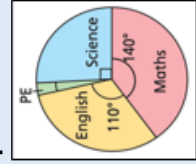
line graph



bar chart



pie chart



5 – Probability

probability: the chance of something happening

random: everything having an equal chance of being chosen

impossible: having no chance of happening

unlikely: more likely that it won't happen

likely: more likely that it will happen

certain: definitely will happen

6 – 12 Times Table

$$1 \times 12 = 12$$

$$7 \times 12 = 84$$

$$2 \times 12 = 24$$

$$8 \times 12 = 96$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

$$9 \times 12 = 108$$

$$4 \times 12 = 48$$

$$10 \times 12 = 120$$

$$5 \times 12 = 60$$

$$11 \times 12 = 132$$

$$6 \times 12 = 72$$

$$12 \times 12 = 144$$

1) Facts about muscles

- There are over **600** muscles in your body.
- To **strongest** muscles in your body are found in your **jaw**.
- The **largest** muscle in your body is your **gluteus maximus**.
- Your **busiest** muscles are in your **eyes**.
- Ligaments** attach your **muscles to bones**.

3) How do muscles work?

- Muscles** work in **pairs**.
- When one **contacts** the other **relaxes**.
- Muscles** can only **pull** they cannot push.

2) What are the different types of muscles?

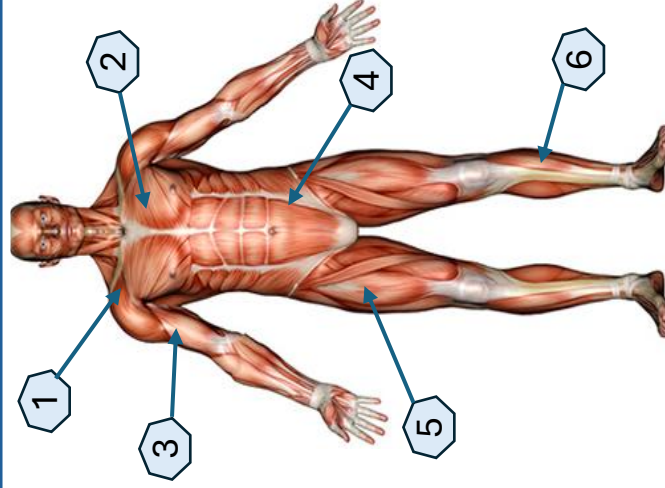
There are three types of Muscles: **Smooth, Skeletal and Cardiac**

- smooth muscles are found in your **gut** and in your **blood vessels**
- cardiac muscles are in your **heart**
- skeletal muscles are attached to your **bones** and help you **move**

4) Voluntary or Involuntary

- voluntary muscles – need to be **told to move**, e.g. **arms** and **legs**
- involuntary muscles – work **without thought**, e.g. **heart** and **gut**

5) Front

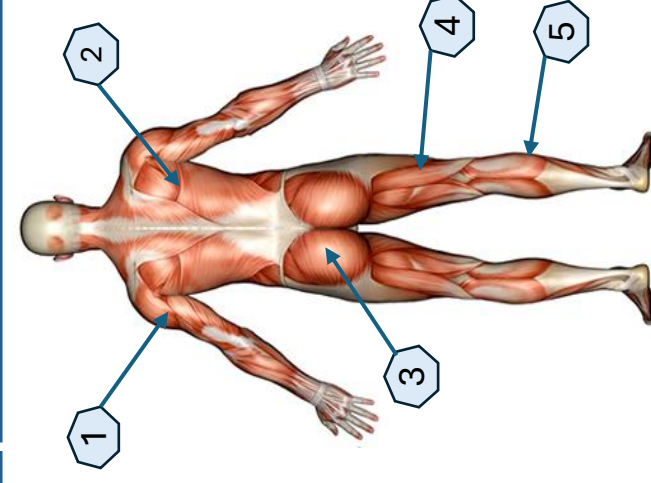


5) Front

- 1) Deltoid
- 2) Pectorals
- 3) Biceps
- 4) Abdominals
- 5) Quadriceps
- 6) Tibialis Anterior

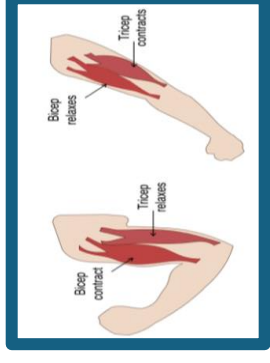


6) Back



6) Back

- 1) Triceps
- 2) Latissimus Dorsi
- 3) Gluteals
- 4) Hamstrings
- 5) Gastrocnemius



1 – The Death of Jesus

Key Vocabulary

crucifixion: being put to death by being nailed to a cross

- Jesus became a famous teacher and he gathered followers, known as **disciples**.
- Some people thought Jesus was **blasphemous**, and the authorities wanted to arrest him because they were threatened by his teachings.
- Jesus was betrayed by one of his disciples, who told the authorities where to find him.
- Jesus was sentenced to death by **crucifixion**. He died as a human, showing pain throughout. The day of his death is known as **Good Friday**. Christians believe Jesus was **resurrected** two days later, on a day now called **Easter Sunday**.
- Christians believe that Jesus is a Saviour because his death put right everything

3 – Easter

Key Vocabulary

Resurrection: coming back to life after death

Eucharist: a Christian sacrament which recreates the last supper that Jesus shared with his disciples.

Disciples: a follower of Jesus

Crucifixion: a Roman method of execution where the person is nailed to a cross.

Easter is the festival which remembers Jesus final week including his death and resurrection.

Easter takes place during spring time, Christians will often attend church and share gifts of Easter Eggs which represent new life

2 – Christmas

Key Vocabulary

festival: a period of celebration for religious reasons

immaculate conception: creation of a baby without sexual intercourse

- Christmas is the celebration of the birth of Jesus.
- Jesus was conceived immaculately, meaning that his mother Mary had not had sexual intercourse with her partner Joseph. The pregnancy was a miracle from God.
- The arrival of the Son of God on earth was announced to Mary by the Angel Gabriel.
- Christians celebrate Jesus' birthday by spending time with loved ones, exchanging gifts and attending special church services.

4 – Pilgrimage

Key Vocabulary

Pilgrimage: a journey of religious or spiritual importance

Holy Week: the week leading up to and including Jesus' death and resurrection
Pilgrimage is not compulsory in Christianity, but many Christians choose to undertake journeys to holy sites to:

- deepen their connection with God
- feel connected to the worldwide community of Christians
- learn more about the history of Christianity

Jerusalem:

- Christians believe that Jesus spent the week leading up to his death, known as Holy Week, in Jerusalem.
- Christian pilgrims visit key sites in Jerusalem to remember the important events of Holy Week

1 – Cells

organelle: a component of a cell

organelle	function
nucleus	contains the DNA
ribosome	site of protein synthesis
cytoplasm	site of most chemical reactions
mitochondria	site of aerobic respiration
cell membrane	allows certain substances in and out of the cell
chloroplast	site of photosynthesis
vacuole	contains cell sap
cell wall	provides structures and support

2 – Eukaryotic & Prokaryotic Cells

eukaryotic: a type of cell that has a nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles

prokaryotic: a type of cell that does not have a nucleus or other membrane-bound organelles

unicellular: an organism made of one cell

multicellular: an organism made of many cells

bacteria: a type of prokaryotic, unicellular organism

plasmid: a circular piece of DNA, usually found in bacteria

3 - Microscopes

microscope: a piece of scientific equipment used to view small objects

magnification: a measure of how enlarged an image is

resolution: a measure of how easy it is to see two points apart

total magnification = objective lens magnification x eyepiece lens magnification

magnification = image size ÷ actual size

4 - DNA

double-helix: the shape of DNA

polymer: a large molecule made of many smaller repeating units called monomers

nucleotide: the monomer of DNA

base: A, C, T or G

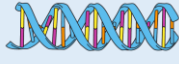
complementary-base pairing: where bases in

DNA always pair up in a certain way: A-T and C-G

chromosome: a long section of DNA tightly

coiled

gene: a short section of DNA that codes for a characteristic



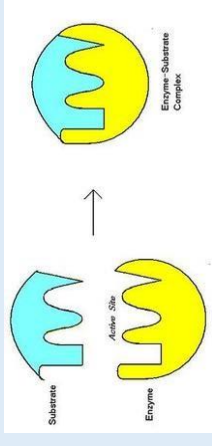
5 - Enzymes

catalyst: a chemical that speeds up the rate of chemical reactions

substrate: the chemical that binds to an enzyme

lock-and-key: a theory that explains how certain enzymes fit certain substrates, like a lock fits a key

active site: the part of the enzyme where a substrate binds



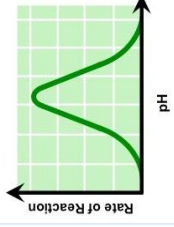
6 – Factors Affecting Enzymes

denature: a process where an enzyme's active site changes shape

optimum: best

concentration: a measure of the amount of mass per unit of volume

kinetic: relating to movement



1: Hygiene

Cleaning- clean up work areas as you work. Make sure you use separate utensils for raw and cooked food.

Chilling- make sure you store food correctly. Raw foods at the bottom of the fridge and cooked or ready to eat foods at the top. Keep fridge door shut as much as possible to retain temperature (0-5 degrees C)

Cooking- cook food properly. Make sure internal temperature of food has reached at least 75 degrees C for at least 2 minutes. Use a food probe on high risk foods.

Cross Contamination- when bacteria from one food transfer onto another. To avoid this keep hands, utensils and work areas clean and separate for raw and ready to eat foods.

Physical contaminant- when a physical item falls into food e.g. a finger nail, hair or piece of jewellery.

Chemical contaminant- when chemicals find their way into food. This can be during production but often by carelessness when storing foods and using cleaning products. Too much washing up liquid left on the pots can cause chemical contamination!

2: Glossary

Balanced- making sure there is a variety in our diets and the quantities are correct.

Saturated fat - animal fats that clog up our arteries.

Unsaturated fat - 'good fats' that come from plants

Simple Carbohydrates – sugary foods that contain fast releasing energy that burns off quickly.

Complex Carbohydrates – starchy foods containing slow releasing energy that keeps us going.

Amino acids- essential protein which our body needs for growth and repair

HBV- (high biological value) proteins which contain all the essential amino acids.

LBV- (low biological value) proteins with DO NOT contain all the essential amino acids.

3: The Eat Well Guide

