



**Huish Episcopi Academy**

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Part of United Learning

# Knowledge Organisers

## Year 8

### Autumn Term 1

Name:

Tutor Group:


## What are knowledge organisers? How will they help me?

Your knowledge organisers contain all the critical knowledge you must know. This will help you revisit and revise knowledge you have learned in lessons, so that you can remember it in the long term. Research has shown that students remember 50% more when they test themselves after learning; this is why we set homework using the self-quizzing ('look, cover, write, check') method. We have set all our knowledge organisers out into sections, so that you can see how topics are ordered. Every knowledge organiser is set out in the same format, to reduce distractions and so that you know what to expect. We have used tables to make it easier to self-quiz, with concise definitions so that they are easier to learn.

### Please note:

1. You must have your knowledge organiser booklet with you every day, for every lesson.
2. You must keep your knowledge organiser booklet, even after you have finished the topic or year.

### You will need...

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**Knowledge Organisers**  
**Year 7**  
**Spring Term 2**

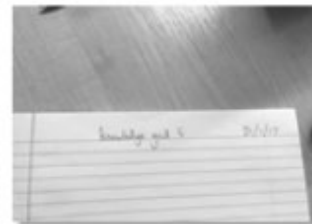
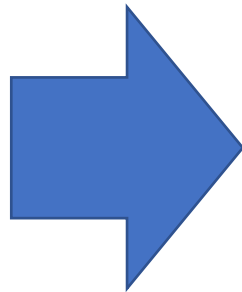
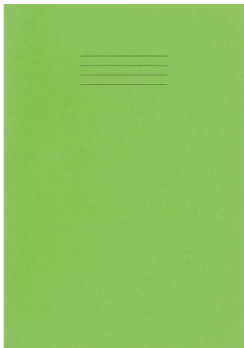
Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

Ambition

Resilience



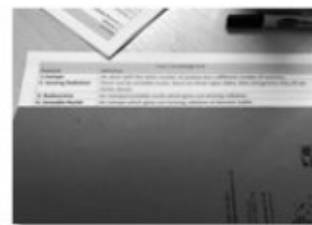
1) Write today's date and the **title** from the knowledge organiser and **underline** with a ruler



2) Write out the **keywords** leaving two lines between each word



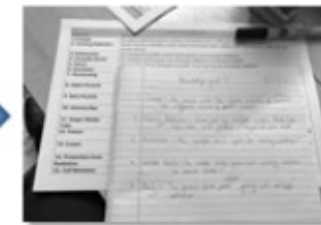
3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: **read it, cover it, say it in your head, check it**



4) If you got it right, move on and **quiz yourself** on the rest in your head, one by one



5) Cover up **all** the definitions and write them out **from memory**



6) Check your answers using green pen

- **Tick** any definitions which are correct
- **Correct** any definitions not completely correct

Key Vocabulary		
1	feminism	The belief that women should be allowed the same rights, opportunities, and power as men.
2	grotesque	Repulsively ugly or distorted, especially in a comical or frightening way.
3	insidious	Something dangerous or unpleasant gradually and secretly causing harm.
4	macabre	Disturbing because concerned with or causing a fear of death.
5	malignant	Evil in nature; malevolent.
6	New Woman	A feminist ideal that became popular in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century and defined women as independent, physically adept, mentally acute and able to work, socialize and study on a par with men.
7	redemption	The action of saving, or being saved, from sin, error or evil.
8	repulsion	A feeling of intense distaste or disgust.
9	supernatural	Something that cannot be explained by the laws of science and that seems to involve otherworldly beings such as gods or magic.
10	superstition	The belief that particular events cannot be explained by reason or science and/or the belief that particular events bring good or bad luck.

Key Terminology		
11	Gothic fiction	Refers to a style of writing that is characterised by elements of fear, horror, death, gloom and extreme emotions.
12	Epistolary novel	A novel written as a series of documents, usually in the form of letters, although newspaper clippings, diary entries and other documents can be used.
13	characterisation	A literary device in which a writer develops a character.
14	mood	The feel or atmosphere perceived by a reader in a piece of literature.
15	symbolism	The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.

Key Context		
16	The gothic genre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gothic genre became popular in the late 18<sup>th</sup> &amp; 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, during a time of great discovery and change.</li> <li>Gothic novels emphasise mystery, horror and the uncanny.</li> <li>'The gothic sensibility in literature is seen by some as an attempt to deal with the feared and unknown consequences of social change.' (Steve Roberts, University of Brighton)</li> </ul>
17	Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Typical gothic settings are: medieval castles, old graveyards, crumbling buildings, gloomy chambers, dark forests and wild, strange or dangerous locations.</li> </ul>
18	Era	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Dracula' was written at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Victorian era.</li> <li>Queen Victoria was at the end of her reign.</li> <li>This was a time of uneasiness and reflection.</li> </ul>

UNIT 1. Light		
1	<b>Shadow</b>	Dark area produced by an object blocking light
2	<b>Opaque</b>	Light cannot pass through
3	<b>Translucent</b>	Allows some light to pass through, objects are unclear
4	<b>Transparent</b>	Allows light to pass through so objects can be clearly seen
5	<b>Filter</b>	Allows certain colours of light to pass through
6	<b>Absorb</b>	Take in
7	<b>Reflect</b>	Light bounces off the surface at the same angle
8	<b>Refract</b>	Where a ray of light changes direction when entering a different density medium and so changes speed
9	<b>Density</b>	How tightly packed particles are
10	<b>Medium</b>	Substance the wave is travelling through
11	<b>Spectrum of visible light</b>	Band of colours seen in a rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet)
12	<b>Speed of light</b>	300 million m/s (metres per second)
13	<b>Law of reflection</b>	Angle of incidence = angle of reflection
14	<b>Electromagnetic spectrum</b>	A range of radiation waves with different frequencies and wavelengths

Unit 2. Describing Waves		
1	<b>Amplitude</b>	Height from centre line
2	<b>Wavelength</b>	The distance from peak to peak
3	<b>Frequency</b>	The number of waves passing a point each second
4	<b>Period</b>	The time for one wave to pass a given point
5	<b>Oscillation</b>	Movement back and forth
6	<b>Wave</b>	Transfer of energy with no transfer of particles
7	<b>Transverse wave</b>	Oscillations perpendicular to direction of energy transfer (e.g. EM wave, ripples on water)
8	<b>Longitudinal wave</b>	Oscillations are parallel to direction of energy transfer (e.g. sound). Show areas of compression and rarefaction (spread out)
9	<b>Range</b>	The lowest and highest values in a data set
10	<b>Ultrasound</b>	Sound waves with frequencies higher than humans can detect (above 20Hz)

Refraction	Reflection
<p>The diagram illustrates the refraction of light. An incident ray enters a rectangular block from the air. It bends towards the normal line, which is perpendicular to the surface. The angle of incidence is labeled as 50°, and the angle of refraction is labeled as 20°. The refracted ray travels through the block and exits on the other side, bending away from the normal.</p>	<p>The diagram illustrates the reflection of light. An incident ray strikes a horizontal surface. It bounces back as a reflected ray. A vertical line represents the normal. The angle of incidence (between the incident ray and the normal) is equal to the angle of reflection (between the reflected ray and the normal).</p>

1. Islamic terms		
1	Allah	"The God" in Arabic.
2	calliphate	An area ruled by a Muslim leader (caliph).
3	Five Pillars	Basic obligatory acts for believers; foundation for Muslim life.
4	Hadith	Collections of says by Prophet Muhammad.
5	Islam	"Peace" - the religion of Muslims.
6	Islamophobia	Dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims.
7	Greater Jihad	The spiritual struggle to be the best Muslim you can be.
8	Lesser Jihad	Defending Islam from threat (very strict rules apply).
9	Prophet Muhammad	Religious, social and political leader and founder of Islam.
10	Qur'an	The central text (religious scriptures) of Islam revealed by Allah to Muhammad.
11	Revelation	A message from God to human beings.
12	Shia	Meaning 'House of Ali'
13	Sunni	Meaning followers of the Sunnah.
14	Sunnah	Traditions and practices of the Prophet Muhammad.
15	Tawhid	The oneness of God.
16	Ummah	The worldwide Muslim Community.

2. Important events		
1	Pre-Isamic Arabia	A polytheistic society. Made up of many tribes. Idols kept at the Holy Place of the Ka'ba.
2	Night of Power	The Angel Jibril first revealed the messages of the Qur'an.
3	Hijrah	Migration of Muslims from Mecca to Medina – considered to be the start of the religion.
4	Conquest of Mecca	Muhammad peacefully reclaimed Mecca by uniting the tribes (Ummah) and using an army of 10,000 with fires/torches.
5	Sunni/Shia split	A division in Islam which occurred after the death of the Prophet Muhammad about who should lead the Ummah.
6	The Final Sermon	Muhammad delivered his final sermon on Mount Arafat (outside Mecca). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect for all humanity. "All mankind is from Adam and Eve"</li> <li>- Honour the rights of women.</li> <li>- Fight Poverty.</li> <li>- Obey the Qur'an fully.</li> </ul>
7	Hajj	One of the Five Pillars of Islam – pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabi – the holiest of cities.

## Algorithms and programming

### 1. Decomposition

Breaking a big problem into smaller, more manageable pieces in order to make it easier to solve.

### 2. Variables

Storage containers that can hold different types of data such as numbers and words.

### 3. Event-driven programming

Writing code so that your computer knows how to respond to events, such as clicking a button or moving the mouse.

### 4. Assignment

Providing data values to variables.

## Elements of a GUI

### 6. Text boxes

Boxes that enable the user to type in text.

### 7. Check boxes

Small boxes that allow multiple options to be selected at the same time.

### 8. Radio buttons

Option buttons that allow a single option to be selected out of a group.

### 9. Drop down lists

Allows the user to make a single choice from a pre-defined list

## Operators and syntax errors

### 11. Logical operators

- AND (&&): is true if both A and B are true.
- OR (||): Is true if at least one of the conditions is true.
- NOT (!): Reverses the truth value of a condition

### 12. Relational operators

Help you make comparisons and decisions in your code.

### 13. Common syntax errors

Mistakes made with the grammar of the code.

5. Program flow

Telling the computer what to do, step-by-step.

10. Sliders

Allow the user to select a number from a range by moving a bar across the screen.

## UNIT 1: Devising from a Stimulus

### Section A

1	Stimuli	Anything that inspires or provokes a creative response
2	Marking the Moment	Where a significant moment in a performance is highlighted for emphasis
3	Thought Track	Where an actor steps out of a scene to speak their character's thoughts aloud
4	Hot Seating	Where an actor, in character, is questioned by the rest of the group
5	Soundscape	The use of sounds to create an atmosphere or setting in a performance
6	Choral Speech	Where a group of actors speak the same thing at the same time
7	Flashback	A scene that takes the audience back in time from the current point in the story
8	Flashforward	A scene that moves the action forward in time, showing events that will happen later in the story
9	Naturalistic	A style of drama that aims to create a realistic representation of life
10	Non-Naturalistic	A style of drama that is more abstract and stylised

### Section B

1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements





## 1. Usual holidays

1	Normalement ,je vais	I normally go to
2	D'habitude je passe mes vacances à/en/au	I usually spend my holidays in...
3	Je passe l'été à/en/au	I spend the summer in
4	Je reste dans	I stay in
5	Je voyage en	I travel by
6	Aller en vacances	To go on holiday
7	Aller à l'étranger	To go abroad

## 2. Last holidays

1	Je suis allé (e)	I went to
2	J'ai voyagé en	I travelled by
3	Il faisait tres chaud	It was (very) hot
4.	Il y avait du soleil	It was sunny
5	J'ai goûté / j'ai essayé des plats typiques	I tasted/I tried typical dishes
6	J'ai visité des sites intéressants	I visited tourist sites
7	J'ai pris des photos	I took photos
8	J'ai fait du toursime	I went site seeing
9	J'ai acheté des souvenirs	I bought souvenirs
10	J'ai bronzé	I sunbathed
11	Je suis resté(e) dans	I stayed in

## 3. Transports and accommodations

1	Nous avons voyagé/ on a voyagé	We travelled by plane
2	En bateau/avion/voiture/bus	By by boat/plane/car/bus
3	Le voyage a duré trois heures	The journey took 3 hours
4	C'était ennuyeux et long	It was boring and long
5	Nous sommes restés dans	We stayed in
6	Un hotel quatre étoiles	A five star hotel
7	Une auberge de jeunesse	A youth hostel
8	Un camping / une caravane	A campsite/a caravan
9	Une chambre d'hote	A guest house
10	chez mes grand-parents	My grandparents' house
11	sur un bateau de croisière	On a cruise ship

## 4. Opinions and time phrases

1	C'était/Ce n'était pas	It was/ It wasn't
2	super	great
3	affreux	awful
4	Un cauchemar	What a nightmare!
5	Un désastre	A desaster
6	Un voyage incroyable	An incredible trip
7	l'année dernière	Last year
8	L'été dernier	Last summer
9	Il y a deux ans	Two years ago

5.Places and countries		
1	Je préfère/ j'ai	I prefer / I preferred
2	Passer mes vacances	To spend my holidays
3	sur la cote	At the coast
4	A la campagne	In the country
5	A la montagne	In the mountains
6	En ville	In a city
7	Au bord de la mer	At the seaside
8	En Allemagne	In Germany
9	Aux États-Unis	In the U.S.A.
10	En France	In France
11	En Grèce	In Greece
12	En Espagne	In Spain
13	En Italie	In Italy
14	En Suisse	In Switzerland
15	En Suède	In Sweden
16	Au Royaume-Uni	In The United Kingdom
17	En Angleterre	England
18	En Irlande	In (Northern) Ireland
19.	En Écosse	In Scotland

6. What I like/ I would like/ I am going to do		
1	J'aime/j'adore/ je déteste/ ja n'aime pas	I like/j'adore/I hate/I don't like
2	Je voudrais/ j'aimerais	I would like
3	Je vais	I am going
4	rester dans un hôtel	To stay in a hotel
5	voyager en avion	to travel by plane
6	prendre des photos	To take some pictures
7	faire du ski	To go skiing
8	Acheter des souvenirs	To buy some souvenirs
9	Me détendre sur la plage	To relax on the beach
10	Nager dans la mer	To swim in the sea
11	Voir des sites historiques	To see historic sites

7.Connectives		
1	Parce-que/car	because
2	Puisque	Because
3	Mais	But
4	cependant	However
5	néanmoins	Nevertheless
6	Bien que	Although

# Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser – H&S & Eat Well Guide

## 1. Health & Safety

1	Personal Hygiene	Personal hygiene is a practice that you do to keep your body healthy and clean to prevent sickness and spreading germs.
2	Food Hygiene	Good Food hygiene means knowing how to avoid the spread of bacteria when cooking, preparing and storing food.
3	Work place & Kitchen Hygiene	Good workplace cleaning and hygiene means there are less likely to be spills or trip hazards which can cause employees or visitors to have an accident.
4	Hazard	A kitchen hazard is a danger or risk that may cause injury, illness, or damage in a kitchen environment.
5	Cross Contamination	This means bacteria spreading onto food from another place, for example, hands, work surfaces, utensils. Coloured chopping boards are a method to prevent cross contamination.

## 2. Eat Well Guide

1	The Eat well Guide	Shows eating different foods can make a healthy and balanced diet. It divides food into groups and shows how much of each food group is needed for a healthy diet.
2	Healthy Diet	A diet that is low in fat, salt and sugar, and high in fibre.
3	Carbohydrates	Carbohydrates are required for energy. They are divided into 3 groups: Sugar, Starch & Dietary Fibre.
4	Fruit & Vegetables	Fruit and vegetables are a good source of vitamins and minerals and an excellent source of dietary fibre.
5	Protein	Protein is needed for growth, repair, maintenance and energy.
6	Dairy	Milk and dairy products are great sources of protein and calcium. We need them for strong bones and teeth.
7	Fats & Oils	Fats keep the body warm. It provides energy. It protects and cushions internal organs by covering them with fat. It provides fat-soluble vitamins.
8	Water	We should drink between 6 and 8 cups of water a day in order to stay hydrated. This can vary however depending on factors such as how active we are, the climate and personal circumstances.

## Diagram A - Chopping Boards

### PREVENT CROSS CONTAMINATION

USE CORRECT COLOUR CODED CHOPPING BOARDS & KNIVES

RAW MEAT

RAW FISH

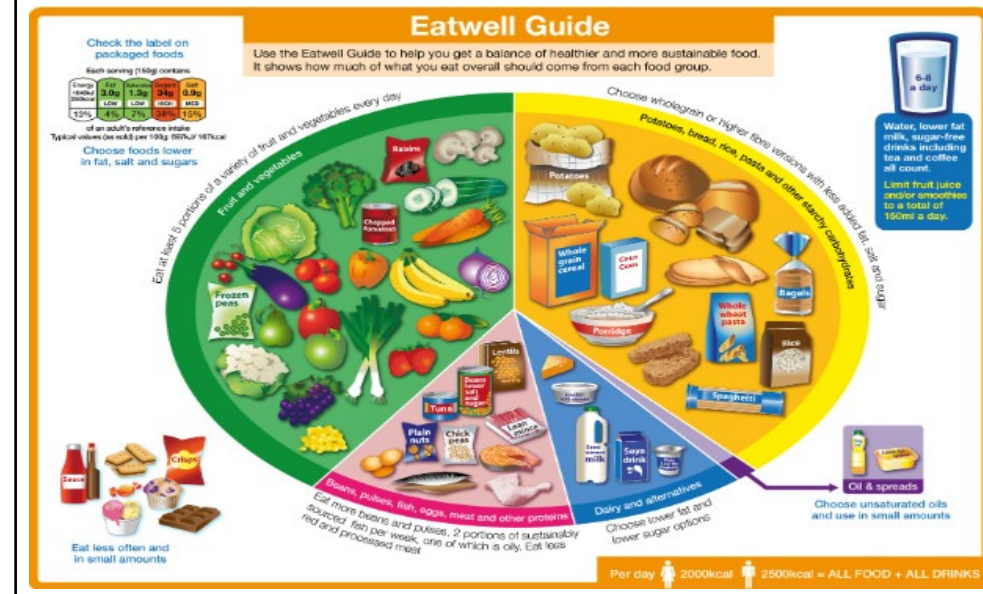
COOKED MEATS

SALADS & FRUITS

VEGETABLES

DAIRY PRODUCTS

## Diagram B – Eat Well Guide



1. Waves		
1	Fetch	The distance a wave has travelled
2	Wind duration	How long the wind has been blowing
3	Swash	The movement of water up the beach
4	Backwash	The movement of water down the beach
5	Constructive waves	Strong swash, weak backwash – deposit sediment
6	Destructive waves	Weak swash, Strong backwash – remove sediment
7	Sediment transport	Sand, rocks or pebbles are moved from one place to another

2. Processes of erosion and weathering		
1	Hydraulic pressure (Action)	Waves compress pockets of air in cracks in a cliff, causing the crack to widen, breaking off rock.
2	Abrasion	Eroded material is hurled or scrapes against the cliff, breaking off rock.
3	Attrition	Eroded material in the sea, hit into each other breaking down into smaller pieces.
4	Solution	Cliffs e.g. chalk dissolve in seawater
5	Freeze thaw weathering	Water collects in faults during the day. At night, this water freezes and expands
6	Biological weathering	Plant roots grow into cracks making them bigger

3. Coastal landforms		
1	Depositional landforms	Landforms created when sediment is dropped by waves
2	Erosional landforms	Landforms that are created when the sea wears away rock
3	Headland	More resistant rock that often sticks out into the sea
4	Bay	Less resistant rock which has been worn away leaving a sheltered area
5	Wave cut platform	An area of rock left behind after a cliff has collapsed
6	Longshore drift	The zig zag pattern that moves material along a beach
7.	Prevailing wind	The most common wind direction
8.	Spit	A hooked shaped landform created from longshore drift

4. Coastal Management		
1	Hard Engineering	Man made structures used to stop coastal erosion
2	Soft engineering	Natural strategies to help slow down coastal erosion
3	Managed retreat	Remove any coastal management and slow the coast to erode naturally
4	Groynes	Stone or wooden fences which trap sediment moved by longshore drift
5	Sea Wall	Concrete walls that act as a barrier and reduce wave energy
6	Gabions	Cages filled with rocks which reduce wave energy
7.	Beach replenishment	Adding sand to beaches to make them wider
8.	The Holderness Coast	An area of coastline in Yorkshire which eroding very quickly

<b>Wohin bist du auf Urlaub gefahren? - Where did you go on holiday?</b>		
<b>1</b>	Ich bin (...) auf Urlaub gefahren	I went on holiday (...)
<b>2</b>	Wir sind (...) auf Urlaub gefahren	We went on holiday (...)
<b>3</b>	letztes Jahr	Last year
<b>4</b>	letzten Sommer/Winter	Last summer/winter
<b>5</b>	vor einem Monat	One month ago
<b>6</b>	vor zwei Wochen	Two weeks ago
<b>7</b>	mit dem Auto	By car
<b>8</b>	mit dem Boot/Schiff	By boat/ship
<b>9</b>	mit dem Flugzeug	By plane
<b>10</b>	mit dem Zug	By train
<b>11</b>	nach Schottland	To Scotland
<b>12</b>	nach Deutschland	To Germany
<b>13</b>	nach Österreich	To Austria
<b>14</b>	nach Italien/Spanien	To Italy/Spain
<b>15</b>	nach Frankreich	To France
<b>16</b>	in die Schweiz	To Switzerland
<b>17</b>	in die Vereinigten Staaten/die USA	To the United States/ the USA

<b>die Fahrt - the Journey</b>		
<b>1</b>	die Fahrt war schnell	The journey was quick
<b>2</b>	die Fahrt war angenehm	The journey was pleasant/comfy
<b>3</b>	die Fahrt war lang	The journey was long
<b>4</b>	dauerte eine Stunde	took an hour
<b>5</b>	dauerte zwei Stunden	took two hours

<b>die Unterkunft – the Accommodation</b>		
<b>1</b>	Ich habe (...) übernachtet	I stayed (...)
<b>2</b>	Wir haben (...) übernachtet	We stayed (...)
<b>3</b>	in einem Ferienappartement	in a holiday apartment
<b>4</b>	in einem günstigen Hotel	in a cheap hotel
<b>5</b>	in einem Hostel	In a hostel
<b>6</b>	in einer Jugendherberge	In a youth hostel
<b>7</b>	in einem Luxushotel	in a luxury hotel
<b>8</b>	auf einem Campingplatz	on a camp site
<b>9</b>	im Hotel gab es...	In the hotel there was...
<b>10</b>	einen Freibad	An outdoor pool
<b>11</b>	einen Tennisplatz	A tennis court
<b>12</b>	ein Fitnessstudio	A gym
<b>13</b>	ein Spielzimmer fr Kinder	A playroom for children
<b>14</b>	mein Zimmer hatte (...)	My room had...
<b>15</b>	einen Meerblick	A sea view
<b>16</b>	Klimaanlage	Air conditioning
<b>17</b>	Kakerlaken	Cockroaches

<b>das Wetter – the Weather</b>		
<b>1</b>	das Wetter war sonnig	The weather was sunny
<b>2</b>	das Wetter war heiß	The weather was hote
<b>3</b>	das Wetter war kalt	The weather was cold
<b>4</b>	es hat geregnet	It rained
<b>5</b>	es hat geschneit	It snowed

Was hast du im Urlaub gemacht? - What did you do on holiday?		
1	am ersten/.zweiten Tag	I'm good at/gifted in (Maths)
2	am Morgen	I am responsible
3	am Nachmittag	I flew (to Germany)
4	am Abend	Very hard-working and helpful
5	ich habe Tennis gespielt	I played tennis
6	ich habe ein Rad gemietet	I hired a bike
7	ich habe ein Ausflug gemacht	I did a trip/daytrip
8	ich habe historische Orte besucht	I visited historical places
9	ich habe typisches Essen gegessen	I ate typical food
10	ich bin an den See gegangen	I went to the lake
11	ich bin auf den Berg gegangen	I went to the mountain
12	ich bin ins Stadzentrum gegangen	I went to the town centre
13	ich bin tauchen gegangen	I went diving
14	ich bin einkaufen gegangen	I went shopping
15	ich bin wandern gegangen	I went hiking/walking
16	ich bin an den Strand gegangen	I went to the beach

Meinungen – Opinions		
1	Meiner Meinung nach <u>war es...</u>	In my opinion <u>it was...</u>
2	...ein echt toller Urlaub	The working conditions are good/bad
3	...ein schrecklicher Urlaub	You need a good education
4	...ein unvergesslicher Urlaub	You must have professional experience
5	Es hat Spaß gemacht!	It was fun!

Haben and Sein – To have and to be (auxiliary verbs to form past tense)		
<b>Haben (to have)</b>	ich habe er/sie/es hat wir haben sie haben	I (have) He/she/it (has) we (have) They (have)
<b>Sein (to be)</b>  <i>*Used for movement</i>	ich bin er/sie/es ist Wir sind Sie sind	I (am) He/she/it (is) We (are) They (are)

In der Zukunft – in the future		
1	nächstes Jahr werde ich (...) fahren	Next year I will go (...)
2	nächsten Sommer <u>werden wir...</u>	Next summer <u>we will...</u>

Die Ferien – The holidays		
1	Normalerweise im Sommer...	Normally in the summer...
2	...spiele ich Fußball	...I play football
3	...gehe ich einkaufen	...I go shopping
4	...höre ich Musik	...I listen to music
5	...sehe ich gern	...I watch TV
6	...gehe ich mit Freunden aus	...I go out with friends
7	...gehe ich auf Urlaub	...I go on holiday



¿Dónde pasas tus vacaciones normalmente?		
1	Normalmente voy a	I normally go to
2	Suelo pasar las vacaciones en...	I usually spend my holidays in...
3	Veraneo en	I spend the summer in
4	Me alojo en / me quedo en	I stay in
5	Viajo en	I travel by
6	Ir de vacacaiones	To go on holiday
7	Ir al extranjero	To go abroad

¿Cómo pasaste las últimas vacaciones?		
1	Fui a	I went to
2	Viajé en	I travelled by
3	Hizo (mucho) sol /calor	It was (very) sunny/hot
4	Probé platos típicos	I tried typical dishes
5	Visité sitios de interés	I visited tourist sites
6	Saqué fotos	I took photos
7	Hice turismo	I went site seeing
8	Me tomé el sol	I sunbathed
9	Me alojé en	I stayed in

¿Cómo fuiste ?	¿Dónde te alojaste?	¿Qué tal fue?
1	Viajamos en avión	We travel /travelled by plane
2	En barco y en coche	By boat and car
3	El viaje duró tres horas	The journey took 3 hours
4	Fue aburrido / largo	It was boring / long
5	Nos alojamos en	We stay / stayed in
6	Un hotel de cuatro estrellas	A five star hotel
7	Un albergue juvenil	A youth hostel
8	Un camping / una caravana	A campsite/a caravan
9	Una pensión	A guest house
10	Casa de mis abuelos	My grandparents' house
11	En un (barco) crucero	On a cruise ship
12	Fue fenomenal	It was great
13	Me lo pasé súperbien	I had a great time
14	Me pasé bomba	I had a blast
15	Las vacaciones fueron desastrosas	The holidays were a disaster
16	Me encantaría volver allí	I would love to go back there
17	Es mi sueño visitar	It is my dream to visit

Connectives		
1	Porque	because
2	Dado que	Given that
3	Puesto que	Because
4	Ya que	Because
5	Sin embargo	However
6	No obstante	Nevertheless
7	Aunque	Although

¿Cómo reaccionaste?		¿Cuándo?
1	¡ Qué bien!	How good
2	¡ Qué mal !	How bad !
3	¡ Qué horror!	How awful !
4	¡ Qué desastre!	What a disaster !
5	¡ Qué pesadilla!	What a nightmare!
6	El verano pasado	Last summer
7	El año pasado	Last year
8	El curso pasado	Last (school) year
9	Hace + time	Time ago

¿Qué sitio / país prefieres?		
1	Prefiero / prefería	I prefer / I preferred
2	Pasar las vacaciones	To spend my holidays
3	En la costa	At the coast
4	En el campo	In the country
5	En las montañas	In the mountains
6	En una ciudad	In a city
7	En Alemania	In Germany
8	En los Estado Unidos (E.E.U.U.)	In the U.S.A.
9	En Francia	In France
10	En Grecia	In Greece
11	En España	In Spain
12	En Italia	In Italy
13	En Suiza	In Switzerland
14	En Suecia	In Sweden
15	En El Reino Unido	In The United Kingdom
16	En Inglaterra	England
17	En Irlanda (del norte)	In (Northern) Ireland
18.	En Escocia	In Scotland
19.	En un país de habla hispana	In a Spanish speaking country



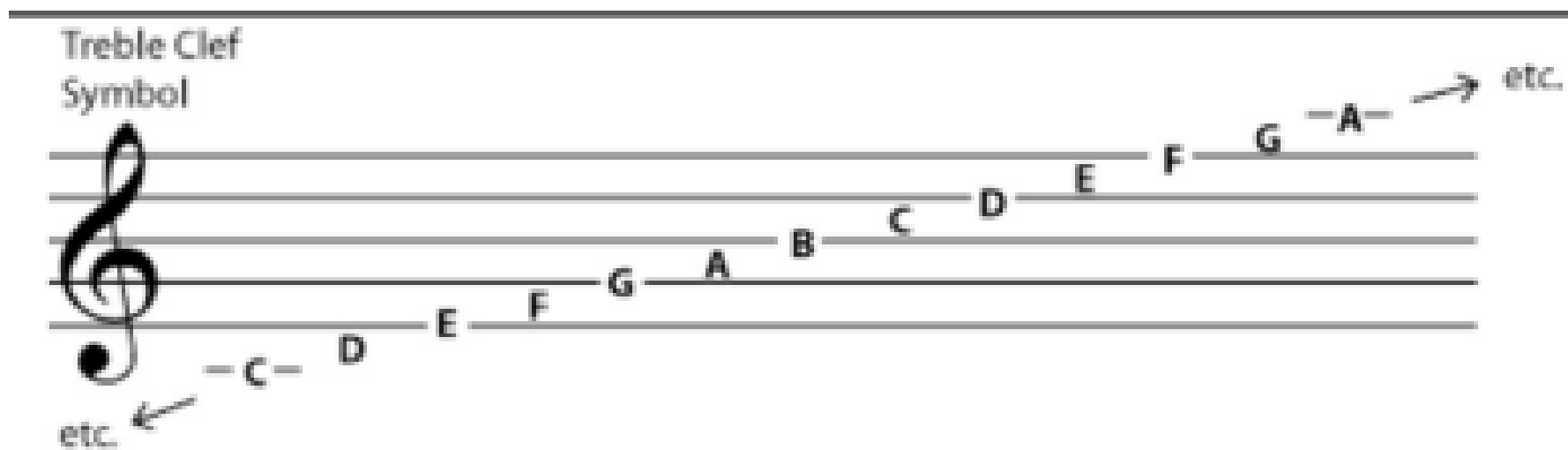
Key Terms		
<b>1</b>	Annulment	To declare a marriage never existed
<b>2</b>	Corruption	Dishonest behaviour of people in power
<b>3</b>	Excommunication	To be excluded from the Church
<b>4</b>	Divine right of kings	The idea that a king is chosen by God
<b>5</b>	Heir	The next in line for the throne
<b>6</b>	Heretic	A person who disagrees with the Church
<b>7</b>	Printing press	A machine which enables mass production of written texts
<b>8</b>	Protest	An action to express disapproval of something
<b>9</b>	Protestant	A new form of Christianity which rejected the Catholic Church
<b>10</b>	Reformation	A religious movement which created the Protestant religion
<b>11</b>	Revenue	Income for a government such as tax
<b>12</b>	Royal supremacy	The king replaced the pope as head of the Church in England
<b>13</b>	Salvation	To be forgiven of sins so that hell is avoided
<b>14</b>	Transubstantiation	Catholic ritual performed during Mass
<b>15</b>	Vestments	Robes worn by priests

Key People		
<b>16</b>	Martin Luther	A German monk
<b>17</b>	Anne Boleyn	Second wife of Henry VIII and mother of Elizabeth I
<b>18</b>	Henry VIII	King of England, 1509-1547
<b>19</b>	Catherine of Aragon	First wife of Henry VIII and mother of Mary I
<b>20</b>	Thomas Cromwell	Henry VIII's chief minister
<b>21</b>	Thomas Wolsey	The Pope's representative in England
Key Dates		
<b>23</b>	1440	Gutenberg printing press developed
<b>24</b>	1517	Martin Luther's '95 Theses'
<b>25</b>	1533	Annulment of the royal marriage
<b>26</b>	1534	Act of Supremacy
<b>27</b>	1536	Dissolution of the Monasteries and the Pilgrimage of Grace

Section 1		
1	<b>Scale</b>	Notes put in ascending or descending order of pitch
2	<b>Chord</b>	Two or more notes played at the same time
3	<b>Flat</b>	Lower in pitch by half a note. On a keyboard this is the black note to the left of the named note
4	<b>Sharp</b>	Higher in pitch by half a note. On a keyboard this is the black note to the right of the named note
5	<b>Major scale</b>	Brighter sounding notes in ascending / descending order of pitch
6	<b>Minor scale</b>	Darker sounding notes in ascending / descending order of pitch
7	<b>Pentatonic scale</b>	Five note scale typical in Eastern European music
8	<b>Chromatic scale</b>	Notes moving half a note at a time in ascending / descending order of pitch
9	<b>Structure</b>	The order of the different sections of music
10	<b>Binary</b>	Piece of music with two different parts AB
11	<b>Ternary</b>	Piece of music with three different parts ABA
12	<b>Theme</b>	The original musical idea with either a catchy melody or a strong rhythm
13	<b>Variation</b>	Changed versions of the theme
14	<b>Articulation</b>	Sound quality of each note~: legato is smooth; staccato is short and spiky and accent is emphasised

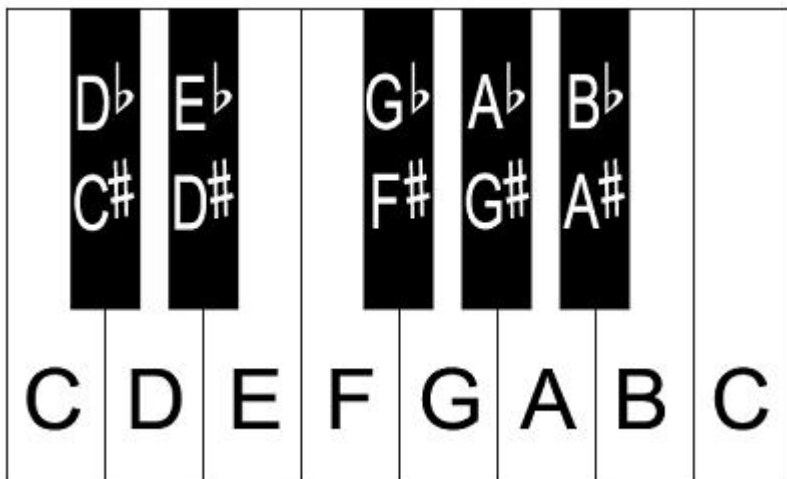
## Section 2

## Treble clef notation

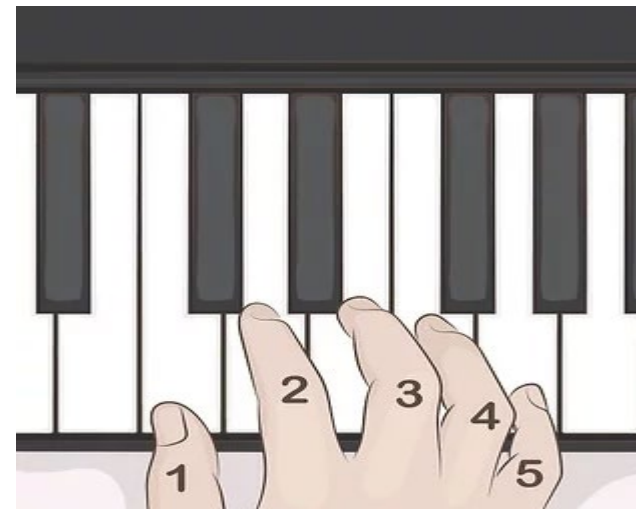


## Section 3

## Keyboard letter names



### Right hand finger positions



# Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Textiles Knowledge Organiser - Project 1 Smart materials

## 1. Project context

1	Design Movement	A <b>design movement</b> is a <b>style in art and design</b> followed by a group of artists and designers for a <b>period of time</b> .
2	Designer	A person who <b>plans the design</b> of a product prior to it being made.
3	Art Deco	<b>Art deco</b> is a design style from the <b>1920s and 1930s</b> characterised by its <b>geometric</b> shapes.
4	Arts and Crafts	The <b>Arts and Crafts movement</b> emerged in mid-19th century Britain. Using <b>traditional craftsmanship</b> , inspired by natural, romantic, or folk styles of decoration.
5	Art Nouveau	A style of art that flourished between <b>1890 and 1910</b> . Often inspired by <b>natural forms</b> .

## 2. Materials and techniques

1	Neoprene	<b>Neoprene</b> is a synthetic rubber that's often used to make wetsuits.
2	Block printing	A pattern is cut from <b>foam</b> , glued to a <b>block</b> and then a covering of ink is stamped onto fabric.
3	Foam	A thin <b>EVA(ethyl vinyl acetate)</b> material that can easily be cut into shapes and used for <b>block printing</b> .

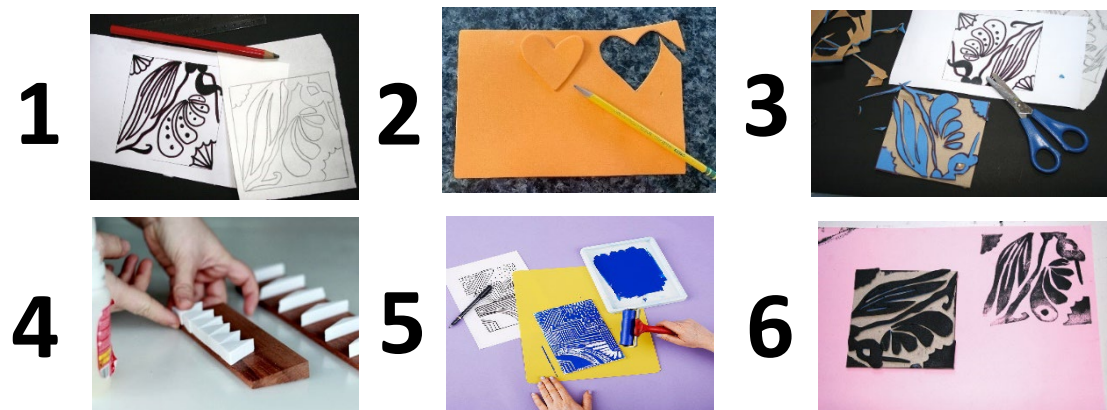
## 3. Smart fabrics

1	Smart textiles	<b>Smart textiles</b> can <b>sense, react &amp; adapt</b> to the conditions around them.
2	Technical textiles	<b>Technical textiles</b> are fibres & fabrics developed for <b>their performance, and functional properties</b> .

## 4. Block Printing (Stages of Making)

1	Stage 1	Draw a design onto tracing paper
2	Stage 2	Transfer design to foam and cut out
3	Stage 3	Lay foam design onto cardboard
4	Stage 4	Glue foam onto cardboard with PVA glue
5	Stage 5	Using a roller, apply fabric paint to the foam design
6	Stage 6	Print design onto fabric or paper (repeat from stage 5 if required)

### Diagram A - Block Printing (Stages of Making)



### Diagram B – Art Deco / Arts & Crafts / Art Nouveau

