



CANSFIELD
ACHIEVING EXCELLENCE TOGETHER

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

Y8 Spring Term 2

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Y8 English

Frequent Use Vocabulary: characterisation, plot, theme, setting, sustain, evaluate, sensitive, critical, perceptive, succinct, original, language, form, structure, terminology, context, language, craft, act, scene, audience, expectations, compare, contrast, speculate, justify, personal response, introduction, development, threat, obstacle, tense, tension, climax, resolved, resolution, villain, opposites, deception, manipulation, honour, honourable, shame, pride, reputation, marriage, gender, revenge, loyal, loyalty, comic, tragic, grief, humour, humorous, amusing, witty, entertaining, frustrated, frustration, mood, atmosphere, significant, significance

New Vocabulary & Subject Terminology: perspective, precise, apt, device, catalyst, turning-point, foil, oxymoron, romantic hero, courtly love, status, hierarchy, trickery, illegitimate, illegitimacy, solemn, sombre, noble

Key Language Techniques Explored:

Dramatic Irony: audience knows more than character

Foreshadowing: hints & clues to suggest events later

Simile: comparison using 'like' or 'as'

Metaphor: a comparison when a word or phrase is applied to an object or action that is not literal

Personification: the attribution of human characteristics to something inanimate

Oxymoron: a figure of speech in which contradictory terms appear together

Soliloquy (soliloquies): when a character is alone on stage and speaks their thought aloud

Prose: ordinary language – not poetry and doesn't rhyme

Blank Verse: type of poetry – usually iambic pentameter but doesn't rhyme

Rhyming Couplet: two lines of poetry that usually rhyme. Often used at the end of scenes to signal the ending

Malapropisms: verbal blunder – one word is replaced by another similar in sound but with a different meaning for comic effect

Antithesis: two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect

Catalyst: someone or something that speeds up or brings about an event

Turning-point: high tension when the action moves toward the climax

Plot Summary and key Events:

Act 1: Benedick, Claudio and Don Pedro return from the war and arrive at Leonato's house. Benedick and Beatrice tease each other and Claudio falls in love with Hero. Don John and Borrachio plot to deceive Claudio at the masked ball. The plan fails and Don Pedro arranges a marriage between them.

Act 2: Leonato, Don Pedro and Claudio trick Benedick into believing Beatrice loves him. A similar trick is played on Beatrice by Hero and Ursula. They both fall easily for the tricks!

Act 3: Don John tells Claudio that Hero has been unfaithful to him.

Act 4: Claudio refuses Hero at the altar. He publicly shames her and ruins both her and Leonato's reputation. Don Pedro supports him. The Friar advises Leonato to announce that Hero has died in order to buy time to clear her name. Beatrice tests Benedick's love and asks him to kill Claudio – he is shocked and reluctant.

Act 5: The truth is revealed and Don Pedro and Claudio discover that they were wrong about Hero. Claudio agrees to make amends by marrying Antonio's 'daughter' without seeing her. He is delighted to unveil his new bride and find Hero. Beatrice and Benedick reveal their love and agree to marry too. Don John is apprehended.

Context Women: Marriage gave a husband complete authority over his wife. Before marriage, women would be under the ownership of their fathers, and so they spent their whole lives being ordered around by men. When a woman was married, she was expected to obey her husband completely. She would lose legal possession over all of her belongings (including property/inheritance etc.) and these would become the ownership of her husband. Women's softer external features were believed to be a reflection of their 'soft minds.' They were believed to be less mentally strong than men, and so should be spared from more mentally draining tasks. These should be the sole responsibility of the man.

Characters and Relationship

Beatrice - Niece of Leonato and Hero's close cousin who has a 'merry war' with Benedick. She is witty and clever, swears she'll never marry and is famous for being one of Shakespeare's strongest female characters.

Benedick – An honourable soldier and a witty man who has a 'merry war' with Beatrice. He swears he will never marry and despite being a nobleman he has an unconventional attitude toward love.

Claudio – A nobleman, an honourable soldier and highly-regarded by Don Pedro. He is a typical 'courtly lover' who has a strong sense of honour and pride and falls quickly in love with Hero.

Hero – Says very little in the play to reflect her status as a typical Elizabethan woman. She is dutiful and obedient, falls in love with Claudio and is the victim of a cruel lie.

Leonato – The Governor of Messina who values his reputation and honour before his daughter Hero. He is the uncle of Beatrice and plays host to Don Pedro and his soldiers for a month.

Don Pedro – The Prince of Aragon.

Don John – The illegitimate brother of Don Pedro and a villain.

Much Ado About Nothing by
William Shakespeare

Y8 Mathematics 2A

Place Values and Ordering Decimals

a) In expanded form,

$$2.562 = 2 + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{6}{100} + \frac{2}{1000}$$

b) Two decimals can be ordered by comparing digits with the same place value one by one from left to right.
 e.g., $0.456 < 0.458$ since 6 thousandths is less than 8 thousandths

Conversion Between Decimals and Fractions

Decimal → Fraction

e.g., $7.24 = 7\frac{24}{100} = 7\frac{6}{25}$

Fraction → Decimal

e.g., $\frac{12}{25} = \frac{12 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{48}{100} = 0.48$

Addition and Subtraction

Line up the decimal points of the two numbers to perform addition and subtract using the column method.

E.g.,

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.21 \\ + 4.5 \\ \hline 7.71 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8.97 \\ - 2.82 \\ \hline 6.15 \end{array}$$

For further revision use Kerboodle with your personal login.

Rounding Decimals

If the digit after the digit under consideration is 4 or less you round the digit down. If it is 5 or more, you round the digit up.

- Rounding to the nearest integer
 $53.18 \rightarrow 53$
- Rounding to a certain decimal place
 $28.817 \rightarrow 28.82$ (2dp)
- Rounding to certain significant figures
 $0.00625 \rightarrow 0.0063$ (2 sf)
(the leading zeros are not significant)

Properties of Ratio

Rod A is 24cm long. Rod B is 36cm long. The ratio of rod A to rod B is 24:36. In its simplest for this is 2:3. (2:3 is not equal to 3:2)

The quantities in ratios can be fractions of decimals.

E.g., $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{5}{6} = \frac{4}{6} : \frac{5}{6} = 4:5$

E.g., $2.4:3.2 = 3:4$

Quantities in a ratio must have the same units before simplification. E.g., 20mins:1hour = 20mins:60mins = 1:3

Ratio of Three Quantities

If there are 4 red balls, 18 blue balls and 26 green balls, then red balls:blue balls:green balls = 4:18:26 = 2:9:13

If £180 is shared in the ratio 2:3:5:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + 3 + 5 &= 10 \\ 180 \div 10 &= 18 \\ 2 \times 18 : 3 \times 18 : 5 \times 18 \\ &= 36 : 54 : 90 = 2:3:5 \end{aligned}$$

If a:b = 2:5 and b:c = 3:7

a:b = 2 x 3:5 x 3 = 6:15

b:c = 3 x 5:7 x 5 = 15:35 Therefore a:b:c = 6:15:35

Maps and Scales

Map scale = length on map:actual length

E.g., if 4cm on a map represents 12km

Map scale = 4cm:12km

4cm: 12 x 1000m x 100cm

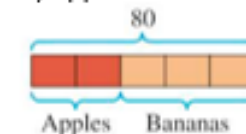
4cm: 1,200,000cm

1: 300,000

E.g., If a map scale is 1:20,000 and a street measures 3cm on the map, the actual length of the street is
 $20,000 \times 3 = 60,000\text{cm}$
 $60,000 \div 100\text{m} \div 1000\text{km} = 6\text{km}$

Calculating with Ratio

1) apples:bananas = 2:3



There are 5 parts in total.

5 parts represent 80.

1 part represents $80 \div 5 = 16$

Number of apples = 2 parts

$= 2 \times 16 = 32$

Number of bananas = 3 parts

$= 3 \times 16 = 48$

2) The ratio of the number of red counters to the number of blue counters is 3:5.



There are 8 more blue than red counters.

2 parts represents 8.

$8 \div 2 = 4$ Therefore 1 part represents 4 counters.

So there are 12 red and 20 blue counters

Y8 Mathematics 2B

Forming Linear Equations to Solve Problems

- Identify the unknown quantity
- Use a letter, e.g., x , to represent the unknown quantity
- Express other quantities in terms of x
- Form an equation based on the information given
- Solve the equation
- Write down the final answer

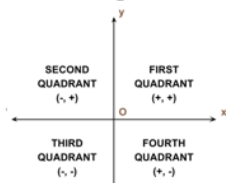
Properties of Inequalities

- If $a < b$ then $a + c < b + c$
- If $a < b$ then $a - c < b - c$
- If $a < b$ and $c > 0$ then $ac < bc$
- If $a < b$ and $c < 0$ then $\frac{a}{c} < \frac{b}{c}$
- If $a < b$ and $c < 0$ then $ac > bc$
- If $a < b$ and $c < 0$ then $\frac{a}{c} > \frac{b}{c}$

Idea of a Function

- A variable y is a function of another variable x if each value of x corresponds to exactly one value of y . E.g., $y = 2x + 3$ is a function.
- A function can be represented by a statement, table, graph or equation.

Quadrants and Signs of Coordinates

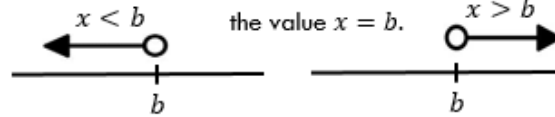


Solutions of Inequalities

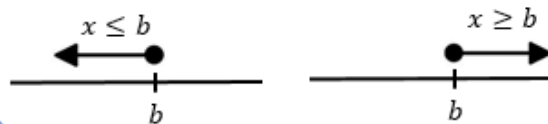
$x < 4$ means all real numbers x less than 4
E.g., -7, 2.3 or $\frac{1}{2}$

Representation on a Number Line

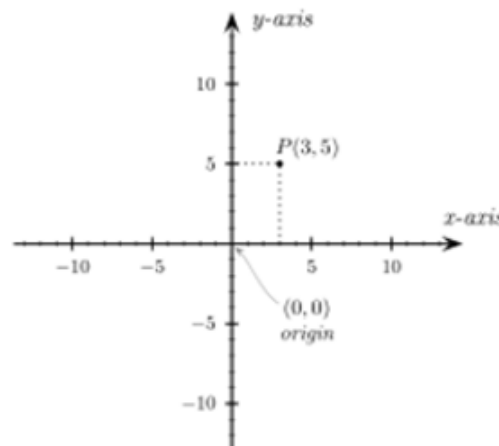
The hollow circle indicates the solutions **do not include** the value $x = b$.



The solid circle indicates that the value $x = b$ is **included** in the solutions.

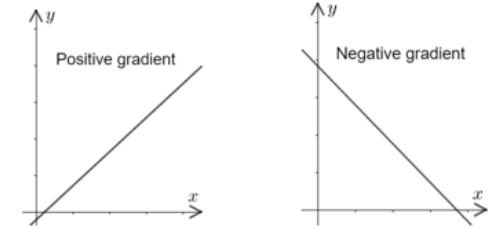


Cartesian Coordinate System

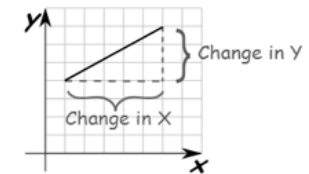


Coordinates of P = ordered pair (x, y) where $x = 5$ and $y = 5$.

Gradient

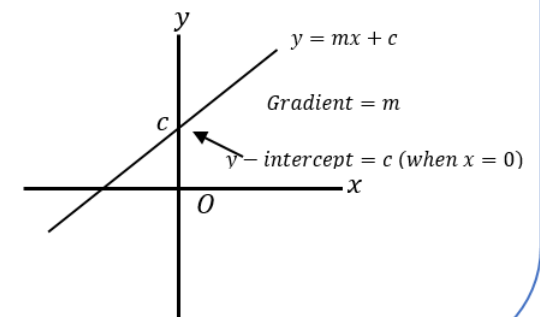


Gradient of the line $L = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$



Linear Functions and their Graphs

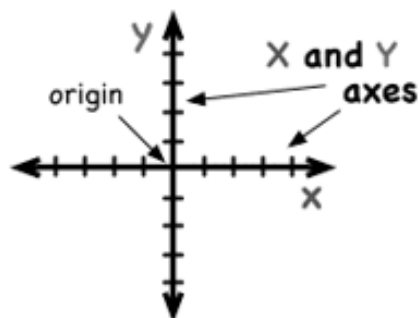
- A linear function y of x is of the form $y = mx + c$ where m and c are constants.
- The graph of a linear function $y = mx + c$ is a straight line with gradient m and y -intercept c .
- The gradient is the rate of change of y with x .



For further revision, use Kerboodle with your personal login.

Y8 Mathematics 2C

Cartesian Coordinate System



Ordered Pair

$$(X, Y)$$

(X-value Y-value or
or x-coordinate , y-coordinate)

Idea of a Function

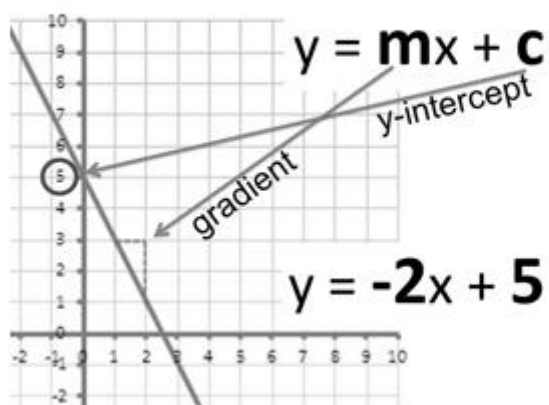
A variable y is a function of another variable x . If each value of x corresponds to exactly one value of y .

e.g. $y = 3x + 6$ is a function

A function can be represented by

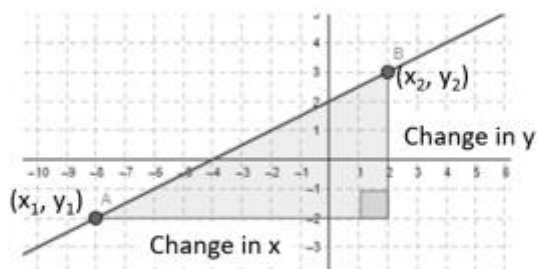
- A statement - A table
- A graph - An equation

Linear Functions and their Graphs



Gradient of Linear Graphs

Gradient of a Straight Line



$$\text{Gradient} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\text{Change in } y}{\text{Change in } x}$$

Number Patterns and Sequences

ARITHMETIC SEQUENCE

-6, -1, 8, 15, 22

+7 +7 +7 +7

GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE

2, 4, 8, 16, 32

x2 x2 x2 x2

General Term of a Sequence

The position-to-term rule defines the value of each term in a sequence with regard to its position.

The n th term T_n of a sequence is its general term.

For example, for this sequence 2, 7, 12, 17

$$T_n = 5n - 3$$

$$T_1 = 5 \times 1 - 3$$

$$= 3$$

$$T_2 = 5 \times 2 - 3$$

$$= 7$$

...and so on.

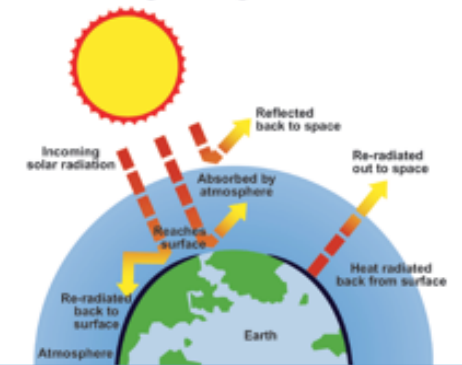
For an arithmetic sequence $a, a+b, a+2b, a+3b, \dots$ the general term $T_n = a + (n-1)b$

For further revision use Kerboodle with your personal login.

Y8 Science

The Earth's resources

Global warming and the greenhouse effect



Greenhouse gases:

- Carbon dioxide
- Methane
- Water vapour

Problems caused by global warming:

- Ice caps melt
- Sea levels rise
- Flooding

Processes that remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere:

- Photosynthesis

Processes that release carbon dioxide in to the atmosphere:

- Respiration
- Combustion
- Decomposition

Levers and pulleys

Levers and pulleys are simple machines that make it easier to lift and move things.

Heat and temperature

Heat is a form of energy that is measured in Joules (J). Temperature is a measurement of how fast the molecules are moving and is usually measured in degrees Celsius °C.

Energy



$$\text{Work done (J)} = \text{Force (N)} \times \text{Distance (m)}$$

Name	Where found	How it happens	Notes
Conduction	Solids	Particle vibrations are passed through objects	Metals are good. Plastics, wood poor
Convection	Fluids (liquids and gases)	When heated it expands, and is less dense so it rises, as it cools it turns more dense and descends	Convection current.
Radiation	Transparent materials	Pure energy is emitted from one object, and another absorbs or reflects.	Black emits and absorbs best. Shiny reflects.

What happens to the particles when you heat things up?

When a substance is heated, its internal energy increases: the movement of its particles increases. bonds between particles break when a substance melts or evaporates, or sublimates to form a gas from a solid.

Y8 History

Captain Smith

Captain Smith was due to retire after Titanic's maiden voyage.

He ignored at least SEVEN iceberg warnings from other ships nearby.

Titanic was travelling at 20 knots per hour, close to top speed when it struck the iceberg.

If the ship had been going slower, could it have turned out of the iceberg's way in time?

Harland and Wolff

The Titanic was built at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast.

About 3 million rivets were used to hold the ship together.

Investigations showed the rivets that were used were made from poor quality iron.

When the ship struck the iceberg, the heads of the rivets snapped off and sections of the ship were torn wide open.

If the rivets had been made of more expensive, higher quality iron, perhaps the hole in Titanic's side would have been smaller and maybe the ship wouldn't have sunk.

Thomas Andrews

Thomas Andrews was the naval architect who designed the Titanic.

The ship was thought to be unsinkable!

He designed 16 watertight compartments, however the compartments didn't reach as high as they should have done.

If just TWO of the watertight compartments had reached all the way to the top, there is a chance Titanic wouldn't have sunk.

Walter Lord

Walter Lord was the captain of a ship called the Californian.

It was only 19 miles away when Titanic sank.

Lord sent his radio operator to bed despite iceberg warnings.

At around midnight the crew saw fireworks been fired in the distance. Lord decided not to sail towards the fireworks.

Should Lord have sailed towards the fireworks?
Should he at least of turned the radio back on then he could here the Titanic's SOS message?



Bruce Ismay

Bruce Ismay was the man in charge of White Star Line the owners of Titanic.

He was also a 1st Class passenger on board the ship.

Did he put pressure on Captain Smith to maintain top speed despite sailing through icebergs?

Was he hoping the Titanic would make a record crossing?

Also it was Ismay who decided to remove life boats from Titanic to make more room for first-class cabins.

Who was to blame for the Titanic disaster?

Y8 Geography

Ecosystems

Key terms and definitions

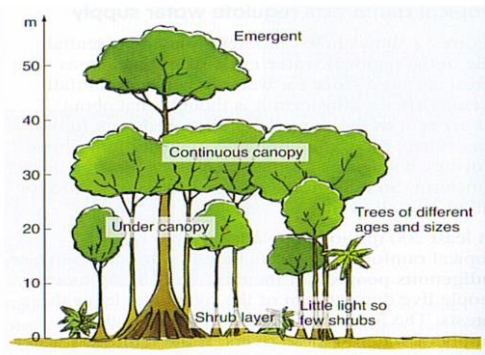
Ecosystem An ecosystem is a community of living **BIOTIC** organisms (plants, animals and microbes) that interact with the non-living **ABIOTIC** elements of their environment (things like air, water and mineral soil), which creates a system.

Biome Ecosystem on a global scale

Biodiversity

Abundance of plant and animal species within an area

Structure of the rainforest



Adaptations in the rainforest

Plants

Trees have buttress roots outside the soil to offer stability and suck moisture out of the humid atmosphere. The soils are so thin that they need these to grow so tall.

Animals

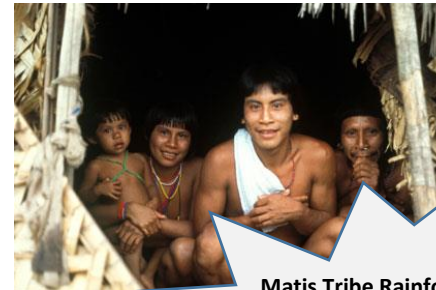
The green tree frog has webbed fingers and toes so enabling it to glide through the air from free to tree without it falling.

Activities causing deforestation in the rainforest

- Cattle Ranching
- Small scale agriculture
- Large Scale Agriculture
- Logging
- Mining

The Nenet Tribe Arctic Nomadic

They migrate (move) from place to place with animals in search of pasture (lichen under the snow)



Matis Tribe Rainforest Sedentary

Stay in one place and they hunt and farm that area

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vostok (central Antarctica)	-32	-44	-58	-65	-66	-66	-67	-68	-66	-57	-43	-32
McMurdo	-0.2	-6	-14	-17	-19	-22	-23	-23	-20	-15	-7	-1

The polar climate is very cold. Look at the temperatures above

Q What do you see as the main differences and explain why?

Adaptations at the poles

Plants

Small leaves and shallow roots

People

The tribal communities wear animal skins to protect themselves from frostbite. They even sew their children into their snow suits!

Y8 RE and Philosophy

Abraham lived over **3,000 years ago**. He was a man of great faith. God asked him to leave his home and travel hundreds of miles away to a new home. When he started the journey he didn't know where he was going but he trusted God to lead him.

On another occasion, he was asked to choose between his love for his son and obedience to God. He chose to obey God even though it meant his son could be killed. At the last minute his son was saved! Abraham was happy because he had obeyed God and kept his son safe - his faith was rewarded

Key words:

Synagogue: Where Jewish people go to worship collectively.

Pikuach nefesh: To preserve human life beyond all else.

Gam Eden: The perfect afterlife.

- The 10 Commandments**
1. Put God First.
 2. Worship God Only.
 3. Use God's Name With Respect.
 4. Remember God's Sabbath.
 5. Respect Your Parents.
 6. Do Not Hurt Other People.
 7. Be Faithful In Marriage.
 8. Do Not Steal.
 9. Do Not Lie.
 10. Do Not Want What Others Have.

Messiah:

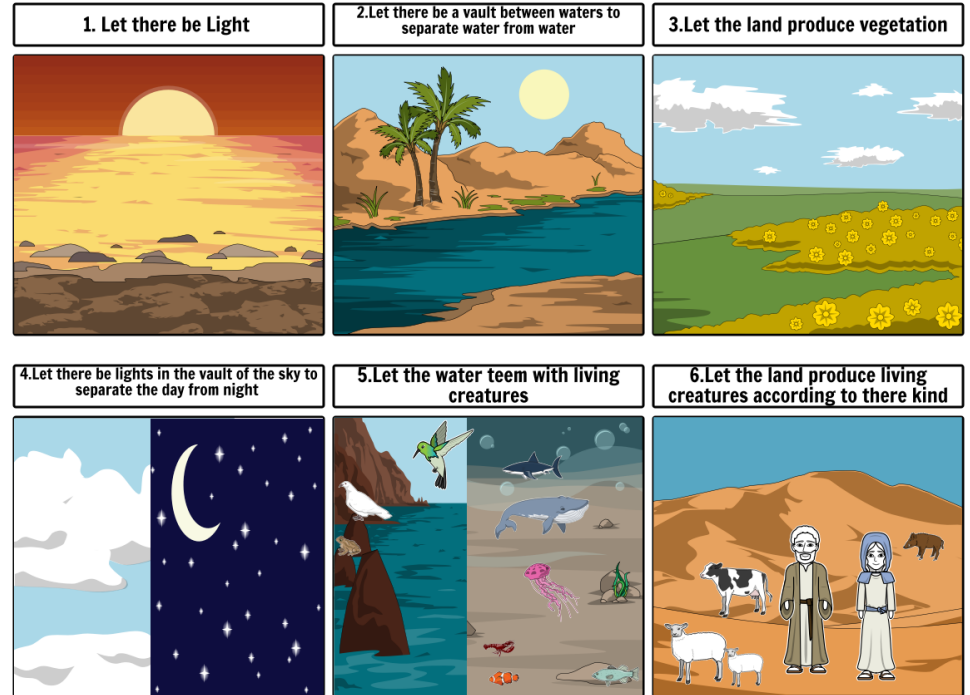
Jews believe that the Messiah will be a direct descendant of King David, who was the third king of the Israelites.

- He will be the son of human parents.
- He will fully understand the Jewish Law and follow the commandments.
- He will be a great military leader and he will inspire others to follow.
- He will make righteous decisions.
- He is not G-d or some form of G-d, and will not be supernatural in any way.

Key word: Monotheism.

This is the belief in there being only one true God. Abraham, the founder of Judaism taught that there was only one G-d and he is responsible for everything. He created the world.

The creation story that is set out in Genesis 1:1-2:3 is the same for Jewish people, Christians and mostly the same for Muslims (Islam).



Create your own at Storyboard That

Moses: During the reign of Ramses II (ruled 1279–1213 BC). It is said in the Book of Exodus that the emperor asked for all baby boys to be killed in the Jewish families. He felt the Israelites would become too strong for him. Moses had to flee from Egypt after he killed an Egyptian guard who was attacking a Jew. When he left, G-d spoke to him, and told him to return to Egypt and demand that the Pharaoh release the Jewish prisoners. Rameses refused to release the Jews from Egypt, so Moses sent 10 plagues to Egypt as a response until it was agreed that the Jews can go. Moses parted the Red Sea to get his people away from Egypt, an example of Gods power and how he used it through his prophets. Moses, now he had succeeded in saving G-d's chosen people, was given the ten commandments for them to live by. These 10 commandments are still used today by Jews and Christians alike.

Y8 French

Language: French **Assessment:** B : Listening & Reading
Year: 8 **Topic(s):** Food (including prices) and jobs

Key vocab

Food & drink		P.A.N.D.A		Numbers 1- 100		Numbers 1-100 continued	
un café	coffee	Je préfère	I prefer	un	1	trente	30
crème	cream	J'aime	I like	deux	2	quarante	40
un chocolat chaud	hot choc	Je n'aime pas	I don't like	trois	3	cinquante	50
un jus d'orange	orange juice	Je déteste	I hate	quatre	4	soixante	60
un thé (au lait)	tea (with milk)	J'adore	I love	cinq	5	soixante-dix	70
un croque monsieur	toastie	P.E.C.P.C		six	6	quatre-vingt	80
un coca	coke	parce que	because	sept	7	quatre-vingt-dix	90
une pizza	pizza	étant donné que	because	huit	8	cent	100
un sandwich	a sandwich	car	because	neuf	9		
au fromage	with cheese	puisque	because	dix	10		
au jambon	with ham	comme	because	onze	11	bonmarché	cheap
un steak haché	steak haché	Time phrase & quantifiers		douze	12	cher	expensive
un oeuf	an egg	très	very	treize	13	Clothes and fashion	
des frites	fries	assez	quite	quatorze	14	porter	To wear/wearing
des chips	crisps	vraiment	really	quinze	15	Un t-shirt vert	A green t-shirt
des moules	mussels	quelquefois	sometimes	seize	16	Mon uniforme scolaire	My school uniform
une crêpe	pancake	toujours	always	dix-sept	17	Une chemise blanche	A white shirt
une glace	ice cream	de temps en temps	from time to time	dix-huit	18	Une jupe rose	A pink skirt
à la vanilla	vanilla	extrêmement	extremely	dix-neuf	19	Je porte	I wear
le gâteau	cake	normalement	normally	vingt	20	J'ai porté	I wore
la cuisine	food/cooking	Aujourd'hui	today	vingt et un	21	Je vais porter	I'm going to wear
		Ce soir	This evening	vingt-deux	22	J'aime porter	I like to wear

Remember!!! Adjectives in French usually go after the noun and they have to agree!

un musée intéressant= an interesting museum

une église intéressante = an interesting church

Y8 German

Language: German **Assessment:** B : Listening & Reading
Year: 8 **Topic(s):** School & jobs

Key vocab

School subjects		Other ideas for School		Time phrases		Past tense	
Mathe	Maths	die Pause	break	immer	always	Ich habe... gelernt	I learnt
Musik	Music	der Schultag	the school day	normalerweise	normally	Ich habe... gelesen	I read
Deutsch	German	die Grundschule	primary school	oft	often	Ich habe... gehört	I listened to
Technik	DT	die Schuluniform	school uniform	manchmal	sometimes	Ich habe... gespielt	I played
Informatik	IT	die Kantine	the canteen	selten	rarely	Ich bin...gegangen	I went
Englisch	English	Klassenzimmer	classrooms	nie	never	Ich bin... gefahren	I travelled
Sport	PE	Whack 'em in words		Jobs		Es war	It was
Kunst	Art	und	and	Arzt (in)	(female) doctor	Future / conditional tense	
Naturwissenschaften	Science	auch	also	Tierarzt	vet	Ich werde...sein	I will be
Religion	RE	oder	or	Krankenschwester	nurse	Ich werde...arbeiten	I will work
Theater	Drama	aber	but	Polizist	police man	Ich werde...studieren	I will study
Französisch	French	dazu	in addition	Politiker	politician	Ich möchte...werden	I'd like to become
Geschichte	History	Waterfall words		Klempner	plumber	Other useful vocab & ideas	
Erdkunde	Geography	weil	because	Ringer	wrestler	Ich lerne gern	I like learning
Opinions about subjects		obwohl	although	Soldat	soldier	Ich lerne nicht gern	I don't like learning
langweilig	boring	wenn	if/when	Rechtsanwalt	lawyer	Ich lerne sehr gern	I really like learning
einfach	easy	wo	where	Bauer	farmer	Mein Lieblingsfach	My fave subject
toll	great	dass	that	Lehrer	teacher	Mein Lieblingslehrer	My fave teacher
nützlich	useful	Quantifiers		Verkäufer	salesman	Mein Horrorfach	My worst subject
interessant	interesting	sehr	very	Fussballprofi	Pro footballer	Österreich	Austria
schwierig	difficult	wirklich	really	Schaupieler	actor	einkaufen	shopping
furchtbar	awful	ziemlich	fairly	Hausfrau/mann	house wife/husband	Mannschaft	team
anstehend	tiring	ganz	quite	Friseur	hairdresser	Stadt	town
kompliziert	complicated	nicht sehr	not very	Geschäftsmann/frau	businessman/woman	neunundneunzig	nine and ninety (99)

Remember!!! After a waterfall word, the verb goes to the end... **„weil es lecker ist.“**

Remember!!! If you start with a time phrase, keep the verb second... **„Manchmal spiele ich Rugby.“**

Y8 Physical Education



Components of SKILL- RELATED Fitness






Acronym	Component	Definition	Test	Sports/Activities Essential Within	Importance for success
P	Power	The product of strength and speed. Expressed as the work done in a unit of time Power= Force(KG) x Distance(m)/time(min/s). The answer of this is expressed as Kgm/s	Vertical Jump Test (cm)	Games such as Rugby Triple Jump Throwing events in athletics	Gives the performer a fast burst of force. Eg. A rugby player would be more likely to burst through a tackle. A thrower would use power in their legs and arms to propel the object further.
C	Co-ordination	The smooth flow of movement needed to perform a motor task efficiently and accurately	Wall Throw Test	Dance Karate Tennis, Badminton, Squash	Allows the person to do more than one task at a time efficiently. Eg. Running and hitting a ball in tennis.
B	Balance	The ability to maintain centre of mass over a base of support. A gymnast uses static balance when doing a handstand (no movement) and Dynamic balance whilst doing a cartwheel (movement)	Standing Stork	Gymnastics Dance Rugby, Netball, Hockey	Eg. A gymnast can hold a handstand in a STATIC balance. DYNAMIC balance ensures a netballer doesn't fall over when moving.
R	Reaction Time	The time taken for a performer to respond to a stimulus and the initiation of their response	Ruler Drop	Sprinter (start) Tennis (returning a shot) Basketball, Football	Allows a person to react quickly and outwit or out sprint an opponent. Eg. a sprinter reacting to the gun.
A	Agility	The ability of a sports performer to quickly and precisely move or change direction without losing balance or time	Illinois Agility Test (secs)	Netball, Rugby, Football Volleyball Gymnast	Allows people to change direction quickly. Eg. receiving a pass, step past an opponent or change direction in a gymnastic floor routine

Y8 Performing Arts



Year 8 – Venue & Live Performance Spaces

Assessment A (blue) B (blue and green) C (blue, green and yellow)

Venue	What is it?	Picture examples	Advantages	Disadvantages
Small - Local Venues -School theatre / Studio	- Used for in house productions and small scale touring companies e.g. local dance schools	SCHOOL THEATRE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intimate atmosphere • Close to the audience • More accessible for local bands, companies, caters for the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sound and technical facilities within smaller venues e.g. school stage/theatre • Limited audience • Less publicity/promotion • Usually poor transport
Medium – local venues / theatre – St Helens Theatre	-Work produced in one location and then taken on tour come to these venues	ST HELENS THEATRE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to the audience but larger audience area due to the size of the building • Audience interaction • Accessible to the • More publicity through involvement of well known performers / artists (pantomimes – well known performers as key characters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some parts of the audience are further away from the stage • Hiring of a larger venue than a studio or local school hall / theatre
Large / Multi-Use Spaces -Arena – E.G. O2 / Festival – E.G. Glastonbury / Community Centres	-Large scale events requiring massive amounts of space and technical resources. Often part of a tour	O2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent sound and technical facilities • Huge publicity and promotion • Higher fee from tickets sold • Good transport links, airport, tram, trains, motorway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You have to be already famous to perform at a large venue (less easily accessible) • The cost of hiring a large venue • Less intimate interaction with audience

Health & safety , security at venues: You need to know the health and safety issues and security concerns within performance venues to keep people safe:

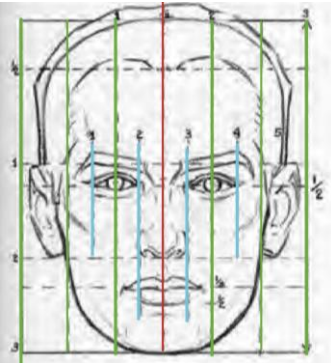
1. Heating, ventilation and lighting
2. Electrical equipment is kept safe
3. Toilets and drinking water are clean
4. First aid and emergency exits are highlighted in case of a fire
5. Obstacles are clearly lit / indicated (e.g. stairs)
6. Adequate parking and parking arrangements
7. Flow of people in and out of the venue is safe
8. Secure ramps / stage scaffolding

Drawing the face.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y-hFyom8PIU>

Practice the skills!

<https://www.slideshare.net/mrsbauerart/facial-proportions-11004927>



Project overview.

Your second project in Art at Cansfield will focus on a range of mixed media drawing skills. You will look at a range of Street artists from around the world and learn from their drawing techniques. In class you will produce a mixed media self-portrait. All the skills and knowledge in this organiser will aid your understanding of this project.

Practice the skills!

Produce an observational Street art drawing of yourself by using a continuous line drawing.

Don't take your pencil off the paper, in the spaces add colour and words describing your personality. You could even use the Street Art font (on the left)!



Watch and learn.

Street Art in Manchester.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hn_t2Cggns

Street Art in Glasgow.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQrP_-tKRqE

Street Art in London.

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

Kobra: Brazil's Street Art King.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UIAg8udmgKo>

Y8 Design Technology: Materials

Outside the Box Project, Knowledge Organiser:

FINGER JOINTS are significantly stronger than regular butt joints. They provide more gluing surface and some frictional hold as well. In addition to being stronger, Finger Joints' are much more attractive than butt joints. The contrasting side and end grains creates a decorative checkerboard effect and pay homage to the builder's **skill and craftsmanship**.



LASER CUTTING is a precise method of cutting a design from a given material using a CAD file to guide it. The focused laser beam is directed at the material, which then either melts, burns, vaporizes away leaving an edge with a high-quality surface finish



PLANES: A large range of planes are available and they are used for different purposes. The body of a plane is made from high-grade cast iron with the cutters being tungsten made from vanadium steel. Planes are used to smooth rough surfaces or to plane down the thickness of a piece of wood to the required size.

SMOOTHING PLANE: It is used for general work such as smoothing short pieces of wood.

MACHINE PLANE: This is favoured by DIY enthusiasts as it saves time. A blade revolves at high speed and as the machine plane is pushed across the surface of the wood - it is planed. A big disadvantage of these planes is that they are potentially very dangerous if misused. In addition, sometimes the finish to the surface is not as smooth or precise as a hand held plane being carefully used.



CHISELS: There are many different types of chisels and each has a particular use. Some of the more common chisels are shown below. The handles of most chisels are made from ash, beech, box wood or plastic and a mallet (not a hammer) is normally used to apply force.



BEVEL edged chisels are slightly undercut making them easy to push into corners. They are normally used for finishing dovetail joints.

FIRMER chisels have a blade with a rectangular cross-section. This means that they are stronger and can be used for tougher/heavier work.

A **PARING** chisel is a longer, thinner chisel, which can be pushed into long joints such as housing joints. It is used for cleaning up the joint and to make it an accurate fit.

PVA is a white, ready-mixed liquid, used for joining porous materials including wood.



SCREWS & NAILS:

COUNTERSUNK - SLOT HEAD/POSIDRIVE: This can be used for general woodworking for example fitting hinges to doors. The screw is countersunk so it can be tightened flush to the surface of the material.



NAILS are generally used where appearance is not important, or where a quick job is needed. **Panel pins** and **veneer pins** are used to fix backs onto cupboards and bottoms onto boxes. Veneer pins are finer (or thinner) than panel pins. Nails and pins are usually made of mild steel.

Pin driven level with surface using a Nail Punch



Y8 IMedia

Video Game Project

We will be doing some existing product analysis to produce a specification of the requirements of a racing game sleeve. Have a look at the graphics on some of your game sleeves in preparation for the project.

Produce an A4 mood board of the types of graphics you could have on your **racing game** sleeve. It can be done using physical cut 'paste or electronically on a computer and printed out.

These are some examples of mood board for different designs.

Video Game Case Design



For hints of how to produce a mood board visit the following web site.

<https://www.creativebloq.com/graphic-design/mood-boards-812470>

Sweets



Music



Motocross



You should include things like:

- Images – different types of the vehicles you'd have in your game.
- Characters you may include
- Colour
- Font styles

Y8 Hospitality and Catering

Multicultural cooking and development of key skills!

Personal safety in the kitchen!

- Long hair must be tied back neatly.
- No jewellery to be worn.
- White aprons must be worn.
- No nail polish or false nails.
- Hands must be washed with antibacterial soap and hot water.



Food safety!

- Use the correct coloured chopping boards.
- Always use equipment safely and correctly.
- Ensure all food is cooked fully and to above 75C.
- Store raw and cooked foods separately.
- Do not allow cross contamination to take place.



What are the key pieces of equipment used in our Food lessons?



Mixing Bowl
Used to mix ingredients in.



Grater
Used to grate ingredients.

Measuring Spoons
Used to measure small amounts of ingredients.



What are the key pieces of equipment used in our Food lessons?



Sieve
Used to make sure there are no lumps.

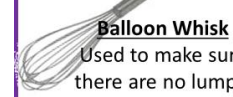


Vegetable peeler
Used to take the skin or peel off vegetables.

Electric Whisk
Used to mix ingredients together.



What are the key pieces of equipment used in our Food lessons?



Balloon Whisk
Used to make sure there are no lumps.



Colander
Used to drain pasta.

Mixing spoon
Used to mix ingredients together by hand.



What are the key pieces of equipment used in our Food lessons?



Palette Knives
Used to make icing level and smooth.



Scales
Used to weigh out ingredients.



Measuring jugs
Used to measure out liquids.

What are the key pieces of equipment used in our Food lessons?



Fish slice
Used to turn food over.



Sharp knife
Used to cut ingredients.

Multicultural foods!

What does the term multicultural food mean?

As the number of different societies grow within the U.K more and more cultural foods and eating habits are becoming available. This gives us much more scope to create exciting and different dishes, meaning we have the choice to eat a varied diet.



How does our local society enhance our eating habits?

We have lots of different cultures available to us in and around our local area. Many of which are represented in the form of themed restaurants and takeaways. How many can you think of?

Useful websites:

<https://www.bbcgoodfood.com/recipes/category/cuisines>
<https://cookingmatters.org/connect-across-cultures>



What factors can affect a cultures way of cooking?

- Climate
- Location
- Day light hours
- Lifestyles
- Equipment
- Access
- Economy
- Religion