



# Year 8 Knowledge Organiser HT4

Knowledge is Power

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Form: \_\_\_\_\_

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**New!**

## Week 1 - Context

<b>WWI</b>	An international conflict that ran from 19-14-1918. Involved most countries in Europe and the US, Middle East and other regions. It was one of the most deadly conflicts ever seen.
<b>War Poetry</b>	Poems written about the experience of war by soldiers with first hand experience. This became a popular genre during and after WWI.
<b>Archduke Franz Ferdinand</b>	Heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary who was assassinated. This started a chain reaction that led to WWI starting.
<b>Trench Warfare</b>	Much of WWI took place in trenches. Conditions were cramped and dirty and many died as a result of exposure to the cold or disease.

## Week 2 – Key Vocabulary

<b>Patriotic</b>	Having or expressing devotion and vigorous support for your country.
<b>Armistice</b>	The laying down of arms that ended WWI.
<b>Propaganda</b>	Information that is used to promote a political cause that is usually biased or misleading.
<b>Conscription</b>	Compulsory enlistment to serve in the war, usually as a soldier.

## Week 3 – Key Terms I

<b>Simile</b>	A comparison using like or as
<b>Metaphor</b>	A direct comparison between two ideas or objects
<b>Enjambment</b>	A line that ends with no punctuation.
<b>Imagery</b>	Visually descriptive language.
<b>Personification</b>	Giving human feelings or objects to an inanimate object.

## Week 4 – Key Terms 2

<b>Caesura</b>	A pause or break within a line.
<b>Stanza</b>	A set of lines in a poem
<b>Iambic pentameter</b>	A rhythm in poetry consisting of 10 syllables. 5 stressed and 5 unstressed.
<b>Symbolism</b>	The use of imagery or recognisable symbols to represent a wider idea or quality.

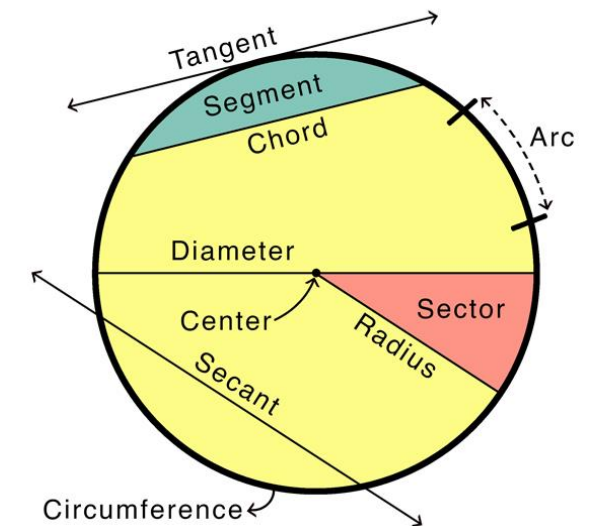
## Week 5 - Themes

<b>Wilfred Owen</b>	One of the most well known British war poets. He wrote nearly all of his poems in a year. He was killed one week before the armistice.
<b>Jessie Pope</b>	Pope's poems are often seen as propaganda as they glorified war and encouraged men to fight and die for their country.
<b>Carol Ann Duffy</b>	Carol Ann Duffy is a modern writer who wrote the poem 'War Photographer'. The poem is about the harsh realities of war and societies desensitization to violence.
<b>Amineh Abou Kerech</b>	A 13-year-old Syrian Refugee living in the UK who wrote a poem about the realities of the war in the modern age.

Decimals	
Figure	another word for number or digit
Decimal places	the positions of the digits to the right of the decimal point
Significant figures	The significant figures of a number are the digits that have meaning or contribute to the value of the number. We start counting significant figures at the first non-zero digit.
Recurring decimals	a decimal in which a figure or a group of figures is repeated indefinitely
Estimation	Estimation is a rough calculation of the value, by rounding numbers to one significant figure first.
Divisor	Divisor means a number which divides another number.

Circles	
Diameter	A straight line that passes through the centre of the circle
Radius	A straight line from the centre to the circumference (half the diameter)
Segment	The smallest part of a circle made when it is cut by a chord.
Chord	A straight line connecting two points on a circle's circumference.
Arc	Part of the circumference.
Sector	A sector is formed when two radii of the circle meet at both ends of the arc.
Area of Circle	$\pi \times radius^2$
Circumference	$\pi \times diameter$

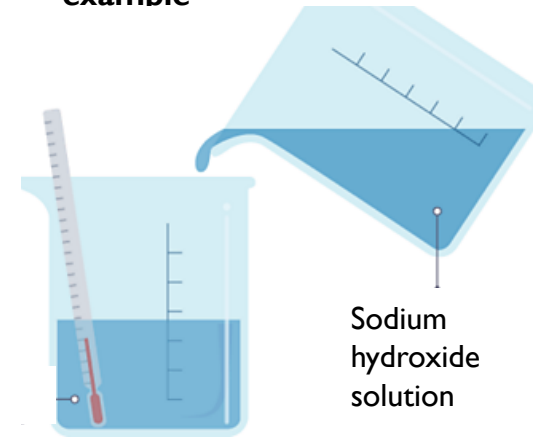
Parts of a Circle



# Science

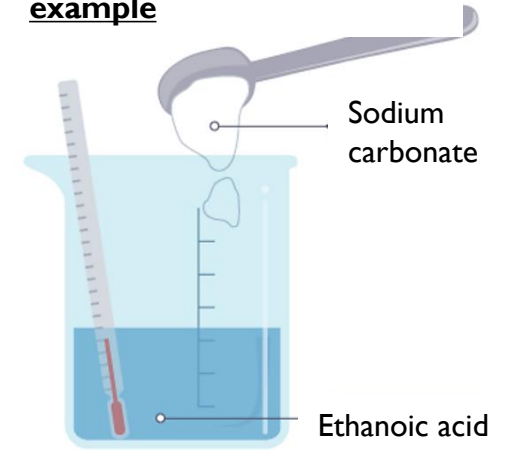
Key Word	Definition
Conservation of mass	Mass cannot be created or destroyed during a chemical reaction
combustion	Fuel is burned and reacts with oxygen to release energy
Endothermic reaction	When energy is absorbed in a reaction and the surroundings cool down.
Exothermic reaction	When energy is released in a reaction and the surroundings heat up.
Incomplete combustion	When there isn't enough oxygen this form of combustion takes place. Carbon monoxide and soot are produced.
Carbon monoxide	A toxic gas that binds irreversibly to red blood cells. The chemical formula is CO
Carbon dioxide	A greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. The chemical formula is CO <sub>2</sub>
Thermal decomposition	A chemical reaction that takes place when a compound breaks down when heated
Metal carbonate	A metal bonded to carbon and oxygen
Metal oxide	A metal bonded to oxygen
Balanced equation	When there are equal numbers of the atoms of each element in the products and the reactants
Global warming	The unusually fast increase in the Earth's average surface temperature

## Exothermic Reaction example

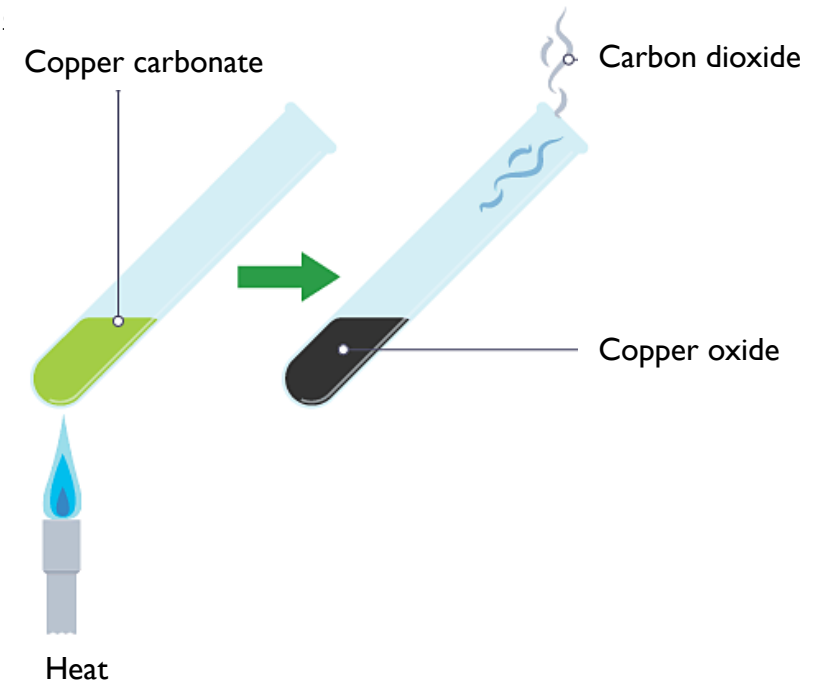


Hydrochloric acid

## Endothermic Reaction example



## Thermal



# Spanish

Spanish	English
El albañil	Builder/bricklayer
El/la camarero/a	Waiter/waitress
El/la periodista	Journalist
El/la panadero/a	Baker
El/la escritor(a)	Writer
el actor / la actriz	Actor/actress
El fontanero/a	Plumber
El/la profesor(a)	Teacher
El médico	Doctor
El/la enfermero/a	Nurse
el//la abogado/a	Lawyer
El/la cocinero/a	Chef
Pienso	I'm thinking of
Quiero	I want
Quisiera / me gustaría	I would like
Tengo la intención de	I have the intention of
casarme	To get married

Spanish	English
Conseguir un buen trabajo	To get a good job
Tener hijos	To have kids
Ir a la universidad	To go to university
Ganar mucho dinero	To earn lots of money
Viajar por el mundo	To travel around the world
Tener éxito	To be successful
Tomarme un año sabático	To take a gap year
Quiero ser	I want to be
En el futuro	In the future
Cuando sea mayor	When I'm older
Me gustaría trabajar en	I would like to work in
Un banco	A bank
Una escuela	A school
Una fábrica	A Factory
Una oficina	An office
Un hospital	A hospital
Un restaurante	A restaurant

# History

## American Civil Rights - Key Words and Concepts

Plantation	An agricultural estate, generally centered on a plantation house, meant for farming that specializes in cash crops— A large farm that produces goods to sell like sugar, cotton and tobacco
Lynching	To put someone to death (usually by hanging), carried out by a mob without legal approval or permission
Pacifist	Person who opposes war and violence.
Deep South	A cultural and geographic region in the Southern United States . Plantations were located here and the majority of slaves were forced to live and work
American Civil War	Was a four-year civil war (1861–65) fought between the United States and 11 Southern states that wanted to break away from the rest of the USA to create the Confederate States of America and be allowed to keep slavery
Abolitionist	Someone who campaigned/fought for abolition (abolishing slavery)
Emancipation Proclamation	January 1, 1863 when President Lincoln declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free." - the official end of slavery
Jim Crow Law	A law named after a comedian that made fun of black people in a caricatured manner, which stated that black people could be kept 'separate but equal'
Segregation	Having specific separate facilities for white and black people (like schools, libraries, swimming pools etc). Black people's facilities would be of poorer quality
Boycott	Refusing to purchase goods from or use the services of a company that you politically disagree with. This is a method of using economic pressure to make change.
Sit-in	An act of protest by refusing to leave an area or space. As a form of protest black activists would sit in segregated areas of restaurants and cafes
Civil Rights	The legal guarantees of equal opportunities and protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other characteristics
Legislation	Legislation is a law or a set of laws that have been passed by Parliament. The word is also used to describe the act of making a new law

## American Civil Rights - Key Characters

Abraham Lincoln	The 16 <sup>th</sup> president of the United States of America who led the Union to victory in the American Civil War and outlawed Slavery.
W.E.B Du Bois	One of the Founders of the NAACP. Du Bois was an academic who investigated, wrote about, and challenged racist incidents.
Thurgood Marshall	Marshall was a civil rights Lawyer who is famous for winning the Brown Vs Board of Education case and being the first black Supreme Court Judge.
Emmett Till	Till was a 14 year old boy from Chicago who's death sparked nationwide outcry and fueled the Civil Rights movement
Rosa Parks	A Civil Rights activist most famous for sparking the Montgomery Bus Boycott when she refused to give up her seat on a bus.
Martin Luther King Jr.	The most famous of the Civil Rights activists, King was involved in many of the movement's non-violent campaigns. He is remembered as a great orator who delivered his 'I Have a Dream' speech during the March on Washington.

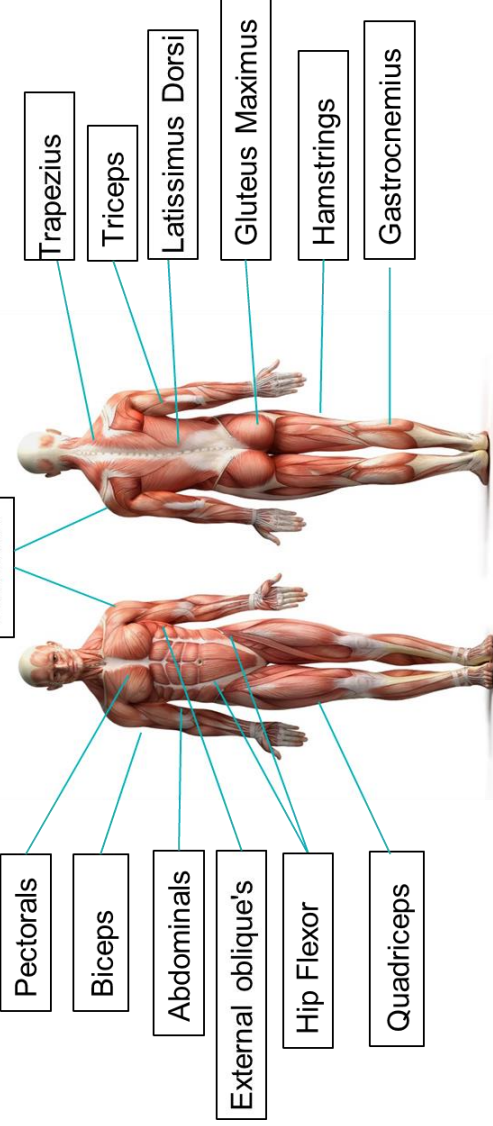
Key Word	Definition
HIC	High income country
LIC	Low income country
NEE	Newly emerging economy
Development	Refers to a country's level of growth, opportunity and wealth.
Development indicator	Also known as measures of development. Give a numerical value which we can use to compare countries and measure progress.
Quality of life	The general wellbeing of people which includes income, health, education, employment and the environment.
Birth rate	The number of babies born per 1,000 of the population.
Death rate	The number of people who die per 1,000 of the population.
Infant mortality rate	The number of children under the age of 5 that die per 1,000 live births.
Life expectancy	The average age a person can expect to live to.
Adult literacy rate	The percentage of adults who can read and write .
Doctors per 100.000	The number of doctors there are per 1,000 people of the population
GNI per capita	(Gross national income) The average amount of money/ income per person in a country or region.
Poverty	Having few possessions or very little income which makes it difficult to live.
Employment sector	how the workforce is divided up between the four main employment sectors
Primary sector	Extracting raw materials from the ground e.g. farming, mining and fishing
Secondary sector	Refers to the processing and building of raw materials e.g. manufacturing
Tertiary sector	The employment sector which provides services e.g. banking, security, insurance
Informal sector	Part of the economy which is neither taxed nor monitored by the government. They may work cash in hand, be self employed and have no guaranteed hours or pay.
Formal sector	Refers to all economic activities operating within the official legal framework that are paying taxes on all money that is made.



# Geography

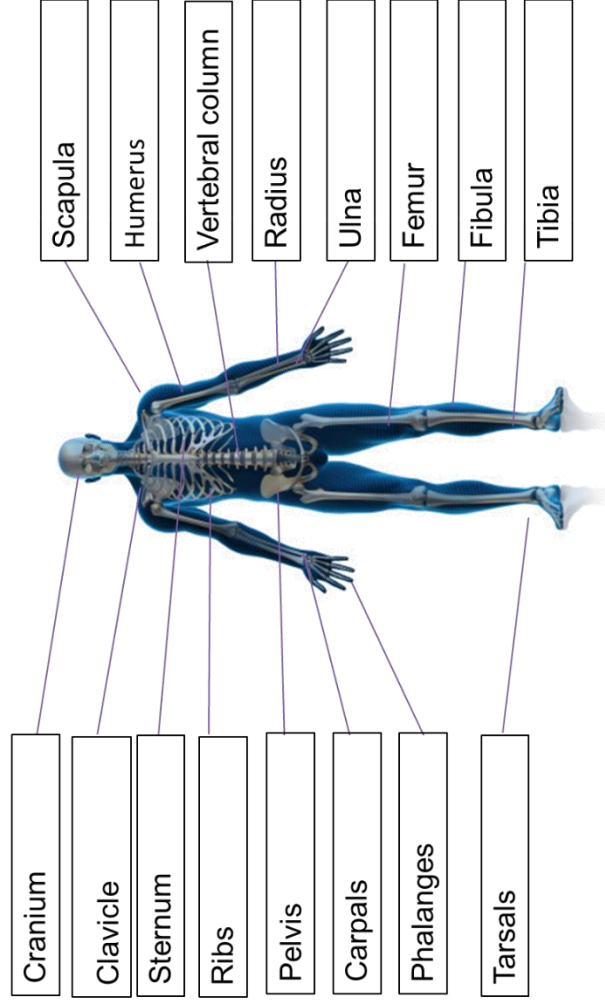
Key Word	Definition
Pension	money paid to retired people
Tax	money that must be paid to the government by businesses and workers. Governments use this money to pay for services (schools, hospitals), infrastructure (roads, airports), and welfare payments (benefits, pensions).
Famine	an extreme shortage of food, which can cause illness and death.
Food insecurity	Being without reliable access to enough affordable and nutritious food.
Malnourished	supplied with less than the minimum amount of the nutrients or foods essential for sound health and growth.
Drought	an extended period of limited or no rain, causing a water shortage.
Inequality	the differences in access and quality of a resource across different populations.
Sanitation	conditions of public health eg clean drinking water, sewage disposal
Vaccination	use of a vaccine to prevent people from becoming sick with diseases
Development gap	the gap between the most developed countries (HICs) and the least developed countries in the world (LICs)
Natural hazard	natural event that can cause loss of life, extreme damage to property and disrupt human lives. Eg earthquake, volcanic eruptions, tropical storm.
Debt	money that is owed to someone else
Migration	the movement of people from one place to another
Push factor	forcing people to move away from a place
Pull factor	attracting people to move to a place
Aid	Assistance given to a country from either other countries or charities in the form of expertise, money or resources e.g. medicine, water.
NGO	An organisation that does not make a profit. Usually NGOs spend money collected by charities to help the poor, local communities and/or the environment.
Top-down aid	when large organisations (eg World Bank) or governments provide aid directly to a government, who then decide what to do with it.
Bottom-up aid	money given by NGOs directly to the people of a country, in order to help develop small scale projects.

# Muscular System

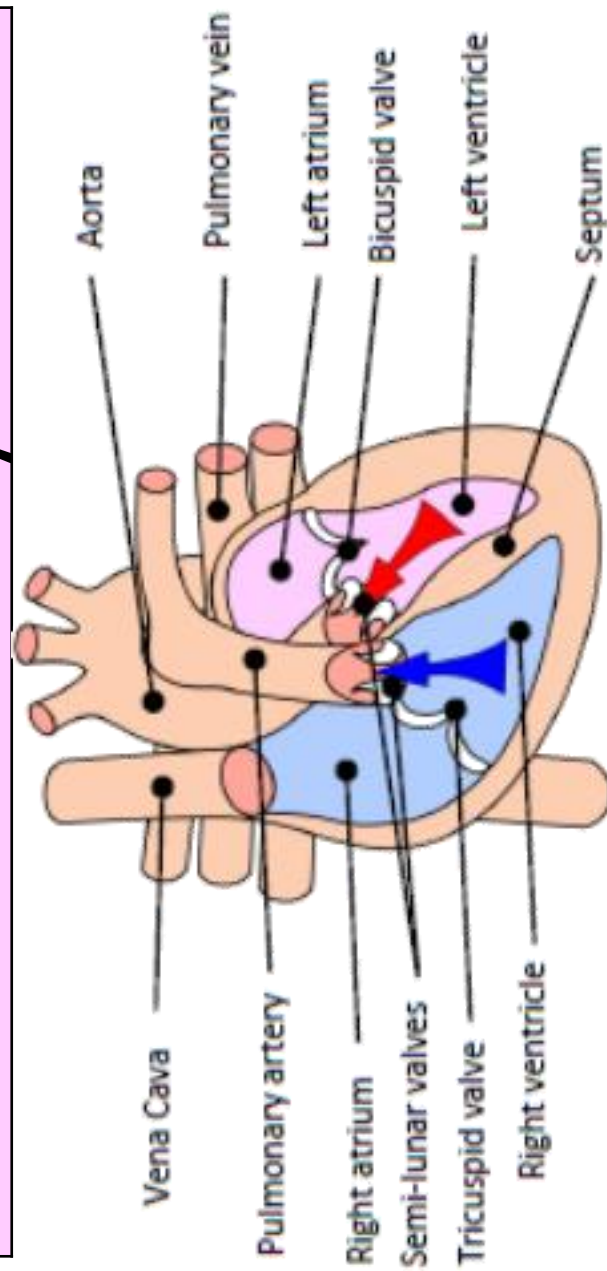


PE

# Skeletal System



# Cardiovascular System



## Muscular system - Antagonistic pairs

Tendons connect muscle to bone and ligaments connect bone to bone. Voluntary muscles allow for movement as they produce a force which causes the attached bones to move in a specific direction. Muscles which are attached via tendons work together to create this.

Antagonistic pairs	Is where two muscles work together to create movement. There are two main categories that outline how these muscles work together; agonist and the antagonist.
Agonist	Is the also known as the prime mover. This is the muscle that contracts and causes the movement.
Antagonist	This is the opposite muscle that relaxes and in most cases lengthens as the movement occurs.

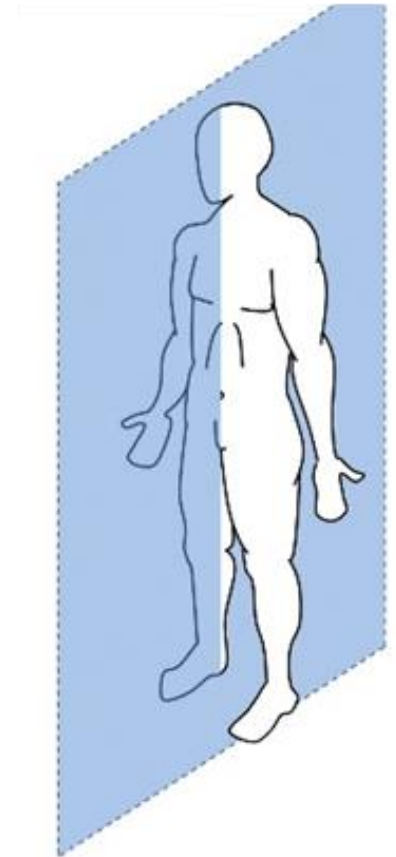
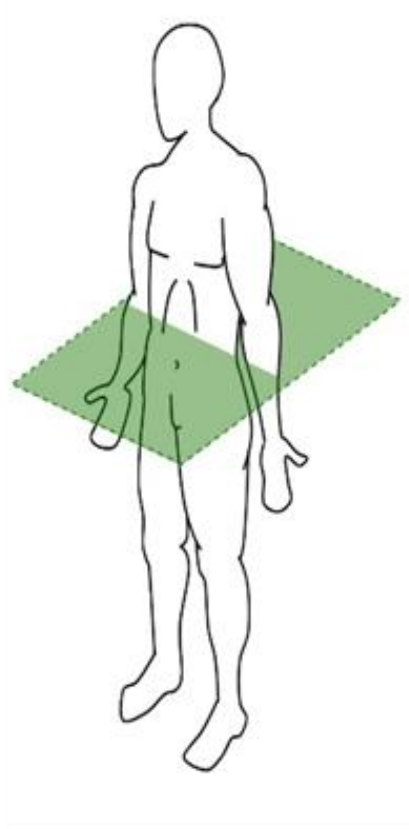
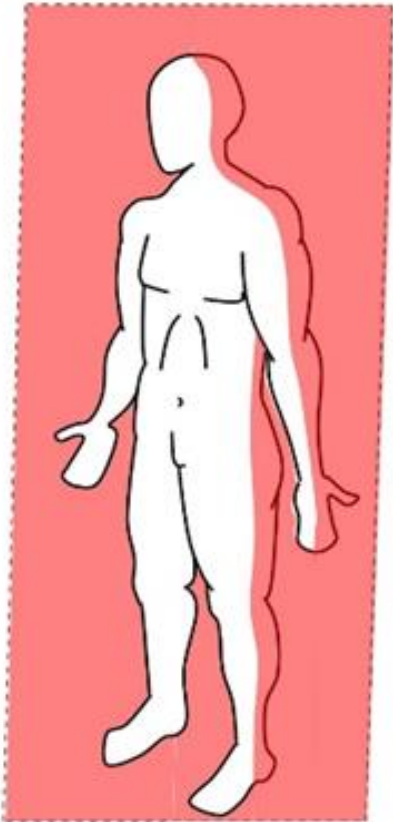
## Muscular system – Muscle fibre types

All skeletal muscle contains a mixture of Slow Twitch and Fast Twitch muscle fibres- this is based on their speed of contraction. There are 3 types of muscle fibre.

Fast Twitch	Is broken down into two types; Type 2 x & Type 2 b.
Fast twitch - Type 2 x/2b	Produces highest force, fast contracting, Low endurance, good for short distances – Sprint start
Type 2a	Produce high force, moderate speed of contraction, medium endurance, more resistant to fatigue, Sprinting over longer distances.
Slow Twitch	They contract slowly and with less force. Provide a low speed of contraction, high endurance, can keep going, don't produce much power. These fibres have a rich blood (and oxygen) supply. This makes them red in colour. They are slower to fatigue, and so are used for more endurance events e.g. long distance swimming/ running.

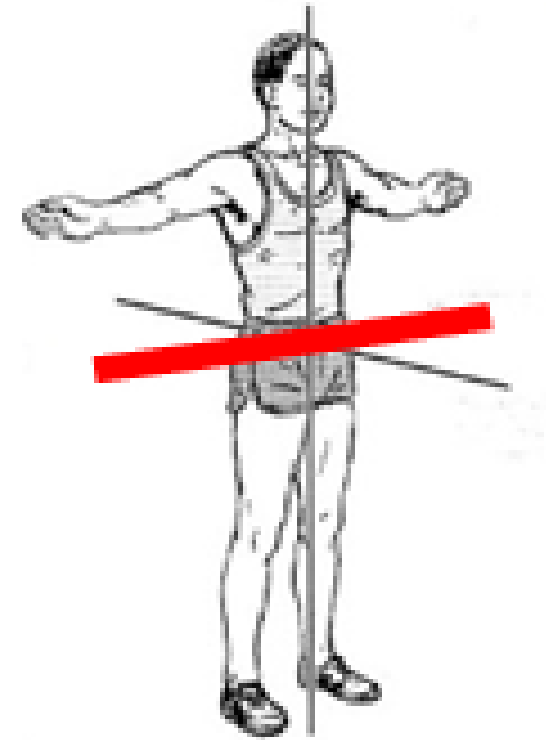
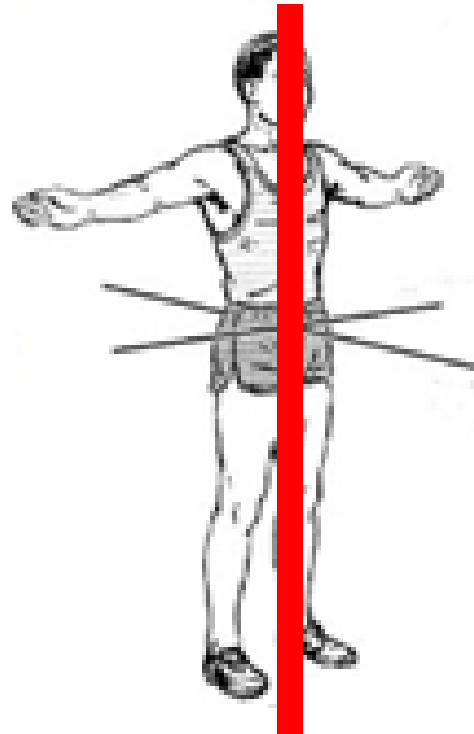
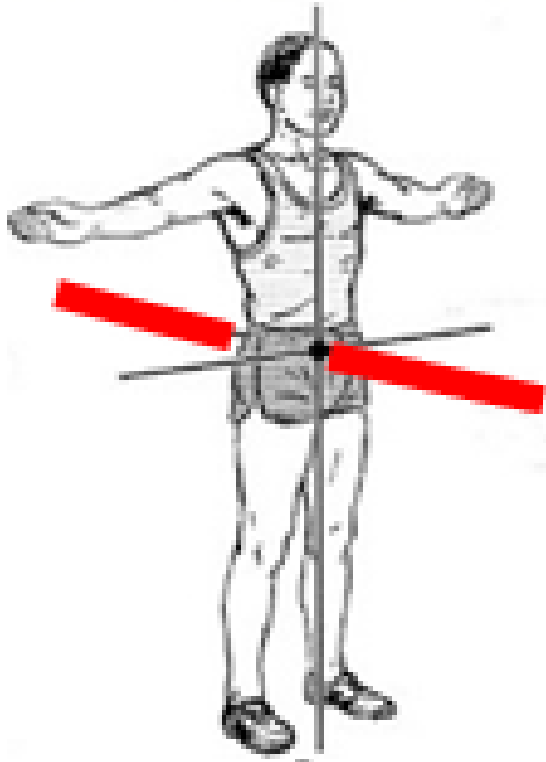
**BIOMECHANICS - Planes and axes for movement**

Plane	An imaginary line that divides the body into two
Frontal Plane (left picture)	A vertical plane that divides the body into front and back.
Transverse plane (middle picture)	A horizontal plane that divides the body into upper and lower halves.
Sagittal plane (right picture)	A vertical plane that divides the body into right and left sides.



**BIOMECHANICS - Planes and axes for movement**

PAxes for movement	An axis is an imaginary line at right angles to the plane
Sagittal axis (left picture)	Runs through the body horizontally from the back to front.
Vertical axis (middle picture)	Runs through the body vertically from the top to bottom.
Frontal axis (right picture)	Runs through the body horizontally from the left to right.



# Computing

App development	
Event	An action that causes something to happen
Event-driven program	A program designed to run or executes a blocks of code or functions in response to specified events (e.g. a mouse click)
Variable	A location that stores data
Interact	Responding to a users input or action i.e hover on a button, pressing play on a video.
User Interface	The visual elements of a program through which a user controls or communicates with the application. Often abbreviated UI.

Key Word	Definition
Gargoyle	A grotesque carved human or animal face or figure projecting from the gutter of a building, typically acting as a spout to carry water clear of a wall.
Middle Ages	The period of European history from the fall of the Roman Empire in the West (5th century) to the fall of Constantinople (1453)
Expression	A look on someone's face that conveys a particular emotion.
Mood	Depiction that induces or suggests of a particular feeling or state of mind.
Grotesque	A very ugly or comically distorted figure or image.
Gothic	A style of architecture prevalent in western Europe in the 12th–16th centuries (and revived in the mid 18th to early 20th centuries), characterized by pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses, together with large windows and elaborate tracery. English Gothic architecture is divided into Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular.
Architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Mythology	A collection of myths, especially one belonging to a particular religious or cultural tradition.
Medieval	Resembling or likened to the Middle Ages, especially in being cruel, uncivilized, or primitive.
Romanesque	Relating to a style of architecture which prevailed in Europe c. 900–1200, although sometimes dated back to the end of the Roman Empire
Representation	The description or portrayal of someone or something in a particular way.
Symbolism	An artistic and poetic movement or style using symbolic images and indirect suggestion to express mystical ideas, emotions, and states of mind.
Christianity	The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ, or its beliefs and practices.
Score & Slip Process	slip and score in pottery is a technique used to join two pieces of clay together. To slip and score clay, a potter scratches marks on the surface of the clay (score). The potter then applies a liquid mixture of clay in water (slip) to the scored surface.
Firing Clay	Firing clay changes the structure of the clay, bonding the clay particles together making it stronger, a more permanent ware. In the case of stoneware, the higher firing temperature causes the clay to become impervious to water, a useful quality in dinnerware.

# Performing Arts

## Glossary

<b>TROUPE</b>	A company of actors
<b>SATIRIZE</b>	The use of humour to criticise or ridicule something. The joke is usually at the expense of a politician or political situation.
<b>SLAPSTICK</b>	A stick used by comic characters for striking other performers and making a loud clapping sound without hurting the person struck.
<b>BURLE</b>	Italian for joke usually a practical joke played by one of the servant characters
<b>LAZZI</b>	Gags or stock jokes which can be added into a Commedia dell'arte performance to ensure the comic action keeps pace.
<b>VECCHI</b>	Translates as "old one" or simply "old": A category of aged, male characters from the Italian commedia dell'arte. Includes: Pantalone, Il Dottore and Il Capitano.
<b>CENTERING</b>	The way in which a character can change depending on their centre of weight.
<b>SCENARIO</b>	An outline of the plot
<b>IMPROVISATION</b>	Drama that is created spontaneously or without preparation.

# Commedia Dell'Arte

## Key Facts

Means ' <u>the comedy or play of the artists</u> '	There was <u>no script</u> ; the actors would make up the story and then <u>improvise</u> it
The plays were mostly <u>performed in the street</u> .	Began in <u>Italy</u> in the <u>16th century</u>
Performances were normally part of the <u>large carnivals and festivals</u> held in large towns and cities.	There was <u>no script</u> ; the actors would make up the story and then <u>improvise</u> it

## Characters

<b>Zanni</b>	Excitable, always moving and acrobatic, keeps getting things wrong, little bit dim. Lead with: Nose and knees
<b>Columbina</b>	Like a dove, graceful, walks as if she is the best and holds her head up high looking down on others. Leads with: chin up
<b>Pantalone</b>	Money grabbing and obsessed with fortune/wealth, hunched over. Leads with: Hands and forehead.
<b>Capitano</b>	Military officer thinks he is all that, shows off but is actually a coward. Leads with: Chest
<b>Dottore</b>	Clever but knows it and isn't afraid to show it (smug), slightly mad, needs thinking time (lots of pauses) Leads with: Belly



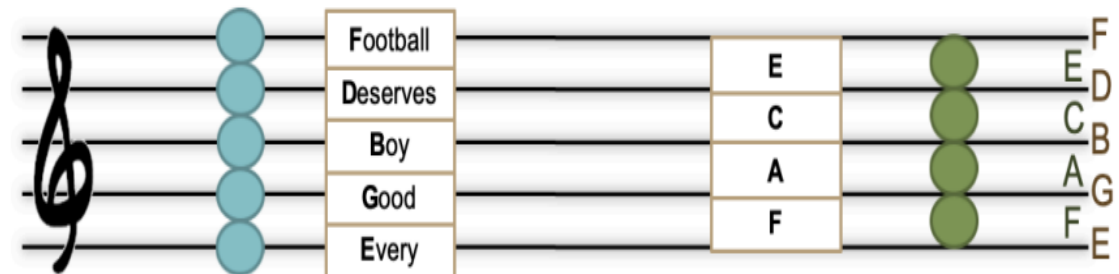
# Cooking and Nutrition

Key Word	Definition
4Cs	The easy way to remember how to prevent food poisoning bacteria being introduced into food – <b>chill, cook, clean, cross contamination</b>
Kitchen Hygiene	Ensuring that everything is clean when preparing food
Kitchen Safety	Being safe in the kitchen
Cross contamination	Transfer of bacteria from one person, object or place to another
Eat Well Guide	A pictorial food guide showing the amounts and types of foods that are needed to make up a healthy balanced diet
Claw grip	A method of cutting food that ensures that the finger tips are tucked out of the way and will not get caught by the knife
Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food
Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms which can be found everywhere
Salmonella	Food poisoning bacteria found in chicken, some dairy products and raw eggs
Sensory evaluation	Foods that are only available at certain times of the year
Cooking knives	Knives of different sizes that have specific uses in the kitchen
Bridge Hold	A method of cutting food that ensures that fingers are out of the way as the knife cuts through the food

# Music

Key Word	Definition
Drop	a point in a music track where a sudden change of rhythm or bass line occurs, which is preceded by a build-up section and break.
Structure	the order the different sections of a song or piece of music are played in.
Harmony	is the combination of different musical notes played simultaneously.
Time signature	It tells how many beats are in each measure and which note gets one beat, helping you keep track of the rhythm while playing or singing.
Dynamic	The volume of a sound or piece of music – loud/soft
Beat	a regular, repeating pulse that underlies a musical pattern
Timbre	Each instrument own unique 'tone quality' and the voice as an instrument had different Timbre
Loop	In music, a loop is a repeating section of sound material.
Texture	How many layers the piece has
Rhythm	Rhythm is the pattern of sounds and beats in music that creates a sense of movement and flow.
Tempo	Tempo refers to the speed of music. It's how fast or slow a song sounds.

Note	European Name	American Name	Value
	Semibreve	Whole Note	4 beats
	Minim	Half Note	2 beats
	Crotchet	Quarter Note	1 beat
	Quaver	Eighth Note	½ beat
	Semiquaver	Sixteenth Note	¼ beat



**Thinking definition:** *Thinking is making connections, reasoning and asking questions to make the learning stick*

Reflecting on learning behaviours for thinking...	Experience log		
	Successful moment...	In hindsight... <i>An example where you could have done better on reflection</i>	At home...
<b>I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.</b>			
I reflected on my idea and made it better after discussing with others			
I used a revision strategy to help make the learning stick.			
I made connections between what I am learning and the outside world.			

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Reading Log w/c 26<sup>th</sup> February (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
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 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 4<sup>th</sup> March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
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 form tutor:



Reading Log w/c 11<sup>th</sup> March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Checked by   
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 18<sup>th</sup> March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Checked by   
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 25<sup>th</sup> March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Checked by   
 form tutor:

## Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 1

Cursive handwriting is better  
known as joined up  
handwriting. In cursive  
handwriting, characters are  
written joined together in a  
flowing manner. Research shows  
this style makes oral writing  
faster which is really important  
in examinations when time is  
of the essence. It's therefore very  
important that we practice this  
skill.

## Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 2

Cursive handwriting is better

known as joined up

handwriting. In cursive

handwriting, characters are

written joined together in a

flowing manner. Research

shows this style makes one's

writing faster which is really

important in examinations

when time is of the essence.

It's therefore very important

that we practice this skill.

## Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 3

Reading does more than

just help us to learn about

our own personalities. It's

good for our health, too.

Studies show that it can

increase our emotional

intelligence as we

understand a range of

perspectives and

motivations.

## Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 4

*There is some evidence*

*that mental*

*stimulation is one of*

*the factors that can*

*delay the onset of*

*dementia and reading*



is among the activities  
that can help to keep

the brain active. It is  
far from a passive

pastime. When we read  
we create mental