



Year 8 Knowledge Organiser HT6

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

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English

Week 1 – Key Devices and Techniques

Cyclical Structure	When a text starts and ends in the same place/mentions the same thing.
Simile	A comparison between like or as.
Personification	When a non-human object is given features or characteristics of a person.
Foreshadowing	When the writer hints at something that will happen later.
Foreboding	When the writer hints at something bad happening later in the story.

Week 2 – Key Devices and Techniques

Catharsis	Getting rid of unhappy memories or strong emotions by expressing them.
Symbolism	Where an idea or object represent a bigger idea or emotion.
Metaphor	A direct comparison of one thing to another.
Pathetic Fallacy	Where nature, often the weather, mirrors the mood of the text.

Week 3 – Key Vocabulary

Device	Definition
Treacherous	Dangerous/Intending harm.
Asylum	Protection that a government gives people who have left their own country, usually because they were in danger.
Dehumanise	To treat somebody as if they are not human – like they are an object or an animal.
Squalid	Very dirty or unpleasant living conditions.
Arduous	Something that is very difficult and tiring, requiring a lot of effort.

Week 4 – Key Vocabulary

Obliterated	To completely destroy something to the point of non existence.
Euphoria	An extremely strong feeling of happiness and excitement.
Shrouded	To cover or hide something, usually with cloth.
Inconspicuous	Not attracting attention or being hard to notice.

Week 5 – Key Concepts

Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country or home, because there is a war or for political, religious or social reasons.
Asylum Seeker	A person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asylum (protection) in another.
People Trafficker	A person who illegally transports people from one country or area to another for payment.
Repatriation	The return of someone to their own country.
Granted Asylum	You have been given the legal right to live and work in the country in which you applied for asylum (protection).

Week 6 – The Journey

Afghanistan to Pakistan	His mother takes him on a Lorry with electricity poles.
Pakistan to Iran	Driven in a pick up truck by people traffickers.
Iran to Turkey	Treacherous hike over mountains with people traffickers.
Turkey to Greece	In an inflatable dinghy with 4 others.
Greece to Italy	In a shipping container.

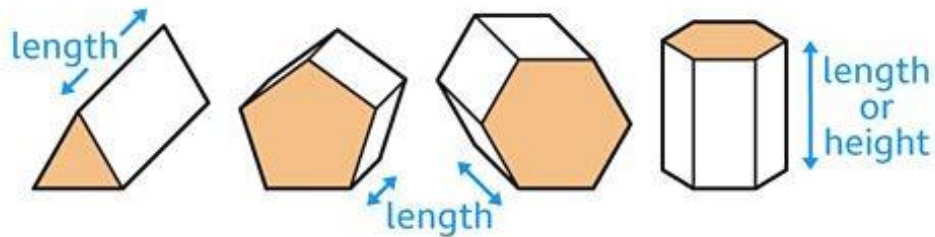
Week 7 –

1. Point – create a point from the evidence, which answers the question directly and has an adjective.
2. Evidence – select a piece of evidence first which helps you to answer the question and is relevant and rich.
3. Explanation – explain what the quote means and zoom into specific words
4. Writer's Intentions – Link to the writer's reasons for writing the book..

Revision for TA3

Key Word	Definition
Expression	An expression is a group of mathematical symbols representing a number or quantity. Expressions never have an equals sign (=)
Collect like terms	Collect terms with the same letter together by adding or subtracting them as indicated
Expand	Remove the brackets, by multiplying everything inside the brackets by what is on the outside
Factorise	Factorising is the inverse of expanding, by taking out the highest common factor and introducing brackets
Recipe	The amounts of each ingredient needed to cook something

$$\text{Volume} = \text{Area of cross-section} \times \text{length}$$



 Area of cross-section

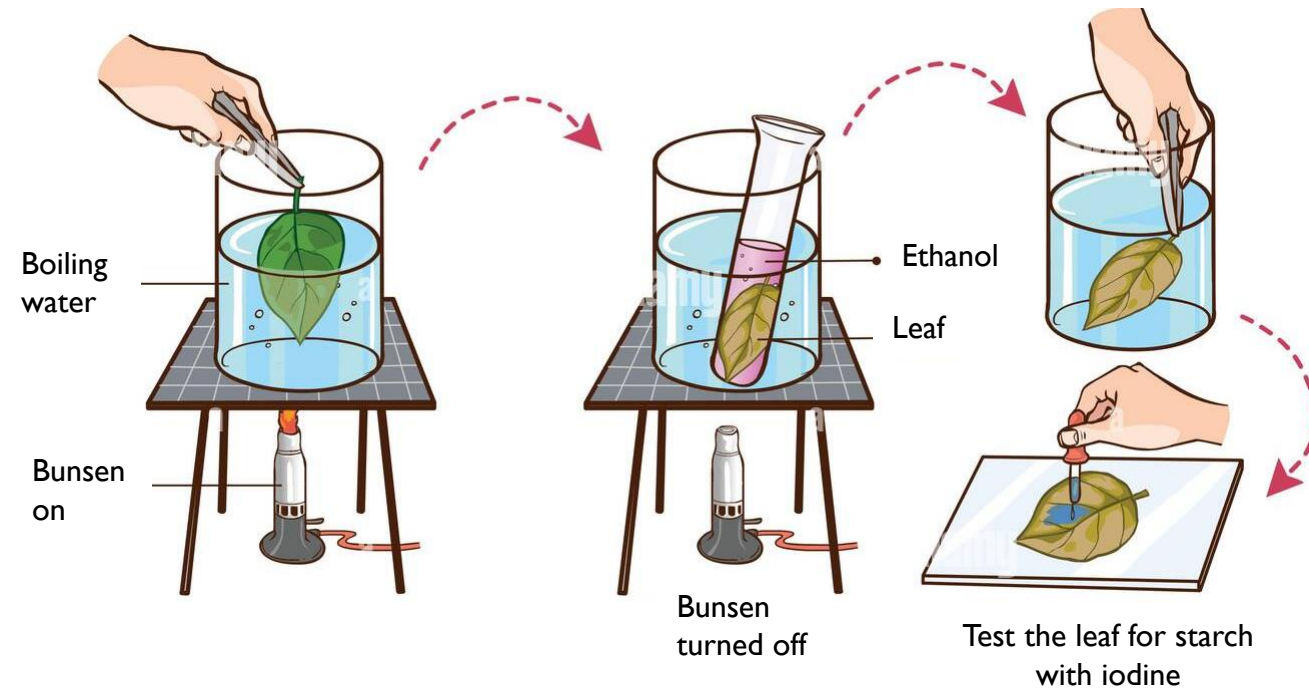
Angles

Polygon	a closed 2D shape with 3 or more sides
Regular	Equal sides and angles
Irregular	Unequal sides and angles
Interior angle	angle inside a shape
Exterior angle	angle between any side of a shape, and a line extended from the next side.

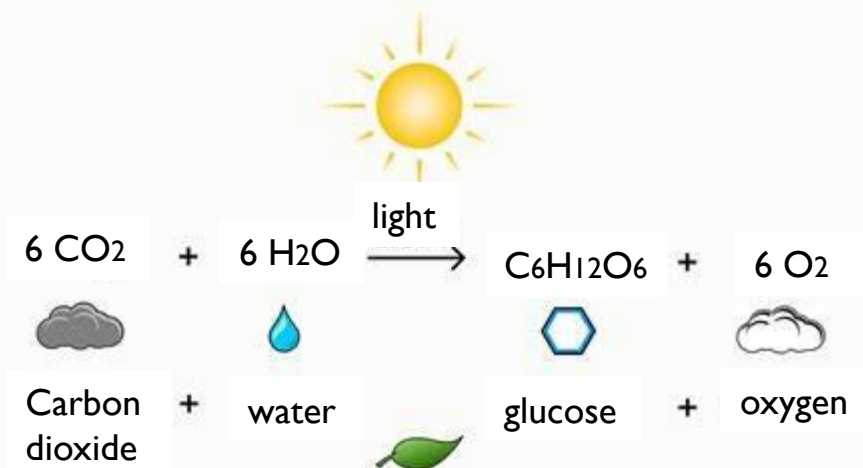
First event: coin	Second event: dice	Outcomes:	Probabilities:
$\frac{1}{2}$ Head	$\frac{1}{6}$ 6	Head and 6	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$
	$\frac{5}{6}$ Not a 6	Head and Not a 6	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ Tail	$\frac{1}{6}$ 6	Tail and 6	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$
	$\frac{5}{6}$ Not a 6	Tail and Not a 6	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$

Science

Testing a leaf for Starch



Photosynthesis



Physics Key Words	Definition
Energy	The ability to do work
Energy transfer	When one form of energy is converted into another
Kinetic energy	The energy stored when an object moves
Thermal energy	The energy stored when an object is heated
Chemical energy	The energy stored in chemical bonds
Energy Resource	A type of energy used to produce electricity
Useful energy	The energy transferred by a device for its purpose
Wasted energy	The energy transferred by a device that isn't useful

Biology Key Words	Definition
Photosynthesis	A reaction that uses light energy to make glucose for the plant
Starch	The chemical glucose is stored as
Tissue	Many of the same cells carrying out a particular function
Palisade layer	A tissue layer containing cells with lots of chloroplasts
Spongy layer	A tissue layer containing cells with lots of air spaces
Chloroplasts	The organelle that carries out photosynthesis
Leaf	The plant organ that carries out photosynthesis
Root	The plant organ that absorbs water and mineral ions

Spanish

Spanish	English
Navidad	Christmas
Nochebuena	Christmas Eve
Noche Vieja	New year's eve
Semana Santa	Easter week
Cumpleaños	Birthday
Día de Reyes	Epiphany
Año nuevo	New year
Asistir	To attend
Atraer	To attract
Bailar	To dance
Caminar	To walk
Cantar	To sing
Comer	To eat
Compartir	To share
Quemar	To burn
Vestirse	To get dressed / wear
participar	To participate

Spanish	English
Recibir	To receive
Tirar	To throw / to pull
Día de muertos	Day of the Dead
Tomatina	Tomato Festival
Las Fallas	Valencian celebration involving burning of papier mâché models)
San Fermín	Where the bulls run
Pienso que / creo que	I think that
En mi opinión	In my opinion
Animado	Lively
Cultural	Cultural
Divertido	Amusing
Especial	Special
Histórico	Historic
Internacional	International
Peligroso	Dangerous
Nacional	national
Tradicional	Traditional
Ruidoso	Noisy
Plaza de toros	Bullring

Spanish	English
Banda	Band
Desfile	Procession / parade
Disfraz	Costume
Flamenco	Spanish dance
Fuego	Fire
Música	Music
Comida	Food
Tapas	Small sharing plates
Baile	Dance
Caballo	Horse
Juguete	Toy
Plato	Dish
Regalo	Present
Traje	Suit
Vestido	Dress
Fuegos artificiales	fireworks

History

Key Terms	
Emancipation	Process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions (liberation).
Anglican	A church/faith associated with the Church of England (Is Protestant)
Unionism	A political belief that wants to keep Britain and Ireland united politically.
Nationalist	A person who wants political independence for their country.
Autonomy	The right to self-government.
Ulster	An area in the North of Ireland.
Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB):	A secret oath-bound organisation dedicated to creating an Independent Ireland between 1858 and 1924.
Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC):	The police force in Ireland from the early 19 th C until 1922.
Guerrilla warfare	Type of combat that often involves surprise attacks such as ambushes, raids, or sabotage of a vulnerable target.
Republic	A state in which power is held by the people and their elected government.
The Irish Republican Army (IRA)	A paramilitary group in Ireland that wanted an independent Ireland and believed political violence was necessary to achieve this.
Sinn Fein	A political slogan by Irish nationalists. Has since become a left-wing political party in Ireland

Key Events	
1798:The Irish Rebellion	This was a failed attempt to gain complete independence from British rule in Ireland.
1800:The Acts of Union	This law made Ireland a part of the United Kingdom.
1912: Home Rule Act	This law was to give Ireland more control and autonomy. However, it divided Ireland into two sides. The unionists (remain) and the nationalists.
1912:The Ulster Covenant	Signed by 500,000 people in Ulster and created an army of Ulster volunteers, which threatened to resist the act using violence.
24 th -29 th April 1916:The Easter Rising	This was an attempt by Irish nationalist rebels to make Ireland a Republic.
1919-21:The Irish Wars of Independence	Also known as the Anglo-Irish war between the IRA and British forces.
28 th June 1922- 24 th May 1923: The Irish Civil War	Broke out due to the Anglo-Irish Treaty which gave Ireland independent status but as a colony of the British Empire.
1960's and 1970's	The Troubles in Northern Ireland. The status of Northern Ireland caused conflict and violence at times.
30 th January 1972: Bloody Sunday.	13 Irish men were killed by British forces, all aged between seventeen and forty-one.
2 nd December 1999:The Good Friday agreement	Political deal designed to bring an end to the Troubles. Approved by public votes in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

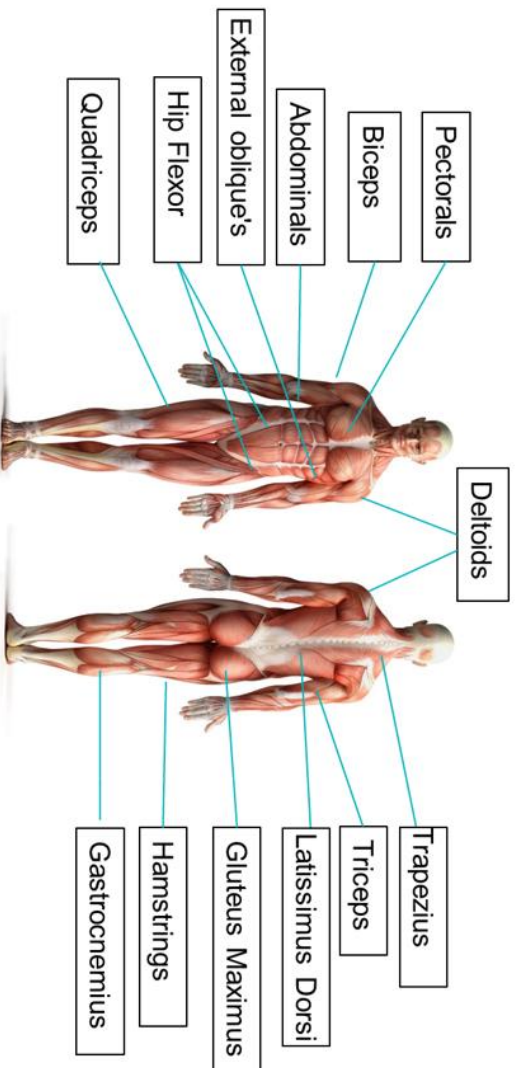
Geography

Key Word	Definition
Relief	The height and shape of the land.
Lowland	Flat land that is at, or not much higher, than sea level.
Upland	An area of high or hilly land.
Igneous	Magmatic rock which is formed by the cooling and solidifying of magma or lava.
Sedimentary	Rock that has formed through the deposition and solidification of sediment.
Metamorphic	Rock which has altered due to high temperatures and/or pressures.
Erosion	The wearing away of rocks. There are 4 different types of erosion.
Weathering	The breaking down of rocks where they are.
Biological	The breaking down of rock by plants and animals e.g. roots forcing rocks apart.
Mechanical	The breakdown of rock without changing its chemical composition e.g. freeze thaw weathering.
Glacier	As glaciers move through the landscape they turn V-shaped valleys into U- shaped valleys. They leave behind smoothed landscapes and large rocks known as erratics.
Deposition	Material that is dropped by a river or sea as it loses energy. The heaviest material is deposited first.
U- shaped valleys	Are formed as ice erodes the surrounding rocks to create a "U" shaped valley with a flat bottom and steep sides.
Ice Age	A period of time with low temperatures during which thick ice sheets cover vast areas of land.
Meltwater	Is the water released by the melting of snow and ice.
Striations	Is a groove or scratch eroded onto surrounding rock by glaciers as they move.
Corrie	Is a horseshoe- shaped valley which is formed by the erosion of glaciers.

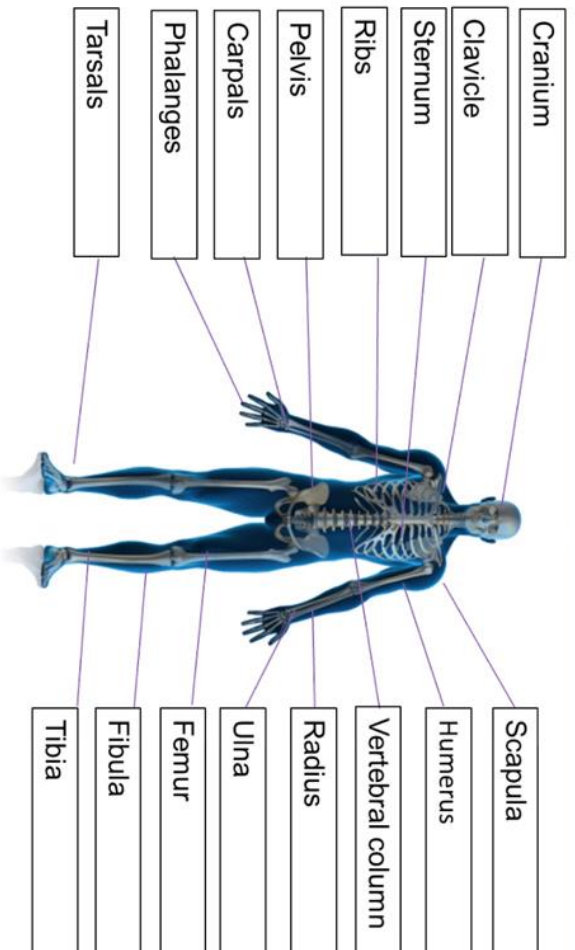
Geography

Key Word	Definition
Arete	A narrow ridge of rock on top of a mountain which separates two valleys.
Headland	A narrow piece of land that projects from the land into the sea.
Bay	An area of water sheltered by land on three sides.
Meander	A bend in a river, usually found in the middle and lower course of a river.
Source	Start of a river.
Mouth	Where the river meets the sea.
Tributary	A smaller river or stream which feeds into another one.
Confluence	Where two rivers join.
Drainage basin	Area of land which is drained into a river.

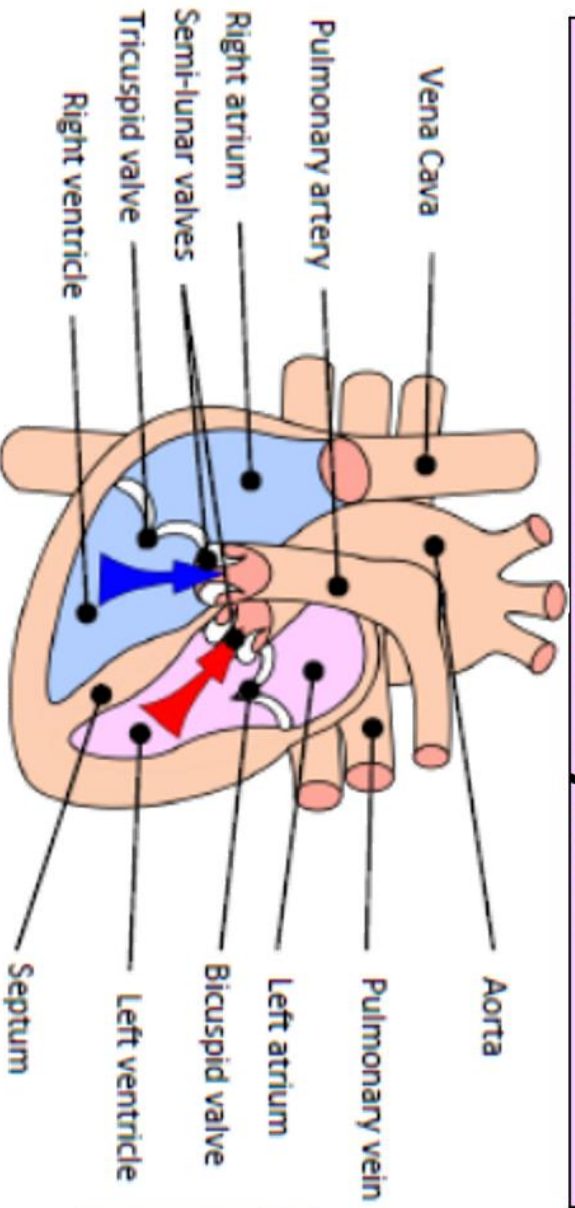
Muscular System



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.

Computing

Programming

Algorithm	A set of instructions or code used to solve a problem.
Syntax	The rules of the programming language that need to be followed in order for it to work.
Variables	Data that is stored in memory that is likely to change.
Program	Code compiled together to perform a specific function.
Print	A function used to print the desired message on a device's screen in a string format
Input	The information entered into a computer system
Output	What is produced by a computer after it has processed information
Data types	
String	A Variable data type that can store a combination of letters, characters and numbers.
Integer	A Variable data type that can store whole numbers.
Float	A Variable data type that can store decimal numbers.
Boolean	A Variable data type that stores either TRUE or FALSE.

Selection

Iteration	Repeating code in a specific order
Selection	Used to allow the program to make a choice and take a different path.
If	Checks if the condition is true, if so the program runs the indented code below it.
Elif	If the first if fails then this elif condition is checked, there can be multiple of these.
Else	If all if and elif statements are not true the the code indented below else will run.
Example programme with selection	<pre>colour = input("Enter your favourite colour"); if colour == "Red": print("Reminds me of tomatoes"); elif colour == "Blue": print("Reminds me of the sea!"); else: print("If it ain't Red or Blue then I ain't interested");</pre>

Key Word	Definition
Two Point Perspective	is a type of linear perspective that uses two vanishing points on the horizon to create an illusion of depth and spatial organization in a two-dimensional image
Bird's Eye View	A point of view looking down directly from above.
Composition	describes the different ways elements of an artwork are arranged
Foreground	The part of the artwork that seems to be closest to you
Horizon Line	The line in an artwork where the sky and land appear to meet
Middle Ground	The middle layer of an artwork that appears to be between the foreground and background

Devising Drama – Key Words	
Stimulus	A resourced used as a starting point to generate ideas for a piece of drama. This may be a poem, story, piece of music, historical event, a painting, a piece of artwork, a quote and more.
Intentions	This is the overarching aim of the devised piece.
Contribution	The impact you have had on the creation of the Drama piece and your ideas and input during the creative and rehearsal process.
Blocking	The staging and use of the space in drama, This may refer to the location of actors on the stage and the movements they make.
Script	The written drama piece/script. The dialogue of the actors is recorded here, as well as, stage directions, key movement and staging, cues, the scene names and number and the location and time of the scene.
Scene	A sequence of continuous action in a play.
Plot	The storyline of a piece of drama.
Structure	The structure is how the plot or story of a play is presented, including a beginning, a middle and an end.
Dramatic Structure	Dramatic structure is typically broken up into acts, scenes, and plot points. There can be flashbacks and flash-forwards, the story may not always be told chronologically.

Developing Ideas	
Hot Seating	One character sits in the designated 'hot seat' and the class ask questions to the character with the actor in the hot seat replying as the character.
Improvisation	To perform quickly in response to something, without previous planning.
Role on the wall	Is a technique designed to allow an actor to explore their character. This involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drawing a figure of the character • information about the character is included within the inside of the character and opinions • views from others about the character are around the outside of the figure.
Storyboarding	Involves creating a series of images and/or text showing the sequence of the action planned for a devised drama.
Cue to Cue Rehearsal	This involves a rehearsal where the actors remove all of the action and dialogue between cues during a technical rehearsal.
The Exposition	The opening scene of the plot which provides essential background information about the characters, setting and sets the mood of the piece.
Semiotics	This refers to how meaning is created and communicated through the systems of signs and symbols of drama.

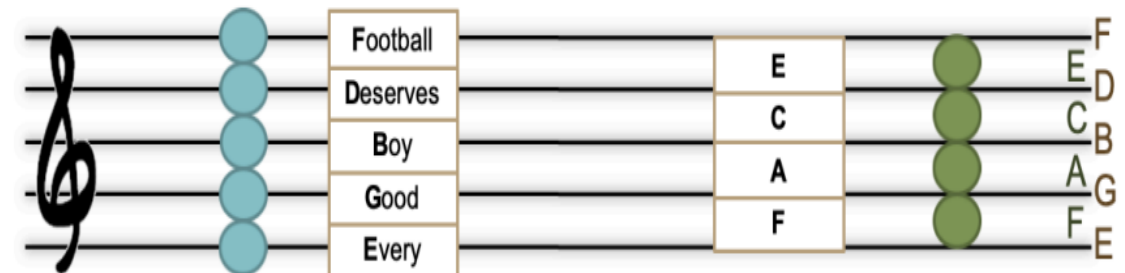
Cooking and Nutrition

Key Word	Definition
Ragu	A meat based sauce that is commonly served with pasta
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
Seasonal foods	Foods that are only available at certain times of the year
cuisine	A style of cooking of a particular country or region
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
Call and response	one phrase in sung/played and an answering phrase completes the musical idea.
Verse and chorus	Also called verse and refrain, this is a musical vocal form in which a number of verses are each followed by the same chorus.
Hook	The memorable, “catchy” part of the song, usually in the chorus and often containing the title of the song.
Modulation	A change of key
Dynamic	The volume of a sound or piece of music – loud/soft
Beat	The regular, underlying pulse in the music.
Rhythm	Patterns of long and short note durations.
Harmony	The combination of two or more notes heard together, usually in chords.
Major triad	A three-note chord using the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of the major scale.
Minor triad	A three-note chord using the 1st, 3rd and 5th note of the minor scale.
Chord:	Two or more notes, heard simultaneously or close together, that create the harmonic basis of a piece or song, often built on triads.

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



W/c 3rd June

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
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.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 10th June

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
I reflected on my idea and made it better after discussing with others			
I used a revision strategy to help make the learning stick.			
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W/c 17th June

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
I reflected on my idea and made it better after discussing with others			
I used a revision strategy to help make the learning stick.			
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I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 24th June

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
I reflected on my idea and made it better after discussing with others			
I used a revision strategy to help make the learning stick.			
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W/c 1st July

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
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I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 8th July

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
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.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 15th July

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>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
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.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

Reading Log w/c 3rd June (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"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 10th June (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"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 17th June (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"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 24th June (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"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 1st July (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"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 8th July (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"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 15th July (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"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
 form tutor:

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.

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It's therefore very important

that we practice this skill.

Reading does more than
just help us to learn about
ours 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.

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

Quitting social media for

one week alone increased

people's moods. Those who

eliminated social media for

a week found their

contentment levels rose

from 7.12 out of 10 to

8.12 out of 10, whereas

those who continued to use

it had their happiness levels

decrease.

Children should have no
more than 24g of sugar a
day (6 sugar cubes).

According to a study,
children are eating about
eight extra sugar cubes a
day or 2,920 cubes too
many each per year.

In the short-term, eating
too much sugar may

contribute to acne, weight gain, tooth decay and tiredness. In the long-term, too much sugar increases the risk of chronic diseases, such as type 2 diabetes and heart disease.

Blank handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.