



Year 9 Knowledge Organiser HT4

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

Contents Page

Subject	Page
English	1
Maths	2
Science	3
Spanish	5
History	6
Geography	7
PE	8
Computing	12
Art	13
Performing Arts	14
Cooking and Nutrition	15
Music	16
'Thinking' reflection log	17
Reading log	21
Cursive Handwriting Practice	26

New!

Week 1 - Context

Arthur Miller	American playwright famous for <i>Death of a Salesman</i> , <i>The Crucible</i> and <i>A View From The Bridge</i> .
Red Hook	A suburb of Brooklyn in New York City. A working-class neighbourhood with many immigrants.
Longshoremen	Workers who load and unload cargo ships often without a long-term contract.
Social Drama	A genre of play writing that tries to deal with common social problems.

Week 2 – Themes

Honour	Respect and regard in a community.
Loyalty	A strong feeling of support and allegiance to another person or group.
Omerta	A southern Italian code of silence and honour.
Community	A group of people who either live in the same place or have a characteristic in common.

Week 3 – Characters in AVFTB

Eddie Carbone	Main character, a working-class 'everyman' character.
Alfieri	A lawyer who represents the Italian community. He is the narrator and a 'bridge' between the Italian community and the rest of the US.
Beatrice	Eddie's wife and Catherine's mother's sister.
Catherine	Beatrice's niece who has been raised by Eddie and Beatrice
Rodolpho	A young and flamboyant immigrant from Italy.
Marco	Rodolpho's serious and hardworking older brother.

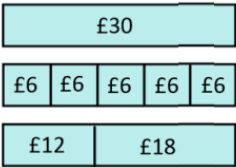
Week 4 – Modern Drama Terms

Term	Definition
Set design	The design of the physical space on stage where the action takes place.
Stage Directions	Sections of the script where the author states how it should be performed. Usually written in <i>italics</i> .
Dramatic Pause	When silence rather than speech is used to heighten tension.
Dramatic Irony	When the audience are aware of something a character on stage is not.

Week 5 – Spoken Language Features

Colloquial	Language used in conversation; not formal or literary.
Double negative	When a speaker uses two negatives for emphasis eg. 'you'll never get nowhere'.
Elision	When a sound or letter is left out, usually indicated with an apostrophe, eg 'I'm', 'let's'.
Interruption	When one character speaks over another character, usually cutting them off mid-line. Usually in order to suggest something about the relationship between the two characters.

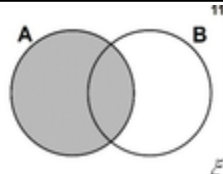
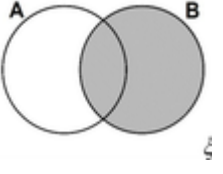
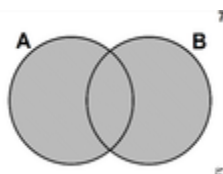
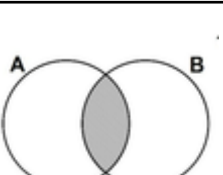

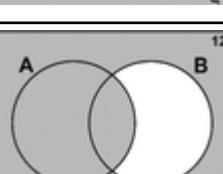
Ratio

Ratio	Ratio compares the size of one part to another part. Written using the ':' symbol.	If a bowl of fruit contains eight oranges and six lemons, then the ratio of oranges to lemons is 'eight to six', written 8 : 6.
Simplifying Ratios	To reduce a ratio to its lowest terms by dividing by a common factor	13 : 39 = 1 : 3 (divide both sides by 13)
Ratios in the form 1:n	Divide both parts of the ratio by one of the numbers to make one part equal 1.	The ratio 2 : 5 can be written as the unit ratio 1 : 2.5. (divide both sides by 2)
Sharing into a ratio	A method of sharing out an amount in a given ratio.	Share £30 in the ratio 2:3. 

Proportion

Proportion	A relationship between two quantities.
Direct Proportion	A relationship between two variables where as one increases , the other also increases .
Indirect Proportion	A relationship between two variables where as one increases , the other decreases .

Venn Diagrams – Set Notation

Set	Numbers that feature in a certain list/part of Venn diagram	
Element	An individual number within a set	
$Set A$	Everything inside the circle of A	
$Set B$	Everything inside the circle of B	
$A \cup B$	The 'union' of A and B – all the elements in both circles	
$A \cap B$	The 'intersection' of A and B – the elements in the cross over	
A'	The 'complement' of A – everything apart from elements in A	
B'	The 'complement' of B – everything apart from elements in B	

Science

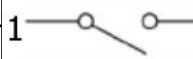













Definitions

Potential difference	The potential difference between two points in an electric circuit is the work done when a coulomb of charge passes between the points. Potential difference causes charge to flow
Resistance	Resistance is caused by anything that opposes the flow of electric charge.
Charge	Anything charged that is able to move within a circuit. Electrons or ions
Alternating current	The current regularly changes direction e.g. mains electricity
Direct current	The current flows in one direction only e.g. batteries.
Mains electricity	UK mains is an alternating current of 230V and at a frequency of 50Hz.
National grid	A series of cables and transformers linking power stations to consumers.
Step up transformer	Increases the potential difference for transmission across power cables. This reduces the current and therefore less heat is lost from the cables. This makes the National Grid efficient.
Step down transformer	Reduces the potential difference from the cables to 230V for use by consumers.

Equations to learn

$Q = I \times t$	Charge flow = current x time	Charge flow - coulomb (C) Current - amperes (A) Time - seconds (s)
$V = I \times R$	Potential difference = current x resistance	Potential difference - volts (V) Current - amperes (A) Resistance - ohms (Ω)
$P = V \times I$	Power = potential difference x current	Power - watt (W) Potential difference - volts (V) Current - amperes (A)
$P = I^2 \times R$	Power = current ² x resistance	Power - watt (W) Current - amperes (A) Resistance - ohms (Ω)
$E = P \times t$	Energy transferred = power x time	Energy = joules (J) Power - watt (W) Time - seconds (s)
$E = Q \times V$	Energy transferred = charge flow x potential difference	Energy = joules (J) Charge flow - coulomb (C) Potential difference - volts (V)

Circuit Symbols

1  switch (open)	5  diode	9  lamp	13  thermistor
2  switch (closed)	6  resistor	10  fuse	14  LDR
3  cell	7  variable resistor	11  voltmeter	
4  battery	8  LED	12  ammeter	

Science

Definitions	
Tissue	A group of cells with a similar structure and function e.g. muscle tissue
Organ	A group of tissues performing a specific function e.g. heart, leaf
Organ system	A group of organs that perform a specific function e.g. digestive system.
Enzyme	A biological catalyst that can speed up the rate of reaction without being used itself. Made of a large protein molecule.
Substrate	The chemical that fits into the active site of an enzyme.
Lock and key model	Only one type of substrate can fit into the active site of an enzyme, like a key fits into a lock.
Denatured	When the active site of an enzyme changes shape and the substrate can no longer fit in. Can be caused by pH or temperature.
Chemical involved in digestion you must learn:	
Hydrochloric acid	Acid with pH of 2 produced by the stomach. Unravels proteins.
Bile	Emulsifies fats (turns them into droplets to give a greater surface area). It is alkaline so neutralises acid from the stomach. Produced in liver, stored in gall bladder and is released into the small intestine.

Human Digestive Enzymes			
Enzyme	Function	Sites of production	Sites of action
Amylase	Breaks starch into sugars.	Salivary glands Pancreas Small intestine	Mouth Small intestine
Protease	Breaks proteins into amino acids.	Stomach Pancreas Small intestine	Stomach Small intestine
Lipase	Breaks lipids (fats) into fatty acids and glycerol.	Pancreas Small intestine	Small intestine

Chemical Tests		
Biological molecule	Chemical test that is carried out:	Positive result will show:
Starch	Add orange/brown iodine solution.	Colour turns to blue/black.
Sugar (glucose)	Add blue Benedict's solution. Place in a boiling water bath for 5 minutes.	Colour turns green/ yellow/ orange/ brick red.
Protein	Add blue Biuret solution.	Colour turns to lilac/ purple.
Lipid	Add ethanol and decant into water.	Cloudy white emulsion.

Spanish

Spanish	English
cocino	I cook
juego al futbol	I play football
monto en bici	I ride my bike
toco la guitarra	I play guitar
voy / vamos	I go/we go
suelo	I tend to
Jugué al	I played
Jugaba al	I used to play
Hago	I do
Hice	I did
Hacía	I used to do
atletismo	athletics
ciclismo	cycling
equitación	horseriding
natación	swimming
normalmente	normally
A veces	sometimes

Spanish	English
Todos los días/cada día	everyday
A menudo	often
siempre	always
nunca	never
Por la mañana	In the morning
Por la tarde	In the evening
Mi cantante favorito/a es...	My favourite singer is
La canción	The song
baloncesto	basketball
voleibol	volleyball
Mi programa favorito es...	My favourite programme is
Un concurso	a game/quiz show
un programa de deporte	a sports programme
un reality	a reality TV show
una telenovela	a soap
una película de ...	A film
un equipo	A team

History

Key Terms

Ideology	A set of shared beliefs. In 1941, the USA and the Soviet Union had different ideologies concerning government and society.
Capitalism	Capitalists believe everyone should be free to own property and business and make money. The USA was capitalist.
Communism	All property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
Democracy	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
Satellite State	A nation that was once independent but is now under the control of another.
Isolationism	Staying apart, not getting involved in the affairs of others. The USA followed this policy following World War One.
Containment	Limiting the spread of something. The USA used this policy to stop the spread of communism.
Conventional Weapons	Defined by the International Committee of the Red Cross as any weapons that are not nuclear, chemical or biological.
Nuclear Deterrent	In the Cold War, many politicians believed countries would not use nuclear weapons if their enemy could do the same
Ultimatum	A final demand, often backed up with a threat to take action.
Free City	A city with its own independent government.
Brinkmanship	Pushing disagreements to the point where there is a risk of war.
Doctrine	A belief or philosophy.

Key Events/ Individuals

Long and Novikov Telegrams 1946	USA and USSR used ambassadors to secretly report on the other country. Both reported fears that they were building up their armies.
Truman Doctrine 1947	President Truman said communism was a threat to freedom - the USA had the right to use its military and economy to fight the spread of communism.
Marshall Plan 1947	USA offered \$13 billion of aid to Europe to stop communism. This upset the USSR who thought USA was trying to bribe its satellite states.
The Berlin Blockade (1947-1948)	USSR worried the Western allies were trying to unite West Germany into Trizonia. Blocked all road, rail and canal access to force them out of West Berlin. USA airlift supplies for 11 months.
The Berlin Wall	12 August 1961 East German Leader Ulbricht ordered a barbed wire fence around West Berlin. Soon grew to 165km, cutting through streets and even buildings.
The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962	Khrushchev sent nuclear missiles to Cuba to help defend from future US attacks. USA discovers them in 1962 and Kennedy decides to blockade Cuba to stop missiles arriving from USSR
Joseph Stalin	Leader of the Soviet Union from 1924 until 1953. He was instrumental in the Soviet Union's becoming a superpower.
Harry Truman	President of the USA and best known for establishing the policy of "containment" to prevent the spread of communism.
Nikita Khrushchev	Leader of the Soviet Union after Stalin who wanted to improve relations with the West in order to avoid nuclear war.
John F Kennedy	USA President remembered for his strong stance against Soviet expansionism, massive military build-up to counter Soviet aggression

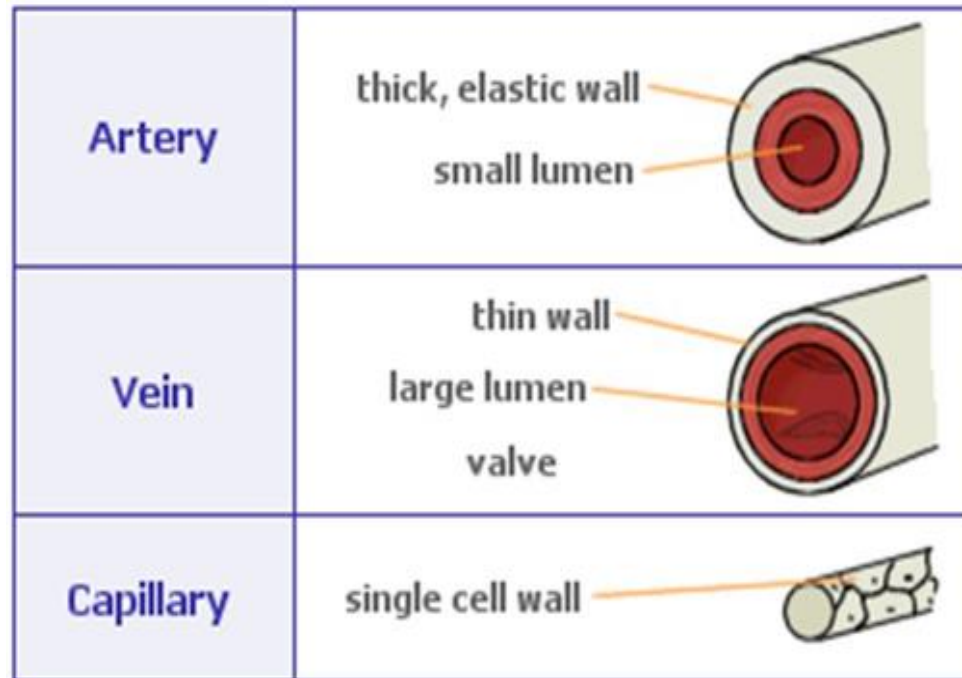
Geography

Key Word	Definition
Agribusiness	intensive farming aimed at maximizing the amount of food produced
Carbon footprint	measurement of the greenhouse gases individuals produce, through burning fossil fuels
Development	the progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare
Energy conservation	reducing energy consumption by using less energy and existing sources more efficiently
Energy mix	the range of energy sources of a region or country, both renewable and non-renewable
Energy security	uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price
Food miles	the distance covered supplying food to consumers
Fossil fuels	a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
Fracking	the process of extracting gas from gas shale where fluids at high pressure are injected to fracture the shale rock, allowing the gas to escape
Grey water	recycled domestic waste water
Organic produce	food produced without the use of chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides
Renewable energy	a resource that cannot be exhausted, e.g. wind, solar and tidal energy
Resources	a stock or supply of something that has value or a purpose
Resource management	control and monitoring of resources so that they do not become exhausted
Undernourishment	a food intake below that needed to sustain a healthy life
Undernutrition	when people do not eat enough nutrients to cover their needs for energy and growth, or to maintain a healthy immune system
Water deficit	when demand for water is greater than supply
Water quality	measured in terms of the chemical, physical and biological content of the water
Water stress	when the demand for water exceeds supply in a certain period, or when poor quality restricts its use
Water surplus	when the supply of water is greater than demand for water
Water transfer	matching supply with demand by moving water from an area with water surplus to another area with water deficit

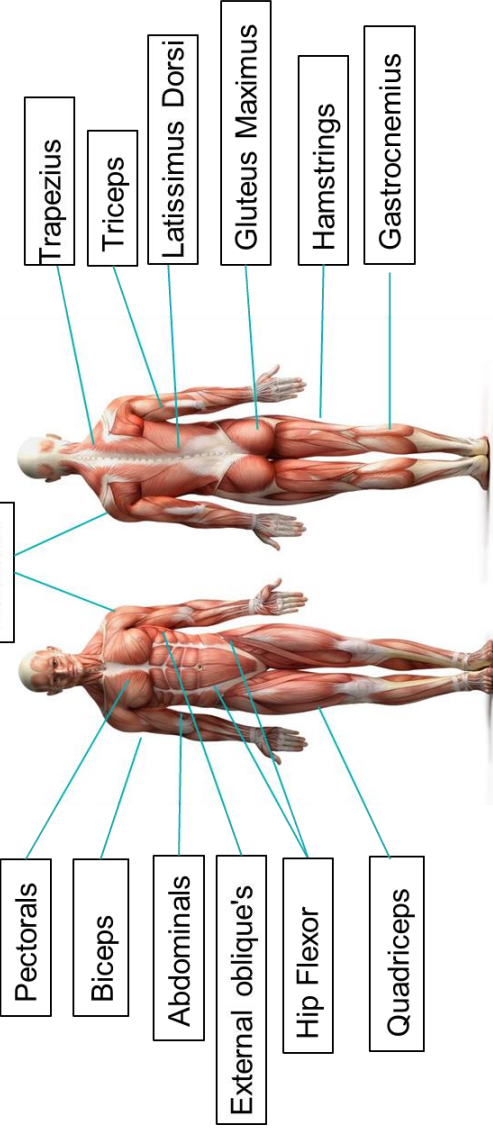
Cardiovascular system – Blood vessels

There are three types of blood vessels found in the body:

Artery	It's structure is; thick, muscular elastic walls, small lumen, high pressure. It's function is to take blood away from the heart
Vein	It's structure is; Thin, little muscle in walls, non elastic, large lumen, pocket valves, low pressure. . It's function is to bring blood into the heart
Capillary	It's structure is; Very thin walls (1 cell), very small lumen. It's function is to Form networks around muscle and tissue and allow gaseous exchange

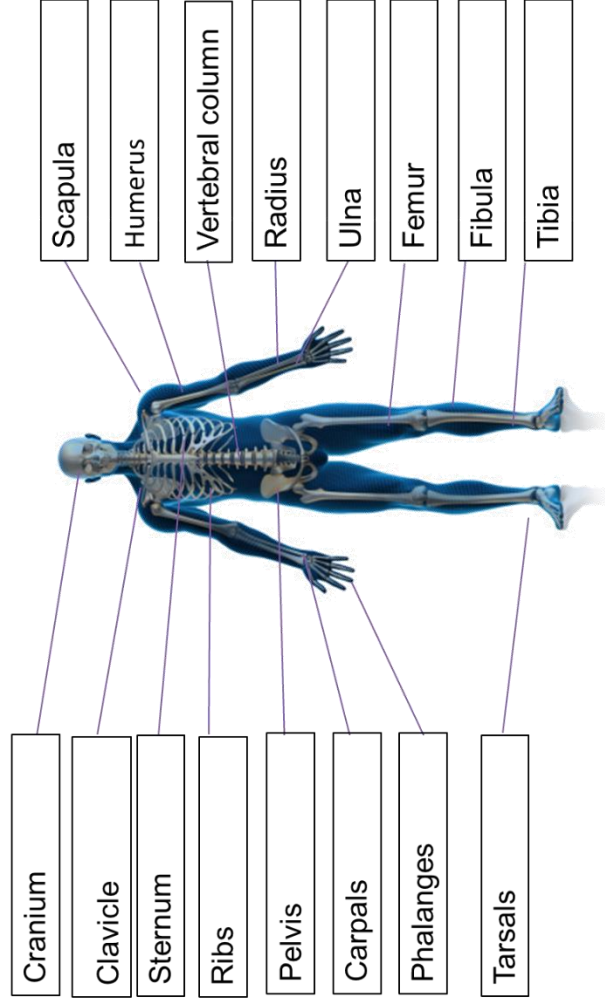


Muscular System

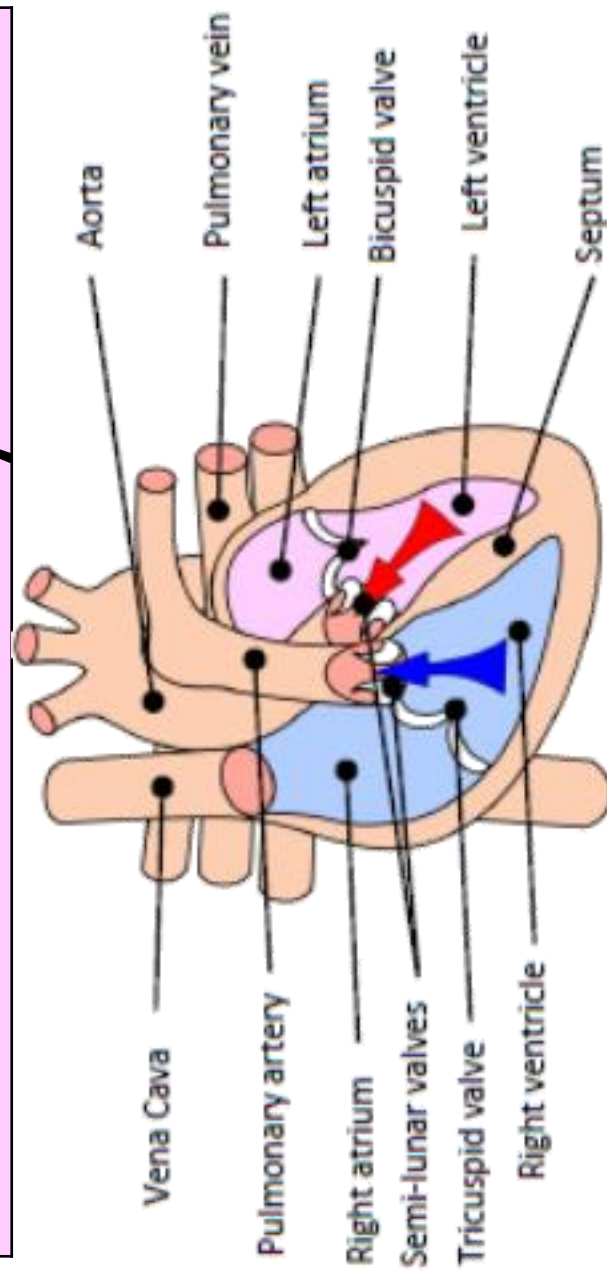


PE

Skeletal System

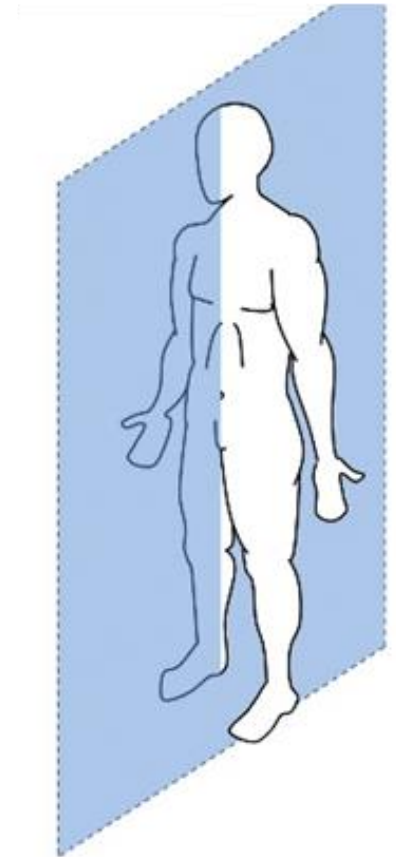
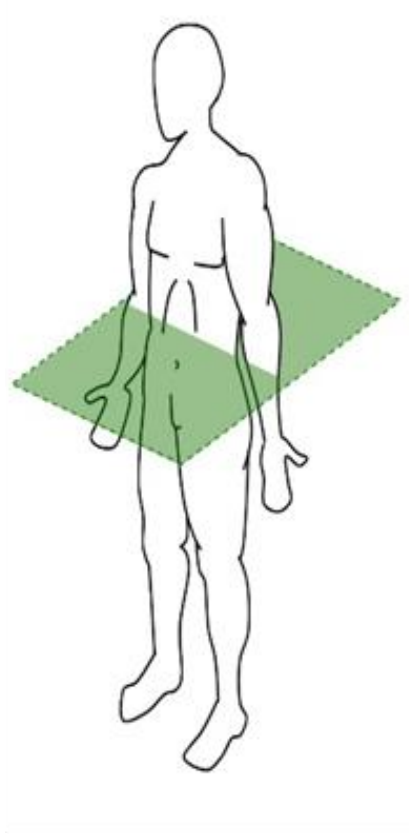
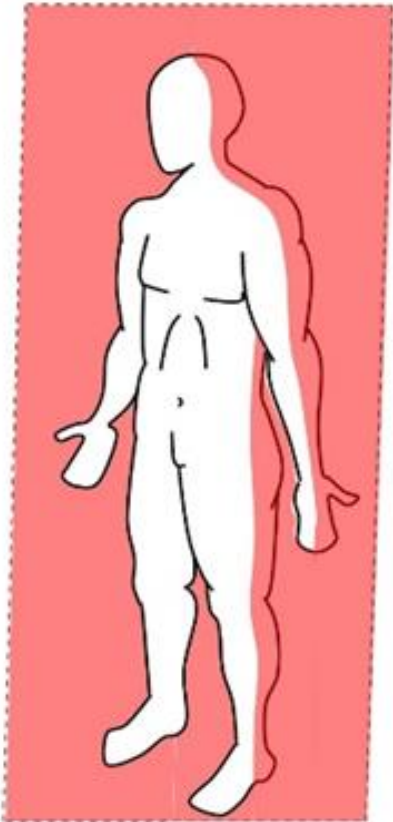


Cardiovascular System



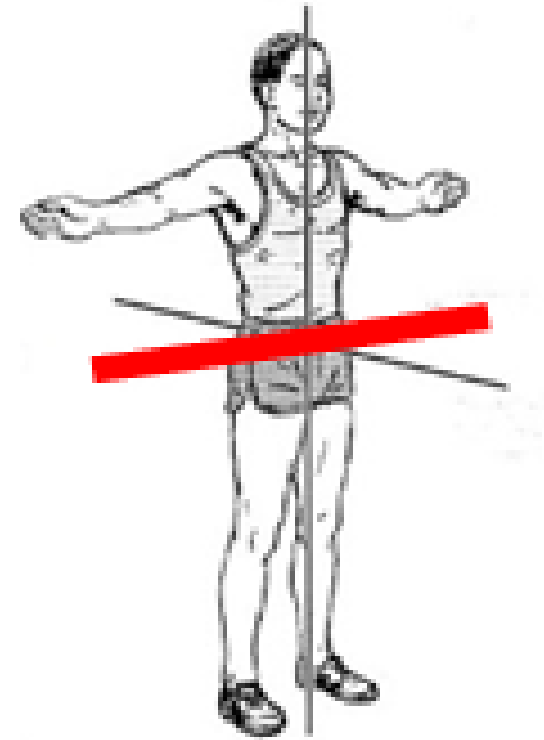
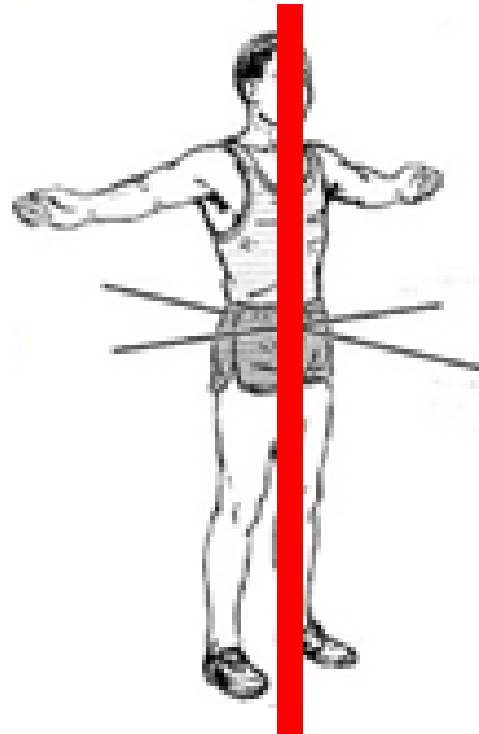
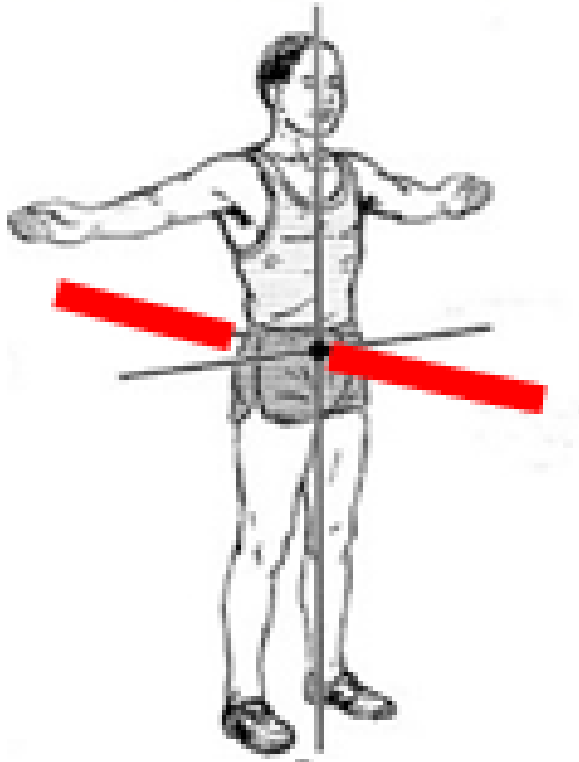
BIOMECHANICS - Planes and axes for movement

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

Key Word	Definition
2-D	Flat, 2 dimensional images
3-D	3 dimensional, rounded and defined image features
4-D	3-D but with movement and action
5-D	Realistic view, flesh tone, full movement
CAD	Computer Aided Design. To mock real life situations
Model	A 3 dimensional representation of an object
Technology	Devices or Apps used for a specific purpose
Spreadsheet	This is software used for calculations or modelling
Formula	Perform calculations within the spreadsheet. Must start with =
Budget	The total amount of finance/money allocated to a project
Dimensions	Measurements of a specific room or object. Height, width, depth
Interior	Objects inside the house e.g. Table, bed, chair
Exterior	Objects outside the house e.g. Tree, car, patio furniture
Rotate	90 degrees 180 degrees etc to fit
Scale	Change the size of objects to fit real life expectations
Objects	Visual element. In your project will be a tree or a door
Brush tool	Appears as a paint roller and allows you to change the colour of the objects or floor

Key Word	Definition
Mark-making techniques	describes the different lines, dots, marks, patterns and textures created in a drawing. It can apply to any drawing materials. It can be loose and expressive or controlled and neat. The results will depend on your choice of media, tools and techniques
Graduated Tone	is a tone that fades smoothly from one shade to another across an area. They are often made by varying the pressure on the tool used to make the tone, but can also be made by using overlapping layers of the medium used to make the tone.
Tonal contrast	the range of tones used in a drawing. A wider range means a greater contrast. You can manipulate the contrast depending on how much you want the object or specific part of the art work to stand out. If you are drawing from observation, the contrast can depend on how bright your light source.
Highlight	the area of an object where the light effects is most intense. In painting the highlight of an object should not be pure white as it should contain some of the local colour of the object. White highlights refer to pure reflected light as for example occur on a metal object, but do not occur on or are reflected from coloured glass.
Proportion	refers to the relationship between the different sized components within one whole composition. Proportion can be used to make a composition appear more realistic or more stylised depending on the type of proportion used.
Texture	concerns the surface quality of a piece of work. In three-dimensional artwork, the term refers to how the piece feels when it's touched. In two-dimensional artwork, texture invokes the visual 'feeling' the piece gives off.
Outline	Lines that are used to define the shape or form of an object or to show key details are called outlines.
Mixed-Media	refers to a visual art form that combines a variety of media in a single artwork.
Graphite	a form of carbon and is useful as a writing and drawing tool, as only the slightest pressure is needed to leave a mark. It leaves a shiny metallic grey colour on a surface when moved across it and can be removed with an eraser.
Fine Liner	pens with plastic or fine fibre needle-point tips that generally use water-based ink but sometimes use oil-based. Tips come in various thicknesses but are all relatively thin — hence the name 'fineliner'. They are ideal for drawing, sketching, illustration, technical drawing.
Opaque	not able to be seen through; not transparent.
Mono Printing	The monoprint is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once, unlike most printmaking which allows for multiple originals
Exquisite Corpse	Cadavre exquis (exquisite corpse) is a collaborative drawing approach first used by surrealist artists to create bizarre and intuitive drawings
Hybrid	created by combining different elements.
Mood board	collection of images, materials, colour palettes, text and other elements that help to communicate your art and design concepts and ideas.
Design ideas	the core idea (s) driving the design of a product or final outcome, explained through a sketches, images, and annotation.

Characters

Mrs Johnstone	Mrs Johnstone Naïve, loving and maternal, caring, rash, strong, generous, good, selfless, uneducated, superstitious, liv
Mrs Lyons	Lonely, cold, wealthy, dependent, inconsiderate, pampered, self-centred, manipulative, overprotective, anxious, unreasonable, mad
Mickey	Friendly, excitable, adventurous, sneaky, cast-off, wants to impress, shy, determined, bright, witty, hard-working, ambitious, trapped, victim
Edward	Friendly, generous, naïve, restricted, impulsive, lacks compassion, condescending, sneaky
Sammy	Aggressive, threatening, sarcastic, anti-social, criminal, hostile
Linda	Kind, compassionate, feisty, humorous, strongwilled, supportive, protective, poor, untrustworthy, desperate

Themes

Class, Money, Guns, Nature vs Nurture, Education, Work, Fate and Superstition, Marilyn Monroe, Growing Up

Social and Historical Context

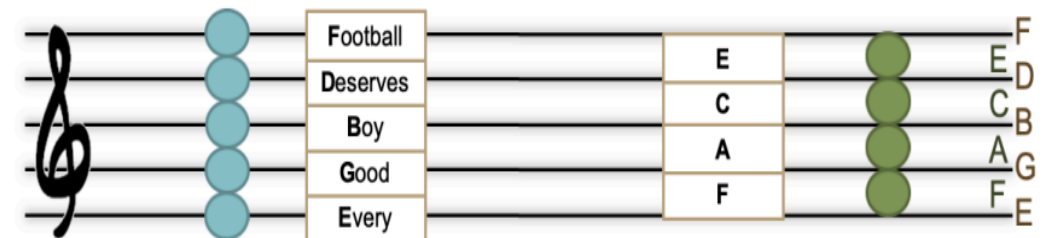
Liverpool	A major port and the centre for trade providing lots of jobs at the docks. During the Industrial decline, Liverpool became very vulnerable as the docks were shut and unemployment rates soared.
Work	Some men turned to crime and gangs in order to support themselves and their families. There were also riots in 1980s.
Margaret Thatcher	Prime Minister in 1979. 10. Reduced the power of the trade unions and closed down many factories etc leading to widespread unemployment.
Class	Working class vs Middle class divide. More opportunities for middle classes reflected in education, job prospects and wealth.
Willy Russell	Born into a working class family, near Liverpool. Annoyed at treatment of intelligent working class and associated stereotypes. Left school at 15 with just one O'level + went to evening classes and university to become a teacher.
Education	The Education Act of 1944 led to 'secondary modern schools' and 'grammar schools.' Top 20% went to a grammar school with an academic curriculum. Secondary modern taught more practical subjects.
Youth Culture	Properly recognised group. Television – Westerns (The Lone Ranger and Rawhide). Police drama - Z Cars fictional town called Newtown

Key Word	Definition
Food contamination	The presence of unwanted foreign body in food that can cause illness or harm
Physical contamination	When something that can be seen visibly, falls into the food
Chemical contamination	When chemicals such as cleaning agents or pest control products get into the food
Cross contamination	Transfer of bacteria from one person, object or place to another
Eatwell 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
Nutrients	Chemicals found in food that are needed for body functions
Recipe Amendment	Changing or altering a recipe eg changing some ingredients and/ or cooking methods
Macro Nutrients	Nutrients that are needed in the body in large amounts – Protein, carbohydrates, fats
Micro Nutrients	Nutrients that are needed in the body in small amounts – Minerals and vitamins
Boning Knife	A knife that is used to remove bones from poultry, meat and fish. It tend to have a narrow blade that ends at a sharp tip.

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...
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.			

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...
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.			

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...
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.			

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...
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.			

Reading Log w/c 26th 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
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •
			• • •

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 4th 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"> • • •
			<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 11th 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"> • • •
			<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 18th 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"> • • •
			<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 25th 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"> • • •
			<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 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 one 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