



# Year 8 Knowledge Organiser HT2

Knowledge is Power

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

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

# Contents Page

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Page</b>
English	1
Maths	2
Science	3
History	4
Geography	5
Spanish	6
PE	8
Performing Arts	10
Computing	11
Art	12
Textiles	13
Cooking and Nutrition	14

## Week 1 - Key Terms

Context	Background information and circumstances that help us understand the play.
Tragedy	A <i>genre</i> of play focused around a noble character who has a downfall due to their character flaws.
Moor	Refers to Northern African people but in Shakespeare's time used to mean African people in general.
Venice	Italian city famous for its canals where Othello is set.
Venetian	A person or thing from Venice.

## Week 2 – Characters in Othello

Othello	A Moorish general in the Venetian army, who is the tragic hero.
Desdemona	A beautiful Venetian noblewoman and Othello's wife.
Iago	Othello's chief and the antagonist of the play.
Roderigo	A wealthy Venetian gentleman who wants to marry Desdemona himself.
Emilia	Iago's wife and Desdemona's servant.

## Week 3 – Subject Terms

Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play.
Soliloquy	When a character on stage speaks their thoughts to the audience only.
Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows something that some or all characters on stage do not.
Symbolism	The use of objects and language in the play to represent ideas
Tragic Hero	A noble but flawed character who is the focus of a tragedy.

## Week 4 - Key Vocabulary

Duplicious	Deceitful, dishonest, two-faced
Manipulative	Exercising control over people or situations for personal benefit.
Unscrupulous	Without moral principles; not honest or fair.
Machiavellian	Cunning, unscrupulous and manipulative.
Antagonist	The main opponent of the hero of a play or story.

## Week 5 - Key Terms

Hamartia	A tragic hero's weakness; the reason for his or her downfall. Also known as a tragic flaw.
Downfall	Loss of one's power, property, status and sometimes life.
Catharsis	Releasing strong or oppressed emotions in order to provide relief from them.
Tragic Villain	A character that places pressure on the tragic hero; often a scheming, Machiavellian character.
Tragic Victim	A character who suffers and is killed to evoke pity and sympathy in the audience.

## Week 6 - Steps of an Analytical Paragraph

1. Point – create a point from the evidence, which answers the question directly and has an adjective
2. Evidence – select a piece of evidence from the text which helps you to answer the question and is relevant and interesting
3. Explain – explain how your evidence is relevant to the question and helps support your point
4. Device – identify a language device, dramatic technique or word type that is used in your quote
6. Analysis – zoom in on a key words and make relevant connotations
7. Link – link back to the context of your play and the original question

# Maths

## Percentages

Key Word	Definition
Percentage	'per cent' means 'out of 100'
Fraction	A fraction is part of a whole and a way to split up a number into equal parts.
Numerator	Number at the top of a fraction
Denominator	Number at the bottom of a fraction
Equivalent	Two fractions are equivalent if one is a multiple of the other
Increase	When an amount goes up.
Decrease	When an amount goes down
Integer	A whole number
Multiplier	A percentage converted into a decimal that we can use to multiply an amount by to find a percentage of the amount, or to increase or decrease the amount by a certain percentage
Original	The amount you started with
Interest	Money that is paid regularly at a particular percentage, usually given by banks to their customers.
Simple interest	The amount of interest is fixed over a period of time
Compound interest	The amount of interest earned over time will increase over time

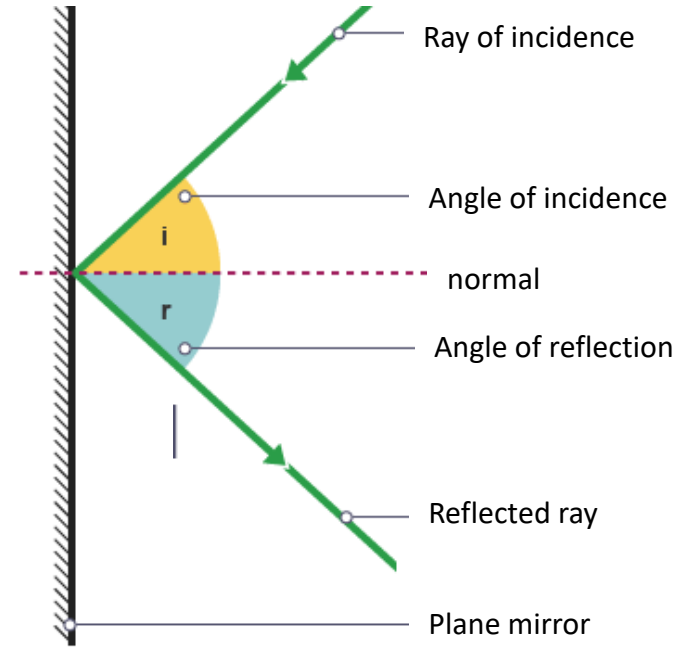
## Ratio and Proportion

Key Word	Definition
Ratio	Relationship between two or more numbers
Proportion	A comparison of two numbers that each represent the parts of a whole
Part	One 'part' of the ratio is how much one is worth
Share	Divide an amount into a ratio
Simplest form	Divide all numbers by the same amount until you cannot simplify further
Total	The whole amount (add)
Difference	Gap between two numbers (subtract)
Direct proportion	When one thing increases, the other thing increases at the same rate.
Inverse proportion	When one thing increases, the other thing decreases at the same rate.
Best value for money	The cheapest amount per item
Exchange rate	The rate at which the money of one country can be exchanged for the money of another country
Recipe	The amounts of each ingredient needed to cook something
Convert	To change one unit into another
Conversion graph	Graph we use to change one unit into another

# Science

Key Word	Definition
Element	A substance made of only one type of atom
Ion	A charged atom (it has lost or gained electrons)
Group	A column down the periodic table
Period	A row across the periodic table
Trend	A pattern in data
Alkali metal	A group 1 metal. They form hydroxides in water which is alkali
Halogens	A group 7 non-metal. They are very reactive
Noble Gases	A group 0 element. Sometimes called group 8. They're unreactive.
Displacement	When a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound
Waves	Carry energy
Amplitude	The height of the wave
Wavelength	The distance between two peaks of a wave
Peak	The top of a wave
Trough	The bottom of a wave
Frequency	The number of waves per second
Transverse	The vibration is at a right angle to the wave travel
Longitudinal	The vibration is in the same direction as the wave travel

A ray diagram for reflection



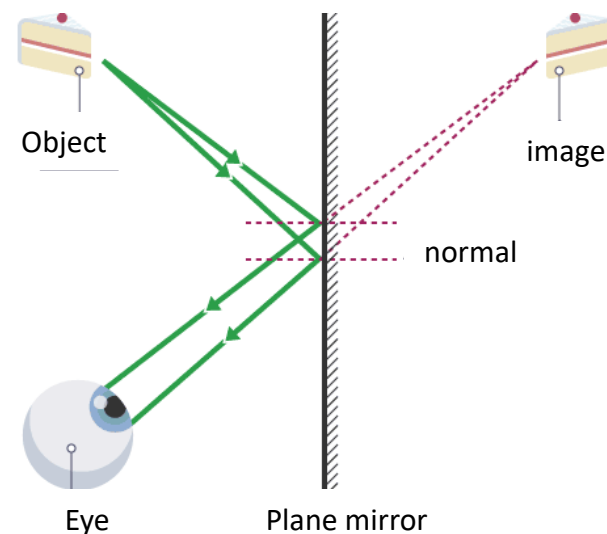
The law of reflection:

The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.

The normal is always drawn at 90 degrees to the mirror.

The angle is measured from the normal to the ray

How an image is formed in a mirror



When light reflects in a plane mirror:

- It appears behind the mirror
- It is the right way up
- It is laterally inverted

# History

## Key Events

<b>Call of the Estates Generals (May 5, 1789)</b>	King Louis XVI calls the Estates General together. Features the clergy, the noblemen, and the rest of France together.
<b>Tennis Court Oath (June 17, 1789)</b>	After being removed from the Estates General, the Third Estate forms the National Assembly swearing to the Tennis Court Oath.
<b>Storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789)</b>	Angry revolutionaries storm the Bastille making a statement against the monarchy and also attaining weapons and gunpowder.
<b>March on Versailles (October 5, 1789)</b>	Parisian market women lead a march on Versailles to protest about scarcity and high price of bread.
<b>Royal Family attempts to flee (June 20, 1791)</b>	King Louis XVI and his family attempt to flee from France but are caught at Varennes. They are sent back to Paris where the King is forced to go on trial.
<b>Execution of the King (January 21, 1793)</b>	After being put on trial the king is sentenced to death. He is executed by the guillotine on January 21, 1793.
<b>Reign of Terror (September 1793- July 1794)</b>	Thousands of people are sentenced to death by execution. The leader of the Jacobins, Maximilien Robespierre arises as new leader of the Revolution.
<b>Execution of Robespierre (July 27 1794)</b>	Maximilien Robespierre, leader of the Jacobins, is executed and the power of the Jacobins fall with him. The Girondins gain more power as a result.

## Key Terms/ Individuals

<b>Bastille</b>	This was a large armoury and state prison in Paris.
<b>Bourgeoisie</b>	These were the wealthy middle and upper classes of French society who were members of the Third Estate.
<b>Girondins</b>	This was a name given to the moderates in the National Convention. They were in control of the legislative assembly until 1793.
<b>Jacobins</b>	It contained radical politicians who were representatives in the National Convention. Led by Maximilien Robespierre, they called for democratic solutions to France's problems.
<b>National Assembly</b>	The name was given to the Third Estate after it separated from the Estates-General in 1789. It claimed to legitimately represent the French population.
<b>Third Estate</b>	One of the three estates in the Estates-General that had the commoners of France as members. Had just one vote in the Estates-General.
<b>Versailles</b>	The royal palace built by King Louis XIV. Known for its extravagance and immense size.
<b>Louis XVI</b>	Louis XVI was the French king from 1774 to 1792 but was replaced during the French Revolution and later executed in 1793.
<b>Marie-Antoinette</b>	She was the wife of King Louis XVI and the epitome of the French royalty's extravagance. Executed in 1793 just as Louis XVI was.
<b>Maximilien Robespierre</b>	Leader of the Jacobins in the National Assembly. He attempted to silence all enemies of the Revolution. Executed on July 28, 1794.
<b>Napoleon Bonaparte</b>	A general in the French army and was responsible for the 1799 coup to overthrow the Directory.

# Geography

Key Word	Definition
Ecosystem	An interconnected community of plants, animals and their surroundings.
Biome	A large scale, global ecosystem.
Abiotic	A non– living organism.
Biotic	A living organism.
Producer	An organism which produces its own food using energy from the sun.
Primary consumer	An organism which eats plant matter. Also known as a herbivore.
Secondary consumer	An organism which eats other animals. Also known as a carnivore.
Decomposer	An organism which breaks down dead organic (plant and animal) matter.
Food chain	The connections between different organisms that rely on one another as a food source.
Food web	A complex hierarchy of plants and animals relying on each other for food.
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals in a given ecosystem.
Adaptation	A change in an organism which has become better suited to its environment.

# Spanish

Spanish	English
Las patatas fritas	Chips
La carne	Meat
La ensalada	Salad
La fruta	Fruit
La hamburguesa	Hamburger
La leche	Milk
El arroz	Rice
El café	Coffee
Los caramelos	Sweets
El huevo	Egg
El pescado	Fish
El pollo	Chicken
El agua	Water
Tomar	To take (eat/drink)
Desayunar	To have breakfast
Comer	To eat
cenar	To have dinner

Spanish	English
beber	To drink
Por la mañana	In the morning
Al mediodía	At midday
Por la noche	At night
La paella	Spanish rice dish (typically with seafood)
Tapas	Small sharing plates
Jamón serrano	A Spanish type of ham
Pan con tomate	Bread with tomato on top
Prefiero	I prefer
Creo que/pienso que	I think that
Me molesta	It annoys me
Recomiendo	I recommend
Sano	healthy
Rico	Tasty
Saludable	Healthy
Sano	Healthy
vegetariano	vegetarian



# Spanish

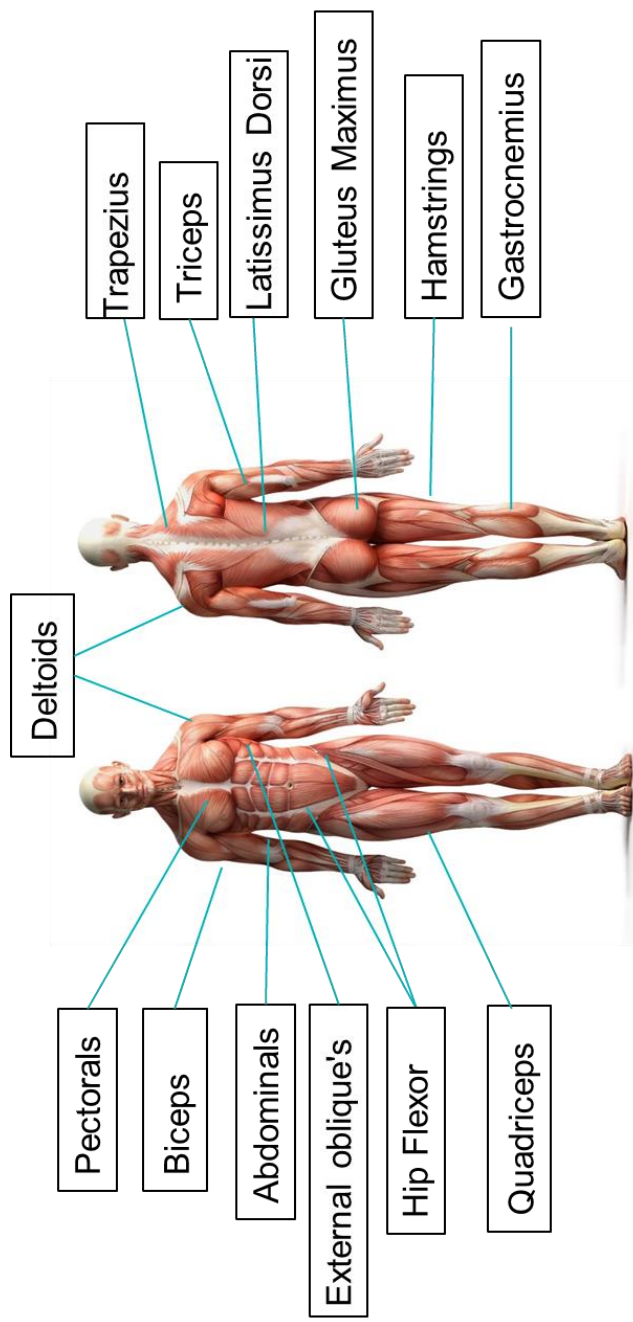
Spanish	English
Bueno	Good
malo	Bad
Ayer	Yesterday
El año pasado	Last year
La semana pasada	Last week
Cuando era pequeño	When I was little
Hoy	Today
Normalmente	Normally
ahora	Now
Tomar drogas	To take drugs
Hacer ejercicio	To do exercise
Estar en forma	To be fit
Comer sano	To eat healthily
Evitar los dulces	To avoid sweets
Fumar	To smoke
Beber alcohol	To drink alcohol
Evitar el azúcar	To avoid sugar

Spanish	English
Dormir ocho horas al día	To sleep eight hours a day
Beber dos litros de agua al día	To drink 2 litres of agua a day
Se debe	You must
No se debe	You mustn't
Hay que	You must
En la foto hay	In the photo there is/are

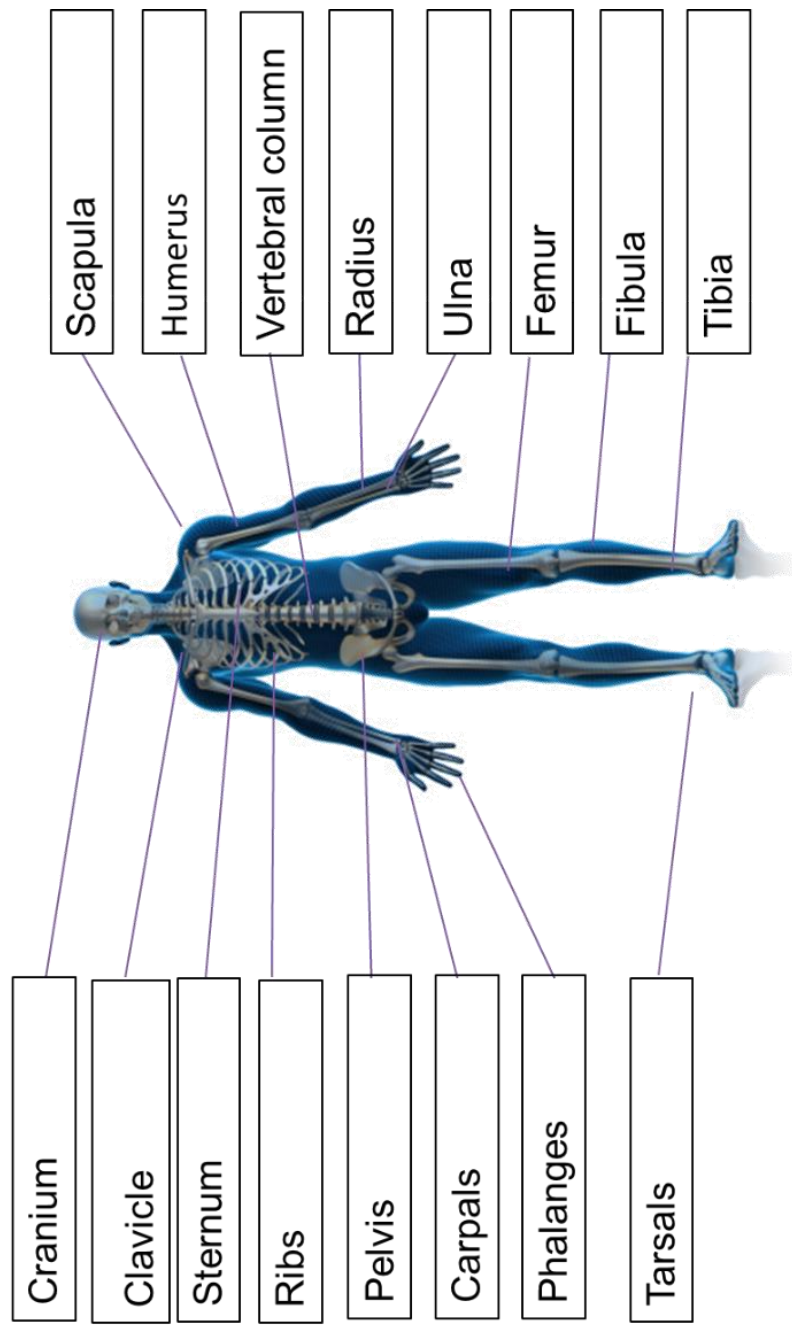
### Health and Fitness

Muscular Strength	The amount of the force muscles can generate against a resistance
Muscular Endurance	The ability to use voluntary muscles, over long periods of time without getting tired
Flexibility	The range of movement at a joint
Cardiovascular Fitness (Aerobic Endurance)	The ability of the heart and circulatory system to meet the demands of the body for a long period of time
Body composition	The percentage of a body that is fat, muscle, bone and water
Coordination	The ability to move two or more body parts at the same time
Reaction Time	The time taken for a response to occur after a stimulus
Agility	The ability to change direction at speed
Balance	The ability to keep the body steady when in a static position or when moving
Speed	The time taken to cover a set distance/complete a movement
Power	The ability to combine speed and strength
<b>Principles of training</b>	
Progressive Overload	Working the body harder than normal/gradually increasing the amount of exercise you do
Reversibility	If training is not regular, adaptations will be reversed. This can happen when suffering from illness, injury or after an off season
Specificity	Training should be matched to the requirements of the sport or position the performer is in. Training must be specifically designed to develop the right muscles, type of fitness or skills
Individual needs	All PEP's would differ depending on performers goals/target, strengths /weaknesses, age/gender and current health/fitness levels
Overtraining	Occurs when you train too hard and do not allow the body enough rest/recovery time Signs include extended muscle soreness, frequent illness & increase injuries

## Muscular System



## Skeletal System



Melodrama Conventions	
<b>Stock Characters</b>	These are stereotypical characters that have a predictable appearance, behavior, manner and speech. For example: Hero, Villain.
<b>Structure</b>	Melodramas always have simple moral plots, where the story would show a struggle between good and evil and would conclude with the restoration of a morally correct and just society. Each play relied on extreme opposites, to captivate the audience attention and ignite reactions, such as justice vs. revenge, honesty vs. dishonesty, or innocence vs. corruption.
<b>PPP Structure</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Provocation</u></p> <p>the initial cause for setting action into motion – jealousy or greed forces an evil character to plan an offence</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Pangs</u></p> <p>the consequential sufferings of the good and innocent characters who are caught up in the evil plot</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Penalty</u></p> <p>in a last minute twist of fate, the wicked character has their plans foiled and receives a punishment for his/her evil actions</p>
<b>Status</b>	Status refers to the key role of the character and their contribution to the drama. In melodrama the characters are often placed: High Status – Villain, Hero Medium Status - Henchman, Sidekick
<b>Costume Colour</b>	Colour is often used symbolically
<b>Aside</b>	When a character speaks to the audience in secret without the other characters hearing.

Melodrama Facts	
<b>Fact 1</b>	Melodrama is a style of drama that is associated with an exaggerated acting style. This includes, over the top reactions and highly emotional responses to events.
<b>Fact 2</b>	Melodrama includes stereotypical characters.
<b>Fact 3</b>	The storylines are eventful and dramatic. Overriding themes often include 'good vs evil' and 'life and death situations'.

5 Key Rules of Mime
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.No Speaking</li> <li>2.Exaggerated Actions</li> <li>3.Facial Expressions</li> <li>4.Clear Beginning, Middle and End</li> <li>5.Direct the Action to the Audience</li> </ol>

Melodrama =  
Music (Melody) + Acting (Drama)

Websites	
Web browser	These are programs used to access websites.
HTML - Hyper text mark up language	The language used to write and display web page documents
Hyperlink	A link in a document or webpage that connects to another location (Internal or external)
Working with HTML	HTML is typically written (or generated) in two ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• using a plain text editor</li><li>• using a What You See Is What You Get (WYSIWYG) editor</li></ul>
Plain text editor	An editor like Notepad offers greater control over the code because each and every character that forms the HTML and the resulting web page is hand typed
CSS (Cascading Style sheets)	Can be used to change the style of a whole website, one web page or a single occurrence of an element
Web browser	These are programs used to access websites.

HTML	
<code>&lt;b&gt;</code>	BOLD TAG
<code>&lt;/b&gt;</code>	CLOSING BOLD TAG
<code>&lt;i&gt;</code>	ITALIC
<code>&lt;html&gt;</code>	CODE USED IS HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE
<code>&lt;h1&gt;</code>	HEADING
<code>&lt;title&gt;</code>	TITLE
<code>&lt;/title&gt;</code>	CLOSING TITLE
<code>&lt;/p&gt;</code>	PARAGRAPH
<code>&lt;b&gt;</code>	BOLD

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.
Green Man	The Green Man is a legendary being primarily interpreted as a symbol of rebirth, representing the cycle of new growth that occurs every spring. The Green Man is most commonly depicted in a sculpture, or other representation of a face which is made of, or completely surrounded by, leaves
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.
Moral	A lesson that can be derived from a story or experience.
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)

# Textiles

Key Word	Definition
Bobbin	A bobbin is a small round object on which thread or wool is wound to hold it, for example on a sewing machine.
Stitch ripper	A stitch ripper, also called a seam ripper, is a small tool used to cut the threads in a seam.
Measuring tape	A narrow strip (as of a limp cloth or steel tape) marked off in units (such as inches or centimetres) for measuring.
Tailor's chalk	A thin flat piece of hard chalk or soapstone used by tailors and seamstresses for making temporary marks on cloth.
Sewing machine	A sewing machine is a machine used to sew fabric and materials together with thread.
Biodegradable	Something that can be broken down and will eventually rot away e.g. Bio fibres.
Components	Pre-manufactured parts that are added to textile products, e.g. zips and buttons.
Mass production	Large scale industrial production by companies on a production line.
One-off production	Making a unique product.

# Cooking and Nutrition

Key Word	Definition
Nutrition	A study of what people eat and how all the nutrients in foods work together in the body
Nutrients	Natural chemical substances in foods that are essential for body growth, function and health
Macro Nutrients	Nutrients needed by the body in large amounts
Micro-Nutrients	Nutrients needed in the body in smaller amounts
Amino acids	Building blocks of protein
Essential amino acids	The essential amino acids that the body cannot make
Protein complementation	Eating a combination of LBV proteins to ensure the body gets all the essential amino acids
Cooks Knife	A large knife with a deep blade used for cutting, chopping, slicing and dicing
Paring knife/vegetable knife	A small knife mainly used for slicing and dicing
Bread knife	A large serrated knife-edged knife used to slice bread , cakes and pastry
Dough	A mixture of dry ingredients and liquid, that is mixed, kneaded, shaped and then baked.
Yeast	A single-celled plant fungus and a raising agent which needs time, food, warmth and liquid to ferment
Fermentation	The process in which yeast produces the gas carbon dioxide
Knead	The process of working a dough mixture to make it smooth and elastic
gluten	The protein in flour that is developed when water is added to flour and mixed.
prove	Leaving the dough to rise
steaming	Cooking in the steam that comes from boiling water