The John of Gaunt School
A Community Academy

Name _____ TG _____

Year 8

Knowledge Organisers
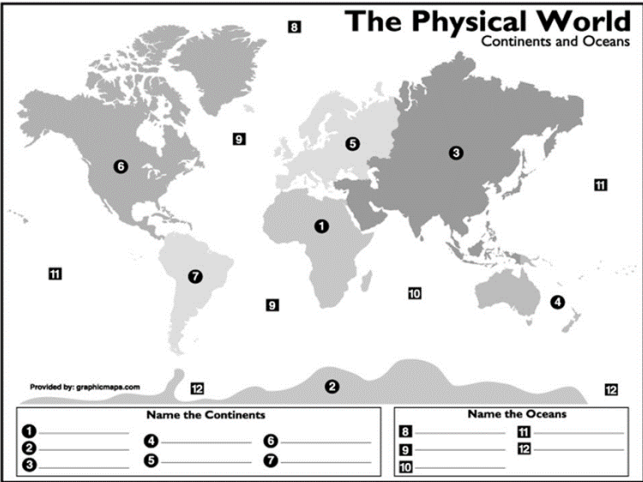
Term 3-2024

Year 8 Term 3 Quizzing Homework - Question Bank

Computer Science	Design Technology
1. What is an Internet Browser? 2. What is the Internet? 3. What is Cyberbullying? 4. What is a Spoof Website? 5. What is a Search Engine? 6. What is the definition of Reliability? 7. A Password is? 8. What is a Digital Footprint? 9. Define a Website? 10. Is this a strong password "mydogrex"? 11. What makes a strong password? 12. Passwords should never contain private information? 13. Can you be tracked on the Internet? 14. Fake News is? 15. Using "@Sun1D4y!" as a password is strong or weak? 16. Which of these should you check regularly? 17. If something online makes you uncomfortable, what should you do? 18. Why should you be care about what you share online? 19. Should you meet up with people you don't know in person? 20. Using "anna99" as a password is strong or weak?	1. When we colour in a drawing what word do we call this in Graphics? 2. What does the word Aesthetics mean? 3. Why do we Annotate design drawing work? 4. Name two methods of enhancing a drawing? 5. What does CAD stand for? 6. Give an example of a CAD programme. 7. Name a 3D drawing technique? 8. When looking at scale drawings what does this mean 2:1? 9. What does Function mean? 10. Why do we Analyse a product? 11. What standard size paper is smaller than A4? 12. How can we describe a paper's orientation? 13. Name a safety precaution for using a soldering iron? 14. Name a manufactured material? 15. Why do we use joints to fasten wood together? 16. Give an example of a temporary joint. 17. Explain the term Specification. 18. How would you describe an Output of an electrical circuit? 19. What is the function of a Resistor in an electrical circuit? 20. What does LED stand for? (electrical component)

Drama	English
1. What three genres did Shakespeare write? 2. Who was Shakespeare writing for originally? 3. What the name of the theatre that Shakespeares' built? 4. What shape was the theatre and how did this dictate who watched from where? 5. What were the audience members who were stood called? 6. What is characterisation? 7. What is body language and how do we use it? 8. What are facial expressions and how do we use them? 9. What is gesture and how do we use it? 10. What is a stereotype? 1. What is 'Realism' theatre trying to achieve? 2. Who was Konstantin Stanislavski? 3. What are given circumstances? 4. What is the technique of Magic If? 5. What is the technique of Tempo Rhythm? 6. What are Objectives? 7. What is delivery? 8. What is pause? 9. What is volume and pace? 10. What is breath control?	1) List three things about Old Major's character. 2) Who does Mr Jones represent in real life? 3) Who does Napoleon represent in real life? 4) List three words to describe Napoleon's character. 5) Who are the bourgeoisie? 6) Who are the proletariat? 7) What does comrade mean? 8) What type of leader is a tyrant? 9) What did George Orwell want to warn people about? 10) Who is in charge in Animal Farm? Animals or Humans? 11) What is Animal Farm based on? 12) List four real life historical people who the characters are based on in Animal Farm. 13) Which character is the hero of the Battle of the Cowshed? 14) List three words to describe Boxer's character. 15) The Dogs are Napoleon's S………………….. P……………………… 16) Complete the sentence: A democracy is a government where ………………………………………………………. 17) Complete the sentence: A dictatorship is a government where………………………………………………………… 18) What is a scapegoat? 19) Fill in the gap: In a Communist System, everyone is supposed to ……………………….. the wealth that they create. 20) Write down the quotation that Old Major says: "A…….. ……………………. ………… …………………!"

Food	French
1. Draw a cooker and label with the following parts – hob, oven, grill, temperature dials, burners. 2. Why do you use an oven glove to remove hot foods from the oven? 3. What is a dish cloth used for? 4. State 4 foods high in Iron. 5. Explain the term – coagulate. 6. What ingredient is linked to gluten? 7. Which vitamin is needed to absorb iron from food? 8. What factors do pathogenic bacteria need to reproduce? 9. Name 3 food poisoning bacteria. 10. What temperature is the danger zone? 11. What is the function of protein upon the body? 12. Which nutrient is needed for healthy eyes and to prevent night blindness? 13. Vitamins B and C are which type of vitamins? 14. What is cross contamination? 15. Name 4 minerals. 16. Which section of the Eatwell guide is high in calcium? 17. Scurvy is due to a diet lacking in which vitamin? 18. Give 2 macronutrients that provide energy? 19. Explain the term 'Energy Balance'. 20. State a food that is a good example of protein complementation.	A] **Learn the hobbies verbs on the KO** and write what these are in French: 1. To cook 2. To sing 3. To read a book 4. To watch TV 5. To play computer games 6. To go to the cinema 7. To swim 8. To go out with my friends 9. To go shopping 10. To talk on the phone B] **Write the English translations for these sentences.** <u>Check your answers with your KO. Revise the vocabulary, make up your own sentences.</u> 1. Normalement j'aime faire une promenade à vélo avec mes parents. 2. Après le collège je déteste faire les devoirs. 3. Je m'intéresse à cuisiner le weekend. 4. De temps en temps je n'aime pas du tout jouer au foot. 5. Le soir je préfère jouer de la guitare avec mon frère.

Geography	History

Development and India
 	
Activity 1: Write definitions of the following terms:
  a) GNI
  b) Infant mortality rate
  c) Literacy
  d) Life expectancy
  e) HDI
  f) NEE
  g) LIC
  h) HIC
  i) What is Fairtrade?
  j) What is Aid?
 	
Activity 2: Label the seven continents and the 5 oceans
 	
Activity three: Answer these questions about India
  a) What is India's population?
  b) When did it gain independence from the UK?
  c) Name it's most significant river
  d) Identify one major religion
  e) Identify one challenge faced by the Ganges
  f) What is urbanisation?
  g) In terms of wealth where was India ranked in 2013
	1. What was nickname given to a Parliamentarian soldier in the English Civil War?
	  Blockhead
	  Roundhead
	  Cavalier
	  Puritan
	2. Why did King James VI of Scotland also become King James I of England in 1603?
	  James VI invaded England
	  Elizabeth I died without an heir
	  Elizabeth married James VI
	3. Which phrase describes the idea that kings (and royal blood) are chosen by God?
	  God's chosen one
	  Divine Right of Kings
	  God's gift
	  The Blood of Gods
	4. What word is used for the devil when he approaches witches (in animal form)?
	  A ghost
	  A familiar (or an imp)
	  A poltergeist
	  A spirit guide
	5. What is a Puritan?
	  A slight Protestant
	  An extreme Protestant
	  A slight Catholic
	  An extreme Catholic
	6. In what year did Catholic plotters attempt to assassinate James I and all his MPs and advisors?
	  1603
	  1605
	  1625
	  1642
	7. Which Catholic led and organised the Gunpowder Plot?
	  Robert Cecil
	  Guy Fawkes
	  Lord Monteagle
	  Robert Catesby
	  Thomas Percy
	8. Name 4 ways that witches could be found guilty of witchcraft in a court?
	  Rejected by holy-water
	  Drowned in holy-water
	  Pricked with a pin and didn't bleed
	  Any moles, warts or nipples found to feed familiars (witch's marks)
	  Beaten until they confessed
	  Bribed with money until they confessed
	  Sleep-deprived until they confessed
	9. Who wrote a very popular and influential book in 1597 all about identifying and hunting down witches?
	  Matthew Hopkins Oliver Cromwell
	  Guy Fawkes King James I
	  Robert Catesby

10. How much could people earn (using today's money) in the 1600s if they "correctly" found a witch was was then found guilty in court?
    £100
    £200
    £300
    £400
    £500

11. Name 3 reasons why so many people were accused of witchcraft in the 1640s?
    Women were easy targets - they had lost their sons and husbands in the Civil War
    Witchcraft had become a much more common practice during this time
    The Catholic and Protestant plots and changes had made people feel suspicious of anyone different
    Local people enjoyed the thrill of finding witches in their village
    There had been an increase in chaos, disease, poverty and hunger - people needed someone to blame

12. What name was given to the kings *personal* court of justice?
    King's Court
    Star Chamber
    The Old Bailey

13. Between 1563 and 1716, how many women are estimated to have been hanged for witchcraft in the UK?
    Around 500
    Around 1000
    Around 1500
    Around 2000

14. Which Civil War definition below is FALSE?
    Cavalry - soldiers on horseback
    Pike - Long sharp weapon
    Musketeer - soldier with a rifle
    Grand Remonstrance - Parliament's FIRST set of demands
    19 Propositions - Parliament's SECOND set of demands
    The Gentry - Poor, landless peasants

15. What was the outcomes of the capture of Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plotters?
    They were hanged, drawn and quartered, Bonfire Night was compulsory, harsh-laws against Catholics introduced
    Fireworks were allowed on 5th November
    123 Catholic plotters were rounded up and hanged

16. What title did lawyer Matthew Hopkins give himself between 1645 and 1647?
    Witch-hunter Captain
    The Witcher
    Witchfinder General
    Hopkins the Hunter

17. Give 4 reasons why England's Protestant Parliament challenged Charles I after 1625?
    They didn't believe in Divine Right
    He married a French, Catholic (Henrietta Maria)
    They wanted total power for themselves
    He made Catholic changes to the Protestant Church (new prayer books)
    He shut Parliament down for 11 years and introduced unpopular Ship Money
    He was openly Catholic in a Protestant country
    He tried to arrest 5 MPs in Parliament (illegal!) and then refuses to agree to Parliament's demands

18. Name 2 local areas which saw Civil War battles between 1642 and 1644?
    Lansdowne Hill (Bath)
    Westbury White Horse (Westbury)
    Roundway Down (Devizes)
    Trowbridge Park

19. What did Parliament call their *changed* army after 1644 (uniforms / equipment / training / proper pay / discipline etc)
    New Army
    New Model Army
    Roundheads
    Model Army

20. Charles I was executed (beheaded) for treason? When?
    September 1648
    January 1649
    July 1650
    November 1651

Music	P.E.
1. What are the order of the notes on the lines on the bass clef stave? 2. What are the order of the notes in the spaces on the bass clef stave? 3. What is a rest? 4. What is the musical word for a slow tempo? 5. What is the musical word for a fast tempo? 6. What is the musical word for a medium tempo? 7. Put the following dynamics in order from quietest to loudest: Forte, Pianissimo, Mezzo-forte, Fortissimo, Mezzo-piano, Piano 8. What are the names of the four families in the orchestra? 9. What is the difference between pizzicato and arco? 10. What is the word for a high female voice? 11. What is the word for a low female voice? 12. What is the word for a high male voice? 13. What is the word for a low male voice? 14. Where does Calypso Music come from? 15. Name a traditional Caribbean instrument 16. What instruments do you usually find in Calypso music? 17. What is call and response? 18. What is the musical word for how loud or quiet the music is? 19. What is the musical word for how fast of slow the music is? 20. What is the musical word for how many layers there are in a piece?	

Science	Spanish
C2 Atoms elements and the periodic table 1 What is an element? 1. What group number are the alkali metals on the periodic table? 2. What are the rows known as on the periodic table? 3. What are the columns known as on the periodic table? 4. What group number are the halogens on the periodic table? 5. Define a compound 6. What do metals conduct? 7. What is an atom? 8. State the chemical symbol for hydrogen? 9. State the chemical symbol for oxygen? **B2 Health and the human body** 1. State the use of carbohydrates in the body 2. State the use of protein in the body 3. State the use of fibre in the body 4. What types of food are fats found in? 5. What is respiration? 6. What is gas exchange? 7. What food can fibre be found in? 8. Which gas is used in respiration? 9. Which gas is removed from the body during gas exchange? 10. Define the term balanced diet	**Use your KO to put these sentences into English** 1. Hace dos años fui de vacaciones a Grecia. Compré regalos y descansé. 2. Generalmente voy a Portugal con mi familia. Saco fotos y tomo el sol. 3. El verano que viene voy a viajar a Marruecos con mis abuelos. Voy a nadar en el mar. Now put these into Spanish: 1. Last year I went on holiday to Spain. I had a great time. 2. Each year I go to Wales with my family. I go horse-riding with my sister. 3. In the future I'm going to go to Germany with my friends. I'm going to visit monuments.
C2 Atoms elements and the periodic table	**Spanish**

Key Artisits

Watercolours can be used to create a huge amount of different effects such as mark making, layering, dry brush marks and bleeding (wet on wet) colours into one another. Look at the chart below to see just some of the effects that you can achieve. You will be making water colour sea creatures in the style of Yellena James.

Clay Art
Clay is used for many purposes including the making of bricks, tiles, jars, and jugs. **In sculpture it is been used to make models for larger pieces, for moulds of works to be cast in metal, or as sculpture in its own right**.

Clay Tools- You will be creating clay tiles inspired by the ocean. You will be using different clay tools to create textures and patterns.

Wax resist can be used with watercolours. The wax is applied to paper first and it resists the paint as you paint over it.

Glaze is a special liquid that is painted onto clay once it has dried. Then it is fired in a kiln and this melts it to form a glassy, coloured surface.

Courtney Mattison- Hand-crafts intricate and large-scale sculptural works that visualize climate change through the fragile beauty of coral reefs. Works in ceramic (clay)

Yellena James- Paints imaginary eco systems bursting with colourful flora and fauna. James uses a combination of pens, inks, acrylic gouache paint.
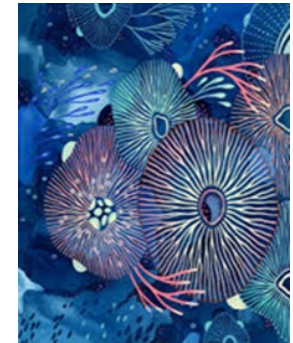
Jason DeCaires- A sculptor, photographer and environmentalist. He creates underwater sculptures that create a habitat for marine life.

Reliability
In order to determine whether or not a website is reliable and trustworthy, we need to evaluate the information we are given. We need to check the following:

1. How professional does it look?
2. Is the information provided of good quality? (spelling, detail etc.)
3. Do all links work?
4. Is it "Up-To-Date"? (is there an article publish / updated date?)
5. Is the URL relatable? (does the main web address relate to the website content)
6. Is the information is backed up by other websites?

Fact or Fake News
Sometimes people act too hastily – they respond in anger for example, or they share posts or tweets written by someone they don't know and cannot substantiate.

It's possible to accidentally post 'fake news' or rumours that might hurt someone or cause a problem somewhere.

"Fake News" is a type of journalism or propaganda that consists of deliberate misinformation or hoaxes spread via traditional print and broadcast news media or online through social media.

What is eSafety?
eSafety is the process or steps that need to be taken to stay safe online.

Top 5 tips for keeping safe online:
1. Be careful what you share
   Once something is online, it's out of your control. If you don't want your parents or teachers to see it, don't post it.
2. Don't meet people you don't know in person
   Even if you get on with them online, you never know who they really are.
3. Use a complex password
   It should be hard for other people to guess your password and it's a good idea to change it regularly.
4. Check your privacy settings
   Check who can see what you post and whether your accounts are public or private.
5. Talk about it
   If you see something online that makes you upset or uncomfortable, talk to an adult you trust.

Word	Definition
Cyberbullying	The bullying of another person using the internet, mobile phones and other digital devices, with the intent to deliberately upset them.
Internet Browser	A software application used to locate and display web pages
Spoof Website	The act of creating a website, as a hoax, with the intention of misleading readers that the website has been created by a different person or organisation
Search Engine	A program that searches for and identifies items in a database. Used especially for finding sites on the world wide web
Search	To look for information. In this case on the internet
Internet	A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities
Reliability	Ability to be relied on or depended on, as for accuracy, honesty, or achievement
Password	A string of characters that allows access to a computer system or service
Digital Footprint	The trail you leave behind on the internet when you visit different pages
Website	A set of related web pages located under a domain name

Passwords:

Passwords Do
- DO share your password only with your parents.
- DO create passwords with at least eight characters.
- DO use combinations of letters, numbers, and symbols.
- DO change your password regularly – at least every six months.

Passwords Don't
- DON'T give a password to anyone else – not even your friends.
- DON'T use passwords that are easy for people you know to guess, like
- your nickname or your pet's name.
- DON'T use any private information in your password.
- DON'T use a word in the dictionary as a password.

a) gRe@tjob	Strong	Weak
b) Luv2sw!m	Strong	Weak
c) anna99	Strong	Weak
d) June111998	Strong	Weak

What is a digital footprint?
Everyone leaves a digital footprint behind when they have been using the internet. Whenever you go online your computer is given a special number to identify it. This can be tracked to see what websites you have been visiting.

Use Common Sense!
Passwords should NOT have private information in them, like your:
- Full (first and last) name
- Date of birth
- Mother's maiden name
- Street address
- School name or school address
- Credit card numbers
- Phone numbers
- Social Security number

More info can be found here:
Try some of the site below:
- BBC Webwise (https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3tbwmn/articles/zgwnsbk)
- https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zrvyt39/revision/10
- Fact or Fake. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zr2yscw/fact-or-fake/1

KEY WORDS

Isometric:- A 3D drawing drawn at a 30° angle.

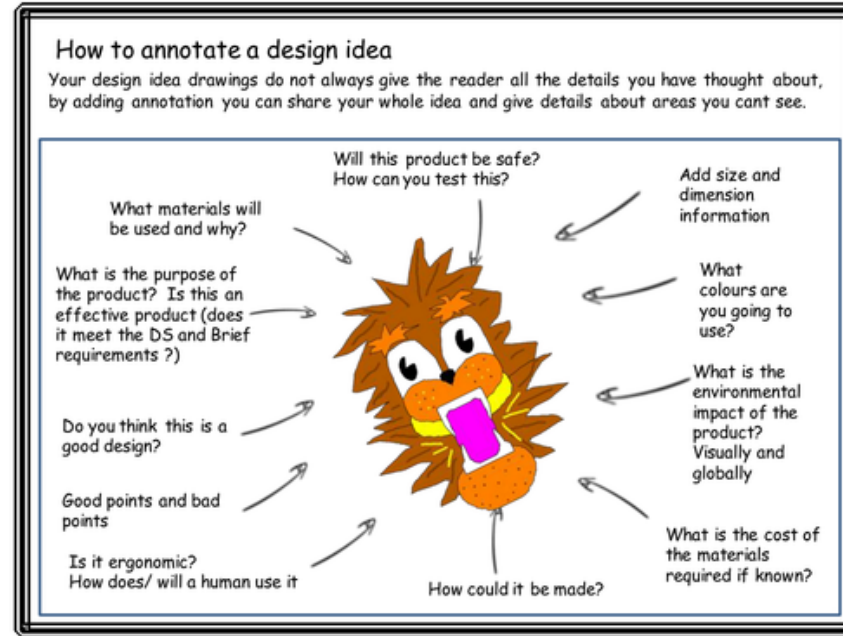**Weight of line:-** How hard you press to create the line.

Feint:- Very light lines or working lines

Working lines:- For example to show the crate in the crating technique before the object was drawn.
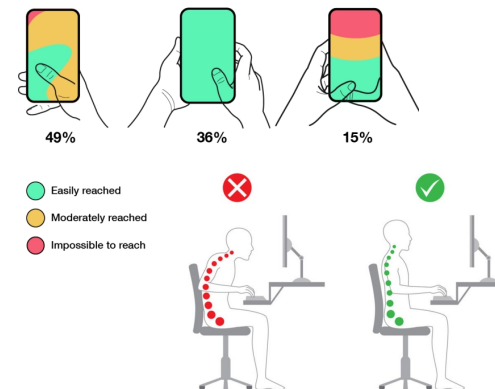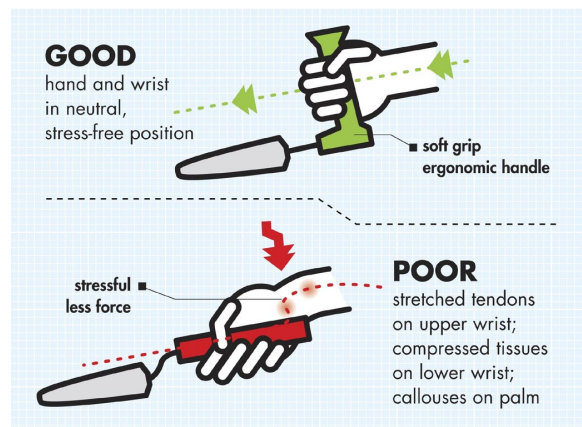
CAD Visuals:- Computer generated visuals of an imagined space, using different images to simulate materials.

Textures:- Rendering techniques to represent the surface of different materials.

Annotation:- written explanation's to help others understand what you are designing. (materials, sizes, construction methods)

How to annotate a design idea

Your design idea drawings do not always give the reader all the details you have thought about, by adding annotation you can share your whole idea and give details about areas you cant see.

Will this product be safe?
How can you test this?

What materials will be used and why?

Add size and dimension information

What is the purpose of the product? Is this an effective product (does it meet the DS and Brief requirements ?)

What colours are you going to use?

What is the environmental impact of the product? Visually and globally

Do you think this is a good design?

Good points and bad points

Is it ergonomic?
How does/ will a human use it

How could it be made?

What is the cost of the materials required if known?

Anthropometrics is the practice of taking measurements of the human body and provides categorised data that can be used by **designers**.
Anthropometrics help **designers** collect useful data, eg head circumferences when **designing** a safety helmet.

1. Hand circumference including thumb
2. Hand circumference
3. Fist circumference
4. Hand breadth across thumb
5. Hand breadth
6. Hand length
7. Palm length
8. Middle finger length
9. Proximal phalanx length of middle finer
10. Grip diameter, inside, index finger
11. Grip diameter, inside, middle finger

Percentiles. **Percentiles** are shown in **anthropometry** tables and they tell you whether the measurement given in the tables relates to the 'average' person, or someone who is above or below average in a certain dimension.
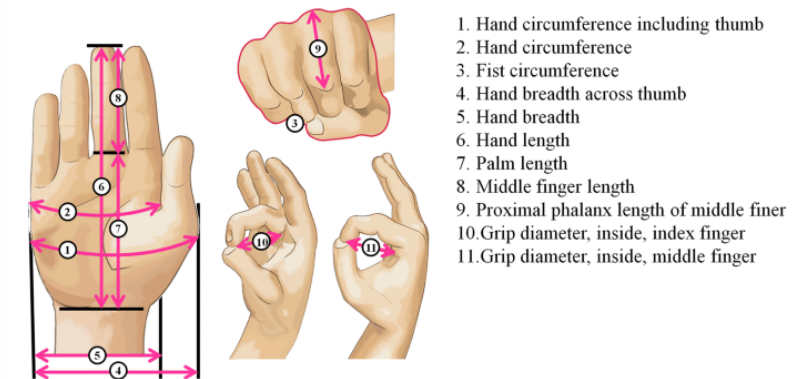
Ergonomics is the process of **designing** or arranging workplaces, products and systems so that they fit the people who use them. ... **Ergonomics** aims to improve workspaces and environments to minimise risk of injury or harm.

GOOD
hand and wrist in neutral, stress-free position

soft grip ergonomic handle

stressful less force

POOR
stretched tendons on upper wrist; compressed tissues on lower wrist; callouses on palm

49%   36%   15%

Easily reached
Moderately reached
Impossible to reach

Frequency of occurrence of people of a certain height

5% of the user population is in this area

5% of the user population is in this area

5th percentile

50th percentile Average (mean)

95th percentile

Height

Extension task
Can you think of any products that need to be used by a range of different people and how they ensure that each person can use them comfortably and safely?

Key Features of 'Stanislavski'

|	
What is Realism theatre trying to achieve?	Seeking to portray "Real life" on stage.
Who was Konstantin Stanislavski	A theatre practitioner (1863-1938) who created his own system to help actors get into character from the inside out.
What are given circumstances?	The information that is given at the start of a script e.g. location of the play, time/period/year, the characters' age/backstory etc
What is the technique 'Magic If'?	Asking 'what if' questions to help an actor put themselves in the characters' shoes and drawing on their life experience.
What is the technique of Tempo Rhythm?	Tempo is the speed of an action or feeling. Rhythm is the intensity or depth of the experience.
What are Objectives?	Breaking down a script into sections and identifying what the character WANTS in each small section.

Key physical and vocal skills

Word	Definition
Delivery	Use of key vocal skills to perform a line of dialogue.
Pause	Stopping for effect
Volume	Loud or quiet
Breath control	Considering when and how your character breathes to show effect
Pace	Fast or slow
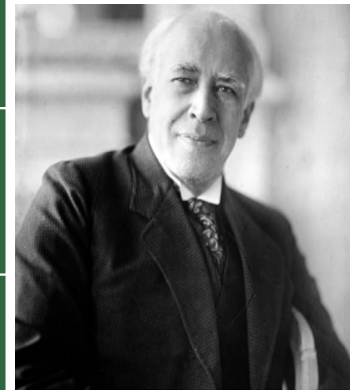
Stanislavski thought acting should look as real as possible: as if looking through a window into a families living room. An audience should be watching a play and thinking the characters are real people, the stories should be real life.

If you ever go to watch a Stanislavski play you'll notice they use costume, set and props that are appropriate to the time setting e.g. no iPhone in the 1800s.

Animal Farm – English

Key Characters (QLA R1):

Old Major = Wise, old pig. Starts the rebellion with his powerful speech about men. Represents Karl Marx/Vladimir Lenin.

Mr Jones = Drunken owner of Animal Farm. Shows the control and greed of men. Represents Tsar Nicholas II.

Snowball = Hero of the Battle of the Cowshed, forced out by Napoleon and used as a scapegoat. Represents Leon Trotsky.

Napoleon = Controlling dictator. Leads by fear and propaganda. Represents Joseph Stalin.

Mollie = Selfish and childish. Leaves the farm to continue to lead the life of a horse. Represents The Bourgeoisie.

Boxer = Innocent, hard-working, and physically strong. Represents The Proletariat.

Squealer = Supports Napoleon - he uses propaganda to control the animals. Represents Propaganda.

The Dogs = Napoleon's Secret Police—he uses them to force his rules on the other characters. Represents Stalin's Secret Police.

Benjamin = Stubborn and negative. Strong friendship with Boxer.

Clover = Caring and loyal, has very little control but realises what is happening as the pigs take control.

Pilkington and Frederick = Owners of the neighbouring farms.

Mr Whymper = Sly solicitor who helps Napoleon.

Key Vocabulary, Spellings and Definitions (QLA R1 and R5):

1. **Democracy** = a government where everyone has an equal say.
2. **Dictatorship** = a government where a person or a small group rules with almost unlimited power.
3. **Tyrant** = a cruel leader
4. **Propaganda** = persuading people to accept certain beliefs or facts without question
5. **Scapegoat** = a person who is blamed for someone else's mistakes or wrong behaviour.
6. **Proletariat** = the lower or working class
7. **Bourgeoisie** = the middle-upper class who own most of society's wealth and production.
8. **Comrade** = fellow soldiers
9. **Commandment** = a rule to be followed strictly
10. **Anthropomorphism** = showing or treating animals as if they are human in appearance, character, or behaviour.

Key Context (QLA R5):

➢ Animal Farm is written by George Orwell where animals are in charge rather than the humans.
➢ George Orwell had strong negative feelings about political leaders who tried to gain power. He wanted to write a story that warned people of the dangers of trusting political leaders.
➢ **Communist system** = individual people do not own land, factories, or machinery. Instead, the government or the whole community owns these things. Everyone is supposed to share the wealth that they create.
➢ 'Animal Farm' is based on the Russian Revolution; the characters are based on real life historical people such as Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, and Leon Trotsky.

Key Quotations (QLA R2):

1) **Old Major:** 'All animals are equal'

2) **Snowball:** 'Snowball now gave the signal for the charge. He himself dashed straight for Jones.'

3) **Napoleon:** 'Napoleon was a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar.'

4) **Boxer:** "I will work harder"

5) **Squealer:** "Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty?

Nutrients / Nutrition

Key content

Food and drinks provide energy and nutrients in different amounts, they have important functions in the body and people require different amounts during their life.

Nutrients

There are two different types of nutrients:

1. macronutrients;
2. micronutrients.

There are three macronutrients that are essential for health:

- carbohydrate; protein; fat.

There are two types of micronutrients:

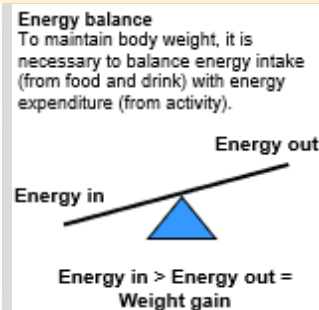- vitamins; minerals.

Energy

Energy is essential for life, and is required to fuel many different body processes, growth and activities.

These include:

1. keeping the heart beating;
2. keeping the organs functioning;
3. maintenance of body temperature;
4. muscle contraction.

Different people need different amounts of dietary energy depending on their:

age; gender; body size; level of activity; genes.

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Energy	The power the body requires to stay alive and function.
Digestion	The process by which food is broken down in the digestive tract to release nutrients for absorption.
Macronutrients	Nutrients needed to provide energy and as the building blocks for growth and maintenance of the body.
Micronutrients	Nutrients which are needed in the diet in very small amounts,
Nutrients	A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.
Energy Balance	The number of calories eaten equals the number of calories used. Energy balance is affected by physical activity, body size, amount of body fat and muscle, and genetics.

Energy from food

Energy intake is measured in joules (J) or kilojoules (kJ), but many people are more familiar with the term calories (kcal).

Different macronutrients provide different amounts of energy

	Energy per 100g
Carbohydrate	16kJ (3.75 kcals)
Protein	17kJ (4 kcals)
Alcohol	29kJ (7kcals)
Fat	37kJ (9 kcals)

Diagrams -

Eatwell Guide

Energy balance
To maintain body weight, it is necessary to balance energy intake (from food and drink) with energy expenditure (from activity).

Energy out

Energy in

Energy in > Energy out = Weight gain

More info can be found here:

Tasks

1. Create an infographic on either macronutrients or micronutrients. Focus on the definition of each nutrient, recommendations and sources.
2. Draw the digestive system and label each of the body parts and the stages of digestion that occur at each part.
3. Calculate the energy and nutrients provided by a food diary for one or two days using http://explorefood.foodafactoflife.org.uk - reflect on the results.

Je m'appelle (I am called)	Adrien (Adrien) Christophe (Christophe)	j'ai (I have)	un an (1 year)
Tu t'appelles (You are called)	Luc (Luc) Marc (Marc) Pierre (Pierre) Yannick (Yannick)	tu as (you have)	deux (2) douze (12) trois (3) treize (13) quatre (4) quatorze (14) cinq (5) quinze (15)
Mon frère (My brother)	Béatrice (Béatrice) Corinne (Corinne) Isabelle (Isabelle)	il a (he has)	six (6) seize (16) ans sept (7) dix-sept (17) (years) huit (8) dix-huit (18)
Ma soeur (My sister) s'appelle (is called)	Marie (Marie) Sophie (Sophie) Virginie (Virginie)	elle a (she has)	neuf (9) dix-neuf (19) dix (10) vingt (20) onze (11)

et (and)

Mon anniversaire est (My birthday is) Ton anniversaire est (Your birthday is) L'anniversaire de Luc est (Luc's birthday is) L'anniversaire de mon ami est (My friend's (m) birthday is) Son anniversaire est (His / Her birthday is) L'anniversaire d'Isabelle est (Isabelle's birthday is) L'anniversaire de mon amie est (My friend's (f) birthday is) Aujourd'hui c'est (Today it is)	le (the)	premier (1st) deux (2nd) trois (3rd) quatre (4th) cinq (5th) six (6th) sept (7th) huit (8th) neuf (9th) dix (10th) onze (11th)	douze (12th) vingt-deux (22nd) treize (13th) vingt-trois (23rd) quatorze (14th) vingt-quatre (24th) quinze (15th) vingt-cinq (25th) seize (16th) vingt-six (26th) dix-sept (17th) vingt-sept (27th) dix-huit (18th) vingt-huit (28th) dix-neuf (19th) vingt-neuf (29th) vingt (20th) trente (30th) vingt et un (21st) trente et un (31st)	janvier ((of) January) février ((of) February) mars ((of) March) avril ((of) April) mai ((of) May) juin ((of) June) juillet ((of) July) août ((of) August) septembre ((of) September) octobre ((of) October) novembre ((of) November) décembre ((of) December)

Dans ma famille (In my family)	il y a (there are) j'ai (I have)	trois (3) cinq (5) quatre (4) six (6)	personnes (people)
J'aime (I like) Je m'entends bien avec (I get on well with)	mon grand-père (my grandfather) mon père (my father) mon oncle (my uncle) mon frère (my brother) mon cousin (my cousin (m))	car il est (as he is) parce qu'il est (because he is)	amusant (fun) intelligent (clever) généreux (generous) patient (patient) honnête (honest) sympa (nice) égoïste (selfish) impatient (impatient) énervant (annoying) méchant (mean) ennuyeux (boring) têtu (stubborn)
Je n'aime pas (I don't like) Je ne m'entends pas avec (I don't get on with) Je m'entends mal avec (I get on badly with)	ma grand-mère (my grandmother) ma mère (my mother) ma tante (my aunt) ma soeur (my sister) ma cousine (my cousin (f))	car elle est (as she is) parce qu'elle est (because she is)	amusante (fun) intelligente (clever) généreuse (generous) patiente (patient) honnête (honest) sympa (nice) égoïste (selfish) impatiente (impatient) énervante (annoying) méchante (mean) ennuyeuse (boring) têtue (stubborn)

What is development?

Development in Geography is a complex term. Most simply it means people having an acceptable standard of living or quality of life. This is very different around the world.

Measuring development

Development Indicators are used to measure and understand a country's level of development.

Economic indictors

Gross National Income or GNI	The total amount of money earned by a nation's people and businesses, divided by the total population. This gives a figure in $US dollars per person, or the average earnings. It is used to measure and track a nation's wealth from year to year.

Social indicators - examples

Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 year old, per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in a country.

Mixed indicators

Human Development Index (HDI)	The HDI combines three indicators – life expectancy, education (average number of years of schooling) and gross national income.

Reducing the development gap

Aid

Aid comes in many forms and can help some countries develop **key projects** faster. **Aid** can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads. Different forms of aid include; **short term, long term, bilateral and multilateral**. HIC's donate billions of $ in Aid every year to help improve development in LIC's.

Fair trade

This is a movement where the aims include farmers in **LIC's** and **NEE's** getting a fair price for the goods (such as footballs or chocolate) they produce along with better working conditions. The **fair trade** logo is now seen in many places on our supermarket shelves. Fair trade can help the poorest rural communities develop through improving incomes and farming practices.

Development is globally uneven with most HICs located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most NEEs are in Asia and South America, whilst most LICs are in Africa. Remember, development can also vary within countries too, as people's quality of life is mainly dependant on income.

Variations in the level of development

LICs or Low Income Countries	These are the poorest countries in the world, where people have an average income (GNI) of $1045 or less per person. Most citizens have a poor standard of living and can live in extreme poverty.
NEEs or Newly emerging Economies	Countries that have begun to experience higher rates of development, industrialisation, increasing incomes and high levels of investment. eg Brazil, Russia, China and India (the BRICS countries). These countries are getting richer.
HICs or High Income Countries	Countries where people have an average income of $12,746 or above per person. These countries are wealthy with high standards of living. These countries can invest money in services such as health & Education

India – History & Physical geography

India, officially the **Republic of India**, is a country in South Asia. It is the second-most populated country in the world with 1.3 billion people. It is the seventh-largest country by land area. India was formally ruled by Britain for almost 200 years before gaining independence from colonial rule in 1947.

India is home to the famous river Ganges The Ganges is a lifeline to millions who live along its course. It is a sacred river and worshipped as the goddess Ganga in Hinduism. The Ganges is threatened by severe pollution from human activities such as industry and sewage. This poses a danger not only to humans but also to animals.

Which factors can affect development?

History

Colonialism (the practice of taking full or partial political control over another country, and exploiting it's wealth). helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries e.g. **LIC's** in Africa. African countries are still feeling the effects of Colonialism today, as valuable resources such as oil and gold were taken.

Trade

Wealthy **HIC's** like Japan and the UK are heavily **industrialised** and produce **manufactured** goods such as cars and computers to trade internationally. **LIC's** trade more in low value **primary products** such as crops (cotton, sugar, tea) which earn far lower incomes on international trade markets.

Education

Education creates a **skilled workforce** meaning more goods and services are produced.

Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future. Investment in education in **HIC's** is far higher than in **LIC's**.

Health

Lack of clean water and poor healthcare in **LIC's** means a large number of people suffer from **diseases**.

People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy.
More money spent on healthcare in **HIC's** means less spent on development.

Development in India

Although India has undergone rapid development in the last 20 years, it has big differences in wealth within the country. Generally, the states in the south and west (with the exception of Rajasthan) have a far higher level of development than the states in the north and east. In 2013 India was the seventh richest country in the world. Estimates suggest that it had grown to become the fifth largest economy in 2020 and is predicted to be the third largest world economy after China and the USA by 2025. Although India is an example of a country that has become richer, there is still a great deal of poverty in rural areas.

Urbanisation in India

India's economic development and improvement in living standards, have caused rapid **urbanisation** - This is the process where more and more people live in cities. **Urbanisation** in India has happened very quickly. This has created a skilled workforce creating jobs for example in call centres and software companies. This increases wealth leading to investment in education, health and **sanitation**, reducing disease and **infant mortality** rates.
City authorities though struggle to cope with the growth. This can result in a lack of affordable housing, causing migrants from rural areas to live in self built **slums** with no waste disposal, and high incidences of disease. Rapid **urbanisation** also puts pressure on transport systems leading to high levels of urban air and water pollution in Indian cities.

The Stuart Era Timeline

1603 – Elizabeth I dies with no heir so Scottish **Protestant** King James VI become English King James I. The first Stuart king.

1605- **Catholic** plotters led by Robert Catesby are caught attempting to blow up James I and Parliament

1625- **Protestant** Charles I becomes king and marries French **Catholic** Henrietta Maria

1626 to 1637 – Charles I rules without Parliament

1634 – 1640 – Charles makes quite **Catholic** changes to the **Protestant** Church – new prayer books and power to bishops

1634-1636 – Charles I orders ALL counties to pay Ship Money

1641 – The Grand Remonstrance – Parliament demands to choose Charles ministers and make Church more **Protestant**. Charles furious.

Jan 1642 – Charles tries to arrest 5 MPs (members of Parliament)

March 1642 – Parliament seizes control of the English Army

June 1642 – 19 Propositions – Parliament demands they must agree on ALL king's decisions and educating his children. King outraged.

August 1642 – Charles I declares war on Parliament

Aug 1642 – June 1644 = Royalists on top. Victories at Chewton Mendip, Lansdowne Hill (Bath), Bristol and Roundway Down (Devizes).

June 1644 to 1646 = Parliament on top. Victories at Marston Moor and Naseby by Parliament's New Model Army.

January 1949 – Charles I executed for treason after arranging second Civil War (invasion from Scotland)

*1563-1716 Around 1,000 women were hanged for witchcraft

Challenge yourself to learn more about the Stuart Era:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zky82hv/revision/1

Why were people accused of witchcraft?

1. King James I had personal interest (wrote Demonologie in 1597)
2. Chaos, disease and deaths of Civil War led to increased blame of women who acted differently
3. Catholic / Protestant struggles led to suspicion of people who behaved differently
4. Women had lost husbands, sons and brothers in the Civil War so were easy targets for witch-hunters
5. Financial reward (£500?) for convicted witch

How were witches convicted?

A) Swim-test – if holy water rejected them = guilty

B) Prick-test – if accused didn't bleed = guilty

C) Witch's Marks – Moles, warts and nipples were said to be used to feed familiars = guilty

D) Confessions – Sleep deprivation and threats were made to get confessions

E) Witnesses – Gave statements about spells, curses and seeing the witch's familiars

The Gunpowder Plot 1605

❏ 1. **Plotters:** Robert Catesby, Guido Fawkes, Thomas Percy, Robert Winter and 8 others – all **Catholic**

❏ 2. **Plan:** Rent cellar under Parliament / Blow up **Protestant** James I / Put his daughter Elizabeth on throne with **Catholic** advisors.

❏ 3. **CONSPIRACY?** – How did **Catholics** get 36 barrels of gunpowder? Cellar was rented from friend of Robert Cecil (King James' chief advisor!). After anonymous letter to Lord Monteagle, cellars not searched for 10 days, why? Plotters caught 7th November – how did Robert Cecil know where they were?

❏ 4. **Outcomes?** Plotters hung, drawn and quartered for HIGH TREASON. 5th November celebrations (Bonfire Night), Strict Laws against **Catholics** passed.

History – KPI 3:The Stuart Era

Key term	Definition
Roundhead	Nickname for Parliamentarian soldier
Cavalier	Nickname for Royalist soldier
Ship Money	Tax for raising a navy against attack. Usually only for counties near the sea
Civil War	War between two groups in same country
Divine Right	Idea that kings were chosen by God
Star Chamber	King's personal court of justice
Puritan	Someone with VERY Protestant beliefs
Familiar	Name given to the devil in animal form
Pike	Very long sharp weapon
Cavalry	Soldiers on horseback
Musketeer	Old name for soldier with a rifle
Grand Remonstrance	Parliament's FIRST set of demands (choose king's advisors) – Nov. 1641
19 Propositions	Parliament's SECOND set of demands (total power to them) – June 1624
The Gentry	Important, powerful, rich landowners
Plunder	To steal from civilians during a war
Tyrant	A cruel leader who rules by force
Sleep-deprivation	Form of torture – allowing no sleep
Witchfinder General	Title used by lawyer Matthew Hopkins during his witch hunts 1645-1647

Key content

This term we will be further developing our notation reading. Notation is just writing music down so players can easily read the **pitch (the actual note) and duration (how long it lasts)** of the notes they are supposed to play. The notes are written on 5 lines which we call the **stave**. You will be learning to read music on the stave and also recognise musical symbols linked to **dynamics** and **tempo**.

Diagrams:
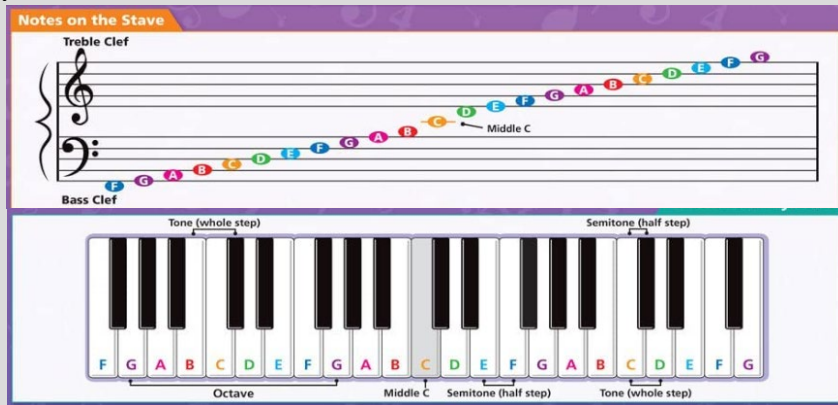
Name	Note	Rest	Beats
Semibreve			4
Minim			2
Crotchet			1
Quaver			½
Semiquaver			¼

Treble Clef

Bass Clef

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Stave	The 5 lines the music is written on
Treble Clef	A symbol that tells you the order of the notes on the stave
Bass Clef	A symbol that tells you the order of the notes on the stave
Dynamics	The volume of the music
Tempo	The speed of the music
Semibreve	A note that lasts for 4 beats
Minim	A note that lasts for 2 beats
Crotchet	A note that lasts for 1 beat
Quaver	A note that lasts for ½ beat
Rest	Where you don't play

Diagrams:

Term	Symbol	Definition
Fortississimo	fff	very, very loud
Fortissimo	ff	very loud
Forte	f	loud
Mezzo forte	mf	a little loud
Mezzo piano	mp	a little soft

Piano	p	soft
Pianissimo	pp	very soft
Pianississimo	ppp	very, very soft
Crescendo		gradually getting louder
Decrescendo		gradually getting softer
Sforzando	sfz	suddenly, with a sudden emphasis

Try this writing framework to help you give **feedback**:
(*Name*), you did really well at ……… because you did ……… Next time try ……..
as this will help you ………

→ Positive Feedback
→ Constructive Feedback
→ Positive Feedback
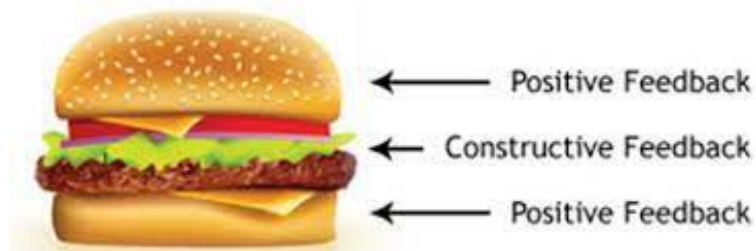
Teamwork.
Demonstrate you are able to work with all students to achieve a desired outcome. This can be contributing to tactics, leading an activity and motivating your team mates.

Key Vocab

Word	Definition
Technical	How you do the skill
Tactical	A plan of how to attack or defend including positions of players
Leadership	Leading a group of people
Team Work	A group effort towards a common goal
Feedback	A reaction to a task which will aid improvement
Performance	The action of performing a task

Communication – leaders need to be able to communicate in a variety of ways

Evaluating each session

Organising equipment

Skills of a leader

Using language so that the group can relate to the leader and understand what it is that is being asked

Knowledge of the sport

Target setting

Structuring activities

Leadership

- What roles do you demonstrate?
- Are there any areas you can work on?

3. SOCIAL ME			
TEAM WORK			
1. BE ABLE TO MAKE EFFECTIVE AND DECISIVE CONTRIBUTIONS IN A COMPETITIVE GAME SITUATION.	🟥	🟧	🟩
LEADERSHIP			
2. BE ABLE TO LEAD AN INDIVIDUAL OR SMALL GROUP IN AN ACTIVITY OR GAME	🟥	🟧	🟩
FEEDBACK			
3. BE ABLE TO GIVE TACTICAL FEEDBACK TO SMALL GROUPS WHICH IMPACTS ON PERFORMANCE	🟥	🟧	🟩

RE Knowledge Organiser

Key Word/Concept	Definition
Brahman	Hindu's believe in one God, Brahman, who is depicted in many ways & given many names
Brahma	Creator
Vishnu	Preserver
Shiva	Destroyer
Bhagavad Gita	One of the main Hindu holy scriptures
Vedas	Hindu holy texts & scripture
Trimurti	Three main images of God in Hinduism; Brahma, Vishnu & Shiva
Holi	Popular ancient Hindu festival, often known as the festival of colour
Aum	Sacred sound of creation & symbol of Hinduism
Karma	All actions have reactions, good actions have positive karma & negative actions negative karma
Reincarnation	Hindu's believe that after death the soul is re-born they call this process samara
Ahimsa	Hindu belief in non-violence to all living things
Mandir	Hindu holy building/temple
Monotheism	Belief in only one God

Term three: Hinduism

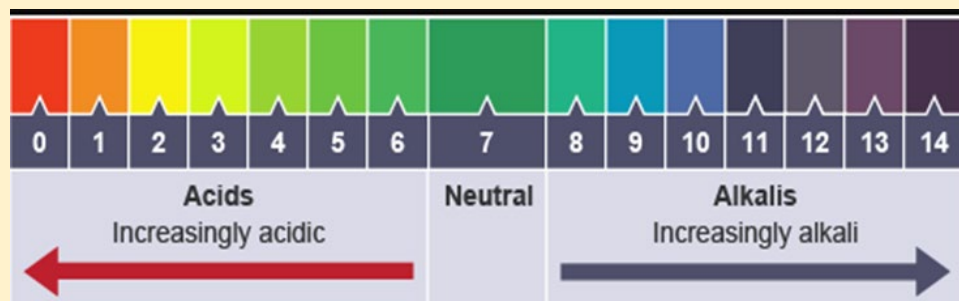|	Core Beliefs
Nature of God	Central to Hinduism is the belief in one supreme God, Brahman. Brahman is believed to be present everywhere and Hindu's believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone. Brahman takes many forms, especially three called the Trimurti.
Creation/Environment	Hindu's are often vegetarian due their belief in ahimsa – to not harm any living thing. This links to their belief in karma and reincarnation, e.g. being mindful that how they treat the earth/environment will have consequences.
Holy Book	Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures. The Vedas – a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. The Ramayana – long epic poems about Rama & Sita The Mahabharata – which includes the Bhagavad Gita
Symbolism	Hindu's worship in a temple called a Mandir. Mandirs vary in size from small village shrines to large buildings. Hindu's can visit the Mandir at any time to pray and sing religious songs. The Mandir often has large shrines with statues of the different deities of God.
Festivals/Rites of Passage	Hindu's celebrate many festivals including Holi, Diwali and Ankot. Diwali – the festival of lights, it usually falls between October and November, and celebrates the story of Rama & Sita Holi – the festival of colour celebrates spring, love and new life. Holi marks the arrival of spring and celebrates the Hindu god Krishna.

Further Reading & Watching:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2bw2hv/articles/zjdbpg8
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zt42tfr/articles/zkkvt39

C5 Acids and Alkalis

Key content

Naming Salts
The first part comes from the metal in the metal carbonate, oxide or hydroxide. The second part of the name comes from the acid that was used to make it. For example, sodium chloride.

Acid Used	Salt Produced
hydrochloric	chloride
nitric	nitrate
sulfuric	sulfate

Litmus
Litmus indicator solution turns red in acidic solutions and blue in alkaline solutions. It turns purple in neutral solutions.

Litmus paper is usually more reliable, and comes as red litmus paper and blue litmus paper. The table shows the colour changes it can make.

	Red litmus	Blue litmus
Acidic solution	Stays red	Turns red
Neutral solution	Stays red	Stays blue
Alkaline solution	Turns blue	Stays blue

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Acidic	H^+ ions in a solution.
Alkaline	OH^- ions in a solution.
Neutral	Has a pH of 7, neither acid or alkali.
Indicator	Chemical used to identify an acid or an alkali using colour.
Neutralisation	Acid + alkali $\longrightarrow$ salt + water
Chloride	Name of the salt if hydrochloric acid is used.
Sulphate	Name of the salt if sulphuric acid is used.
Nitrate	Name of the salt if nitric acid is used.
The pH scale	The pH scale shows how acidic a substance is. It can be measured using a pH meter which gives a numerical value

More info can be found here:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn6hvcw

https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/reactivity-609c

https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/chemical-reactions-5ffa

Key content

Key points

- Examples of waves include: light, sound, ocean waves, radio waves, ultraviolet radiation and more.
- All waves transfer energy from one place to another.
- There are two types of wave: **transverse** or **longitudinal**.
- Waves can be represented using diagrams, which allow their **frequency**, **wavelength** and **amplitude** to be compared.

Describing transverse waves

There are some important terms which are used to describe waves:
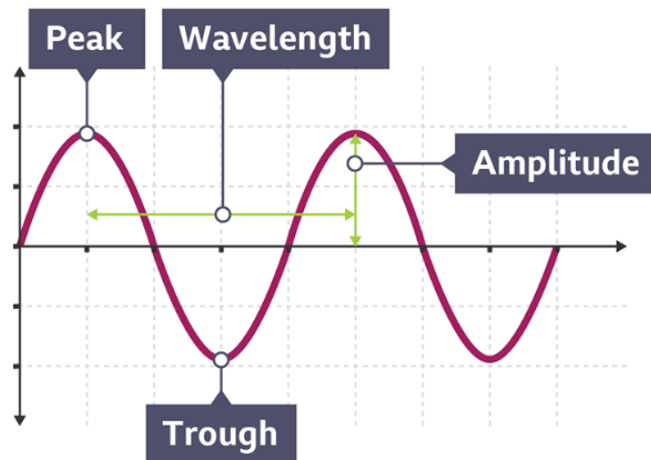
Key vocab

Word	Definition
Wave	Waves transfer energy from one place to another.
Transverse	Particles vibrate at right angles to the direction that the wave is moving in.
Longitudinal	Particles move backwards and forwards a short distance in the same direction as the wave is moving in.
Wavelength	The wavelength of a wave is **the distance between a point on one wave and the same point on the next wave**.
Amplitude	The amplitude of a wave is its maximum disturbance from its undisturbed position.
Frequency	The frequency of a wave is the number of waves produced by a source each second.

More info can be found here:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zw982hv/articles/zh28jsg#zdkbcmn1
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zm8pkmn/revision/1

Holidays – Las Vacaciones KO2 🇪🇸 KS3 Spanish - also see KO1

Time phrases

PAST		PRESENT		FUTURE	
el año pasado	*last year*	normalmente	*normally*	el año que viene	*next year*
hace <u>dos/cinco</u> años	*2/5 years ago*	generalmente	*usually*	este año	*this year*
en <u>julio/agosto</u>	*in July/August*	cada año	*each year*	dentro de diez años	*in 10 years' time*
el <u>verano/invierno</u> pasado	*last summer/winter*	de vez en cuando	*from time to time*	el julio / el verano que viene	*next July / Summer*
en 2019 (dos mil diecinueve)	*in 2019*	a veces / siempre	*sometimes / always*	en 2024 (dos mil veinticuatro)	*in 2024*
una vez	*once*	en el verano / invierno	*in the summer / winter*	después de mis exámenes	*after my exams*
en los últimas vacaciones	*in the last holidays*	a Pascua / Navidades	*at Easter / Christmas*	en el futuro	*in the future*

Verbs / activities

PAST		PRESENT		FUTURE	
fui de vacaciones	*I went on holiday*	voy de vacaciones	*I go on holiday*	voy a ir de vacaciones	*I'm going to go on holiday*
fui en / fuimos en	*I went by / we went by*	viajo / viajamos (en…)	*I travel / we travel (on/by)*	voy a / vamos a viajar	*I'm / we're going to travel*
viajé en / viajamos en	*I travelled by / we travelled by*	voy / vamos (a)	*I go / we go (to)*	voy a / vamos a ir	*I'm / we're going to go*
comí / bebí	*I ate / I drank*	como / bebo	*I eat / I drink*	voy a comer / voy a beber	*I'm going to eat / drink*
escuché música	*I listened to music*	escucho música	*I listen to music*	voy a escuchar música	*I'm going to listen to music*
saqué fotos	*I took photographs*	saco fotos	*I take photos*	voy a sacar fotos	*I'm going to take photos*
visité monumentos	*I visited monuments*	visito monumentos	*I visit monuments*	voy a visitar monumentos	*I'm going to visit monuments*
nadé	*I swam*	nado	*I swim*	voy a nadar	*I'm going to swim*
jugué al fútbol	*I played football*	juego al vóleibol	*I play volleyball*	voy a / vamos a	*I'm going to / we're going to*
compré regalos	*I bought presents*	compro recuerdos	*I buy souvenirs*	tomar el sol	*to sunbathe*
monté en bicicleta	*I cycled*	monto a caballo	*I go horseriding*	descansar	*to relax*
tomé el sol	*I sunbathed*	tomo el sol	*I sunbathe*	ir al cine / a la playa	*to go to the cinema/beach*
fui al cine / a la playa	*I went to the cinema / the beach*	voy al cine / a la playa	*I go to the cinema / the beach*	jugar al golf	*to play golf*
descansé	*I relaxed*	descanso	*I relax*	ir a la playa / al centro	*to go to the beach/centre*
pasé tres semanas	*I spent three weeks*	paso una semana	*I spend a week*	voy a pasar una quincena	*I'm going to spend a fortnight*

¿Dónde ? – Where?

a / en	*to / in*
Francia	*France*
España	*Spain*
Grecia	*Greece*
Los Estados Unidos	*USA*
Portugal	*Portugal*
Irlanda	*Ireland*
Gales	*Wales*
Alemania	*Germany*
Marruecos	*Morocco*
a la costa	to the coast
a la montaña / sierra	to the mountains
al campo	to the countryside
un hotel (de cinco estrellas)	*a (five star) hotel*
un albergue (juvenil)	*a (youth) hostel*
una pensión	*a bed and breakfast*
un piso	*a flat*
un chalet / una casa	*a villa / a house*
tenía / tiene / va a tener	*it had / it has / it's going to have*
playas bonitas	*pretty beaches*
paisaje bonito	*pretty countryside / scenery*
buena comida	*good food*
un clima caliente	*a warm climate*
una piscina	*a pool*
gente simpática	*nice people*
actividades para los jóvenes	*activities for young people*

¿Cómo ? – How?

en coche	*by car*
en avión / en tren	*by aeroplane / by train*
en barco	*by boat*
en autocar	*by coach*
en bicicleta	*by bike*
era / es / va a ser	*it was / it is / it's going to be*
demasiado / muy	*too / very*
un poco / bastante	*a bit / quite*
más / menos (que)	*more / less (than)*
largo / aburrido	*long / boring*
agotador	*exhausting*
barato / caro	*cheap / expensive*
más fácil	*easier*
rápido / lento	*fast / slow*
cómodo	*comfortable*
conveniente	*convenient*
(des)agradable	*(un)pleasant*
mejor que	*better than*
peor que	*worse than*
interesante	*interesting*
divertido / guay	*fun(ny) / cool*
relajante	*relaxing*
ruidoso	*noisy*
tranquilo	*peaceful*
fantástico	*fantastic*
irritante	*irritating*

El tiempo – The weather

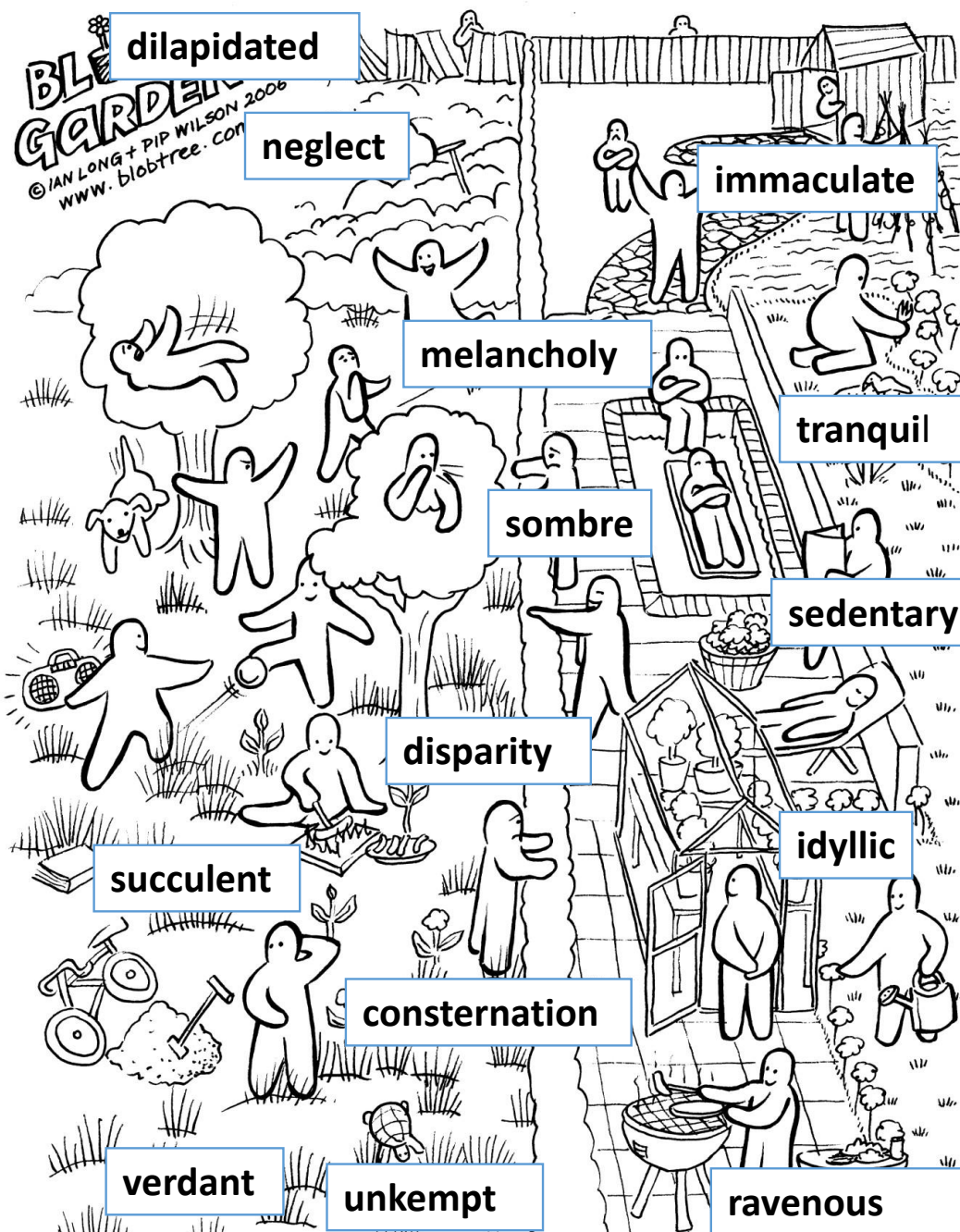| El tiempo	*The weather*
hizo / hace / va a hacer	It made / it makes / it's going to make
buen tiempo / mal tiempo	good weather / bad weather
sol / calor / frío / viento	sun / heat / cold / wind
llovió / llueve / va a llover	it rained / it rains / it's going to rain
nevó / nieva / va a nevar	it snowed / it snows / it's going to snow
cuando hace frío / buen tiempo	when it's cold / nice weather
nunca nieva	it never snows
espero que no llueva	I hope it won't rain
siempre hace mucho calor	it's always really hot
hubo tormentas	there were storms
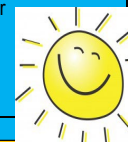
Las opiniones – opinions

- me gustó / me gusta / me va a gustar – I liked / I like / I'm going to like (it)
- me encantó / me encanta / me va a encantar – I loved / I love / I'm going to love (it)
- lo pasé bien / bomba / fatal – I had a good / fab / awful time
- lo paso bien / bomba / fatal – I have a good / fab / awful time
- lo voy a pasar bien / bomba / fatal – I'm going to have a good / fab / awful time

y – and   también – also   pero – but   o – or
además – in addition / furthermore
sin embargo – however   por lo tanto - therefore

dilapidated · **neglect** · **immaculate** · **melancholy** · **tranquil** · **sombre** · **sedentary** · **disparity** · **idyllic** · **succulent** · **consternation** · **verdant** · **unkempt** · **ravenous**

Dilapidated = falling apart.

Neglect = not looked after.

Immaculate = kept perfectly.

Melancholy = feeling sad for no obvious reason.

Tranquil = peaceful

Sombre = sad / dull

Sedentary = not much physical movement

Disparity = big difference

Succulent = juicy and tasty

Idyllic = peaceful & picturesque

Consternation = anxiety and unhappiness

Verdant = lush & green

Unkempt = untidy

Ravenous = very hungry

Dilapidated and in desperate need of repairing, the panels that made up the back fence on the left were in a state of ruin due to neglect. This failure to look after the fence extended into the rest of the garden, which grew wild and **unkempt**. The lawn's tufts of grass made it look particularly untidy. In contrast, the garden on the right was in excellent condition.

This **immaculate** garden was perfectly neat and tidy, with its well-kept lawn, path and thoughtfully tended to flower beds. Despite the clam and neatness, which created a **tranquil** atmosphere, not all of the blobs were feeling tranquil. Some blobs felt rather **melancholy** and **sombre**. Sad perhaps that they could not help the lonely blob stuck in the tree.

Perhaps the **disparity**, the enormous differences between the two gardens, was the cause of one Blob's **consternation**. He had not expected to see such a difference; he couldn't help thinking that it all looked so **idyllic** and picturesque on the other side of the hedge. What Blob was not considering was that although the other side was immaculate, his side of the fence was verdant. Untidy yes, but it was rich with a green lawn and mature trees and Blob's enjoying football and music. On the other side, Blobs were sitting **sedentarily**.

One thing both sides did share was the **succulent** and juicy sausages being cooked on the BBQs! The blob cooking, could not wait to tuck in as he was extremely hungry, some might even say that he was ravenous!

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