



The John of Gaunt School
A Community Academy

Name

TG

Year 8

Knowledge Organisers

Term 4 2026

Drawing

You will be drawing sea creatures as part of this project. When drawing you need to consider these three main areas – tone, texture (using mark making) and proportions.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2thmsg/revision/1>

Tone means how light or dark something is. The tones artists use can create very different moods and visual effects.



Colour Blending

You will be practicing colour blending using pencils whilst drawing corals or shells. Blending with coloured pencils involves building up layers of light pressure, using a back-and-forth or circular motion, and gradually increasing pressure for darker areas. Follow this link to practice!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bKdPgdcWmfY>



Key Artists to Compare and Analyse:

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)



Extra Vocab.

Scale
Intricate
Texture
Colourful

Yellena James-

Paints imaginary eco systems bursting with colourful flora and fauna. James uses a combination of pens, inks, acrylic gouache paint.



Vivid
Organic
Colourful
Kaleidoscopic
Imaginary
Patterned

Jason DeCaires-

A sculptor, photographer and environmentalist. He creates underwater sculptures that create a habitat for marine life.



Surprising
Environmental
Large scale
Thought-provoking
Habitat

Key Words- Definitions.

Mixed-media- Mixed media is when a variety (more than one) media is used in a work of art e.g. a sculpture made from wire, cardboard and paint.

Pattern (patterned) -A pattern is a repeated decorative design.

Intricate- Very complicated or detailed.

Cast- work made from a material that is pored into a mould and allowed to set.

Glaze (glazed)- A special surface which is applied to the surface of ceramics (clay). Glaze can colour, decorate and waterproof the clay.

Ceramic (ceramics)-

The art of making 3D objects out of clay.

Organic- Organic shapes are **irregular and imperfect**. They are often curved and flowing and can seem unpredictable. Using organic shapes can make a piece of art or design seem more natural and real.

Writing Your Art Study-

Just like in previous projects you will be asked to look at the work of a few artists who are inspired by our theme.

Have a look at these artists now and consider-

- Which is your favourite and why?
- What is your opinion of all the different artists work?
- How would you describe the work?

Term 1 	Creating the life you want Creating goals	Creating the life you want workbook Creating the life you want ppt Creating the life you want vision board	These are the tasks on unifrog and the suggested time when to do them. You are given the title of the resources so that you can find them yourself but they will appear on unifrog. You will get an email notification. The tasks are tracked. The activities include the teacher powerpoint, which gives suggestions. Sometimes, it might be good to do the activity with a friend or parent so that you can share ideas. The powerpoints are designed for a class of 30 pupils and have the teacher notes to help you. When working on your own, it will take 15 – 30 mins for the activities and longer for the thinking. Create a folder in which to save your worksheets.
	What does success mean to me? Examining how success can be measured	What does success mean to me workbook What does success mean to me ppt	
Term 2 	Careers and the climate Looking at green jobs and the sustainable sector	Careers and the climate workbook Careers and the climate ppt	
	Interests profile Using interests and hobbies to identify possible careers	Using the interests profile	
Term 3 	Careers and subjects quiz: sustainability Exploring the subjects tool, creating favourites and doing career courses.	Careers and subjects quiz sustainability	
	How to use the activities tool Adding an activity	How to use the activities tool Adding an activity ppt	
Term 4	Competencies and aiming high Learning about goal setting	Competencies II aiming high workbook Competencies II aiming high ppt	
Term 5 	Careers and subjects quiz: sustainability Exploring the subjects tool, creating favourites and doing career courses.		
Term 6 	Introduction to the courses tool	Careers quiz careers and the Courses tool ppt	https://www.johnofgauntschool.org/parents-and-carers/careers-information https://nationalcareers.service.gov.uk/ https://www.gov.uk/apply-apprenticeship https://www.ucas.com/ https://www.wiltshire.ac.uk/ https://www.bathcollege.ac.uk/
	Complete a course using the courses tool		

The 6Rs of

REDUCE

Cut down the amount of material and energy you use as much as you can.

REUSE

Use a product to make something else with all or parts of it.

REPAIR

When a product breaks down or doesn't work properly, fix it.

RECYCLE

Reprocess a material or product in order to make something else.

REFUSE

Don't use a material or buy a product if you don't need it or if it's bad for people or the environment.

RETHINK

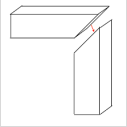
Do we make too many products? Design in a way that considers people and the environment.

Joining Materials

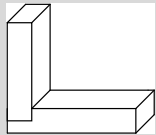
Materials can be either joined Permanently or Temporarily. This allows products to be strong, adaptable or maintained easily.

When Joining woods, the most common joints you will use are: -

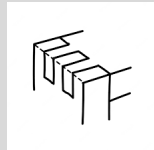
Permanent Joint



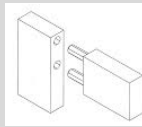
Mitre Joint



Half Lap Joint

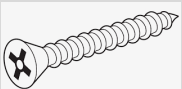


Comb (Finger) Joint



Dowel Joint

Temporary Joint



Screw



Bolt

washer

Nut



Panel Pin

Key Words	Definitions
Dimensions	The use of measurements on a design to show sizes.
Isometric	A 3D drawing technique which shows an image at 30° to horizontal projection.
Orthographic	A 2D drawing technique which allows you to draw flat views of an object (Front, Side, and Plan views)
Annotate	To add notes to your designs that explain what you are aiming to achieve. (Size, Materials, joining techniques)
Prototype	A working model of a product made to see if the design would work before making the final piece
Ergonomics	The study of how humans interact with their surroundings and how the products are then designed to work well with different people.
Anthropometrics	The study of human sizes and how they can be used to make different products.
CAM	This stands for Computer Aided Manufacture where a machine turns a design drawing into a made product
Sustainability	the ability to exist and develop without depleting natural resources for the future

Extension task Look at products that you recycle everyday. What symbols tell you that you can recycle them?

Drama

1. Demonstrate understanding of how drama can be developed
2. Apply physical and vocal skills to a performance
3. Evaluate your own work and the work of others

Key Knowledge

Word	Definition
Audience Awareness	Understanding your audience's needs, interests and perceptions to ADAPT how you communicate with them.
Reaction in Role	How a character responds to another characters' words/actions and therefore how that impacts the choices you make as an actor.
Levels	How an actor uses different heights of staging to communicate.
Direction	Where an actor is facing and what this communicates.
Tension	The intensity of a moment emotionally/psychologically

Physicality in Performance

Physicality: consider how your choices as an actor can IMPACT how an audience feels about your CHARACTER.

Word	Definition
Facial expressions	Using your face to show emotion
Body language	Using your body to communicate
Gesture	Using your hands to communicate
Posture	How you sit or stand
Eye-contact	Looking another character in the eyes and what that communicates to an audience
Gait	The energy a character moves with
Demeanour	The attitude of your character
Poise	The control/balance your character has
Movement	How your character moves through the space
Stillness	How and when your character chooses to be still and the impact this has on an audience

Social Morality - Voices from Around the World

What does Social Morality mean?

- 1) Society means a group of people who share the same laws, rights and resources - they belong to a collective group.
- 2) Morality is understanding the difference between right and wrong behaviours. Social morality thinks about how these behaviours might affect our society around us.
- 3) Social morality thinks about how an individual person's qualities can influence their society: honesty, loyalty, responsibility etc.
- 4) Social morality thinks about your choices; how you behave towards yourself and others is about making a choice. For instance, whether to be friendly or unfriendly.
- 5) Society decides what is ultimately right and wrong behaviour.

Key Vocabulary, Spellings and Definitions:

1. **Diversity** - A great deal of variety.
2. **Representation** - How someone or something is portrayed (shown).
3. **Rhetoric** - The skill of effective or persuasive speaking or writing.
4. **Morality** - Understanding the difference between right and wrong.
5. **Ethics** - Ways to try and define (understand) what is good for individuals and society.
6. **Responsibility** - Means that you do the things that you are supposed to do and accept the results of your actions.
7. **Satire** - Method that uses irony, ridicule, humour or exaggeration to show a problem in the World.
8. **Concept** - The idea of something (it isn't concrete - it is abstract).
9. **Conglomerate** - Describes a company that owns lots of other companies.
10. **Global** - Something that is related to the whole world - it is worldwide.

Key Vocabulary, Spellings and Definitions

- 1) **Perspective** = a person's view on a topic; their attitude towards it.
- 2) **Tone** = a writer's feelings about a topic.
- 3) **Collaborate** = to work together.
- 4) **Convenient** = quick and easy to obtain.
- 5) **Unify** = to bring together into a single group.
- 6) **Sustainable** = able to continue over time without long-term loss.
- 7) **Ethical** = knowing right from wrong and being responsible.
- 8) **Tabloid**: newspapers that can be dramatic or humorous in tone often with shorter news stories and articles.
- 9) **Broadsheet**: newspapers that are serious in tone - typically with in-depth news and articles.
- 10) **Fake news** is false information that is shared under the guise of news in order to mislead or deceive others.

Ethos, Pathos and Logos

Ethos =

- 1) Appeals to credibility.
- 2) It encourages trust and confidence.
- 3) How? Refer to expert views, refer to reliable organisations, and build your own credibility.

Pathos =

- 1) Appeals to emotions.
- 2) It helps to build rapport (a connection) and creates memorability.
- 3) How? Rhetorical questions, emotive language, repetition, triadic structure etc.

Logos =

- 1) Appeals to a sense of logic.
- 2) It helps to inform the reader and creates a clear understanding.
- 3) How? Facts and statistics, supporting evidence.

Key content

Nutrition

The Eatwell Guide

The **Eatwell Guide** shows the proportions in which different groups of foods are needed in order to have a well-balanced and healthy diet.

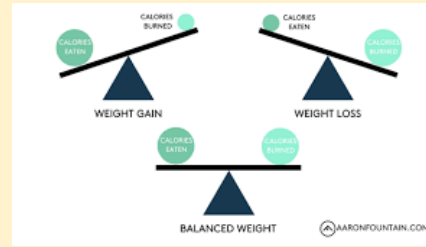
The proportions shown are representative of food eaten over a day or more, not necessarily at each meal time.

Choose a variety of different foods from each food group to help get the wide range of nutrients the body needs to stay healthy.



Energy Balance

The relationship between the calories you take in through food and drinks, and the calories you burn through physical activity and basic functions (like breathing and digestion).



Food skills are acquired, developed and secured over time.

Bridge hold



Claw grip



Diagrams:



Key vocab

Word	Definition
Water Soluble	These are vitamins that dissolve in water, they are destroyed easily – B,C.
Fat Soluble	These are Vitamins that dissolve in fat – A,D,E,K.
Antioxidants	Vitamins A,C,E – these help to slow down cell damage, help protect against cancer and premature aging.
Micronutrients	These are nutrients which are needed in small amount – Vitamins and Minerals.
Macronutrients	These are nutrients which are needed in larger amounts – Fats, Proteins and Carbohydrates.
Coagulate	Proteins setting through the application of heat – eggs in your chocolate brownies!
Fermentation	A process in which micro-organisms are allowed to consume the sugar in a food in order to produce carbon dioxide gas, this changes the texture, flavour and aroma of bread dough.
Enzymic Browning	A browning reaction in fruits - Browning is the process of food turning brown due to the chemical reactions – apples in your apple cake.


More info can be found here:

<https://www.foodafactoflife.org.uk/11-14-years/healthy-eating-11-14-years/>

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.

French Term 4 Knowledge Organiser

Describing people's hair and eyes						
Verb	Noun + Adjective	Adjective	Conj.	Adjective	Conj.	Noun + Adjective
J'ai [I have]	les cheveux blancs (white hair)	courts (short)	et	frisés (curly)	et	les yeux bleus (blue eyes)
Tu as [you have]	les cheveux blonds (blond hair)	longs (long)		ondulés (wavy)		les yeux gris (grey eyes)
Il a [he has]	les cheveux bruns (brown hair)	mi-longs (mid-length)		raides (straight)		les yeux marron (brown eyes)
Elle a [she has]	les cheveux gris (grey hair)					les yeux noisette (hazel eyes)
Mon père a [my father has]	les cheveux marron (brown hair)					les yeux verts (green eyes)
Ma mère a [my mother has]	les cheveux noirs (black hair)					
Nous avons [we have]						
Vous avez [you plural or formal have]						



Population

1. 144 million people (2018)
2. The life expectancy is 72 years old
3. There are 27 official languages and 100 minority languages spoken
4. Christianity is the major religion, 71.8% of Russian's identify as Christian
5. The literacy (reading and writing) rate is 99.7% (UK = 99.0%)
6. The average income (GNI) is \$13000 (UK = \$44000)

Tundra

1. The coldest temperature ever recorded at Oymyakon in Russia's arctic tundra is -68°C.
2. The tundra is a harsh environment with nearly 20 hours of darkness in winter and 20 hours of light in the summer
3. Much of Siberia in northern Russia is tundra
4. Because of the curvature of the earth the sun has a large surface area to heat up so the region gets very cold in winter
5. The area is characterised by permafrost.
6. Some permafrost (discontinuous) thaws in the summer and re-freezes in the winter.
7. Living and working in the tundra is very tough. Diesel fuel freezes at minus 40°C so engines need to be thawed.
8. Cold injuries are common, such as frostbite, making human life very challenging.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/habitats/tundra-biome/> - Tundra

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-51024844> - Permafrost and climate change

Geography – Russia and Cold Environments

Key terms

Adaptation - Features that make something better suited to its environment

Biome – A large scale ecosystem, such as tundra, desert or the rainforest

Chernobyl – 1986 nuclear power plant radiation disaster

Natural Resource – Natural materials that can be exploited for economic gain

Methane gas – A potent greenhouse gas that is 28 times more powerful than CO₂ at warming the atmosphere

Nomads – Those that move from one place to another rather than living in one place all of the time, normally to follow resources or as weather/seasons change

Permafrost – A frozen layer of soil that remains frozen all year round

Tundra – A vast, flat, frozen and treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia and North America

Importance

1. Russia's economy is the 7th largest in the world. Its GDP was \$4.2 trillion in 2018
2. Russia is the largest country in the world
3. Russia is the world's biggest exporter of wheat and is ranked fifth in the world for corn. Many Asian and European countries rely on these products
4. Russia is one of the world's largest producers of oil and in 2017 it was Germany's largest supplier of natural gas.
5. Russia is a major military power with more than 1 million troops. Compare this to the UK's 81,000.

Environment

1. 40% of Russia is environmental stressed
2. Problems include oil spills and deforestation
3. Only 15% of urban population breathe safe air and 75% of surface water is polluted
4. 50% of all water is not potable
5. Climate change is melting the permafrost releasing methane gas

Animals

1. Dark skin & noses to absorb heat and sunlight to keep warm
2. Thick layers of fat for insulation
3. Thick fur coats
4. Polar bears have translucent fur to camouflage
5. Large feet to spread their weight and not break ice

The Nenets

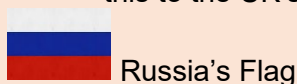
People of the Siberian Arctic are the guardians of a style of reindeer herding that is the last of its kind.



Nenets - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/tribes/tribes/nenets/index.shtml>

Nenets Facts

1. -5,000 reindeer died in 2013 due to increased temperatures
2. Nenets tribe people have been forced to settle in one place due to climate change
3. Suicide rates are increasing
4. An ancient way of life could disappear



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ENVIRONMENT

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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 1649 – Charles I executed for treason after arranging second Civil War (invasion from Scotland)

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

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?

1. **Swim-test** – if holy water rejected them = guilty
2. **Prick-test** – if accused didn't bleed = guilty
3. **Witch's Marks** – Moles, warts and nipples were said to be used to feed familiars = guilty
4. **Confessions** – Sleep deprivation and threats were made to get confessions
5. **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 + daughter Elizabeth on throne (**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 on 7th November – how did Robert Cecil know where they were?
4. **Outcomes?** Plotters hanged, drawn and quartered. 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
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

Challenge yourself to learn more about the Stuart Era:

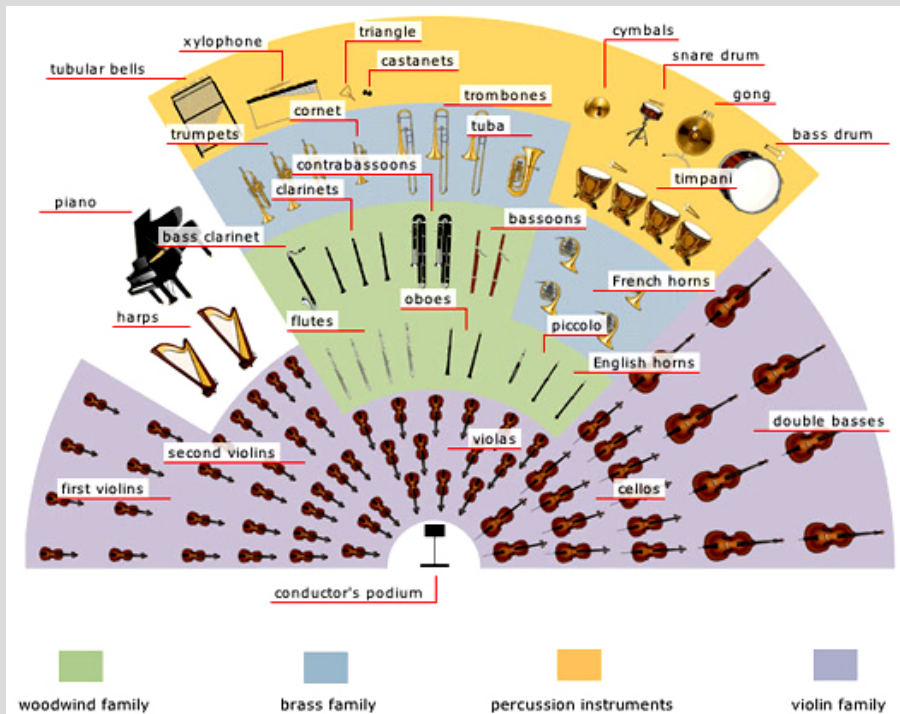
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zky82hv/revision/1>

Key content

Programme music is descriptive, suggesting visual images or 'telling a story'. Instrumental music, free of a programme, exists purely for its own sake and is known as absolute music. This style developed in the Romantic era (19th century).

- Key composers include: Berlioz, Debussy, Dukas, Dvorak, Mendelssohn, Ravel and Saint-Seans

Diagrams:



Key vocab

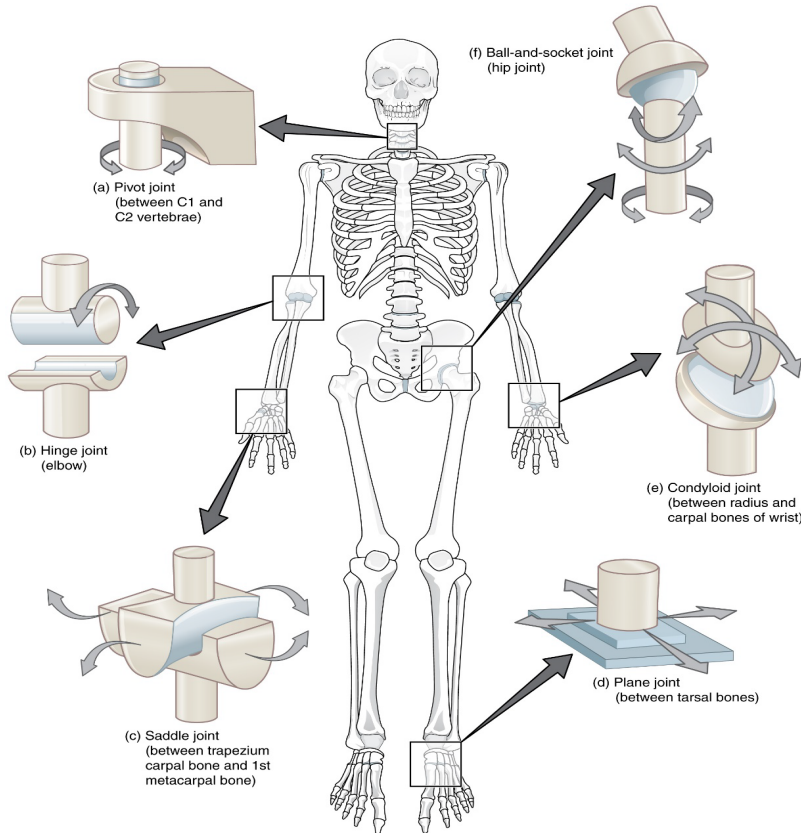
Word	Definition
Programme Music	Music that represents a story, time or place
Orchestra	A large ensemble made up of four families: strings, woodwind, brass and percussion
Conductor	A person that leads an orchestra
Leitmotif	A repeating them that represents a character
Absolute Music	Music composed just to be listening to
Melody	The main tune
Chord	Two or more notes played together
Composing	Writing your own music
Timbre	The sound created by the instrument
Tonality	The tone of the piece – whether it is major (happy) or minor (sad)

More info can be found here: [Listening](#)

- The Sorcerers Apprentice (Paul Dukas)
- Danse Macarbe (Saint-Seans)
- Peter and the Wolf (Prokofiev)



Synovial Joints



Functions of connective tissue:

1. Support
2. Protection
3. Insulating
4. Fuel storage
5. Transport

Benefits of exercise:



Key vocab

Key Word / Term	Definition
Concentric muscular contraction	Muscle shortens under tension
Eccentric muscular contraction	Muscle lengthens under tension
Isometric muscular contraction	Length of muscle remains the same
Isotonic muscular contraction	Length of muscle changes. These include eccentric and concentric contractions
Isokinetic muscular contraction	Specialised equipment is used to produce a constant speed no matter how much effort is put in.
Inspiration	(Inhalation) is the process of taking air into the lungs
Expiration	(Exhalation) is the process of air leaving your lungs

HEALTHY ME

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Know the 6 Synovial Joints



MUSCULAR SYSTEM

Describe the function of connective tissues



BENEFITS OF EXERCISE

Know the benefits of exercise



Year 8 Term 4 The Holocaust

Key word	Definition
Prejudice	An opinion that is formed without knowing or considering all the facts.
Discrimination	The act of treating some people unfairly because of prejudice
Holocaust	The killing of millions of Jews and members of other groups by Nazis during the Second World War.
Racism	The opinion or belief that a particular race of people is better than another race or races.
Stereotype	Usually oversimplified and inaccurate conception held in common by many people
War	A state or time of armed fighting between countries, states, or other groups of people
Murder	The deliberate and unlawful killing of a person
Genocide	The intentional attempt to exterminate all members of a certain race, nationality, or ethnic group
Sacrifice	The act of giving up something of great value to show loyalty or deep affection
Religion	A set of beliefs about how the universe was made and what its purpose is. Religion usually involves worship of a god or gods, and the belief in certain ideas about right and wrong behaviour
Peace	A state of freedom from war or conflict
Evil	Anything very wrong or bad that hurts people without concern for the pain of others
Intolerance	Inability or unwillingness to accept the existence or validity of opinions, beliefs, customs, and practices different from one's own



Key Content:

The Holocaust was one of the darkest times in history. It happened during World War II, between 1941 and 1945, when Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party ruled Germany. The Nazis believed in a cruel idea that some people were “better” than others. They especially targeted Jewish people, blaming them unfairly for Germany’s problems. Other groups were also attacked, including Roma (Gypsies), people with disabilities, Slavic people, and anyone who spoke against the Nazis.

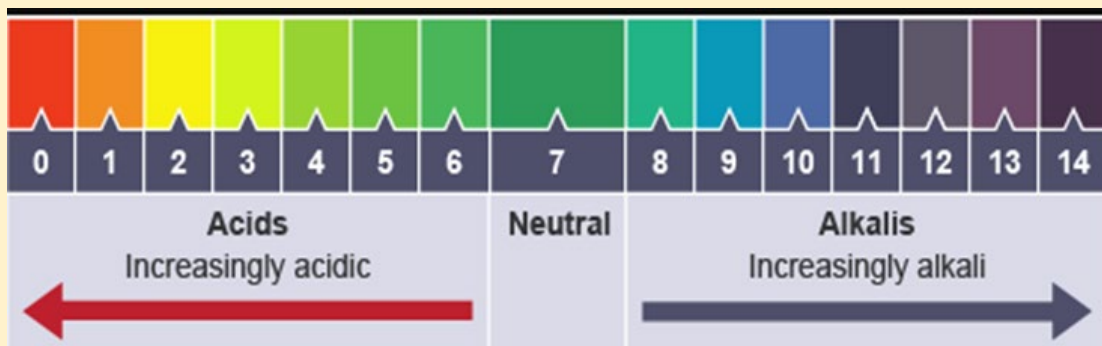
The Nazis created ghettos and concentration camps where millions of people were forced to live in awful conditions. In the camps, many were starved, worked to death, or murdered in gas chambers. About six million Jewish people were killed, along with millions of others. The word “Holocaust” is used to describe this mass killing.

Not everyone agreed with what was happening. Some Christians followed Nazi ideas, but many others tried to help. For example, in the Netherlands, a Christian woman named Corrie ten Boom and her family hid Jewish people in their home. They were caught, and she was sent to a camp, but she survived. Pope Pius XII, the head of the Catholic Church at the time, is remembered in different ways—some people say he should have spoken out more strongly, while others believe he quietly encouraged Christians to protect Jews.

After the war ended in 1945, the world saw the horrors of the camps. Many people asked how such cruelty could have happened, and how to stop it from happening again. Since then, Christians and people of many faiths have reflected on the Holocaust, learning the importance of rejecting hatred, protecting human dignity, and standing up for others.

The Holocaust reminds us that everyone deserves respect, no matter their religion, culture, or background.

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>

Spanish – preterite tense

- The preterite tense is a past tense.
- In Spanish, the preterite tense is used for a single, completed action in the past
- In English, we generally add -ed onto the end of the verb in the past e.g. I play becomes I played.
- In Spanish, there are 2 steps to conjugate the preterite tense:
 - 1) Remove the **-ar/-er/-ir** from the infinitive
 - 2) Add the following endings:

Who?	-ar (hablar [to speak] > habl)	-er (comer [to eat] > com)	-ir (decidir [to decide] > decid)
I Yo	-é (hablé)	-í (comí)	-í (decidí)
You Tú	-aste (hablaste)	-iste (comiste)	-iste (decidiste)
He/she/it él/ella	-ó (habló)	-ió (comió)	-ió (decidió)
We Nosotros	-amos (hablamos)	-imos (comimos)	-imos (decidimos)
You (plural) Vosotros	-asteis (hablasteis)	-isteis (comisteis)	-isteis (decidisteis)
They Ellos/ellas	-aron (hablaron)	-ieron (comieron)	-ieron (decidieron)

Common irregular verbs:

1. Fui = I went
2. Hice = I did
3. Tuve = I had
4. Estuve = I was (feeling/location)
5. Quise = I wanted
6. Dije = I said
7. Jugué = I played
8. Saqué fotos = I took photos

Past tense time phrases:

1. ayer = yesterday
2. el año pasado = last year
3. la semana pasada = last week
4. anoche = last night
5. el fin de semana pasado = last weekend
6. el verano pasado = last summer
7. hace dos años = two years ago

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