

## English – Yr8 Autumn 1



Predict

To explain what you think might happen using clues from the text.

**Example:**

**From Stanley's response I think he is going to runaway because he misses home.**



Infer

To make a guess based on what you have read.

**Example:**

**I can infer that Stanley is homesick because he cried himself to sleep.**



Summarise

To give the main points.

**Example:**

**Stanley was falsely accused of a crime and was sent to a camp.**

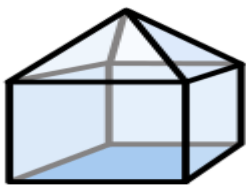


Dual Narrative

When there are two stories in a novel.

**Example:**

**In 'Holes' by Louis Sachar the story switches back and forth between the two stories.**



Structure

How something is put together.

**Example:**

**'Holes' by Louis Sachar is structured using dual narrative.**

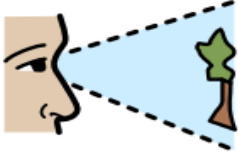


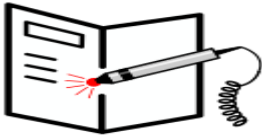













Theme

A subject or topic that comes up a lot in a story.

**Example:**

**Love, friendship, trust, growing up, death.**

 <p>Perspective</p>	<p><b>A point of view.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p><b>Everybody will have their own perspective of what happened, their own point of view.</b></p>
 <p>Visualise</p>	<p><b>To have a picture in your mind.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p><b>I can visualise how hot the desert is.</b></p>
 <p>Conclude</p>	<p><b>To give an opinion based on what you have read.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p><b>I conclude that there will be a happy ending as Stanley has been cleared of his crime.</b></p>
 <p>Scanning</p>	<p><b>Scanning is when you read quickly looking for specific information.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p>
 <p>Skimming</p>	<p><b>Skimming is when you read quickly to get an idea of a text.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p>
 <p>Description</p>	<p><b>To say or to write about what something is like.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p><b>The smooth yellow leaf floated down from the enormous oak tree</b></p>
 <p>Myth</p>	<p><b>Myths are the traditional stories of different cultures passed down through generations.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p><b>The Lost City of Atlantis (Greece)</b></p> <p><b>Robin Hood and his Merry Men (England)</b></p> <p><b>Romulus and Remus (Ancient Rome)</b></p>

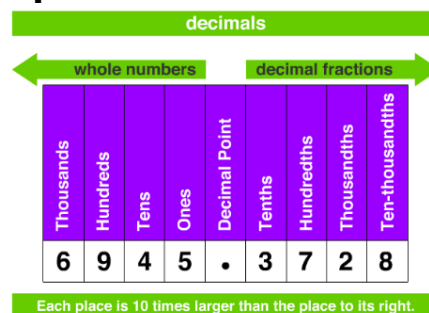
<p>ABC </p> <p>Pre-fix</p>	<p>Letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> When the prefix <b>un-</b> is added to the word <b>happy</b>, it creates the word <b>unhappy</b>.</p>
<p> ABC</p> <p>Suffix</p>	<p>Letters added to the end of a word to make a new word.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> When the suffix <b>ness-</b> is added to the word <b>happy</b>, it creates the word <b>happiness</b>.</p>
<p></p> <p>Sentence</p>	<p>A sentence is a group of words, which makes sense on its own. A sentence always begins with a capital letter and often ends with a full stop, question mark or an exclamation mark.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> The cup fell and broke. (This sentence makes sense.)</p>
<p> </p> <p>Simple Sentence</p>	<p>A simple sentence has a subject and a verb. It can be very short in length.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> 'The angry dog barks. ' It puts across one simple idea.</p>
<p> </p> <p>Compound Sentence</p>	<p>A compound sentence is a sentence with at least two independent clauses which are joined by a connective.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> 'I love tea, <b>and</b> he likes coffee'.</p>
<p></p> <p>Connective</p>	<p>A connective links two ideas together in a sentence.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> I was rushing <b>because</b> I was late.</p>

# Maths

HTU  
354  
Place Value

A symbol used to show a number.

Example



↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
1 2 3 4

Digit

The value of a digit depending on its place in a number.

Example

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

3  
6 9 18 30  
(common) multiple

A multiple that is shared by two or more numbers.

Example

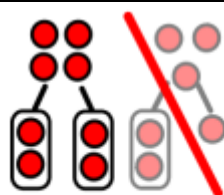
★ 12 is a multiple of 2 and 6 because  $12 = 2 \times 6$   
 12 is a multiple of 3 and 4 because  $12 = 3 \times 4$   
 12 is a common multiple of 2, 3, 4 and 6  
 ★ 20 is a multiple of 2 and 10 because  $20 = 2 \times 10$   
 20 is a multiple of 4 and 5 because  $20 = 4 \times 5$   
 20 is a common multiple of 2, 4, 5 and 10

5 1  
10 2  
(common) factor

A whole number that divides two or more other numbers exactly.

Example

★ 2 is a common factor of 8, 10 and 12.  
 ★ 4 is a common factor of 8, 12 and 20.  
 ★ 6 is a common factor of 12, 24 and 36.  
 ★ 12 is a common factor of 24, 48 and 72.



Divisible

Can be divided evenly without leaving a remainder.

Example

A number is divisible by ...	If ...	Divisible	Not Divisible
2	the last digit is divisible by 2	8724	8721
3	the sum of the digits is divisible by 3	8724 21	8722
4	the number made by the last two digits is divisible by 4	8724	8723

2 3 5 7 11

Prime Number

A number that can only be divided evenly by itself and one.

### Example

prime numbers to 100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

12  $\begin{cases} \div 2 \\ \div 3 \\ \div 4 \end{cases}$

Composite Number

A number with more than two factors.

### Example

$$\begin{aligned} 16 &= 1 \times 16 & 16 \div 1 &= 16 \\ 16 &= 2 \times 8 & 16 \div 2 &= 8 \\ 16 &= 4 \times 4 & 16 \div 4 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

16 is a composite number.

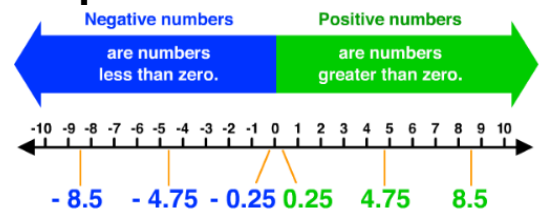
The factors of 16 are 1, 16, 2, 8, 4.

-2 -1 0 1 2

Positive Number

A number greater than zero.

### Example



-2 -1 0 1 2

Negative Number

Any number less than zero written with a minus sign.

### Example

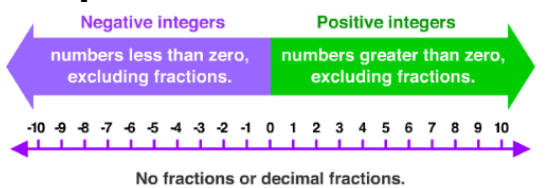


3.5

Integer

A positive number, a negative number or zero but not a fraction or a decimal fraction.

### Example

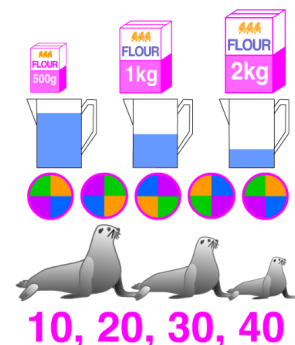



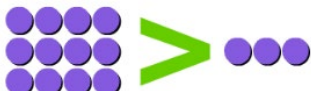




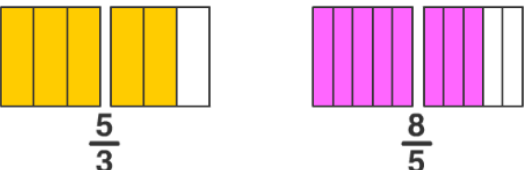
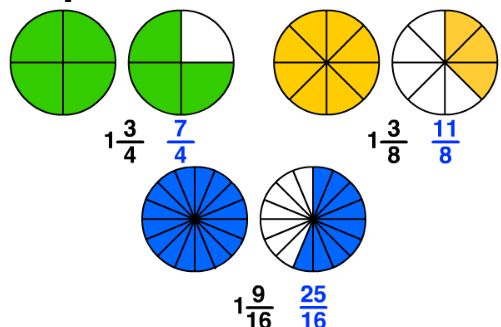

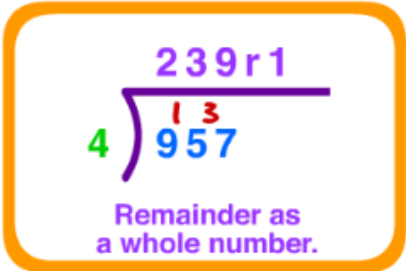
3 4 1 5 2

1 2 3 4 5  
Order

Arrangement according to size, amount or value.

### Example



 Greater Than	Is more than, using the symbol >	<b>Example</b>  $10 > 5$
 Less Than	Not as many as. The less than symbol < shows relationships between numbers or values.	<b>Example</b>  $5 < 10$
 Equal	Having the same amount or value.	<b>Example</b> $3 + 3 = 6$ equal $3 + 3 \neq 7$ not equal 
$\frac{9}{4}$ $\frac{7}{2}$ $\frac{10}{7}$ Improper Fraction	A fraction equivalent to or larger than one whole. The numerator is larger than or equal to the denominator.	<b>Example</b> 
$5\frac{2}{7}$ Mixed Number	A number written as a whole number with a fraction.	<b>Example</b> 
 Remainder	The amount left over after dividing a number.	<b>Example</b>  Remainder as a whole number.

$\frac{7}{10}$ <p>Numerator</p>	<p>The number above the line of a fraction, showing the number of parts of the whole.</p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>the numerator is the top number in a fraction</p> <p>The top number is called the numerator. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> It is the number of parts we have.</p> <p>The bottom number is called the denominator. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> It is the total number of parts the whole is divided into.</p>
$\frac{7}{10}$ <p>Denominator</p>	<p>The bottom number in a fraction showing the number of parts the whole is divided into.</p>	<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>the denominator is the bottom number in a fraction</p> <p>The top number is called the numerator. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> It is the number of parts we have.</p> <p>The bottom number is called the denominator. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> It is the total number of parts the whole is divided into.</p>

## Science



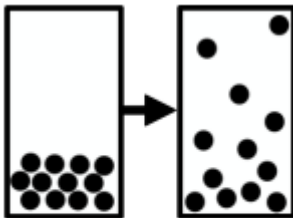
Carbohydrate

**A nutrient that is used as the main source of energy.**



Glucose

**An important sugar that is used as a reactant in respiration.**



Diffusion

**When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them.**



Gas Exchange

**When one gas is swapped for another.**



Ventilation

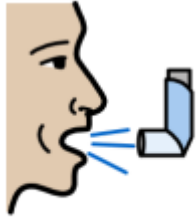
**The movement of air in and out of our lungs.**



Estimate

**An approximate answer – guess.**





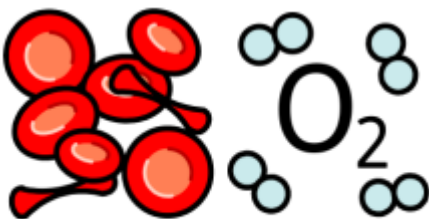
Asthma

**A condition in which the tiny tubes leading to our lungs become narrow and fill with mucus.**



Blood Vessel

**A tube that carries blood around the body.**



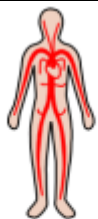
Haemoglobin

**The substance that carries oxygen in red blood cells.**



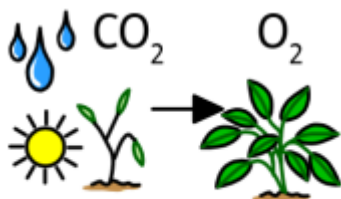
Red Blood Cell

**A blood cell that carries oxygen.**



Vein

**A blood vessel that carries blood towards the heart.**



Photosynthesis

**A process that plants use to make their own food. It needs light to work.**



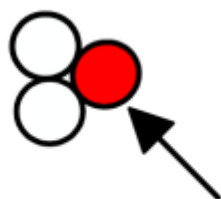
Chemical Reaction

**A change in which one or more new substances are formed.**



Compound

**A substance that can be split up into simpler substances.**



Element

**A simple substance, made up of only one type of atom.**



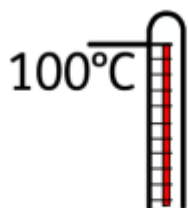
Property

**A description of how a material behaves and what it is like.**



Periodic Table

**An ordered list of all known elements.**



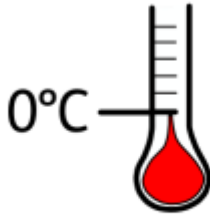
Boiling Point

**The temperature at which a liquid boils.**



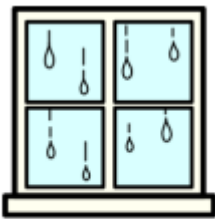
Melting Point

The temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid.



Freezing Point

The temperature at which a liquid turns into a solid.



Condense

When a gas turns into a liquid.



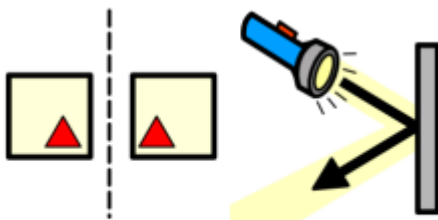
Evaporate

When a liquid turns into a gas.



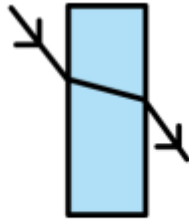
Vacuum

A completely empty space containing no particles.



Reflection

The angle between the normal ray of light leaving a mirror.



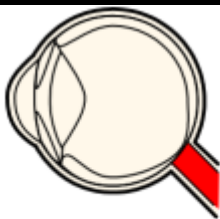
Refraction

**The change in direction when light goes from one transparent material to another.**



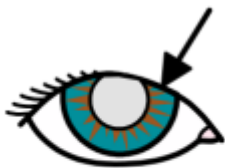
Cornea

**The transparent front part of the eye which covers the iris and pupil.**



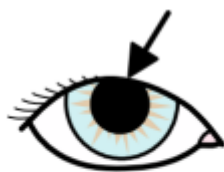
Optic Nerve

**The nerve that takes impulses from the retina to the brain.**



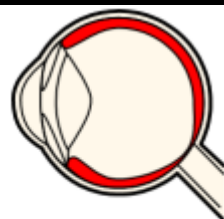
Iris

**The coloured part of the eye.**



Pupil

**The hole in the front of the eye that light can pass through.**



Retina

**The part at the back of the eye that changes energy transferred by light into nerve impulses.**



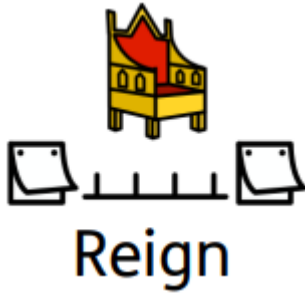
Spectrum

**The seven colours that make up white light.**

# History



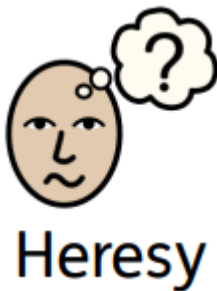
**A person who reigns over a kingdom or an empire.**



**The period of time during which a king, queen, emperor, etc. is ruler of a country.**



**A ruler who is cruel and kills any opposition to themselves.**



**A crime where someone is not of the same religion as the King or Queen.**

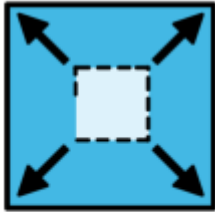


**Someone who has lots of personality and who people like to be around.**



Union

**Join together.**



Expand

**To increase.**



Oversee

**To be in charge of or supervise.**



Execution

**The act of killing someone as a legal penalty.**



Treason

**When a person acts against his country.**



Bankruptcy

**Legal process which happens when a person or an organisation does not have enough money to pay all of its debts.**

# Geography



Development

**Improving quality of life and standard of living.**



Quality of Life

**The well-being of people (health, happiness and education).**



Standard of Living

**Access to wealth.**



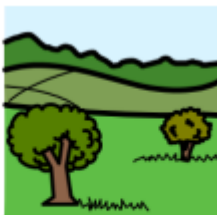
Gross National  
Income (GNI)

**This is the dollar value of a country's final income in a year.**



Life Expectancy

**The average age which a person lives to.**



Geomorphology

**The scientific study of the physical structure and features of the Earth, its landforms and processes.**





Birth rate

The number of people born in a year, measured for every thousand of the population.



Death rate

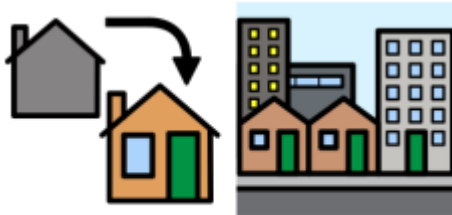
The number of people who die in a year, measured for every thousand of the population .

123,000



Population

Total number of people living in a particular area.



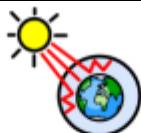
Urbanisation

An increasing percentage of a country's population moving from the countryside to towns and cities.



Climate change

A long-term change in the Earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature.



Greenhouse effect

Natural warming of the atmosphere as heat given off from the Earth is absorbed by liquids and gases, such as carbon dioxide.



Region

**An area with similar climate, culture, language or history.**



Crude Oil

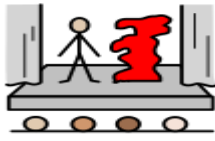
**Naturally occurring and unrefined petroleum that can be refined into diesel, petrol, gasoline, kerosene and other petrochemicals.**



Demographic

**The social characteristics and statistics of a population.**

## Year 8 Drama



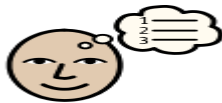
Prop

**Any moveable item used on the set of a play or handled by an actor.**



Stimuli

**Something that gives you an idea – an inspiration, a starting point. It is the beginning of the creative process.**



Devise

**Create a performance, usually based on a stimulus.**



Dialogue

**Spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings, and actions.**



Diction

**Clearness of the voice.**

## Year 8 Music



Melody

The most important part of the song (the tune).



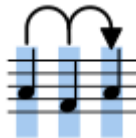
Rhythm

The pattern of sound in time.



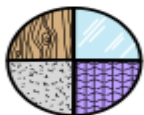
Tempo

Speed of the music



Pulse

The heartbeat of the music.



Texture

How many parts or instruments are playing at once.



Dynamics

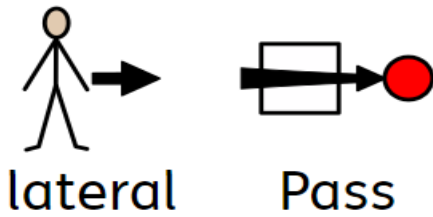
How loud or soft the music is.



Ostinato

A short repeating pattern of music

## Year 8 Physical Education



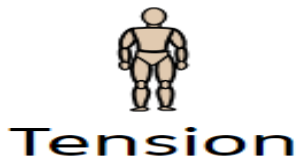
**Passing directly sideways**



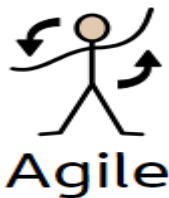
**Copy exactly what the person is doing**



**Move the ball in and out of the cones**



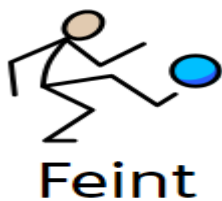
**Hold your body in a specific shape without moving**



**Change direction of movement at speed**

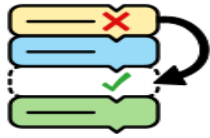


**Stopping an item (football, basketball, Rugby Ball) moving from one person to another**



**Pretend to go in one direction but don't and choose another direction.**

# Year 8 Information Technology



Debugging

**Finding errors in code**



Meta



data

**Data about data**

ABC



Hyper Text Mark-up Language (HTML)

**Used to create the structure of a web page**

ABC



Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

**Used to define the style of a website (eg. colours used, fonts, text size, etc.)**



HouseStyle

**Refers to the idea that all of the pages on a website are presented in the same style**

## Safety Rules - Food Technology

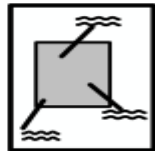


Wash Hands

**Wash your hands before and after touching food.**



Read



Labels

**Read the labels on food products carefully. The label will tell you the safest way to store the product – whether it's in the fridge or in a cool cupboard.**



+



Wash Fruit and Vegetables

**Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating and preparing**



Don't Run

**Move carefully in the kitchen –never run.**



Wipe



Spills

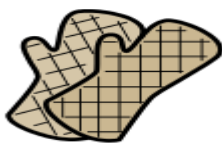
**Wipe up any spillages straight away.**



Be Careful of sharp knives



**Be careful when using sharp knives or utensils.**



Oven Mitts

**Always use oven mitts to remove hot food and dishes from the stove and oven.**



Wash



Utensils

**Wash all of the utensils you have used in hot, soapy water.**



Apron

**Make sure your clothes are clean and wear a clean apron.**



## Safety Rules – Resistance Materials



Safety Goggles

**Always wear safety goggles to protect your eyes when using machines.**

**1**

One



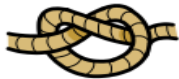
Person

**Only 1 person allowed on a machine at a time.**



**Don't Run**

**Move carefully and never run.**



Tie



hair

**Make sure your hair is tied back.**



Tuck



Lanyard

**Make sure your lanyard is tucked in so that it doesn't get in the way.**



**Don't Push**

**Do not push or touch other people.**



**Supervision**

**Do not use machines or tools without an adult**



Don't



blow

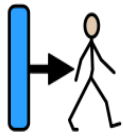


dust

**Do not blow dust**



Fingers



away from



sharp



objects

**Keep your fingers away from sharp objects and equipment.**



Listen

to



Teacher

**Always listen to the teacher**