

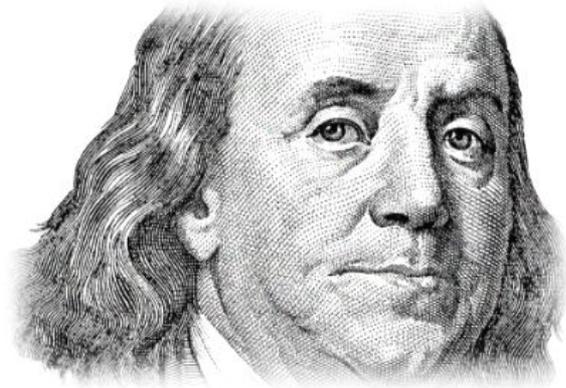


Wilsthorpe School

Derby Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire, NG10 4WT



Two Counties Trust



“An investment
in KNOWLEDGE
always pays the
best interest.”

Benjamin Franklin



**Preparation for Learning-
Knowledge Organisers
Year 9 Autumn Term**



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Every school day you should be studying at least 1 section of your Knowledge Organiser (KO).

The timetable on the next page tells you which subjects you should be studying on which days (it doesn't matter if you have that subject on that day or not, you should follow the timetable).

If you do not have Languages on your timetable you should work on spellings or the punctuation/grammar facts provided by Mr Meir during Enhancement classes.

You are to use your exercise book to show the work you have done. Each evening you should start a new page and put the date clearly at the top.

You need to bring your KO and exercise book with you everyday to school.

Your parents should tick off your work every evening using the grid in your KO on page 4 and 5.

Parents should also sign off your reading using the Reading Log on page 6.

Your KO and exercise book will be checked regularly during tutor time and you will also be tested during lessons on the content of your organiser.

Using your Knowledge Organiser

Self-testing

You can use your KO and workbook in a number of different ways but you should not just copy.

Use the 'Preparation for Learning - How to self test with your Knowledge Organiser' booklet to help you. It can also be found on the school website.

Below are some possible tasks you could do in your workbooks. Regardless of the task you should always check and correct your work in a different coloured pen.

- Use a 'clock' to divide information into smaller sections.
- Give yourself a spelling test.
- Draw diagrams and annotate them with extra information.
- Create factfiles.
- Create flowcharts.

- Ask someone to write questions for you
- Write your own challenging questions
- Create mind maps
- Create flash cards
- Look, cover, write and check
- Mnemonics
- Draw a comic strip of a timeline



Week 1.

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Maths	Food and Textiles	
Tuesday	English	Product Design	
Wednesday	Science	PE	
Thursday	Geography	Music	
Friday	History		

Week 2.

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Spanish	Maths	
Tuesday	French	English	
Wednesday	Computing	Science	
Thursday	Art	Geography	
Friday	Drama		

Week 3

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	History	Spanish	
Tuesday	Food and Textiles	French	
Wednesday	Product Design	Computing	
Thursday	PE	Art	
Friday	Music		

Week 4

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Drama	History	
Tuesday	Maths	Food and Textiles	
Wednesday	English	Product Design	
Thursday	Science	PE	
Friday	Geography		

Week 5

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Music	Drama	
Tuesday	Spanish	Maths	
Wednesday	French	English	
Thursday	Computing	Science	
Friday	Art		

Week 6

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Geography	Music	
Tuesday	History	Spanish	
Wednesday	Food and Textiles	French	
Thursday	Product Design	Computing	
Friday	PE		

Example

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	✓ French	✓ English	<i>signature</i>
Tuesday	✓ Computing	✓ Science	<i>signature</i>
Wednesday	✓ Art	✓ Geography	<i>signature</i>
Thursday	✓ Drama	✓ History	<i>signature</i>
Friday	✓ Maths		<i>signature</i>



Preparing to Learn timetable

Week 7

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Art	Geography	
Tuesday	Drama	History	
Wednesday	Maths	Food and Textiles	
Thursday	English	Product Design	
Friday	Science		

Week 8

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	PE	Art	
Tuesday	Music	Drama	
Wednesday	Spanish	Maths	
Thursday	French	English	
Friday	Computing		

Week 9

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Science	PE	
Tuesday	Geography	Music	
Wednesday	History	Spanish	
Thursday	Food and Textiles	French	
Friday	Product Design		

Week 10

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Computing	Science	
Tuesday	Art	Geography	
Wednesday	Drama	History	
Thursday	Maths	Food and Textiles	
Friday	English		

Week 11

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Product Design	Computing	
Tuesday	PE	Art	
Wednesday	Music	Drama	
Thursday	Spanish	Maths	
Friday	French		

Week 12

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	English	Product Design	
Tuesday	Science	PE	
Wednesday	Geography	Music	
Thursday	History	Spanish	
Friday	Food and Textiles		

Week 13

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	French	English	
Tuesday	Computing	Science	
Wednesday	Art	Geography	
Thursday	Drama	History	
Friday	Maths		

Week 14

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Food and Textiles	French	
Tuesday	Product Design	Computing	
Wednesday	PE	Art	
Thursday	Music	Drama	
Friday	Spanish		

Week 15

Day	Subject 1	Subject 2	Signed off
Monday	Maths	Food and Textiles	
Tuesday	English	Product Design	
Wednesday	Science	PE	
Thursday	Geography	Music	
Friday	History		



1 Four Operations (Fractions & Decimals)

Addition and Subtraction;

Decimals – make sure you line up the decimal point (and putting zeros in if there are gaps makes it even easier)

Fractions – Make the denominators the same (using LCM), add the numerators and leave the denominators

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.234 \\ + 4.1 \\ \hline 5.334 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 674.999 \\ - 5.0001 \\ \hline 669.8999 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5 \times 5 - 4 \times 4}{20} = \frac{5 - 4}{20} = \frac{1}{20}$$

Multiplication and Division;

Decimals – Multiply by a power of 10 to get rid of the decimal, remember to put it back at the end (or count decimal places)

Fractions – Multiply the top and the bottom. For division KEEP the first fraction. FLIP the second, and CHANGE the sign to multiply $3.77 \times 2.8 = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.77 \text{ (2 decimal places)} \\ \times 2.8 \text{ (1 decimal place)} \\ \hline 3016 \\ 754 \\ \hline 10556 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{8}$$

4 Rounding & Estimation

Look at the digit to the right of the one you are round to. If it is five or more you need to round up, if it is four or below you need to leave it.

Decimal Places (dp) – the number of digits after the decimal point

Significant Figures (sf) – the number of digits excluding zeros at the beginning or end of the number

Round this number to 2sf

$$\begin{array}{r} 1472 \\ \downarrow \\ \text{5 or bigger?} \\ \text{Yes} \\ \hline 1500 \end{array}$$

Estimation is a way of finding an approximate answer

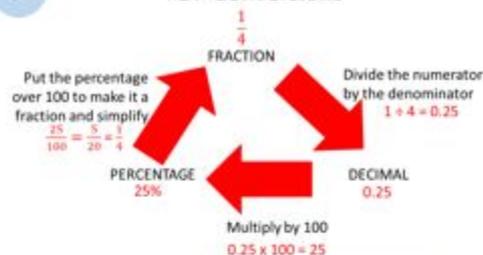
To estimate the answer to calculations you need to first round each number to 1 significant figure

Estimate the calculation $\frac{16.3 \times 23.8}{17.27 + 22.93}$

Round to 1 sf: $\frac{20 \times 20}{20 + 20}$

Answer: $\frac{400}{40} = 10$

2 FDP Conversions



For FDP conversions, it is easy to follow the chart, and always go from fraction to decimal to percentage to fraction

1.256 (two recurring digits)

$$x = 1.256565\dots$$

$$100x = 125.6565\dots$$

$$100x - x = 125.6565\dots - 1.256565\dots$$

$$99x = 124.4$$

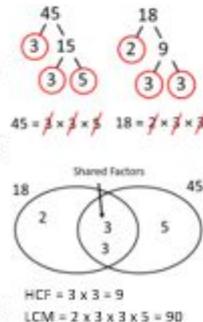
$$x = \frac{124.4}{99} = \frac{1244}{990} = \frac{622}{495}$$

5 HCF & LCM

HCF = Highest Common Factor
LCM = Lowest Common Multiple

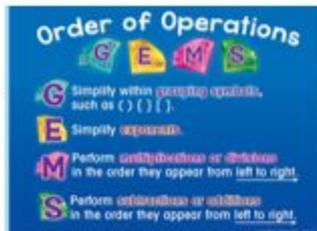
The easiest way to find the HCF and / or LCM is to follow these steps:

- (1) Draw a factor tree for both numbers to find the prime factors
- (2) Write out the prime factors in full
- (3) Put these in to a Venn Diagram making sure only numbers appearing in both lists go in the middle
- (4) Multiply the numbers in the middle for HCF
- (5) Multiply all the numbers in the diagram for LCM



3 Order of Operations

Carrying out calculations in the correct order, making sure you know which operation gets priority



$$12 \times 3 - 2 + 6$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$36 - 2 + 6$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$34 + 6$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$40$$

$$3 + (6(11 + 1 - 4)) \div 8 \times 2$$

$$3 + (6(8)) \div 8 \times 2$$

$$3 + 48 \div 8 \times 2$$

$$3 + 6 \times 2$$

$$3 + 12$$

$$15$$

6 Error Intervals and Bounds

An error interval shows the values a number could have taken before it was rounded, they are usually written as inequalities showing the upper and lower bounds of the number

Upper Bound = Number + Half of Rounded Value
Lower Bound = Number - Half of Rounded Value

eg a number is 80 to the nearest 10

Upper Bound = $80 + 5 = 85$

Lower Bound = $80 - 5 = 75$

Written as: $75 \leq 80 < 85$

eg a number is 32.91 to 2 decimal places

Upper Bound = $32.91 + 0.005 = 32.915$

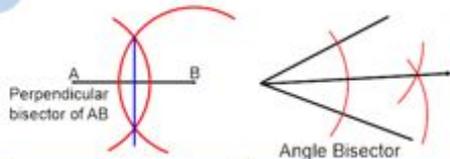
Lower Bound = $32.91 - 0.005 = 32.905$

Written as: $32.905 \leq 32.91 < 32.915$



1

Constructions



(1) Set compass to just over half the length of the line.

(2) Put point on one end of line and draw arc crossing line.

(3) Repeat from other end of line.

(4) Draw a line connect two points where arcs cross. This should be perpendicular to the original line.

(1) Set compass to just over half the length of the line.

(2) Put point on vertex of angle and draw arc crossing both lines.

(3) Without resetting compass put it on point where one line and arc cross and draw another arc.

(4) Repeat from other line.

(5) Draw a line connecting vertex and point where arcs cross. This should split the angle in half.

2

Angle Rules

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°

Angles around a point add up to 360°

Opposite angles are equal

Angles in a triangle add up to 180°

Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°

Corresponding (F) angles are equal

Co-interior (C) angles add up to 180°

Alternate (Z) angles are equal

3

Circle Theorems

Angle between a tangent and a radius is 90°

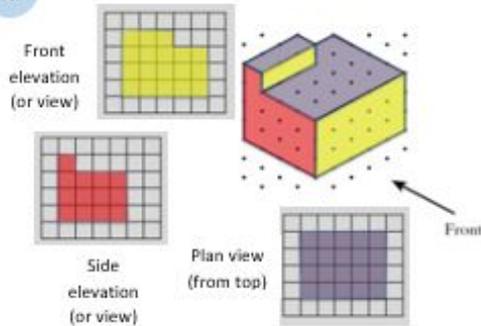
Angle in a semicircle is 90°

Opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral add up to 180°

Angle at the centre of a circle is twice the angle at the circumference

4

Plans & Elevations



Isometric Drawing

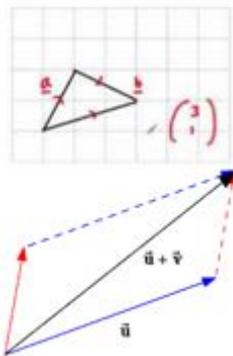
When drawing on isometric (dotty) paper, ensure the wide gaps are horizontal and always draw diagonal lines

5

Vectors

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a + b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Vectors tell us about magnitude (lengths) as well as direction.

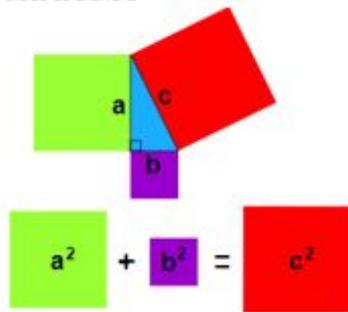
They can be written in a number of different ways and you need to be able to add them together as well as multiply them.

2a would be in the same direction as a but twice as long.

6

Pythagoras' Theorem

Always label the hypotenuse (longest side opposite the right angle) as c and the other two sides as a and b



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



1

Ordering Numbers

Listing numbers in numerical order, either ascending (from smallest to biggest) or descending (from biggest to smallest)

- Remember to order the numbers in the way it has asked
eg Write 4, 3, 6, 2, 8, 5 in ASCENDING order 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8
- If the numbers are decimals make sure they have the same amount of decimal places first

Write 3.42, 3.4, 3.413, 3.3999, 3.49 in DESCENDING order

Rewrite all with 4 decimal places

3.4200, 3.4000, 3.4130, 3.3999, 3.4900

Now it is easier to order without making mistakes

3.49, 3.42, 3.413, 3.4, 3.3999

2

Rounding

Making the number simpler and easier to work with
Decimal Places (dp) – the number of digits after the decimal point

Significant Figures (sf) – the number of digits excluding zeros at the beginning or end of the number

Look at the digit to the right of the one you are round to. If it is five or more you need to round up, if it is four or below you need to leave it alone!

18,765 rounds up to 19,000

34,344 rounds down to 34,000

3.248 rounded to 1 d.p.

3.248	3.248	→ 3.2
1 st dp	Look at the next digit.	4 stays down - stay at 3.2
3.2		

Round this number to 2sf

1472

5 or bigger? Yes

1500

3

Estimation

Estimation is a way of finding out the approximate value of something by doing simple maths in your head
To estimate the answer to calculations you need to first round each number to 1 significant figure
The thing to remember is that if you can't calculate easily you may have not made your numbers simple enough!

Money from ticket sales = tickets sold x price per ticket

= 97 x £4.50

≈ 100 x £5

≈ £500

Estimate 23×18	Estimate the calculation $\frac{16.3 \times 23.8}{17.27 + 22.93}$
Round: 20×20	Round to 1 sf: $\frac{20 \times 20}{20 + 20}$
Calculate: 400	Answer: $\frac{400}{40} = 10$
Answer: 400	

4

Four Operations (Positive Numbers)

Make sure you can confidently use column addition and subtraction, lining up the numbers correctly and remembering to borrow when necessary

453	76.3
348	- 34.1
801	42.2
11	

x	30	5
7	210	35

210 + 35 = 245

15
x 12
15 . 8
5 7 ² 9. ⁴ 0
+ 30
+ 150
180

Make sure you can use your favourite method to multiply accurately (either long or grid method) and make sure you are happy using bus stop

5

Order of Operations

Carrying out calculations in the correct order, making sure you know which operation gets priority

Order of Operations

C Simply within (parenthesis) brackets, such as () { } []

E Simply (exponents)

M Perform multiplication or division in the order they appear from left to right

S Perform subtraction or addition in the order they appear from left to right

12 x 3 - 2 + 6

36 - 2 + 6

34 + 6

40

3 + [(11 + 1 - 4)] ÷ 8 x 2

3 + [6(8)] ÷ 8 x 2

3 + 48 ÷ 8 x 2

3 + 6 x 2

3 + 12

15

6

Four Operations (Negative Numbers)

You need to use the same methods as you would for positive numbers but you must remember the rules

ADDITION

+ and + = +

- and - = -

+ and - = +

+ and - = -

SUBTRACTION

ADD THE OPPOSITE!

(Change the subtraction sign to an addition sign. Change the sign of the second number. Now follow the Addition rules!)

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION

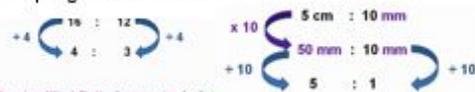
+ and + = +	+ and - = -
- and - = +	- and + = -

5 + -2 = 3	3 - -4 = 7	-2 x 6 = -12	-8 ÷ -2 = 4
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1 Simplifying Ratios

To simplify a ratio you need to divide all the parts by their highest common factor



The simplified Ratio Answer is 4 : 3 ✓

Sharing in a Ratio

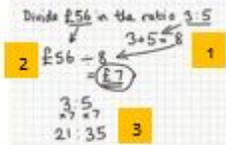
To share in a ratio there are some steps you need to follow:

(1) Add together the parts

(2) Divide the total by the number of parts

(this gives 1 share)

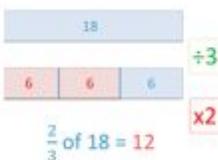
(3) Multiply 1 share by each person's share to get the final amount EVERYONE gets



2 Fractions of Amounts

To find a fraction of an amount you need to remember to divide by the bottom (denominator) and times by the top (numerator)

What are $\frac{2}{3}$ of 18?



Percentages of Amounts

When finding percentages there are both calculator and non-calculator methods

- Find
- 50% $\div 2$
 - 25% $\div 4$
 - 10% $\div 10$
 - 5% $\div 20$
 - 1% $\div 100$



and then use these to find the % you need

3 Percentage Increase & Decrease

For a repeated percentage change you need to keep multiplying by the multiplier

Increase 250 by 20% three times (this might be used to calculate interest)

100 + % increase	$100 + 20 = 120$
Divide by 100	$120 \div 100 = 1.2$
Multiply 3 times	$250 \times 1.2 \times 1.2 \times 1.2 = 432$
Also written as	$250 \times 1.2^3 = 432$

Repeated Percentage Change

Use multipliers to increase and decrease by percentages

Increase 250 by 20%

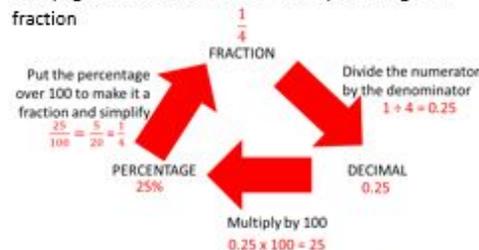
Increase:	100 + % increase	$100 + 20 = 120$
	Divide by 100	$120 \div 100 = 1.2$
	Multiply by original	$250 \times 1.2 = 300$

Decrease 500 by 32%

Decrease:	100 - % decrease	$100 - 32 = 68$
	Divide by 100	$68 \div 100 = 0.68$
	Multiply by original	$500 \times 0.68 = 340$

4 Converting Between Fractions, Decimals & Percentages

For FDP conversions it is easy to follow the chart, and always go from fraction to decimal to percentage to fraction



5 Four Operations with Fractions

For addition and subtraction, make the denominators the same (using LCM) and then add the numerators

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{11}{6} = 1 \frac{5}{6}$$

For multiplication, times the tops and times the bottoms

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{20} \quad \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{2 \times 6}{5 \times 7} = \frac{12}{35}$$

For division KEEP the first fraction, FLIP the second and CHANGE the sign to multiply. Then do the same as with multiplication

$$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{12}{10} = 1 \frac{1}{5}$$



6 Converting Between Top Heavy Fractions & Mixed Numbers

Mixed to Top Heavy - Big Number \times Denominator, add to Numerator ($2 \times 4 + 1 = 9$)

Top Heavy to Mixed - Numerator \div Denominator, answer is Big Number, remainder is Numerator ($9 \div 4 = 2 \text{ r } 1$)



Ordering Fractions

To order fractions, make the denominators the same using LCM and then put the numerators in ascending (smallest to biggest) or descending (biggest to smallest) order





Key Concepts	Definition
Stereotypes	A widely held but oversimplified idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Comparing	To note the similarity or dissimilarity between.
Themes	An idea that recurs in a work of art or literature.
Oxymoron	When contradictory terms appear together.
Dramatic irony	The full significance of a character's words or actions is clear to the audience or reader but unknown to the character.
Iambic pentameter	A line of verse with ten beats in a pattern of one short (or unstressed) syllable followed by one long (or stressed) syllable.
Tragedy	A play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character.

Skills:

To develop successful Literature answers you need to:

AO1: Answer the question, create a clear concept/argument and back up your ideas with quotations.

AO2: Analyse author's use of language, form and structure to explore their ideas.

AO3: Link to an author's **context of production** (the time in which it was written) **and context of reception** (how different audiences over time respond to the text) and the writer's message and ideas.

Writing to argue: Establish a clear opinion and argument, use counter arguments but they bring back to your perspective, use a range of persuasive techniques (revise these) and use a powerful cyclical structure.

Writing Challenge

Title: Is social media beneficial or harmful? Write a magazine article aimed at parents.

Purpose: Writing to argue
Audience: Parents
Format: Magazine
Text: Persuasive

Remember to: plan, use a range of persuasive devices, sentence types and punctuation, proofread.

Context

- **Stereotypes of teenagers:** Consider how teenagers are judged and represented
- **Patriarchal society (role of genders):** The notion that men hold power in society.
Shakespeare's social, historical context:
- **Love, marriage and family honour:** Fathers and husband held the power and all finances. Marriage was often a business contract about money (dowry) and status rather than love. There were often arranged marriages.
- **Family:** Reputation and hierarchy was important and polite etiquette expected.
How have 16th century roles have changed?

Word	Our 'English' definition	WORD POWER
Anxious	Feeling or showing worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome.	
Despondent	In low spirits from loss of hope or courage.	
Hostile	Showing or feeling opposition or dislike.	
Ignorant	Lacking knowledge, awareness or being uneducated.	
Impetuous	Acting or done quickly and without thought or care.	
Individualistic	More interested in individual people than in society as a whole.	
Maverick	A person who thinks and acts in an independent way, often behaving differently from the expected or usual way.	
Ostracised	Leave out from a society or group.	
Naïve	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement.	
Rebellious	Showing a desire to resist authority, control, or convention.	



Spelling and Vocabulary Tests

When you are tested on these words, you will be asked to write the word - spelt correctly - within a sentence that makes sense.

Ensure you revise your knowledge of:
- Word Types
- Punctuation



Your Grammar teacher will tell you which word list you should learn and when.

List 1a	List 1b	List 2a	List 2b	List 3a	List 3b
Aberrant Abstemious Abstruse Absurd Accord Acrimionious Acute Adamant Advocate Aegis	Fulfil Furthermore Biodegradable Calendar Camouflage Caribbean Chronological Committee Definitely Difference	Agnostic Ambidextrous Ambiguous Ambivalent Antagonist Antipodean Antithesis Apathy Apolitical Appraised	Doubt Experience Exterior Fascinate Foreign Independence Involvement Irrelevant Grateful Guarantee	Archaic Arrogant Articulate Artisan Assimilate Autonomous Avuncular Banal Bathos Belligerent	Guidance Humorous Hygiene Ignorance Jewellery Judgement Knowledge Maintenance Mediterranean Millennium
List 4a	List 4b	List 5a	List 5b	List 6a	List 6b
Benign Besotted Biennial Blithe Bourgeoisie Bucolic Cabal Callous Callow Capitulate	Relief Rhino Ridiculous Scissors Sign Successful Tomorrow Vacuum Vehicle Wrestle	Cerebral Chronic Clandestine Coherent Cognoscenti Colloquial Combustible Concur Conscientious Conundrum	Abrupt Aggressive Aspirations Assert Assertive Awe Betray Betrayal Bitter Blunder	Copious Covetous Crass Deficit Derogatory Detritus Disinterested Disseminate Dissipate Dogmatic	Branded Chaos Colossal Conversion Decay Decline Deflated Democracy Desertion Devour



- List the quantities that you know from the question.
- Convert any units,
- Write out the equation you will use.
- Substitute the quantities into the equation.
- Rearrange you equation, if you need to.
- Calculate the answer.
- Make sure you include the units.

Step 1:-

$$\text{Weight} = \text{mass} \times \text{gravity}$$

Step 2:-

$$900N = \text{mass} \times 12m/s^2$$

Step 3:-

$$\frac{900N}{12m/s^2} = \text{mass}$$

Step 4:-

$$\text{mass} = 75kg$$

Accurate	A measurement that is close to the true value.
Anomalies	A result that doesn't fit the pattern
Precise	measurements that have very little spread about the mean value.
Repeatable	If the investigation is repeated using same method and equipment and obtains the same results.
Reproducible	A measurement is reproducible if the investigation is repeated by another person, or by using different equipment or techniques, and the same results are obtained.
Categoric variables	Categoric variables have values that are labels. Eg names of plants or types of material.
Continuous variables	Continuous variables can have values (called a quantity) that can be given a magnitude either by counting (as in the case of the number of shrimp) or by measurement (eg light intensity, length)
Control variables	A control variable is one which may, in addition to the independent variable, affect the outcome of the investigation and therefore has to be kept constant or at least monitored.
Dependent variables	The dependent variable is the variable of which the value is measured for each and every change in the independent variable.
Independent variables	The independent variable is the variable for which values are changed or selected by the investigator.



Measurement error is the difference between a measured value and the true value.

Uncertainty is the interval within which the true value can be expected to lie. Uncertainty can be expressed in terms of spread of values obtained. For example, a length of 56 cm \pm 2 cm would mean the true value could be anywhere between 54 cm and 58 cm. To calculate:
Uncertainty = \pm 1/2 range (of a set of data)



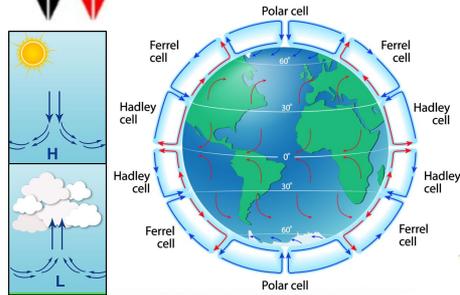
	Definition	How it can be reduced
Anomalies	These are results caused by random variation, they do not fit the pattern.	Repeating a set of results and excluding the anomalies.
Random error	These cause readings to be spread about the true value. Random errors are always present and cannot be corrected.	The effect is reduced by taking more measurements and calculating a new mean.
Systematic error	These cause readings to differ from the true value by a consistent amount each time a measurement is made. Sources of systematic error can include the environment, methods of observation or instruments used.	Systematic errors cannot be dealt with by simple repeats. If a systematic error is suspected, the data collection should be repeated using a different technique or a different set of equipment, and the results compared.
Zero error	When a measuring device does not read zero when it is supposed to eg the needle on an ammeter doesn't return to zero when no current flows.	A zero error may result in a systematic uncertainty. If avoid you need to ensure your measuring device is set to zero when no measurement is taken.



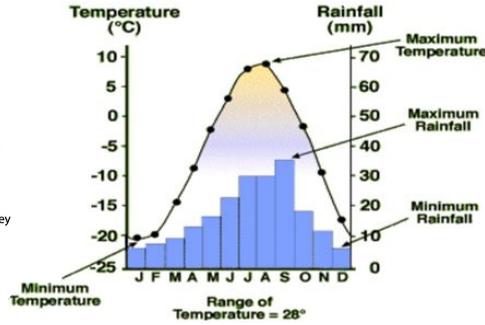
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GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



Climate Change



The Geography of Health

Geography

Universal healthcare: all people and communities can use the health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, without experiencing financial pressure

For a country's healthcare to be successful, it must:

- 1 - Have people aware it is there
- 2 - Allow people to have access to it
- 3 - Be affordable
- 4 - Have workers who are able

The Epidemiological Transition Model (how does cause of death change as countries develop?)

Stage 1 - Pestilence and Famine. Basic development, fatal and contagious disease. Malnutrition and famine, poor health, high birth rate. Life expectancy = 35.

Stage 2 - Receding Pandemics. Life expectancy = 50. Fewer infectious diseases less common and small increase in diseases influenced by lifestyle.

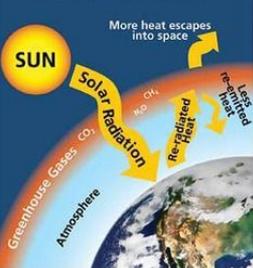
Stage 3 - Degenerative and Human-Created Diseases. Low death rate, higher life expectancy (60 years). Better healthcare, more vaccines. Diseases caused by lifestyle and behaviour much more frequent

Stage 4 - Delayed Degenerative Diseases. Elderly population, low birth rate. Life expectancy 70+. Good healthcare.. Globalisation increases risk from pandemics.

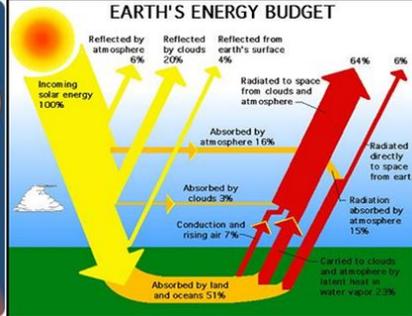
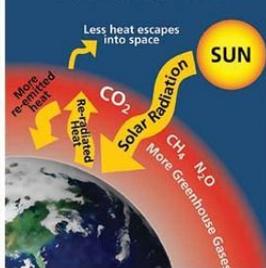


→ Use the link below to learn about the SDGs and why they are important.
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

Natural Greenhouse Effect



Human Enhanced Greenhouse Effect



WORD POWER

(ensure you learn the meanings and spellings)

weather	climate	biome	temperate
tropical	precipitation	Equator	Coriolis effect
Hadley	Ferrel	Polar	greenhouse effect
cause	impact	drought	desertification
adaptation	mitigation	conflict	sustainability

WORD POWER

(ensure you learn the meanings and spellings)

developed	emerging	developing	epidemiology
social	economic	contagious	pandemic
disease	indicator	poverty	famine
demographic	life expectancy	trade	pestilence
health	transition	death rate	sustainable

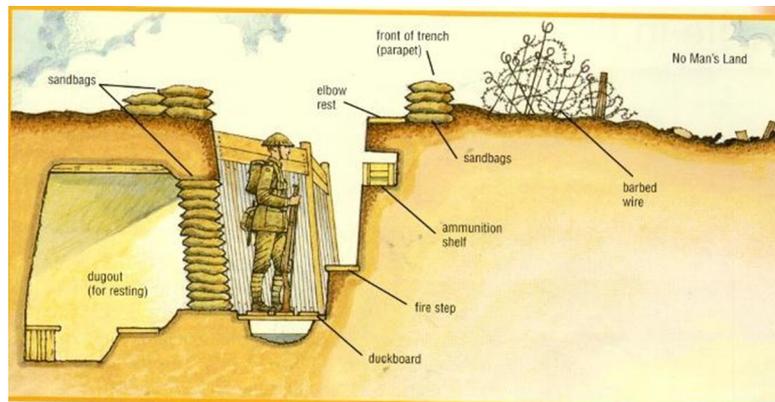
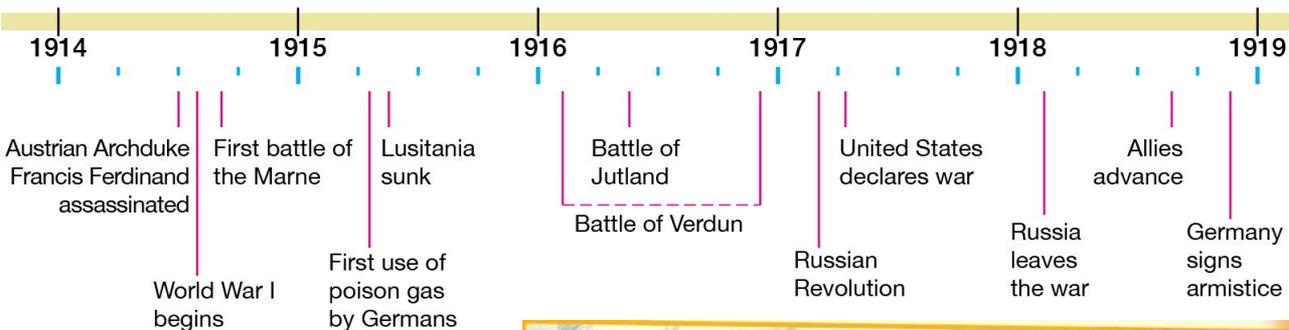


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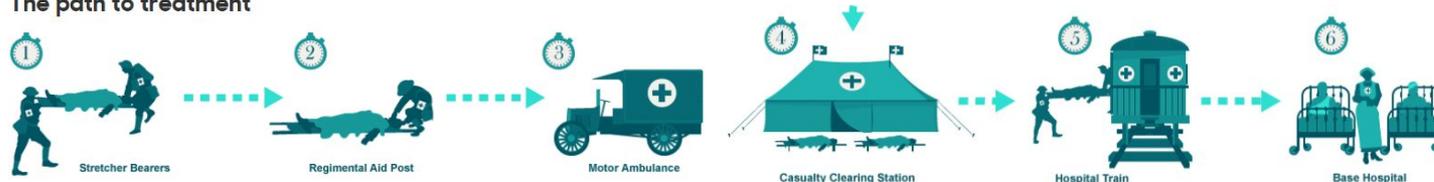
History

Chief Events of World War I, 1914–18



Power Words	Description
Alliance	An agreement with another country.
Assassination	Political murder.
Stalemate	Neither side can move forward.
RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corps.
FANY	First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps
CCS	Casualty clearing station.
Armistice	An agreement to stop fighting.

The path to treatment



Advances:

Thomas Splint
Blood transfusions
X-rays



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To revise vocabulary for family members, eye and hair colour, go to: <https://www.activeteachonline.com/view> and input codes: emaeU9MC (family)/LOT7Fyhe (eye colour)/L8yICpHK (hair colour)

Spanish



En este momento...
Ahora...

The present continuous

yo	estoy	hablando escuchando mirando	comiendo bebiendo haciendo
tú	estás	cantando actualizando mandando	viendo escribiendo subiendo
él/ella/usted	está	editando buscando organizando	compartiendo leyendo
nosotros/as	estamos	esperando	
vosotros/as	estáis	To watch the grammar presentation go to: https://www.activeteachonline.com/view and enter code bCgB1TSx	
ellos/ellas/ustedes	están		

www.memrise.com

- scan the QR code for online practise.

Describing location

debajo de	detrás de
delante de	enfrente de
al lado de	en la esquina
al final de la calle	en
a la derecha	a la izquierda



Los blogs	los tebeos/los vídeos	los periódicos
Las revistas	las poesías	las novelas de ciencia ficción
Las novelas de amor	las historias de vampiros	
Las biografías		

Para + infinitive = in order to/for ..ing

para buscar y descargar música
para controlar mi actividad física
pasar el tiempo
compartir fotos
contactar con mi familia
conocer gente nueva
subir y ver vídeos

my	mi(s)	our	nuestro(s) nuestra(s)
your	tu(s)	Your (plu)	vuestro(s) vuestra(s)
his/her/its	su(s)	their	su(s)

cada día/todos los días
a menudo
generalmente
de vez en cuando
una vez a la semana
dos veces al mes
una vez al año
casi nunca
nunca



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French

je	I
tu	you
il	he/it
elle	she/it
on	one/you/we
nous	we
vous	you
ils	they
elles	they

normalement	<i>normally</i>
en général	<i>mostly</i>
d'habitude	<i>usually</i>
tout/toute/tous/toutes	<i>all/every</i>
de temps en temps	<i>from time to time</i>
quelquefois	<i>sometimes</i>
souvent	<i>often</i>
tous les jours	<i>every day</i>
tous les weekends	<i>every weekend</i>
tout le temps	<i>all the time</i>

Pour le petit-déjeuner, ...
À midi, ...
Comme casse-croûte, ...
Le soir, ...

*For breakfast ...
At lunchtime ...
As a snack ...
In the evening ...*

Test yourself on food:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjx947h/articles/z4xjrj6>

C'était ...
cool/génial
intéressant/marrant
romantique/sympa
affreux/bizarre
ennuyeux/horrible
nul/un désastre

*It was ...
cool/great
interesting/funny
romantic/nice
terrible/weird
boring/horrible
rubbish/a disaster*

cet après-midi
demain matin
samedi après-midi
dimanche soir
hier
samedi dernier
le weekend dernier
l'année dernière

*this afternoon
tomorrow morning
Saturday afternoon
Sunday evening
yesterday
last Saturday
last weekend
last year*

PRESENT TENSE (stem + present tense endings)	PERFECT TENSE (auxiliary + past participle)	NEAR FUTURE TENSE (verb <i>aller</i> + infinitive)
je regarde	j'ai regardé	je vais regarder
tu regardes	tu as regardé	tu vas regarder
il regarde	il a regardé	il va regarder
nous regardons	nous avons regardé	nous allons regarder
vous regardez	vous avez regardé	vous allez regarder
ils regardent	ils ont regardé	ils vont regarder

Noël
la veille de Noël
Pâques
Divali
Hanoukka
Aïd-el-Fitr
le 6 janvier/la fête des Rois
le premier avril
la Chandeleur
le Nouvel An
la Saint-Sylvestre
la Saint-Valentin
la fête des Mères
le 14 juillet/la fête nationale

*Christmas
Christmas Eve
Easter
Diwali
Hanukkah
Eid al-Fitr
Epiphany
April Fool's Day
Candlemas
New Year
New Year's Eve
Valentine's Day
Mother's Day
Bastille Day, 14 July*

In French, colours, like most other adjectives, go after the noun (e.g. *un tee-shirt rouge*).

Adjective endings must agree with the noun. The patterns are as follows:

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
(e.g.) <i>un chapeau</i>	(e.g.) <i>une écharpe</i>	(e.g.) <i>des gants</i>	(e.g.) <i>des bottes</i>
<i>bleu/noir/vert</i>	<i>bleue/noire/verte</i>	<i>bleus/noirs/verts</i>	<i>bleues/noires/vertes</i>
<i>rouge/jaune/rose/mauve</i>	<i>rouge/jaune/rose/mauve</i>	<i>rouges/jaunes/roses/mauves</i>	<i>rouges/jaunes/roses/mauves</i>
<i>gris</i>	<i>grise</i>	<i>gris</i>	<i>grises</i>
blanc	blanche	blancs	blanches

on décore le sapin de Noël
on s'offre des cadeaux
on ouvre les cadeaux
on chante des chants traditionnels
on allume des bougies
on cherche des œufs dans le jardin

*we decorate the Christmas tree
we give each other presents
we open the presents
we sing traditional songs
we light candles
we look for eggs in the garden*



Phishing is when a criminal sends an email or text message pretending to be from a bank or official account to ask for personal information.

Computing - System Security

Forms of Attack

ACTIVE

Using software (i.e. virus) or other technical methods to gain access.

PASSIVE

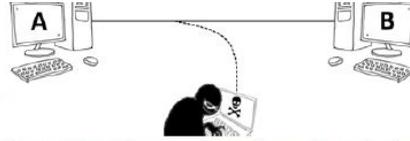
Spying on a system to identify vulnerabilities.

SOCIAL ENGINEERING

A person is tricked into giving away information that gives others access.

INSIDER

An employee, former employee, contractor or business associate that has access to the system may steal sensitive information or give away access details to others.



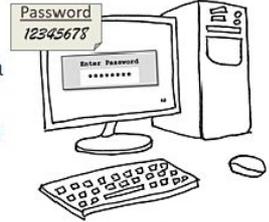
Data interception is when the cyber-criminal spies on the network traffic and gathers the information they need or alters information as it moves around the system.

ENCRYPTION

A method of altering the original message using a secret code that only the authorised computers on the network know. When a website has the address **https** rather than **http** it shows that any data the user inputs on that website (i.e. payment or personal details) will be encrypted and unreadable for anyone listening in.

PASSWORDS

One of the most common ways that a cyber-criminal can gain entry to a computer system if the user does not have an adequate password or does not keep the password secret.



Removable Media

There are two threats with removable media:

- The removable media getting into the wrong hands
- The removable media getting infected with malware

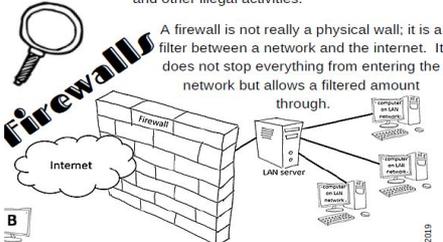


Software Patches

Software patches fix known security problems in software but also notify cyber-criminals that there was a problem so anybody NOT uploading the latest patch is vulnerable

A network policy should include rules for: generating passwords, user access levels, responsibility of training, use of removable media, firewall settings, installing and updating anti-malware software and software patches and details of penetration testing.

Network forensics is a specialist area that involves monitoring and examining data to discover the source of security attacks and other illegal activities.



A firewall is not really a physical wall; it is a filter between a network and the internet. It does not stop everything from entering the network but allows a filtered amount through.

Penetration Testing

White-box penetration

This simulates a potential attack from **INSIDE** the organisation and includes some basic knowledge of the target system such as the software used. This simulates a threat from an employee or somebody who was sacked by the company and holds a grudge.

Black-box penetration

This simulates an **EXTERNAL** attack such as illegally gaining access to a computer system or cyber warfare and is a more realistic test as most crackers will not have the inside knowledge that a white-box penetration test assumes.

When a cyber-criminal inputs SQL code into an online form to side-step the need to enter a valid user ID or password it is known as **SQL injection**.

Access rights define who has permission to access data on the computer system.



Art Terminology

Experimenting	To try new things, for example, combining media and applying new techniques.
Proportion	Proportion refers to the size relationships between objects.
Media	The materials used to create a piece of art. Using multiple materials on one piece of work is called mixed-media.
Bold	A term used to describe colour that is strong and bright in appearance.
Oil Pastel	Usually in the form of a stick, which is often soft, oily and ideal for quickly applying vivid colour. Oil pastels are great for blending and applying Sgraffito techniques.
Chalk Pastels	Also, in the form of a stick, however the pastels have dry pigments and are often ideal for sketching and producing intense colours.
Block Paint	Ideal for good colour strength and brilliance. When mixed correctly the paint provides a silky and opaque finish.
Saturation	Refers to the intensity of colour. The colours appear dull when they are low in saturation.
Vivid	A term used to describe a colour that appears bright with a high chroma.

How to draw objects

1. Lightly sketch the outlines of the objects you have chosen. Tip: mark the height and width of the object before sketching out the main shapes to establish the correct **proportion**.
2. Try to overlap the objects and draw some positioned off the page to improve your **composition**.
3. Draw **guidelines** inside of the outlines to map out the details i.e. lettering, wrapper design, imagery etc.
4. Render your objects using a wide range of **mixed media**. Try to use appropriate media for different parts of your drawing i.e. use block paint for bold effects, watercolours for accurate tones and felt tip pens for smaller details.
5. Consider your **background** colour. Try to use colours that compliment the foreground objects. For example, pastel or subtle colours **compliment** vivid colours.
6. Finally, add black marker pen to the edges of the objects to define the **outlines**.

Artist Link

Sarah Graham is a modern oil painter who creates a wide range of work based on sweets, food and childhood memories. In her early years, she was encouraged to use a wide range of media, such as block paint, felt-tip pens and chalk pastel.

To create her work, Sarah sketches out the outlines of the objects using yellow acrylic with a fine brush, secondly she adds a thin layer of underpainting to block in the main colours, thirdly she fills in the details with oil paint and finally she uses a dry brush to create a blurry background.





Exploring and Performing Plays: An Inspector Calls

Social, Cultural and Historical Context

- *An Inspector Calls* is set in Brumley, a fictional English manufacturing town in the north of the Midlands.
- The **action** takes place in 1912, before the beginning of the First World War, but was written in 1945, the year in which the Second World War ended.
- The play represents Priestley's views on **socialism**, a political system that means the production, distribution and exchange should be owned or regulated by the **community** as a whole.
- After WWII, the Labour Party (a socialist party at that time) won the general election in a landslide victory against Churchill.
- Priestley fought in WWI and saw the horrors that were experienced by ordinary people. In 1945 people were recovering from six years of warfare, danger and uncertainty. **Class** distinctions greatly reduced as a result of two world wars and women had a more valued place in society. Priestley used his play to communicate his socialist beliefs to audiences, warning them not to return to the Edwardian attitudes of 1912.

The Inspector's final speech conveys JB Priestley's views on socialism and the play's message of social responsibility

'But just remember this. One Eva Smith has gone – but there are millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths still left with us, with their lives, their hopes and fears, their suffering and chance of happiness, all intertwined with our lives, with what we think and say and do. We don't live alone. We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other. And I tell you that the time will soon come when, if men will not learn that lesson, then they will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish. Good night.'

Themes and concepts

- Social responsibility
- Class
- Age and generational conflict
- Gender and attitudes to women
- Capitalism vs socialism



*An image from a version of the play directed by Stephen Daldry. Focus on the use of **lighting, set and costume design** to create meaning on stage.*

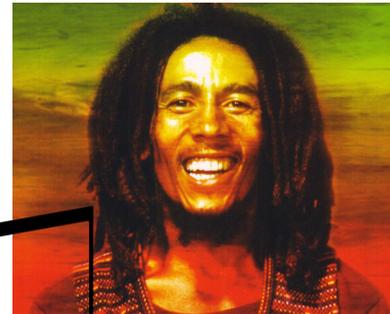


James Bond

Leitmotif	A short tune or rhythm which identifies a character
Call and response	A musical idea and a musical response
Dynamics	How loud the music is
Ostinato	A repeating pattern
Major/minor	Happy or sad sounding music
Storyboard	Planning music scene by scene
Atmosphere	The mood created by music
Chromatic	Using all of the notes (black and white)
Tempo	The speed of music



- **Reggae** – a type of rock music from Jamaica
- **Syncopation** – an off-beat rhythm
- **Chords** – 3 or more notes played at once
- **Accompaniment** – the backing
- **Riff** – a repeated pattern of music
- **Melody** – the tune (which the vocalist sings in Reggae music)
- **Rastafarianism** – a religious faith from Jamaica
- **Jamaica** – a country in the Caribbean
- **Bob Marley**- A Jamaican Reggae artist
- **Dual heritage**- The fact of having parents from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds
- **Coxsone Dodd**- Bob Marley's first music producer
- **Guitar**
- **Drumkit**
- **Singer**
- **Bass guitar**





The 5 key components of a warm up

Warm Up: Preparing the body for activity in order to reduce the risk of injury

Component 1: **Pulse Raising** exercises - to slowly raise heart rate and gradually increase body temperature
e.g. jogging / cycling

Component 2: **Mobility** exercises that take joints through their full range of movement e.g. open gate / close gate / arm swings

Component 3: **Stretching** can include static or dynamic type stretches e.g. lunges, walking hamstring stretch.

Component 4: **Dynamic Movements** that show a change in speed and direction e.g. shuttle runs

Component 5: **Skill Rehearsal** or practising the common movement patterns and skills that will be used in the activity e.g. dribbling drills for football, shooting in basketball



Accuracy refers to the closeness of a measured value to a standard or known value.

Technique a way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or a scientific procedure.

Tactics an action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end

Analyse examine (something) methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.

Invasion is the term used for any **game** where the aim is to attack an opponent's territory and score a goal or point. Usually consisting of teams of equal players these fast paced **games** focus on teamwork, keeping possession, scoring and defending.

Short term effects of exercise on the body systems

When a person takes part in exercise the cardiovascular, respiratory and muscular systems all work together to supply energy to the working muscles and remove waste products.

Increase in heart rate (HR); redistribution of blood flow

Increase in breathing rate (f)

Increase in oxygen uptake to the working muscles; increase in carbon dioxide removal

Increase in lactic acid

Increase in temperature of muscles; Increase muscle fatigue



Demonstration a practical exhibition and explanation of how something works or is performed

Performance the action or process of performing a task or function

Prepare make (someone) ready or able to do or deal with something.

Evaluation to isolate strengths and weaknesses of an activity/ skill. Providing recommendations for further development

Skill the ability to do something well

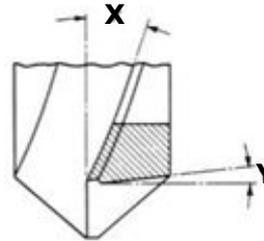




Regulation	Key knowledge
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulations	Employers have a duty to provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to all staff to protect them from any health and safety risks at work.
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH)	This regulation makes sure that any substances that are hazardous to health are properly controlled
Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)	This statutory regulation requires that "all persons who use work equipment have received adequate training for purposes of health and safety".

Key tools, equipment and components in Year 8				
				
Scriber	Engineer's square	Hacksaw	Centre punch	Countersink bit

Parts of a twist drill



Rake angle

Shown as 'X' on the diagram. Determines the size of the chips (swarf) and the strength of the drill.

Clearance angle

Shown as 'Y' on the diagram. Ensures the drill bit does not rub against the surface of the material.

Heat treatment processes

Hardening

To harden steel you have to heat it to a certain temperature, then quench it quickly in water or oil.

Tempering

Steel is heated to the desired temperature (for level of toughness) then cooled slowly.

Annealing

Softens the steel after working. Heat steel inside a furnace & allow it to cool slowly in the furnace.

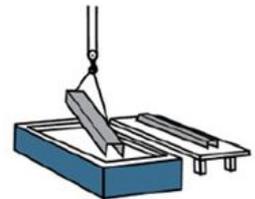
Normalising

Relieves stresses in steel. Heat area for a long time, then allow it to cool in air.

Corrosion

When oxygen mixes with iron it forms iron oxide, or **rust**. Rust flakes away, revealing a fresh layer beneath it. Methods to stop oxidation include:

- Applying oil
- Painting
- Powder coating (dipping in powdered plastic)
- Galvanising (dipping in zinc - see image)
- Lacquering (spraying a resin on the metal)





Food poisoning

Food poisoning may result from poor domestic food preparation, or poor food processing in industry including restaurants, cafes and take-aways.

Most **bacteria** are harmless but a small number can cause illness. Food which is contaminated with food poisoning bacteria can look, taste and smell normal.

Some foods are **high-risk**, as they provide the ideal conditions needed for bacteria to grow. These include cooked meat and meat products, milk and dairy products and fruit. **People at high risk** include the elderly, babies and pregnant ladies, who need to be extra careful about the food they eat. The symptoms will be different depending on what type of bacteria is responsible.

Common symptoms include:

- severe vomiting
- diarrhoea
- exhaustion
- headache
- fever
- abdominal pain
- tiredness

To reduce the risk of food poisoning

- Always follow 'use by' dates;
- Store food correctly.
- Separate raw and cooked food.
- Wash fruits and vegetables.
- Thoroughly cook food.
- Keep yourself and your workspace clean.
- Don't cough or sneeze over food.
- Thoroughly wash and dry hands regularly.

Ideal growing conditions for bacteria

- Food
- Moisture
- Warmth
- Time

- Cooking
- Cleaning
- Cross contamination
- Covering

Food Technology & Textiles

<p>Appliqué</p> 	<p>When one shape of fabric is sewn on top of another piece of fabric, it can be attached using hand stitching or zig-zag machine stitch.</p>
<p>Transfer print</p>	<p>An image from the computer is printed onto paper and then transferred to fabric using a heat press</p>
<p>Reverse appliqué</p> 	<p>Fabric is layered and then a design or pattern is cut into the top layers to reveal the fabrics underneath</p>
<p>Bondaweb</p> 	<p>A web of glue that is ironed onto fabric in order to cut out a neat shape, and then ironed onto fabric for accuracy and neatness when sewing.</p>
<p>Block printing</p> 	<p>One image is stamped over and over again to make a repeat pattern. Each layer of colour is stamped individually. Time consuming, and requires great hand skills</p>
<p>Screen printing</p> 	<p>An image is transferred to a very fine mesh screen and then dye is pushed through the screen using a squeegee, this forces the dye through and onto the fabric.</p>



'Wider Reading and Discovery' lists for every subject are available on the school website and Google Student Drive

<p>Maths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The Math Book</i> by Clifford Pickover - <i>Alex's Adventures in Numberland</i> by Alex Bellos - <i>Alex Through the Looking Glass</i> by Alex Bellos 	<p>English/Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> by William Shakespeare - <i>The Catcher in The Rye</i> by J.D. Salinger - Literary classics - Carnegie/ DSBA award-nominated books - CGP Grammar Guides 	<p>Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The Science Book</i> - <i>The Astronomy Book</i> - <i>The Physics Book</i> <p>CGP and Collins Study Guides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Hidden Figures</i> by Margot Lee Shetterly - <i>The Mould in Dr Floreys Coat</i> by Eric Lax 	<p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1984</i> by George Orwell - <i>Animal Farm</i> by George Orwell - Bill Bryson books - Michael Palin books
<p>History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The History Book</i> - <i>Horrible Histories</i> books - The <i>My Story</i> series - The Philip Ardagh series - The 'You Wouldn't Want to Be...' series - Anne Frank's Diary 	<p>French and Spanish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>French Short Stories for Beginners</i> - <i>Bonne Idé</i> by Nicolette Hannam and Michelle Williams - Usborne Language Guides: <i>Spanish for Beginners</i> - <i>Los Cuentos del Doc</i> by Dr Noé Cárdenas Rojo 	<p>Computing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Compute-IT: Student's Book 1, 2 and 3</i> - <i>CGP KS3 Computing - Get Coding!</i> - <i>Secrets of Success from the Story of Bill Gates</i> by Lyton Chandomba 	<p>Art</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The 'Discover More' Children's Book of Art</i> - <i>Aspire: 200 Projects to Strengthen Your Art Skills</i> by Valerie Colston - <i>200 projects to Get You into Art School</i> by Valerie Colston
<p>Drama</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Noughts and Crosses</i> by Dominic Cooke 	<p>Music</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biographies of your favourite musicians and bands - Music magazines - <i>The Classical Music Book</i> 	<p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any cookery/recipe books - <i>BBC Good Food</i> magazine - Fashion magazines - <i>Sketchbook Explorations</i> by Shelley Rhodes - <i>Metals - Materials That Matter</i> by Neil Morris 	<p>Physical Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sports biographies and autobiographies - Sports rule books and coaching guides - Sports magazines - Programmes



Maths

Research the role Alan Turing had in cracking the Enigma code at Bletchley Park during World War 2.

This is great cross-curricular work linking IT and History with maths.

English/Grammar

- Log into the Google Student Drive for a range of resources and activities
- Complete activities in the 'CGP Grammar Guides' available on ParentPay
- Write an analysis essay on a piece of Literature

Science

- Pick a RAISE task from the science google drive and complete the activity.
- Complete a 10 min Maths skills test weekly from the CGP book available on ParentPay.

Geography

Find one geographical item in the news each week.

Use BBC Bitesize:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx38q6f> - Weather and Climate

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwtbtk> - Development

History

Watch, read and test your knowledge: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4crd2p>

Read Horrible History books from the school library.

Watch: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/shows/horrible-histories>

French and Spanish

French: Practise your grammar (present tense) [languages online](#) (past tense) [languages online](#) (future tense) [languages online](#)
Spanish: grammar practice https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Spanish/Pres_Con/index.htm (present continuous)

Computing

Explore the following link to build a 'fountain of knowledge' regarding all things 'Safety and responsibility' whilst using digital devices.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z67ncdm>

Art

- On the BBC Bitesize website go to: 'GCSE Art > Developing Ideas. Complete the questions in the 'Test' section. Visit this website:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/p08bll64/culture-in-quarantine-get-creative-at-home-masterclasses-antony-gormley>

Drama

- Visit the theatre and write a review of the show you saw
- On the BBC Bitesize website go to: 'GCSE Drama > AQA GCSE Drama'. Complete the revision activities on 'Scripted drama' and 'Written exam'.

Music

- Watch a James Bond film and comment on the use of music to create tension in 2 different scenes.
- Don't forget to use musical elements to explain your answers

Technology

Watch the video <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zxfqxn> and list all H&S measures put in place.
Create a plan of how you will recycle your old clothes - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/search?filter=bitesize&scope=bitesize&q=textile++recycling> -

Physical Education

- Research the National Governing Body (NGB) for different sports and find out ways how they are regulated.
- Use BBC Bitesize/Physical Education to increase your knowledge of both practical and theoretical PE



COOKING

A big part of numeracy is being able to work out how much of each ingredient you need when you are cooking. Here is a recipe for Sizzled Sausage Pasta for 4 people.

Can you change the recipe to make it for 2 people or 6 people and then have a go at making it?

500g pasta shapes
6 sausages
1 tin tomatoes, drained
4 tbsp olive oil

- (1) Cook the pasta in boiling water (following the instructions on the packet)
- (2) Peel the skins from the sausages and chop then in to small pieces
- (3) Heat a tbsp of oil in a frying pan & sizzle the sausages for 10 minutes
- (4) Add the tin of tomatoes & the remaining oil, stir and cook for a further 10 minutes on a lower heat
- (5) When the pasta is cooked, drain and add to the mixture stirring thoroughly
- (6) Season with salt & pepper as required, and serve immediately

Numeracy

INTEREST RATES

Look online at a bank website and create a poster showing some of the following rates of interest.

Savings Accounts
Credit Cards
Mortgages

If you want to, you can have a look at a calculator online and see what the meaning of these figures is in terms of real money.

PLANS & ELEVATIONS

Draw a sketch of the front, back and side of your house. If you can, it would be great to include some of the measurements.
Draw a plan view (the layout) of your bedroom including where all the furniture is. Again, including measurements would be really useful.

Word Power

Operation
Order
Ratio
Plan
Elevation

Create a poster showing the definitions of these words. Including pictures will really help you remember what they mean. Write down a mathematical word beginning with every letter of the alphabet.



Things to do whilst at Wilsthorpe

1. Learn about 20 different jobs or careers.	5. Read, and have read to you, five books from the library.	9. Plan, design and make something useful.	13. Present a piece of work to the rest of the class.	17. Play a board or card game.	21. Listen to a famous piece of classical music. Tell a friend what you think.	25. Watch a live performance.
2. Grow a plant from a seed.	6. Visit a museum.	10. Help someone else learn/do something.	14. Visit a University.	18. Learn some 'power words' that will make other people wonder what they mean.	22. Sow on a button.	26. Get an award or certificate.
3. Find out 5 interesting things to do in a capital city of your choice.	7. Learn how to cook at least five different dishes.	11. Attend an after school club.	15. Watch the News.	19. Produce a piece of your own creative writing.	23. Learn a poem with a meaning.	27. Complete a park run.
4. Perform a random act of kindness.	8. Contribute to a sports day.	12. Do something for charity.	16. Watch some iconic films.	20. List the capital cities of the world.	24. Know about how to live a healthy lifestyle.	28. Do something nice for a friend or family member.