YEAR 8
100% BOOK 3
SUMMER 2024

HOUSTONE
SCHOOL
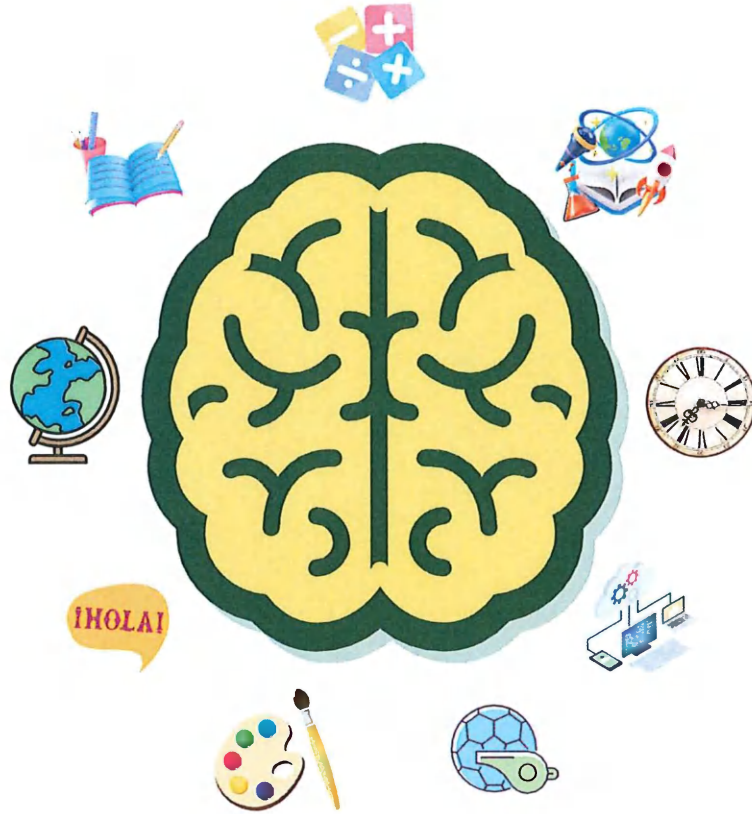
NAME: _____

TUTOR GROUP:_____

Art: Summer Term

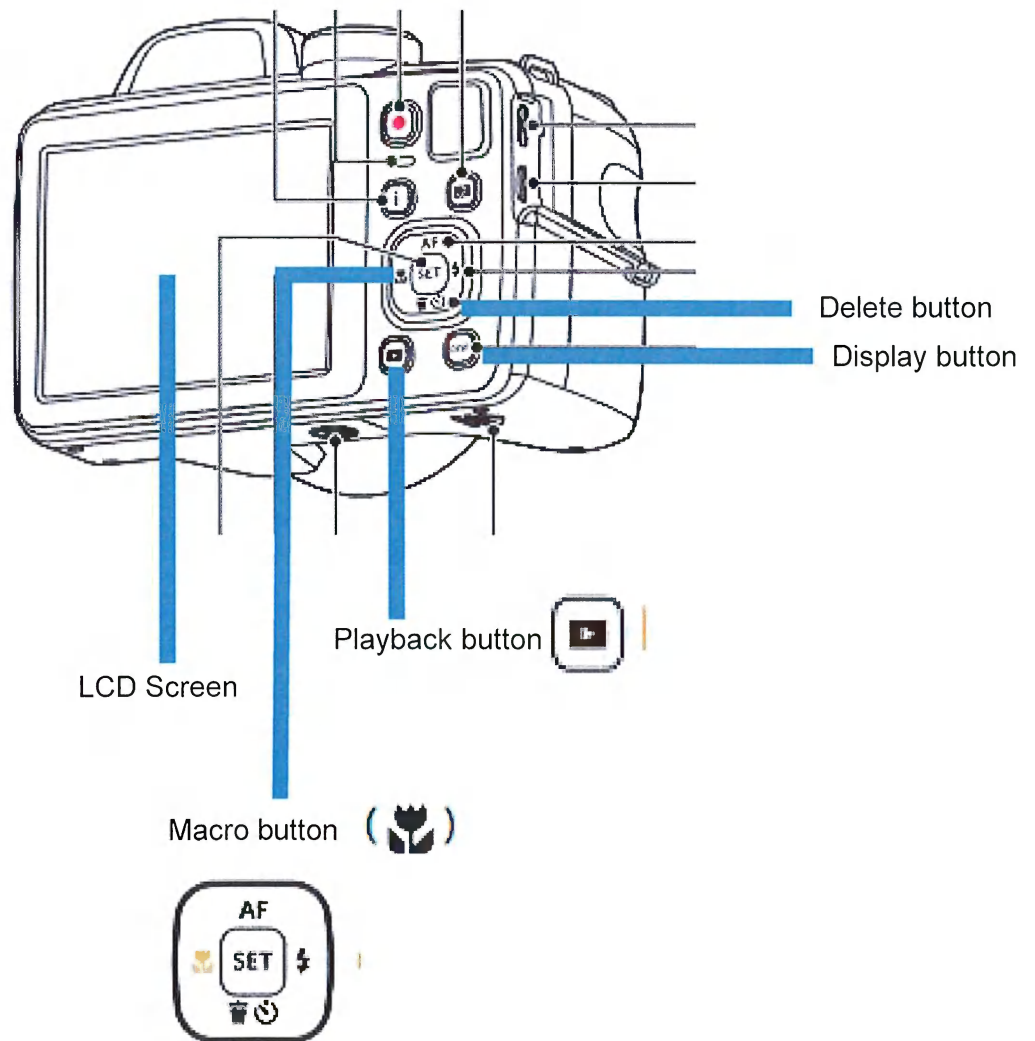| Key Term	Meaning
1. Wash	A very thin layer of paint used to stain the canvas with general tones.
2. Forced perspective	The use of objects or images that are larger or smaller than they should be, to suggest that they are nearer or further away than they really are.
3. Macro	A camera mode use to take an extreme close-up of something small.
4. Focus	Adjusting the lens to find maximum detail and sharpness in an image.
5. Exposure	How bright or dark a photograph is
6. Contrast	The visual difference in tones, textures and colours.
7. Crop	A tool used to remove portions of a photo to create focus and strengthen the composition. The crop tool also allows you to straighten an image.
8. Sketching pencil codes - H	H = Hard. This means the lead breaks slowly and creates a lighter tone. Used for precise linework in technical drawings.
9. Sketching pencil codes - HB	A multi-purpose pencil that's clear enough to write and draw but has minimal smudging.
10. Sketching pencil codes - B	B = Black. The number next to the B indicates how dark the lead is: 6B 5B 4B 3B 2B B HB The softer texture and darker marks make these pencils ideal for shading and tonal modelling

Digital Shortcuts
11. **Undo:** Ctrl and Z
12. **Redo:** Ctrl and Y
13. **Zoom in:** Ctrl and +
14. **Zoom out:** Ctrl and –

Year 8: Key Camera Functions

Power Switch

Power Switch

Flash Button

Shutter Button

Zoom Lever

Lens

Delete button

Display button

Playback button

LCD Screen

Macro button (🌷)

AF
🌷 SET ⚡
🗑 ⏱
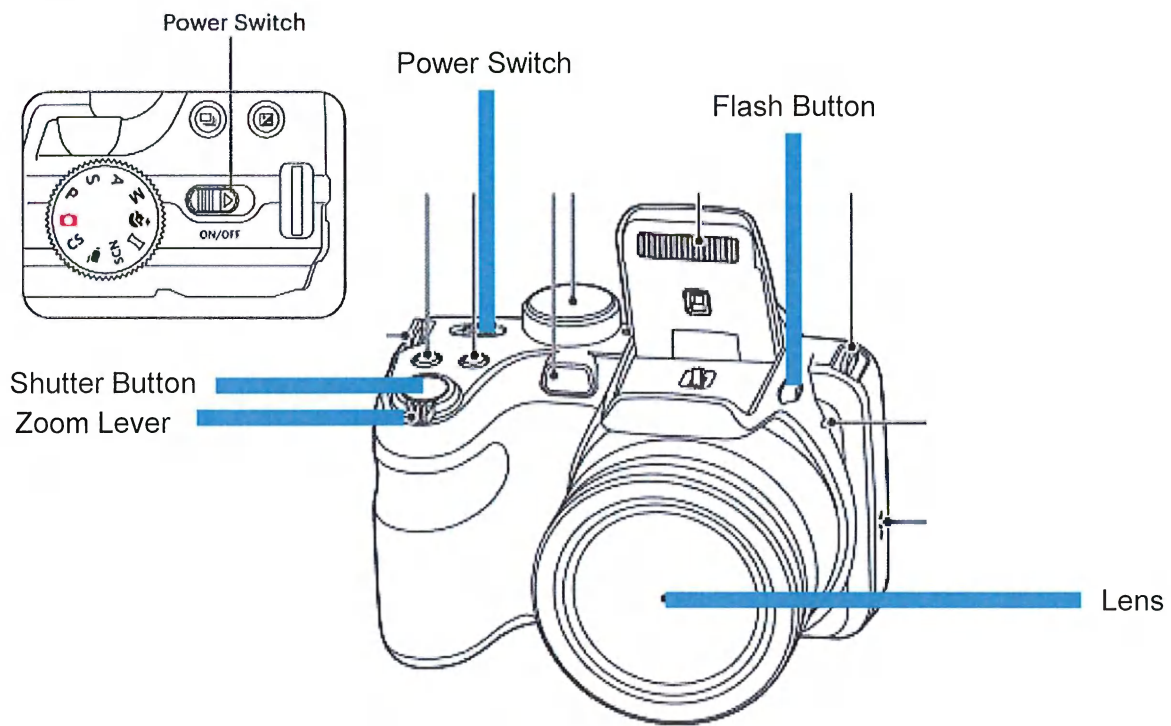
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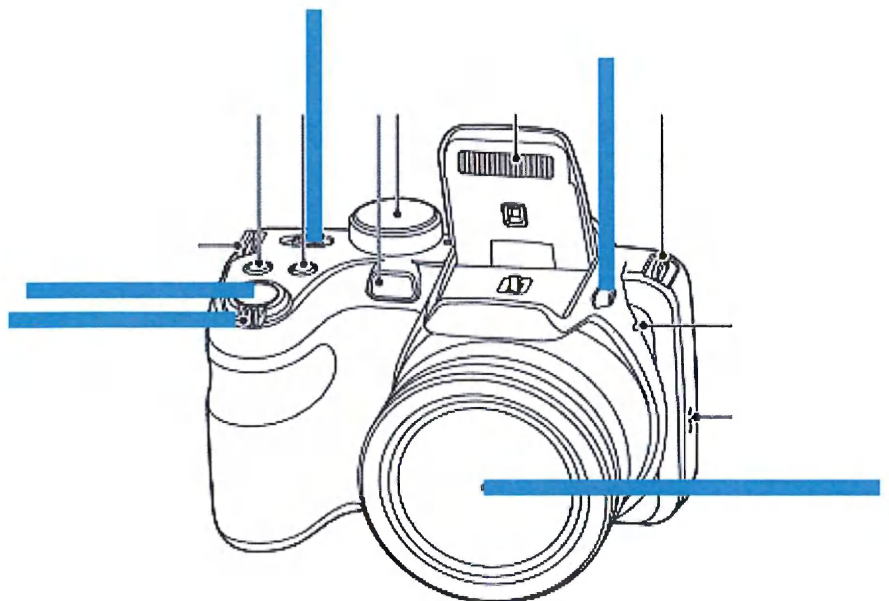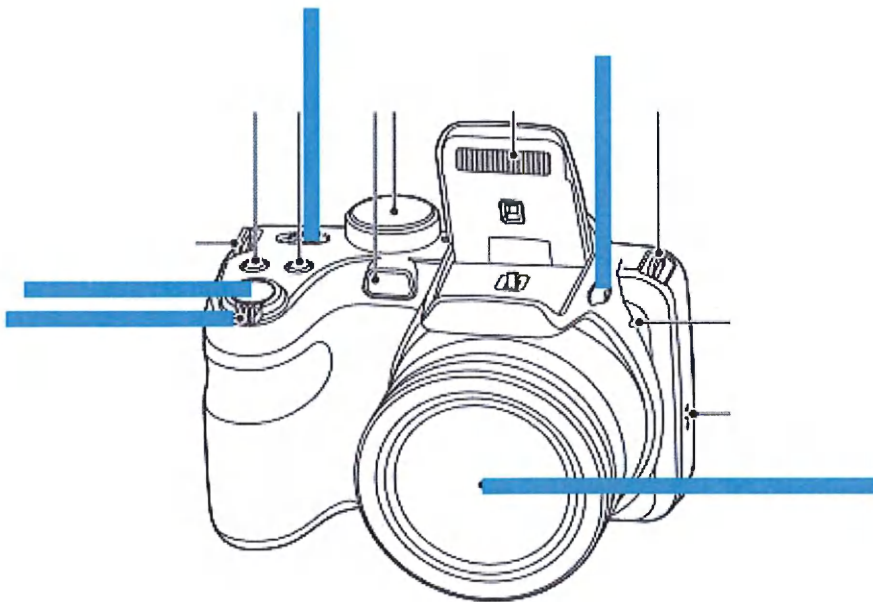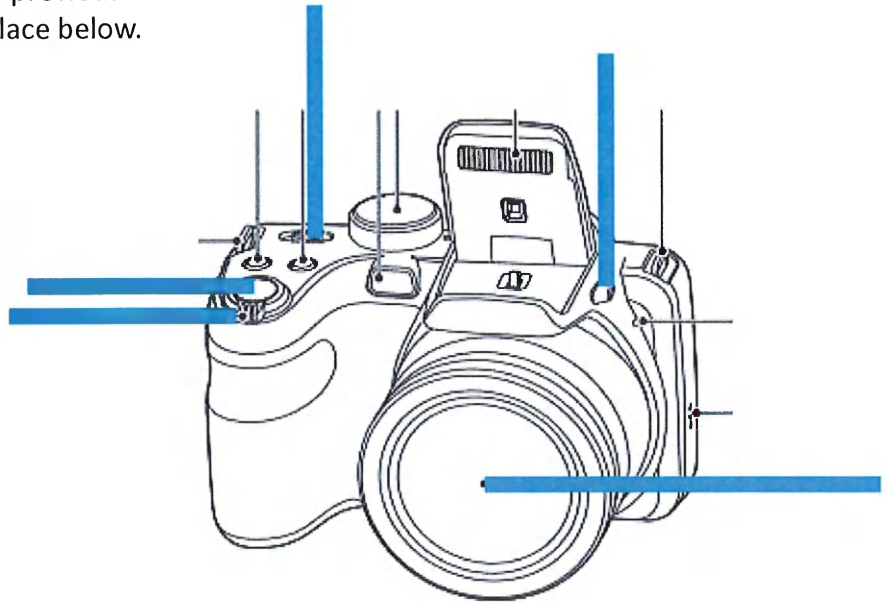
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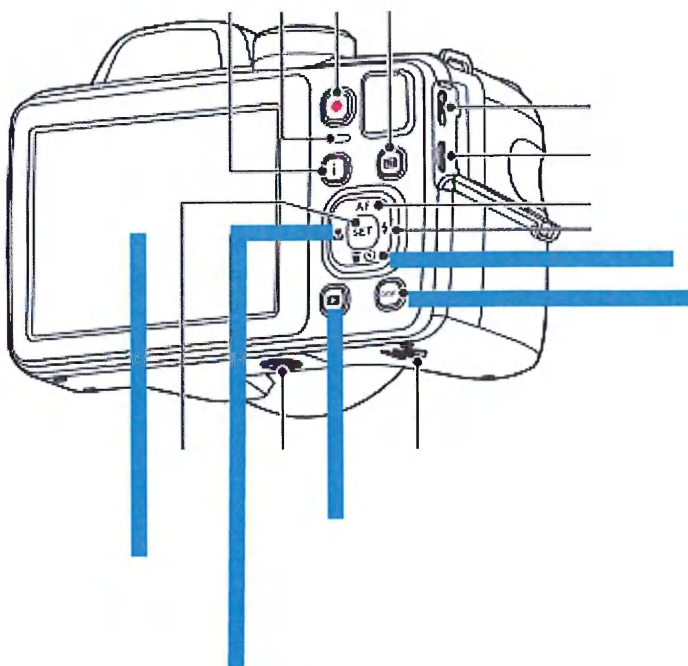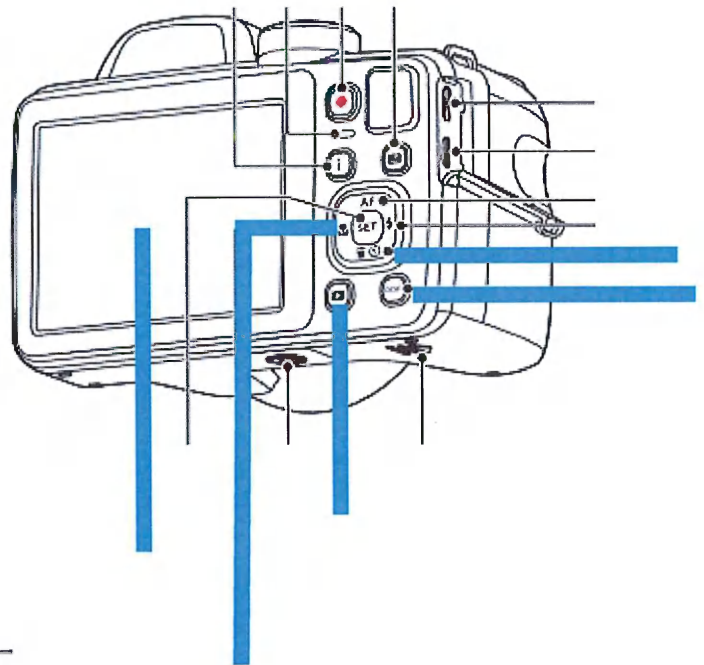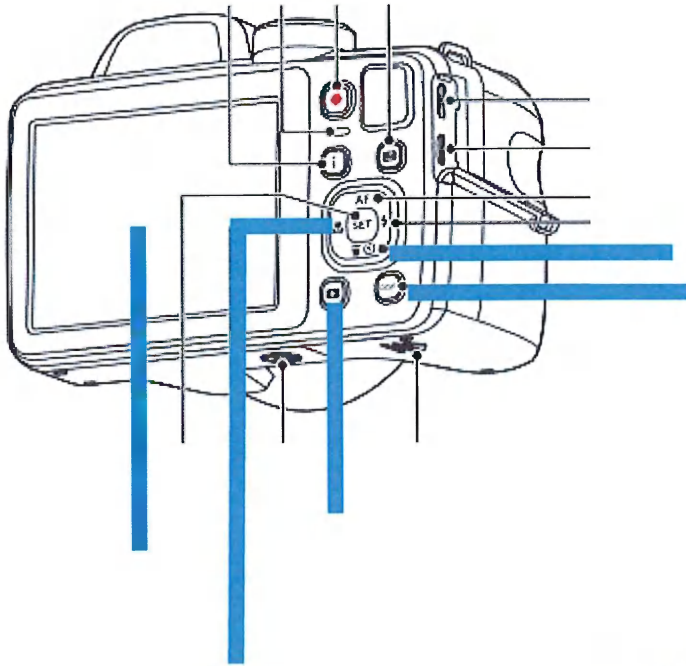
Year 8: Pointillism Drawing Task (30 minutes)

Using a pen or pencil, recreate the zoomed in sections of Seurat's painting below. To be successful:

- ❑ You must use **only dots!**
- ❑ Use dots that are spaced further apart for lighter areas.
- ❑ Use dots that are closer together for the darker areas.
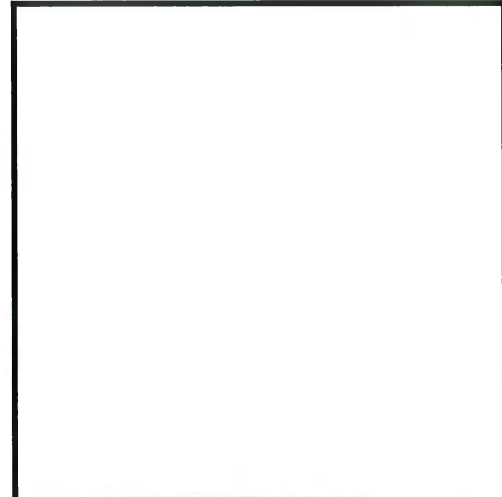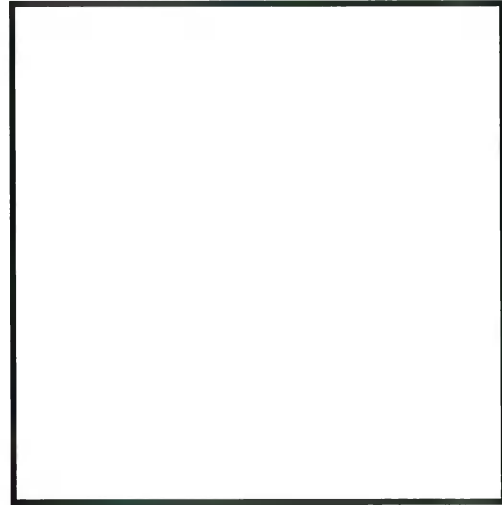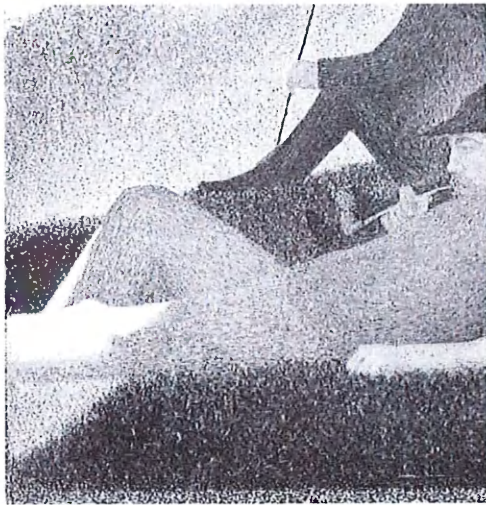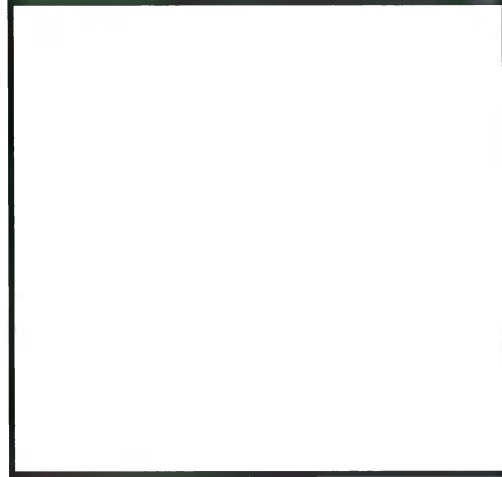
Year 8: Tonal Gem Drawing Task (30 minutes)

Complete the tonal drawing of the below using the reference image.
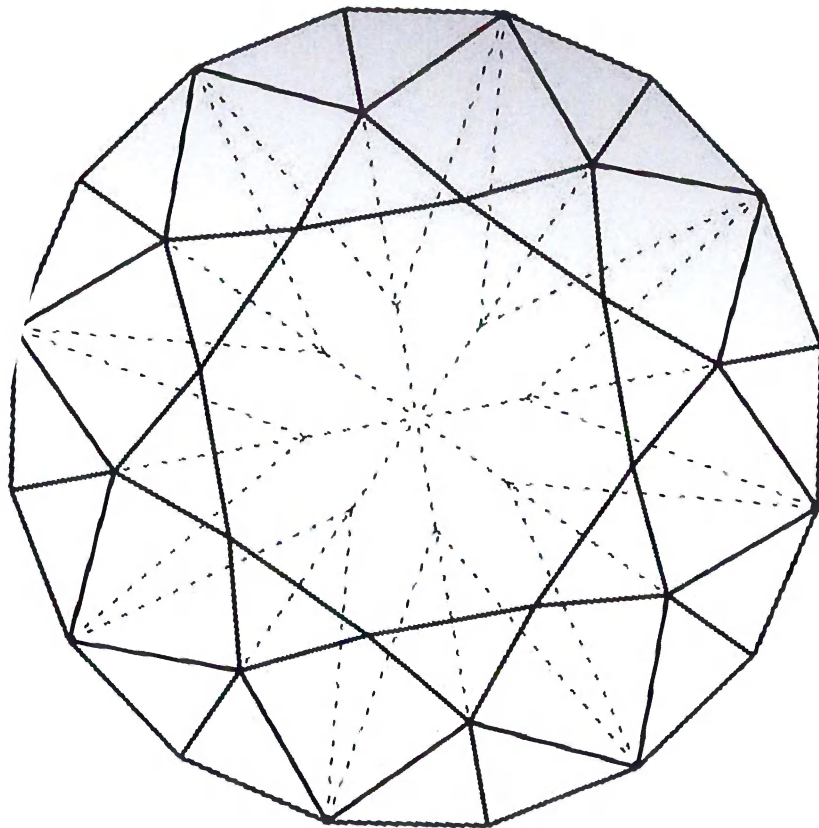
HTML: An introduction to website creation

Questions:	Answers:
1. What is Hypertext markup language?	The 'bricks' of the website that provide the structure to organise the text and images of web pages.
2. What does HTML stand for?	HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
3. What is the primary purpose of HTML in web development?	HTML is used to structure and present content on the web, defining the elements and their layout.
4. How does HTML differ from programming languages like Python or Java?	HTML is a markup language used for structuring content on the web, while Python and Java are programming languages used for creating dynamic functionalities and logic.
5. What is a HTML tag?	An HTML tag is a set of characters that defines an element and its properties. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets, like <tag>.
6. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?	You create a hyperlink using the <a> (anchor) tag.
7. What is the purpose of the <img> tag in HTML?	The <img> tag is used to embed images in an HTML document.
8. What is the purpose of the <head> section in an HTML document?	The <head> section contains metadata, including the title, character set, and links to external resources.
9. How do you make text bold in HTML?	You use the <strong> or <b> tag for bold text.
10. What is the purpose of the <DOCTYPE> declaration in an HTML document?	The <!DOCTYPE> declaration defines the document type and version of HTML, helping browsers interpret the document correctly.
11. How do you create a line break in HTML?	You use the tag for a line break.
12. What is the purpose of the <div> tag in HTML?	The <div> tag is a container that is often used to group and style other HTML elements.
13. What is the role of the <h1> to <h6> tags in HTML?	The <h1> to <h6> tags are used for headings, with <h1> being the largest and <h6> the smallest.

COMPUTER SCIENCE 2

Introduction to Python

Questions:	Answers:
1. What is Python?	Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language known for its simplicity and readability.
2. Who created Python and in what year?	Python was created by Guido van Rossum and was first released in 1991.
3. What are the advantages of using Python?	Advantages of Python include simplicity, readability, extensive standard library, cross-platform compatibility, and a strong community.
4. How do you write a comment in Python?	Comments in Python start with the '#' symbol. They are used for explanatory notes and are ignored by the interpreter.
5. What is the purpose of indentation in Python?	Indentation is used for code structure and readability in Python. It defines blocks of code such as loops, functions, and conditional statements.
6. What are variables in Python?	Variables are containers for storing data values.
7. How do you declare a variable in Python?	Variables in Python are declared by assigning a value to a name using the '=' operator.
8. How do you print output in Python?	Output in Python is printed using the print() function. For example: print("Hello, world!").
9. What is a function in Python?	A function is a block of reusable code that performs a specific task.
10. What is a module in Python?	A module is a file containing Python code that can be imported and used in other Python programs.
11. What does the == operator do in Python?	The == operator is used for value equality comparison in Python.
12. What is the purpose of indentation in Python?	Indentation is used to define the structure of code blocks such as loops, functions, and conditional statements in Python.
13. How do you use a 'for' loop in Python to iterate over a sequence of numbers from 0 to 4?	You can use the 'for' loop with 'for i in range(5)' to iterate over numbers from 0 to 4 in Python.

Drama - Year 8 100% Sheets Devising

Stage Areas

Upstage Right	Upstage Centre	Upstage Left
Stage Right Centre	Center Stage	Stage Left Centre
Downstage Right	Downstage Centre	Downstage Left

Plot Structure

1. Characters & Setting introduced
2. Rising Action
3. Climax
4. Falling Action
5. Problem Resolved

Key Terms

DEVISING – creating a drama from scratch

BLOCKING - the location of actors on the stage and the movements that they make.

REHEARSING - practise (a play, piece of music, or other work) for later public performance.

REFINING - make minor changes so as to improve or clarify

STIMULUS – a starting point for a drama

DRAMATIC STRUCTURE - the way in which a narrative is ordered chronologically – beginning, middle, end
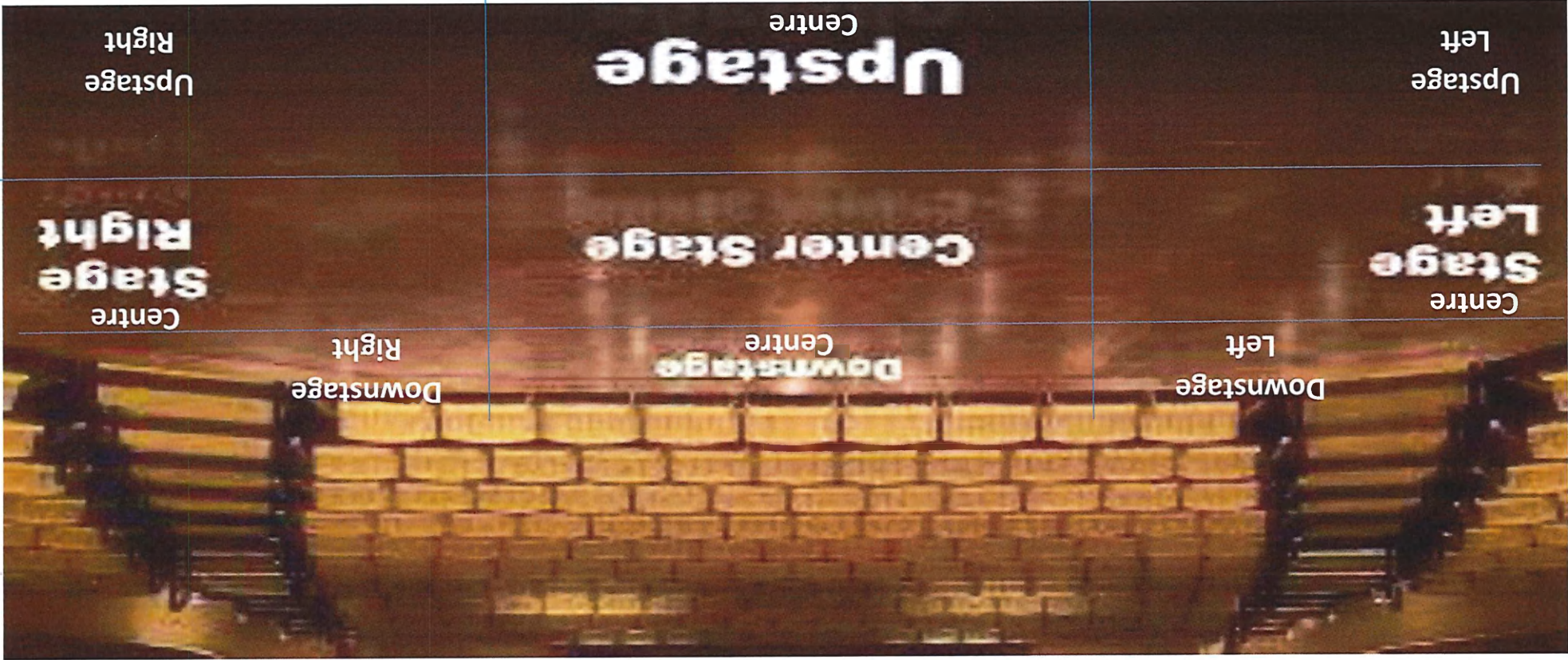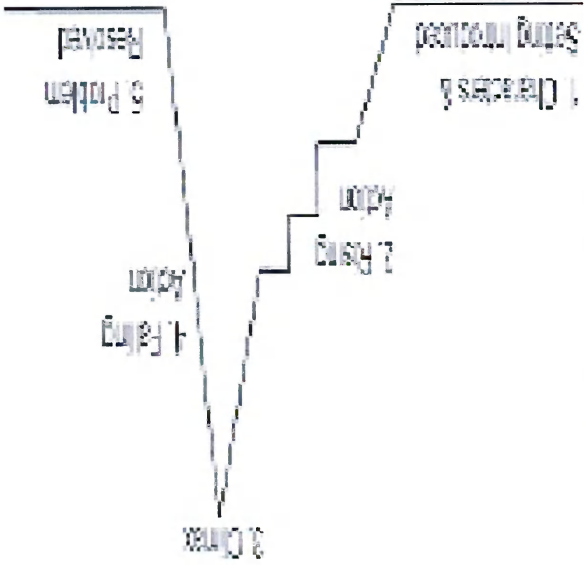
Drama - Year 8 100% Sheets Devising

Vocal Skills

EMPHASIS
WHEN SOUNDS OR WORDS ARE STRESSED TO HIGHLIGHT THEIR MEANING.

PAUSE
TO DELAY TALKING FOR A MOMENT. OFTEN USED TO CREATE TENSION

PITCH
HEIGHT OR DEPTH OF THE VOICE (HOW HIGH OR LOW IT IS).

REGISTER
THE WAY IN WHICH SPEECH IS ALTERED DEPENDING ON WHO IS BEING SPOKEN TO.

TONE
THE EMOTIONAL QUALITY IN THE VOICE THAT EXPRESSES THE SPEAKERS FEELINGS OR THOUGHTS.

INTONATION
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE VOICE DURING OR AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE.

ACCENT
THE SPECIFIC SOUND QUALITIES OF THE SPEECH OF A REGION. (WHERE YOU ARE FROM).

ARTICULATION
THE CLEAR PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

PACE
SPEED AT WHICH YOU TALK (FAST, SLOW, EVEN).

VOLUME/PROJECTION
HOW LOUD OR QUIET THE VOICE IS.

CLARITY
HOW CLEAR THE VOICE IS.

FLUENCY
TO SPEAK WITHOUT HESITATION, PAUSE OR UNCERTAINTY.

Physical Skills

Naturalistic movement - This is used for characterisation

Stylised Movement - This is used when creating abstract ideas.

Body Language - Naturalistic movement. Messages given by the position of the body.

Facial expression - Look on face which shows emotion

Gesture - Movement of the hand or arm which communicates a meaning or emotion.

Eye contact - The way in which characters look at each other and who they look at in the eye.

Posture - Position of the body - how it is held.

Balance - Stylised Movement. keeping an even distribution of weight.

Timing - Speaking, moving or pausing at exactly the right moment

Positioning - Your position at a certain point within the drama.

Use of levels - The level you are standing, moving or sitting at during a scene. (can suggest status)

Use of Space - Where you move in the space. How you use the space.

Rhythm - Stylised Movement. Movements which follow a certain pattern or beat.

Stance - Attitude or position of the body.

Use of direction. - Stylised Movement. The directions you move in.

Proxemics – space between characters which conveys relationships

Knowledge Organiser – Non Fiction Reading and Writing

Term	Definition
1. Non Fiction	Writing that is about real events and facts, rather than stories that have been invented.
2. Formal Language	Formal language is commonly used in work-related correspondence and other official forms of communication. You might also use formal language if you want to make a good impression.
3. Informal Language	Informal language is more casual and spontaneous. It is used when communicating with friends or family either in writing or in conversation.
4. Exclamative	Exclamations typically express strong feelings, like anger, excitement, and happiness, or they help express opinions, such as likes and dislikes.
5. Salutation	A standard formula of words used in a letter to address the person being written to.
6. Headline	A headline of a newspaper story or article usually printed in large type and giving the gist of the story or article that follows.
7. Strapline	A secondary headline, that gives more information about the headline
8. Purpose	The reason why a text is written
9. Audience	The main person or people a text is written for
10. Format	The type of text written, and the stylistic conventions of that text
11. Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
12. Statistics	Data used to support an opinion or argument
13. Pronoun	A pronoun is a word or a group of words that one may substitute for a noun or noun phrase.
14. Direct address	Direct address involves the use of a person's name or title to address a remark or a question directly to that person.

Term	Definition
15. Anaphora	Repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses, sentences, or verses especially for rhetorical or poetic effect.
16. Modal verb	We use modals to show if we believe something is certain, possible or impossible. We also use them to do things like talk about ability, ask permission, and make requests and offers.
17. Emotive Language	Language designed to provoke a strong emotion or feeling
18. Adjectival Phrase	An adjectival phrase is a group of words in a phrase that includes an adjective.
19. Adverb	Adds information to a verb
20. Conjunctive adverbial	An adverb that connects two clauses by converting the clause it introduces into an adverbial modifier of the verb in the main clause.
21. Appositive phrase	An appositive noun or noun phrase follows another noun or noun phrase in apposition to it; that is, it provides information that further identifies or defines it.
22. Slogan	A short and striking or memorable phrase used in advertising or rhetoric.
23. Repetition	Using words or phrases multiple times for emphasis.
24. Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.
25. Imperative	A word or phrase giving a command or order.
26. Subordinate clause	A clause, typically introduced by a conjunction, that forms part of and is dependent on a main clause.
27. Complex sentence	A complex sentence is made up of a main clause and a subordinate clause connected to each other with a subordinating conjunction.
28. Subordinate conjunction	A subordinating conjunction is simply the word/words that is used to join a subordinating clause to another clause or sentence.

Year 8 Geography: Almighty Dollar - Knowledge Organiser

Industry

Assisted area - an area that receives government help to attract industry.

Capital intensive - an industry that spends a lot of money on equipment and machinery, and employs few workers.

Enterprise zone - a small area that receives special government help to attract industry e.g. Clydebank.

Extractive industry - quarrying and mining.

Footloose industry - one that is not tied to a particular location.

Greenfield site - land that has not previously been built on.

Heavy industry - making large, heavy goods using raw materials such as coal and iron e.g. Shipbuilding.

High tech industry - one that uses advanced equipment to make goods e.g. Computer chips.

Industrial estate - a planned industrial area, often with ready-made factory units.

Industrial inertia - when an industry stays in an area after the reasons for it being there have gone.

Labour intensive - an industry that requires a lot of workers.

Light industry - making small goods with small amounts of raw materials e.g. Jewellery.

Primary industry - one which collects resources provided by nature e.g. Farming, forestry, fishing and mining (take).

Quaternary industry - one which provides information and advice e.g. Research laboratory.

Raw materials - items used to make another product.

Secondary industry - a manufacturing industry (make).

Service industry - provides a service to people or other industries e.g. Transport, retail. Also known as tertiary industry (serve).

Sunrise industry - a new, growing industry e.g. Electronics.

Sunset industry - an old, declining industry e.g. Shipbuilding.

Economic Geography

Economic effects - the financial effects on jobs and income (money).

Environmental effects - the effects on the landscape and the environment.

Multiplier effect - the 'knock-on' effect of an industry opening or closing on other industries or services.

Restored land - derelict land that has been made useful again e.g. By landscaping or renovating buildings.

Social effects - the effects on the quality of life of the people e.g. Life expectancy.

Standard of living, services, community spirit.

International Relations

European Union - a trade and social alliance of European countries.

Quota - a limit on the number of goods a country is allowed to export to another country.

Selling alliance - a group of countries that agree a price at which they will sell a particular product e.g. Oil.

Social alliance - a group of countries which co-operate with each other in a number of ways e.g. Sport, defence, aid etc.

Tariff - a tax on goods imported into one country from another.

Trade alliance - a group of countries between which free trade can take place

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Consumer - a person, country or industry that uses a product.

Exports - goods sold to another country.

Imports - goods bought from another country.

Multinational company - a very large company that has operations in many countries e.g. Apple, Microsoft, Tesla etc.

Overproduction - more of something is produces than can be sold, causing the price to fall.

Trade balance - the difference between the value of a countries exports and imports.

Trade barrier - something that makes it more difficult to export goods e.g. Tariffs and quotas.

Trade deficit - the amount by which the value of the imports exceeds the value of the exports.

Trade surplus - the amount by which the value of the exports exceeds the value of the imports.

International Aid and Self Help

Aid – help.

Appropriate technology - using equipment that is best suited to the skills and finances of a country.

Barefoot doctor - a local person trained to treat local diseases and offer health advice.

Bilateral aid - aid from one country to another.

High technology - advanced equipment, usually costing a lot of money.

Intermediate technology - middle level technology, often the right level to be used in the development of a country.

Long-term aid - aid that usually takes years before it is of benefit to a country e.g. Improved education or a tree planting scheme.

Low technology - primitive techniques and equipment's.

Multilateral aid - aid from a group of countries to an agency that then distributes it to other countries.

Project aid - aid used for a large project e.g. A hospital or a hydroelectric dam.

Self-help scheme - a scheme, usually small scale, which uses the skills of the local people to improve the local conditions.

Short term aid - emergency aid, needed after natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

Tied aid - aid with conditions attached e.g. The money must be spent on goods from the country giving the aid.

United nations - a world-wide organisation set up to improve the conditions in every country.

Voluntary aid - aid collected by charities such as Oxfam or action aid and then distributed to those that need the help.

The British Empire and slavery

Akan Kingdoms		India		The Slave Trade	
Indentured labour	People who worked for someone for 5 to 7 years in exchange for food and lodging only.	**Mughal Empire**	Empire that controlled most of India between the 16th and 18th centuries	**Abolition**	When something is abolished- banned or removed
Chattel slavery	A type of slavery in where the enslaved person is the legal property of the slaveholder. Their children are automatically enslaved.	**Tipu Sultan**	Ruler of Mysore in South India from 1782-1799. Known as the Tiger of Mysore	**Triangular trade**	A trade system in which goods are imported and exported between three destinations
Transatlantic slave trade	Trade in enslaved people across the Atlantic Ocean	**East India Company**	English-owned trading company based in **India**. By the late-eighteenth century it was in direct control of much of India.	**Emancipation**	To free someone from the power or control of someone else
The Middle Passage	The journey where enslaved people were taken from West Africa to the Americas	**Nabob**	Someone who returned from India with a huge amount of wealth. Term of abuse in Britain	**Thomas Clarkson**	One of the leaders of the abolitionist movement.
Royal African Company	English trading company, given a **monopoly** (sole rights) to trade along the west coast of Africa in 1672	**Timeline**		**William Wilberforce**	MP who repeatedly proposed slavery reform bills
Cash crops	A crop produced to make money, rather than for use by the grower	1804	Haitian Revolution; slavery abolished in Haiti	**Olaudah Equiano**	A formerly enslaved person who wrote an autobiography showing the horrific experiences of enslaved people
Plantations	A large farm on which crops such as sugar or tobacco are grown	1807	an Act of Parliament banned the slave trade in the British Empire	**Mary Prince**	A formerly enslaved person; her autobiography was the first by a female slave
Maroons	Formerly enslaved people who escaped	1833	Act of Parliament abolished the use of enslaved labour in the British Empire	**Elizabeth Heydrich**	She organised a sugar boycott in Leicester
Indigenous peoples	The people who originally lived in a place or country	1838	the 'apprenticeship' period ended: formerly enslaved people could no longer be obliged to work for free		

The Industrial Revolution

1. Industrial Revolution	A period of huge change in Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries, growth of industry	6. Mining	An industry focused on obtaining coal (or other materials) from the ground. Rapidly developing in the industrial period.
2. Industrialisation	The development of industry, involving the growth of factories and cities	7. Textiles	An industry focused on the production of cloth. Machines began to be used during the industrial period.
3. Rural	Areas in the countryside	8. Liberty	Being free
4. Urbanisation	The growth of towns and cities	9. The Factory Acts	A series of acts (laws) passed by Parliament to put rules in place for working conditions, especially for children. First Act passed in 1833.
5. Autobiography	Account written about a person's own life and experience	10. Steam engines	Developed in the Industrial period. Powered factories and ships, significantly sped up industrialisation

Hinduism Knowledge Organiser

Key vocabulary

1	ahimsa	Literally 'non-harming' or 'non-violence', a Hindu teaching that encourages peaceful resolution of conflict and kindness towards other living creatures
2	ascetic	Someone who lives a simple life away from society; usually to become closer to the supreme being or to achieve moksha (also known as a sadhu)
3	Aum	A sacred syllable or sound that is very important to Hindus when they chant
4	avatar	A god who descends to earth as a human or other animal in order to fight evil and re-establish goodness
5	caste system	A series of social classes that determine someone's job in society
6	darshan	'Seeing' God; a form of worship and devotion which the murti or a deity is revealed to worshippers
7	deity	A god or goddess
8	dharma	The moral law that Hindus must follow; the word can be translated as duty or righteousness
9	Diwali	The festival of lights; celebrated by nearly all Hindus
10	ecstasy	An extreme feeling of happiness and joy
11	karma	The forces that influence people's fortune and future reincarnation
12	Mahabharata	An epic story that is inspirational for Hindus
13	mandir	A Hindu term for a temple
14	mantra	An extract from a sacred text that is chanted repeatedly during worship
15	meditation	The practice of focusing the mind
16	moksha	Escaping from samsara and never dying or becoming reincarnated again; the term literally means 'release'
17	murti	An image of a god or goddess
18	pantheism	The belief that God is in everything
19	patriarchal society	A culture that is dominated or controlled by men
20	polytheistic	Referring to belief in many gods; someone who believes in many gods is a polytheist
21	puja	The Sanskrit word for worship
22	Ramayana	An epic story that is inspirational for Hindus
23	reincarnated	When a soul is reborn by passing into a new body
24	sacrifice	A method of worship that involves offering animals or food to the gods
25	samsara	The continual process of death and reincarnation; also, then entire universe as we know it
26	sanatana dharma	Eternal dharma or law; this never changes and is always good, regardless of time and place
27	Sanskrit	A language used in ancient India, which many Hindu texts are written in
28	Trimurti	A term used for the three main Hindu gods, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva
29	upanayana	A traditional Hindu ceremony that children undergo when they are ready to be educated about the Vedas and other sacred texts
30	Vedas	A collection of sacred writings, literally meaning 'knowledge'
31	yoga	Controlling the mind and body to purify yourself and achieve moksha

Key facts

1. The roots of Hinduism can be traced back to India more than 4000 years ago. Today, it has nearly one billion followers worldwide.
2. Hinduism has no single founder and no specific leader or group of leaders. Its followers, known as Hindus, have many different beliefs.
3. The main texts in Hinduism are the four Vedas, which are believed to have been revealed by God.
4. Hindus believe in reincarnation. What determines a person's next life is karma; whether a person performs good or bad deeds in this life.
5. Hindu worship is called puja, and it may be done at a shrine in the home or in a temple. The image of a deity in a shrine or temple is called a murti. Hindus 'see' or worship these in a special way called darshan.
6. Making a pilgrimage to one of Hinduism's many holy sites is believed to create good karma. Key pilgrimage sites include Varanasi on the river Ganges and the city of Puri.
7. Hindus in different parts of the world celebrate different festivals, but almost all Hindus celebrate Diwali, the festival of lights. It means different things to different people: Diwali may be to honour the Supreme Deity, or to remember the events of the Ramayana or a legend from the Vedas.
8. The caste system is a social structure mentioned in some ancient Hindu texts. It divides society into four classes, which later developed into five, with the 'Untouchables', or Dalits, at the bottom. Mohandas Gandhi campaigned to stop discrimination against the Dalits, although they still face problems today.
9. Hindus believe it is important to avoid harming other creatures, summed up in the ancient idea of ahimsa, which means 'non-harming'.
10. In ancient times, Hindu men and women had different roles in society. Although there is more gender equality today, there are still not many female Hindu priests or temple leaders.
11. Hindus respect and value the earth because it provides people with everything they need to survive. For this reason, they work hard to protect it against environmental problems.
12. Ancient Hindu ideas have influenced popular culture through the centuries, for example in the form of practices such as yoga and meditation, theatre shows and films.

Key people and gods

1. Brahma — One of the main three Hindu gods; the creator of the world
2. Brahman the gods — A supreme being in which most modern Hindus believe; the source of everything, including
3. Ganesha — The elephant-headed god of wisdom
4. Indra — The Vedic god of sky, who sent thunderstorms to earth
5. Krishna — One of the avatars of Vishnu; a charioteer who instructs Arjuna how to live a good life. A very popular deity.
6. Lakshmi — The god Vishnu's wife; the goddess of wealth
7. Parvati — The god Shiva's wife; the goddess of love and fertility
8. Rama — King in the Ramayana whose wife Sita is abducted by Ravana; he defeats Ravana
9. Ravana — The many-armed demon who abducted Sita
10. Shiva — One of the main three Hindu gods; the destroyer of the world
11. Sita — The wife of Rama in the Ramayana kidnapped by Ravana
12. Vishnu — One of the three main Hindu gods; the preserver of the world

Sikhism Knowledge Organiser

Key vocabulary	
Adi Granth	A collection of hymns and writings of the early Sikh Gurus, compiled by Guru Arjan; it means 'first book'
amrit	Sugar that is mixed into water using a sword; it is drunk at the Amrit ceremony
Amrit ceremony	Ceremony to become part of the Sikh Khalsa
Bhai	Title given to people respected by Sikhs; it literally means 'brother'
caste	A series of social classes that determine someone's job and status in society
chapati	A type of flatbread commonly eaten in India and Pakistan
disciples	Followers of a religious leader
The Five Ks	Five articles of faith worn by the Khalsa: kesh (uncut hair), kangha (a wooden comb), kara (a steel bracelet), kachera (special cotton underwear) and kirpan (a short sword)
granthi	People who read from, and look after, the Guru Granth Sahib; Sikhs do not have religious leaders or priests and anyone can read from the Guru Granth Sahib
gurdwara	The Sikh place of worship; it literally means 'doorway of the Guru'
Gurmukhi	A language created by the Gurus and used to write the Guru Granth Sahib
Guru	A religious teacher or guide who leads a follower from spiritual ignorance (Gu, 'darkness') into spiritual enlightenment (ru, 'light')
Guru Granth Sahib	The Sikh holy book; the name means 'from the Guru's mouth'
initiated	Made a member of a particular group through a special ceremony
Janam Sakhis	Stories about the childhood and life of Guru Nanak

karah parshad	A sweet food shared at the end of the Amrit ceremony
Kartapur	A town in modern Pakistan where the first Sikh community was founded in 1522 by Guru Nanak
Kaur	'Princess' – the title given to a female Khalsa Sikh
Khalsa	The community of Sikhs founded by the tenth Guru, Gobind Singh
khanda	The symbol of Sikhism, made up of two double-edged swords, one sword in the middle and a circle
langar	A word meaning 'free kitchen'; a communal eating area found in every Sikh place of worship
martyr	Someone who is killed for his or her beliefs
monotheist	Someone who believes in only one God
Mool Mantra	The first hymn written by Guru Nanak; it summarises Sikhs beliefs about God
Mughal Empire	The rulers of the area that is now India and Pakistan in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
naam japna	Repeating the name of God over and over as an act of worship
Panj Pyare	'The blessed ones' – the first five men who volunteered to join the Khalsa
revelation	A message revealed by God to humans
Sikh	A follower of Sikhism; it comes from the Sanskrit word shishya, which means 'disciple' or 'learner'
Singh	'Lion' – the title given to a male Khalsa Sikh
Waheguru	The most common name used by Sikhs to describe God meaning 'wonderful Lord/Guru'

Key facts

#	
1.	There are around 25 million Sikhs in the world today, most of them (19 million) living in India.
2.	Sikhism began with a man named Guru Nanak, who was born in a part of India known as the Punjab.
3.	When Nanak was 30 he received a revelation in which he understood that although there are many different religions there is only one God. God loves all people equally, whatever religion they follow.
4.	Stories about Nanak's childhood and life are collected in the Janam Sakhis.
5.	Nanak made four long journeys over a period of 20 years, spreading the word of his revelation. He visited and talked with Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims.
6.	The story of the miracle of milk and blood emphasises one of Guru Nanak's important teachings – that of working hard and honestly.
7.	Guru Nanak died in 1539. He was followed by nine Sikh Gurus, who developed the Sikh tradition.
8.	Guru Arjan is famous for building the holiest site in the world for Sikhs, the Harmandir Sahib, and for being the first Sikh martyr after his death at the hands of the Mughals.
9.	The Sikh symbol of the Khanda was established by Guru Hargobind, who put on two swords to indicate his spiritual authority (piri) and his worldly authority (miri).
10.	The ninth Guru was Tegh Bahadur, who challenged the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to convert him to Islam. When the emperor failed to do so, he had the Guru executed.
11.	The last of the human Gurus was Gobind Singh, who established the Khalsa, a brotherhood of Sikhs established to protect their people from persecution.
12.	Male Sikhs who join the Khalsa take the surname Singh ('lion') and female Khalsa Sikhs take the surname Kaur ('princess').
13.	Before he died, Gobind Singh said that the collection of Sikh holy scriptures, the Guru Granth Sahib, would be the eleventh and final – eternal – Guru.
14.	The Guru Granth Sahib is a collection of scriptures collected over 150 years that is highly revered by Sikhs, who look to it for guidance and leadership.
15.	It is written in a language called Gurmukhi and there are strict rules about how copies of it can be printed, transported and treated.
16.	The book is used during Sikh worship services and during special ceremonies. Sometimes readers called granthi will read the whole text from start to finish, which takes about 48 hours.
17.	The Mool Mantra is a text that describes Sikh beliefs about God, including that he is the creator, immortal, without fear or hate, and beyond birth and death.

Key people

Akbar	A Muslim Mughal emperor and ruler who was very impressed by the langar and had a good relationship with the Sikhs.
Aurangzeb	A Mughal emperor during Tegh Bahadur's time as Guru; he had Tegh Bahadur killed
Jahangir	A son of Mughal Emperor Akbar who had Guru Arjan killed
Lalo	A hard-working carpenter of low caste who became one of the first Sikhs
Malik Bhago	A rich and corrupt man who was angered by Guru Nanak eating with Lalo

The Ten Gurus

Guru Nanak (1469-1539)	The founder and first Guru of Sikhism
Guru Anghad (1539-52)	A devoted follower of Nanak who succeeded him as second Guru
Guru Amar Das (1552-74)	The third Guru
Guru Ram Das (1574-81)	The fourth Guru
Guru Arjan (1581-1606)	The fifth Guru, who created the Adi Granth (first Sikh scriptures) and founded the Golden Temple in Amritsar; he was martyred by the Mughal emperor
Guru Hargobind (1606-44)	The sixth Guru; a key military leader
Guru Har Rai (1644-61)	The seventh Guru
Guru Har Krishan (1661-64)	The eighth Guru, who died at the age of eight
Guru Tegh Bahadur (1664-1675)	The ninth Guru; executed by the Mughal emperor
Guru Gobind Singh (1675-1708)	The tenth and final human Guru, who established the Khalsa

Core questions – 8P2

1. What word is used to describe the path an object takes around another object in space?	An orbit
2. What name is given to the planets and other objects that orbit the Sun?	The solar system
3. What is a galaxy?	A group of billions of stars.
4. Name the planets in our solar system in order of distance from the Sun.	Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
5. What word is used to describe the amount of material in an object?	Mass
6. What is the unit and unit symbol for mass?	Kilograms, kg.
7. What is a field?	The area around an object where a non-contact force acts
8. What kind of field causes weight?	Gravitational field
9. What is gravitational field strength?	How strong a gravitational field is
10. What is the gravitational field strength on Earth?	9.8 N/kg
11. What is the unit and unit symbol for gravitational field strength?	Newtons per kilogram, N/kg.
12. What is the symbol for weight?	W
13. What is the unit and unit symbol for weight?	Newtons, N.
14. What is the equation that relates weight, mass and gravitational field strength?	W = m x g
15. What is the name given to the imaginary line running through the centre of Earth?	The axis
16. What causes day and night?	Earth spinning on its axis.
17. How long does it take for Earth to spin round once on its axis?	24 hours
18. What causes seasons?	Earth's tilted axis and its orbit around the Sun.
19. How long does it take for Earth to orbit once round the Sun?	365 days
20. What is the name given to the imaginary line running round the middle of Earth on the surface?	The equator
21. Give two things that are affected by the seasons	Average temperature, length of the day, height of the Sun in the sky
22. If the North pole is tilted towards the Sun, what season will it be in the Northern Hemisphere?	Summer
23. If the North pole is tilted towards the Sun, what season will it be in the Southern Hemisphere?	Winter
24. Why is it hotter in the hemisphere which is pointed to the Sun?	The sunlight is more concentrated
25. What is a light year?	The distance travelled by light in a year

Core Questions – 8P3

1.	What are the two main types of waves?	Sound and Light
2.	Light waves are an example of what type of wave?	Transverse
3.	Sound waves are an example of what type of wave?	Longitudinal
4.	What is the difference between longitudinal and transverse waves?	A transverse wave will have the particles move perpendicular to the movement of the wave, while longitudinal waves will move parallel to the movement of the wave.
5.	What is reflection?	Light bouncing off a surface.
6.	What is the dotted line that runs perpendicular to the surface in a ray diagram?	Normal
7.	What is the angle called of the ray coming from the light source in a ray diagram?	Angle of Incidence
8.	What is the angle called of the ray coming from the mirror in a ray diagram?	Angle of Reflection
9.	When light passes through an object easily we call it what?	Transmission
10.	What is a surface called when it allows a light to pass through it easily?	Transparent
11.	What is a surface called when it does not allow light to pass through it easily?	Opaque
12.	When light is taken into an object and heated, we call it what?	Absorption
13.	In a window, you can see a bit of reflection, what is happening?	Most light is being transmitted but some is reflected.
14.	What is the name of the book published by Isaac Newton on light?	Opticks
15.	What colours of light make up white light?	Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo and Violet
16.	Which colour of light transmits the most energy?	Violet
17.	If I shine red and blue light on an object that absorbs blue but reflects red, what will I see?	A red object
18.	What is a filter?	An object designed to absorb some light and transmit other light.
19.	If white light passes through a green filter and shines on a red object, what do you see?	Nothing
20.	What is chlorophyll	A chemical found in chloroplasts that makes them appear green.
21.	What colour is reflected by chlorophyll?	Green
22.	What colours are absorbed by chlorophyll?	Red, Orange, Yellow, Blue, Indigo and Violet
23.	Why do plants absorb sunlight?	To use photosynthesis to gain energy
24.	What is a medium?	A material something travels through
25.	What is refraction?	The bending of light as it passes into a new medium at an angle.
26.	What causes refraction?	Light changing it's speed as it enters a different medium
27.	What is the speed of light?	3×10^8
28.	What equation relates speed, time and distance?	Speed x time = distance

Vocabulary 17 – PLANS

01 ¿Te gustaría ir al cine?	01 Would you like to go to the cinema?
02 ¿Te gustaría ir a la bolera?	02 W. y. like to go to the bowling alley?
03 ¿Te gustaría venir a mi casa?	03 W. y. like to come to my house?
04 Me gustaría ir	04 I would like to go
05 a la cafetería	05 to the café
06 a la pista de hielo	06 to the ice rink
07 al centro comercial	07 to the shopping centre
08 al museo	08 to the museum
09 al parque	09 to the park
10 al polideportivo	10 to the sports centre
11 ¿Dónde quedamos?	11 Where do we meet up?
12 Al lado de la bolera	12 Next to the bowling alley
13 Delante de la cafetería	13 In front of the café
14 Detrás del centro comercial	14 Behind the shopping centre
15 Enfrente del polideportivo	15 Opposite the sports centre
16 En tu casa	16 At your house
17 ¿A qué hora?	17 At what time?
18 A las seis y cuarto	18 At quarter past six
19 A las seis y media	19 At half past six
20 A las siete menos cuarto	20 At quarter to seven

Vocabulary 18 – EXCUSES

01 ¿Quieres salir?	01 Do you want to go out?
02 Lo siento, no puedo	02 I'm sorry, I can't
03 Tengo que	03 I have to
04 cuidar a mi hermano	04 look after my brother
05 hacer los deberes	05 do my homework
06 lavarme el pelo	06 wash my hair
07 ordenar mi dormitorio	07 tidy my room
08 pasear al perro	08 walk the dog
09 salir con mis padres	09 go out with my parents
10 No quiero	10 I don't want to
11 No tengo dinero	11 I don't have any money
12 No tengo ganas	12 I don't feel like it
13 No podemos salir	13 We can't go out
14 No puede salir	14 He/She can't go out
15 De acuerdo	15 All right
16 Vale	16 OK
17 Sí, me gustaría mucho	17 Yes, I'd like that very much
18 ¡Ni hablar!	18 No way!
19 ¡Ni en sueños!	19 Not in your dreams!
20 ¡Qué aburrido!	20 How boring!

Vocabulary 19 – ROUTINES

01 ¿Cómo te preparas…	01 How do you get ready…
02 cuando sales de fiesta?	02 when you go to a party?
03 Me baño	03 I have a bath
04 Me ducho	04 I have a shower
05 Me lavo la cara	05 I wash my face
06 Me lavo los dientes	06 I brush my teeth
07 Me visto	07 I get dressed
08 Me maquillo	08 I put on make-up
09 Me peino	09 I comb my hair
10 Me aliso el pelo	10 I straighten my hair
11 Me pongo gomina	11 I put gel on my hair
12 primero	12 first
13 luego	13 then
14 después	14 afterwards
15 finalmente	15 finally
16 a veces	16 sometimes
17 siempre	17 always
18 Nos peinamos	18 We comb our hair
19 Nos maquillamos	19 We put on make-up
20 Nos ponemos gomina	20 We put gel on our hair

Vocabulary 20 – CLOTHES

01 ¿Qué llevas normalmente?	01 What do you normally wear?
02 Normalmente llevo	02 Normally I wear
03 una camisa	03 a shirt
04 una camiseta	04 a t-shirt
05 una sudadera	05 a sweatshirt
06 una falda	06 a skirt
07 una gorra	07 a cap
08 un jersey	08 a jumper
09 un vestido	09 a dress
10 unos pantalones	10 some trousers
11 unos vaqueros	11 some jeans
12 unos zapatos	12 some shoes
13 unas botas	13 some boots
14 unas zapatillas de deporte	14 some trainers
15 ¿Vas a salir esta noche?	15 Are you going to go out tonight?
16 ¿Qué vas a llevar?	16 What are you going to wear?
17 Voy a llevar esta camisa	17 I'm going to wear this shirt
18 Voy a llevar este vestido	18 I'm going to wear this dress
19 Voy a llevar estos zapatos	19 I'm going to wear these shoes
20 Voy a llevar estas botas	20 I'm going to wear these boots

GRAMMAR

Reflexive verbs include a reflexive pronoun.
They often describe an action you do to yourself
– for example, **lavarse** (to wash oneself/
to get washed).

me lavo	I wash myself/get washed
te lavas	you (sg) wash yourself
se lava	he/she washes him/herself
nos lavamos	we wash ourselves
os laváis	you (pl) wash yourselves
se lavan	they wash themselves

¿A qué hora?

a las seis

a las seis y cuarto

a las seis y media

a las siete menos cuarto

a las siete menos diez

The word for 'this' or 'these' changes according to whether the noun described is masculine or feminine and singular or plural.

singular		plural	
masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
este	esta	estos	estas
este jersey	esta falda	estos zapatos	estas botas
this sweater	this skirt	these shoes	these boots

Vocabulary 21 – HOUSES

01 ¿Qué casa prefieres?	01 Which house do you prefer?
02 Prefiero…	02 I prefer…
03 Esta casa es…	03 This house is…
04 Este piso es…	04 This flat is…
05 amplio/a	05 spacious
06 antiguo/a	06 old
07 bonito/a	07 nice / pretty
08 cómodo/a	08 comfortable
09 feo/a	09 ugly
10 maravilloso/a	10 marvellous
11 moderno/a	11 modern
12 pequeño/a	12 small
13 enorme	13 enormous
14 grande	14 big
15 La casa está…	15 The house is…
16 cerca de la playa	16 near the beach
17 en el centro	17 in the centre
18 en la montaña	18 in the mountains
19 más … que	19 more … than
20 menos … que	20 less … than

Vocabulary 22 – ACTIVITIES

01 ¿Qué se puede hacer?	01 What can you do?
02 Se puede / Se pueden	02 You can
03 hacer actividades náuticas	03 do water sports
04 hacer artes marciales	04 do martial arts
05 hacer senderismo	05 go hiking
06 ir a la bolera	06 go bowling
07 ir al cine	07 go to the cinema
08 ir de compras	08 go shopping
09 ir de paseo en bicicleta	09 go on a bike ride
10 ir a la playa	10 go to the beach
11 ir al restaurante	11 go to the restaurant
12 jugar al golf	12 play golf
13 jugar al voleibol	13 play volleyball
14 jugar al tenis	14 play tennis
15 ver la catedral	15 see the cathedral
16 visitar un castillo	16 visit a castle
17 ver el parque más grande	17 see the biggest park
18 las playas más hermosas	18 the most beautiful beaches
19 las cuevas más famosas	19 the most famous caves
20 el acuario más profundo	20 the deepest aquarium

Vocabulary 23 – DIRECTIONS

01 ¿Dónde está?	01 Where is it?
02 la catedral	02 the cathedral
03 la estación de tren	03 the railway station
04 el minigolf	04 the minigolf
05 el parque de atracciones	05 the theme park
06 el parque acuático	06 the water park
07 la pista de karting	07 the go-kart track
08 el zoo	08 the zoo
09 Sigue todo recto	09 Keep straight on
10 Dobla a la derecha	10 Turn right
11 Dobla a la izquierda	11 Turn left
12 Toma…	12 Take…
13 …la primera a la derecha	13 …the first on the right
14 …la segunda a la izquierda	14 …the second on the left
15 Cruza la plaza	15 Cross the square
16 Está a la derecha	16 It is on the right
17 Está a la izquierda	17 It is on the left
18 Estoy perdido	18 I am lost
19 No sé dónde estoy	19 I don't know where I am
20 ¿Qué voy a hacer?	20 What am I going to do?

Vocabulary 24 – STORYTELLING

01 Ayer	01 Yesterday
02 El fin de semana pasado	02 Last weekend
03 El verano pasado	03 Last summer
04 El año pasado	04 Last year
05 Hace dos años	05 Two years ago
06 Hoy	06 Today
07 Mañana	07 Tomorrow
08 Este fin de semana	08 This weekend
09 El verano que viene	09 Next summer
10 El próximo año	10 Next year
11 Me gusta	11 I like
12 Me gustaría	12 I would like
13 Me gusta mucho	13 I really like
14 Me gustaría mucho	14 I would really like
15 Me encanta	15 I love
16 Me encantaría	16 I would love
17 El primer día	17 On the first day
18 Luego	18 Then
19 Más tarde	19 Later
20 Después	20 Afterwards

GRAMMAR

PAST (PRETERITE)		PRESENT		NEAR FUTURE	
Visité	I visited	**Visito**	I visit	**Voy a visitar**	I am going to visit
Comí	I ate	**Como**	I eat	**Voy a comer**	I am going to eat
Escribí	I wrote	**Escribo**	I write	**Voy a escribir**	I am going to write
Jugué	I played	**Juego**	I play	**Voy a jugar**	I am going to play
Hice	I did	**Hago**	I do	**Voy a hacer**	I am going to do
Tuve	I had	**Tengo**	I have	**Va a tener**	I am going to have

When you want to compare two things, you use the comparative form of the adjective.

más + adjective + **que** → more… than   **menos** + adjective + **que** → less… than

The adjective agrees with the noun it describes.

El castillo es **más** bonito **que** la catedral.   The castle is prettier than the cathedral.

La bolera es **menos** aburrida **que** el museo.   The bowling alley is less boring than the museum.

Vocabulary 25 – HIGH FREQUENCY WORDS

01 y	01 and
02 pero	02 but
03 también	03 also
04 muy	04 very
05 bastante	05 quite
06 un poco	06 a bit
07 normalmente	07 normally
08 generalmente	08 generally
09 o	09 or
10 porque	10 because
11 tampoco	11 nor / neither
12 además	12 in addition
13 aquí	13 here
14 a la / al	14 to the
15 de la / del	15 of the
16 sin embargo	16 however
17 ¿Qué?	17 What?
18 ¿Quién?	18 Who?
19 ¿Dónde?	19 Where?
20 ¿Cuándo	20 When?

Vocabulary 26 – HIGH FREQUENCY ADJECTIVES I

01 aburrido/a	01 boring
02 alto/a	02 tall
03 amarillo/a	03 yellow
04 amplio/a	04 spacious
05 antiguo/a	05 old (things)
06 azul	06 blue
07 bajo/a	07 short (height)
08 blanco/a	08 white
09 bonito/a	09 beautiful
10 bueno/a	10 good
11 cómodo/a	11 comfortable
12 difícil	12 difficult
13 divertido/a	13 fun
14 emocionante	14 exciting
15 enorme	15 enormous
16 feo/a	16 ugly
17 fácil	17 easy
18 generoso/a	18 generous
19 genial	19 great
20 grande	20 big

Vocabulary 27 – HIGH FREQUENCY ADJECTIVES II

01 horrible	01 horrible
02 importante	02 important
03 informativo/a	03 informative
04 inteligente	04 intelligent
05 interesante	05 interesting
06 joven	06 young
07 listo/a	07 clever
08 maravilloso/a	08 marvellous
09 marrón	09 brown
10 moderno/a	10 modern
11 naranja	11 orange
12 negro/a	12 black
13 pequeño/a	13 small
14 práctico/a	14 practical
15 rojo/a	15 red
16 serio/a	16 serious
17 simpático/a	17 nice / kind
18 verde	18 green
19 viejo/a	19 old (people)
20 útil	20 useful

Vocabulary 28 – HIGH FREQUENCY VERBS

01 Hay	01 There is / There are
02 Creo que	02 I think that
03 Me llamo	03 My name is
04 Vivo	04 I live
05 Soy	05 I am
06 Tengo	06 I have
07 Hablo	07 I speak
08 Leo	08 I read
09 Escribo	09 I write
10 Escucho	10 I listen
11 Hago	11 I do
12 Juego	12 I play
13 Estudio	13 I study
14 Como	14 I eat
15 Bebo	15 I drink
16 Voy	16 I go
17 Quiero	17 I want
18 Llevo	18 I wear
19 Veo	19 I see / I watch
20 Prefiero	20 I prefer

GRAMMAR

The plural form of un/una (meaning 'a') is unos/unas (meaning 'some'):

	singular		plural	
masculine	un laboratorio	a laboratory	unos laboratorios	some laboratories
feminine	una clase	a classroom	unas clases	some classrooms

Remember, there are also four words for 'the' in Spanish:

	singular		plural	
masculine	el laboratorio	the laboratory	los laboratorios	the laboratories
feminine	la clase	the classroom	las clases	the classrooms

The word for 'this' or 'these' changes according to whether the noun described is masculine or feminine and singular or plural.

singular		plural	
masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
este vestido this dress	esta camiseta this T-shirt	estos zapatos these shoes	estas zapatillas these trainers