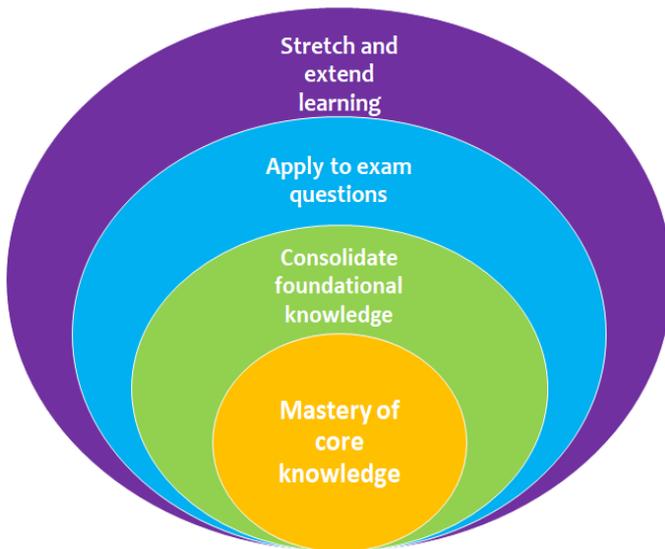# Year 8 Knowledge Booklet Autumn 2022

What does great independent studying look like?

1. Use self quizzing to master core knowledge.

Give yourself frequent opportunities to practise recalling the core knowledge - this knowledge must be automatic to make rapid progress.

2. Consolidate foundational knowledge.

Use online platforms and revision guides to check you know how this core knowledge fits into a bigger picture. You will receive rewards via assemblies to celebrate how frequently you use these platforms.

A. www.hegartymaths.com: KS3 & KS4 maths

B. www.senecalearning.com: English, history, geography, religious studies, music, KS3 science

C. www.my-gcsescience.com: KS4 biology, physics, chemistry

D. https://uk.language-gym.com: French and Spanish

E. www.groklearning.com: computer science

F. www.quizlet.com: all subjects

3. Apply your knowledge to practice exam questions

See your teacher to receive sample exam questions.

4. Stretch and extend your learning.

Independently research the topics you are interested in and read widely around your favourite subjects. The below platforms will help:
   a. www.startprofile.com: careers
   b. www.thisislanguage.com: French and Spanish
   c. www.digitaltheatreplus.com: access to live theatre
   d. https://www.newscientist.com/: news and developments in science
   e. https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection: British museum online collection [history, geography and RS].

5. Read widely for pleasure: www.sora.com

How to use this booklet for self-quizzing

Self-quizzing is a powerful strategy to get knowledge stuck in your long-term memory. And it's so simple to do!

Watch this video to learn how to self quiz: https://tinyurl.com/AGFSIL

How should I self-quiz?

1. Look at no more than 10 terms at a time.
2. Read the terms and say them over and over again in your head (**<u>without speaking aloud)</u>** for 2-3minutes<u>.</u>
3. Cover the terms on the following pages with an exercise book, **with a black pen,** write down as many terms and definitions as you remember.
4. **With a green pen**, uncover the terms and check you have correctly spelled and defined each term. Refine your spelling and definition in blue.
5. Spend 2-3 minutes reading the terms again and saying them in your head.
6. Fold your piece of paper so you cannot see the first round of quizzing, cover the terms and write down as many terms and definitions as you remember.
7. **With a green pen**, uncover the terms and check you have correctly spelled and defined each term. Refine your spelling and definition in blue.
8. Repeat this process until you can correctly spell and define each term.

- **If you run out of space in your quizzing book, you should use lined paper to complete your self quizzing.**
- You will be asked to place your quizzing on your desk to show your teacher on the day it is due.

To space your quizzing out to maximise retention of knowledge, change subjects after 40minutes.

Organising your self-quizzing book

Date of work completion
Date when work is due: **Subject**

Work Completed: 29/3/20.
Work Due: 19/4/21

Maths.

Attempt 1

Types of transformation: Reflection, rotation, enlargement, translation
Reflection = Mirror image? on opposite side of line, without changing size
Enlarge = Make bigger or smaller
Rotation = turn around a point, without changing size
Translate = move? change position of a shape, without change of size.

Rotation = turn around a point, without changing size
translation = change of position, without changing size

#4 Types of transformation = reflection, enlargement, rotation, translation.
Reflection = Mirror image on opposite side of line, without change of size.
Enlargement = making bigger or smaller.
Rotation = turn around a point, no change in size
Translation = change of position, no change in size.

Attempt 2

Types of transformation = reflection, enlargement, rotation, translation.
Reflection = mirror image opposite side of across a line, without changing size.
Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.
Rotation = turn around a point, no change of size.
translation = move, change position, without change of size.

#5 Types of transformation = rotation, reflection, enlargement, translation.
Rotation = turn around a point. No change in size
Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.
Reflection = mirror image, opposite side of line, no change in size.
Translation = change of position, no change of size.

Attempt 3

Types of transformation = reflection, enlargement, rotation, translation.
Reflection = mirror image opposite side of across a line, without changing size
Enlargement, making bigger or smaller.

#6 Types of transformation = rotation, translation, enlargement, reflection.
Rotation = turn around a point, no size change.
Translation = change of position. No change in size.
Reflection = mirror image on opposite side of line, no size change.
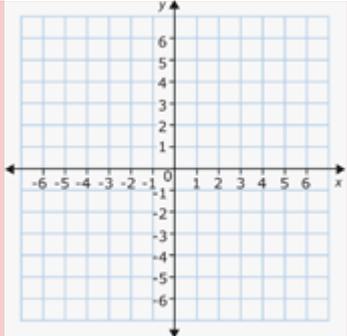Enlargement = make bigger or smaller.

English

Autumn Knowledge

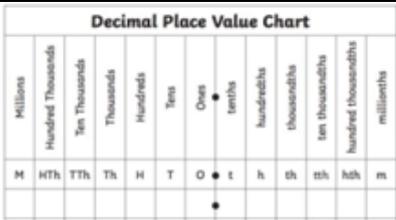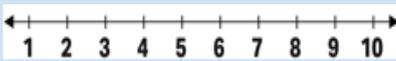| Block A		Block B	
Sherlock Holmes	A fictional detective known for his powers of deduction.	**Deduce**	To figure something out by thinking about it in a logical way.
Doctor Watson	Holmes's assistant, a doctor and his closest companion.	**Narrative perspective**	The way a story is told.
Irene Adler	A woman who had a relationship with the future King of Bohemia and outsmarted Sherlock.	**Journal**	A record of what you have done each day.
John Clay	Jabez Wilson's assistant who uses his shop as part of a bank robbery.	**Idiosyncrasy**	An odd or unique behaviour or feature.
Jabez Wilson	A man who takes a job working for the Red-Headed League and is tricked by his assistant who uses his shop to commit a crime.	**Contemptuous**	Thinking something is worthless, or that you are better than something.
Block C		**Block D:**	
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle	The author of the Sherlock Holmes stories.	**Astute**	Having the ability to quickly assess and understand a situation or people.
Dr Joseph Bell	Doyle's former professor who inspired the character of Sherlock Holmes.	**Enigmatic**	Difficult to understand; mysterious.
The Metropolitan Police	Set up in 1829. Widely mistrusted and unpopular with the public.	**Fallible**	Someone who can make mistakes or be wrong.
The Victorian Era	The era when the Sherlock Holmes stories were written. A time of great technological and scientific change.	**Introspective**	Thoughtful and reflective.
Detective fiction	A tense mystery genre about solving a crime that is resolved using clever deduction.	**Zealous**	Passionate and enthusiastic.
Block E		**Block F**	
Narrative arc	The structure or shape of a story.	**"the most perfect reasoning and observing machine"**	A metaphor used to describe Sherlock Holmes's astute powers of deduction.
Exposition	The beginning of the story when characters and settings are introduced.	**"loathed every form of society"**	Reveals Sherlock Holmes's idiosyncratic nature as he isolates himself from the rest of the world.

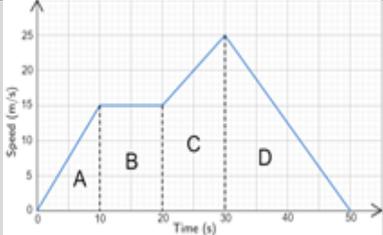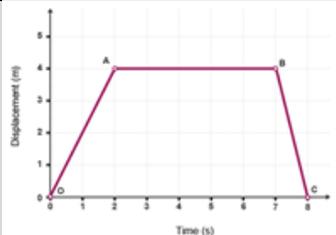|			
Register	How you use language differently in different situations.	**"the honourable title of *the* woman"**	How Sherlock Holmes refers to Irene Adler, demonstrating his respect for the woman who outsmarted him.
Resolution	The final stage of the narrative arc. The ending.	**"Holmes the sleuth-hound"**	Comparing Sherlock Holmes to a hunting dog, highlighting how once he begins a case, he is relentless in solving the mystery.
Colloquial	The conversational or informal style of speaking.	**"Watson, you can see everything. You fail, however, to reason from what you see."**	Reinforces Sherlock Holmes's superior intelligence in comparison to Dr Watson.

Mathematics

Autumn Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Sequence	A pattern which follows a certain order/rule.	Coordinates	Coordinates are a point on a grid, and they are always written with two numbers in the form (x, y).
Term	This is a value which appears in a set order within a sequence.	Cartesian Plane	
Nth term	This is a rule/formula that is used to generate a term in a given sequence.	x-ordinate	This is the number within a coordinate point (x, y). It tells us the number of steps across the grid – left or right.
Linear (Arithmetic) sequence	A pattern of numbers where the difference between one term to another is the same.	y-ordinate	This is the number within a coordinate point (x, y). It tells us the number of steps up or down the grid.
Geometric (Progression) Sequence	A pattern of numbers which is generated by multiplying one term by a given number.	x-axis	The horizontal axis of the coordinate grid.
Ascending	If something is ascending, it is going up.	y-axis	The vertical axis of a coordinate grid.
Descending	If something is descending, it is going down.	Origin	Origin à start/beginning. This is the point on the grid with the coordinates (0,0).

Block C		Block D:	
Equidistant	Equi… à prefix for equal Distance à length Two points that are of equal distance from each other.	Inequalities	Inequality à unequal Inequalities express the relationships between two expressions that are not equal to one another.
Midpoint	Mid…à middle The midpoint is the middle point of a line segment. 	>	'GREATER THAN'
Line Segment	A line segment is a line that connects two distinct coordinate points together. 	<	'LESS THAN'
Line	A line is a straight path of points that has no beginning or end. 	≥	'GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO'
		≤	'LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO'
Block E		Block F	
Region	An area/section on a Cartesian plane. A region illustrates one or more specific inequalities being satisfied.	Linear graph	Linear – contains the prefix line. A straight line graph.
To satisfy	If a value satisfies an inequality, it means that I can replace the variable with the value and the inequality can be solved or works.	Non-linear graph	A graph that does is not characterised as having a straight line.
Lattice point	A point on the coordinate grid where two or more lines intersect (cross each other).	Parallel Linear Graph	If a linear graph is parallel to another, that graph will have the same gradient as the original graph.

Intersect	If two objects intersect, they cross each other.	Perpendicular linear graph	If a linear graph is perpendicular to another, the gradient of the graph will be the negative reciprocal of the previous graph.
Block G		**Block H**	
Equation of a linear graph	Y = mx + c	Place Value Chart	
Gradient (m)	The slope of a linear graph. This represents the steepness of the line. The greater the value of the gradient, the steeper the slope.	Number line	
y-intercept 'c'	This tells us where the straight line will cut the y-axis. AT THIS POINT, THE X-ORDINATE IS 0 AND THE VALUE OF C GIVES US THE Y-ORDINATE.	Estimate (approximation)	When you make an estimation in Mathematics, you round a number to one significant figure. You then use these rounded figures to solve problems.
x-intercept	This tells us where the straight line will cut the x-axis. AT THIS POINT, THE VALUE OF THE Y-ORDINATE IS 0.	Rounding	To adjust a number up or down according to the following: • Nearest integer • Nearest 10, 100, 1000 • Decimal place • Significant figures
Block I		**Block J**	
Ratio	A ratio is a way in which quantities can be divided or shared. A ratio is expressed in the following form: a:b/3:1 (a to b/ 3 to 1).	Proportional	If two values are proportional to one another, they both correspond to one another in size and quantity.

Share	In Mathematics, share is the synonym of divide.	Direct proportion	Two ratios are in direct proportion when they increase or decrease in the same ratio. Y = kx
Simplest form	If a value is in its simplest form, it is expressed in such a way that it can no longer be broken down any further. e.g. 6:2 in its simplest form is 3:1. At this point, the ratio can no longer be broken down further.	Inverse proportion	Two values are in inverse proportion when one value increases whereas the other decreases. Y = k / x
Simplify	To reduce a value (i.e. a ratio) to its simplest form by cancelling using common factors.	Scale factor	A number which is used as a multiplier to enlarge a quantity by a set value.
Factors	A factor of a number is an integer that divides exactly into the said number.		
Integers	Whole numbers.		
Equivalent	If a value (i.e. a fraction or ratio) is equivalent to another, they are equal in value albeit, expressed differently. e.g. 6/12 is equivalent to 1/2. Although they have been expressed differently, they still hold the same value.	Convert	When you convert a value or an object, you transform/change it to something else.
Block K		**Block L**	
Constant of proportionality	The constant value relating amounts that rise or fall uniformly together.	Rate of change	The rate at which a variable changes over time – also known as the gradient.

Linear relationship	A linear relationship is one in which two variables have a direct connection.	Acceleration	This is a vector – it has magnitude and direction. On a real-life graph, acceleration is demonstrated by a sharp increase in the rate.
Piecewise relationship	If two values or objects have a piecewise relationship, their value is defined by multiples rules or equations.	Deceleration	On a real-life graph, deceleration is demonstrated by a sharp decrease in the rate or speed.
Qualitative	If something is qualitative, it is related to the measure of quality.	Constant speed	If an object is travelling at constant speed, it is neither going fast or slow – its rate of speed remains the same throughout.
Quantitative	If something is quantitative, it is related to the measure of quantity.	Stationary	If an object is stationary, it is still and not moving.
		SDT formula	

Block M		Block N	
Speed-Time graph			
Distance-Time graph			
Displacement-Time graph			

Science

Quizzing is a vital component of education; it gives pupils the chance to consolidate their knowledge, while building independence.

In Term 1, students will be using Seneca for weekly quizzing.
This will take the form of a weekly online quiz, which teachers will check for completion and common errors. Teachers will then re-teach any areas of weakness for their class from the quizzing as well as including these errors in Do Now tasks to ensure the gaps in knowledge are closed.

Year 8 homework tracker – Term 1		
Day homework set: Tuesday Day homework due: Monday		
Week homework due	**Task**	**Complete?**
19/9/22	Seneca 1.1.1-1.1.6 Cells, tissues and organs (KS3)	
26/9/22	Seneca 1.1.7-1.1.13 Cells, tissues and organs (KS3)	
3/10/22	Seneca 1.1 Cells, tissues and organs (KS3 diagnostic)	
10/10/22	Seneca 2.1.1-2.1.3 Particles and 2.2.1-2.23 Chemical reactions (KS3)	
17/10/22	Seneca 2.1,2.2,2.3 Particles, atoms, elements and compounds and chemical reactions (KS3 diagnostic)	
24/10/22	**Half Term**	
31/10/22	Seneca 3.2.1-3.2.6 - Forces and motion (KS3)	
7/11/22	Seneca 3.2.7-3.2.13 - Forces and motion (KS3)	
14/11/22	Seneca 3.2.14-3.2.16 Forces and motion (KS3)	
21/11/22	Seneca 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.4,1.5,1.10 Mixture of topics (KS3 Standardised assessments)	
28/11/22	Seneca 1.5 Plants and Photosynthesis (KS3)	
5/12/22	Seneca 1.6.3 - 1.6.8 Biological systems and processes (KS3)	
12/12/22	Seneca 1.4 Plants and Photosynthesis, 3.2 Force and Motion (KS3 diagnostic)	

Geography

Autumn Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
River	A natural moving body of water that transports water over the land towards the sea.	Lower Course	The final stretch of a river, ending at the mouth.
Drainage Basin	An area of land that is drained by a river and its tributaries.	Upper Course	The first stretch of a river, starting at the source
Tributary	A small river or stream that joins a larger river.	River Chanel	The landform through which river water flows.
Watershed	The edge of a drainage basin.	Long Profile	A diagram showing how a river and the land around it changes from source to mouth.

Block C		Block D:	
Landform	A natural feature of the earth's surface	Quality of Life	A description of people's standard of health, comfort and happiness.
Meander	A bend in the river channel, located in the lower course.	Agriculture	Farming for crops such as wheat, rice and cotton.
Floodplain	The area of land on either side of the river channel, which is covered with water when the river floods.	Irrigation	The supply of water to crops to help them grow.
Waterfall	A steep flow of water from a height, located in the upper course.	Domestic use	Water used in the home,

Block E		Block F	
Ecosystem	All of the animals and plants that live in a particular environment and the delicate relationships between them.	Water demand and supply	How much water is required by the population, compared to how much is available.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal or plant.	Over Extraction	Removing too much of something. There is over extraction of water from the Nile.
Soil Fertility	How well soil can support the growth of plants. Fertile soil has water and nutrients.	Contamination	Making something unclean and unusable by polluting or poisoning it.
		Jeopardy	Being in danger of being damaged or destroyed.

Block G		Block H	
Dam	A wall built across a river to control water, conserve water or generate hydroelectric power.	GERD	Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam. It is a major dam under construction on the Blue Nile, costing £4bn.
Hydroelectric power	Electricity created from the power of water flowing through a dam.	Rival	People who compete with each other for same objective or resource.
Industrialise	When a country moves from agriculture to industry	Displaced	When people are forced to move. The GERD will displace 20,000 people.
Ethiopia	A country in east Africa. Ethiopia is building a dam along its Blue Nile river.	Livelihood	The way that someone earns their living. A farmer's livelihood depends on fertile soil, water and farm animals.

History

Autumn Knowledge

Block A: Key Dates (Mughal Empire)		Block B: Key Dates (Mughal Empire)	
1526	Babur conquered Indian sultanate Delhi	1611	Mihr marries Jahangir
1556	Akbar succeeds Babur as Emperor	1617	Nur Jahn (Mihr) impresses the people by killing 4 tigers in 6 shots while riding an elephant
1578	Mihr's father is accepted into the emperor's court	1626	Emperor Jahangir is kidnapped by General Mahabat
1605	Jahangir succeeds Akbar as emperor	1627	Jahangir dies, Shan Jahan becomes the fifth Great Mughal Empire
1607	Emperor Jahangir's eldest son leads a rebellion to overthrow the emperor		

Block C: Key people (Mughal Empire)		Block D: Key People (Mughal Empire)	
Babur	Founder of the Mughal Empire	General Mahabat	General Mahabat kidnaps Emperor Jahangir in 1626
Humayun	Second ruler of the Mughal Empire	Shah Jahan	Fifth ruler of the Mughal Empire, succeeding Jahangir 1627. During his reign, he builds the Taj Mahal
Akbar	Third ruler of the Mughal Empire	Ruby Lal	A historian who writes a history of Nur Jahan (Mihr)
Mihr	A young girl whose father was accepted into the emperor's court in 1578. Mihr was named Nur Jahan by her husband Jahangir, meaning 'Light of the World'		
Jahangir	Fourth ruler of the Mughal empire, succeeding Akbar in 1605		

Block E: Key Words (Mughal Empire)		Block F:	
Mughal	The name of the empire that ruled much of North India in the 16th and 17th centuries	Source	Anything that provides information on an event, topic or era from a specific period of time.

Empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or sovereign	Evidence	A collection of information, obtained from a source, that can be used to support an idea or argument.
Sovereign	A supreme	Artefact	An object that is made by humans, such as a work of art.
Silk Road	A set of trading routes that connected the Mughal empire to other places, including China	Inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence.
Camp of good fortune	The call to prayer in a mosque		

Block G: How does Ruby Lal use sources to construct her story of Nur Jahan?		Block H: Key Terms (Mughal Empire)	
Imperial orders	By studying Nur Jahan's imperial orders, Lal established evidence about how she ruled the Mughal empire alongside Jahangir.	Harem	A special area of the Mughal court where royal Mughal women live.
Jahangirnnama	A special diary that Emperor Jahangir wrote in between 1605 and 1622	Rebellion	An act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
Imperial coins	Lal suggests that the imperial coins that bear Nur's name serve as evidence that she wanted to show off her royal power.	Alliance	A union or agreement between two or more parties.
Paintings	Lal also used several paintings to construct Nur's story. Many historians think this could be the first time a royal Mughal woman was painted in action.	Province	The area of a country that is outside the capital
		Bazaar	A market in the Middle East or India.

Block I: Key Terms (Mughal Empire)		Block J: Key Terms (Mughal Empire)	
Agra	The area where Jahangir's court was based.	Azan	The call to prayer in a mosque.
Delhi	Area in North India conquered by Babur in 1526	Ganga River	River that runs through India and Bangladesh, which is sacred for India's Hindu population.
Islam	The religion of the Mughal emperors		
Hinduism	The religion of the majority of the people in sixteenth century India.		

Taj Mahal	Famous Mughal building made out of white marble, following the design of Nur's tomb for her parents.		

French

Autumn Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
janvier	january	Je suis né	I was born
février	february	En Angleterre	In England
mars	march	Au Japon	In Japan
Avril	april	Aux Etats-Unis	In the United-States
mai	may	Je suis	I am
juin	june	Je parle	I speak
juillet	july	Anglais	English
Août	august	Français	French
septembre	september	Arabe	Arabic
octobre	october	Mais	but
novembre	november		
décembre	december		
Block C –		**Block D:**	
Un jean	jeans	plutôt	rather
Des baskets	trainers	décontracté	relax
Des bottes	boots	donc	so
Des chaussures	shoes	D'habitude	usually

Une jupe	A skirt	Je porte	I wear
Une chemise	A shirt	Je vais porter	I am going to wear
Un pull	A jumper	On va	We are going
Un pantalon	trousers	Fêter mon anniversaire	To celebrate my birthday
Un chapeau	A hat	Aller a un mariage	To go to a wedding
Un sweat a capuche	A hoodie	Aller au college	To go to school
Une veste	A blazer		
Un tee-shirt	A tee-shirt		
Block E		**Block F**	
Les animaux	animals	sympa	nice
Les jeux-vidéo	Videogames	branché	trendy
Les livres	books	généreux	generous
Le racisme	racism	génial	great
L'injustice	injustice	ennuyeux	boring
Les voyages	travels	Nul	rubbish
Les chiens	dogs	égoïste	selfish
Les chats	cats	débrouillard	resourceful
Le chocolat	chocolate	jaloux	jealous

Les gâteaux	cakes	lunatique	moody
La musique	music	pénible	tiredsome/bothersome
Le sport	sport	gentil	kind

Block G –			
Je le trouve	I find him	Je me fâche contre	I get angry with
Je la trouve	I find her		
Je les trouve	I find them		
Je m'entends bien avec	I get on well with		
Je ne m'entends pas bien avec	I don't get on well with		
Je me chamaille avec	I bicker with		
Je me dispute avec	I argue with		

Religious Studies

Autumn Knowledge

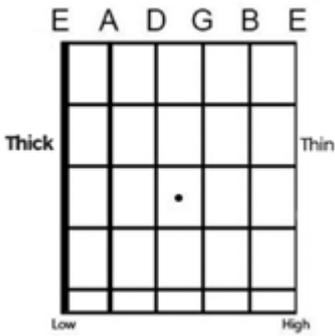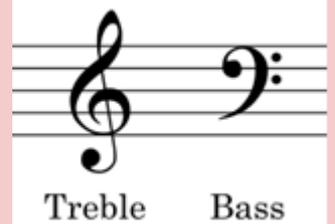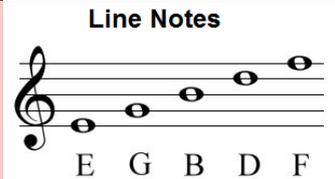| Block A		Block B	
Hinduism	A diverse religion originating in India and followed by over 1 billion people today. There are more than 800,000 Hindus living in Britain.	deities	Gods or goddesses. Some Hindus are monotheists who believe in one supreme deity, others are polytheists.
polytheism	Belief in many gods.	the Vaishnavas	Hindus who believe that Vishnu is the supreme God.
sacrifice	A method of worship that involves offering animals or food to the gods.	the Shaivas	Hindus who believe that Shiva is the supreme God.
Sanskrit	A language used in ancient India which many Hindu texts including the Vedas are written in.	avatar	A god who descends to earth as a human or animal in order to fight evil and re-establish goodness. Vishnu has ten avatars.
the Vedas	A collection of sacred writings. It literally means 'knowledge'.	Aum	The symbol of Hinduism and a sacred sounds that Hindus chant.
Vedic people	The people written about in the Vedas who worshipped many gods in charge of the natural world and sacrificed animals. Some of their gods are still worshipped by modern Hindus.	Chakra	A word meaning 'wheel', one of the weapons that Hindu gods may carry.
Block C		Block D:	
symbol	an image that expresses religious ideas.	the Purana	A Hindu text that is more recent than the Vedas, but is still thought to contain profound wisdom and teachings.
trishula	A word meaning 'three spears', a weapon that symbolises power and authority.	the rishis	The Vedic people who first heard the Vedas and taught them to others.
vibhuti	The three white lines on Shiva's forehead, which represent his superhuman powers. Shaivas sometimes paint these lines on their own foreheads.	shruti	religious teachings that are revealed to Rishis directly from God.
vahana	An animal 'vehicle' that transports Hindu deities.	bhakti	A Sanskrit word meaning 'devotion' or 'worship'; some Hindus believe that bhakti alone can be a way to achieve moksha.
the Mahabharata and the Ramayana	The names of the two epic stories, which are inspirational for Hindus.	karma	The forces that influence people's fortune and future reincarnations.
Block E		Block F	

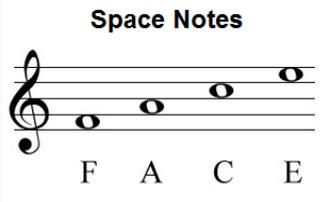| moksha	Escaping from samsara and never dying or becoming reincarnated again; the word literally means 'release'.	Upanayana	A traditional Hindu ceremony that children undergo when they are ready to be educated about the Vedas and other sacred texts. It is where many Hindu boys 'take the sacred thread' which is a thin cord worn for life.
reincarnation	When a soul is reborn by passing into a new body.	ascetic	Someone who lives a simple life away from society, usually to become closer to the supreme being or to achieve moksha.
samsara	The continual process of death and reincarnation; also the entire universe as we know it.	tapas	It literally means 'heat' and is something that ascetics and people practising yoga intensively generate.
dharma	The moral law that Hindus must follow; the word can be translated as 'duty' or 'righteousness'.	yoga	Controlling the mind and body to purify yourself and achieve moksha. It is a Sanskrit word meaning 'yoke, a harness that is placed on an animal to control it. Through yoga Hindus try to 'yoke their mind and body. Yoga involves three things, postures, breath control and meditation.
sanatana dharma	Eternal dharma or law; this never changes and is always good, regardless of the time and place.	ecstasy	an extreme feeling of happiness and joy.
Block G		**Block H**	
Agni	The Vedic god of fire who consumed the animal sacrifices to make them acceptable to the other gods.	Brahma	A Hindu god believed to be the creator of the world.
Brahman	Many Hindus believe Brahman is a supreme being who is the source of everything including the gods. Brahman is impossible for us to imagine, but can be partly understood through meditation.	Hanuman	King of the monkeys in the Ramayana who helps free Sita from Ravana.
Ganesha	The elephant-headed god of wisdom and son of Parvati whose original human head was cut off by Shiva.	Krishna	One of the ten avatars of Vishnu; a charioteer who instructs Arjuna how to live a good life. A very popular deity.
Shiva	A popular Hindu god and husband of Parvati the goddess of love and fertility.	Ravana	Many armed demon who kidnaps Sita.
Vishnu	A popular Hindu god who has come to earth as nine avatars and will return as a warrior on a white horse. He is the husband of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth.		
Block I		**Block J**	
Rama	The king in in the Ramayana. He defeated Ravana.	puja	The Sanskrit word for worship.
Sita	The queen in the Ramayana. Sita is kidnapped by Ravan.	mantra	An extract from a sacred text that is chanted repeatedly during worship.

Arjuna	A heroic character in the Mahabharata who obeys Krishna by fighting against his own family in order to follow dharma.	murti	An image of a god or goddess.
Manu	A legendary man saved by the fish avatar of Vishnu.	darshan	'Seeing' God; a form of worship and devotion in which the murti of a deity is revealed to worshippers.
Mata Devi (Amma)	A modern Hindu teacher who people travel to receive a hug from.	mandir	A Hindu term for a temple.
		tirtha	A 'crossing place' where a deity enters the human world; for this reason, they are places for pilgrimage. An example is Varanasi where Ganga came to earth forming the river Ganges.
		Kumbh Mela	A huge Hindu festival where ascetics bathe in sacred river to remove karma; it takes place every three years. Many Hindus go on pilgrimage to Kumbh Mela to bathe in the rivers, see an ascetic and receive their blessing.

Block K		Block L	
Diwali	The festival of lights, celebrated by nearly all Hindus who light lamps and candles. It has many different meanings to different Hindus e.g. to welcome Lakshmi into their homes or remember the story of Rama and Sita or Nachiketas.	sati	When a woman throws herself on to her husband's funeral pyre.
Thaipusam	A Shaiva festival to worship Murugan the god of war.	dharti	She who holds everything.' - a way of referring to the earth goddess.
kavadi	A burden carried during the Thaipusam festival to express devotion to Murugan.	Ganga	A goddess who hurled herself to earth and got caught in Shiva's hair forming the river Ganges.
Ratha Yatra	A Vaishanava festival in Puri, involving a procession of murtis in chariots.	Purusha	A mythical giant whose vast body was sacrificed by the gods to create human society according to the Rig Veda.
Caste System	A series of social classes that determine someone's job and status in society. It includes brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), vaishyas (traders and	Jagannath	An important deity for many Hindus, believed to be a form of Vishnu

	farmers), shudras (manual labourers/servants).		
the Untouchables/Dalits	People who are considered to be lower in status than the lowest caste. Dalits means 'oppressed' or 'broken'. Ghandi called dalits 'harijans' meaning 'children of God'.	Murugan	A fierce God of War, a form of Shiva, worshipped by Shaivas at Thaipusam
ahimsa	Literally 'non harming' or 'non violence'; a Hindu teaching that encourages peaceful resolution of conflict and kindness towards other living creatures.	Bhumi Devi	'Mother Earth' – earth seen as a goddess. Also referred to as 'dharti' meaning 'she who holds everything'.
pantheism	The belief that God is in everything.	Mohandas Gandhi	The most famous Hindu of the 20th centry who campaigned for non-violence and equal treatment of Dalits. He is often called 'Mahatma' Gandhi meaning 'great soul'.

Music

Autumn Knowledge

Block A – W.C. 25/04/22		Block B – W.C 25/04/22		
Chord	2 or more notes played at the same time.	Guitar strings		
Ensemble	A group of musicians.	Treble and Bass Clef		
Transpose	To move a pattern of notes up or down in pitch.	Notes on the line		

12 bar Blues	A pattern of chords commonly used in Blues music using chords I, IV and V.	Notes in the spaces	

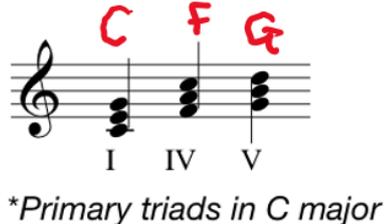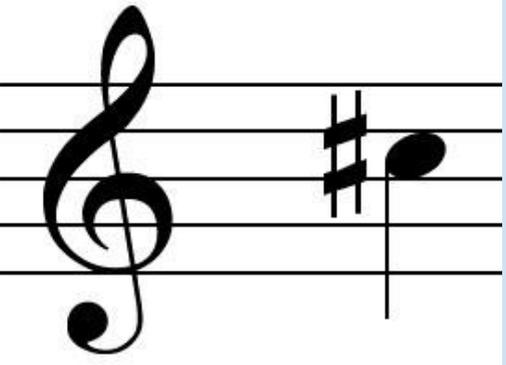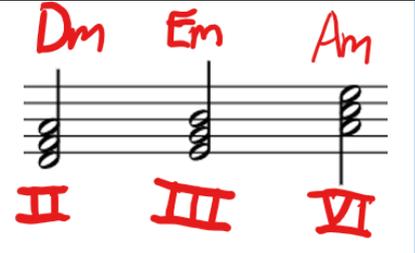| **Block C** – W.C 02/05/22		**Block D:** - W.C 02/05/22	
Root note	Lowest note (in pitch) in a chord.	Piano keys	
Accompaniment	Musical layer that supports the melody.	C major chord	
Tonic	The first note of a scale **C** D E F G A B C	F major chord	
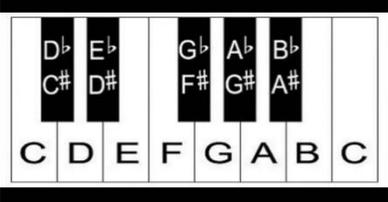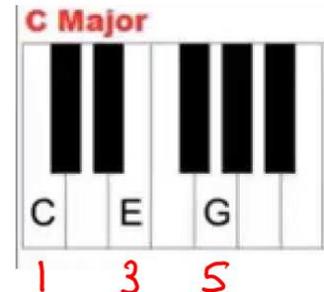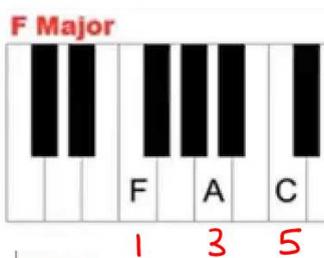
Dominant	The fifth note of a scale C D E F **G** A B C	G major chord	
Bass Guitar Strings	**E A D G** **Lowest to highest**	Bass Guitar strings	
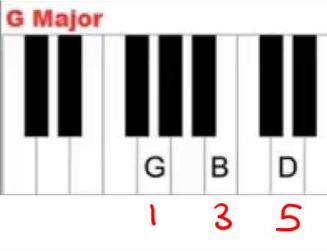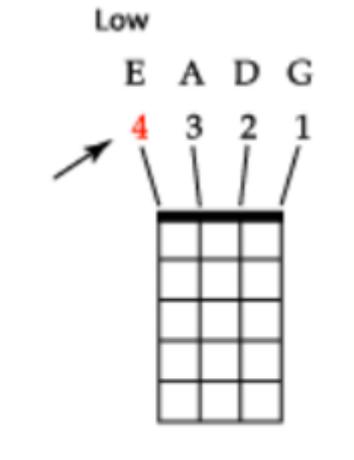
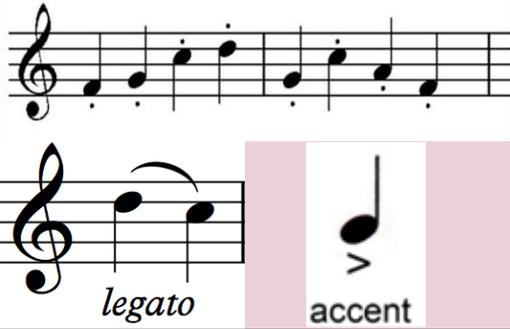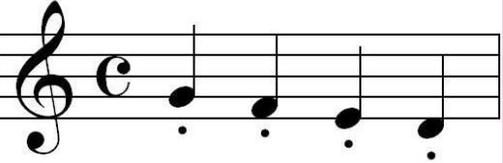| **Block E** – W.C 09/05/22		**Block F** – W.C 09/05/22	
Triad	Three notes played together in the pattern: play one, miss one, play one, miss one, play one.	4/4 time signature	
Degree of the scale	How far the note is away from the home note in numbers.	¾ time signature	
Roman numeral	Labels the degree of the scale.	Bar line	
Bar line	Separates the bars of the music	Swung quavers	
Triad	Three notes played at the same time which are a 3rd apart	Triad notation	
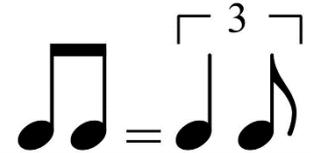
Interval	The space between two notes	Triplets	3 notes in the space of 2
Block G – W.C. 16/05/22		**Block H** – W.C. 16/05/22	
Chord sequence	More than one chord played after each other (often repeats)	F major on guitar	

Primary chords	Chords 1, 4 and 5 (I, II and V) in the scale. The most common and most important chords from a scale.	C major on guitar	
Head	The riff (ostinato) of a piece of Blues music that is repeated throughout the song.	G major on guitar	
Flat	Lowers a note by a semitone	Primary triads in C major	\n*Primary triads in C major
Sharp	Raises a not by a semitone	Flat	
Dotted note	A note which has had its value increased by half.	Sharp	
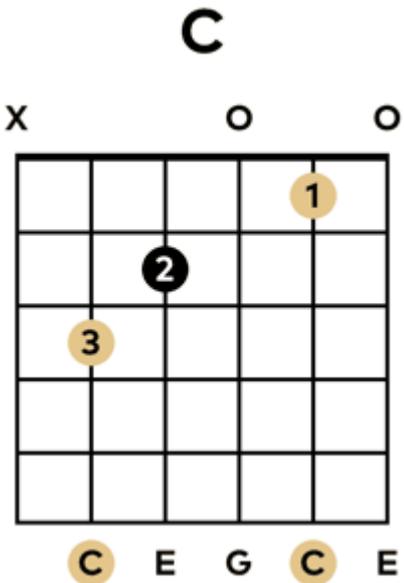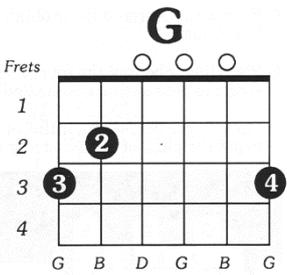
| Natural | Reverses the effect of a flat or sharp | Secondary chord notation | |
| Chromatic | Using notes that are not in the key signature | Dynamics notation | |

Block I – W.C. 23/05/22		**Block J** – W.C. 23/05/22	
Minor	Sad sounding	Crescendo	Gradually getting louder
Major	Happy Sounding	Diminuendo	Gradually getting quieter
Secondary chords	Chords 2, 3 and 6 (I, II and V) in the scale. They are minor chords.	Tempo notation	

Rhythm	A pattern of long and short sounds.	Articulation notation	Staccato / legato / accent
Spread chord	A chord played one note after another.	Labelled electric drum kit	
Tempo	The speed of the piece of music.	Staccato	
Articulation	The way the music is played.	Legato	
Band leader	A member of the band who leads the rehearsal.	Tied notes	