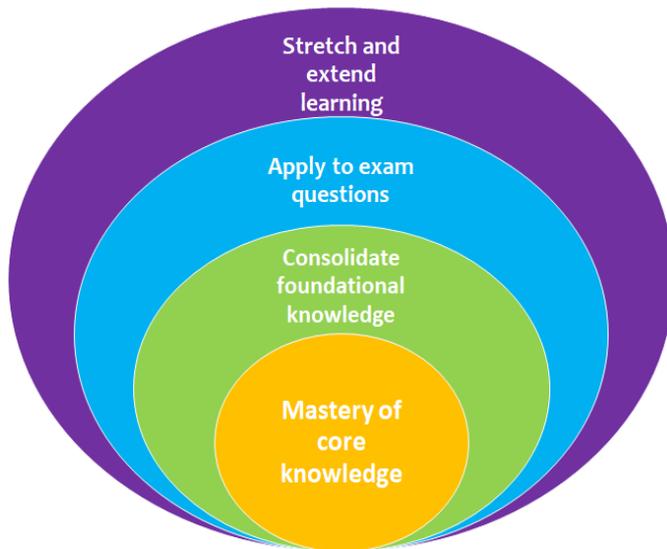




Ark Acton
Academy

Year 8
Knowledge
Booklet
Spring 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-gcse-science.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.thisislanguag.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 (**without speaking aloud**) for 2-3 minutes.
 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.

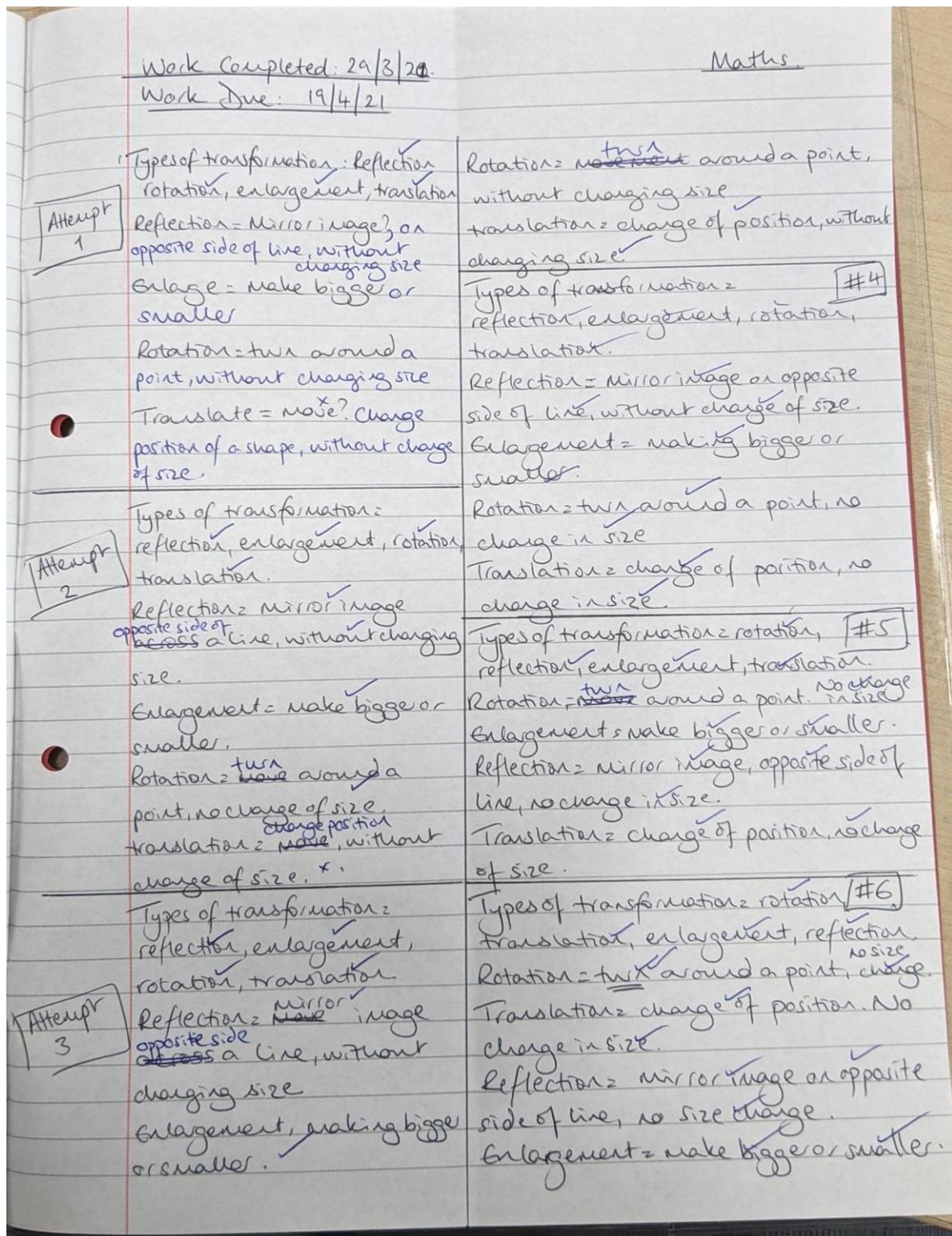
To space your quizzing out to maximise retention of knowledge, change subjects after 40 minutes.

Organising your self-quizzing book

Date of work completion

Date when work is due:

Subject



English

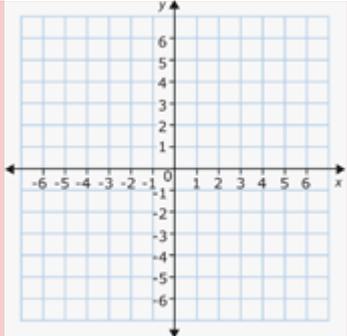
Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Alonso	The King of Naples	Gonzalo	The old counsellor to the King of Naples
Sebastian	The brother of the King of Naples	Miranda	The daughter of the rightful Duke of Milan
Ferdinand	The son of the King of Naples	Ariel	An airy spirit and a slave to the rightful Duke of Milan
Prospero	The rightful Duke of Milan	Caliban	A deformed slave and a native of the island
Antonio	The brother of the rightful Duke of Milan	Trinculo and Stephano	One is a jester, the other is a drunken butler.
Block C		Block D:	
William Shakespeare	Known as 'The Bard', he was a poet and playwright born in 1564 and died in 1616.	Tempest	A violent storm, in this case at sea.
Elizabethan	Elizabeth I was Queen of England from 1558 to 1603 and this era was full of exploration by land and sea	Colonialism	When one country establishes itself in another country, becoming colonisers and natives (people who have been colonised).
Jacobean	James I became King of England after Elizabeth I so this historical period is named after him because Jacob is the Latin form of James.	Usurp	Someone who takes control of someone else's power when they do not have the right to.
Tragicomedy	A play that has some features of a tragedy and some features of a comedy.	Pathos	A pathetic situation is one that makes us feel sympathy or sorrow.
Italian city state	During the Elizabethan and Jacobean era, Italy wasn't one unified country, but a number of small independent city-states.	Iambic pentameter	A rhythm consisting of 5 pairs of syllables mimicking our heartbeat: 'da-dum, 'da-dum', 'da-dum', 'da-dum', 'da-dum'.
Block E		Block F	
Exposition	The beginning stage of a narrative arc.	Monologue	A speech spoken by one character at a time.
Rising action	The building of tension in a narrative arc leading to a climax.	Dialogue	A conversation between two characters.

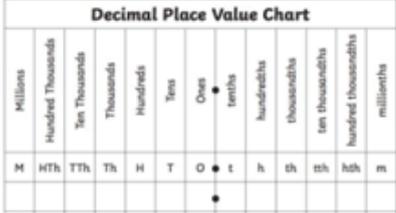
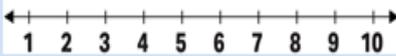
Climax	The point of highest tension in a narrative arc.	Soliloquy	A speech in a play that the character speaks alone, or to the audience, rather than to the other characters.
Falling action	The decreasing of tension in a narrative arc after the highest point.	Aside	A brief comment spoken aloud by a character to reveal their thoughts and feelings but only heard by the audience.
Resolution	The final stage of the narrative arc. The ending.	Dramatic irony	A situation in drama that is understood by the audience but not known or understood by other characters.

Mathematics

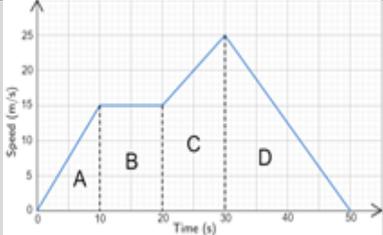
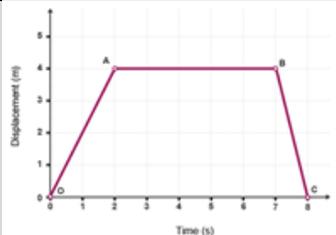
Spring Knowledge

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	<p>Equi... à prefix for equal</p> <p>Distance à length</p> <p>Two points that are of equal distance from each other.</p>	Inequalities	<p>Inequality à unequal</p> <p>Inequalities express the relationships between two expressions that are not equal to one another.</p>
Midpoint	<p>Mid...à middle</p> <p>The midpoint is the middle point of a line segment.</p> 	>	'GREATER THAN'
Line Segment	<p>A line segment is a line that connects two distinct coordinate points together.</p> 	<	'LESS THAN'
Line	<p>A line is a straight path of points that has no beginning or end.</p> 	\geq	'GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO'
		\leq	'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	<p>Linear – contains the prefix line.</p> <p>A straight line graph.</p>
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)	<p>The slope of a linear graph. This represents the steepness of the line.</p> <p>The greater the value of the gradient, the steeper the slope.</p>	Number line	
y-intercept 'c'	<p>This tells us where the straight line will cut the y-axis.</p> <p>AT THIS POINT, THE X-ORDINATE IS 0 AND THE VALUE OF C GIVES US THE Y-ORDINATE.</p>	Estimate (approximation)	<p>When you make an estimation in Mathematics, you round a number to one significant figure.</p> <p>You then use these rounded figures to solve problems.</p>
x-intercept	<p>This tells us where the straight line will cut the x-axis.</p> <p>AT THIS POINT, THE VALUE OF THE Y-ORDINATE IS 0.</p>	Rounding	<p>To adjust a number up or down according to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearest integer • Nearest 10, 100, 1000 • Decimal place • Significant figures
Block I		Block J	
Ratio	<p>A ratio is a way in which quantities can be divided or shared.</p> <p>A ratio is expressed in the following form: a:b/3:1 (a to b/ 3 to 1).</p>	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.	Convert	When you convert a value or an object, you transform/change it to something else.
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.		
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

Spring Knowledge

Block A – Chemical & Physical changes		Block B – Reactions of Metals 1	
Chemical change	Produces a new substance and is irreversible	Equation for the reaction of metals with oxygen	Metal + oxygen → Metal oxide e.g. Copper + oxygen → copper oxide
Chemical reaction	Also called a chemical change	Oxidation	The gain of oxygen
Physical change	Does not produce a new substance and is reversible	Reduction	The loss of oxygen
Examples of a physical change	Melting, evaporation, condensation, freezing and sublimation	Equation for the reaction of metals with acid	Metal + acid → salt + hydrogen <i>e.g. Sodium + Nitric Acid → sodium nitrate + hydrogen</i>
Law of Conservation of Mass	The mass of the reactants is equal to the mass of the products – atoms cannot be made or destroyed	Neutralisation	The reaction of an acid and an alkali/base.
Balanced Equation	A chemical equation with the same number of each type of atom on each side	Equation for the reaction between an acid and alkali	Acid + alkali → salt + water
Coefficient	The large number that goes before a substance in a chemical equation. This represents the ratio between the substances in the equation	Equation for the reaction between an acid and base	Acid + base → salt + water
Subscript	The small number found next to a specific element's symbol. This represents the number of atoms of that element within a molecule.	Equation for the reaction between an acid and a metal carbonate	Acid + metal carbonate → salt + water + carbon dioxide
Block C – Reactions of Metals 2 / Gas Tests		Block D – The Leaf	
Identity of the salt produced in a neutralisation reaction	Depends on the specific acid and base/alkali/metal carbonate used in the reaction	Guard Cells	Surround the stomata and control the opening/closing
Salt produced from Hydrochloric Acid	Chloride salt	Palisade Mesophyll	Upper layer in the plant leaves made up of closely packed cells that contain many chloroplasts for photosynthesis

Salt produced from Sulfuric Acid	Sulfate salt	Spongy Mesophyll	Lower layer in the plant leaves that contain some chloroplasts and many large air spaces to give a large surface area for the exchange of gases.
Salt produced from Nitric Acid	Nitrate salt	Stomata (singular. Stoma)	Openings in the leaves of plants, particularly on the underside, controlled by guard cells, allowing gases to diffuse in/out
Test for hydrogen	Hold a burning splint to the edge of a test tube filled with the gas. This burns rapidly with a squeaky pop sound.	Guard Cells	Surround the stomata and control the opening/closing
Test for carbon dioxide	The gas is shaken with limewater (calcium hydroxide) and the limewater turns cloudy.		
Block E – Transport Systems in Plants		Block F - Photosynthesis	
Xylem	Narrow, hollow, dead tubes supported by lignin. Tissue that transports water and minerals in a plant	Photosynthesis	The process by which plants make glucose using water, light and carbon dioxide
Phloem	Tissue in plant that transports products (includes sugars and amino acids) of photosynthesis up and down the plant	Chlorophyll	The green pigment contained in the chloroplasts
Companion Cells	Cells which support the phloem to carry out translocation.	Chloroplasts	The organelle in which photosynthesis takes place
Sieve Tube	The conducting cells that, end to end, make up the phloem	Endothermic	A reaction that requires the transfer of energy from the environment
Active transport	Transport of molecules against the concentration gradient from area of low concentration to area of higher concentration	Limiting Factor	A factor such as temperature, carbon dioxide concentration and light intensity, which can limit the rate of photosynthesis
Block G		Block H	
Aerobic	Requiring oxygen	Magnetic force	A non-contact force between a magnet and a magnetic metal.
Anaerobic	Not requiring oxygen	Magnetic field	The area around a magnet where the magnet applies a force to the magnetic object.
Exothermic	Respiration is a chemical reaction that gives out heat to the surroundings	Magnetic materials	Iron, cobalt and nickel (plus their alloys e.g. steel).
Word equation for aerobic respiration	Glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water	Poles of a magnet	The part of the magnet where the magnetic force is strongest.

Word equation for anaerobic respiration	Glucose → lactic acid	Names of the poles of magnets	North and South
Word equation for fermentation	Glucose → ethanol + carbon dioxide		
Yeast cells	Fermentation used to make bread and alcoholic drinks.		
Lactic acid	Found in anaerobic respiring muscles		
Oxygen debt	Anaerobic respiration in muscle cells causes a build-up of lactic acid and oxygen is required to break it down.		
Fatigue	After a long period of intense exercise, muscles become tired and cannot contract normally.		
Block I			
Like poles (N and N, S and S)	Repel	Field lines	Lines on a drawing which show the strength and direction of the magnetic field
Opposite poles (N and S)	Attract	Direction of field lines	From North to South (shows the direction of the force acting upon another North pole at that point.
Permanent magnets	Objects that are magnets all the time (e.g. bar magnets)	Spacing of field lines	Close field lines demonstrate that the magnetic force is stronger
Induced magnets	Objects that become magnetic only when placed in a magnetic field	Rules about magnetic field lines	They never cross or touch.
Block K		Block L	
A current in a wire	This causes a magnetic field around a wire.	The Earth's magnetic field	Weak but has noticeable effects
Strength of the field around a wire.	Affected by the strength of the current and the distance from the wire.	Shape of the magnetic field	Has the same pattern as a permanent bar magnet.
Solenoid	A wire wrapped into a coil shape.	Compass	A small magnet that can spin to point towards the North Pole
Electromagnet	A solenoid with an iron core.	Direction of a compass	. A compass will point to Earth's North "magnetic" pole which is different to Earth's geographic North pole which is also different to the true North pole of the Earth's magnetic field.
Increasing the strength of the field around a solenoid.	Have more coils in the solenoid Increase the current Adding a core of a magnetic material		

Geography

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Energy	Power used for an activity	Boiler	A piece of equipment that provides hot water for a house
Fuel	A substance that is burned to provide heat or power	Pylon	A tall structure that supports electrical wires above the ground
Transmit	To send out signals, or to pass something along	Combustion	The process of burning
Furnace	A container that is heated to a very high temperature	Economic Development	A country or area becoming wealthier
Electricity	A type of energy resulting from charged particles	Energy Demand	How much energy is needed
Block C		Block D:	
Industry	A type of economic activity. Usually refers that use heavy machinery e.g. manufacturing and construction	To Harness	To control something to use its power
Area Chart	A type of line graph that shows proportions	Generator	A machine that produces electrical
Renewable	Something that does not run out when used, e.g. solar	Inverter	An electrical device
Finite	Has limits or an end	Turbine	A type of machine through liquid flows and turns a wheel to produce power
Non-Renewable	Cannot be reused or replenished once used, e.g. coal	Fossil Fuel	Sources of energy formed underground millions of years ago, e.g. coal, oil and natural gas
Block E		Block F	
Oil	A thick liquid formed under the Earth's surface that is used as fuel	Distribution	How something is spread out
Coal	A hard black substance that is dug from under the ground and burnt as fuel	The Tropics	The tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. These are lines of latitude 23.5 degrees north and south of the equator
Natural Gas	A gas that is found under the ground and is used for cooking and heating	Sunlight Concentration	How much of the sun's energy reaches the surface of the Earth

Hydropower	The production of electricity by the force of fast flowing water	Choropleth Map	Shows data by using colour to show a variable, e.g. population density. The darker the colour, the higher the value
Solar Power	Energy that used the power of the sun to produce electricity	Projection	Means to calculate a situation for the future based on current evidence
Block G		Block H	
Oil Reserve	Stores of oil under the surface of the Earth	MIC	Middle Income Country – average yearly income is around \$9000
Infrastructure	Basic system and services, such as transport, roads, buildings and power supplies	Biofuels	A fuel that is made from living things, e.g. plant or their waste
Reliance	The state of trusting or depending on something or someone	Manufacturing	The production of goods often in factories
Pipeline	A long pipe under the ground for transporting oil or gas	Silver Bullet	A saying that means simple solution to a complicated problem
Energy Mix	The total amount and types of energy that a place uses	Intermittent	Stopping and starting repeatedly
Block I		Block J	
Suitability	How right a person or place is for something	Proposal	A suggestion or question
Installation	Equipment put into position, so it is ready to use	Criteria	Requirements that guide a decision
Tectonic Plate Margin	The border between two pieces of the Earth's crust	Stakeholder	A person or group that has an interest in an activity or project
Geothermal Power	Energy produced using heat that comes from inside the Earth	Contour Line	Lines on a map that show the height and gradient (relief) of the land
Excess	Having more than you need of something	Energy Superpower	Countries that have a larger energy supply and are powerful, e.g. Russia
Energy Capacity	The total amount of energy that can be produced	OS Map	Ordnance Survey Map – shows human and physical features

History

Spring Knowledge

Block A: Key Dates		Block B: Key Terms	
1712	Thomas Newcomen developed the first steam engine, which provided power by burning coal to produce steam.	Industrial Revolution	A time of great change in Britain when people started to make things by machine in factories. It spans from 1750 to 1900
1770s	James Watt and Matthew Boulton improved the steam engine.	Electorate	The group of people who have the right to vote in elections.
1832	Parliament passed the Great Reform Act.	Trade union	An organisation of workers who fight for better pay, rights and conditions for workers.
1833	Parliament passed the Factory Act.	Scavenger	A child worker made to crawl below spinning machines to collect loose cotton
1875	Parliament passed a Public Health Act.	Working class	The group of people who work in return for wages, usually in manual or industrial work (e.g., in factories).
Block C: Background: Life in Britain c1700		Block D: What was the Industrial Revolution?	
Population	The population of England and Wales was roughly 5 million.	Transport	Canals and railways were developed to transport raw materials and manufactured goods around the country.
Life expectancy	30 years.	Population	The population of Britain increased rapidly, increasing the demand for goods.
Rural settlements	About 85% of the population lived in small, rural communities, where their daily life revolved around farming.	Technology	New machines and technology, such as the steam engine, were invented so goods could be manufactured more quickly.
Power	People depended on the natural world for power: ships and windmills used the wind, some early factories used fast flowing water, and most manufacturing, farming and transport relied on human or animal strength.	Factories	Goods began to be manufactured in factories using machines, rather than by hand in the home.
Transport	Transport was slow and uncomfortable. Goods such as coal, iron and bricks were transported along rivers, on roads in a horse-drawn cart or on a packhorse if there was no road.	Urbanisation	People began moving from the countryside to urban areas; towns and cities

Block E: Working conditions during the Industrial Revolution		Block F: Living conditions during the Industrial Revolution	
Long working hours	Normal shifts were usually 12-14 hours a day. Workers were often required to clean their machines during their mealtimes.	Pollution	The excessive burning of coal created smoke, which led to terrible pollution in the cities.
Low wages	Typical wages for male workers were about 15 shillings (75p) a week. Women and children were paid less	Overcrowding	Large numbers of people moving to the cities and not enough houses meant families had to live in small tight spaces.
Accidents	Forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents	Disease	Overcrowding, housing of a low standard and poor-quality water supplies all helped spread disease such as Cholera
Health	Working in textiles caused lung disease owing to the air being full of dust.	Lack of fresh water	People could get water from a variety of places, such as streams, wells and standpipes, but this water was often polluted by human waste
Cruel discipline	There was strict discipline within factories, mines and chemical plants. Often these involved physical punishments.	Poor quality housing	Houses often suffered from damp due to their thin walls and roofs made out of cheap materials. Many households had to share a single outside toilet that was little more than a hole in the ground.
Block G: Electoral reform during the Industrial Revolution		Block H: Transport during the Industrial Revolution	
Rotten Boroughs	Small towns or villages with tiny populations, sometimes even one family could vote for an MP whereas other far larger towns could only vote for one MP	Turnpike roads	New higher quality roads were built during the Industrial revolution which improved connectivity across the country
The Great Reform Act	Passed in 1832 by parliament, this law gave the right to vote for every man living in a property worth £10 or more.	Canals	More canals were built during the Industrial Revolution which meant more goods could be transported across Britain.
The Second Reform Act	In 1867, the Second Reform Act gave 1 million more men the vote.	Steam Trains	In 1804 the first steam locomotive was used to transport goods across the country. Using the steam engine for power these trains could carry large amounts of goods and people across large distances.
The Third Reform Act	In 1884, the Third Reform Act gave the vote to all male homeowners, around 40% of all men.	Railways	In 1830 the first British railway completed its journey from Liverpool to Manchester. Faster than the older locomotives, thousands of miles of railways were soon built within Britain.
Voting inequality	Throughout most of the Industrial period, working class people were not afforded the right to vote as they did not own property.		

French

Spring Knowledge

Block A – places in town			
1.Au collège	To school	7.À la piscine	To the swimming pool
2.Au cinema	To the cinema	8.À la patinoire	To the ice rink
3.au centre commercial	To the shopping centre	9.À la bibliothèque	To the library
4.au parc	To the park	10.Chez moi	To mine / my house
5.au theatre	To the theatre	11.Chez toi	To yours / your house
6.au jardin	To the garden		
Block C – les verbes		Block D: les excuses	
12.Aller	To go	19.Je dois	I must
13.Venir	To come	20.Faire du sport	Do sport
14.Regarder	To watch	21.Faire les devoirs	Do homework
15.Voir	To see	22.Faire le lit	Make the bed
16.Jouer des jeux-videos	To play video games	23.Faire la cuisine	Do the cooking
17.Rentrer	To return	24.Faire le jardinage	Do the gardening
18.Lire	To read	25.Faire le ménage	Do the housework
Block E – high frequency phrases			
26.Je veux	I want	31.Je vais	I'm going
27.Je voudrais	I would like	32.Si	if

28.J'aimerais	I would like	33.Je suis	I am
29.Je peux	I can	34.Tu es	You are
30.Je ne peux pas	I cannot		

Block G – school subjects = les matières			
35. Les maths	Maths	40.La geographie	Geography
36.La science	Science	41.La technologie	Technology
37.La physique	Physics	42.Le dessin	Art
38.La chimie	Chemistry	43.Le français	French
39.La biologie	Biology	44.L'anglais	English
		45.L'EPS	P.E.
		46.L'histoire	history
Block H – time phrases			
47.normalement	Normally	54.Le weekend dernier	Last weekend
48.souvent	Often	55.Le mois dernier	Last month
49. quelquefois	Sometimes	56.Hier	Yesterday
50.De temps en temps	Occasionally	57.Plus tard	Later
51. toujours	Always	58.Ce soir	Tonight
52.Hier	Yesterday	59.Ce weekend	This weekend
53.La semaine dernière	Last week	60.Demain	Tomorrow
		61.La semaine prochaine	Next week

Block I – high frequency phrases			
62. Je pense que	I think that	68. J'ai joué	I played
63. Je crois que	I believe that	69. C'était	It was
64. Je dirais que	I would say that	70. Ça me fait	It makes me (+ verb)
65. Parce que / car	Because	71. Ça me rend	It makes me (+ adjective)
66. puisque	Since	72. Je vais	I go / I'm going
67. Vu que	Seeing that	73. Je ne vais pas	I don't go / I'm not going
Block J – verbs 2		Block K - adjectives	
74. Sortir	To go out	81. Difficile	Difficult
75. Regarder	To watch	82. Facile	Easy
76. voir	To see	83. Triste	Sad
77. faire	To do	84. Heureux / heureuse	happy
78. jouer	To play	85. Énérvé	annoyed
79. Se détendre	To relax		
80. aller	To go		

Religious Studies

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Judaism	The religion of the Jewish people which began about 4000 years ago. There are approximately 14 million Jews in the world today. Over 6 million Jews live in Israel., over 5 million live in the USA and approximately 260,000 live in the UK.	Orthodox Jews (includes Hasidic Jews)	Jews who believe in maintaining the traditional beliefs and practices of Judaism and the laws given by God.
Jew	The word 'Jew' came from the name of the southern kingdom of the promised land – Judah, where many Israelites were living 2700 years ago.	Conservative Jews	Jews who preserve rituals and traditions but are more flexible in interpreting Jewish laws than Orthodox Jews.
monotheist	Someone who believes in one God.	Reform Jews & Liberal Jews	Two different groups within Judaism who share the beliefs that Judaism can change or modernise over time.
polytheist	The place where Jews meet. It literally means 'assembly'. The leader of a synagogue is called a rabbi.	Secular Jews	Jews who are born into the religion, but do not believe in God.
synagogue	The Jewish holy book. It contains the Torah (law) which is the most important holy text for Jews. It also contains the nevi'im (prophets) and Ketuvim (writings). It was written in Hebrew.		
Tanakh	An agreement or promise between God and people.		
Block C		Block D:	
covenant	Someone who believes in more than one god. At the time that Judaism began polytheists often worshipped statues known as idols.	Abraham	A man who God made a covenant with that he would have many descendents who would be a great nation
patriarchs	The three founding fathers believed to be physical & spiritual ancestors of all Jews (Abraham, Isaac and Jacob).	Isaac	The son of Abraham and the second patriarch
Promised Land	An area of land given to the Israelites by God in the Torah.	Jacob	The son of Isaac and the third patriarch
		Moses	A man who received the laws including the Ten Commandments from God

Block E		Block F	
yad	A pointer used to read the Torah in the synagogue.	The Temple	The building in Jerusalem where Jews worshipped before synagogues. It was destroyed by the Babylonians in 586 BCE and rebuilt after Jews returned from the Babylonian exile. The Romans destroyed the Second Temple in 66 CE. The Western Wall is all that remains today and is a popular pilgrimage site.
Mitzvot	Jewish laws (there are 613 in total); the singular is mitzvah.	Ark of the Covenant	The box that housed the two tablets of stone on which the original Ten Commandments were written. It was kept in the Holy of Holies in the first Temple, but went missing during the Babylonian exile.
Talmud	A collection of teachings from rabbis giving more information about the Torah.	Herod	A Roman governor who built an extension to the Second Temple
		Solomon	The king of Israel who built the first Temple in Jerusalem
Block G		Block H	
Ark	A cupboard in a synagogue where the handwritten Torah scrolls are stored.	Messiah	A word used to refer to a future king descended from King David who would return Jews to Israel, bring peace, build the Third Temple and have a son who would be his heir. Some Jews are still waiting for the Messiah to come.
Ner tamid	A symbolic light in front of, or above the Ark; it means everlasting light.	kashrut	Jewish food laws.
bimah	The platform in the synagogue where the Torah scrolls are read from.	kosher	Food that is acceptable for Jews to eat according to kashrut; the word literally means 'fit'.
		trefah	Food that Jews are forbidden to eat.
Block I		Block J	
Shabbat/Sabbath	A day of rest once a week. It literally means 'ceasing'.	circumcision	The removal of a baby boy's foreskin after eight days as a sign of God's covenant with Abraham.
Pesach/Passover	A festival when Jews remember the Angel of Death passing over the houses of the Israelites and freedom from slavery.	mohel	Someone who is medically and religiously qualified to perform a circumcision.

Seder Meal	A symbolic meal shared by families during Pesach/Passover.	Bar Mitzvah	A ceremony for boys at the age of 13; it literally means 'son of the commandments'.
Rosh Hashanah	The first day of the Jewish new year; 'Day of Judgement'.	Bat Mitzvah	A ceremony for girls at the age of 12 or 13; it literally means 'daughter of the commandments'.
shofar	A ram's horn blown on Rosh Hashanah to remind Jews that God will judge their actions.		
Yom Kippur	Day of Atonement; the holiest day of the year where Jews confess their wrongdoing.		
Block K		Block L	
Pikuach Nefesh	The principle that nearly any religious law can be broken in order to preserve human life.	Palestinians	People who live in an around the state of Israel and are mainly Muslims.
persecution	Discrimination against people because of their beliefs.	Zionism	A Jewish movement that originally aimed to establish, and now aims to continue, the Jewish state of Israel.
anti-semitism	Persecution of Jewish people.	Eliezer Berkovits	A rabbi who believed that God had to hide his face (hester panim) during the Holocaust so as not to interfere with human free will.
Holocaust	The killing of six million Jews by Nazi Germany. Jews sometimes call this the Shoah, meaning calamity or catastrophe.	Emil Fackenheim	A rabbi who thought that the 614th mitzvah Jews should follow after the Holocaust was to unite and continue the Jewish family and faith so that Hitler did not win.
Free will	The ability to choose how to act.	Anne Frank	A Jewish girl who wrote a diary while in hiding during the Holocaust.
Hester panim	The idea of Orthodox rabbi Eliezer Berkovitz that God 'hid his face' during the Holocaust because he could not interfere with free will.	Richard Rubenstein	A Jewish writer who claimed that Jews cannot think of God as omnipotent or that they are his chosen people after the Holocaust.
Israelis	People who live in Israel and are mainly Jewish.		

