

Q3 Academy Langley

Quest for Knowledge Booklet

Year 8

2023-2024

This pack has been put together by your Learning Consultants.

It contains lots of Essential Knowledge that underpins your learning.

It will form the basis of your Independent Learning and needs to be learnt over the course of the school year.

Some strategies to help maximise how you use this pack:

- Copy out information to help you learn;
- Test yourself on information (Look-Cover-Test-Check);
- Create and use flash cards;
- Read through the pack silently to deepen your understanding;
- Ask a parent/carer or friend to test you on the content.

Student Name:

Company:

Tutor:



**ACADEMY
LANGLEY**

Using your Quest for Knowledge Booklet

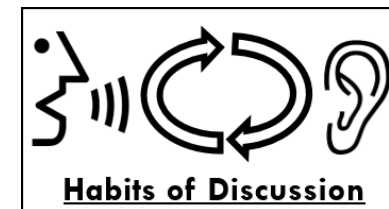
Strategies to use your Quest for Knowledge effectively:

Strategy	Guidance
Copying out – writing out information from the Q4K yourself.	<i>This strategy is useful for working through information systematically; it has its limitations though.</i>
Mind Mapping – writing a topic or key idea, and surrounding it with linked ideas or information.	<i>This strategy is a nice way to break down information, and draw links between them.</i>
Self-quizzing – cover information that you feel is learned, before testing yourself.	<i>This is an extremely effective strategy – as you get more confident, you can ask more difficult questions of yourself!</i>
Quizzing at home – parents/carers relatives take key information, and quiz you on it.	<i>This is similar to self-quizzing; make sure that whoever quizzes you pays close attention to accuracy of your answers!</i>
Blurting – write a topic or key idea, before writing everything you can think of. Then, check to see what you know and have missed.	<i>This is a great way to find the gaps in your knowledge; give it a try!</i>
Flash cards – on a small piece of paper or card, write a question or term. On the back, write the answer or definition. Test yourself, or get tested by someone!	<i>Flash cards are particularly useful for remembering key terminology, vocab or dates.</i>

<p><u>Agreement Prompts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I agree with Jason because...” • “I was just thinking of something similar to Maria’s point about...” • “Grace’s point makes sense because...” • “I think that the strongest part of Taz’s response was...” • “Nelam’s point about ____ was important because it...” 	<p><u>Disagreement Prompts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I disagree with Chris because...” • “I think it’s more complex than what you’re saying, Alice, because...” • “I understand why you’d say that Naresh, but...” • “There’s another piece of evidence that contradicts Rosie’s point...” • “I see things differently to Shara because...” • “The evidence I’ve looked at suggests something different to Ben’s response...”
<p><u>Add to Prompts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I’d like to elaborate on Jade’s idea...” • “I’d like to build on Kate’s point...” • “There’s another example of what Theo is talking about...” • “You could also add that...” • “The thing that I think is missing from Charlie’s point is...” • “I understand, and would like to add...” • “Is it fair to say that...” • “If we change Jess’ point just a little, we could add...” • “Alex’s point about _____ was good but I’d also add...” 	<p><u>Paraphrasing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Another way you may interpret that is...” • “Put another way, Brian is saying...” • “So Nyasha is saying that...” • “It is fair to say that Chris believes...”

Habits of Discussion

French



<u>Agreement Prompts</u>	<u>Disagreement Prompts</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Je suis d’accord avec _____ parce que...” – I agree with _____ because... • “Je suis du même avis que...” – I am of the same opinion as... • “Sans doute ton point est vrai _____ parce que...” - There is no doubt that your point is true because... • “ Selon moi, ta idée est... convaincante/puissante/pertinente _____ parce que...” – In my opinion, your idea is... Convincing/powerful/relevant because... • “Je prends le parti de _____ parce que...” – I take the side of _____ because... • “J’abonde dans le sens de _____ parce que...” – I agree wholeheartedly with... • “J’accepte sans équivoque l’avis de _____ parce que...” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Je ne suis pas d’accord avec...” – I disagree with... • “Je pense que c’est plus compliqué/complexe que ce que tu as dit _____ parce que...” – I think that it is more complicated/complex than what you have said • “Je comprends ce que tu veux dire _____ mais...” - I understand what you are trying to say but... • “J’ai un avis différent à _____ car...” – I am of a different view to _____ as... • “Je suis désolé(e) _____ mais à mon avis...” – I am sorry but in my opinion... • “Je suis contre le point de _____ parce que...” – I am against _____’s point because... • “Le point de _____ ne dépasse pas la surface des choses parce que...” _____’s point skims the surface because... • Je refute le point de _____ parce que... I reject this point because... • Je condamne nettement le point de _____ parce que... - I condemn outright _____’s point because... • Je crois que c’est tout le contraire – I believe that exactly the opposite is true • Je suis (fermement) opposé(e) à l’avis de _____ parce que... - I am firmly opposed to _____’s opinion because
<u>Add to Prompts</u>	<u>Paraphrasing</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “En plus, on pourrait dire que...” – In addition, one could say that... • “Le point de _____ était vrai mais je voudrais ajouter quelque chose...” - _____’s point was true but I would like to add something... • “En cela s’ajoute”... - In addition there is... • “Par ailleurs, Je voudrais dire que”... - Furthermore, I would like to say that... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “En d’autres termes _____ dit que...” – In other words, _____ said that... • “Cela revient à dire que” – This amounts to saying that... • “Pour résumer le point de _____...” – To summarise _____’s point... • “Autrement dit...”- In other words... • “Autant dire que...” – In other words... • “En fin de compte...” – At the end of the day... • J’en reviens toujours là...” I come back to the point that... • J’ai déjà constaté/dit que...” – I have already said that...

<p><u>Agreement Prompts</u> <u>Respuestas de acuerdo</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estoy de acuerdo con _____ porque... I agree with _____ because... • Tengo la misma opinión que... I have the same opinion as... • No hay duda, tu punto de vista es verdad porque... There is no doubt that your point is true because... • En mi opinión, tu idea es convincente / poderosa / relevante porque... In my opinion, your idea is convincing/powerful/relevant because... • El punto de vista de _____ tiene sentido porque... _____ point makes sense because... 	<p><u>Disagreement Prompts</u> <u>Respuestas de desacuerdo</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No estoy de acuerdo con _____ I disagree with _____ • Pienso que eso es más complicado/complejo que lo que has dicho porque... I think that it is more complicated/complex than you have said because... • Entiendo lo que dices pero... I understand what you are trying to say but... • Lo siento pero en mi opinión... I am sorry but in my opinion... • Estoy en contra de _____ porque... I am against _____'s point because... • Veo las cosas diferentes a _____ porque... I see things differently to _____ because...
<p><u>Add to Prompts</u> <u>Añadimos las respuestas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Además, puedo decir que... In addition, I could say that... • El argumento de _____ era verdad pero me gustaría añadir algo... _____’s argument was true but I would like to add something... • Además, hay... Also, there is... • Entiendo, y me gustaría añadir... I understand, and would like to add... 	<p><u>Paraphrasing</u> <u>Parafrasear</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En otras palabras _____ diría que... In other words, _____ said that... • Así que _____ esta diciendo que... So _____ is saying that... • Para resumir el punto de vista de _____... To summarise _____’s point... • En otras palabras... In other words...

Quest for Knowledge - Assessment Cycle One - English

Big Question: How Do I Craft Texts?

<u>Language</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Fiction/ Non-Fiction</u>
Simile	Comparing two things with as or like.	F/NF
Metaphor	Direct comparison, without the use of as or like.	F/NF
Personification	Human characteristics given to non living things/objects	F/NF
Imagery	Highly descriptive/figurative language	F/NF
Triplet	A set of three adjectives, verbs or adverbs.	F/NF
Repetition	Repeating a word or phrase.	F/NF
List	Four or more words/ phrases in a row.	F/NF
Pathetic Fallacy	Weather establishes/creates mood/tone	F
Semantic Field	Group of words linking to one topic.	F/NF
Rhetorical Question	A question that requires no answer.	NF
Emotive language	Language that evokes an emotional response.	NF
Statistics	Numerical data.	NF
Anecdote	A short description of an account of an event.	NF
Epicrisis	Famous quote.	NF
Hyperbole	Extreme exaggeration.	NF

<u>Word Class</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Noun	A word that represents a place, person or object.
Adjective	A word that describes a noun.
Verb	A word that describes an action.
Adverb	A word that describes a verb (usually ends in ly).
Pronouns	Words that replace nouns (to refer to individuals/a group of people).

<u>Sentence Starters</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Preposition (Place)	Relates to the position of a noun (e.g. beneath ... near ... under ... by).
Preposition (Time)	As/ While.
Fronted Adverbial	A word that describes a verb (usually end in -ly).
Ing Verbs	Using a verb at the start of the sentence. (e.g. running ... falling ... sitting)

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Ethos	Appealing to community values/ morals/ ethics.
Pathos	Appealing to an audience's emotions.
Logos	Appealing to logic/reasoning.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Two – English
Big Question: How Is The Novel Used To Present Ideas About Society?

<u>Methods</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Symbolism	An image which represents a hidden deeper meaning.
Allusion	A reference to an event, person, myth etc. that is well known.
Animal Imagery	Giving non-animal objects animal characteristics.
Allegory	A narrative with a hidden meaning (often moral, political or religious).
Foreshadowing	A hint at a later event.
Contrast	Two different ideas/ images.
Motif	Reoccurring symbol/image.

<u>Themes</u>	<u>Context</u>
Greed	1834 Poor Law Amendment Act Workhouses and The Poor Laws. Novella = Criticism of politics and the status quo. 1834 –all able unemployed to enter work-house.
Generosity	The Industrial Revolution A period of economic change and innovation, from mid 1700s- mid 1800s .
Social Injustice	The French Revolution A period of radical, political and social change in late 1700s France.
Poverty	The Reign of Terror A period of violence in the French Revolution.
Class	Witchcraft The Three Fates.
Isolation/ Imprisonment	The Divine Right Belief/Idea that a Kings’ authority comes from God.
Transformation/Redemption	
Family	
Guilt	

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three – English
Big Question: What Is A Shakespearean Tragedy?

<u>Form</u>	
Tragedy	A genre of drama based on human suffering/downfall.
Tragic Hero	Main character; tragic flaw.

<u>Criteria: Shakespearian Tragic Hero</u>		
High Status	Audience must view him as worthwhile	Hamartia (fatal flaw)
Internal (tortured conscience) and external (isolation/attacked) suffering	Recognition of mistakes	Death

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Prologue	Sets up the story and foreshadows events.
Foreshadowing	When a writer drops hints about what will happen, using symbolism or language.
Dramatic irony	When an audience knows something the characters do not.
Soliloquy	When a character speaks their thoughts aloud when they are on their own.
Monologue	An extended speech by a character, voicing their thoughts/feelings publically.

<u>Language</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Imperatives	A command or order.
Exclamatory	An exclamation mark being used to express sudden/ strong emotions.

<u>Background Information</u>	
Fate	The idea that the future is already planned (God).
Patriarchal Society	A system of society controlled/ dominated by men.
The Divine Right Of Kings	Belief/Idea that a Kings' authority comes from God.
The Natural Order	God --- State --- Man --- Woman --- Nature
Religious Society	People and their lives were centered on religious beliefs/ideas.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Four – English
Big Question: How Does Poetry Inform Our World View?

Form	The ‘type’ or genre of a text. e.g., A sonnet or an elegy.
Language	The words and images used. e.g., Metaphor or simile.
Structure	The way a text is organised. E.g., Stanzas or enjambement.

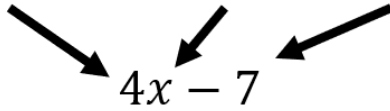
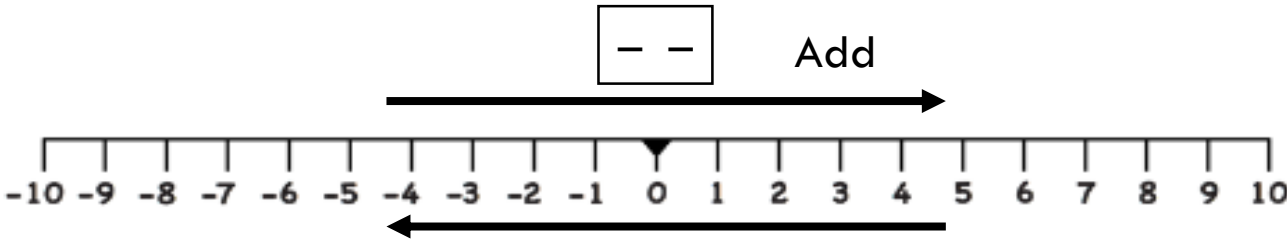
<u>Form</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Ballad	A poem that tells a story.
Elegy	A poem of serious reflection. It usually expresses grief, sadness or loss.
Lyric	A poem that explores emotion and feeling. It is songlike in its structure.
Sonnet	A 14-line poem with a formal rhyme scheme.
Free Verse	A poem that has no regular rhythmic pattern or rhyme scheme.

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Caesura	A pause in a line of poetry, marked by punctuation.
Enjambement	The continuation of a line (no punctuation).
Rhyming Couplet	A pair of lines that rhyme.
Stanza	A verse (a ‘paragraph’)

<u>Background Information</u>	
The Sublime	The belief that nature inspires feelings such as awe and terror.
Romanticism	Poetry that explores the power of nature/ champions nature.
Patriot	Somebody who loves, supports and is devoted to their country.
Propaganda	Biased or misleading information used to promote a point of view.
Slogan	A short, memorable phrase, often used to advertise.
Shell shock	A psychological disorder caused by heavy bombardment.
Trench	A long, narrow ditch (‘hole’) in the ground.
Front	Area where two armies met.
World War I	International war that took place between 1914 – 1918.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One – Maths

Big Question: Is Maths Another Language?

Key Term	Essential Knowledge									
Quantity	Amount.									
Coefficient, Variable, Constant	<div>Coefficient Variable Constant</div> <div></div> <div>$4x - 7$</div>									
Expression	One or a group of terms that may include variables, constants, operators and grouping symbols e.g., $3(x + y) - 8 + 2y$.									
Substitution	Replacing numbers for variables to simplify or solve expressions and equations.									
Ways Multiplication Can Be Written	$ab = a \times b = a(b) = (a)(b)$									
Factors	Each of the quantities multiplied together to form a product. Factor pairs of $5ab$ are: $1, 5ab$; $5, ab$; $5a, b$; $5b, a$.									
Adding/Subtracting Negatives	<div><div><div>--</div>Add</div><div></div><div><div>+ -</div><div>- +</div></div></div>									
Multiplying/Dividing Negatives	<table><tr><td>\times/\div</td><td>+</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>+</td><td>+</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>+</td></tr></table>	\times/\div	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
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Terms	A single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together. Terms are separated by $+$ or $-$ signs.									
Like Terms	Terms with the same variables and the same indices .									
Index equals 0	Result is always 1 e.g., $a^0 = 1$.									
Index equals 1	Result is itself e.g., $a^1 = a$.									
$a^m \times a^n$	a^{m+n}									
$a^m \div a^n$	a^{m-n}									
$(a^m)^n$	$a^{m \times n}$									
Expanding Single Brackets	The term outside the brackets must be multiplied by everything on the inside.									
Expanding Double Brackets	Everything inside one bracket must be multiplied by everything inside the other bracket.									

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Two – Maths
Big Question: What Does the Equals Sign Really Mean?

<u>Key Term</u>	<u>Essential Knowledge</u>
Quadratic	$ax^2 + bx + c$, where a, b and c are constants and a \neq 0.
Factorising Into Double Brackets	Find two numbers that multiply to make 'c' and add to make 'b'.
Inverse Operations	$+ \leftrightarrow -$ $\times \leftrightarrow \div$ $x^2 \leftrightarrow \sqrt[2]{x}$ $x^3 \leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{x}$ $x^n \leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{x}$
Order of Operations (BIDMAS)	Brackets Indices Division/Multiplication Addition/Subtraction
Equation	A mathematical statement with an equals sign, to show that two expressions are equal.
Solving Equations (Balancing Method)	Use inverse operations on both sides of an equation to be left with the unknown on its own on one side.
Solving Two-Step Equations	Applying reverse BIDMAS and use the balancing method to find the value of one variable.
Solving Two-Step Equations	When the variable is in the denominator you need to multiply both sides by the denominator to cancel out the fraction.
Solving Equations With Brackets	Expand the bracket and then solve the equation.
Solving Equations (With Unknowns on Both Sides)	When the same variable is on both sides of the equal sign, cancel out the variable terms from one side by adding or subtracting.
Formula	A mathematical relationship or rule. An equation that has more than one variable.
Change the Subject	Using the balancing method and inverse operations, rearrange the formula to make one variable the subject.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three – Maths
Big Question: How Can We Find Order in the Universe?

<u>Key Term</u>	<u>Essential Knowledge</u>
Term to Term Rule	The rule for finding the next term in a sequence.
n^{th} Term of a Sequence (Position to Term Rule)	A general expression defines any term based on its position in a sequence, n .
Generating a Sequence From the n^{th} term	Find terms in a sequence by substituting their positions into the n^{th} term expression.
Fibonacci Sequence	Each term is the sum of the two previous terms.
Geometric Sequence	A sequence with a term to term rule of multiplying by a constant.
Directly Proportional	$y \propto x$ means y is directly proportional to x .
Direct Proportion Equation	$y = kx$ k is a constant.
Reciprocal	A number multiplied by its reciprocal equals 1. For example $3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 1$. $\frac{1}{3}$ is the reciprocal of 3, and 3 is the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{3}$.
Inversely Proportional	$y \propto \frac{1}{x}$ means y is inversely proportional to x .
Inverse Proportion Equation	$y = \frac{k}{x}$ k is a constant.
Distance-Time Graph	A visual expression of a journey. Distance is on the y -axis and time on the x -axis.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Four – Maths

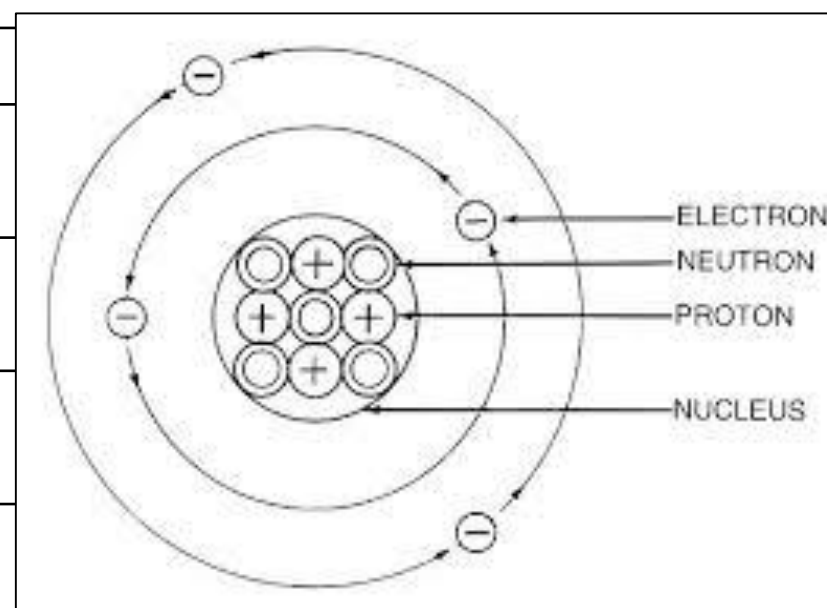
Big Question: How Can an Equation Have a Shape?

<u>Key Term</u>	<u>Essential Knowledge</u>
Co-ordinates	A group of numbers used to indicate the position of a point. (x, y)
Vertical Line Equations	Every x coordinate on the line has the same value. E.g. $x = 5$ is a vertical line passing through the x axis at 5.
Horizontal Line Equations	Every y coordinate on the line has the same value. E.g. $y = 3$ is a horizontal line passing through the y axis at 3.
Table of Values	Substitute each value of x to calculate the corresponding value of y to give the co-ordinates of a graph.
Equation of a Straight Line	$y = mx + c$ m is the gradient and c is the y -intercept.
Gradient	Measure of how steep a line is.
Calculating the Gradient	The difference in y divided by the difference in x . $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
Find the y-intercept Given the Gradient and a Coordinate	Substitute the values for m, x and y and solve for c .
y-intercept	The point where a line crosses the y -axis.
x-intercept	The point where a line crosses the x -axis. To find the x -intercept, let $y = 0$ and solve for x .
Parallel Lines	Lines that have the same gradient.
Sketching Linear Graphs	Label the y -intercept and x -intercept and draw a line through them.
Parabola	A parabola is a curve defined by a quadratic equation. It is symmetrical and U-shaped or \cap -shaped.
Reciprocal Graph	A graph with the equation $y = \frac{k}{x}$
Exponential Graph	A graph with the equation $y = k^x$, where k is a constant.
Cubic Graph	The graph of an equation which has an x^3 term as the highest power of x .
Graphical Simultaneous Equations	Solving two equations on a graph. The solutions for x and y are the co-ordinates where the two graphs intersect.

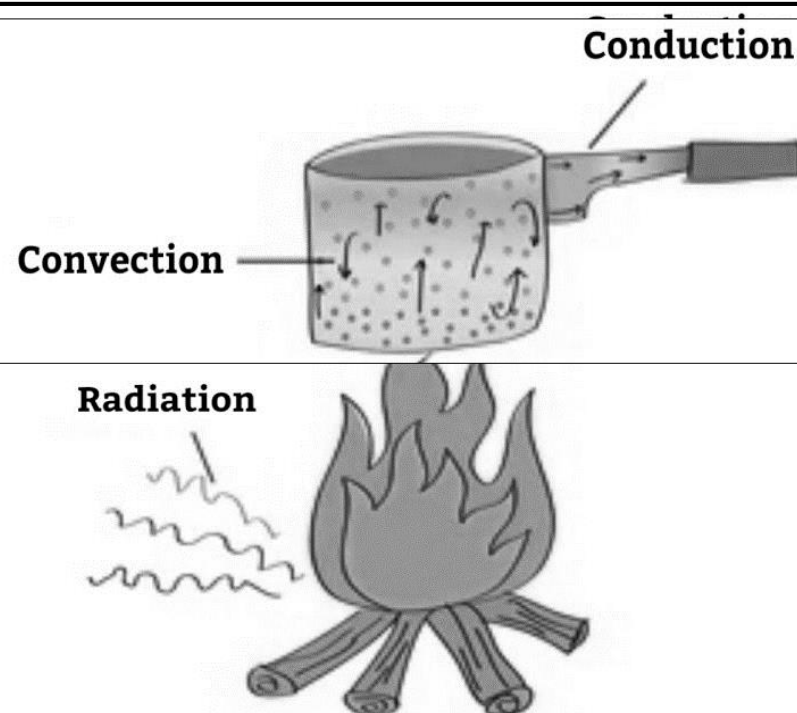
Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One - Science

Biology Big Question: How and why have different species evolved over time?	
<u>Key Words</u>	<u>Description</u>
Adaptation	Adaptations are behavioural or physical features of living organisms that help them survive.
Evolution	Theory of evolution states that all of today's species have evolved from simple life forms that first started to develop over 3 billion years ago.
Natural Selection	Natural selection is a process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment, or competition between organisms, in order for the species to survive.
Extinction	A species becomes extinct when the last individual of that species dies.
Ecosystem	An area where plants & animals interact with each other and their non-living environment.
Food Chain/Web	Food chains show the flow of energy from one organism to another. Food chains show the feeding relationships between organisms.

Chemistry Big Question: How are the elements in the Periodic Table different to one another?	
<u>Key Words</u>	<u>Description</u>
Periodic Table	Table of elements laid out in order of increasing atomic (proton) number.
Metals	Metals are solids, good conductors of heat and electricity, malleable, sonorous with a high melting point. Metals allow an electrical current to pass through it.
Non-metals	Non-metals tend to be dull looking, more brittle, are not always solids at room temperature, don't generally conduct electricity and often have a lower density.
Group 1 Elements (Alkali Metals)	Group 1 elements are reactive, soft metals. They produce a hydrogen gas in a reaction with water. They have one electron in their outer shell.
Group 7 Elements (Halogens)	The Group 7 elements are reactive non-metals and are always found in compounds with other elements. They have 7 electrons in their outer shell.
Group 0 Elements (Noble Gases)	Group 0 elements are all inert, colourless gases. They have a full outer shell of electrons.
Atoms	Atoms are the smallest part of an element that can exist.
Protons	Protons are positively charged particles found in the nucleus of atoms.
Neutrons	Neutrons are particles which have a neutral charge and are found in the nucleus of atoms.
Electrons	Electrons are negatively charged particles that orbit the nucleus in energy levels.
Ionic Bonding	Ionic bonds are formed when a metal and a non-metal react together and electrons are transferred.

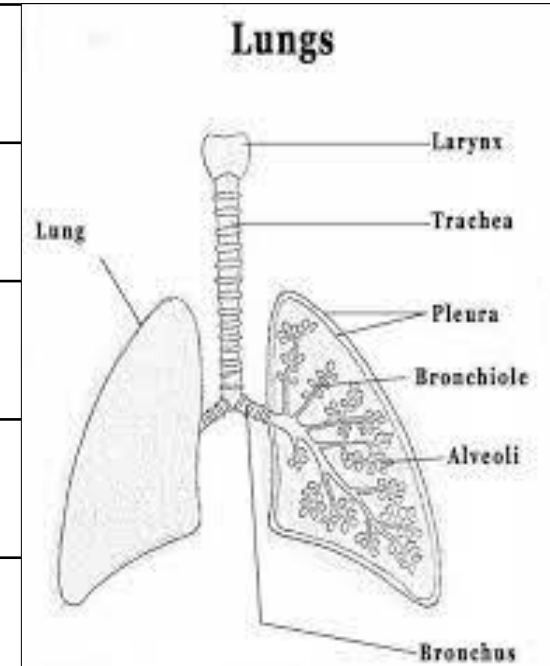


Physics Big Question: How is heat transferred?	
<u>Key Word</u>	<u>Description</u>
Conduction	A method of heat transfer which occurs in solids.
Convection	Convection is movement caused within a fluid or gas when hotter fluids become less dense and float above cooler fluids.
Radiation	When thermal energy is transferred from a hot object to the cooler surroundings by transverse waves.
Insulation	Insulators reduce loss of heat by conduction, convection and radiation.



Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Two - Science

Biology Big Question: What happens when I breathe?	
Key Words & Facts	Description
Breathing	Breathing is also called 'ventilation' and is the movement of gases into and out from the lungs.
Trachea	This is also called the windpipe. This tube runs from the mouth, down the throat towards the lungs.
Bronchus	The trachea splits into a left and right bronchus (plural: bronchi), each leads to a lung.
Alveoli	At the ends of bronchioles are tiny air sacs called alveoli. Here oxygen moves into the blood and carbon dioxide moves out.
Respiration	Respiration is the process by which cells make energy. It takes place in the mitochondria of cells.
Aerobic Respiration	Aerobic respiration combines oxygen and glucose to make carbon dioxide, water and energy.
Anaerobic Respiration	Anaerobic respiration turns glucose into lactic acid.



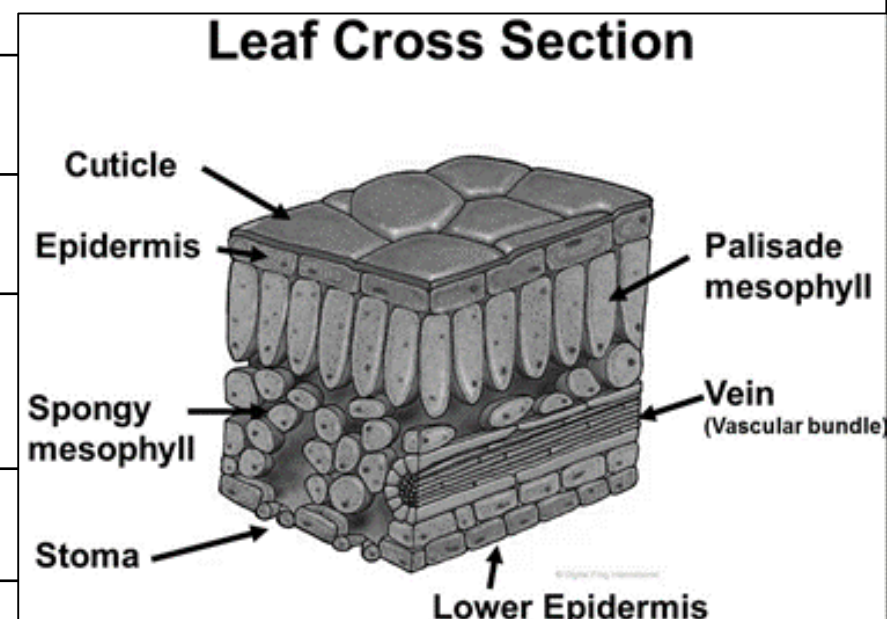
Chemistry Big Question: How can we test for different gases?	
Key Words & Facts	Description
Testing for Oxygen	If you put a glowing splint inside a test tube containing oxygen, the oxygen will relight the glowing splint.
Testing for Hydrogen	Holding a lit splint at the open end of a test tube containing hydrogen, you will get a 'squeaky pop'.
Testing for Carbon Dioxide	Bubbling carbon dioxide through (or shaking carbon dioxide with) an aqueous solution of calcium hydroxide (known as limewater) causes the solution to turn cloudy.

Physics Big Question: What do forces do?	
Key Words & Facts	Description
Force	A force is a push or a pull that acts on an object due to the interaction with another object. Force is measured in Newton's (N).
Elastic Limit	The point at which a material becomes permanently deformed and will not return to its original shape.
Speed	Speed is a measure of how far something can travel in a certain time and is measured in metres per second (m/s). Speed = distance/time.
Distance	Distance is a measure of how far an object moves and is measured in metres (m).
Newton's Laws	First Law: An object will not change its speed, shape or direction unless the forces on it are unbalanced. Second Law: The acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the force applied to it. It can be calculated by: Force = Mass x Acceleration. Third Law: Whenever two objects interact, they exert equal and opposite forces on each other.
Balanced Forces	Balanced force is when two different forces of equal strength push against each other in opposite directions, creating a balance.
Unbalanced Forces	Unbalanced forces change the motion of an object. This happens in two ways. If an object is at rest and an unbalanced force pushes or pulls the object, it will move.
Distance – Time Graph	Distance-time graphs show how the distance travelled by a moving object changes with time.
Speed – Time Graph	Speed-time graphs show the motion and speed of an object.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three - Science

Biology Big Question: How do plants create food?

Key Words & Facts	Description
Photosynthesis	Photosynthesis uses light energy to change carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen. Photosynthesis takes place in chloroplasts in green plant cells as they contain pigments like chlorophyll that absorb light. Carbon dioxide + water → glucose and oxygen.
Stomata	Openings in the leaves of plants, particularly on the underside and opened and closed by guard cells, allowing gases to enter and leave the leaf.
Guard Cells	Surround the stomata in the leaves of plants and control their opening and closing.
Waxy Cuticle	Surface on the outside protects the leaf and prevents excess water loss.
Palisade Layer	The upper layer of mesophyll tissue in plant leaves made up of closely packed cells that contain many chloroplasts for photosynthesis.
Limiting Factors	Limiting factors of photosynthesis: temperature; carbon dioxide concentration and light.

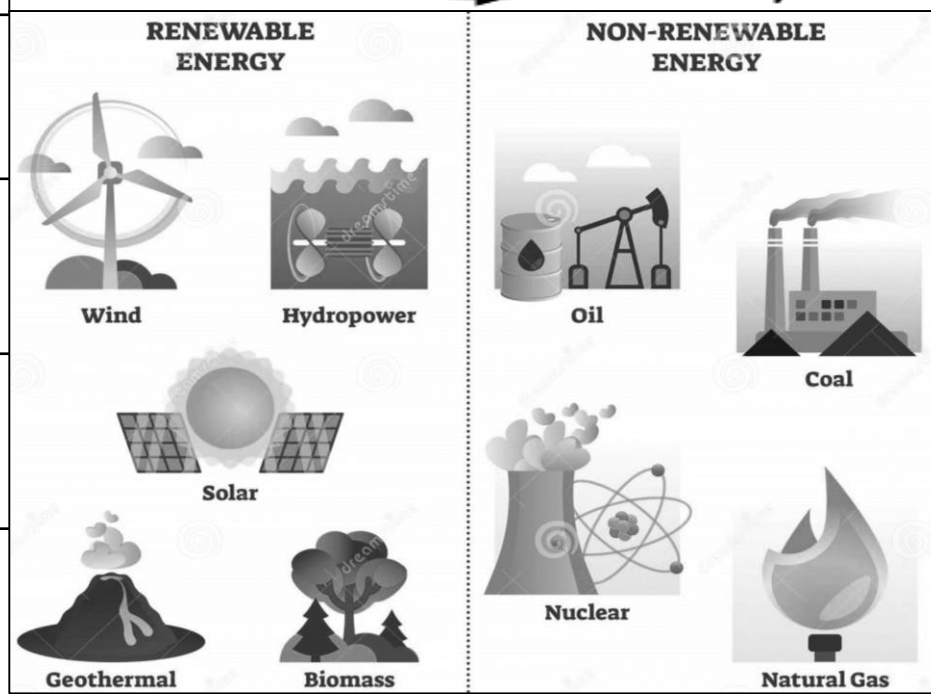
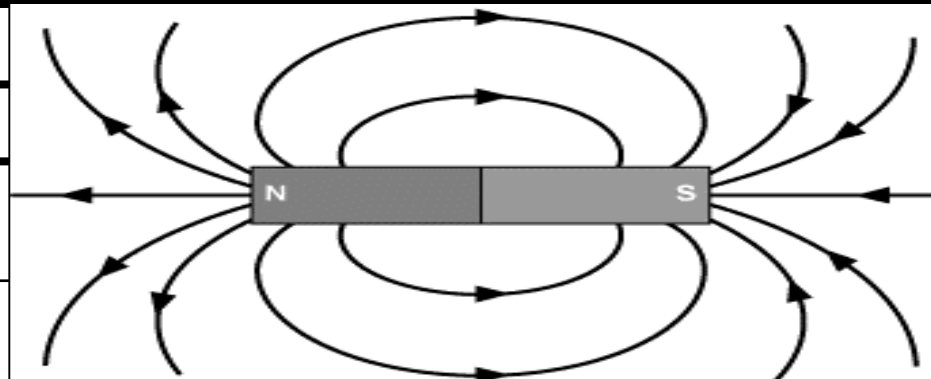


Chemistry Big Question: What will the Earth be like in the future?

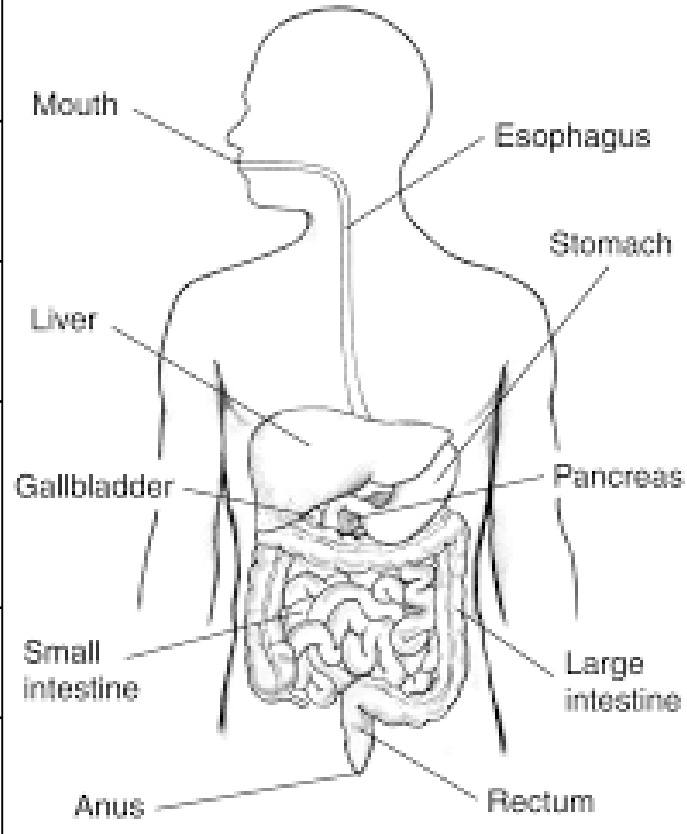
Key Words & Facts	Description
Greenhouse Effect	The retention of heat within the atmosphere caused by the build-up of greenhouse gases.
Climate Change	Climate change is a change in global or regional climate patterns.
Global Warming	Global warming is a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
Carbon Cycle	The constant cycling of carbon is called the Carbon Cycle. The carbon cycle returns carbon from organisms to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide (respiration) to be used by plants in photosynthesis.
Combustion	Combustion is a chemical reaction that takes place whenever anything burns in oxygen.
Complete Combustion	When a fuel burns in plenty of air, it receives enough oxygen for complete combustion. Complete combustion = Fuel + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water.
Incomplete Combustion	Occurs when the supply of air or oxygen is poor. Incomplete combustion = Fuel + less oxygen → carbon monoxide + water.
Acid Rain	Rain that contains dissolved acidic gases such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide.
Electrolysis	The breakdown of a substance containing ions by electricity.

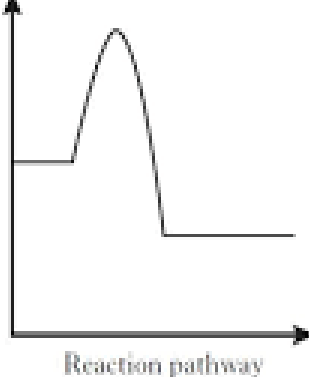
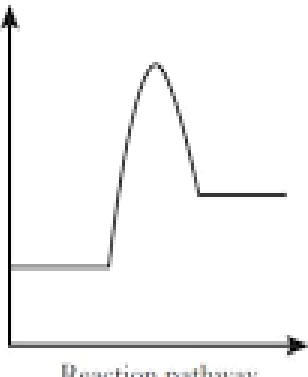
Physics Big Question: How do magnets interact?

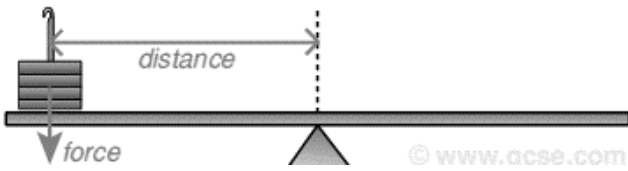
Key Words & Facts	Description
Magnetic Field	A magnetic field is the area around an object that experiences a magnetic force.
Electromagnets	An electromagnet is a solenoid that has an iron core. It consists of an insulated wire wrapped around an iron bar.
Electromagnetic Waves	Electromagnetic waves are transverse waves made up of electric and magnetic fields. Electromagnetic waves carry energy from a source to an absorber.
Renewable	Renewable resources are those that can be replaced at the same rate at which they are being used up, e.g. crops used to make biofuels.
Non-renewable	Non-renewable resources are those that are being used up at a faster rate than they can be replaced, e.g. fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas).
Northern Lights	The northern lights (called the <i>aurora borealis</i>) appear when tiny particles stream out from the Sun and hit Earth's atmosphere.



Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Four - Science

Biology Big Question: What happens when we eat?	
Key Words & Facts	Description
Carbohydrates	The body's main source of energy.
Proteins	Nutrient your body uses to build new tissue for growth and repair.
Lipids (Oils)	A source of energy. Found in butter, milk, eggs, nuts.
Digestion	A process that breaks down large pieces of insoluble food substances into small and soluble molecules that can pass out of our digestive system and into our circulatory system (blood).
Stomach	
Small Intestine	
Large Intestine	
Anaemia	
Enzymes	
Diabetes	

Chemistry Big Question: How is energy transferred in a reaction?	
Key Words & Facts	Description
Endothermic Reaction	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Exothermic Reaction</p>  <p>Potential energy</p> <p>Reaction pathway</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Endothermic Reaction</p>  <p>Potential energy</p> <p>Reaction pathway</p> </div> </div>
Exothermic Reaction	
Activation Energy	

Physics Big Question: How does Physics explain our daily life?	
Key Words & Facts	Description
Work	The transfer of energy when a force moves an object. Measured in Joules. $\text{Work done} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$.
Moment	<p>A moment is the turning effect of a force. Moments act about a point in a clockwise or anticlockwise direction. The point chosen could be any point on the object, but the pivot - also known as the fulcrum - is usually chosen. $\text{Moment} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$.</p> 
Principle of Moments	<p>An object is in equilibrium if the sum of the anticlockwise moments is equal to the sum of the clockwise moments.</p> <p>$\text{Anticlockwise moments} = \text{clockwise moments}$.</p>
Pressure	The ratio of force to surface area. $\text{Pressure} = \text{force} / \text{surface area}$.
Atmospheric Pressure	The pressure caused by the weight of the air above a surface.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One and Two - History
Big Question: Does Britain Deserve the Title ‘Great’?

W	<u>Key Content</u>		<u>Description</u>
1	Great Exhibition		A demonstration of inventions and resources from around the Empire and Britain – 1851.
	Workshop of the World		The term used to describe Britain during the Industrial Revolution.
	£18,000,000		The profits created by the Great Exhibition.
	Industrial Revolution		The process from 1750-1850 where Britain moved from farming to industrial (factory) work.
	Population Explosion		The population increased in Britain from 11 million – 1750 to 40 million in 1900.
2	Cholera		A bacterial water-borne disease spread due to unclean water.
	20,097		Number of cholera deaths in 1854.
	Miasma		A belief that illness was spread through dirty air.
	1854		John Snow discovered cholera was spread through Soho by contaminated water pump at Broad St.
	Laissez-faire approach		A lack of government involvement in social problems.
	Joseph Bazalgette		Social Reformer from 19 th Century that created the sewer system in London.
3	Factory Act		Introduced in 1833, it improved working conditions for children.
	9-13 years old		Children of this age could no longer work more than 9 hours a day.
	Titus Salt		A key campaigner for better working rights/conditions for children.
	Byssinosis		Respiratory disease caused by breathing in cotton dust in factories.
	Children's pay		Children's' pay was 10-20% less than an adult would be paid for completing the same job.
4	Slavery		The condition by which people are owned by others, who control where they live and what they do.
	Middle Passage		The journey from Africa to the West Indies and America forcibly undertaken by slaves.
	12 million		The number of Africans transported on slave ships throughout the Transatlantic Slave Trade.
	1833		Ownership of slaves in Britain and its colonies was made illegal.
	Abolitionist Movement		The movement that aimed to bring about an end to the Transatlantic Slave Trade.
	Olaudah Equiano		Former slave who campaigned against slavery.
	William Fox		Set up a boycott of sugar in 1791 to campaign against slavery.
5	Empire		When one country gains control over other countries, often for wealth and resources.
	25%		Percentage of globe that was owned by Britain at the peak of its empire.
	Colonies		A group of countries that make up an Empire.
	1757		The year that India came under the control of the East India Company
	Sati		Hindu custom of burning widows that was banned by Britain.
	Koh-i-noor		The name of the diamond acquired by Britain and placed onto the royal crown.
	1858		The British government take full control of India.
6	August 1819		Peterloo Massacre, where local army fire on peaceful protestors campaigning for the vote.
	60,000		Number of peaceful protestors attacked at Peterloo.
	2%		The percentage of the population that could vote in election in 19 th Century.
	Chartism		A working class movement to gain political rights and influence.
	Chartism Motto		“Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.”

7/8/9	<u>Source Content</u>		The words and images in the source itself.
	Provenance	<u>Nature</u>	What type of source is it? (e.g. newspaper, diary entry, photograph)
		<u>Origin</u>	The origins of the source (who produced it, when it was produced, etc.) <i>For example, a diary entry of a soldier from 1912.</i>
		<u>Purpose</u>	Why was the source produced? What effect was it meant to have on the reader/audience?
	Reliability		How trustworthy is the source in regards to who the author is and what their intention is. For example, a first-hand account has increased reliability.
	Typicality		if a source is typical then it is similar to other sources from the same time.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three and Four - History

Big Question: What Were the Most Significant Changes During the First World War?

W	Key Content	Description
1	1914-1918	World War I or the First World War, began on 28 July 1914 and ended on 11 November 1918.
	Alliance System	European countries were locked into alliances with each other meaning if one country was attacked, many had to go to war.
	Triple Entente	Countries part of the Triple Entente were France, Britain and Russia.
	Triple Alliance	Countries part of the Triple Alliance were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
	28 th June 1914	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo – trigger for World War One.
	Kaiser Wilhelm	The last German Emperor who was desperate to use any means to spread Germany's empire.
2	Lord Kitchener	The Secretary of State for War and later in charge of recruitment.
	12 million	Number of recruitment posters distributed in 1915.
	33,000	The number of men recruited on one day in September.
	Pals Battalions	When the government encouraged men in local communities to join the army together.
	Order of the White Feather	When women handed out white feathers to men who were not in military uniform. This was seen as a symbol of cowardice and forced men to sign up.
	Military Service Act, 1916	This imposed conscription on all single men aged between 18 and 41.
3	No Man's Land	The area of land between the two opposing front line trenches.
	Reserve Trench	Where reserve soldiers were kept in case of a counter-attack and for basic first aid.
	Communication Trench	Trenches that ran between other trenches so messages could be passed.
	Duckboards	Boards used in the trenches in an attempt to keep soldier's feet dry.
	Vickers Machine Gun	Use of the Vickers machine gun stagnated warfare on the Western Front.
4	1915	Second Battle of Ypres April was the first use of chlorine gas by the German army.
	20,000	The number of soldiers who died on the first day of battle at the Somme.
	Battle of Cambrai, 1917	The first large scale use of tanks with nearly 500 being used.
	1.5 million	The number of shells dropped on German trenches during the week before the Battle of the Somme.
	The Battle of the Somme	The first campaign launched by Sir Douglas Haig after he took over command of the British Army on the Western Front.
5	Trench Foot	A common medical issue for soldiers who could not dry their feet.
	Trench Fever	A flu-like illness passed by lice that lived on men.
	Shell Shock	PTSD experienced by soldiers from exposure to the war. Symptoms include trembling and hallucinations.
	Chain of Evacuation	Efficient system that could immediately address a patient's critical injuries close to the Front and then evacuate him to a medical unit in a safer zone – RAP, ADS, CCS, Base Hospitals.
	Harold Gillies	Harold Gillies, ENT surgeon before the war, pioneered plastic surgery.
6	DORA	Defence of Realm Act 1914. This rationed food and represented government control of the economy to allow Britain to fight.
	Rationing	Limiting the amount of food each person is allowed, to ensure there was enough. Introduced in 1917.
	Morale	The emotional state of British people during the war. It was important to maintain a positive attitude.
	Censorship	The government took control of media and communications in order to keep morale high.
8	WSPU	The Women's Social and Political Unions was formed in February 1903.
	30	The age women could get the vote in 1918.
	21	The age women could get the vote in 1928.
	Suffragettes	Followed a policy of violent tactics to get attention.
	Suffragists	Employed peaceful/political methods to gain the vote.
9	11 th November 1918	The armistice (an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting) is signed.
	Big Three	Georges Clemenceau of France, Woodrow Wilson America, and David Lloyd George of Britain.
	Article 231	This placed full blame on Germany and forced them to therefore pay reparations of \$6.6 billion.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One and Two - Geography

Big Question: How Does Weather and Climate Affect Our Lives?

1	Weather	Weather is the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere.
2	Climate	Climate is the average weather in a location over a long period of time.
3	Water Cycle	The water cycle is the cycle of water between the oceans, atmosphere and land.
4	Precipitation	When water is released from clouds in the form of rain, freezing rain, sleet, snow or hail. It is measured using a rain gauge.
5	Relief Rainfall	Relief rainfall is when warm moist air is forced to rise over mountains.
6	Transpiration	Transpiration is where water is released from plant leaves into the atmosphere.
7	Global Atmospheric Circulation	Global atmospheric circulation (GAC) is the movement of air across the planet, it occurs in a specific pattern. The three cells of the GAC are the Polar Cell, Ferrel Cell and Hadley Cell.
8	Barometer	An instrument used to measure air pressure. It is measured in millibars.
9	High Pressure	High pressure areas are where air is sinking towards the Earth. This leads to dry conditions with clear skies.
10	Low Pressure	Low pressure are where air is rising away from the Earth's surface. This leads to rainy conditions with cloudy skies.
11	Oymyakon, Siberia	Oymyakon, located in Siberia, Russia, is the world's coldest inhabited place. This is due to distance from the sea, relief and high pressure.
12	Mawsynram, India	Mawsynram, located in India, is the world's wettest inhabited place. The extreme rainfall is caused by the relief of Mawsynram and the monsoon rains.
13	Monsoon	A seasonal change in the direction of the prevailing, or strongest, winds of a region leading to a period of constant weather conditions (wet or dry).
14	Danakil Desert, Ethiopia	The Danakil Desert, located in Ethiopia, is the world's hottest inhabited place. The air pressure at Danakil is high. This makes the skies clear of cloud so the hot sun shines every day.
15	Tropical Storm	A tropical storm is a very powerful low-pressure weather system which results in strong winds and heavy rainfall.
16	Hurricane Irma	Hurricane Irma (2017) made landfall in the United States and Caribbean.
17	Extreme Weather	When a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern.
18	Heatwave	An extended period of unusually hot weather, not typical for the area or that time of year.
19	Drought	A extended period of time when an area or region experiences low levels of precipitation.
20	Climate Zones	An area of land that has its own distinct climate, e.g. hot desert.
21	Ocean Currents	The global movement of ocean water. Warm ocean currents will keep coastal areas warm in winter. The UK is affected by a warm ocean current called the North Atlantic Drift.
22	Climate Change	Climate change is the long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. This is currently being caused by the human-enhanced greenhouse effect.
23	Global Warming	Global warming is the gradual increase in the average surface temperature of the Earth.
24	Greenhouse Effect	Where gases allow sunlight to enter the Earth's atmosphere but make it difficult for heat to escape.
25	Human Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	Recent human activity has increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere meaning that more heat is retained, leading to an increase in global temperatures.
26	Greenhouse Gas	Gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat, e.g. carbon dioxide and methane.
27	The Maldives	The Maldives are a series of low-lying islands in the Indian Ocean. It is a popular tourist destination. The rising sea levels threaten to submerge some of the islands.
28	Pakistan	Pakistan is a LIC in South Asia. It experiences extreme flooding due to human and physical factors e.g. high precipitation.
29	Microclimate	Microclimates are weather and climate conditions in a small area, such as a city or forest.
30	Geographical Enquiry	This is made up of 6 stages: introduction & planning; methods & data collection; data presentation; data analysis; conclusions; and evaluation.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three and Four - Geography

Big Question: How Is Africa a Continent of Contrasts?

1	Africa	The world's second-largest and second-most populated continent made up of 54 separate countries.
2	River Nile	The longest river in the world which flows from south to north through eastern Africa.
3	Biome	A biome is a global ecosystem with distinct characteristics, e.g. tropical rainforest biome.
4	Ecosystem	A community of living and non-living components (plants, animals, climate and soil). Ecosystems can be large or small scale.
5	Tropical Rainforest	A tropical rainforest is a hot, humid, and dense forest, usually found around the equator.
6	The Congo	The Congo Rainforest is the world's second largest rainforest and spans across several countries.
7	Biodiversity	Biodiversity is a measure of how many different plant and animal species live in an ecosystem.
8	Sahara Desert	The Sahara is a hot desert on the African continent. It is the largest hot desert in the world.
9	Oasis	An oasis is a place in a desert where water is found.
10	Nomads	Nomads are people who move from place to place, e.g. the Tuareg people.
11	Desertification	Desertification is where the soil quality declines, often through overuse. It can be caused by different factors e.g. droughts or cutting down too many trees.
12	Overgrazing	Overgrazing is where animals eat too many plants so the vegetation cannot recover properly.
13	Great Green Wall	The Great Green Wall is a scheme designed to reverse desertification. A 'wall' of trees and vegetation is being planted across Africa.
14	Savanna	Savannas, also known as tropical grasslands, are found to the north and south of tropical rainforest biomes. Savanna regions have two distinct seasons - a wet season and a dry season.
15	Colonies	Colonies are areas controlled by another country. Historically, areas of Africa were colonised.
16	Mass Tourism	Mass tourism is tourism on a large scale to one country or region.
17	Infrastructure	Infrastructure is the necessary systems for an urban area to function, e.g. transport, energy services.
18	Development Indicator	A development indicator is a measurement of country's level of development.
19	GNI (per capita)	Gross National Income (GNI) is the amount of money earned by a country's people and businesses, in a year. GNI per capita is when this is divided by the number of people in that country.
20	Life Expectancy	Life expectancy is how long a person can be expected to live.
21	Infant Mortality Rate	The infant mortality rate is the number of children who die before the age of 1, per 1 000 live births.
22	Development Gap	The development gap is the difference in levels of development between the richest and poorest countries in the world.
23	TNC	A Transnational Corporation (TNC) is a business that is found in more than one country, e.g. McDonalds or Nike.
24	HIC	High Income Country. These are countries with a high GNI per capita, e.g. UK and the USA.
25	LIC	Low Income Country These are countries with a low GNI per capita, e.g. Chad and Ethiopia.
26	NEE	Newly Emerging Economy. These are countries where the economy is rapidly growing, e.g. Brazil and Nigeria.
27	Lagos	Lagos is a megacity located in Nigeria, Africa. It is one of the fastest growing urban areas in the world.
28	Natural Increase	Natural increase is the natural growth of a population, due to the number of births exceeding deaths.
29	Migration	The permanent movement of people from one place to another.
30	Resource Security	Resource security is having a plentiful supply of resources like food, water and energy.
31	Famine	A famine is an extreme shortage of food, which can cause illness and death.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One and Two – R.S

Big Question: What Is The Value of Life?

	<u>Key Words</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Genesis 1	The Biblical account of the creation of the world. In the beginning there was nothing and God, a spirit was hovering over the water. God speaks each thing into existence: the darkness; light; sky; land; vegetation, and living creatures over the course of six days. God was pleased with his creation and rested on the seventh day.
2	Literal/Fundamental	Christians who take the words of the Bible as literal truth. They are the words of God and should not be contradicted.
3	Non-Literalist/Metaphorical	Christians who take the words of the Bible in a metaphorical sense. It conveys a symbolic message or some kind of spiritual truth. They may be able to reconcile science and religion, with God as the guiding hand.
4	Genesis 2	God created the Garden of Eden. He formed Adam from the dust of the ground by breathing life into him. Whilst he was sleeping, God took one of his ribs and made Eve as a helper.
5	The Fall	God instructed Adam and Eve not to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Eve was tempted by the serpent to eat the fruit, and gave some to her husband Adam. God punished them for their actions and banished them from the Garden of Eden. Adam and Eve had fallen from perfection.
6	Sanctity of Life	The idea that life has been created by God for a purpose, God is the giver of life. All life is sacred and special and should be treated as such.
7	Omniscient	The belief that God is all knowing. They know past, present and future.
8	Divine Spark	Sikhs believe that God is present in every individual as the atma or divine spark. All life should be treated with value and respect. The divine spark or soul will move on after death.
9	Rebirth	The process of being reborn or reincarnated after death. The physical body will cease but the soul will continue on in another form.
10	Conception	The moment the egg and sperm meet. The egg becomes fertilised.
11	Embryonic Stem Cells	Stem cells that come from an embryo.
12	Embryo	A fertilised human egg, in the stages of development.
13	Sacred	Religiously holy or special.
14	Moral	The principles of what is right, just and fair.
15	Ethical	Beliefs about what is morally right and wrong.
16	Initiated	Being admitted or becoming a member of.
17	Infant Baptism	The practice of baptising children or babies within the Christian faith. Water is used to cleanse and purify the child from original sin. The parents agree to raise the child in the Christian faith.
18	Believers' Baptism	When adults make a choice to be baptised into the Christian faith. Adults are submerged in water to be cleansed and begin their life as a Christian.
19	Original Sin	Once Adam and Eve had committed the first sin, those who descendent from them will inherit a sinful nature and tendency to go against God.
20	Amrit Sanskar	The initiation ceremony in Sikhism. Once initiated, Sikhs are part of the Khalsa and become Amritdhari Sikhs.
21	Khalsa	A group of initiated Sikhs. The Khalsa was created by Guru Gobind Singh. This means that they wear the five Ks; change their last name (Singh or Kaur) and follow the Sikh code of conduct known as the Rahat Maryada.
22	Rehat/Rehit Maryada	A Sikh code of conduct that outlines daily life and living. It offers guidance for personal and private life.
23	Aqiqah	Usually performed seven days after the birth of a child, an animal is sacrificed and the meat is shared amongst others. The baby's hair may be shaven and weighted, the equivalent weight in silver is donated.
24	Sacrifice	To make an offering.
25	Immortal	The idea of living forever and never dying.
26	Virtuous	Having or showing high moral standards.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three and Four – R.S

Big Question: What Happens When We Die?

	<u>Key Words</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Judgement	Christians believe that God will judge them when they die, they will be judged on their life and actions. Some believe this will be on a future day of Judgement and others believe this may be immediately after death.
2	Soul	All humans have a soul that is given by God. They believe the soul to be a non-physical part of humans that lives on after the death of the physical body. Many believe that it is the soul that will live on in the afterlife.
3	Sin	A negative thought or action that goes against divine law or God's teachings.
4	Samsara Cycle	In Hinduism, Buddhism and Sikhism this is the cycle of birth, life, death and rebirth. The cycle will continue until you are liberated and freed from rebirth.
5	Reincarnation	After death, the physical body will cease to exist but the soul will continue to exist. The soul will be reborn into another form, depending on karma.
6	Karma	The idea that actions have equal consequences. If you do good, you will receive good things.
7	Heaven	In Christianity, this is the reward given if Christians have lived a moral life. Heaven is often shown as a perfect place, where they get to spend eternity with God.
8	Hell	In Christianity, this is the punishment given if Christians have not lived a moral life. Hell is often shown as a place of torture and suffering, where they have to spend eternity without God.
9	The Parable of the Sheep and Goats	In the Bible, this story tells that people will be separated and judged on their actions. The sheep are those who have followed God and helped others. The goats are those who disobeyed God and did not help their brothers. The parable gives Christians examples of actions they should follow.
10	Day of Judgement	Most Muslims believe they have free will to make their own choices. They also believe that they will be judged by God for those choices. They recognise that humans are still responsible for their actions. When God's purpose for the universe has been fulfilled, the world will be destroyed. When the world ends, all the dead bodies will be raised and will gather on the plain of Arafat for the final judgement. They will be given their own 'book of deeds'.
11	Akhirah	The word Muslims use to refer to life after death. Belief in an afterlife encourages Muslims to take responsibility for their actions. They know God will hold them accountable and reward or punish them accordingly.
12	Jannah	In Islam, Jannah is paradise, where those who have been good go. It is described in the Qur'an as "gardens of pleasure".
13	Jahannam	Hell is described as a place of fire and torment. Jahannam is a place of scorching fire pits and boiling water, a place of physical and spiritual suffering. Muslims believe that they will be sent to Hell if they reject the teachings of the Qur'an or take no responsibility for their actions. Either of these would mean that they had failed Allah's test.
14	Al Qadr	This is the concept that Allah knows everything and has already decided everything that will happen. This is called predestination.
15	Humanist	A group of atheists who follow the Humanist way of life. They believe in science and reason as explanations for why we are here. Humanists value freedom, human rights and morally good actions. They do not believe in a higher being. God or an afterlife.
16	Legacy	The story of a persons life and what they leave behind, how others may remember them.
17	Islam: Funeral	Muslims try to bury the deceased as soon as possible. The deceased's body is washed and wrapped in a white cloth or shroud. Bodies are buried facing Mecca which is the Muslim holy city in Saudi Arabia, where the Prophet Muhammad is believed to have been born.
18	Buddhism: Funeral	The body is presented in a simple open casket with an image of the deceased, and an image of Buddha placed nearby. Mourners may also lay candles, fruit, flowers and light incense around the body. After the ceremony, the casket is sealed and carried to the crematorium.
19	Día De Los Muertos	A celebration of life and death. The holiday originated in Mexico but it is celebrated all over Latin America with colourful calaveras (skulls) and calacas (skeletons). During Día de los Muertos, the dead temporarily return to Earth.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One - French

Big Question: Est-ce que tu mènes une vie saine ? Do you lead a healthy life?

Key Verbs	Meaning in English
Je peux + infinitive verb	I can
Je dois + infinitive verb	I must
Je veux	I want
Nous jouons	We play (formal)
Ils / elles jouent	They play
J'achète	I buy
Je mange	I eat
Je prends	I take
On prend	We take
Je bois	I drink
On boit	We drink (informal)
Je vais	I go, I am going
Il / elle va	He / she goes
Nous allons	We go (formal)
Ils / elles vont	They go

Key Conjunction	Meaning in English
comme	as, like

Key Adverb	Meaning in English
aujourd'hui	today
bientôt	soon
beaucoup	a lot

Key Adjectives	Meaning in English
équilibré(e)	balanced
inquiétant(e)	worrying
fort(e)	strong
sain(e)	healthy
essentiel(le)	essential
faible	weak
pratique	practical
dangereux	dangerous
cher	expensive
jeune*	young
nouveau* / nouvelle*	new
vieux* / vieille*	old

* These adjectives go before the noun they describe.

Key Infinitive Verbs	Meaning in English
acheter	to buy
manger	to eat
améliorer	to improve
arrêter	to stop
chatter	to chat
coûter	to cost
télécharger	to download
passer du temps	to spend time
prendre	to take
faire ¹	to do

¹ This verb is irregular.

Key Grammar	Rule
Negative and The Near Future tense (going to)	<p>Forming the near future tense:</p> <p>To form the futur proche, use the present tense of aller (to go) plus an infinitive. In the near future, the negative words are placed around aller:</p> <div>subject + ne or n' + conjugated form of aller + pas + infinitive</div> <p>E.g.: Je ne vais pas jouer au foot. I am not going to play football.</p>

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Two - French

Big Question: Es-tu sportif/ve ? Are you sporty?

Key Question Words		Meaning in English	
Combien?		How much? How many?	
Comment?		How?	
Où?		Where?	
Pourquoi?		Why?	
Quand?		When?	
Qui?		Who?	
Quel(le)(s)?		What?	

Key Vocabulary		Meaning in English	
Il pleut		It's raining.	
Il neige		It's snowing.	
Il y a du brouillard		It's foggy.	
Il y a du soleil		It's sunny.	
Il y a du vent		It's windy.	

Key Conjunction		Meaning in English	
ou		or	
donc		so, therefore	

Key Adjective		Meaning in English	
préfér(e)		favourite	

Key Grammar		Rule	
Jouer « à » Faire « de »		After <i>jouer à</i> and <i>faire de</i> , you need to use a definite article (the word 'the'). In French, there are four different ways of saying 'the', depending on whether a noun is masculine, feminine or plural, or if it starts with a vowel or silent 'h'. The words for 'the' change after <i>à</i> and <i>de</i> as follows:	

Key Adverbs		Meaning in English	
bientôt		soon	

Key Infinitive Verbs		Meaning in English	
jouer		to play	
faire		to do	
désirer		to desire, to want	
essayer		to try	
gagner		to win	
espérer		to hope	

Key Verbs		Meaning in English	
Je joue		I play	
Il / elle joue		He / she plays	
On joue		We play (informal singular)	
Je fais		I do	
Il / elle fait		He / she does	
On fait		We do (informal singular)	
J'espère		I hope	
Je m'amuse		I have fun	
On s'amuse		We have fun	

Key Facts	
Mardi Gras	This is Shrove Tuesday, also known as Pancake Day . In France, this festive season comes with sumptuous public celebrations or parades ('les carnivals') in many French towns and schools.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three - French

Big Question: Comment sont tes vacances ? *What are your holidays like?*

Key Places	Meaning in English
la Manche	The English Channel
la Réunion	Reunion Island (French island South-East of Africa)
la Suisse	Switzerland
la Belgique	Belgium
le Canada	Canada
le Québec	Quebec (French-speaking Canadian Province)
le Maroc	Morocco
le Sénégal	Senegal
les Alpes	The Alps (European mountain range)
les Pyrénées	The Pyrenees (mountain range between France and Spain)

Key Infinitive Verbs	Meaning in English
voyager	to travel
visiter	to visit
se situer	to be located

Key Adverbs	Meaning in English
hier	yesterday
récemment	recently

Key Verbs	Meaning in English
J'ai	I have
Il / elle a	He / she has
Je suis allé(e)	I went
C'était	It was
Il y avait	There was

Key Adjectives	Meaning in English
rapide	fast
long*	long
affreux	awful
dernier, dernière	last

* This adjective goes before the noun it describes.

Key Vocabulary	Meaning in English
la campagne	the countryside
la mer	the sea
la montagne	the mountains
la plage	the beach
la voiture	the car
le bus	the bus
le train	the train
l'avion	the plane

Key Grammar	Rule																		
The Perfect Tense (did)	<p>To form the perfect tense, you need a minimum of three words: subject + verb <i>avoir</i> (present tense) + past participle (Words that express a completed action. They usually end in '-ed' in English.) Here is the rule to follow to form the past participles:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Infinitive ending</th><th>Past participle ending</th></tr> <tr> <td>-er</td><td>-é</td></tr> <tr> <td>-ir</td><td>-i</td></tr> <tr> <td>-re</td><td>-u</td></tr> </table> <p>Here is a list of key irregular past participles:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Infinitive</th><th>Past Participle</th></tr> <tr> <td>Boire – to drink</td><td>Bu – drunk</td></tr> <tr> <td>Faire – to do, make</td><td>Fait – done, made</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prendre – to take, have</td><td>Pris – taken</td></tr> <tr> <td>Voir – to see</td><td>Vu - seen</td></tr> </table> <p>In the perfect tense, the negative forms go around the initial part of <i>avoir</i>: J'ai visité = I visited / Je n'ai pas visité = I didn't visit</p>	Infinitive ending	Past participle ending	-er	-é	-ir	-i	-re	-u	Infinitive	Past Participle	Boire – to drink	Bu – drunk	Faire – to do, make	Fait – done, made	Prendre – to take, have	Pris – taken	Voir – to see	Vu - seen
Infinitive ending	Past participle ending																		
-er	-é																		
-ir	-i																		
-re	-u																		
Infinitive	Past Participle																		
Boire – to drink	Bu – drunk																		
Faire – to do, make	Fait – done, made																		
Prendre – to take, have	Pris – taken																		
Voir – to see	Vu - seen																		

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Four - French

Big Question: Comment est ta vie en dehors de d'école ? What is your life like outside of school?

Key Verbs	Meaning in English
Je me dispute	I argue
On se dispute	We argue
Je m'excuse	I apologise
On s'excuse	We apologise
Je m'entends	I get on
On s'entend	We get on
Je vends	I sell
On vend	We sell (informal)
Ce serait	It would be

Key Infinitive Verbs	Meaning in English
aider	to help
gagner (de l'argent)	to earn (money)
préparer	to prepare
laver	to wash
vendre	to sell

Key Adverbs	Meaning in English
ensemble	together
toujours	always
souvent	often
parfois	sometimes
près	near
loin	far

Key Adjectives	Meaning in English
sympa, gentil(le)	nice, kind
embêtant(e)	annoying
grande(e)*	big
petit(e)*	small
paresseux, paresseuse	lazy
propre	clean
sale	dirty

* These adjectives go before the noun they describe.

Key Vocabulary	Meaning in English
la bibliothèque	the library
la banque	the bank
la boulangerie	the bakery
la gare	the station
la mosquée	the mosque
la piscine	the swimming pool
la poste	the post office
l'église	the church
l'école	the school
l'aéroport	the airport
le château	the castle
le temple	the temple

Key Conjunction	Meaning in English
si	if

Key Grammar	Rule				
The Conditional Tense (would)	<p>The conditional is used to express what would, could or should happen. It is used to say what would happen if certain conditions were fulfilled. To form it, use the infinitive for -er and -ir verbs, and the infinitive minus -e for -re verbs, before adding the correct ending. The correct ending for the first person singular (I – je) is -ais.</p> <table><tr><td>Example</td><td>English</td></tr><tr><td>je regarderais</td><td>I would watch</td></tr></table>	Example	English	je regarderais	I would watch
Example	English				
je regarderais	I would watch				

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One - Spanish

Big Question: ¿Llevas una vida sana? *Do you lead a healthy life?*

Key Verbs	Meaning in English
Puedo	I can
Debo	I must
Quiero	I want
Jugamos	We play
Juegan	They play
Compro	I buy
Como	I eat
Tomo	I take
Tomamos	We take
Bebo	I drink
Bebemos	We drink
Voy	I go, I am going
Va	He / she goes
Vamos	We go (formal)
Van	They go

Key Conjunction	Meaning in English
como	as, like

Key Adverb	Meaning in English
Hoy	Today
Pronto	Soon
Mucho(a)/os(as)	A lot

Key Adjectives	Meaning in English
Equilibrado(a)	Balanced
Preocupante	Worrying
Fuerte	Strong
Sano(a)	Healthy
Esencial	Essential
Débil	Weak
Practico(a)	Practical
Peligroso(a)	Dangerous
Caro(a)	Expensive
Joven	Young
Nuevo(a)	New
Viejo(a)	Old

Key Infinitive Verbs	Meaning in English
Comprar	To buy
Comer	To eat
Mejorar	To improve
Dejar	To give up/quit
Chatear	To chat
Costar	To cost
Descargar	To download
Pasar el tiempo	To spend time
Tomar	To take
Hacer	To do

Key Grammar	Rule
The Near Future Tense	Forming the near future tense: To form the near future, use the present tense of ir (to go) plus an infinitive. E.g. I am going to buy = voy a comprar.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Two - Spanish

Big Question: ¿Eres deportista? Are you sporty?

Key Question Words	Meaning in English
¿Cuántos(as)?	How much? How many?
¿Cómo?	How?
¿Dónde?	Where?
¿Por qué?	Why?
¿Cuándo?	When?
¿Quién?	Who?
¿Cuál/Cuáles?	What?/Which?

Key Vocabulary	Meaning in English
Está lloviendo	It's raining.
Está nevando	It's snowing.
Hay niebla	It's foggy.
Hace sol	It's sunny.
Hay viento	It's windy.

Key Conjunction	Meaning in English
o	or
así que	so

Key Adjective	Meaning in English
Favorito(a)	Favourite

Key Adverbs	Meaning in English
Pronto	Soon

Key Infinitive Verbs	Meaning in English
Jugar	To play
Hacer	To do
Querer	To desire, to want
Probar	To try
Ganar	To win
Esperar	To hope

Key Verbs	Meaning in English
Juego	I play
Juega	He / she plays
Jugamos	We play
Hago	I do
Hace	He / she does
Hacemos	We do
Espero	I hope

Key Grammar	Rule								
<p>Jugar ‘a’</p> <p>Hacer (sport)</p>	<p>After <i>jugar a</i> you need to use a definite article (the word ‘the’). The words for ‘the’ change after ‘a’ as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Masculine</td><td>Feminine</td><td>Plural masculine</td><td>Plural feminine</td></tr><tr><td>a + el = al</td><td>a + la = a la</td><td>a + los = a las</td><td>a + las = a las</td></tr></table> <p>After <i>hacer</i> you don’t need any preposition or article.</p>	Masculine	Feminine	Plural masculine	Plural feminine	a + el = al	a + la = a la	a + los = a las	a + las = a las
Masculine	Feminine	Plural masculine	Plural feminine						
a + el = al	a + la = a la	a + los = a las	a + las = a las						

Key Facts	
San Fermín	The festival of San Fermín is a week-long celebration held in Pamplona. The festival starts on the 6 th of July. The most famous event is the running of the bulls, but the festival involves many other traditional events.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three - Spanish

Big Question: ¿Cómo son tus vacaciones? What are your holidays like?

Key Places	Meaning in English
España	Spain
América Latina	Latin America (countries in South and Central America that speak languages coming from Latin (French, Spanish, Portuguese).
La península ibérica	Iberian peninsula
Hispano/hispánico	Hispanic (refers to people, culture and countries related to Spain or Spanish language)
Islas Baleares	Balearic Islands (Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza and Formentera)
Islas Canarias	Canary Islands
Ceuta y Melilla	Two Spanish autonomous cities located in the north of Africa

Key Infinitive Verbs	Meaning in English
Viajar	To travel
Visitar	To visit
Encontrarse	To be located

Key Adverbs	Meaning in English
Ayer	Yesterday
Recientemente	Recently

Key Verbs	Meaning in English
Tengo	I have
Tiene	He / she has
Fui	I went
Fue	It was
Había	There was

Key Adjectives	Meaning in English
Rápido(a)	Fast
Largo(a)	Long
Horroroso(a)	Awful
Pasado(a)	Last

Key Vocabulary	Meaning in English
El campo	The countryside
El mar	The sea
Las montañas	The mountains
La playa	The beach
El coche	The car
El autobús	The bus
El tren	The train
El avión	The plane
El barco	The boat

Key Grammar	Rule																		
The Preterite	To form the preterite, you need to replace the –ar, -er and –ir with the following endings.																		
	<table><tr><th>Person</th><th>-ar</th><th>-er/ir</th></tr><tr><td>Yo</td><td>é (hablé)</td><td>í (comí/viví)</td></tr><tr><td>Tú</td><td>aste (hablaste)</td><td>iste (comiste/viviste)</td></tr><tr><td>Él/Ella</td><td>ó (habló)</td><td>ió (comió/vivió)</td></tr><tr><td>Nosotros</td><td>amos (hablamos)</td><td>imos (comimos/vivimos)</td></tr><tr><td>Ellos/Ellas</td><td>aron (hablaron)</td><td>ieron (comieron/vivieron)</td></tr></table>	Person	-ar	-er/ir	Yo	é (hablé)	í (comí/viví)	Tú	aste (hablaste)	iste (comiste/viviste)	Él/Ella	ó (habló)	ió (comió/vivió)	Nosotros	amos (hablamos)	imos (comimos/vivimos)	Ellos/Ellas	aron (hablaron)	ieron (comieron/vivieron)
	Person	-ar	-er/ir																
	Yo	é (hablé)	í (comí/viví)																
	Tú	aste (hablaste)	iste (comiste/viviste)																
	Él/Ella	ó (habló)	ió (comió/vivió)																
	Nosotros	amos (hablamos)	imos (comimos/vivimos)																
	Ellos/Ellas	aron (hablaron)	ieron (comieron/vivieron)																
	Here is a list of key irregular verbs at the preterite:																		
	- Ser (fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fueron)																		
- Estar (estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvieron)																			
- Hacer (hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicieron)																			
- Poder (puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusieron)																			
- Tener (tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvieron).																			

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Four - Spanish

Big Question: ¿Cómo es tu vida fuera del colegio? *What is your life like outside of school?*

Key Verbs	Meaning in English
Me peleo	I argue
Nos peleamos	We argue
Me disculpo	I apologise
Nos disculpamos	We apologise
Me llevo	I get on
Nos llevamos	We get on
Vendo	I sell
Vendemos	We sell (informal)
Sería	It would be

Key Infinitive Verbs	Meaning in English
Ayudar	To help
Ganar (dinero)	To earn (money)
Preparar	To prepare
Lavar	To wash
Vender	To sell

Key Adverbs	Meaning in English
Juntos(as)	Together
Siempre	Always
A menudo	Often
A veces	Sometimes
Cerca	Near
Lejos	Far

Key Adjectives	Meaning in English
Simpático(a)	Nice, kind
Molesto(a)	Annoying
Grande	Big
Pequeño(a)	Small
Perezoso(a)	Lazy
Limpio(a)	Clean
Sucio(a)	Dirty

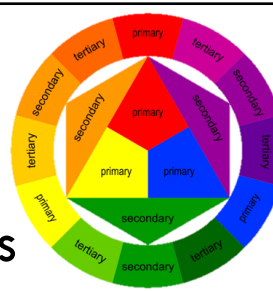
Key Vocabulary	Meaning in English
La biblioteca	The library
El banco	The bank
La panadería	The bakery
La estación	The station
La mezquita	The mosque
La piscina	The swimming pool
Correos	The post office
La iglesia	The church
El colegio	The school
El aeropuerto	The airport
El castillo	The castle
El templo	The temple
El ayuntamiento	The town hall

Key Conjunction	Meaning in English
si	if

Key Grammar	Rule	
The Conditional Tense (would)	The conditional is used to express what would , could or should happen. It is used to say what would happen if certain conditions were fulfilled. To form it, use the infinitive and add the correct ending. The correct ending for the first person singular (I – Yo) is –ía .	
	Example	English
	Vería	I would watch

Quest for Knowledge - Assessment Cycle One, Two, Three and Four - Art

The aim within your Innov8 project is to create a creative and sustained body of work that shows a progression over techniques and promotes creative understanding and skills.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
Observational Drawing From Life	Drawing what you see. It's drawing what you see in front of you as realistically and as true to life as possible.
Brusho	A transparent, highly-pigmented watercolour ink that comes packed in small drums which contain the dry, crystalline powder, mixed with water becomes an ink.
Helena Wierzbicki	Born in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Key words: Colour, portraiture, expressive, abstract.
H. R. Giger	Hans Ruedi Giger was a Swiss artist best known for his images that blended human physiques with machines. Key words: Cyborg, machines, detailed.
Mario Klingemann	Mario Klingemann is a German contemporary/ conceptual artist.
Mid Tones	A medium tone, one that is neither very dark nor very light.
Methodical	Done according to a systematic or established procedure.
Parallel Lines	Parallel Lines are lines that run in the same direction; they never touch each other because the distance running between them is always the same.
Sustained Work	Continuing for an extended period on one piece of work.
Colour Theory Through Painting	<p>Primary colours – Blue, Yellow, Red</p> <p>Secondary colours – Purple, Orange, Green</p> <p>Tertiary colours – mixing primary and secondary colours</p> 

Art and Design – What we need to do throughout all of our pieces of work

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
Review	To look over the work you are producing throughout the creative process and assessing its quality.
Modify	To change or re-do work that does not meet the assessment objective and does not show full potential.
Refine	To add to the work to ensure it is of a high quality and meets the assessment objectives.







Quest for Knowledge - Assessment Cycle One, Two, Three and Four - Art

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Tone	Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of colours used, this can be shown with mark making, the amount of paint used (consistency) or the pressure used with your pencil, pen and colouring pencil.
Line	A line is a mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape. You will need to consider Line carefully when drawing your portraits and completing parallel lines for cyborg designs.
Colour	Colour is present when light strikes an object and it is reflected back into the eye, Primary colours consist of red, blue and yellow, when these are mixed they create secondary colours, purple, green and orange. You then get Tertiary colours that are made from secondary and primary colours.
Composition	Composition is the term given to a complete work of art and, more specifically, to the way in which all its elements work together to produce an overall effect. The position of elements is key to composition. You will control your composition when creating your technology designs and facial features.
Form	In relation to art the term form has two meanings: it can refer to the overall form taken by the work – its physical nature; or within a work of art it can refer to the element of shape among the various elements that make up a work. The shapes of the facial features make up the overall form of the face.
Shape	Shape is a flat area surrounded by edges or an outline. Artists use all kinds of shapes. Geometric shapes are precise and regular, like squares, rectangles, and triangles. You will use these more during the cycle to complete your design work, making sure you consider 45 and 90 degree angles.
Mood	Mood is the atmosphere in a piece of artwork, or the feeling expressed. How does colour change the mood of your portrait?
Texture	Texture refers to the surface quality in a work of art. We associate textures with the way that things look or feel. You will need to consider texture when completing your mark making tasks and applying your drawn hair.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One and Two - Music
Big Question: How Can an Accompaniment Create More Interest for a Melody?
Is It More Than Just a Chord?

Topic: Melody, Pitch, Rhythm & Notation

- Developing notation reading skills
- Developing performance skills of two hands on the keyboard

Key Words	Description
Semiquaver 	A note that lasts for a quarter or a beat. When grouped the tails link together. 
Dotted beat	When a dot is added to a note it adds half the value of the original note back onto the note. (e.g. a two beat note with a dot =  : 2 + 1 = 3 beats).
Triplet	A three-note pattern that fills the duration of a two-note pattern where each note in the triplet has the same rhythmic value. (e.g. a two-note pattern =  = a three-note pattern = ).
Syncopation	When a note is played off the pulse to create an off-beat rhythm.
Inverted chord	When the three notes in a chord are places in any order other than in the pattern 1,3,5. (e.g. Chord CEG would become an inversion if the letters where jumbled up to EGC).
Scale	A set of various notes (pitches) that are used to form the basis of a piece of music.
Tone	Two notes that are 2 semitones (a tone) apart or 1 whole note apart (e.g. C - D).
Semitone	Two notes that are 1 semitone apart (e.g. C - C#).
Tonality	The tonality of music refers to the overall sound of a piece of music defined by the key and musical scale being used.
Relative minor 	Is the minor key shares the same key signature the its related major but starts and end on the note belonging to the minor key name.
Natural	A accidental sign used to cancel a flat or sharp form a preceding note or the key signature.
Sub Dominant	The fourth (IV) note of a scale. The third most important degree of the scale.
Perfect Cadence	A cadence is created by two chords at the end of a piece of music. Perfect cadences sound finished and move from chord V - I.



A Major



Bb Major



Eb Major

MAJOR KEYS

Key Signatures



A Minor



D Minor



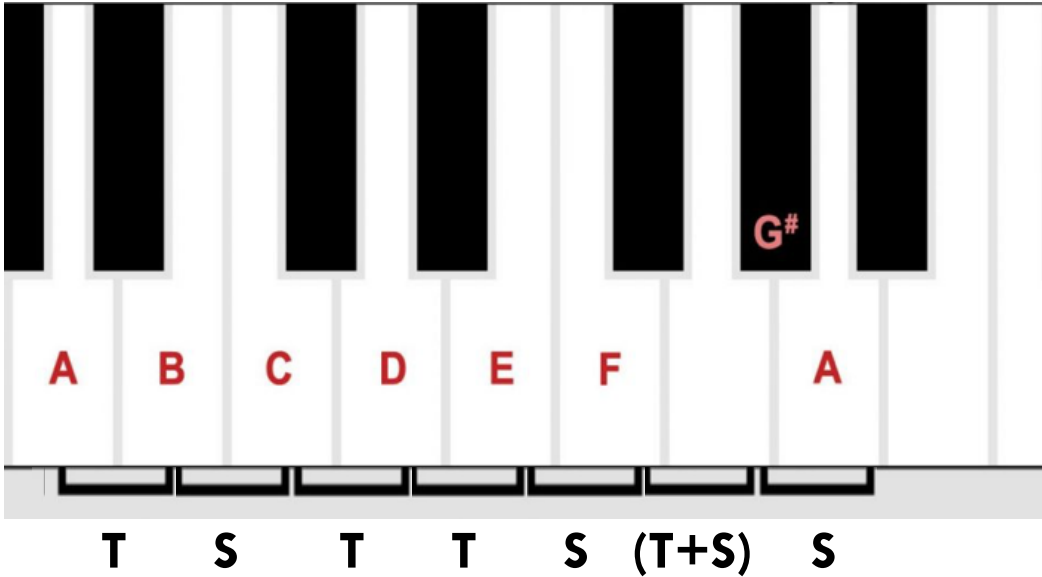
E Minor

Minor key pattern

Every minor scale follows the same pattern of T and S.

T = Tone

S = Semitone




Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three and Four - Music
Big Question: What Role Does Music Play in Computer Games?

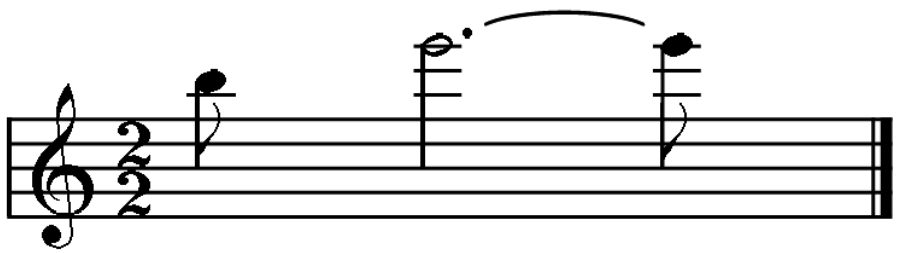
Topic: Melody, Harmony, Chords and Tonality

- Developing notation reading skills
- Developing performance skills of two hands on the keyboard


Key Words	Description
Articulation	The way in which individual notes and sounds are to be played beyond pitch, duration and dynamic.
Staccato	A technique where notes are performed in a sharply detached or spiked manner.
Legato	A technique where notes are played in a smooth flowing manner.
Accent	An emphasis, stress or a stronger attack on a particular note making stand out from the other notes.
Chromatic	A scalic movement up or down in pitch that moves one semitone at a time. E.g. C C# D D# E F F# G G# A A# B C
Motif	A small collection of notes or a short musical ideas that refers to a memorable action in a computer game e.g. game over or damage.
Mickey-Mousing	A technique used that syncs the accompanying music with the actions on a screen. It allows a movement to be replicated through sound.
Soundtrack	The soundtrack is the music that accompanies the video game. It is in the background as the game is being played.
Sound Effects	An artificially created or enhanced sound used to emphasise certain actions within a computer and video games.
Sampling	Reusing a portion of a sound recording or a piece of existing music in another recording.
Synthesizer	An electronic musical instrument that generates audio signals and replicates electronic instrument sounds.

Chromatic Scale


Computer music sound effects



Coin Sound



Life 1-Up

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One and Two - Drama
Big Question: How Does Voice and Sound Shape a Performance?

Elements of Stagecraft	
<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Description</u>
Voice	How we manipulate the way we say things to express the character's emotions.
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is.
Pitch	How low or high a sound is.
Pace	How fast or slow a sound or movement is.
Tone	A collective use of pitch, pace, pause and volume to deliver a line that is driven by the character's motive in the scene.

Elements of Theatre	
<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Description</u>
Atmospheric Music	Music used within a piece to set the location, mood and/or atmosphere of the piece.
Sound FX	Used in order to make the sound of things that can't be physically present on stage for logistical or safety reasons but are integral to the action of a piece. E.g. An explosion, the sound of bird song outside a window.
Semiotics	The combined use of lighting, sound, music, props, costume and makeup to create a message or communicate a mood or atmosphere.

Theatrical Conventions	
<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Description</u>
Narration	When the action in a story is told to the audience in 3 rd person speech. It helps to move the story along or change location or time period. It helps to move the story along or change location or time period.
Non-Linear Narrative Structure	A storytelling device that portrays events of a story out of chronological order, e.g., in reverse order or going back and forth between past and future events.
Dialogue	Spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings, and actions. It allows the audience a better understanding of a character motives or intentions.
Hot Seating	A drama strategy in which a character or characters, played by the teacher or a child, are interviewed by the rest of the group.
Foley	The art of creating everyday sounds in real time, rather than pulling pre-recorded sounds from a sound-bank.
Soundscape	Sound that runs under a scene, to help establish the world of the play, to immerse the audience in that world and/or to heighten emotion. This can be created using recorded and/or live sound.
Body Percussion	The art of striking the body to produce various types of sounds.
Role-play	Naturalistic acting of scenes that we would see in everyday life using character dialogue.
Flashback	In a non-linear plot, to go back in time to a previous event; a flash forward would move the action into the future.
Script Writing	Scriptwriting is the process of creating a narrative that tells a story.
Stock Characters	Fool, Innocent, Mother, Hero, Trickster, Devil, King

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three and Four - Drama

Big Question: Are We All Equal?

Elements of Stagecraft	
<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Description</u>
Gestures	The way we use our hands and arms to express the character's emotions.
Facial Expression	The way we manipulate the face to express the character's emotions.
Movement	The way we move our bodies on stage to express the character's emotions.
Stillness	The use of pause and lack of movement to express the character's emotions.
Posture	The way we stand to express the character's emotion or personality traits.
Positioning/ Proxemics	The place we stand on stage in relation to other characters to show the characters' relationships, status or emotions towards another character.

Elements of Theatre	
<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Description</u>
Lighting	Used in order to set the location, mood or atmosphere of the piece.
Set	This could be in a naturalistic form to create specific locations or could be symbolic or representative of places or themes.
Props	Objects used on stage, naturalistically or non-naturalistically that represent something a character might hold or use.

Theatrical Conventions	
<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Description</u>
Role-play	Naturalistic acting of scenes that we would see in everyday life using character dialogue.
Vocal Collage	An overlapping of voice that represents a racing mind or a flurry of thoughts in a character's head.
Marking the Moment	A dramatic technique used to highlight a key moment in a scene or improvisation.
Stage Directions	Instructions given by the playwright about how a play should be staged, when actors should make their entrances and exits and how lines should be delivered.
Units and Objectives	A Stanislavski technique which allows the actor to break up scenes into manageable chunks, with character objectives to drive action in a scene.
Physical Theatre	A style of theatre that uses movement to communicate messages and represent relationship and/or when actors use their bodies to represent objects other than people or characters onstage.

Style of theatre	
<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Description</u>
Naturalism	A style of theatre that attempts to create an illusion of reality, which often depicts scenes of everyday life and characters who are similar to real people.
Non-naturalism	A style of drama which defines any theatre that does not focus on life-like representation on stage. It allows the performers to explore the plays more creatively and allows for a more conceptual approach.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One – Physical Education

Big Question: Why Are Key Values Important in Sport?

	Key Terminology
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Invasion Games	Sports that involve scoring a goal in the opponent's space e.g. netball, football, basketball.
Striking and Net Games	Sports that involve scoring points by striking an object with a racket or bat e.g. badminton and cricket.

	Head: All Concepts
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Tactic	A tactic is a strategy used to help performers to score the most goals, points or win a race.
Analyse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Select a performer 2) Watch their performance 3) Refer to essential knowledge 4) Communicate feedback using WWW/EBI

	Heart: All Concepts
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Integrity	Doing the right thing, even when nobody is watching.

	Hands: Invasion Games
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Netball Mastery Skill: chest pass	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hands in W position on the ball 2) Step into the pass 3) Hands point to receiver on follow through
Football Mastery Skill: first touch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Track the ball 2) Use inside of the foot 3) Cushion the ball
Netball: shooting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Elbow in line with nose 2) Bend knees 3) Steady the ball with non-dominant hand
Football: striking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Head up 2) Spot the keeper 3) Decide on power or placement

	Hands: Striking and Net Games
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Badminton: ready position	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Feet shoulder width apart 2) Knees bent 3) Weight low and forward over toes 4) Racket in front and away from the body
Badminton:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Stand on balls of feet, with knees slightly bent 2) Body facing forward towards opponent 3) Racket arm behind head 4) Make contact with the shuttle in front and at the highest point

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Two and Three – Physical Education
Big Question: Why Does Effective Analysis Lead to Improved Performance in Sport?

	Key Terminology
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Outdoor Adventurous Activities	Sports that are performed in a outdoor environment e.g. orienteering, problem solving, climbing.
Aesthetics	Sports that involve scoring points by making a routine look aesthetically pleasing e.g. trampolining and dance.
Health Related Fitness	An activity that promotes improving health and fitness e.g. circuit training.
Athletics	An activity that includes a variety of throwing, running and jumping events e.g. the 100m sprint in outdoor athletics.

	Head: All Concepts
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Tactic	A tactic is a strategy used to help performers to score the most goals, points or win a race.
Analyse	1) Select a performer 2) Watch their performance 3) Refer to essential knowledge 4) Communicate feedback using WWW/EBI

	Heart: All Concepts
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Integrity	Doing the right thing, even when nobody is watching. An example in P.E is telling a referee that you kicked the ball out in football.

	Hands: Outdoor Adventurous Activities
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Orienteering Mastery Skill: Setting a Map	1) Look at surrounding features 2) Locate where you are 3) Thumb the map 4) Thumb, feet and face in same direction 5) Turn the map accordingly

	Hands: Health Related Fitness
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Health-Related Fitness Mastery Skill 1: Squat	1) Feet shoulder width apart 2) Heels down 3) Bend knees to 90 degrees 4) Back straight , arms across chest
Health-Related Fitness Mastery Skill 2: Sit Up	1) Feet flat 2) Hands across chest 3) Elbows touch knees
Health-Related Fitness Mastery Skill 3: Half Press Up	1) Shoulders over hands 2) Flat back 3) Bend elbows 4) Tense stomach
Health	A state oh complete physical, emotional and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease.
Fitness	The ability to meet the demands of the environment.

	Hands: Aesthetics
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Trampolining Mastery Skills: Tension and Extension	Tension 1) Contract muscles 2) Maintain a body shape Extension 1) Lock joints 2) Point fingers and toes
Trampolining: front drop	1) Track the crash mat 2) Kick legs back 3) Make a diamond shape with arms 4) Land on stomach, thighs and hands

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Four – Physical Education

Big Question: How Do Tactics Lead to Success in Sport?

	Key Terminology
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Invasion Games	Sports that involve scoring a goal in the opponent's space e.g. netball, football, basketball.
Striking and Net Games	Sports that involve scoring points by striking an object with a racket or bat e.g. badminton and cricket.
Athletics	An activity that includes a variety of throwing, running and jumping events e.g. the 100m sprint in outdoor athletics.

	Head: All Concepts
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Tactic	A tactic is a strategy used to help performers to score the most goals, points or win a race.
Analyse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Select a performer 2) Watch their performance 3) Refer to essential knowledge 4) Communicate feedback using WWW/EBI

	Heart: All Concepts
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Teamwork	<p>Working as a group to achieve a common aim.</p> <p>An example in P.E is communicating with my team mate to start moving before I pass on the baton in relay.</p> <p>An example of when teamwork is used outside of education is taking on other people's ideas in staff meetings.</p>

	Hands: Athletics
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Athletics Mastery Skill: Head position	<p>When sprinting the head should be upright and focused on the end of the lane.</p> <p>When throwing a javelin the head should be looking in the direction of the throw.</p> <p>When throwing a shot putt the head should start by facing the feet and finish looking at where the shot put should be landing.</p> <p>When pacing the head should be relaxed and facing forwards.</p>

	Hands: Invasion Games
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Basketball Mastery Skill: triple treat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ball at the hip 2) Dominant foot out 3) Knees bent 4) Leaning forward – “nose over toes” 5) Head up
Basketball: set shot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>B – Balance</i> 2) <i>E – Eyes</i> 3) <i>E – Elbow</i> 4) <i>F – Follow through</i>

	Hands: Striking and Net Games
<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Cricket Mastery Skills: Throwing and Catching	<p>Catching</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hands together with fingers pointing up or down 2) Tracking the ball all the way into the hands 3) Still head position where possible <p>Throwing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Side-on with feet wider than shoulder width apart 2) Non-throwing arm aiming at target. 3) Rotate hips during follow through
Cricket: Batting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tracking the ball carefully 2) Wait for the ball to arrive 3) Hit the ball with the ‘full face of the bat’

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One and Two – Computing
Big Question: Why Is It Useful To Programme Using Scratch?

<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Scratch	Software used to create code-using blocks.
Sprite	Character and or object you can apply code to.
Stage	The background.
Edit	Making changes to a sprite, stage and script.
Script	The code you have created using the blocks.
Green Flag	This is what starts most projects' scripts running.
Motion	Blocks that allow your Sprite to move.
Looks	Blocks that change the appearance on the screen.
Sound	Blocks that add sounds to your code.
Pen	Block that allow you to control the pen function.
Data	Block the allow you to make variables and lists.
Variable	A storage area/box that allows the computer to save information.
Events	Blocks that all the code to be controlled.
Input	When you control the code using a external device such as the mouse or keyboard.
Control	Block that all you to control when something will happen in your code.
IF Statement	A decision in the code.
IF	Code that only allows a process to happen under certain conditions.
Sensing	Block that allow the sprite to sense what is around it.
Operator	Blocks that perform maths functions.
Loop	When the code is repeated.
Forever	When a process is repeated until the code is stopped.
Repeat	When a cod is repeated a set number of times.

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle Three and Four – Computing

Big Question: How Are Criminals Able To Exploit People Online?

<u>Key Words & Facts</u>	<u>Description</u>
Cyber Crime	Any criminal act that involves the theft or destruction of information, resources, or funds utilizing computers, computer networks and the Internet (includes cyber theft, vandalism and terrorism).
Identity Theft	When someone steals a form of ID and uses it to access the persons financial resources.
Phishing	Asking for person information through email.
Cyber Bullying	Wilful and repeated harm inflicted through the medium of electronic text.
Cyber Stalking	Use electronic communication device to stalk someone.
Malware	Malicious and destructive software embedded in a system or network.
Virus	Piece of code that attaches itself to other instructions within a computer like software application codes or booting systems.
Trojan Horse	Offers something tempting to look at, either an attachment or link, for example a funny video, when you open the attachment or click the link, it installs a virus on your computer.
Hacking	Hacking is illegally accessing or modifying computer files without permission.
RSI	Repetitive Strain Injury (RSI) from repeating the same actions over and over again.
Computer Addiction	Occurs when the computer consumes someone's entire social life.
Back Ache	Use computer for a long time with wrong posture.
Eye Strain	Not having enough breaks, Use computer for a long time, Monitor screen too bright.
Wrist Pain	The pain you get when using a electronic device such as a mouse too much in a long time.
Base 2	The name given to the counting system for Binary.
Base 10	A decimal number system represented by symbols 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.
Data Representation	The form in which data is stored, processed, and transmitted.
Binary	The binary number system is base 2, using only bits 0 and 1.
Bit	A contraction of "Binary Digit"; the single unit of information in a computer, typically represented as a 0 or 1.
Byte	A group of 8 bits.
ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)	A code for representing English characters as numbers, with each letter assigned a number from 0 to 127.
Unicode	A character code that enables most of the languages of the world to be symbolized with a special character identification.

Quest for Knowledge - Assessment Cycle One, Two, Three and Four – Design Technology

Big Question: How Do Textile Designers Combine Functionality and Creative Ideas?

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
Textile Designer	Textile designers create the different structures and looks of textiles and fabrics. They determine what type of fabrics and fibres to use for specific projects. They design patterns and prints, manipulate materials, and arrange colours and textures to create fabric.
ACCESSFM	ACCESSFM is a designers tool used to make you think about products in a critical and analytical way.
A = Aesthetics	What does the product look like? Consider colour, finish, texture, theme and inspiration.
C = Cost	How much does the product cost to make? Including individual items to buy, as well as work force. How much would you sell the produce for?
C = Customer	Who has the product been designed for? Identify a Target Market, considering age, gender and interests.
E = Environment	Where will this product be used? Consider if the product is to be used indoors, outdoors, what room and where in the room? How might these factors effect the overall design and function of the product?
S = Size	What is the maximum and minimum size of the product? Use specific dimensions (mm is best). Height x Width x Depth. Why must it be this size? What other factors effect the size of a product?
S = Safety	Is the product safe? What makes it safe? Are there any potential dangers? Consider the user, size, finish and environment.
F = Function	What the product must do and how will it do this? What important factors influence this? Consider size, safety and environment and how they influence a product's function. Has the product got a secondary function? (Can it do or must do something else?)
M = Materials	What are the essential material properties for this product? Do not just name materials. Why are these material properties so important? Think about function, size and safety.
Product Specification	A product spec is a document that outlines the product you will be building, what it is going to look like, and the specific product requirements and functions. It may also include the persona or user it is being made for.
Design Brief	A design brief is a document that outlines the core details and expectations of a design project for a brand. A good design brief sets the tone for a successful design project by outlining the goals, quality, and deliverables.
Day of the Dead	A Mexican festival held on 1 st and 2 nd November every year to celebrate the lives of loved ones who have died. Activities and traditions vary dependant on the local community. It is believed that the spirits of the dead visit the living during the celebrations. They visit the children 1 st November and the adults of the 2 nd .

Quest for Knowledge – Assessment Cycle One, Two, Three and Four - Food
Big Question: Where Does Our Food Come From?

<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
Food Hygiene	Practices performed by a person to ensure that food is kept safe to eat by following hygienic practices.
Personal Safety	Steps you can follow to ensure you prevent injuries in the kitchen.
Pathogenic Bacteria	Bacteria which can cause illnesses such as food poisoning.
Food Poisoning	An illness caused by eating food contaminated with pathogenic bacteria.
Food Poisoning Symptoms	Visible Symptoms: Sickness, diarrhoea, sweating, pale complexion, dizziness. Non-visible Symptoms: Stomach cramps, headache, high temperature.
Four Conditions of Bacterial Growth	Food, warmth, moisture and time.
High Risk Foods	Food which are more likely to cause food poisoning: Raw meat/poultry/fish, eggs, dairy products, cooked rice.
Low Risk Foods	Foods which are less likely to cause food poisoning: Dried and canned foods, cereals, jam, biscuits, fruit/vegetables, pickles, honey.
Food Provenance	The term we use to describe the origins of our food such as where it has been grown, raised or caught.
Consumer	A person or thing that eats or uses something.
Grown Food	Fruits, vegetables and cereals.
Reared Food	Meat and poultry.
Caught Food	Fish and seafood.
Imported Food	Imports are ingredients or raw materials bought from another country for use in your own country.
Climate	General weather over a long period of time. A warmer climate e.g. tropical, will grow different fruits than countries with a colder climate.
Sustainability	Producing food in a way that protects the environment, makes efficient use of natural resources, ensures that farmers can support themselves, and enhances the quality of life in communities that produce food, including the animals as well as the people.
Food Miles	The distance between where food's made, grown or baked and where it's eaten.
Seasonality	Seasonal fruit and veg are those that are ripe and ready to harvest at a particular time of year.
Carbon Footprint	A measure of the amount of greenhouse released into the atmosphere as a result of our actions.



The name 'Q3' represents three high ideals:
To seek that which is good.
To seek that which is right.
To seek that which is true.

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