

Types of angles				Definitions			
1	Acute		Less than 90°	17	Regular	All sides of the shape are the same length	
2	Obtuse		more than 90°, less than 180°	18	Horizontal	Going left and right	
3	Reflex		more than 180°	19	Vertical	Going up and down	
4	Straight line		180°	20	Parallel	2 lines, equal distance apart that never intersect	
5	Right Angle		90°	21	Perpendicular	2 lines that meet at a 90° angle	
Properties of shapes				22	Vertices	Corners	
6	Equilateral		All angles are equal and all sides are equal in length.	23	Polygon	A closed, straight sided shapes with 3+ sides	
7	Scalene triangle		All angles are and lengths are different	24	Intersect	When 2 lines cross	
8	Right-angled triangle		Contains one angle of 90°	25	Quadrilateral	4 sided shape	
9	Isosceles triangle		Has 2 sides of equal length and 2 angles of equal size	26		Angles around a point sum to 360°	
Area of Shapes				27		Adjacent angles on a straight line sum to 180°	
10	Area of a Rectangle		Length x Width	28		Vertically opposite angles are equal	
11	Area of a Triangle		$\frac{1}{2}(\text{Base} \times \text{Height})$ > NB perpendicular height	29		Interior angles in a triangle sum to 180°	
12	Area of a Parallelogram		Base x Height > NB perpendicular height	30		Interior angles in a quadrilateral sum to 360	
13	Area of a Trapezium		$\frac{1}{2} (a + b) \times h$ > NB perpendicular height	31		All angles in an equilateral triangle are 60°	
Angles in Parallel Lines				Unit Conversions		32	33
14	Alternate angles		Alternate angles are equal			$\text{Kg} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\times 1000} \\ \xleftarrow{\div 1000} \end{matrix} \text{g} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\times 1000} \\ \xleftarrow{\div 1000} \end{matrix} \text{mg}$	$ \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\times 1000} \\ \xleftarrow{\div 1000} \end{matrix} \text{ml}$
15	Corresponding angles		Corresponding angles are equal	34	$\text{km} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\times 1000} \\ \xleftarrow{\div 1000} \end{matrix} \text{m} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\times 100} \\ \xleftarrow{\div 100} \end{matrix} \text{cm} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \\ \xleftarrow{\div 10} \end{matrix} \text{mm}$	35	
16	Co-interior angles		Co-interior angles sum to 180			$\text{mm}^2 \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{+10^2} \\ \xleftarrow{\times 10^2} \end{matrix} \text{cm}^2 \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{+100^2} \\ \xleftarrow{\times 100^2} \end{matrix} \text{m}^2 \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{-1000^2} \\ \xleftarrow{\times 1000^2} \end{matrix} \text{km}^2$	

Year 8 – Spring 1 – Maths – Angles and properties of shapes

36	Square		All of its sides are the same length. All of its angles are equal (90°) It has 2 pairs of parallel sides
37	Rectangle		Opposite sides are the same length All of its angles are equal (90°) It has 2 pairs of parallel sides
38	Rhombus		All sides are the same length None of its angles are 90° It has 2 pairs of parallel sides
39	Parallelogram		Opposite sides are the same length None of its angles are 90° It has 2 pairs of parallel sides
40	Kite		Adjacent sides are the same length 1 pair of opposite angles are equal It has 0 pairs of parallel lines
41	Trapezium		It has 1 pairs of parallel lines It has co-interior angles that sum to 180° In the special case of an isosceles trapezium it has 1 pair of opposite sides of equal length

Genre and Conventions

Shakespearean Tragedy

-The protagonists are in conflict with an overpowering force (their love against the feud of their families)
 -Both protagonists can be considered to be tragic heroes: high status, sympathetic characters whose fatal flaws contribute to their inevitable downfall (their deaths)
 -Uses a five-part structure: exposition (an initial incident), rising action (a growth in the tension), climax (the high point of the action), falling action (where the plot begins to unravel), denouement (the ending or resolution to the drama)

Key Terms

Hamartia: A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero
Hubris: Exalted pride of the protagonist which leads to their defiance of authority
Peripeteia: A sudden negative reversal of fortune or change in circumstances leading to downfall

Language

Imagery: Language which creates vivid sensory ideas in the reader's mind, such as a representation of a specific picture or sound
Simile: An explicit comparison between two things using 'like' or 'as'
Metaphor: An implicit comparison between two things not using 'like' or 'as'
Personification: Attributing human-like qualities to objects, ideas or animals
Prose: Lines which use a natural, unstructured rhythm, similar to speech
Blank verse: Lines which follow the fixed, more poetic structure of iambic pentameter (10 beats, 5 stressed, 5 unstressed)
Rhyming couplet: Two successive rhyming lines, which usually signal that a character has left the stage or is falling in love
Sonnet: A poem of 14 lines with a strict rhyme scheme, usually associated with love and romance in conflict
Oxymoron: The combination of words or ideas which have opposite or very different meanings
Pun: A joke based on the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings
Soliloquy: When a character, thinking they are alone, speaks their thoughts aloud

Structure

Contrast: Scenes often contrast strongly with the one that follows them, highlighting the theme of conflict
Timeframe: The play begins on Sunday morning and ends just before daybreak the following Thursday, creating a rapid, whirlwind pace of action
Foreshadowing: R&J's downfall is hinted at throughout the play, increasing suspense for the audience
Dramatic irony: Some things are revealed to the audience before the characters, increasing tension
Juxtaposition: The placement of two ideas, statements or events near each other to invite comparison or contrast

Symbolism

Light: Juliet's beauty, the overwhelming power of R&J's love, hope and optimism
Darkness: The secrecy of R&J's love, loss of hope, R&J's impending death
Poison: It is in the power of human hands and human will to extract potential evil or fatal harm from an object or thing

Influences

Arthur Brooke's 1562 poem 'The Tragical Historie of Romeus and Juliet': A similar plot with key differences: events take place over nine months, the tale doesn't open with conflict, Juliet is 16, and characters like Mercutio and the Nurse are not as well-developed as in Shakespeare's play.
Ovid's Pyramus and Thisbe (Metamorphoses): Two lovers in the city of Babylon live in connected houses. They are forbidden by their parents to be wed because of their parents' rivalry, but whisper their love for each other through a crack in the wall. Pyramus mistakenly believes Thisbe to have been eaten by a lion and kills himself, as Thisbe does when she later finds his body. Pyramus' blood has turned the mulberry fruits from white to dark red, and the gods decide to forever change their colour to this in honour of the dead lovers.

Key Themes

Religion: The impact of religion on the characters' attitudes and choices. How characters conform to expectations, and how they defy them.
Fate and free will: The concept of an inevitable destiny and its relation to the characters' choices.
Honour and loyalty: The importance of kinship, one's responsibility to their family, views of masculinity and violence.
Love: Romantic, sexual, superficial and platonic forms of love are present in the play. This love can be volatile, brutal, and oppressive- or the opposite.
The Individual versus society: R&J struggle against their parents, authority, and society's expectations.
Death: How the certainty, fear, acceptance and welcoming of death is portrayed in the play.
Youth: The thrills and perils of adolescence.
Time: Characters' awareness of time and how it affects their decisions, the limitations of time, the importance of timing and its effect on the plot.

Social and Historical Context

Staging: The play was first performed around 1595. 16th- and 17th-century audiences watched Shakespeare's plays being performed at open-air London theatres during the day. The stage had no scenery, few props, and women were played by boys with unbroken voices. The poorer 'groundlings' stood nearest to the stage, and wealthier spectators paid higher prices to watch from the seated galleries.
Queen Elizabeth: Reigned from 1533-1603. Her reign saw England prosper and become a major player in Europe, although not all citizens supported her. She chose not to marry, maybe due to her own infertility or to prevent political instability and loss of power through her choice of husband. She defied the expectations of a patriarchal society.
Setting of the play: 14th-century Verona, Italy. A successful and cultured city which suffered widespread violence involving deadly battles over trivial issues (e.g. the rivalry between supporters of the emperor and supporters of the Pope). The Montecchi and Capuleti were real families fighting for power in Verona at this time.
The bubonic plague: Killed a third of the Italian population in the 14th century and then 17,000 people in an outbreak in London in 1592.
Astrology: In both 14th-century Italy and Elizabethan England stars linked to fate and fortune, were believed to predict and influence the course of human events. The ideas of **Boethius**, a 6th-century philosopher, were popular throughout this time: he asserted that Fortune (both good and bad) is part of life and, along with God, controls human destiny. He argued that Fortune is random and that bad fortune is a greater teacher than good fortune.
Gender: Both 14th-century Verona and Elizabethan England were patriarchal societies. Women were denied all political rights and considered legally subject to their husbands. Disobedience was seen as a crime against their religion. Women who did not marry for whatever reason were forced to live in under the control of a male relative in his home or in a convent, where a woman could become a nun. Aristocratic families often required their young daughters to marry successful older men. Girls were considered eligible at the age of 14 and had to give their consent to a marriage.
The Catholic Church: During the Protestant Queen Elizabeth's reign, there were secret Catholic plots to overthrow her. Those involved were executed, and she took a harsher stance towards Catholics later in her reign as threats to her power increased.

Characters

Romeo Montague: Initially a typical Petrarchan lover, his love for Juliet is incredibly romantic, impulsive and passionate.
Juliet Capulet: Young and innocent, not yet 14. Her love for Romeo matures her and makes her bolder in her defiance
Lord Capulet: Juliet's father. Shows concern for Juliet's welfare, but can be aggressive and tyrannical when he is disobeyed
Lady Capulet: Juliet's mother. Cold and distant for most of the play, she expects Juliet to follow in her own footsteps.
Lord Montague: Romeo's father. Can be drawn into conflict, but also has genuine concern for his son and is quietly dignified
Lady Montague: Peace-loving and dislikes the violence of the feud. She dies of grief when Romeo is banished
Nurse: Juliet's nursemaid, they have a close relationship. She acts as confidante and messenger for Romeo and Juliet
Tybalt: Juliet's ruthless, hot-tempered and vengeful cousin. Has a deep, violent hatred of the Montagues
Mercutio: A relative of the Prince and a high-ranking man. Mixes well with both families and is Romeo's loyal best friend
Benvolio: Cares about his cousin Romeo and tries to keep peace between the families
Prince Escalus: The symbol of law and order in Verona, yet his threats of punishment are unable to bring an end to the conflict
Count Paris: A rich and highly-regarded young man, kinsman to the Prince, who is determined to marry Juliet
Friar Lawrence: A caring, trusted, kind man of the Church who is optimistic, perhaps naively, about the possibility of peace

1. Elements, Compounds and Formulae

Element	A substance which contains only one type of atom. E.g. Chlorine
Compound	A substance which contains atoms of two or more different elements which are chemically joined together. E.g. Sodium chloride
Formula	The symbols of the elements in a compound combined together to represent the compound. E.g. LiBr

The symbols and numbers in a formula tell us which elements and how many atoms of each element are in a compound.

- e.g.
- LiBr : 1 lithium atom and 1 bromine atom
 - NaCO₃ : sodium, carbon, and 3 atoms of oxygen
 - NO₂ : nitrogen and 2 atoms of oxygen
 - LiCl₂ : lithium and 2 atoms of chlorine
 - H₂SO₄ : 2 atoms of hydrogen, sulfur and 4 atoms of oxygen

* If there is no number after the symbol that means there is one atom of that element.

4. Word and Symbol Equations

Step 1: Identify the reactants and the products.

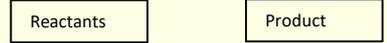
E.g. When magnesium burns in air to form magnesium oxide:

Reactants= Magnesium and oxygen
Product= Magnesium oxide

Step 2: Write the word equation

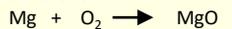
Reactants: go on left
Products: go on right

E.g. Magnesium + oxygen → magnesium oxide

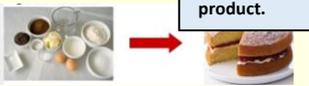


Step 3: Write symbol equation

Look up the symbol for the elements in the periodic table. If it is a compound you will need to work out the formula



When making a cake- the ingredients are the **reactants**. The cake is the **product**.



2. Naming compounds

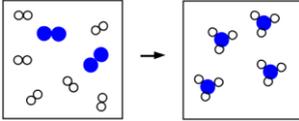
Metal + non-metal: Name of the metal and the name of the non-metal changing the ending to '-ide'. E.g. MgO₂ = magnesium oxide

2 elements + oxygen: Ending of non-metal changes to '-ate'. E.g. NiSO₄ = Nickel sulfate

5. Conservation of Mass

Conservation of mass: Mass is never lost or created in chemical reactions.

The total mass of products= total mass of reactants



e.g. Potassium + Oxygen → Potassium Oxide

100g 25g 125g

6. Combustion

Combustion (burning): reaction between a fuel and oxygen.

You need 3 things:

1. Oxygen
2. Fuel
3. Heat



Complete combustion: When a substance burns with plenty of oxygen available



Incomplete combustion: When a substance burns without enough oxygen available



3. Physical and Chemical Reactions

Physical change: where a substance changes state e.g. water (liquid) freezing into ice (solid). They are easy to reverse.

Chemical reaction: Elements chemically join together to form a compound. Mostly irreversible.

6 signs of a chemical reaction:

1. Colour change
2. Change in temperature
3. Gas production
4. Formation of a precipitate (a solid)
5. Odour given out
6. Light given out

7. Writing Formulae (HA)

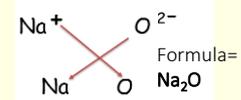
Ion: is an atom with charge due to losing or gaining electrons. The group an element is in on the periodic table tells us which ions it will form.

We can use these ions to figure out the formula of a compound.

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Example	Na	Mg	Al	C	N	O	Cl	He
Charge	1+	2+	3+	N/A	3-	2-	1-	N/A
Symbol	Na ⁺	Mg ²⁺	Al ³⁺	N/A	N ³⁻	O ²⁻	Cl ⁻	N/A

Step 1: Write the symbols for the elements
Step 2: Determine the charge (look at your periodic table)
Step 3: Cross the charges over

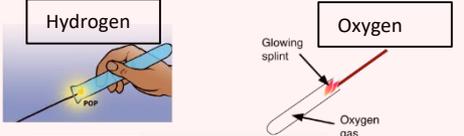
The crossover method:
Example: Sodium oxide



If they have the same charge they cancel each other out

8. Testing for gases

Hydrogen	A lit splint makes a 'squeaky pop'
Oxygen	Relights a glowing splint
Carbon dioxide	Turns limewater from colourless to cloudy



Metals + oxygen:

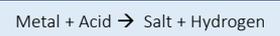
Oxidation: When a metal reacts with oxygen to form rust.

For example **Iron and Steel**



Can prevent rusting from happening by stopping oxygen and water meeting on the surface of the metal.
E.g. 1. Painting
2. Greasing
3. Oiling

Metals + acid:



The salt formed always takes the name of the metal + a suffix that represents the acid used in the reaction

Acid	Suffix	Example
Hydrochloric	Chloride	Sodium + hydrochloric acid → sodium chloride + hydrogen
Sulfuric	Sulfate	Sodium + sulphuric acid → sodium sulfate + hydrogen
Nitric	Nitrate	Sodium + nitric acid → sodium nitrate + hydrogen

10. Reaction of Acids

Acids + Hydroxides. General formula:



Hydrochloric acid + Sodium Hydroxide → Sodium Chloride (Salt) + Water

Sulfuric acid + Potassium Hydroxide → Potassium Sulfate (salt) + Water

Nitric acid + Lead Hydroxide → Lead Nitrate (salt) + Water

Acids + Carbonates. General formula:



Magnesium Carbonate + Hydrochloric acid → Magnesium Chloride + Water + Carbon Dioxide

Silver Carbonate + Sulphuric Acid → Silver Sulfate + Water + Carbon Dioxide

Aluminium Carbonate + Nitric Acid → Aluminium Nitrate + Water + Carbon Dioxide

Death	The permanent end of life in a person or animal	Muslim Funerals		Hindu Funerals	
Sorrow	Great sadness, often caused by loss	Bodies are never cremated	As some Muslims believe in a complete physical resurrection	The body is ritually washed	To make the body pure for the next life
Akhira	<i>Life after death in Islam</i>	Funerals are simple, no decorations	<i>To show that wealth is not important</i>	The body is wrapped in white cloth	<i>Colour of mourning/purity. Death should not be feared</i>
Jannah	<i>Heaven in Islam</i>				
Atman	<i>Spirit/soul. It is permanent. Never changes</i>	The body is wrapped in white cloth	<i>Showing that all humans are equal</i>	Flowers and incense around the body	<i>Purify it and make it sweet smelling</i>
Samsara	<i>Rebirth in Hinduism</i>	Bodies are very gently washed	<i>Some Muslims think that the dead can still feel</i>	Body cremated until skull cracks	<i>So soul can depart body for next life</i>
Moksha	<i>Release from rebirth</i>				
Soul	<i>The spiritual part of a person, thought to be immortal</i>	Life after death in Islam		Life after death in Hinduism	
Is there life after death?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allah controls everything that happens, including when people die 2. People remain in their graves 3. One day Allah will destroy everything 4. everyone will be judged by Allah 5. Good and bad deeds are weighed and then you go to heaven or hell 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Body dies, soul is released when body is cremated 2. Body is meaningless 3. Soul goes into a new life 4. Rewarded or punished based on karma 5. Continues until moksha, released from cycle 	
Ghosts	Maybe something survives the body's death, no evidence, no one come back from the dead to tell us	Christian beliefs-soul		Hindu beliefs about the soul	
Medium	<i>Claim to communicate with dead people, scientists- fraud and tricks</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The soul is unique, immortal, created by God 2. Reunited with body at final resurrection 3. Can't be seen, part of God in all humans 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soul reborn into new body, depending on karma 2. Cycle ends with moksha, when soul overcomes all desires 3. Body and soul separate, body dies, soul lives on 	
Near death experience	<i>People that have briefly died claim to see similar things e.g. light. Could be brain being stressed or what they expect</i>				
Religious evidence	<i>Bible says if you believe in Jesus you will live on after death</i>				

Ecosystems

An ecosystem is an area, within which living organisms (plants and animals) interact with their non-living surroundings (rock, soil, climate).

To describe the distribution of the earth's ecosystems use:

1. Lines of latitude- equator, Tropic of cancer, Tropic of Capricorn.
2. Continents- Antarctica, Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania.
3. Countries- United Kingdom, USA, India, Indonesia, China, Ghana, Brazil, Chile, Australia.

Location	Equator, South America (Brazil), Asia (Indonesia), Africa (Congo).
Climate	Hot and wet (humid). No seasons. Temperature range: 25-35°C Precipitation range: 160 – 330mm/month

Characteristics of a tropical rainforest

Tropical rainforests grow in the equatorial climate. (Along the equator) There are over 100 different types of hardwood- greenheart and mahogany.

Vegetation Adaptations - Very dense and varied

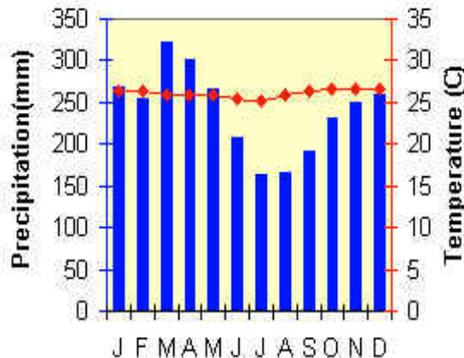
- Trees grow very high over 40 meters to get sunlight
- Leaves have drip tips to shed heavy rainfall
- Lianas are vine like plants, they use large trees as support to climb to the canopy.
- Large buttress roots stand above ground to give extra support to trees.

Animal Adaptations

- Very dense and varied (e.g. apes, parrots, jaguars, insects)
- Toucan- specially designed bill, feathers help blend to the forest.
 - Poison dart frog- very small to reduce the risk of being eaten, skin that releases poison when touched.
 - Sloths have long limbs and a slow metabolism, this means they don't need to go down to the ground to feed very often.

Climate

- The average daily temperature is about 28 degrees C, it never goes below 20 and rarely above 35.
- At least 200mm rain falls a year.
- There are no real seasons- each day is the same starting hot and dry with thunderstorms and heavy rain in the evening.
- Soils are red and rich in iron



Sustainability – meeting the needs of today without harming the environment for the future.

Uses of the rainforest

Deforestation is cutting down trees



Mining- for precious stones and minerals, these are sold to rich countries for lots of money.



Cattle ranching- Farming for cows, provides jobs for locals and meat can be sold to help the country develop



Hydro Electric Power- The large amount of rainforest can be used to create cheap energy. This energy can provide power for locals and industries.



Logging- Hardwood trees can be sold for lots of money. Also means that transport routes are improved to transport the logs.

Sustainable Management Strategies-

Can be used solve the problems in the rainforest..

Afforestation –Plant trees to replace those that have been felled.

Improve Productivity of companies- make more money using less land.

Selective Logging- Trees are only cut down when they reach a certain height.

Coppicing- Cut down trees halfway to allow them to regrow quickly.

Forest reserves- areas protected from development.

Raise Awareness of sustainable methods- educate people on how they are harming the rainforest and how it can be protected.

Year 8 – Spring 1 - MFL – Le Petit Nicolas: Le film



1	effrayant(e)	scary	16	médecin	do.
2	passionnant(e)	exciting	17	bandit	robber
3	entraînant(e)	lively/catchy	18	policier/ière	policeman/woman
4	affreux/euse	awful	19	je ne sais pas	I don't know
5	ennuyeux/euse	boring	20	méchant(e)	mean
6	ça me fait peur	it scares me	21	amusant(e)	funny
7	ça me fait rire	it makes me laugh	22	le (la) chou-chou(te)	teacher's pet
8	ça me plaît	I like it	23	un cafard	cockroach
9	les cheveux longs	long hair	24	bête	stupid
10	les cheveux courts	short hair	25	il va fuguer	he is going to run away
11	les cheveux bruns	brown hair	26	il va réussir	he is going to succeed
12	les cheveux frisés	curly hair	27	il va échapper	he is going to fail
13	il est grand	he is tall	28	il va nettoyer	he is going to clean
14	il est petit	he is small	29	si j'avais le choix, je voudrais...	if I had the choice, I would like...
15	il est de taille moyenne	he is medium height	30	si j'avais le choix, j'aimerais...	if I had the choice, I would like...

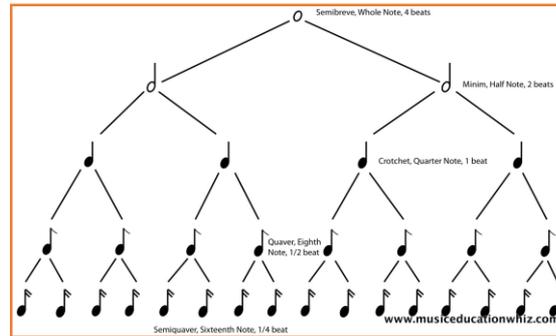
Keywords

Pulse	The 'heartbeat' of a piece of music. Usually played on a cowbell – it keeps all of the performers in time
Rhythm	The pattern of beats in a piece of music. Usually played by a percussion instrument e.g. drum kit, djembe or by beatboxing or body percussion
Call and Response	When a singer or drummer plays a rhythm and the rest of the group respond with the same rhythm or a variation on it
Tempo	How fast or slow a piece of music is e.g. slow tempo / fast tempo.
Dynamics	How loud or soft a piece of music is. The dynamics get louder as more instruments/singers join in.
Texture	The layers of sound in a piece of music. E.g. thick texture when many people are playing/singing and thin texture if it is a solo
Polyrhythm	Many different layers of rhythms on top of each other
Structure	The overall layout of a piece of music. Usually begins with an intro before verse/chorus and ends with an outro.
Ostinato	A repeating rhythm
Master Drummer	The main musician who leads an African Drumming Performance. Keeps everyone in time and leads the call and response
Bass / Tone / Slap	Different ways that you can play a djembe. Bass is in the middle of the drum (low pitch), tone is on the side of the drum (medium pitch) and slap is on the edge of the drum (high pitch)

Note Values and their durations

Semibreve	Lasts for 4 beats [counts]
Minim	Lasts for 2 beats [counts]
Crotchet	Lasts for 1 beat [count]
Quaver	Lasts for half a beat [count]
Semiquave	Lasts for a quarter beat [count]

The Rhythm Tree



Pentatonic Scale



The Music of West Africa



The Djembe

Cowbell



Balafon



Cajon



Year 8 – Art – Portraiture

1	Different qualities of darkness and light.	Tone	13	The imagery contained within the work.	Content
2	The feel of a surface e.g. rough/ smooth.	Texture	14	Why and when the work was made.	Context
3	A mark made by a point moving on a surface.	Line	15	How the work makes you feel.	Mood
4	The three dimensional quality of an object.	Form	16	How the work was made.	Process
5	The outline of an object.	Shape	17	How and where the formal elements have been used.	Form
6	Different hues caused by light refracting on a surface.	Colour	18	Your overall opinion of the work.	Evaluation
7	The space within a painting or sculpture that contains the important objects/ information.	Contrasting Colour	19	A way of breaking down and studying different parts of an artwork.	Critical Analysis
8	The space within a painting or sculpture that does not contain the important objects/ information.	Complimentary Colour	20	An art movement that originated in the 1960s and is concerned with popular culture.	Pop Art
9	The arrangement of objects within an artwork.	Warm colours	21	An American painter who was part of the Pop Art movement.	Roy Lichtenstein
10	A technique used to show different distance on a flat surface.	Cool colours	22	Open to more than one interpretation.	Ambiguous
11	Placing two or more objects together for a contrasting effect.	Onomatopoeia	23	A spoken, written or visual account of events. A story.	Narrative
12	A shading technique where lines are placed at different distances apart to show tone.	Hatching	24	The ideas, beliefs and customs of a mainstream culture or cultures.	Popular Culture