

Date (week commencing)	Numbers to learn
3 rd Jun	15.1-16.7
10 th Jun	15.1-16.12
17 th Jun	17.1-17.9
24 th Jun	17.1-17.9
1 st Jul	18.1-18.11
8 th Jul	15.1-18.11

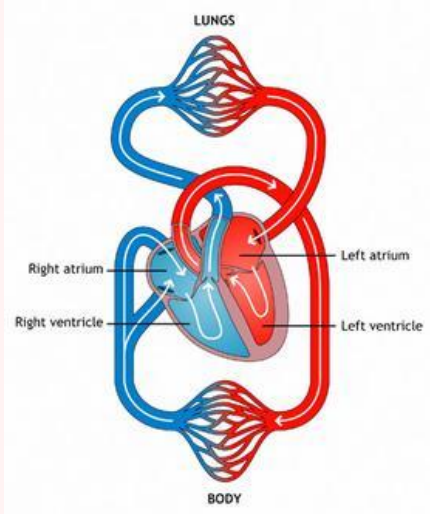
Unit 18 – volume		
No.	Question	Answer
18.1	How do you find the volume of a cuboid?	Length x width x height
18.2	How do you find the volume of cylinder?	Area of the cross section x depth <i>The formula is $\pi r^2 \times height$</i>
18.3	How do you find the volume of a prism?	Area of the cross section x depth
18.4	How do you convert from m ² to cm ² ?	Multiply by 100 ²
18.5	How do you convert from cm ² to m ² ?	Divide by 100 ²
18.6	How do you convert from cm ² to mm ² ?	Multiply by 10 ²
18.7	How do you convert from mm ² to cm ² ?	Divide by 10 ²
18.9	How do you convert from km ² to m ² ?	Multiply by 1000 ²

1. Cells, Tissues, Organs and Organ Systems

- **Cells** are the building blocks of life. Some cells are specially adapted to perform specific functions, these are called **specialised** cells e.g. root hair cells, sperm cells, palisade cells.
- A **tissue** is a group of the same cells working together towards a specific function. E.g. muscle tissue, bone tissue, nerve tissue.
- An **organ** is made up of different tissues working together to achieve a function e.g. heart, lungs, stomach.
- An **organ system** is a group of organs working together to complete a function e.g. the digestive system, respiratory system.

4. The Circulatory System

- The circulatory system pumps blood around the body delivering **oxygen** and **glucose** to all the cells to be used in **respiration**.
- The most important organ in the circulatory system is the **heart**.
- The circulatory system is also made up of three types of blood vessel; **arteries**, **veins** and **capillaries**.
- The human heart has a left and a right side.
- Each side has two chambers; **atria** and **ventricles**.
- The **right** side of the heart receives **deoxygenated** blood from the body and pumps it to the **lungs**.
- The **left** side of the heart receives **oxygenated** from the **lungs** and pumps it all around the body.
- The **left** side of the heart has thicker walls as it has to pump blood around the **whole** body.



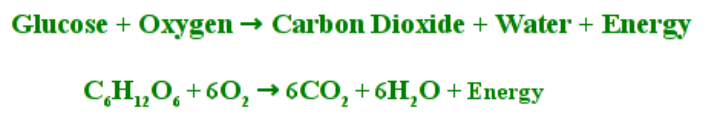
5. Exercise

- Exercise has an effect on both the circulatory and respiratory system.
- When we exercise our body uses its **energy** more quickly and so **respiration** needs to happen more quickly to replace the energy.
- For this to happen the body needs more **oxygen** which is why during exercise **breathing rate** (how quickly you breath) and **tidal volume** (the volume of every breath) increases during exercise.
- This oxygen, and the glucose from digestion need to be pumped more quickly around the body so **heart rate (pulse)** also increases during exercise.
- Some types of exercise will increase the heart rate and breathing rate more than others e.g. sprinting more than jogging.



2. Respiration

- **Respiration** is a chemical reaction that happens in ALL living cells, including plant and animal cells.
- **Aerobic** respiration takes place when there is plenty of oxygen available:



- **Anaerobic** respiration takes place when there is not enough oxygen in the cells, usually during hard exercise. During anaerobic respiration glucose is converted into energy and lactic acid. **Anaerobic** respiration produces much less energy than aerobic respiration and can cause cramps and tiredness.

6. Microorganisms

Microbes or **microorganisms** are tiny living things. They can be useful but can also cause disease. There are three main types; **bacteria**, **viruses** and **fungi**.

- Bacteria cause diseases such as **tuberculosis** and **salmonella**.
- They are also used in producing **yoghurt** and **cheese** and have an important role in the digestive system.

- Viruses are the smallest microbe.
- They can only reproduce inside another living thing.
- Viruses cause diseases such as **HIV**, **Flu** and the **Common Cold**.

- Fungi cause diseases such as **ringworm**, **athlete's foot** and **thrush**.
- Fungi like **yeast** are important in production of bread and alcohol.

7. Spread of disease

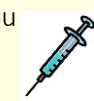
Many harmful **microbes** can pass from one person to another. Diseases caused by such microbes are said to be **infectious diseases**. Here are some ways that harmful microbes can be spread:

- in air
- through contact with animals
- through contaminated food
- through touch
- in water



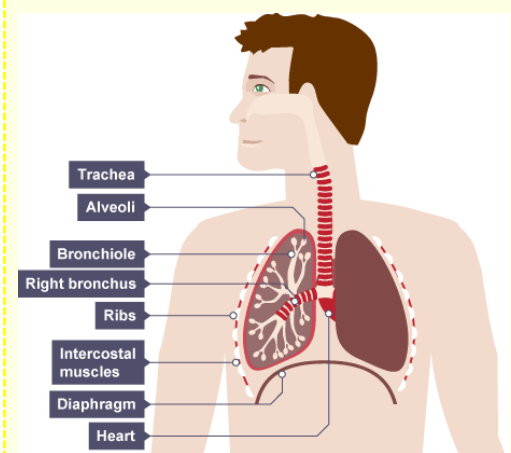
7. Antibiotics and vaccinations

- **Antibiotics** are medicines used by doctors when harmful microbes have made you ill. They are substances that harm **bacteria**. Some antibiotics stop the bacteria reproducing and others kill the bacteria directly. They do not kill viruses.
- **Vaccination** is a process that doctors use to make people immune from certain illnesses, even before they have been infected. It involves you receiving an injection containing a **vaccine**. Vaccines contain a dead or weak form of the disease-causing microbe, or some of its antigens. In response to the vaccine your immune system produces white blood cells with the correct antibody to kill the microbe, so you become immune without falling ill.



3. The Respiratory System

The respiratory system is made up of organs that work together to get the oxygen we need for **respiration** and get rid of the carbon dioxide.



The journey of air through the respiratory system

- Air passes from the mouth into the trachea (windpipe).
- The **trachea** divides into two **bronchi** with one **bronchus** for each lung.
- Each **bronchus** divides further in the lungs into smaller tubes called **bronchioles**.
- At the end of each **bronchioles** there is a group of tiny air sacs.
- These air sacs have bulges called **alveoli** to increase their surface area.

Ciliated cells

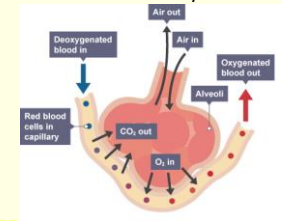
- **Ciliated** cells have hair like structures (**cilia**) which sweep mucus, bacteria and dirt away from the **lungs**.
- Smoking clogs the cells and stops them from working properly.




Alveoli



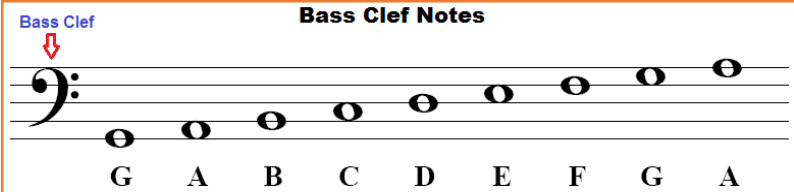


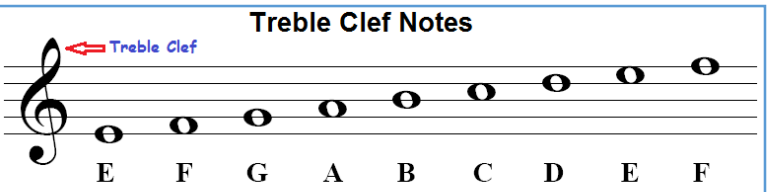
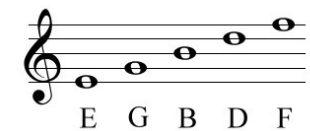

The alveoli are adapted to make gas exchange in lungs happen easily and efficiently. Here are some features of the alveoli that allow this:

- they give the lungs a big surface area
- they have moist, thin walls
- they have a lot of tiny blood vessels



Timeline		Year 8 – Summer 1 – History – Was London really the place to be?				
1.1945 World War Two ends	2.1948 British Nationality Act is passed	3.1948 the SS Windrush - When 500 people from the West Indies came to Britain	4. 1951 A Hurricane in Jamaica	5. 1954 Greenwich Nursing School advertised for more people	6. 1958 Notting Hill Riots	7. 1968 Race Relations Act
Key Words			London WAS the place to be'			
1. Immigrant	is a person who leaves that country where they were born and comes to live permanently in a foreign country.		Push – Jamaica was a Hard place to Live		1. Hurricane- destroyed much of Jamaica. £16 million worth of damage was done to houses and businesses. 110 people were killed.	
2. Discrimination	When you are treated unfairly because of your race.				2. Sugar dropped - This meant many Jamaicans who worked in the sugar industry lost their jobs	
3. Prejudice	The belief that one race is superior to others – For example Hitler believed that Germans were superior to all other races .		Pull – London seemed like the place to be		3. Nationality Act: In 1948 - The British Government passed the Nationality Act. This was a law that gave British citizenship to people who lived in the country that used to be a part of the British Empire. This meant people who lived in the West Indies and India could come and stay in Britain for the rest of their lives	
4. West Indies	The West Indies is another name for the Caribbean				4. People were needed in Britain. Posters in Jamaica advertised the need for cab drivers in Britain. Nurses too were desperately needed in Britain.	
5. Teddy Boys	A gang in London formed in the 1950's. They wore smart, fashionable clothes and listened to Rock music. They committed violent acts towards immigrants.					
6. The Race relations Act	This outlawed racial discrimination in public places. It forbid discrimination on the "grounds of colour, race, or ethnic or national origins“.					
7. RAF	Royal Air Force					
8. NHS	National Health Service		14. London WAS'NT the place to be			
9. Hurricane	A huge storm. It can be up to 600 miles across and have strong winds spiralling inward and upward at speeds of 75 to 200 mph		Discrimination		Prejudice	
10. Citizen	A legally recognised person of a country		1. The Notting Hill Riots happened in September 1958. 300 to 400 white people, many of them "Teddy Boys", attacked the houses of West Indian residents. The rioting and attacks continued every night until 5 September.		2.1960: Sign in a hotel window	
						

Year 7- Who is responsible for the death of Jesus? Summer					
No .	Question	Answer	No.	Question	Answer
1	What are the gospels?	The books in the New Testament that teach about Jesus’ life. Written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John	17	Why is Pilate responsible for Jesus’ death?	D- Knows he is innocent but puts the blame on the crowd
2	What is crucifixion?	Killing someone by nailing them to a cross	18	What is the biblical evidence for Pilate being guilty?	<i>Pilate washes his hands and says ‘I am innocent of this man’s blood...it is your responsibility’</i>
3	What is resurrection?	Coming back to life after you have died	19	Why is the crowd responsible for Jesus’ death?	A- Answer Pilate saying Barabbas should be freed.
4	What is a disciple?	One of the followers of Jesus	20	Why is the crowd responsible for Jesus’ death?	B- Tell Pilate to crucify Jesus
5	Who is Jesus?	A Jewish man who lived 2000 years ago.	21	What is the biblical evidence for the crowd being guilty?	<i>‘Crucify him, crucify him’</i>
6	What did Jesus do?	He taught people about God and performed miracles for people	22	Why are the soldiers responsible for Jesus’ death?	A- Soldiers take Jesus away, put a crown of thorns on him and then mocked him.
7	Why is Jesus important to Christians?	A- Christians believe Jesus is God in human form.	23	Why are the soldiers responsible for Jesus’ death?	B- Soldiers crucify him on the cross
8	Why is Jesus important to Christians?	B- He is a role model for Christians and shows them how to behave	24	What is the biblical evidence for the soldiers being guilty?	<i>‘They struck him on the head with a staff and spat on him’</i>
9	Why is Jesus important to Christians?	C- He died to save people from their sins	25	Why is Jesus responsible for Jesus’ death?	A-Know that one of the disciples has betrayed him- why doesn’t he run away?
10	Why is Judas responsible for Jesus’ death?	A- Made a deal with the chief priests that he would give them Jesus and he would get 30 pieces of silver.	26	Why is Jesus responsible for Jesus’ death?	B- Wanted to fulfil the prophecy that said he needed to die to save the people
11	Why is Judas responsible for Jesus’ death?	B- Greets Jesus with a kiss as a signal to the guards to arrest him	27	What is the biblical evidence for Jesus being guilty?	<i>‘No one takes (my life) from me, but I give it of my own accord’</i>
12	Why is Judas responsible for Jesus’ death?	C- Hanged himself when he realised Jesus was going to be killed	28	Why are the chief priests responsible for Jesus’ death?	A- Some Jews didn’t trust Jesus, they were jealous of him and wanted to get rid of him.
13	What is the biblical evidence for Judas being guilty?	<i>“What are you willing to give me if I deliver him over to you?” So they counted out for him thirty pieces of silver</i>	29	Why are the chief priests responsible for Jesus’ death?	B- They schemed to arrest Jesus.
14	Why is Pilate responsible for Jesus’ death?	A- His decision what to do with Jesus now he has been arrested	30	Why are the chief priests responsible for Jesus’ death?	C- They offered money to Judas to betray Jesus
15	Why is Pilate responsible for Jesus’ death?	B- Asks the crowd who they would rather have feed, Jesus or Barabbas.	32	What is the biblical evidence for the chief priests being guilty?	<i>‘They schemed to arrest Jesus secretly and kill him’</i>
16	Why is Pilate responsible for Jesus’ death?	C- Warned by his wife not to punish the innocent man.			

Keywords		The Elements of Music		Instruments in a Band	
Treble Clef 	A Symbol at the start of the music that tells us to play with our Right Hand (high pitch)	Dynamics	How loud or soft the music is	Electric Guitar	A stringed instrument plugged into an amp. Plays chords and riffs
Bass Clef 	A Symbol at the start of the music that tells us to play with our Left Hand (low pitch)	Melody	The main tune in a piece of music	Bass Guitar	A low-pitched stringed instrument plugged into an amp. Plays the bass line
Sharp	A symbol that changes the note from the original white note to the black note to the right of it. E.g. A -> A#	Rhythm	The (pattern of) beats in a piece of music	Drum Kit	Plays the beat to accompany a song
Flat	A symbol that changes the note from the original white note to the black note to the left of it. E.g. B -> Bb	Texture	The layers of sound (thick or thin) in a piece of music (e.g. monophonic = one layer, polyphonic = many layers of sound)	Keyboard /Piano	Sometimes used to play chords and riffs alongside the electric guitar
Ensemble	A pair or group of people playing music together (e.g. duet, choir, orchestra, band)	Structure	The layout or order of a piece of music Intro -> Verse -> Link -> Chorus -> Outro	Acoustic Guitar	A guitar that is not plugged into an amp. Has a more relaxed and mellow feel than the electric guitar.
Riff	A short, catchy, repeating melody in a song. For example, the start of 'Rather Be'	Tempo	How fast or slow a piece of music is	Lead vocalist	Sings the melody. Male or female
Chord	2+ notes played together at the same time (usually on piano or guitar)	Pitch	How high (squeaky) or low (deep) a piece of music is		
Bass Line	A low-pitched melody that accompanies a song (usually on bass guitar)	<div> <div> <p>Bass Clef Notes</p>  <p>Line Notes:</p>  <p>Space Notes:</p>  </div> <div> <p>Treble Clef Notes</p>  <p>Line Notes:</p>  <p>Space Notes:</p>  </div> </div>			

Writing Accurately			
Writing accurately is a valuable skill and helps you express your ideas clearly and creatively across all subjects. Below are some of the important features of accurate writing for you to master. Remember: once you have mastered the rules, you can break them for your own creative effects.			
Grammar		Punctuation	
Verb	A word used to describe an action, state or occurrence	Capital Letter	An upper case letter used to after a full stop to begin a sentence or to indicate a proper noun.
Auxiliary Verb	A verb used to form tenses, moods and voices of other verbs: be, do, have, can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will would	Full Stop	. Used to mark the end of a sentence.
Finite Verbs	The main verb of the sentence which must change if one of tense, person or number changes.	Exclamation Mark	! Used at the end of an exclamatory sentence to show strong emotion.
Non-Finite Verbs	A secondary verb in a sentence that can always be used even if the tense, person or number in the sentence changes.	Question Mark	? Used to indicate an interrogative sentence or rhetorical question.
Past Participle	A word formed of a verb ending in ‘ED’ used as an adjective to describe a noun e.g. ‘The <u>scared</u> man jumped forward.’	Interrobang	?! Informally used to indicate disbelief.
Present Participle	A word formed of a verb ending in ‘ING’ used as an adjective to describe a noun e.g. ‘The <u>laughing</u> man jumped forward.’	Semi-Colon	; Used to join two related independent clauses.
Gerund	A verb that functions as a noun e.g. ‘ <u>Swimming</u> is my favourite sport’	Colon	: Used to precede lists, expansions or explanations.
Common Noun	A word that is used to identify a class of people, places or things e.g. children, countryside, chairs	Dash	- Used to separate information from an independent clause or parenthetically.
Proper Noun	A word use to name a particular people, place or thing e.g. Chris, East Anglia, Nimbus3000	Comma – Lists	, Used to separate items in a list.
Adverb	A word that is used to modify a verb e.g. ‘He ran <u>quickly</u> .’	Comma – Separating Dependent and Independent Clauses	, Used to separate dependent clauses from independent clauses.
Adjective	A word that is used to modify a noun e.g. ‘The <u>tall</u> teacher talked to the class.’	Brackets	() Used to indicate an afterthought which if omitted leaves a grammatically complete sentence.
Subject	The person, place or thing that is carrying out an action or being something e.g. ‘ <u>The boy</u> shouted loudly.’	Apostrophe – Possessive	’ Used to indicate ownership.
Object	The person, place or thing that is having an action done to it e.g. ‘The boy shouted loudly into <u>the megaphone</u> .’	Apostrophe – Omission	’ Used to indicate a missing letter.
Independent Clause	A clause that can stand alone as a sentence e.g. ‘The cat sat on the mat’.	Ellipsis	... Used to indicate a sudden change in topic, omitted words or a long pause.
Dependent Clause	A clause that depends on an independent clause to make sense e.g. ‘ <u>Without turning around</u> , the cat sat on the mat’.	Common Errors	
Embedded Clause	A dependent clause that is embedded within an independent clause e.g. ‘The man, who appeared from nowhere, sat next to the cat’.	Fragments	Sentences that do not contain an independent clause.
Declarative	A sentence that makes a declaration e.g. ‘She sells sea shells.’	Comma Splices	Two or more independent clauses separated by a comma.

1	What word is used to describe the different qualities of darkness and light?	Tone	13	What term is used to describe an art movement that originated in the 1960s and is concerned with popular culture?	Pop Art
2	What word is used to describe the feel of a surface e.g. rough/ smooth?	Texture	14	What was the name of the An American painter who made ambiguous paintings inspired by Comic Books and American Life?	Roy Lichtenstein
3	What word is used to describe a mark made by a point moving on a surface?	Line	15	What terms describe the ideas, beliefs and customs of a mainstream culture or cultures?	Popular Culture
4	What word is used to describe three dimensional quality of an object?	Form	16	What themes are common in Roy Lichtenstein's work?	Ambiguity The lives of White Americans
5	What word is used to describe the outline of an object?	Shape	17	What is the name of a bubble that is shaped like a cloud and shows what someone is thinking?	A Thought Bubble
6	What word is used to describe different hues caused by light refracting on a surface?	Colour	18	What is the name of a bubble that is Oval shaped and tells you what someone is saying?	A Speech Bubble
7	What word is used to describe dark and light colour combinations?	Contrasting Colour	19	What Lichtenstein painting shows a man and women together driving in a car. And uses warm colours for the woman and cool colours for the man?	In the Car 1963
8	What word is used to describe colours that are opposites on the colour wheel?	Complimentary Colour	20	What Lichtenstein painting shows a young an beautiful women on the phone to a man named Jeff.	Oh...Jeff...I, Love You Too...But... 1964
9	What word is used to describe the colours Red, Yellow and Orange that are linked to strong emotions and warmer temperatures?	Warm colours	21	What painting by Roy Lichtenstein that shows a young beautiful woman drowning whilst crying. And uses almost entirely cool colours?	Drowning Girl 1963
10	What word is used to describe the colours Purple, Green and Blue that are linked to lower emotions and cooler temperatures?	Cool colours	22	What word means to have more than one possible meaning?	Ambiguity
11	What word is used to describe a word that when spoken sounds like the sound it describes? E.g. 'BOOM'?	Onomatopoeia	23	What are the common characteristics of white Americans in the 1960s?	Wealthy Healthy Men – Short smart hair and suits Women – Shoulder length hair and dresses.
12	What word is used to describe a shading technique where lines are placed at different	Hatching			

Erosion is the wearing away or removal of rocks

Hydraulic Action: The force of the waves hitting the cliffs removes material. Air bubbles in the water are pushed into cracks in the cliff and remove material due to an increase in pressure.

Abrasion: Material in the sea hits against the cliffs and removes rocks and soil. *It acts like sandpaper.*

Corrosion: Chemicals in the water dissolve the cliff.

Attrition: Material in the sea crash into each other and break into smaller pieces.

Weathering is the breakdown of rocks caused by the day-to-day changes in the atmosphere.

Freeze-thaw: Water collects in cracks. At night this water freezes and expands. The cracks get larger. In the day the temperature rises and the ice melts (thaws). The repeated freezing and thawing weakens the rock = breaks apart.

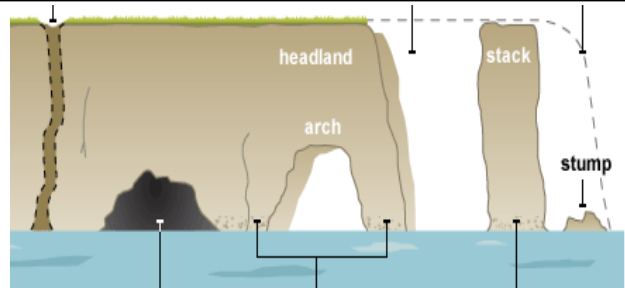
Roots & Burrowing Animals: Plant roots grow in cracks in the rocks and break them apart. Animals burrow into weak rocks and break it apart.

Carbonation: Carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide mix with rainwater to produce acid rain. This reacts with rocks.

e.g. rainwater + CO2 = carbonic acid.

Carbonic acid + calcium carbonate (in rocks) = calcium bicarbonate which is soluble.

- **Infiltration** – when water enters the ground.
- **Saturated** – rock that is full of liquid.
- **Impermeable rock** – rocks that do not allow liquid to pass through.
- **Non porous rock** – rocks that do not absorb water. No water can pass through.
- **Permeable rock** – rocks that allow liquid to pass through.
- **Porous rock** – rocks that absorb water. Water can pass through.
- **Slip plane** – a line of weakness along which movement occurs.

SOCIAL		ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL
Plymouth – sightseeing, beaches, yacht clubs, marinas, fishing, sailing Brighton – beaches, theme park on Brighton Pier, windsurfing, sailing, Portsmouth – Spinnaker Tower viewing platform for tourists.		Plymouth – shipping port (import, export), ferry and Royal Navy shipbuilding yard = jobs. Portsmouth – Royal Navy port, tourism industry, transport (ferry) industry Brighton – tourism industry, fishing industry. Padstow – transport (trade route to Canada)	Plymouth – nature reserves. Portsmouth – 7 wildlife conservation areas where they look after habitats
		Erosion and weathering of hard rocks = landforms (e.g. cave, arch, stack). <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydraulic action causes a crack to form in the headland, along a line of weakness. Continued erosion makes the crack wider = cave.• Eventually the back wall of the cave is eroded through = arch. Weathering weakens the roof of the arch. Eventually it collapses = stack.• Further erosion and weathering attack break down the stack = stump.	
Erosion and weathering of soft rocks = mass movement			
Rotational Slump – where saturated material moves down a slope, along a curved line of weakness. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A layer of permeable rock overlies a layer of impermeable rock.• Rain infiltrates the permeable rock = saturated and heavier.• Water collects between the permeable rock and impermeable rock. The rocks become unstable and a line of weakness (slip plane) forms.• Further rain = increase in pressure on the line of weakness = slumping.		Rock Fall – where rocks fall vertically down a cliff face due to gravity. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freeze-thaw weakens the rocks at the top of the cliff. These weakened rocks fall due to gravity to the base of the cliff. The material that collects at the bottom of the cliff is called a scree slope.	
Sea Wall	A strong concrete wall built in front of the cliff or seaside settlement. They absorb the power of the wave = less erosion. Tourists also like to walk along it. It can, however, be expensive and ugly.		
Rip Rap	Large rocks placed in front of the cliff or seaside settlement. They absorb the power of the wave = less erosion. They look quite natural. It can, however, be expensive and make access to the beach difficult.		
Gabions	A cage filled with smaller rocks. These are placed in front of the cliff or seaside settlement. They absorb the power of the wave = less erosion. They are cheaper than rock armour. The sea can corrode the metal cages = broken gabions which can be dangerous to tourists.		
Off-shore Breakwater	Stone walls built up in the ocean parallel to the coastline. They absorb the power of the wave in the ocean, before it reaches the beach = less erosion. It also helps make the beach larger which attracts tourists. They are very expensive and can interfere with boats.		
Revetments	A wooden fence structure built along the beach. They absorb the power of the wave = less erosion. They can affect tourism as they take up large sections of the beach and are ugly.		
Managed Retreat	Allowing erosion to take place naturally and move settlements when necessary. It is very environmentally friendly. Nature is allowed to takes it course. It forces people from their homes and lots of compensation must be paid to help them buy a new home in a safer place.		

Cells			7	State two adaptations of muscle cells	Protein fibres to contract and relax and lots of mitochondria	3	Define "diffusion"	The moment of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration		
1	State the 5 sub-cellular organelles in an animal cell	Nucleus, cell membrane, ribosomes, cytoplasm, mitochondria		8	State two adaptations of ciliated cells	Tiny hairs (cilia)	4	Which gas diffuses from the alveoli (lungs) into the blood?	Oxygen	
2	State the 8 sub-cellular organelles in an plant cell	Nucleus, cell membrane, ribosomes, cytoplasm, mitochondria, cell wall, chloroplast and vacuole			9	State an adaptation of a palisade cell	Lots of chloroplasts	5	Which gas diffuses from the blood into the alveoli (lungs)?	Carbon dioxide
3	State the function of the nucleus of a cell	Contains DNA and controls the function of the cell				10	State three adaptations of a root hair cell	Large surface area, lots of mitochondria, large vacuole	6	Which chemical in the red blood cells attaches to oxygen so that it can carry it around the body?
4	State the function of the cell membrane of a cell	Controls what enters and leaves the cell	Functions of specialised cells				7	What happens to the diaphragm, ribs and lungs during inhalation?	Ribs = expand, diaphragm = contract, lungs = inflate	
5	State the function of the ribosome of a cell	Where protein synthesis occurs (proteins are made)	1	State the function of ovum cells			Carry female genetic information	8	What happens to the diaphragm, ribs and lungs during exhalation?	Ribs = contract, diaphragm = relaxes, lungs = deflate
6	State the function of the cytoplasm of a cell	Where chemical reactions occur in a cell	2	State the function of sperm cells	Carry male genetic information		9	Which cells line the trachea to sweep the mucus and dust from the lungs?	Ciliated cells	
7	State the function of the mitochondria of a cell	Where aerobic respiration occurs in a cell	3	State the function of nerve cells	Transmit electrical messages around the body	10	Which disease destroys the alveoli?	Emphysema		
8	State the function of the cell wall of a cell	Provides support for the cell		Maths in Science						
9	State the function of the chloroplast of a cell	Absorbs light for photosynthesis		4	State the function of red blood cells	Carry oxygen around the body	1	Which type of average is calculated by adding up all data values and dividing by the number of pieces of data?	Mean	
10	State two functions of the vacuole of a cell	Stores minerals and sugars and gives structure		5	State the function of muscle cells	Contract and relax	2	Where is the origin on a graph?	0,0	
Adaptations of specialised cells			6	State the function of ciliated cells	Move mucus out of airways	3	Which term means "extending a line of best fit to estimate a value from outside a given data set"?	Extrapolate		
1	Define "prokaryotic cell" and "eukaryotic cell"	DNA is not contained in a nucleus	7	State the function of palisade cells	Lots of chloroplasts	4	Which type of average is calculated by putting all of the data into order and then finding the middle number?	Median		
2	Define "eukaryotic cell"	DNA contained in a nucleus	8	State the function of root hair cell	Absorb water and minerals from the soil	5	Which type of average is calculated by putting all of the data into order and then finding the most common number?	Mode		
3	State two adaptations of an ovum cells	Contains half of the DNA, lots of cytoplasm	9	Where are stem cells found in plant and animals?	Plants = meristem, animals = bone marrow	6	What should you do before calculating a mean?	Remove any anomalies		
4	State three adaptations of sperm cells	Contains half of the DNA, lots of mitochondria, tail	10	Define "stem cell"	An undifferentiated (non-specialised) cell	7	How do you calculate surface area of a cuboid?	Sum of all the 2D faces		
5	State two adaptations of nerve cells	Long, dendrites to connect to other cells	The Lungs			8	Which term means "estimate a value from within a given data set"?	Interpolate		
6	State three adaptations of red blood cells	Large surface area, no nucleus, haemoglobin	1	Name the 6 main structures of the respiratory system	Mouth, nose, trachea, bronchus, bronchioles, alveoli	9	What is calculated by subtracting the lowest value from the highest value?	Range		
			2	State three ways that the lungs are adapted for gas exchange	1) Thin walls, 2) good blood supply, 3) moist walls	10	How do you calculate volume of a cuboid?	Area of the cross section x depth		

Heart			7	How does breathing rate change with exercise?	It increases	7	How do bacteria make us unwell?	Produce toxins	
1	Name the four chambers of the heart	Right atrium, left atrium, right ventricle, left ventricle		8	How does heart rate change with exercise?				It increases
2	Which blood vessel enters the heart from the lungs?	Pulmonary vein			9				Why does breathing rate change with exercise? (extension only)
3	Which blood vessel enters the heart from the body?	Vena Cava	10			Why does heart rate change with exercise? (extension only)	To get more oxygen and glucose to the muscles for respiration		
4	Which blood vessel leaves the heart taking blood to the lungs?	Pulmonary artery		Disease 1					
5	Which blood vessel leaves the heart taking blood to the body?	Aorta		1	Define "communicable disease"	A disease that can be spread from person to person			
6	Which structure prevents blood from flowing backwards	Valves	2	Define "non-communicable disease"	A disease that cannot be spread from person to person	9	State three ways that white blood cells can help us to fight pathogens.	1) Phagocytosis 2) antitoxin production 3) antibody production	
7	Which side of the heart is thicker?	The left side	3	Define "microorganism"	A living thing that can only be seen through a microscope				
8	Which side of the heart contains oxygenated blood?	The left	4	Define "pathogen"	Disease causing microorganism				
9	Which blood vessels travel into the heart?	VeINs	5	Give 2 examples of communicable diseases	Malaria, salmonella	10	What is inside a vaccination?	Dead/weak form of pathogen	
10	Which blood vessels travel out of the heart?	Arteries	6	Give 2 examples of non-communicable diseases	Diabetes, heart disease				
Respiration			7	State 4 ways that diseases can be transferred from person to person	Air, direct contact, water, sex				
1	Define aerobic respiration	Glucose reacts with oxygen to release energy	8	Name the 4 disease causing microorganisms	Virus, bacteria, fungi, protist	2	Why don't we vaccinate against all diseases?	Vaccinations are expensive	
2	Define aerobic respiration	Glucose + oxygen -> carbon dioxide + water (+energy)	9	Which types of pathogen can be treated using antibiotics?	Bacteria				
3	What is the symbol equation for respiration?	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ + 6O ₂ -> 6CO ₂ + 6H ₂ O (+energy)	10	State 4 ways that we can prevent the spread of diseases	Washing hands, cooking food properly, using condoms, covering mouth				
4	Where does aerobic respiration occur?	In the mitochondria	Disease 2			3	Why can't antibiotics be used to treat flu?	Flu is caused by a virus	
5	Define 'anaerobic respiration' (extension only)	Glucose is broken down without oxygen to release energy	1	State 5 ways that the body can protect itself from pathogens (non-specific)	Skin, tears, ciliated cells, scabs, stomach acid				
6	Where does anaerobic respiration occur? (extension only)	In the cytoplasm	2	What is the name of the main cells in the immune system?	White blood cells				
						4	How can we prevent the spread of malaria?	Use mosquito nets and mosquito spray	

Year 8 – Summer 2 - French – Ma vie en célébrité

1	Porter	To wear	16	Mince	Skinny
2	Je porte	I wear	17	Potelé(e)	Chubby
3	Je vais porter	I am going to wear	18	Grand(e)	Tall
4	Hier j'ai porté	Yesterday I wore	19	Petit(e)	Short
5	Confortable	Comfortable	20	Les cheveux +	Hair
6	C'est à la mode	It is fashionable	21	longs	long
7	Mon vêtement préféré	My favourite item	22	courts	short (hair)
8	Le look chic	The elegant style	23	raides	straight
9	La mode gothique	The gothic style	24	frisés	curly
10	La mode sportive	The sporty style	25	Les yeux +	Eyes
11	Avoir	To have	26	bleus	blue
12	J'ai	I have	27	bruns	brown
13	Il/elle a	He/she has	28	verts	green
14	Une barbe	Beard	29	Le temps-libre	Free time
15	Les lunettes	Glasses	30	Jouer de + (un instrument)	To play (an instrument)

Year 8 – Summer 2 - French – Ma vie en célébrité

31	Écouter	To listen	46	Le dîner	Dinner
32	Nager	To Swim	47	Je me douche	I shower
33	Lire	To read	48	Je me brosse les dents	I brush my teeth
34	Chanter	To sing	49	Je me réveille	I wake up
35	Aller (au cinema)	To go (to the cinema)	50	Je me lève	I get up
36	Danser	To dance	51	Je vais au collège	I go to school
37	Passer du temps (en ligne)	To spend time (online)	52	L'horaire	Timetable
38	Sortir	To go out	53	À quelle heure ?	What time?
39	Être	To be	54	Environ	Around/at about
40	Je suis	I am	55	À une heure	At one o'clock
41	Tu es	You are	56	À deux heures	At two o'clock
42	Il/elle est	He/she is	57	À une heure cinq	At five past one
43	Ils/elles sont	They are	58	À une heure quinze	At one fifteen
44	Le petit-déjeuner	Breakfast	59	À une heure trente/et demie	At one thirty/half past
45	Le déjeuner	Lunch	60	À deux heures quarante-cinq	At one forty five

Year 8 – Summer 2 - Spanish – Mi vida de famoso

1	Llevar	To wear	16	Delgado/a	Skinny
2	Yo llevo	I wear	17	Gordo/a	Chubby
3	Voy a llevar	I am going to wear	18	Alto/a	Tall
4	Ayer llevé	Yesterday I wore	19	Bajo/a	Short
5	Cómodo	Comfortable	20	El tiempo libre	Free time
6	Está de moda	It is fashionable	21	Tocar	To play (an instrument)
7	Mi prenda favorita	My favourite item	22	Escuchar	To listen
8	El estilo elegante	The elegant style	23	Nadar	To Swim
9	El estilo gótico	The gothic style	24	Leer	To read
10	El estilo deportivo	The sporty look	25	Cantar	To sing
11	Tener	To have	26	Ir (al cine)	To go (to the cinema)
12	Tengo	I have	27	Bailar	To dance
13	Tiene	He/she has	28	Pasar tiempo (en línea)	To spend time (online)
14	Barba	Beard	29	Salir	To go out
15	Gafas	Glasses	30		

Year 8 – Summer 2 - Spanish – Mi vida como famoso

31	Ser	To be	46	Me despierto	I wake up
32	Soy	I am	47	Me visto	I get dressed
33	Eres	You are	48	Me baño	I bathe myself
34	Es	He/she is	49	Almuerzo	I have lunch
35	Son	They are	50	Ceno	I have dinner
36	Estar	To be	51	Voy (al colegio)	I go (to school)
37	Estoy	I am	52	El tiempo	Time
38	Estás	You are	53	¿A qué hora?	What time?
39	Está	He/she is	54	En punto	On the dot
40	Están	They are	55	A eso de	Around / at about
41	Desayuno	I breakfast	56	A la una	At one o'clock
42	Me ducho	I shower	57	A las dos	At two o'clock
43	Me lavo los dientes	I brush my teeth	58	A la una y cinco	At five past one
44	Me levanto	I get up	59	A la una y cuarto	Quarter past one
45	Me pongo (el uniforme)	I put on (my uniform)	60	A la una y media	Half past one