

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Summer Term 2024
Year 8



Name: _____ **Form:** _____

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How to use your Knowledge Organiser for Home Learning

- Knowledge Banks contain core knowledge that you must know
- It will help you retrieve what you learn in lessons so that you remember it in the long term
- You will use your Knowledge Bank to aid your home learning

For homework:

- You will need to create a home learning timetable so you can organise which subject you do on which days
- You will be asked to use a specific section of your Knowledge Bank to aid home learning
- Your home learning will involve retrieval (prior learning) and flipped learning (research-based task for topics not yet learnt)
- The length of home learning will be different depending on your subject, this information is in a different document
- You must write the subject and date in your homework book - if using
- You need to underline the subject and title as per lessons
- There will be rewards for excellent work and sanctions for work not complete
- your home learning will be set every Monday on ClassCharts
- Your homework will be set **every Monday** on Class Charts
- Completing your home learning is **YOUR** responsibility



Home Learning – Year 8 Summer Term

SUBJECT	HOME LEARNING TIME (12 weeks)	HOME LEARNING ACTIVITIES	WHERE TO COMPLETE e.g. home learning books, google classroom, subject home learning books	HOW IT WILL BE MARKED
English	30 mins per week	Sparx Reader - students will read for at least 30 minutes per week Research task linked to SOW set at the beginning of the term	Sparx Website	Students must accrue a certain number of points per week
Maths	30 mins per week	Retrieval: Pupils will recall work completed that week, plus other work in the year in consolidations tasks Flipped learning: Pupils will build on, extend work currently completed. This will feed into 'insights' given back to the teacher to feed into starter tasks	Sparx website	On the website
Science	30 mins per week	2 x research projects, (1 per half term), 1st half term - cells 2nd half term - Photosynthesis	Completed on paper, instructions on google classroom and class charts of what to complete each week	Through the homework being handed in, praise points awarded
Geography	20 minutes per fortnight (set on Week B due on Week B)	Retrieval activities based on the knowledge organiser. Flipped learning in the form of independent research. Revision will be set before mid and end of cycle assessments.	Complete on paper - will be set on Class Charts.	Through 5 a day, visual checks and questioning.
History	20/30 Minutes per fortnight (Set on Week A due on Week A)	Research tasks to find out about events happening during the same time period but elsewhere in the world. Retrieval to make connections to in class work.	Complete on paper / HW booklet. Template posted on Class Charts.	Homework handed in, checked & praise points awarded.
French	20 minutes per week	Vocab learning based on a particular section of their Knowledge Organiser	Knowledge of learned vocab assessed in class	Corrected in class and PP added during the week

Computer Science	20/30 Minutes per fortnight (Set on Week A due on Week A)	Retrieval practice to define key terminology and showcasing understanding of key programming skills.	Completed on Google classroom or on paper.	Homework handed in, checked & praise points awarded.
Ethics	30 minutes per half term.	Retrieval - pupils will recap Autumn term concepts and key terms. Flipped learning - looking at future topics and key content to be delivered in future lessons using Cornell Notes - with an information source.	Printed worksheet	Marked by teacher and praise points added
Drama	Drama	Every 3 weeks Retrieval: Students to complete activities based topics they have already learnt. Flipped Learning: Students to research new information for the next lessons and watch video examples	To be completed via Word Wall , google forms & Google Classroom	Self marking via google forms or word wall. Praise points awarded
Music	30 mins per 6 weeks (2x 15 mins per 6 weeks)	Music home learning will consist of listening, appraisal tasks, retrieval and flipped learning linked to the different topics studied that term.	Set on ClassCharts, completed on Google Forms	Marked on Google Forms
Art	1 hour per home learning, 3 hours total a term.	Home learning will consist of practical tasks focusing on retrieval and flipped knowledge linked to the project theme. Revision strategies will be included in home learning to support assessments.	To be completed on paper and work will be added to students' portfolios.	Home learning will be collected on the deadline by the class teacher, stamped and praise points awarded.
Food Tech/H&C	30 mins per Half term	Retrieval Activities fortnightly to include: key words quiz and some research into new topics (flipped knowledge)	Set on ClassCharts/Homework book	Homework to be collected and marked by the teacher. Praise points given.

ENGLISH

'Animal Farm' Knowledge Organiser

Chapter breakdown

1	The animals gather to listen to old Major. He gives them a vision of a life without man.
2	The animals rebel and overthrow Jones. The commandments are written.
3	The animals' first harvest is a success. The pigs keep the milk and apples to themselves.
4	The Battle of the Cowshed: Jones attempts to reclaim the farm.
5	Snowball and Napoleon debate the windmill. Napoleon uses dogs to chase Snowball from the farm. Napoleon makes himself leader.
6	Work begins on the windmill. The pigs move into the farmhouse. Winds destroy the windmill.
7	Work on the windmill starts again. Napoleon demands eggs from the hens. Napoleon slaughters animals at the show trials.
8	Napoleon betrays Mr. Pilkington and sells timber to Mr. Frederick. Frederick pays with counterfeit money. Frederick attacks the farm. The animals suffer losses in the Battle of the Windmill. The windmill is destroyed.
9	Boxer is sold to the knacker's yard.
10	The pigs are leaders on the farm. They start walking on two legs and carrying whips. There is no difference between the pigs and the humans they sought to overthrow at the start of the novel.

The seven commandments

1	Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
2	Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
3	No animal shall wear clothes.
4	No animal shall sleep in a bed.
5	No animal shall drink alcohol.
6	No animal shall kill any other animal.
7	All animals are equal.



Characters

Napoleon

'a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way.'

Snowball

'a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but was not considered to have the same depth of character.'

Squealer

'with very round cheeks, twinkling eyes, nimble movements, and a shrill voice. He was a brilliant talker, and when he was arguing some difficult point he had a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail which was somehow very persuasive. The others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white.'



Boxer

'an enormous beast, nearly eighteen hands high, and as strong as any two ordinary horses put together... in fact he was not of first-rate intelligence, but he was universally respected for his steadiness of character and tremendous powers of work.'

Key words

allegory – a story with two meanings. It has a literal meaning, which is what actually happens in the story. But it also has a deeper meaning. The deeper meaning is often a moral. It teaches you a lesson about life.

tyrant – someone who has total power and uses it in a cruel and unfair way. A **tyranny** is a situation in which a leader or government has too much power and uses that power in a cruel and unfair way.

rebellion – a rebellion is a situation in which people fight against those who are in charge of them.

harvest – the time when crops are cut and collected from fields.

corrupt – when people use their power in a dishonest way order to make life better for themselves.

propaganda – Information that is meant to make people think a certain way. The information may not be true.

cult of personality – a cult of personality is where a leader convinces people to worship him or her, and treat them like a god.

treacherous – If you betray someone who trusts you, you could be described as **treacherous**.

Biographical information

1	'Animal Farm' was written in 1945.
2	It was written by George Orwell.
3	Orwell was born in 1903.
4	'Animal Farm' was influenced by the events of World War II.
5	Orwell wanted to write about the cruel leaders of Europe during World War II.
6	'Animal Farm' is an allegory for the events of the Russian Revolution.





MATHS

Year 8 knowledge bank

For Maths, all students use Sparx for homework. However, it also uses codes (see third column) which give help videos to supports the students at home.

For the topics we study in any lesson (column 2), there are help videos linked. This will explain the essential knowledge (this is often called core knowledge in schools).

To access the help videos, type the code into the independent learning section of Sparx.

Summer Term

Angles in parallel lines and polygons

Understand and use basic angles and notation (R)

Investigate angles between parallel lines and the transversal.

Identify and calculate with alternate and corresponding angles.

Identify and calculate with co-interior, alternate and corresponding angles.

Linked Sparx Clips:

M502, M818, M163, M319, M606

Area of trapezia & circles

Calculate the area of triangles, rectangles & parallelograms (R)

Investigate the area of a circle.

Calculate the perimeter & area of compound shapes

Linked Sparx Clips:

M610, M390, M291, M231, M269, M690

Line symmetry & reflection

Recognise line symmetry.

Reflect a shape in a horizontal or vertical line 1 (shapes touching the line)

Reflect a shape in a horizontal or vertical line 2 (shapes not touching the line)

Linked Sparx Clips:

M523, M290

The data handling cycle

Set up a statistical enquiry.

Design & criticise questionnaires.

Draw & interpret multiple bar charts.

Find & interpret the range.

Linked Sparx Clips:

M493, M460, M738, M328

Measures of location

Understand & use the mean, median & mode.

Find outliers.

Compare distributions using averages & the range

Linked Sparx Clips:





M440, M596, M450

Year 8 Science Knowledge Bank - Summer Term (Biology)

Nutrients

Nutrient	Use
Carbohydrates	Energy
Fats	Store of energy
Proteins	Growth and Repair
Vitamins and Minerals	Keep the body healthy
Roughage (Fibre)	Help absorb food
Water	Regulates body temp

BIOCHEMICAL (FOOD) TESTS

CHEMICAL	TESTS FOR ...?	HOW TO CARRY OUT THE TEST	RESULT	CHEMICAL	TESTS FOR ...?	HOW TO CARRY OUT THE TEST	RESULT
	Starch	1.) Add the iodine solution directly to the substance to be tested (in solid or liquid form) and look for a colour change.	Turns blue black with starch		Protein	1.) Add Biuret's to the solution/ suspension to be tested and look for a colour change.	Turns purple with protein
	Reducing Sugar	1.) Add Benedict's to the solution/ suspension to be tested. 2.) Heat for 2 mins in a water bath at boiling point and look for a colour change.	Turns brick red with reducing sugars (green/ yellow/ orange if less sugar present)		Lipid (known as the Emulsion test)	1.) Add ethanol to the solution/ suspension to be tested and shake thoroughly. 2.) Then add water and look for a colour change.	Turns cloudy/ milky with lipid

Healthy and unhealthy diets

A balanced diet contains the correct amount of all food groups including lots of fruit and vegetables. An unhealthy diet has too much sugars and fats and can seriously damage your health.

Malnourished – means that you are not getting the right nutrients or have a **deficiency** disease such as **Anaemia**.

Medicinal and recreational Drugs

Medicines are drugs that help people suffering from pain or disease.

Recreational drugs are taken by people because they like the effects they have on their bodies.

Four main types

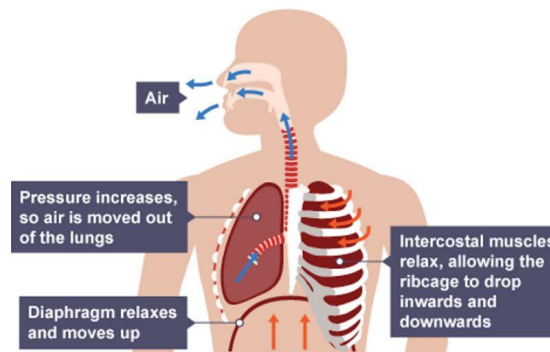
Painkillers – Reduce pain and discomfort, can be addictive

Hallucinogens – Causes you to see and hear things

Stimulants – Increase activity in the brain

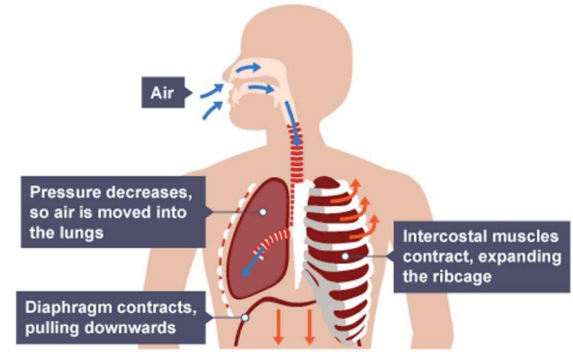
Depressants – Reduce activity in the brain.

Breathing in



Breathing

Breathing out



Year 8 Science Knowledge Bank - Summer Term (Biology)

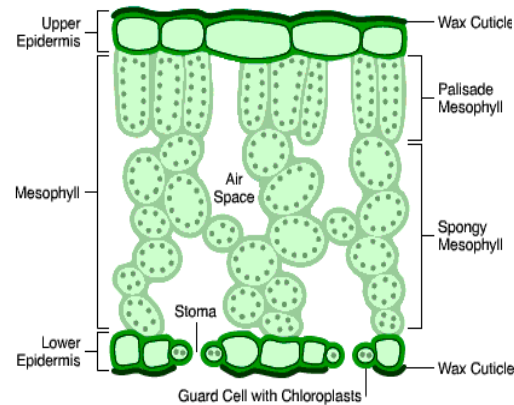
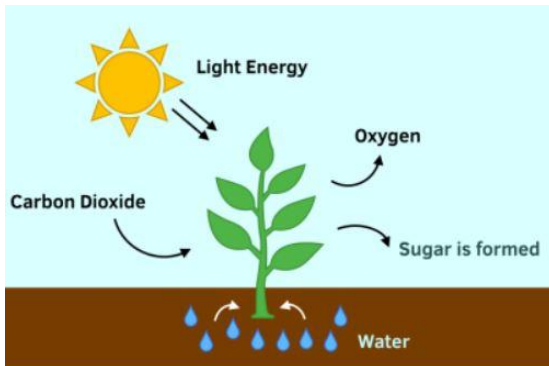
Aerobic and Anaerobic Respiration

Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration	Both
Produces Carbon Dioxide	Produces lactic acid	Requires glucose
Requires Oxygen	Happens for short periods	Produces energy
	Causes oxygen debt	Happens in cells

Aerobic: Glucose + Oxygen → Carbon Dioxide + Water + Energy

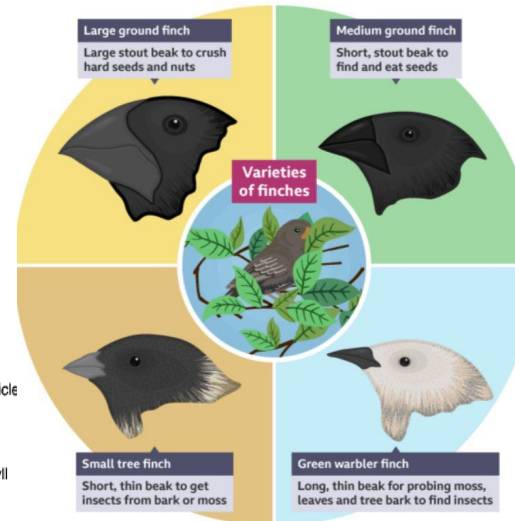
Anaerobic: Glucose → Lactic Acid + Little Energy

Photosynthesis and leaves



Charles Darwin and Natural Selection

Charles Darwin was an English who studied in plants, animals and fossils, he was most famous for his work on the theory of , which challenged many religious beliefs about creation including *On the Origin of Species* in 1859.



Darwin saw that when an animal adapted to its environment, it thrived and would breed, these successful adaptations resulted in a species being dominant, like the different species of finches shown next to this. These finches live in different parts of the Galapagos islands and adapted to the different food on the island.

Biodiversity

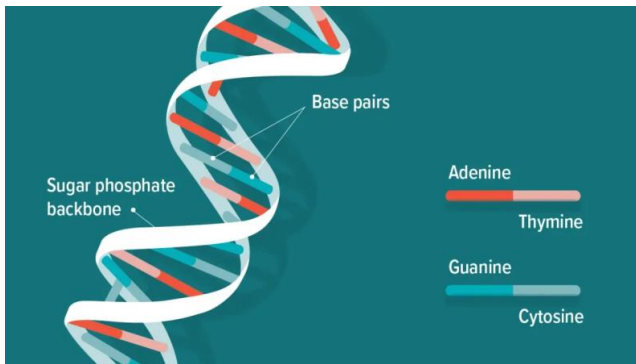
Biodiversity is the measure of all living organisms within a habitat, some habitats like rainforests have a huge variety of species so are called “**Biodiverse**”

Year 8 Science Knowledge Bank - Summer Term (Biology)

DNA and Inheritance

DNA is the genetic code which makes up genes, which are responsible for giving an organism a specific characteristic.

Watson and Crick, with help from Franklin and Wilkins, discovered the double helix structure of DNA in 1953.

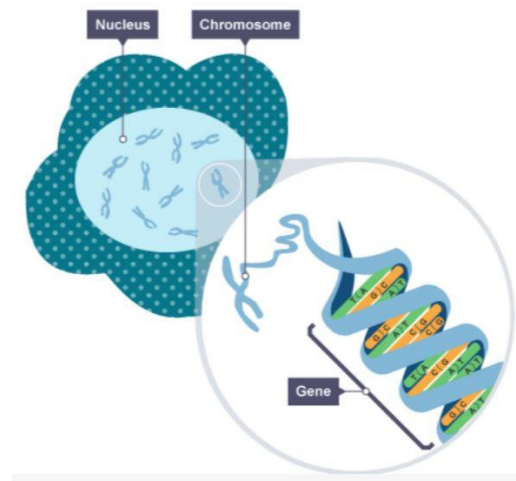


The structure of DNA

DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid. It is a chemical made up of two long strands, arranged in a spiral. This is the double-helix structure. DNA carries genetic information - the genetic code. It has all the instructions that a living organism needs to grow, reproduce and function. DNA is passed on from parents to their offspring during fertilisation.

Genes and the Genome

Genes are small sections of DNA that are the genetic code for an inherited characteristic such as ear shape or eye colour. You inherit pairs of genes from each of your parents. So you have two genes for ear shape and two for eye colour. Alleles are pairs of genes that are inherited – one from each parent. We have 46 chromosomes and inherit 23 from each parent. All these chromosomes make up our genome.



Ethics of Genetic Modification

Genetic Engineering of GM involves modifying the genome of an organism to give it a desired characteristic such as bigger fruit. This all sounds great but should we do it? Are there unintended consequences? Such as spreading to non GM plants in the wild? Could they harm people? All this needs to be considered.

Abstraction is where you remove the unnecessary parts of a problem and keep the necessary.

Decomposition is where you break a problem down into smaller parts to make it easier to solve.

DENARY

Denary is the decimal number system that we are used to. It uses the numbers 0 - 9 and the column headings go up in powers of 10. We call this base 10.

100 (Hundreds)	10 (Tens)	1 (Units)
2	3	8
2 lots of 100	3 lots of 10	8 lots of 1

DENARY TO BINARY CONVERSIONS

Take a denary number - 100 - add to binary table.

100 - can 128 go into 100 = no.

Can 64 go into 100 = yes, leaves 36... and so on.

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

BINARY TO DENARY CONVERSIONS

Binary uses the numbers 0 and 2. The column headings go up in power of 2. We call this base 2.

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

$$64 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 71$$

STORAGE UNITS

Computers use 1s and 0s to represent the flow of electricity in their circuits.

0 = off

1 = on

Bit = a single bit (0 or 1)

Nibble = 4 bits

Byte = 8 bits

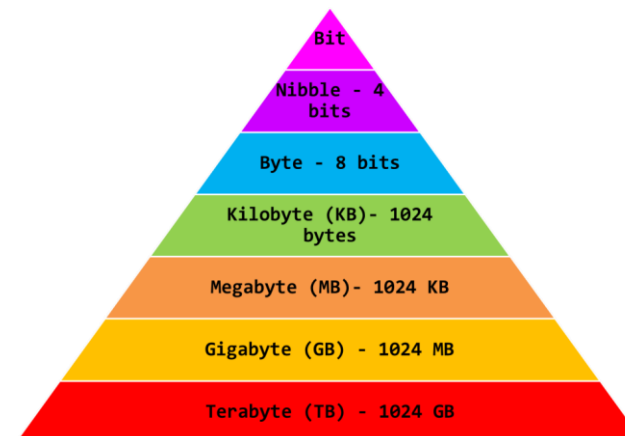
Kilobyte = 1000 bytes

Megabyte = 1000 kilobytes

Gigabyte = 1000 megabytes

Terabyte = 1000 gigabyte

Petabyte = 1000 terabytes



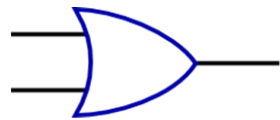
DATA REPRESENTATION

AND GATE



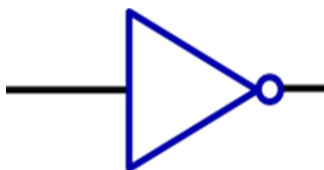
Input A	Input B	Output
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1

OR GATE



Input A	Input B	Output
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1

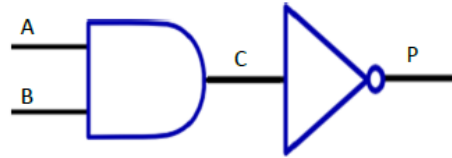
NOT GATE



Input A	Output
0	1
1	0

COMBINED GATES

Logic gates can be combined:



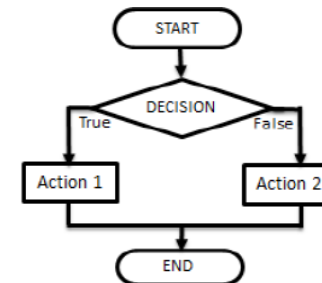
A	B	C	P
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0
0	0	0	1

BOOLEAN OPERATORS

==	Is equal to
! or <>	Is not equal to
<	Is less than
>	Is more than
>=	Is more than or equal to
<=	Is less than or equal to

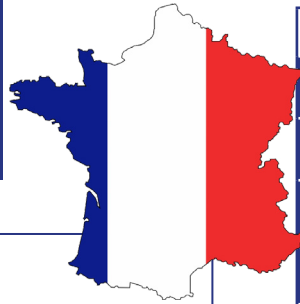
FLOW DIAGRAMS

Symbol	Name	Function
	Start/end	An oval represents a start or end point
	Arrows	A line is a connector that shows relationships between the representative shapes
	Input/Output	A parallelogram represents input or output
	Process	A rectangle represents a process
	Decision	A diamond indicates a decision



- This code will start.
- Then it asks a question, where it has to make a decision with 2 options.
- If the decision is True - Action 1 will happen or if the decision is False - Action 2 will happen.
- The code will then end.

French



Opinion Phrases

j'aime - I like

j'adore - I love

je suis fan de - I am a fan of

je ne suis pas fan de - I am not a fan of

j'ai une passion pour les... - I have a passion for

j'ai horreur de - I really don't like

je suis fasciné par - I am fascinated by

j'ai un grand intérêt à - I have a huge interest in

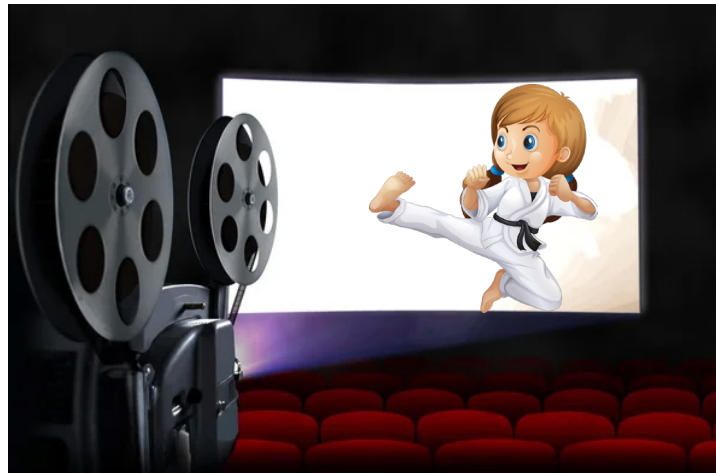
ça m'échappe! - that is lost on me!

À la télé	-	On TV
je regarde		I watch
les dessins animés		cartoons
les documentaires		documentaries
les émissions de sport		sports shows
les émissions de télé réalité		reality tv shows
les émissions musicales		music shows
les infos		the news
les jeux télévisés		game shows
la météo		the weather
les séries		series
les séries policières		police shows
Les séries américaines!		American Series
mon émission préféré, c'est		my favourite show is

Adjectives

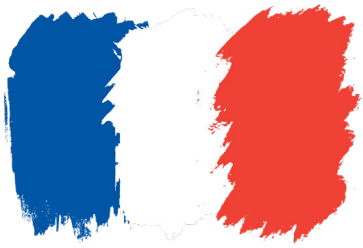
amusant	funny
assez bien	quite good
barbant	boring
chouette	great
effrayant	scary
émouvant	moving
ennuyeux	boring
génial	great
intéressant	interesting
nul	rubbish
passionnant	exciting
stupide	stupid
formidable	great

Les Films	Films
les comédies	comedies
les films d'action	action films
les films d'amour	love films
les films d'arts martiaux	martial arts films
les films d'aventure	adventure films
les films fantastiques	fantasy films
les films d'horreur	horror films
les films de science	science fiction films
mon acteur préféré, c'est	my favourite actor is
mon film préféré, c'est	my favourite film is



Regular ER verbs

regarder	to watch
écouter	to listen
aimer	to like
adorer	to love
télécharger	to download
acheter (un billet)	to buy (a ticket)
manger (du popcorn)	to eat (popcorn)



Reading

je lis	I read/ I am reading
un livre	a book
un livre sur les animaux	a book about animals
des romans	novels
un roman fantastique	a fantasy novel
un roman policier	a crime novel
un BD	a comic book
qui est ton auteur préféré?	who is your favourite author?
mon auteur préféré, c'est...	my favourite author is...



Opinions and infinitives

j'adore regarder	I love watching
j'aime écouter	I like listening
j'adore aller	I like going
j'aime visiter	I like visiting
j'adore lire	I love reading
je n'aime pas regarder	I don't like watching
je déteste écouter	I hate listening
je n'aime pas aller	I don't like going

Important past tense phrases

j'ai regardé	I watched
j'ai écouté	I listened
j'ai lu	I read
j'ai visité	I visited
je suis allé	I went
on a regardé	we watched
on a lu	we read
c'était	it was

Important future tense phrases

je vais regarder	I am going to watch
je vais lire	I am going to read
je vais écouter	I am going to listen
je vais aller	I am going to go
on va regarder	we are going to watch
on va écouter	we are going to listen
on va aller	we are going to go
ce sera	it will be

What is an Ecosystem?

An ecosystem is a system in which organisms interact with each other and with their environment.

Ecosystem's Components

Abiotic	These are non-living , such as air, water, heat and rock.
Biotic	These are living , such as plants, insects, and animals.
Flora	Plant life occurring in a particular region or time.
Fauna	Animal life of any particular region or time.

What are the causes of deforestation?

Logging

- Most widely reported cause of destructions to biodiversity.
- Timber is harvested to create **commercial items** such as furniture and paper.

Agriculture

- Large scale '**slash and burn**' of land for ranches and palm oil.
- Increases **carbon emission**.
- Increase in **palm oil** is making the **soil infertile**.

Mineral Extraction

- Precious metals** are found in the rainforest.
- Areas **mined** can experience **soil and water contamination**.

Tourism

- Mass tourism** is resulting in the building of hotels in extremely **vulnerable areas**.
- Lead to **negative relationship** between the government and indigenous tribes.

Energy Development

- The **high rainfall** creates ideal conditions for **hydro-electric power (HEP)**.

Road Building

- Roads** are needed to bring supplies and **provide access** to new mining areas, settlements and energy projects.

Rainforest Nutrient Cycle

The **hot, damp conditions** on the forest floor allow for the **rapid decomposition** of dead plant material. This provides plentiful nutrients that are easily absorbed by plant roots. These nutrients are in high demand from the many fast-growing plants, they do not remain in the soil for long.

Climate of Tropical Rainforests

- Evening temperatures rarely fall below **22°C**.
- Due to the **presence of clouds**, temperatures rarely rise above **32°C**.
- Most afternoons have heavy showers.
- At night with no clouds insulating, temperature drops.

Geography: Ecosystems and Rainforests

Tropical Rainforest Biome

Tropical rainforest cover about **6/7% per cent** of the Earth's surface yet they are home to **over half of the world's plant and animals**.

Sustainability for the Rainforest

- Selective logging** - Trees are only felled when they reach a particular height.
- Education** - Ensuring those people understand the consequences of deforestation
- Afforestation** - If trees are cut down, they are replaced.
- Forest reserves** - Areas protected from exploitation.
- Ecotourism** - tourism that promotes the environments & conservation

Adaptations of plants and animals

Plants

The leaves of forest trees have adapted to cope with exceptionally high rainfall. Many tropical **rainforest** leaves have a drip tip. It is thought that these drip tips enable rain drops to run off quickly.

Animals

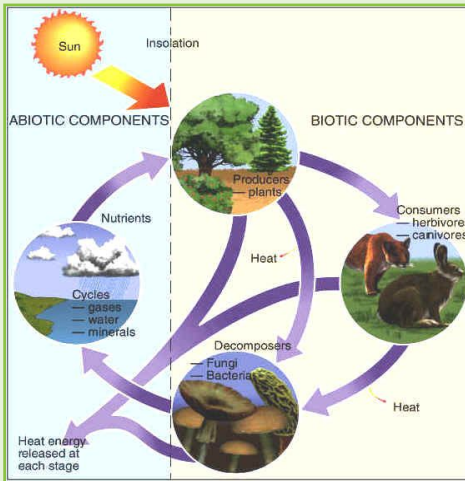
Spider Monkeys adaptations are the prehensile tail and the hook-like hands - both making it ideal for **arboreal** life. These hook-like hands and **long arms** allow them to **swing** by their arms beneath the tree branches.

Distribution of Tropical Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are **centred along the Equator** between the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. Rainforests can be found in South America, central Africa and South-East Asia.

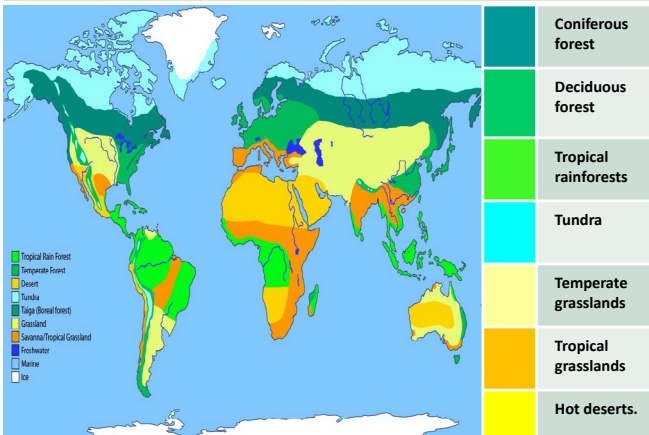


Ecosystems Diagram

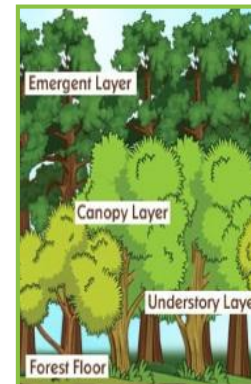
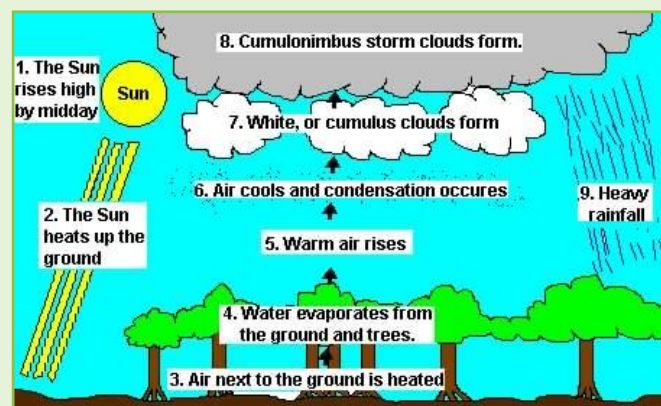


Biomes

A biome is a **large geographical area of distinctive plant and animal groups**, which are adapted to that particular environment.



Convictional Rain



Layers of the Rainforest

Emergent	Highest layer with trees reaching 50 metres .
Canopy	80% of life is found here as it receives most of the sunlight and rainfall .
U-Canopy	Consists of trees that reach 20 metres high .
Shrub Layer	Lowest layer with small trees that have adapted to living in the shade .

HISTORY Topic 4: Was the trans-Atlantic slave trade about greed or racial dominance?

1562-9	1619	1700s	1789	1807	1808	1810-50	1861-65
John Hawkins becomes the first Englishman known to have traded Africans.	The first Africans in English America are brought by slavers.	The largest number of enslaved Africans are taken to the Americas.	Olaudah Equiano, an ex-slave publishes a book about his experiences.	Great Britain abolishes the slave trade with its colonies.	The U.S. Congress bans the importation of slaves into the country.	The Underground Railroad helps guide 100,000 slaves to freedom to the North.	American Civil War, ending in the freedom of all slaves.

Key Term	Definition
Slave	A person who is forced to work for an obey another and is considered property.
Slave Castles	Designed to provide an area in which enslaved victims until they were boarded onto slave ships.
Triangular Trade	A system where goods are traded from Europe, Slaves are collected in Africa and sold in America.
Middle Passage	The sea journey by slave ships between West Africa and the Caribbean.
Auction	Where something is sold in public to the highest bidder.
Plantation	A large farm where crops such as sugar, coffee and sugar are grown.
Inhumane	An act which is without compassion for misery or suffering.
Resistance	Refusal to accept or comply with something.
Revolt	To rise up against the authority of someone.
Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular group of people.



William Wilberforce, a British politician and a leader of the movement to abolish slavery.

The Triangular Trade



- 1: Goods from Europe taken to African and traded for slaves
2. The slaves were then transported to the Americas. The journey was known as the 'Middle Passage'
3. Sugar, Cotton etc. produced by the slaves was shipped back to Europe.

Slave Ship Conditions



After walking for months to the coast, slaves were then forced to endure a **3-month journey to the Americas.**

Men women and children were shackled together and packed in the ships in inhumane conditions.

Plantations



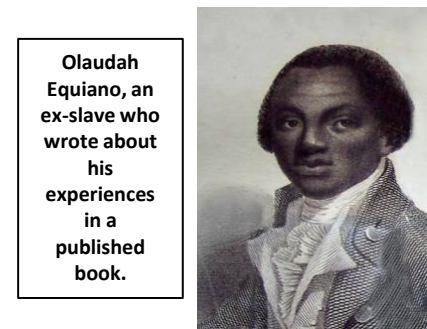
Upon arrival to the Americas, slaves were sold at a **human auction** to the highest bidder. They were then forced to work constantly, suffering cruelty and beatings if they refused.

Underground Railroad

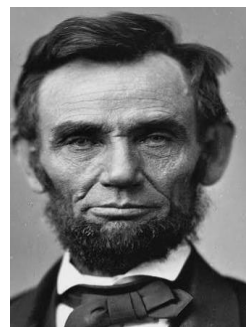


A network of secret routes for slaves to escape slavery.

Safe 'stations' were set up along the way run by people willing to offer shelter and help the slaves find freedom in the northern states of USA and Canada.



Olaudah Equiano, an ex-slave who wrote about his experiences in a published book.

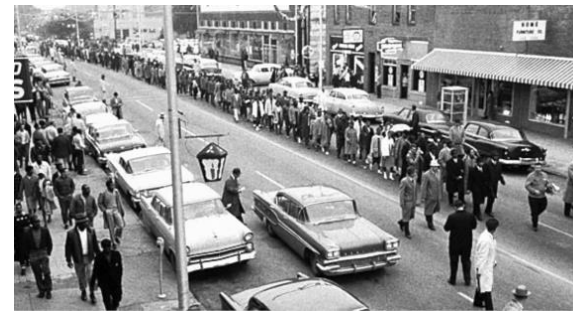


Abraham Lincoln, 16th US President. Slavery was abolished in the USA during his leadership.

HISTORY Topic 5: "Martin Luther King Jr was the most important figure in the Civil Rights movement" How far do you agree?

1892	May 17 th 1954	August 28 th 1955	December 1 st 1955	September 4 th 1957	February 1 st 1960
Jim Crow laws come into effect in Louisiana in regards to segregated train cars.	Brown Vs. Board of Education, ends segregation in public schools.	Emmett Till, a 14 year old African American is brutally murdered in Mississippi.	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama bus.	Nine Black students, known as the "Little Rock Nine" are blocked from entering a High School.	Four African American college students refuse to leave a Woolworth's "whites only" lunch counter, starting the "Greensboro Sit-ins."

Key Term	Definition
Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
Segregation	The action of setting someone or something apart from others.
Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment.
Boycott	To withdraw from using a particular thing as a form of punishment or protest.
Discrimination	The unjust treatment of people based on the ground of ethnicity, age, sex or disability.
Jim Crow Laws	The legalisation of racial segregation in the USA.
KKK	The Ku Klux Klan, a white supremacist, terrorist organisation.
Protest	A statement or action expressing disapproval or objection to something.



The Montgomery Bus Boycott, 5th December 1955 – 20th December 1956.



The Greensboro Sit-ins, February - July 1960.



The "Little Rock Nine" being escorted to their High School by armed guard, September 4th 1957.



The March on Washington, August 28th 1963. 250,000 people arrived in protest of racial discrimination.



Martin Luther King Jr. ←



Rosa Parks ←



Emmett Till →

Mamie Till-Mobley ←



Logo of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, used from the early 1960s for sit-ins. ←

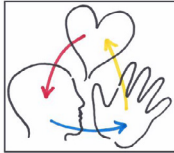
Logo of the Black Panther Party, who used more violent tactics for Civil Rights. →



Art BONKERS BUILDINGS

Fertile Questions

As artists, how can we engage our heads, hands and hearts? How do artists, architects and designers evoke a sense place and wonder?



Formal Elements:

Scale Shape Composition Texture

Key Words

- Architecture** - the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
- Structure** - the manner in which something is built, arranged, or organized.
- Environmentalist** - help to preserve, protect, and restore the natural environment from damage, pollution and overpopulation.
- 2D Relief** - relief is sculpture in which images or 3D elements are slightly raised off a flat background.

Brief:

A local architectural company is holding an open evening to showcase some of their most recent work. The buildings being promoted are inspired by other famous architects. The director would like to use an artwork created by a student from a local school which has also been inspired by the architects. The winning design will be reproduced to advertise the evening, to engage new clients and to raise the profile of the company.

Quotes

"Nothing is invented, for it's written in nature first."

Antoni Gaudi

"Understanding the presence of a place is not just about capturing the visual illusion in my sketch, I also need to spend the time at that location using all of my senses, I value my listening skills and the sense of smell as equally important tools to fully embrace why a place is so important."

Ian Murphy

Artist's Information



Friedensreich Hundertwasser (1928, - 2000)

was an Austrian artist. Hundertwasser became known for designing buildings, but he also created stamps, painted, designed posters, and other works. While he began as a painter, later in life architecture became his passion. He hated the way most buildings had straight lines and angles. His building

designs use natural forms, and often fit around nature rather than trying to bend nature to fit them.

Ian Murphy (1963 to present)

is a contemporary British Fine Artist who is best known for his powerful, tonal drawings and atmospheric, mixed media oil paintings of architectural places.

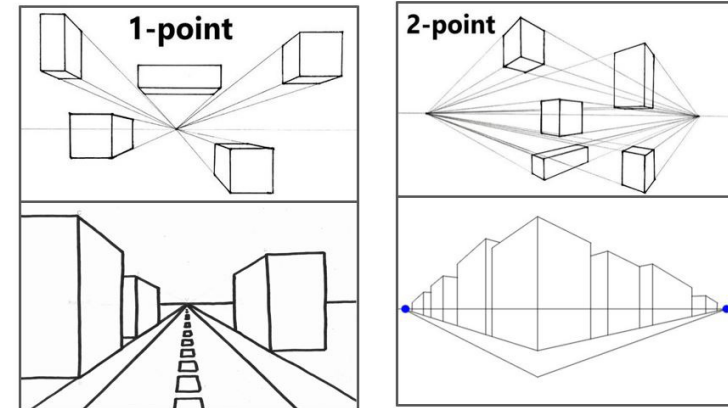


Antoni Gaudi (1852 - 1926) was a Catalan architect from Spain. Gaudi's works are located in Barcelona, including his main work, the church of the Sagrada Familia.

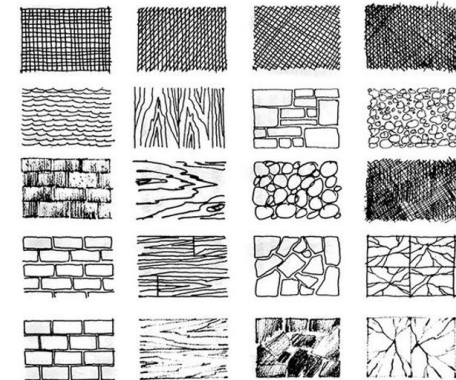


Practical Knowledge

PERSPECTIVE



ARCHITECTURAL TEXTURE



Top Tips

- Practice your drawing skills focussing on perspective.
- Take a walk and look at local architecture, notice shape and scale.
- Think creatively to engage your head, hands and hearts.



DEREK BENTLEY - INJUSTICE

THEATRICAL SKILLS

PHYSICAL SKILLS

BODY LANGUAGE

POSTURE

GESTURES

MOVEMENT

EYE CONTACT

FACIAL EXPRESSION

SPATIAL AWARENESS

LEVELS

PROXEMICS

FOCUS

VOCAL SKILLS

PITCH

PACE

VOLUME

TONE

PROJECTION

ACCENT

INTONATION

PAUSE



*“Let him have it, Chris”
(Key quote)*

WHAT IS A STIMULUS?

A resource that sparks an idea for a drama piece, e.g. a script extract, a poem, a piece of music, an object or a historical subject.

BUILDING TENSION

Creating a feeling the story is building up, expectation, the climax of a scene, etc.

CHARACTERISATION

Changing your voice and physicality to portray a character consistently in performance.

WHAT IS DEVISING?

Creating your own original piece of drama from a stimulus.

THEMES

Miscarriage of justice

Crime and punishment

Capital punishment

Teenagers in 1950s London

1950s culture

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY CONTEXT?

The background

Environment

Social class

Historical background

The setting

Cultural background

DRAMA DEVICES

STILL IMAGE - a frozen picture of one or more characters that communicates meaning.

THOUGHT-TRACK - when the actor speaks the thoughts and feelings of the character to the audience.

MARKING THE MOMENT - highlighting an important part in the drama.

SOUND-SCAPE - a collection of sounds used to create atmosphere in a scene.

SLOW MOTION - moving and creating actions that are much slower than real life.

MIME - using only movement to create character and meaning.

FLASHBACK - going back to an earlier time.

MONOLOGUE - a speech for one actor.

CROSS-CUT - used to move between two or more scenes. You can re-order the action by ‘cutting’ forwards and backwards to different moments.

SPLIT-STAGE - two contrasting scenes happen on stage at the same time.

MULTI-ROLE - playing more than one role in a performance.





MAIN CHARACTERS

DEREK BENTLEY

19 year-old boy hanged for the murder of PC Miles on 28th January 1953.

CHRISTOPHER CRAIG

16 year-old boy, friend of Derek, who shot PC Miles.

PETITIONER

NEWS REPORTER

MRS BENTLEY



Derek Bentley

“When you go to hang a boy of 19 years old, it does not matter that he is tall and broad-shouldered, for at nine o’clock on the morning he is to die, he still looks only a boy...”

The Hangman’s Account



The family of Derek Bentley



Christopher Craig



PC Miles

FOOD



Name:

Date:

Energy, nutrients and digestion

- Food and drinks provide energy and nutrients in different amounts, they have important functions in the body and people require different amounts during their life.
- Digestion involves different parts of the body, each having an important role.

Energy

Energy is essential for life, and is required to fuel many different body processes, growth and activities. These include:

- keeping the heart beating;
- keeping the organs functioning;
- maintenance of body temperature;
- muscle contraction.

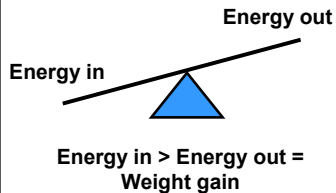
Different people need different amounts of dietary energy depending on their:

- age;
- gender;
- body size;
- level of activity;
- genes.



Energy balance

To maintain body weight it is necessary to balance energy intake (from food and drink) with energy expenditure (from activity).



Tasks

1. Create an infographic on either macronutrients or micronutrients. Focus on the definition of each nutrient, recommendations and sources.
2. Draw the digestive system and label each of the body parts and the stages of digestion that occur at each part.
3. Calculate the energy and nutrients provided by a food diary for one or two days using <http://explorefood.foodafactoflife.org.uk> - reflect on the results.

Energy from food

- Energy intake is measured in joules (J) or kilojoules (kJ), but many people are more familiar with the term calories (kcal).
- Different macronutrients provide different amounts of energy.

	Energy per 100g
Carbohydrate	16kJ (3.75 kcals)
Protein	17kJ (4 kcals)
Alcohol	29kJ (7kcals)
Fat	37kJ (9 kcals)

Energy requirements vary from person to person, depending on the Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR) and Physical Activity Level (PAL).

Total energy expenditure = BMR x PAL

Body Mass Index (BMI) can be used to identify if an adult is a correct weight for height.

BMI = $\frac{\text{weight (kg)}}{(\text{height in m})^2}$

Recommended BMI range (adults)	
Less than 18.5	Underweight
18.5 to 25	Desirable
25-30	Overweight
30-35	Obese (Class I)
35-40	Obese (Class II)
Over 40	Morbidly obese

Nutrients

There are two different types of nutrients:

- macronutrients;
 - micronutrients.
- There are three macronutrients that are essential for health:
- carbohydrate;
 - protein;
 - fat.

There are two types of micronutrients:

- vitamins;
- minerals.

Carbohydrate

Free sugars include all sugars added to foods, plus sugars naturally present in honey, syrups and unsweetened fruit juice.

Fibre is a term used for plant-based carbohydrates that are not digested in the small intestine.

Sugars include a variety of different sugar molecules such as sucrose

Starchy foods are the main source of carbohydrate for most people and are an important source of energy. We should be choosing wholegrain versions of starchy foods where possible.

Protein

Protein is made up of building blocks called amino acids. There are 20 amino acids found in protein. For adults, eight of these have to be provided by the diet (this is higher in children). These are called essential amino acids, which cannot be made by the human body.

Fat

Sources of fat include:

- saturated fat;
- monounsaturated fat;
- polyunsaturated fat.

A high saturated fat intake is linked with high blood cholesterol levels.

Micronutrients

Vitamins

There are two groups of vitamins:

- fat-soluble vitamins, e.g. vitamins A and D.
- water-soluble vitamins, e.g. B vitamins (thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, folate, vitamin B12) and vitamin C.

Minerals

Minerals are inorganic substances required by the body in small amounts for a variety of different functions. Examples include: calcium, sodium and iron. Most micronutrients are mostly provided by the diet. An exception is vitamin D which can be synthesised by the action of sunlight on the skin.

Calcium is essential for a number of important functions such as the maintenance of bones and teeth, blood clotting and normal muscle function.

Sodium is needed for regulating the amount of water and other substances in the body.

Iron is essential for the formation of haemoglobin in red blood cells. Red blood cells carry oxygen and transport it around the body. Iron is also required for normal metabolism and removing waste substances from the body.

Stages of digestion

Ingestion - the intake of food into the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

Digestion - a series of physical and chemical processes which begin in the mouth, but take place mainly in the stomach and small intestine.

Absorption - the passage of digested food substances across the gastrointestinal lining into the bloodstream and lymphatic system.

Elimination - the excretion of undigested food substances (such as cellulose) or waste in faeces.

Key terms

Energy: The power the body requires to stay alive and function.

Digestion: The process by which food is broken down in the digestive tract to release nutrients for absorption.

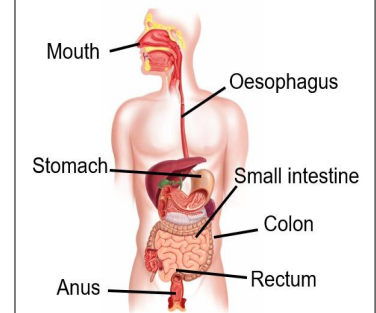
Macronutrients: Nutrients needed to provide energy and as the building blocks for growth and maintenance of the body.

Micronutrients: Nutrients which are needed in the diet in very small amounts.

Digestion

The body requires energy from food and drink. Our bodies release the energy and nutrients from food.

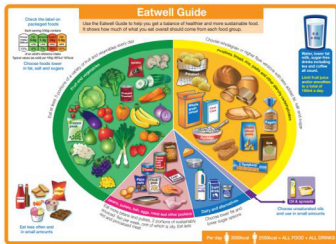
The food passes down the Gastrointestinal tract (GI) tract as shown below.



To find out more, go to: <https://bit.ly/31CBike>

The Eatwell Guide

- When choosing food and drinks, current healthy eating guidelines should be followed.



Fruit and vegetables

- This group should make up just over a third of the food eaten each day.
- Aim to eat at least five portions of a variety each day.
- Choose from fresh, frozen, canned, dried or juiced.
- A portion is around 80g (3 heaped tbs).
- 30g of dried fruit or 150ml glass of fruit juice or smoothie count as a max of 1 portion each day.

Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates

- Base meals around starchy carbohydrate food.
- This group should make up just over a third of the diet.
- Choose higher-fibre, wholegrain varieties.

Dairy and alternatives

- Good sources of protein and vitamins.
- An important source of calcium, which helps to keep bones strong.
- Should go for lower fat and lower sugar products where possible.

To find out more, go to:
<https://bit.ly/2QzUMfe>

The Eatwell Guide

- Comprises 5 main food groups.
- Is suitable for most people over 2 years of age.
- Shows the proportions in which different groups of foods are needed in order to have a well-balanced and healthy diet.
- Shows proportions representative of food eaten over a day or more.

Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other protein

- Sources of protein, vitamins and minerals.
- Recommendations include to aim for at least two portions of fish a week, one oily, and; people who eat more than 90g/day of red or processed meat, should cut down to no more than 70g/day.

Oil and spreads

- Unsaturated fats are healthier fats that are usually from plant sources and in liquid form as oil, e.g. olive oil.
- Generally, people are eating too much saturated fat and need to reduce consumption.

Foods high fat, salt and sugar

- Includes products such as chocolate, cakes, biscuits, full-sugar soft drinks, butter and ice cream.
- Are high in fat, sugar and energy and are not needed in the diet.
- If included, should be had infrequently and in small amounts.

8 tips for healthier eating

These eight practical tips cover the basics of healthy eating, and can help you make healthier choices.

- Base your meals on starchy carbohydrates.
- Eat lots of fruit and veg.
- Eat more fish – including a portion of oily fish.
- Cut down on saturated fat and sugar.
- Eat less salt (max. 6g a day for adults).
- Get active and be a healthy weight.
- Don't get thirsty.
- Don't skip breakfast.

Hydration

- Aim to drink 6-8 glasses of fluid every day.
- Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.
- Fruit juice and smoothies also count but should be limited to no more than a combined total of 150ml per day.

Fibre

- Dietary fibre is a type of carbohydrate found in plant foods.
- Food examples include wholegrain cereals and cereal products; oats; beans; lentils; fruit; vegetables; nuts; and, seeds.
- Dietary fibre helps to: reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes and some cancers; help weight control; bulk up stools; prevent constipation; improve gut health.
- The recommended average intake for dietary fibre is 30g per day for adults.

Composite/combination food

Much of the food people eat is in the form of dishes or meals with more than one kind of food component in them. For example, pizzas, casseroles, spaghetti bolognese and sandwiches are all made with ingredients from more than one food group. These are often called 'combination' or 'composite' foods.



Key terms

The Eatwell Guide: A healthy eating model showing the types and proportions of foods needed in the diet.

Hydration: The process of replacing water in the body.

Dietary fibre: A type of carbohydrate found in plant foods.

Composite/combination food: Food made with ingredients from more than one food group.

Meals and snacks can be sorted into The Eatwell Guide food groups.

Composite/combination food - Lasagne



Pasta (lasagne sheets): **Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates**

Onions, garlic and chopped tomatoes: **Fruit and vegetables**

Lean minced meat (or meat substitute): **Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other protein**

Cheese sauce made with milk and cheese: **Dairy and alternatives**

Olive/vegetable oil used to cook onions and mince: **Oil and spreads**

Task

Plan a menu for a day that applies the principles of The Eatwell Guide and the 8 tips for healthier eating. Make one of the dishes, complete a sensory evaluation and calculate the energy and nutrients provided using nutritional analysis.

Name:

Date:



Food hygiene

- Good food safety and hygiene practices are essential to reduce the risk of food poisoning.

Food poisoning

Food poisoning can be caused by:

- bacteria, e.g. through cross-contamination from pests, unclean hands and dirty equipment, or bacteria already present in the food, such as salmonella;
- physical contaminants, e.g. hair, plasters, egg shells, packaging;
- chemicals, e.g. cleaning chemicals.

Bacterial contamination is the most common cause.

Microorganisms occur naturally in the environment, on cereals, vegetables, fruit, animals, people, water, soil and in the air. Most bacteria are harmless but a small number can cause illness.

Harmful bacteria are called pathogenic bacteria.

The process of food becoming unfit to eat through oxidation, contamination or growth of micro-organisms is known as food spoilage.

Bacterial growth and multiplication

All bacteria, including those that are harmful, have four requirements to survive and grow:

- food;
- moisture;
- warmth;
- time.



High risk food

Bacteria easily multiply on foods known as 'high-risk food'. These are often high in protein or fat, such as cooked meat and fish, dairy foods and eggs. Cooked pasta and rice are also regarded as high risk foods if they are not cooled quickly after cooking and stored below 5°C.

Moisture

Bacteria need moisture to survive. Dried foods, such as powdered milk, cereals or dried egg do not support bacterial growth, if properly stored. However, if moisture is added, any bacteria still alive can quickly begin to multiply.

Symptoms of food poisoning

The symptoms of food poisoning include:

- nausea;
- vomiting;
- stomach pains;
- diarrhoea.

People at risk

Elderly people, babies and anyone who is ill or pregnant needs to be extra careful about the food they eat.

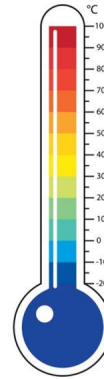
Why clean?

To remove grease, dirt and grime, and prevent food poisoning and pests.

Temperatures to remember

To reduce the risk of food poisoning, good temperature control is vital:

- 5-63°C – the danger zone where bacteria grow most readily.
- 37°C – body temperature, optimum temperature for bacterial growth.
- 8°C – maximum legal temperature for cold food, i.e. your fridge.
- 5°C (or below) – the ideal temperature your fridge should be.
- 75°C – if cooking food, the core temperature, middle or thickest part should reach at least this temperature.
- 75°C – if reheating food, it should reach at least this temperature. In Scotland food should reach at least 82°C.



Allergen and food intolerance awareness

There are 14 ingredients (allergens) that are the main reason for adverse reactions to food. Cross-contamination of food containing these allergens must be prevented to reduce the risk of harm. They must also be labelled on pre-packaged food and menus so that consumers can make safe choices. The 14 allergens are:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Celery (and celeriac) | Milk |
| Cereals containing gluten | Molluscs |
| Crustaceans | Mustard |
| Eggs | Nuts |
| Fish | Peanuts |
| Lupin | Sesame |
| | Soybeans |
| | Sulphur dioxide |

Where should food be stored in the fridge?

Cheese, dairy and egg-based products

The temperature is usually coolest and most constant at the top of the fridge, allowing these foods to keep best here.

Cooked meats

Cooked meats should always be stored above raw meats to prevent contamination from raw meat.

Raw meats and fish

Raw meats and fish should be below cooked meats and sealed in containers to prevent contamination of salad and vegetables.

Salad and vegetables

These should be stored in the drawer(s) at the bottom of the fridge. The lidded drawers hold more moisture, preventing the leaves from drying out.

Time

When bacteria spend enough time on the right types of food, at warm temperatures, they can multiply to levels that cause illness.

Reheat food only once and eat leftovers within 48 hours.

Getting ready to cook

- Remove blazers/jumpers and roll up long sleeves.
- Tie up long hair and tuck in ties or head coverings.
- Thoroughly wash and dry hands.
- Put on a clean apron.

Use-by-date

You've got until the end of this date to use or freeze the food before it becomes too risky to eat.

USE BY:

25/08/20

KEEP REFRIGERATED

Best-before-date

You can eat food past this date but it might not be at its best quality.

BEST BEFORE:

25/08/21

STORE IN A COOL DRY PLACE

Key terms

Allergens: Substances that can cause an adverse reaction to food. Cross-contamination must be prevented to reduce the risk of harm.

Bacteria: Small living organisms that can reproduce to form colonies. Some bacteria can be harmful (pathogenic) and others are necessary for food production, e.g. to make cheese and yogurt.

Cross-contamination: The transfer of bacteria from one source to another. Usually raw food to ready-to-eat food but can also be the transfer of bacteria from unclean hands, equipment, cloths or pests. Can also relate to allergens.

Food poisoning: Illness resulting from eating food which contains food poisoning micro-organisms or toxins produced by micro-organisms.

High risk ingredients: Food which is ready to eat, e.g. cooked meat and fish, cooked eggs, dairy products, sandwiches and ready meals.

Task

Create a poster highlighting the top tips for ensuring food is safe to eat. Include personal hygiene, safe storage, preparation and cooking of food.

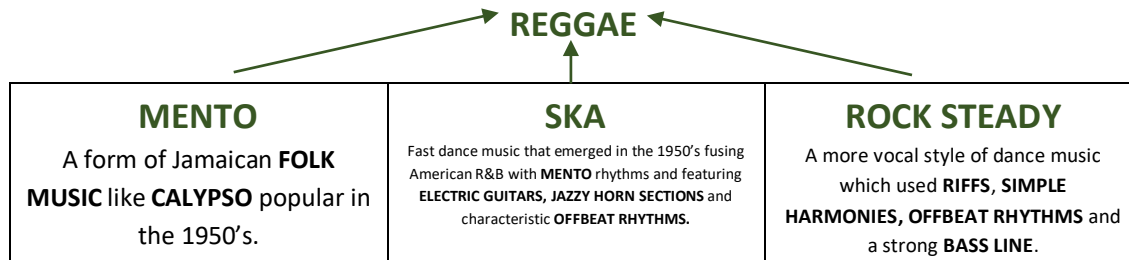
To find out more, go to: <https://bit.ly/2Z97B5f>

MUSIC

Offbeat Exploring Reggae and Syncopation

A. How did Reggae develop?

REGGAE is one of the traditional musical styles from **JAMAICA**. It developed from :



Reggae was first heard in the UK in the 1950's when immigrants began to settle. During the 1960's, people began importing singles from Jamaica to sell in UK shops. Now, Reggae is known as the national music of Jamaica.

B. Where is Jamaica?



C. What are Reggae Songs About?

Reggae is closely associated with **RASTAFARIANISM** (a religious movement worshipping Haile Selassie as the Messiah and that black people are the chosen people and will eventually return to their African homeland). The **LYRICS** of Reggae songs are strongly influenced by Rastafarianism and are often political including themes such as **LOVE, BROTHERHOOD, PEACE, POVERTY, ANTIRACISM, OPTIMISM** and **FREEDOM**.

D. Offbeat Rhythms & Syncopation

OFFBEAT RHYTHMS – Rhythms that emphasise or stress the **WEAK BEATS OF A BAR**. In music that is in 4/4 time, the first beat of the bar is the strongest, the third the next strongest and the second and fourth are weaker. Emphasising the second and fourth beats of the bar gives a “missing beat feel” to the rhythm and makes the music sound **OFFBEAT**, often emphasised by the **BASS DRUM** or a **RIM SHOT** (hitting the edge of a **SNARE DRUM**) in much Reggae music.

ONBEAT RHYTHM GRID

Pulse/Beat	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
“Onbeat” rhythms (strong beats)	♩	♩	♩	♩	♩	♩	♩	♩

OFFBEAT RHYTHM GRID

Pulse/Beat	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
“Offbeat” rhythms (weak beats)	♩	♩	♩	♩	♩	♩	♩	♩

SYNCOPATION – A way of changing a rhythm by making some notes a bit early, often so they cross over the main beat of the music giving the music a further **OFFBEAT**

feel – another common feature of Reggae music.

E. Musical Features of Reggae

OFFBEAT RHYTHMS AND CHORDS (see D)
SYNCOPATED RHYTHMS AND MELODIES (see D)
SUNG LYRICS (see C)
LEAD SINGER often with **BACKING SINGERS** sometimes singing in **CALL AND RESPONSE** (see F3) accompanied by a Reggae band which often features: **BRASS INSTRUMENTS** and **SAXOPHONES, ELECTRIC GUITARS, BASS GUITAR, KEYBOARDS, DRUMS AND PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL IMPROVISATIONS** (see F2)
MELODIC RIFFS (see F5)

SLOW, RELAXED (“chilled!”) **TEMPO**

4/4 METRE/TIME SIGNATURE

Most Reggae songs are structured in **VERSE AND CHORUS/POPULAR SONG FORM**.

SIMPLE HARMONIES (see F4)



- LYRICS (MELODY)
- SYNCOPATED RHYTHMS
- RIFFS
- OFFBEAT CHORDS
- BASS LINE RIFFS

THICK TEXTURAL LAYERS (see F9)
 “The Reggae Trifle” is an example of how many Reggae songs are ‘layered’.

F. Reggae Key Words

- MELODY** – The main ‘tune’ of a piece of music, often sung by the **LEAD SINGER**.
- IMPROVISATION** – Previously unprepared performance.
- CALL AND RESPONSE** – Similar to a “Question and Answer” often the call sung by the lead singer and answered by the backing singers or instruments (the response) – musical dialogue.
- SIMPLE HARMONIES** – using a limited number of **CHORDS**, mainly **PRIMARY TRIADS** such as the **TONIC, DOMINANT** and **SUBDOMINANT** chords.

Key of C major



- RIFF** – A repeated musical pattern. Often the **BASS GUITAR** played repeated **MELODIC BASS RIFFS** in Reggae songs.
- BASS/BASS LINE** – The lowest pitched part of a piece of music often played by the **BASS GUITAR** in Reggae which plays an important role.
- CHORD** – 2 or more notes played together in **HARMONY**.
- RHYTHM** – A series of long and short sounds.
- TEXTURE** – Layers of sound combined to make music.

G. Who was Bob Marley?

BOB MARLEY was a famous reggae singer,



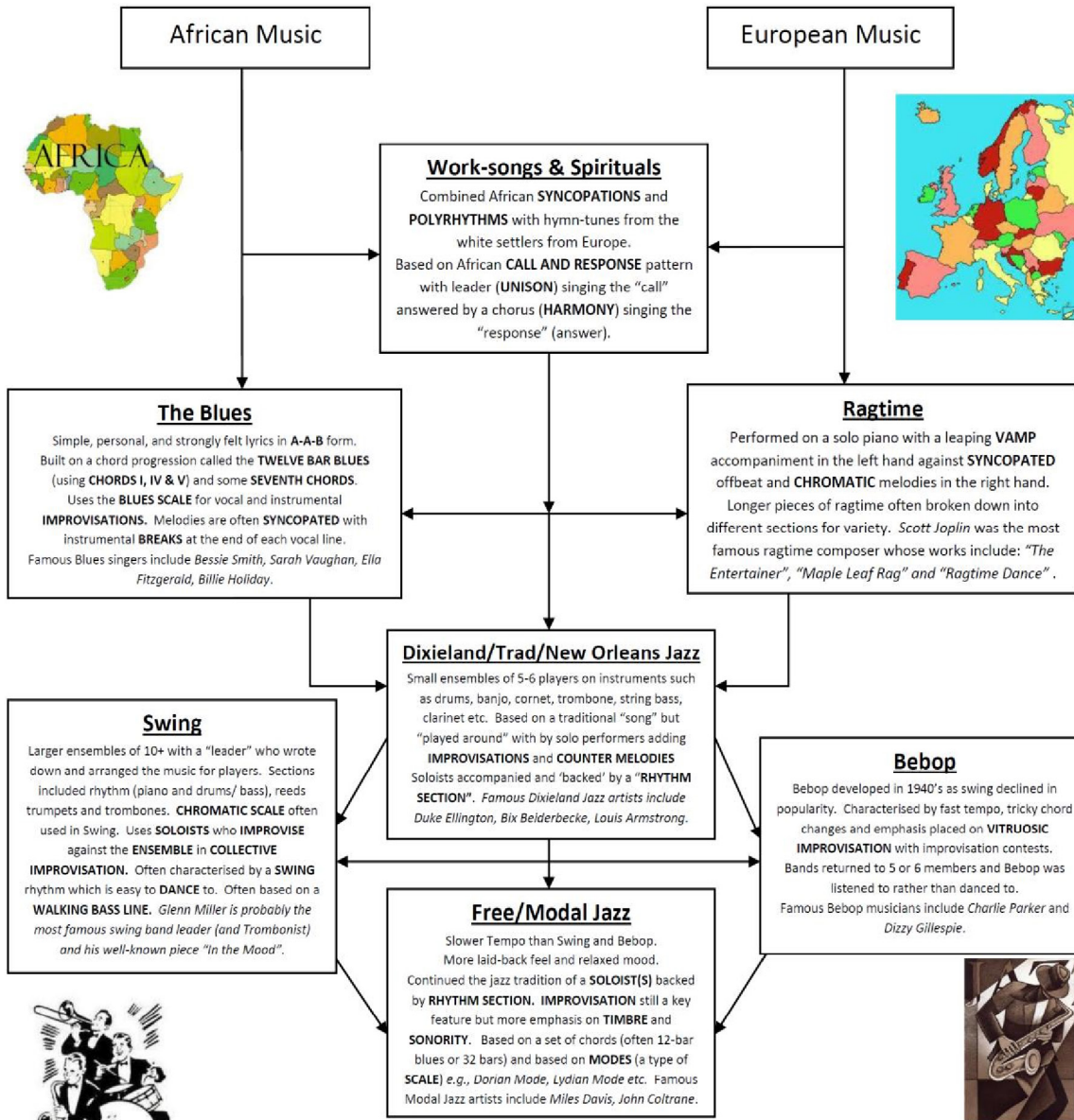
SONGWRITER, and musician who first became famous in his band **The Wailers**, and later as a **SOLO ARTIST**. He was born Nesta Robert Marley on February 6th, 1945 in Nine Mile, Saint Ann, Jamaica. Although he grew up in poverty, he surrounded himself with music and met some of the future members of **The Wailers**. Bob Marley became involved in the **Rastafarian** movement and this influenced his music style greatly. Bob Marley and **The Wailers** worked with several famous musicians before



becoming famous on their own. His career flourished and he became a cultural icon. He was the first international superstar to have been born in poverty in a Third World country.

Blues & Jazz

Exploring Jazz and The Blues



A. Jazz and Blues Key Words

RIFF/OSTINATO – Short, repeated musical patterns often used in **SOLOS**.

IMPROVISATION – music created 'on the spot' (previously unprepared performance)

SEVENTH CHORD – a **TRIAD** (root, third and fifth) with a fourth note added which is seven notes about the root/tonic. **C7** = C, E, G (triad) + **B flat**.

SWING/SWUNG RHYTHM – performing a regular 'straight' rhythm with a 'lilt' in a "**ONE** and **A**, **TWO** and **A**" style (using **TRIPLETS**) common in swing music.

B. The Twelve Bar Blues

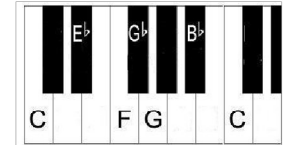
Some or all of these chords can be **SEVENTH CHORDS (7)**

CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD IV	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD V	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I

C. The Blues Scale

BLUES SCALE – a series of notes often used within improvisations in blues music (*the Blues Scale on C is shown to the right*).

BLUE NOTES – additional or extra sharpened or flattened notes in a melody.



D. Instruments of Jazz and Blues

Double Bass ("Bass") or "String Bass"

Drum Kit/Drums

Piano

Electric Guitar (or could be Acoustic)

RHYTHM SECTION Accompaniment and Backing

Trumpets

Trombones

Saxophones

Clarinets

Perform **SOLOS** as well as with the ensemble/band.

FRONTLINE INSTRUMENTS ("REEDS")



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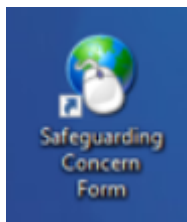
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