



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 8

Summer Term A

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

Ambition

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Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 English Knowledge Organiser Social Justice

Key Vocabulary	
1	<p>Activist</p> <p>A person who believes strongly in a political or social cause and who takes part in activities to affect change.</p>
2	<p>Advocate</p> <p>To support or speak in support of somebody or something.</p>
3	<p>Equality</p> <p>The fact of being equal in rights, status, opportunities.</p>
4	<p>Ideological</p> <p>Based on or relating to a particular set of ideas or beliefs.</p>
5	<p>Indoctrination</p> <p>The process of repeating an idea or belief to someone until they accept it without criticism or question.</p>
6	<p>Injustice</p> <p>An event or situation which is fundamentally unfair.</p>
7	<p>Intolerance</p> <p>Unwillingness to accept views, beliefs, or behaviour that differ from one's own.</p>
8	<p>Moral integrity</p> <p>Having the courage to do what we believe in our hearts to be right.</p>
9	<p>Representation</p> <p>The fact of including different types of people, for example in literature, films, politics, or sport, so that all different groups are represented.</p>
10	<p>Social Responsibility</p> <p>An ethical concept in which a person works and cooperates with other people and organisations for the benefit of the community</p>

Key Terminology	
11	<p>Autobiography</p> <p>The account of a person's life written by that person.</p>
12	<p>Anecdote</p> <p>A short, amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.</p>
13	<p>Emotive language</p> <p>Word choice which is used to evoke emotion in the reader.</p>
14	<p>Extended metaphor</p> <p>A metaphor that is developed throughout a poem.</p>
15	<p>Enjambment</p> <p>The lack of punctuation at the end of a line of poetry so the sentence runs onto the next line.</p>
16	<p>Refrain</p> <p>A recurring phrase or set of lines.</p>
17	<p>Rhyme Scheme</p> <p>The pattern of a poem's rhyme, often identified using letters e.g. ABABCC</p>

Context – Key Writers

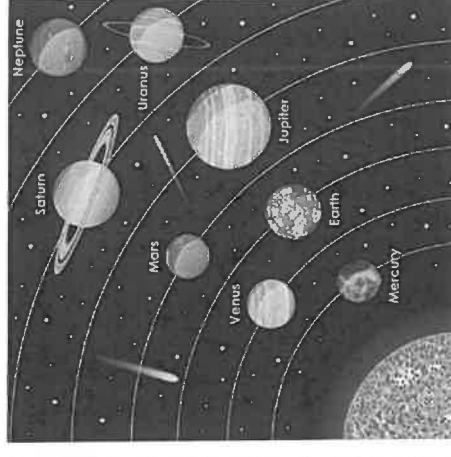
18	<p>Therese Lola</p> <p>Lola is a British Nigerian poet who was appointed Young People's Laureate for London for 2019/20. She was featured in British Vogue and celebrated as a person considered a force for change.</p>
19	<p>Maya Angelou</p> <p>She was a civil rights activist, writer, poet, actor, singer, songwriter, dancer, playwright, historian, and teacher. She wrote at least 15 novels and 167 poems, including I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, which was the first nonfiction best-selling book by an African-American woman. Her several volumes of autobiography explore the themes of economic, racial, and sexual oppression.</p>
20	<p>Malala Yousafzai</p> <p>She was born in Pakistan in 1997. She is a Nobel Peace Prize winning writer and activist. In 2009, she wrote a blog under a pseudonym about living under Taliban rule.</p>

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser Space

Planets and solar system	
1	Earth Planet we inhabit (live on)
2	Day One rotation of the Earth – takes 24 hours
3	Year One orbit of the Earth around the Sun – takes 365 ¼ days
4	Summer Season when hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun
5	Winter Season when hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun
6	Seasons The different periods of a year caused by the tilt of Earth's axis
7	Hemisphere Southern and Northern halves of the Earth
8	Orbit Pathway around an object due to the force of gravity
9	Axis The line that the Earth rotates about
10	Gravity A pulling force which attracts two objects (masses) towards each other and keep planets orbiting
11	Mass The amount of matter an object contains. Mass is measured in kilograms (kg)
12	Weight The force acting on an object due to the pull of gravity. Weight (N) = Mass (kg) x gravitational field strength (N/kg)
13	Solar Associated with the sun
14	Lunar Associated with the moon
15	Satellite A small object that orbits or revolves around a larger object in space.

Planets and solar system	
1	Sun Is a star, which seems much bigger than other stars in the sky because it is much closer
2	Galaxy Contains millions of stars held together by gravity
3	Star Giant ball of hydrogen gas
4	Milky Way Spiral galaxy which includes our Sun
5	Light Year Distance travelled by light in one year
6	Sun Is a star, which seems much bigger than other stars in the sky because it is much closer

Order of planets in the Solar System	
1	Mercury
2	Venus
3	Earth
4	Mars
5	Jupiter
6	Saturn
7	Uranus
8	Neptune



Averages and spread

1) Average	The central or typical value in a data set. There are three types of averages: mode, median and mean.	2) Mode	The most common/frequent value from a set of data. Mode of 3, 3, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10 = 7
3) Median	The middle value when the data is in order. Median of 9, 5, 15, 6, 8 → 5, 6, 8, 9, 15 = 8	4) Mean	Add up all the numbers and divide the total by how many numbers there are. Mean of 7, 8, 9: $\frac{7+8+9}{3} = \frac{24}{3} = 8$
5) Range	A measure of the spread of the data, = Largest Value – Smallest Value.		
6) Reversing the mean	If we have the mean but one of the data points is missing, we can find the missing value by: 1) Multiplying the 'mean' by the number of data points to get the total of the values; 2) Subtracting the sum of the known values from the total of all values.		E.g. The mean of three numbers is 5. Two of the numbers are 3 and 10. Find the third value. Total of the values: $5 \times 3 = 15$ $15 - (3 + 10) = 2$ The third value is 2

Visualisation

1) Face	A face is a single flat surface.	2) Edge	An edge is a line segment between faces.	3) Vertex	A vertex is a corner.
4) Cube	6 faces 12 edges 8 vertices	5) Cuboid	6 faces 12 edges 8 vertices	6) Triangular prism	5 faces 9 edges 6 vertices
7) Pentagonal prism	7 faces 15 edges 10 vertices	8) Square-based pyramid	5 faces 8 edges 5 vertices	9) Triangular-based pyramid	4 faces 6 edges 4 vertices
10) Cylinder	3 faces 2 edges 0 vertices	11) Cone	2 faces 1 edge 1 vertex	12) Sphere	1 face 0 edges 0 vertices

Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 8 - RE – Summer A - Hindu Dharma

Section A	
1	Brahman The one, divine ultimate reality. Everything comes from Brahman and returns to it.
2	Atman The Hindu idea of the soul – the true self that lives on after the body dies.
3	Moksha Freedom (liberation) from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth (the ultimate goal in Hindu Dharma), where the soul becomes one with the divine.
4	Deity Preferred term for a god or goddess. In Hindu Dharma, there are many deities, each representing aspects of Brahman.
5	Monotheism Belief in one God. Some followers of Hindu Dharma include monotheistic ideas, even though there are many deities.
6	Polytheism The belief in many gods.
7	Pantheism The belief that God is present in everything; in nature, people, and the universe.
8	Brahma Hindu deity of creation, part of the Trimurti (Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva).
9	Vishnu Hindu deity known as the protector of the universe (one of the Trimurti). He appears in many forms (avatars) to help restore balance in the world.
10	Shiva Hindu destroyer deity. He helps make way for the new and brings balance (one of the Trimurti).
11	Trimurti Three main deities in Hindu Dharma (Brahma the creator, Vishnu the protector, and Shiva the destroyer), who together keep the universe in balance.
12	Avatar A deity appearing on Earth in human or animal form to help restore balance and protect good.
13	Vedas Oldest and most important texts in Hindu tradition. Ancient scriptures including hymns, prayers, and teachings.
Section B	
14	Bhagavad Gita Sacred Hindu text where Lord Krishna teaches Arjuna about life, duty, and making good choices.
15	Dharma (In Hindu Dharma) a person's duty; doing what is right for you, your role, and your community.
16	Sanatana Dharma A name many Hindus use for their traditions, meaning "eternal (or universal) duty". Universal values that are believed to be true for all people.
17	Varnashrama Dharma Hindu idea that people should follow their individual duties based on their stage of life (ashrama) and their role in society (varna).
18	Varna The four traditional groups in Hindu society (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras), each with different roles and duties.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser – Rule Britannia

Key Terms	
1	Empire
2	Colony
3	Imperialism
4	Indigenous
5	Transatlantic
6	Native American
7	Algonquin
8	Transportation
9	Servitude
10	Plantation
11	Missionary
12	Emigrate
13	Origin
14	Purpose
15	Nature
	One country which rules over other countries
	A country in the empire of another country
	The belief in building an empire
	People native to a place
	Movement across the Atlantic Ocean
	The indigenous people of North America
	A native American tribe
	The movement of convicts to another country
	Forced and unpaid labour
	A farm
	A Christian who wants to spread their religion to another place
	To leave a country
	Who created a source
	Why a source was created
	What a source is

Key Terms	
16	Middle Passage
17	Subjugate
18	Convict
19	Nationalism
20	Abolitionist
21	Interpretation
22	The Enlightenment
23	Emancipated
	The journey across the Atlantic Ocean
	To exert control over someone
	A criminal
	The belief that your country and its people are superior
	Someone who campaigns for something to be banned
	A historian's informed opinion
	A period of new ideas in the 17 th and 18 th centuries
	Freed
Key Individuals	
24	William Wilberforce
25	Adam Smith
26	Edward Colston
27	Olaudah Equiano
28	Thomas Clarkson
29	Hannah More
30	Nanny the Maroon
	MP and leader of the abolitionists
	Philosopher of the Enlightenment who believed in a free market economy
	A Bristol merchant
	An emancipated abolitionist
	An abolitionist who campaigned in Bristol
	A Bristol abolitionist and poet
	A Jamaican rebel and military leader

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Geography Knowledge Organiser Weather and climate

Weather and Climate	
1	Weather The day to day conditions of the atmosphere
2	Climate The average weather conditions over longer periods of time
3	Precipitation Any form of water falling from the sky
4	Humidity The amount of moisture in the air
5	Air pressure Can be high or low and is the weight on air on the earths surface

Types of precipitation	
1	Convectonal When warm airs rises, cools condenses to form rainclouds. Occurs in hot conditions
2	Frontal Warm air and cold air meet meaning it rises, cools condenses and causes rain.
3	Relief Warm air is forced to rise over a hill or mountain

Factors affecting weather and climate	
1	Latitude High latitudes are colder (nearer the poles)
2	Winds The movement of air from areas of high to low pressure
3	Altitude Higher areas are wetter and colder
4	Urban heat islands Urban areas absorb heat and can be warmer by 2.2 degrees

High and low pressure systems	
1	High pressure Brings either very warm or very cold weather with little or no precipitation
2	Low pressure Brings very wet unsettled weather. These can be warm or cold
3	Weather front Where cold and warm air meet
4	Tropical storm An intense area of low pressure with high winds and heavy rain.
5	Eye of the storm An area of sinking air in the centre of a tropical storm
6	Eye wall Area of cloud where the storm conditions are most harsh
7	Primary effect Effects that are a direct result of the storm
8	Secondary effect Effects that are causes because of the primary effects

UK's air masses	
1	Tropical maritime Wet weather with warm temperatures
2	Tropical continental Dry weather with temperatures
3	Polar continental Dry weather with cold temperatures
4	Polar maritime Wet weather with cold temperatures

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Spanish Knowledge Organiser – ¡Vamos de fiesta! - Let's go to a party!

Infinitivos - Infinitives	
1	bailar to dance
2	cantar to sing
3	cocinar to cook
4	escuchar to listen
5	hablar to speak
6	llevar to wear
7	beber to drink
8	comer to eat
9	leer to read
10	escribir to write
11	jugar* to play
12	hacer* to do
13	salir* to go out
14	ir** to go

El presente – jugar – The present – to play *Stem-change verb*	
1	j <u>ue</u> go I play
2	j <u>ue</u> gas you play
3	j <u>ue</u> ga he/she/it plays
4	jugamos we play
5	jugáis you play
6	jugan they play

El presente – hacer y salir – The present – to do and to go out *yo (I) form only*	
1	hago I do
2	salgo I go out

El presente – Verbos regulares - The present (PRESENT TENSE) - Regular verbs -AR	
1	bailo I dance
2	bailas you dance
3	baila he/she/it dance
4	bailamos we dance
5	bailáis you dance
6	bailan they dance

El presente – Verbos regulares - The present (PRESENT TENSE) - Regular verbs -ER	
7	como I eat
8	comes you eat
9	come he/she/it eats
10	comemos we eat
11	coméis you eat
12	comen they eat

El presente – Verbos regulares - The present (PRESENT TENSE) - Regular verbs -IR	
13	escribo I write
14	escribes you write
15	escribe he/she/it writes
16	escribimos we write
17	escribís you write
18	escriben they write

y = and, pero = but, porque = because

demasiado = too, muy = very, bastante = quite, un poco = a bit

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Spanish Knowledge Organiser – ¡Vamos de fiesta! - Let's go to a party!

El pretérito - The preterite (PAST TENSE)		-AR
1	bailé	I danced
2	bailaste	you danced
3	bailó	he/she/it danced
4	bailamos	we danced
5	bailasteis	you danced
6	bailaron	they danced
El pretérito - The preterite (PAST TENSE)		-ER
7	comí	I ate
8	comiste	you ate
9	comió	he/she/it danced
10	comimos	we ate
11	comisteis	you ate
12	comieron	they ate
El pretérito - The preterite (PAST TENSE)		-IR
13	escribí	I wrote
14	escribiste	you wrote
15	escribió	he/she/it wrote
16	escribimos	we wrote
17	escribisteis	you wrote
18	escribieron	they wrote

El pretérito - jugar – The preterite – to play *yo (I) form only*		
1	jugué	I played

El pretérito - hacer – The preterite – to do *Irregular*		
1	hice	I did
2	hiciste	you did
3	hizo	he/she/it did
4	hicimos	we did
5	hicisteis	you did
6	hicieron	they did

El pretérito - ir – The preterite – to go *Irregular*		
1	fui	I went
2	fuiste	you went
3	fue	he/she/it went
4	fuimos	we went
5	fuisteis	you went
6	fueron	they went

Frases para el futuro – Phrases for the future		
1	voy a + infinitivo	I am going to...
2	me gustaría + infinitivo	I would like to...
3	quiero + infinitivo	I want to...
4	vamos a + infinitivo	We are going to...
5	nos gustaría + infinitivo	We would like to...
6	queremos + infinitivo	We want to...

Es = It is... // Fue = It was...

Lo paso + adj = I have a ... time // Lo pasé + adj = I had a ... time

Huish Episcopi Academy Me gusta = I like (it) // Me gustó = I liked (it)

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Knowledge Organiser : au collège

1. Infinitive verbs	
1	étudier To study
2	porter To wear
3	manger To eat
4.	parler To speak
5	travailler To work
6	visiter To eat
7	jouer To play
8	Commencer To start
9	Voyager To travel
10	finir To finish
11	lire To read
12	Aller To go
13	Faire To do

2. Present tense example for –er verbs	
1	Je porte I wear - I am wearing
2	Tu portes You wear- you are wearing (singular)
3	Il/elle/on porte He/she/we wear(s) - he is/she is/we are wearing
4	Nous portons We wear- we are wearing
5	Vous portez You wear / you are wearing (plural)
6	Ils/elles portent They wear- they are wearing

3. Perfect tense (past) for –er verbs	
1	J'ai mangé I ate
2	Tu as mangé You ate (singular)
3	Il/elle/on a mangé He/she/we ate
4	Nous avons mangé We ate
5	Vous avez mangé You ate (plural)
6	Ils/elles ont mangé They ate

4. Future + infinitive	
1	Je vais I am going to + inf
2	On va We are going to + inf
2	Je voudrais I would like + inf
3	Je veux I want + inf

5. Connectives					
1	Parce-que/car	because	7	puis	then
2	Puisque	Because	8	D'abord	first
3	Mais	But	9	Finalement	finally
4	aussi	also	10	cependant	however
5	ensuite	next	11	et	and
6	après	after	12	avec	with

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Term 4

6. opinions

1	C'est	It is
2	C'était	It was
3	Ça va être	It is going to be
4	Je pense que	I think that
5	À mon avis	In my opinion

7. Adjectives

1	intéressant	interesting
2	captivant	captivating
3	ennuyeux	Boring
4	monotone	Monotonous
5	génial	great
6	fatigant	tiring
7	relaxant	relaxing
8	difficile	difficult
9	facile	easy
10	confortable	comfortable
11	Pratique	practical
12	beau	beautiful
13	joli	pretty
14	Moche	Ugly

8. Time phrases and adverbs of frequency

1	Aujourd'hui	Today
2	hier	yesterday
3	demain	tomorrow
4	La semaine dernière	Last week
5	Le week-end dernier	Last week-end
6	Tous les jours/chaque jour	Every day
7	Quelque-fois/ parfois	sometimes
8	toujours	always
9	Ne..jamais	never
10	D'habitude	usually
11	Normalement	Normally

9.Intensifiers

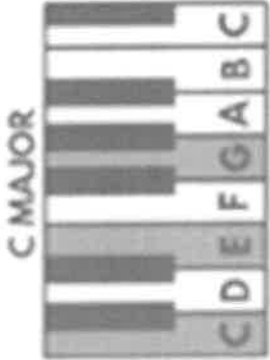
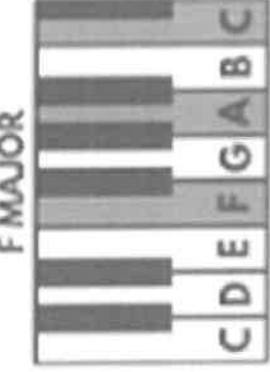
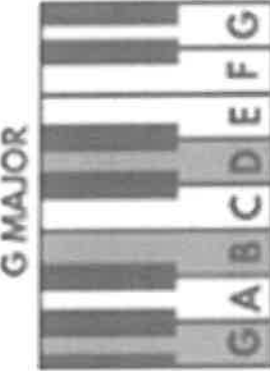
1	très	very
2	Un peu	A little
3	assez	quite
4	Vraiment	really
5	super	really



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 3 Creative Musician

Section 1: Keywords	
1	12 Bar Blues A blues chord sequence which is 12 bars in length
2	Blues Scale A scale of notes used in blues and jazz for improvisations. The notes are C, Eb, F, F#, G, Bb, C
3	Chord Two or more notes played at the same time
4	Primary Chords Chords I, IV, and V
5	Seventh Chords Uses four notes. The triad plus an added note which is seven notes above the root (often flattened). E.g. C7 = C, E, G, Bb
6	Chord Vamp A way of performing chords as an accompaniment
7	Ostinato / Riff A repeated pattern
8	Frontline Instruments Solo instruments in a jazz band that would play the melody lines. Trumpets, Trombones, Clarinets and Saxophones
9	Rhythm Section Accompaniment instruments in a jazz band that would play the rhythm and accompaniment. Piano, Guitar, Bass, Drum kit
10	Head The main melody of a jazz song played at the beginning
11	Improvisation Music made up on the spot
12	Swing / Swung Rhythms First quaver in a pair is played longer than the second quaver
13	Blues Song Structure Lyrics are written in three lines using an AAB structure
14	Blues Song Lyrics Often deeply personal and on subject and themes such as slavery and eventual freedom, drugs, unemployment, poverty or unhappiness

Section 2: 12 Bar Blues	
<p>12 Bar Blues Chord Pattern (Roman numerals)</p> <p>1 I 2 I 3 I 4 I </p> <p>5 IV 6 IV 7 I 8 I </p> <p>9 V 10 IV 11 I 12 I or V </p>	<p>12 Bar Blues chord pattern in the key of C</p> <p>1 C 2 C 3 C 4 C </p> <p>5 F 6 F 7 C 8 C </p> <p>9 G 10 F 11 C 12 G </p>

Section 3: Primary Chords in C major		
<p>1</p>	<p>C MAJOR</p> 	<p>F MAJOR</p> 
	<p>G MAJOR</p> 	

Year 8 Drama UNIT 3: 'Let Him Have it'

Section A

1	Role Play	Acting out a situation as a character to explore ideas, emotions, or behaviors.
2	Verbatim	Using the exact words from a real conversation or source
3	Subtext	The hidden or unspoken meaning behind a character's words or actions
4	Still Image	A frozen moment or pose created by actors to represent a scene, idea, or emotion
5	Status	The social position or power a character has in relation to others
6	Thought Track	When a character speaks their inner thoughts aloud,
7	Hot Seating	A technique where an actor answers questions in character
8	Flashback	A scene that takes the audience back to an earlier time in the story
9	Cross Cutting	A technique where the action switches between two or more scenes happening at the same time
10	Physical Theatre	A form of theatre where storytelling is done primarily through movement

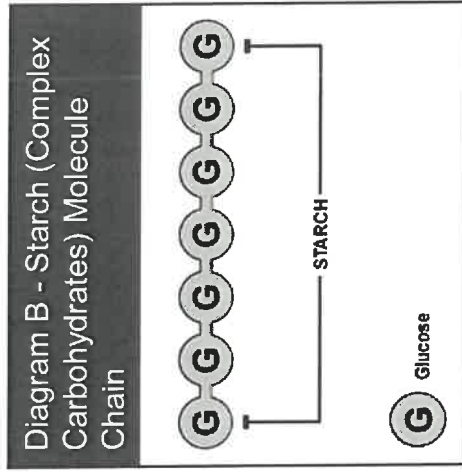
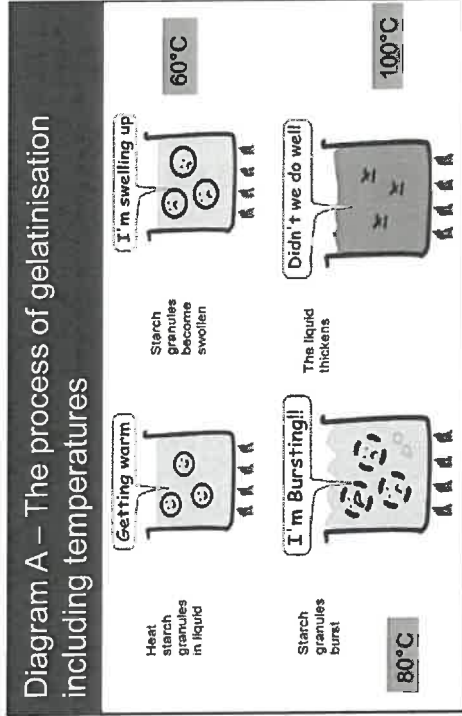
Section B

1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

1. Gelatinisation	
1	Gelatinisation The swelling of starch granules when they are cooked with a liquid to the point where they burst and release starch molecules.
2	Smart Starches Pre-gelatinised starches can be found in products such as gravy, custard powder or instant noodles.
3	Smart Starches When boiling water is added, the starch activates and thickens the mixture.
4	Thickening Agents Starches that can be used for thickening agents include flour, corn flour, arrowroot and tapioca flour.

2. Possible problems when making a starch-based sauce	
1	Lumpy sauce This will occur if starch granules are not constantly stirred while heated.
2	Starchy taste This will occur if the sauce is not cooked through properly.
3	Watery or too thick This will occur if you use too much or too little starch or too little or too much milk.

3. Tips for making a Bechamel (white Sauce)	
1	Stirring Stir continuously to avoid lumps, or burning
2	Heat gently To break up the starch
3	Cooking Cook to 100 degrees to ensure flour is fully cooked
4	Ingredient Ratios Ensure correct ratio of ingredients has been used to ensure sauce is not too thick or thin.



4. The function of soda bread ingredients	
1	Whole meal flour Adds bulk, structure and fibre
2	Salt Adds Flavour
3	Lemon Juice Makes dough acidic to activate bicarbonate of soda
4	Milk Activates bicarbonate of soda and softens dough
6	Bicarbonate of soda Creates CO ² which expands on heating to create rise
7	Rosemary Adds strong flavour and colour
8	Honey Adds flavour, acidic to help bicarbonate of soda

5. The three factors required to activate Bicarbonate of soda

Heat + Moisture + Acid = Co2

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Textiles Knowledge Organiser Project 2 LED keyrings

1. Context	
1	Key ring A metal ring, with a tab or decorative object attached.
2	LED Light Emitting Diode - an electronic device that gives off light when it receives an electrical current.
3	Cultural The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a society.
4	Day of the Dead The Day of the Dead , a festival which is celebrated in Mexico , where friends and family remember loved ones that have passed away.
5	Template A piece of paper used as a template for cutting out a shape.
6	E textiles Electronic textiles , are products created with conductive threads and lights to be embedded in them.


Embroidery – Back stitch



Embroidery – Blanket stitch



Embroidery- French Knot

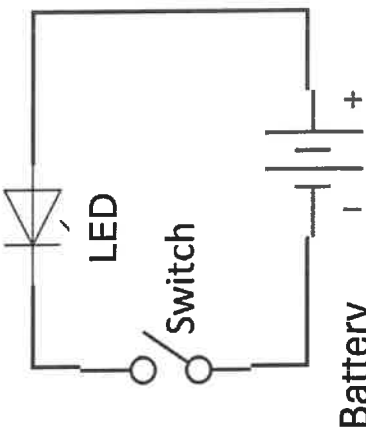


2. Techniques and materials	
1	Applique When pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern
2	Felt Felt is a material that is produced by matting and pressing fibres together.
3	Modern material Modern materials are developed through the invention of new or improved processes. E.g. conductive thread
4	Embroidery Embroidery is decorating fabric using a needle to apply thread.

Felt construction



LED circuit



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Computing Knowledge Organiser – Summer A

Section 1	
1	HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to create web pages
2	Image A visual representation, such as a photo or graphic
3	Tag Tags are used in HTML to define elements on a web page
4	Attribute Provide additional information about HTML elements
5	Directory A folder that contains files and other directories
6	Render The process of displaying content on a screen
7	CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and format HTML elements

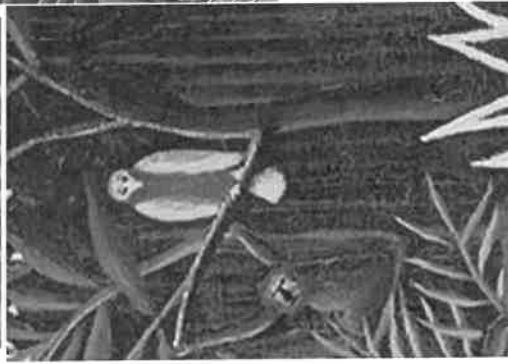
Section 2	
1	Style Refers to the visual appearance of elements
2	Formatting Involves arranging text and elements on a web page
3	Head The <head> section of an HTML document contains meta-information, like the title and links to CSS files
4	Body Contains the main content that is displayed on the web page
5	Hyperlink A clickable link that takes you to another web page or resource
6	Website A collection of web pages that are linked together and accessible via the internet

Section 3	
1	Search Term A word or phrase entered into a search engine to find information
2	Keywords Important words related to a topic
3	Crawler A program used by search engines to scan and index web pages
4	Spider Another name for a web crawler
5	Index A database of web pages created by search engines to make searching faster and more efficient
6	Query A request for information made to a search engine using search terms
7	Ranking The order in which search results are displayed based on relevance to the query

Section 4	
1	Connective A word or phrase that links clauses or sentences
2	Clause A group of words that contains a subject and a predicate
3	Operator Operators are symbols or words used to perform operations in search queries
4	AND A logical operator used in search queries to find results that include all specified terms
5	OR A logical operator used in search queries to find results that include any of the specified terms
6	NOT A logical operator used in search queries to exclude results that contain specified terms
7	Quote Search Involves using quotation marks to search for an exact phrase

Year 8 Art Knowledge Organiser

Bird Project



Henri Rousseau's Bird Paintings – these include bright bold colours and patterns in the leaves and plants.

Collage of a bird using torn paper



Keywords

Collage - gluing materials including pieces of paper, fabric, newspaper clippings etc to a surface.

Tasks for home learning - Homework.

1. Enlarge and draw a detailed colour pencil drawing of one of the Henri Rousseau birds.
2. Draw a bird of your choice in the style of Henri Rousseau's work – remember to add plants in the background.
3. Create a collage of a bird using cut out pieces of coloured magazine/ papers / shapes

Please do your work on paper and bring it to your Art lesson. (See your Art teacher if you need help with homework)



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