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Year 8

End of Year Revision Materials

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Name:_____

Tutor group:_____

RESPONSIBILITY I EXCELLENCE I ASPIRATION I COMMITMENT I TEAMWORK

English Reading exam key knowledge terminology

Explicit characterisation	When the writer clearly tells you what a character is like (e.g. "He was brave").
Implicit characterisation	When the writer shows what a character is like through actions, speech or behaviour (you have to infer it).
Inference	Reading between the lines to work out ideas that are not directly stated.
Purpose	The reason why a text is written (e.g. to inform, persuade, entertain).
Audience	The group of people the text is written for.
Form	The type of text (e.g. letter, speech, article, story).
Dystopian	A literary genre that is set in an imaged world or society where everything is unpleasant, oppressive and very bad. Conventions include: thought control, dehumanisation, restriction of freedoms, rebellion and resistance, and bleak and/or harsh environments.
Dramatic form	a type of literature that is written to be performed on stage, rather than just read.
Stage Directions	Instructions written by the playwright to describe how the play should be performed.
Asides	when a character speaks directly to the audience or themselves, but the other characters on stage cannot hear what is being said, so we can understand their inner thoughts.
Hyperbole	An extreme exaggeration used for effect (e.g. "I've told you a million times").
Repetition	Repeating a word or phrase to make it stand out or be remembered.
Rhetorical questions	Questions that do not need an answer and are used to make the reader think.
Facts	Information that is true and can be proven.
Opinions	Personal beliefs or ideas that not everyone will agree with.
Tone	The writer's attitude or feeling in the text (e.g. serious, angry, humorous).
Formal	A serious and professional style of writing (no slang, full sentences).
Informal	A relaxed and friendly style of writing (may include slang or contractions).
Metaphor	A comparison where something *is* said to be something else (e.g. "He is a lion").
Simile	A comparison using "like" or "as" (e.g. "as fast as lightning").
Personification	Giving human qualities to non-human things (e.g. "The wind whispered").
Pathetic fallacy	When the weather reflects a mood or emotion (e.g. stormy weather showing anger).
Big idea	An introduction to your analytical writing where you explain your main idea and the writer's message.
PETE	A way to structure analysis: Point/topic sentence (summary of your answer), Evidence (quotation), Technique (method used and what it means), Effect (what it shows/teaches).
Foreshadowing	Hints or clues about what might happen later in the text.
Cliffhangers	When a text ends on a tense or uncertain moment to keep the reader interested.
Tension	A feeling of suspense, excitement or worry created by the writer.

English Writing exam key knowledge terminology

Description	Writing that helps the reader imagine something clearly.
Show not tell	Describing actions, senses or details instead of directly stating emotions.
ISPACE	A way to vary sentence starters: **I**ng, **S**imile, **P**reposition, **A**dverb, **C**onjunction, **E**d word.
Setting	The place and environment where a text takes place.
Word choice	The specific words a writer selects to create meaning and effect.
Expanded noun phrase	A noun with extra detail added (e.g. "the tall, dark building").
Capital letters	Used at the start of sentences and for proper nouns (names, places).
Full stops	Used to show the end of a sentence.
Commas	Used to separate ideas in a sentence or items in a list.
Apostrophes	Used for possession (Sam's book) or contractions (don't).
Exclamation marks	Show strong feeling or excitement (!).
Colons	Introduce a list or explanation.
Semi-colons	Link two closely related sentences.
Brackets	Add extra information to a sentence.
Dashes	Add emphasis or extra information, often more informal than brackets.
First person	
Third person omniscient	
Narrative arc	exposition, inciting incident, rising action, climax, falling action.
Dystopian conventions	a bleak and/or harsh setting in which characters experience thought control or dehumanisation, a protagonist who experiences restriction of freedoms, and elements of rebellion and resistance.

	adoro	jugar al fútbol		divertido
El fin de semana	*(I love)*	(to play/playing football)		(fun)
(At the weekend)		jugar al baloncesto		estupendo
	disfruto	(to play/playing basketball)	porque es	(wonderful)
	(I enjoy)	tocar la guitarra	(because it is)	emocionante
		(to play/playing the guitar)		(exciting)
En mi tiempo libre	prefiero	tocar el piano		interesante
(In my free time)	*(I prefer)*	(to play/playing the piano)		(interesting)
	me gusta	pasar tiempo con amigos		relajante
	(I like)	(to spend/spending time with friends)		(relaxing)
	me encanta	escuchar música		fácil
	(I love)	(to listen/listening to music)		(easy)
Normalmente	me chifla	dar un paseo		útil
(Normally)	*(I really like)*	(to go/going for a walk)		(useful)
	me flipa	bailar	ya que es	genial
	(I am crazy about)	(to dance/dancing)	(as it is)	(great)
	me interesa	cantar		guay
	(I am interested in)	(to sing/singing)		(cool)
Frecuentemente				
(Frequently)	odio	ver la televisión		aburrido
	(I hate)	(to watch/watching the TV)		(boring)
				monótono
		leer libros		(monotonous)
Habitualmente	detesto	(to read/reading books)		duro
(Usually)	*(I hate)*		dado que es	(hard)
		hacer deporte	(given that it is)	difícil
	no disfruto	(to do sport)		(difficult)
	(I don't enjoy)			inútil
A veces				(useless)
(Sometimes)		ir al cine	porque no es mi pasión	
	no me gusta	(to go/going to the cinema)	(because it is not my passion)	
	(I don't like)	ir de compras		
		(to go/going shopping)	porque no es lo mío	
			because it's not my thing	

			juego al fútbol		**es divertido**
			(I play football)		*(it is fun)*
	si hace sol		**juego al baloncesto**		**es estupendo**
	(if it does sun)		*(I play basketball)*	**porque**	*(it is wonderful)*
El fin de semana			**toco la guitarra**	*(because)*	**es emocionante**
(At the weekend)	**si hace calor**		*(I play the guitar)*		*(it is exciting)*
	(if it does heat)	**siempre**	**toco el piano**		**es interesante**
		(always)	*(I play the piano)*		*(it is interesting)*
	si hace frío		**paso tiempo con amigos**		**es relajante**
En mi tiempo libre	*(if it does cold)*		*(I spend time with friends)*		*(it is relaxing)*
(In my free time)			**escucho música**		**es fácil**
	si hace viento		*(I listen to music)*		*(it is easy)*
	(if it does wind)		**uso mi ordenador**	**ya que**	**es útil**
En verano			*(I use my computer)*	*(as)*	*(it is useful)*
(In summer)	**si hace buen tiempo**		**bailo**		**es genial**
	(if it does good weather)		*(I dance)*		*(it is great)*
			canto		**es guay**
	si hace mal tiempo		*(I sing)*		*(it is cool)*
En invierno	*(if it does bad weather)*				
(In winter)			**veo la televisión**		**es mi pasión**
	si llueve		*(I watch the TV)*		*(my passion)*
	(if it rains)		**leo libros**		**es lo mío**
			(I read books)		*(my thing)*
En otoño	**si nieva**				**es desagradable**
(In autumn)	*(if it snows)*	**no**	**hago deporte**		*(it is unpleasant)*
		(not / don't)	*(I do sport)*	**dado que**	**es aburrido**
	si está nublado		**salgo con mi familia**	*(given that)*	*(it is boring)*
	(if it is cloudy)	**nunca**	*(I go out with my family)*		**es monótono**
En primavera		*(never)*			*(it is monotonous)*
(In spring)	**si hay tormenta**		**voy al cine**		**es peligroso**
	(if there is storm)		*(I go to the cinema)*		*(it is dangerous)*
			voy de compras		**es difícil**
			(I go shopping)		*(it is difficult)*
			doy un paseo		**es inútil**
			(I go for a walk)		*(it is useless)*

CHALLENGE

El fin de semana		**suelo**	**jugar al fútbol**		**relajante**
		(I usually)			
En mi tiempo libre	**si hace sol**	**intento**	**tocar la guitarra**	**porque puede ser**	**divertido**
		(I try)		*(because it can be)*	
		evito			
En verano		***(I avoid)***	**dar un paseo**		**genial**

			España		porque	
			(Spain)		(because)	es rápido
Cada verano			Gales			(it is fast)
(each summer)	voy		(Wales)	en avión		es barato
	(I go)		Inglaterra	(by plane)	ya que	(it is cheap)
Cada invierno			(England)		(as)	es cómodo
(each winter)			Escocia			(it is comfortable)
	vas		(Scotland)	en coche		es agradable
Cada primavera	(you go)		Francia	(by car)	dado que	(it is pleasant)
(easy spring)			(France)		(given that)	es divertido
		a	Portugal			(it is fun)
Cada otoño	va	(to)	(Portugal)	en tren		
(each autumn)	(he/she goes)		Italia	(by train)		es lento
			(Italy)		aunque	(it is slow)
Cada año			Grecia		(although)	
(each year)	vamos		(Greece)	en barco		es caro
	(we go)		Alemania	(by boat)		(it is expensive)
A veces			(Germany)		pero	
(sometimes)			Irlanda		(but)	es incómodo
	van		(Ireland)	a pie		(is is uncomfortable)
Dos veces al año	(they go)		Londres	(on foot)		
(two times a year)			(London)		sin embargo	es desagradable
			los Estados Unidos		(however)	(it is unpleasant)
Durante las vacaciones			(the United States)			
(during the holidays)						es aburrido
		al	extranjero			(it is boring)
		(to the)	(abroad)			

Estoy en forma	porque	desayuno cereales	pero	a veces	como comida rápida
(I am in shape)	(because)	(I eat cereal for breakfast)	(but)	(sometimes)	(I eat fast food)
		desayuno huevos			como comida malsana
Estoy sano	ya que	(I eat eggs for breakfast)	sin embargo	de vez en cuando	(I eat unhealthy food)
(I am healthy)	(as)	ceno pescado	(however)	(occasionally)	como helado
		(I eat fish for tea)			(I eat ice cream)
Llevo una vida sana	dado que	ceno carne	aunque	dos veces a la semana	como caramelos
(I lead a healthy life)	(given that)	(I eat meat for tea)	(although)	(two times a week)	(I eat sweets)
		como fruta y verdura			bebo bebidas azucaradas
		(I eat fruit and vegetables)		el fin de semana	(I drink sugary drinks)
		bebo agua		(at the weekend)	no hago ejercicio
		(I drink water)			(I don't do exercise)
		bebo leche			no descanso
		(I drink milk)			(I don't rest)
		duermo ocho horas			uso mi móvil demasiado
		(I sleep for 8 hours)			(I use my phone too much)
		hago deporte			
		(I do sport)			
		hago ejercicio			
		(I do exercise)			
		descanso			
		(I rest)			
		voy al gimnasio			
		(I go to the gym)			
Ayer	desayuné huevos		y	hice ejercicio	
(Yesterday)	(I had eggs for breakfast)		(and)	(I did exercise)	
	cené pescado		más tarde	fui al gimnasio	
La semana pasada	(I had fish for tea)		(later)	(I went to the gym)	
(Last week)	comí fruta		luego	descansé	
	(I ate fruit)		(then)	(I rested)	
	bebí agua		después	dormí ocho horas	
	(I drank water)		(after)	(I slept for 8 hours)	

	School rules HT5			
En mi opinión (In my opinion)	las reglas son justas (the rules are fair)	porque (because)	se debe (one must)	escuchar al profesor (to listen to the teacher)
Pienso que (I think that)	las reglas son injustas (the rules are unfair)	ya que (as)	no se debe (one must not)	masticar chicle (to chew chewing gym)
Creo que (I believe that)		dado que (given that)	hay que (one has to)	fumar (to smoke)
Diría que (I would say that)		puesto que (since)	se puede (one can)	llegar a tiempo (to arrive on time)
Desde mi punto de vista (From my point of view)			no se puede (one cannot)	llegar tarde (to arrive late)
			está prohibido (it is forbidden)	acosar a los demás (to bully others)
			es obligatorio (it is compulsory)	usar móviles (to use phones)
				tener piercings (to have piercings)
				llevar maquillaje (to wear makeup)
				llevar uniforme (to wear uniform)

8.01: Population

Population distribution

1	population density	(n) the number of people who live within one square kilometre (km²)
2	population distribution	(n) how people are spread out over a particular area
3	densely populated	(n) many people per km²
4	sparsely populated	(n) few people per km²

Population structure

1	population structure	(n) the number/proportion of people in each age range, for each gender
2	population pyramid	(n) a graphical representation of a country's population structure, showing the distribution of different age groups and sexes
3	working-age population	(n) the group of people typically aged 15–64 who are considered old enough to work and support the economy
4	young dependents	(n) children and young people aged 0–14 who are usually not working and depend on others for care and support
5	elderly dependents	(n) older adults, usually aged 65 and over, who are often retired and may rely on others or the government for financial and healthcare support

Population change

1	birth rate	(n) the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population per year
2	death rate	(n) the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a population per year
3	natural increase	(n) the difference between the birth rate and death rate
4	population explosion	(n) the rapid increase in the world's population since the 1950s
5	overpopulation	(n) when the number of people in a region exceeds the capacity of that region's resources to support them

Managing population

1	ageing population	(n) a population with a high and increasing proportion of people aged 65 and over, often due to low birth rates and longer life expectancy
2	youthful population	(n) a population with a high proportion of young people (typically under the age of 15), often found in countries with high birth rates and lower life expectancy

Migration

1	voluntary migration	(n) when people choose to move to another place, often for reasons such as better job opportunities, education or lifestyle
2	forced migration	(n) when people are made to move due to conflict, natural disasters, persecution or other dangers beyond their control
3	international migration	(n) when people move from one country to another
4	internal migration	(n) when people move within the same country, e.g. from rural areas to cities
5	push factor	(n) factor that makes people want to leave an area
6	pull factor	(n) factor that makes people want to move to an area
7	source country	(n) the home country of a migrant
8	host country	(n) the destination country for a migrant

8.01: Population

Factors influencing population distribution	
1 physical	1. relief of the land 2. availability of natural resources 3. climate 4. fertility of soil 5. access to fresh water
2 human	1. transport network 2. job opportunities 3. investment in basic and wider services

Factors affecting birth and death rates	
1 birth rate	1. cost of childcare 2. access to contraception 3. children seen as an economic asset 4. average age of marriage
2 death rate	1. access to safe drinking water 2. access to food
3 both	1. access to healthcare 2. infant mortality rate 3. access to education 4. war

Population structure and development	
1 developing countries	1. high birth rates, so a large young dependent population 2. a lower life expectancy, so a small elderly dependent population
2 developed countries	1. a declining birth rate, so a small young dependent population 2. a rising life expectancy, so a large elderly dependent population

Ageing population	
1 Advantages	1. the grey pound 2. family support with childcare 3. jobs in health and social care
2 Disadvantages	1. pressure on public services, including healthcare 2. strain on housing supply 3. increased tax revenue required for pensions
3 Management strategies	1. increasing the retirement age 2. increasing tax for the working-age population 3. access to free or funded childcare

Youthful population	
1 Advantages	1. large future workforce 2. increased tax revenue in the future 3. future business development
2 Disadvantages	1. strain on natural resources 2. overpopulation 3. education requirements
3 Management strategies	1. investing in healthcare 2. family planning 3. investment in education 4. improving women's rights

Factors affecting migration	
Push factors	**Pull factors**
war and conflict	peace (no war)
low wages	higher wages
education difficult to access	good education system
droughts and water scarcity	better access to healthcare
gender inequality	good job opportunities

8.02: Coasts

Wave features

1	swash	(n) the movement of a wave up the beach. The direction is dependent upon the wind direction.
2	backwash	(n) the movement of water down a beach. This is caused by gravity and happens at 90 degrees to the shore.
3	constructive wave	(n) waves that have a strong swash and a weak backwash. Deposition is the dominant process.
4	destructive wave	(n) waves that have a weak swash and a strong backwash. Erosion is the dominant process.
5	fetch	(n) the distance a wave has travelled
6	prevailing wind	(n) the direction that the wind usually comes from in a particular area over a long period of time

Weathering and erosion

1	hydraulic action	(n) the erosion caused by the force of the water hitting the rocks, which traps and compresses air in the cracks and causes the cracks to weaken and break
2	abrasion	(n) the erosion caused when rocks and sediment carried by waves (or a river) are thrown against a cliff or riverbank
3	attrition	(n) the erosion caused when rocks and sediment carried by waves (or a river) hit each other and cause each other to break into smaller pieces
4	weathering	(n) the slow breakdown of rocks while they are in place

Geology

1	geology	(n) the scientific study of the Earth, including its structure, materials (such as rocks and minerals) and the processes that act upon it
2	igneous rock	(n) rocks formed from the cooling and crystallisation of molten rock. Examples include basalt and granite.
3	metamorphic rock	(n) rocks formed when very high temperature and pressure cause existing rocks to change. Examples include slate and marble.
4	sedimentary rock	(n) rocks formed when sediments of rock are transported, deposited, compacted and cemented together in layers. Examples include chalk, clay and limestone.

Coastal processes

1	transportation	(n) the movement of sediment
2	deposition	(n) when waves drop the sediment they are transporting, either due to a loss of energy or change in the direction of the coastline
3	longshore drift	(n) the process by which sediment (such as sand and pebbles) is transported along a coastline by the action of waves. It creates beaches.

Headlands and bays

1	resistant	(aj) does not easily erode or wear away
2	headland	(n) a piece of land that sticks out into the sea and is usually made of hard, resistant rock
3	bay	(n) a curved or indented area of the coastline where the land curves inward

Alternating hard and soft rock → destructive waves → hydraulic action → soft rock less resistant → erodes quickly → hard rock more resistant → erodes slowly → soft rock retreats → bay forms → hard rock remains → headland forms

Caves, arches, stacks and stumps

1	cave	(n) a hollow or opening in a cliff face, usually at the base, formed when waves erode a weakness in the rock, such as a fault or crack
2	arch	(n) a natural bridge of rock with an opening underneath, formed when a cave is eroded all the way through a headland.
3	stack	(n) a tall, isolated pillar of rock that is left standing in the sea after the roof of an arch collapses
4	stump	(n) the remains of a collapsed stack, which has been eroded by waves down to a small, flat rock just above or below sea level

Weakness or crack in headland → destructive waves → hydraulic action and abrasion → cave formed → headland erodes through → arch formed → unsupported roof collapses → vertical stack left → stack collapses leaving a stump

8.02: Coasts

Beaches and longshore drift

1	**sand**	(n) loose material made up of fine rock particles, usually smaller than 2 mm in diameter
2	**shingle**	(n) loose, rounded pebbles and small stones found on beaches, usually between 2 mm and 200 mm in size
3	**sediment**	(n) solid material that is moved and deposited in a new location
4	**beach**	(n) a landform made of loose material, such as sand, pebbles or shingle, that lies along the edge of a sea, ocean or lake
5	**longshore drift**	(n) the process by which sediment (such as sand and pebbles) is transported along a coastline by the action of waves. It creates beaches.

Direction of prevailing wind at an angle → swash happens at an angle → transports material up the beach → backwash takes material down the beach at 90 degrees → due to the force of gravity → process repeats → sediment moves across the beach → zigzag pattern

Coastal management

1	**soft engineering**	(n) adaptations to work with nature **beach nourishment –** Sand and shingle from elsewhere are added to the beach. **managed retreat -** Engineers do nothing, people are moved and the coast is left to erode and flood naturally.
2	**hard engineering**	(n) human-made structures that help to deal with coastal erosion **seawalls –** concrete walls that reflect the waves' energy back out to sea **groynes –** wooden posts that trap sediment and interrupt longshore drift

Other threats to the coast

1	**plastic pollution**	(n) when plastic waste ends up in the environment, especially in the sea
2	**sewage pollution**	(n) when untreated or poorly treated wastewater (including human waste) is released into rivers or the sea
3	**oil spill**	(n) when oil accidentally leaks into the sea, usually from a ship or drilling platform
4	**sea level rise**	(n) the increase in the average level of the world's oceans
5	**sustainability**	(n) meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Coastal erosion case study: Happisburgh, Norfolk coast

Background: Norfolk coast in between Cromer and Sea Palling.
A small village with a population of approx. 1400 people.

Vulnerability: soft boulder clay, long fetch, longshore drift, limited sea defences

Impacts	Management strategies
homes destroyed or had to be knocked down	1950s: groynes and revetments
roads lost to the sea	
car parks relocated	2000s: rock armour
homes valued at £1 on Beach road	
farmland lost: 1 field per year	2007 onwards: managed retreat
businesses lost, e.g. caravan parks	

8.03: Ecosystems

Classification of Ecosystem

1 **ecosystem**	(n) A community of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment in a particular area.
2 **biome**	(n) A large-scale ecosystem and an area of the world that, because of a similar climate, have similar landscapes, animals (fauna) and plants (flora).
3 **habitat**	(n) The place where an organism lives.
4 **biodiversity**	(n) The variety of plans and animals found in a particular ecosystem or biome.
5 **sustainability**	(n) Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Features of an Ecosystem

1 **flora**	(n) The plants of a particular region, habitat or geological period.
2 **fauna**	(n) The animals of a particular region, habitat or geological period.
3 **food chain**	(n) A diagram that models the feeding relationships between populations.
4 **food web**	(n) A network of interconnected food chains showing how energy and nutrients flow between different organisms in an ecosystem.
5 **organism**	(n) Something that is living or used to be alive.
6 **interdependence**	(n) Interdependence refers to the way that species, places, environments and systems are connected, and how a change in one can impact others.
7 **adaptation**	(n) A feature or characteristic that helps a plant or animal survive and reproduce in its environment.

Climatic Features

1 **climate**	(n) The average weather conditions of an area over thirty years.
2 **temperature**	(n) A measure of how hot or cold something is, often recorded in degrees Celsius (°C).
3 **precipitation**	(n) Water falling to the ground in all forms (rain, snow, sleet or hail).
4 **climate graph**	(n) A visual that shows the average monthly temperature and rainfall for a particular location, allowing us to see patterns in climate throughout the year.
5 **solar insolation**	(n) The amount of the sun's energy received at the Earth's surface in a specific place and time.

Major Global Biomes

1 **tundra**	(n) A cold, treeless biome found at high latitudes or at high altitudes, where the ground is frozen for most of the year (permafrost).
2 **hot desert**	(n) A dry biome with very low rainfall, high daytime temperatures and sparse vegetation, such as the Sahara Desert.
3 **temperate forest**	(n) A forest biome found in regions with moderate temperatures and rainfall, usually with four distinct seasons.
4 **savannah grasslands**	(n) A large open area covered mainly with grasses and scattered trees, found in tropical or subtropical regions (savannah).
5 **tropical rainforest**	(n) Found in both the northern and southern hemisphere mainly on or around the equator. Vegetation is vast and varied, climate is humid, hot and wet year-round.

8.03: Ecosystems

Biome 1: The Taiga, Russia

1	**taiga**	(n) A cold forest biome found in northern regions, made up mainly of coniferous (pine) trees; also called a boreal forest.
2	**permafrost**	(n) Ground that remains continuously frozen for two or more consecutive years, often found in polar and subarctic regions.
3	**deciduous**	(adj) Trees or plants that shed their leaves annually.
4	**evergreen**	(adj) Trees or plants that retain their leaves throughout the year.
5	**logging**	(n) The cutting down of trees to sell the wood for profit (legally or illegally).
6	**deforestation**	(n) The permanent removal of trees, often to make space for farming or construction.
7	**Indigenous communities**	(n) Groups of people who are the original inhabitants of a region and have distinct cultural traditions, languages, and ways of life that are closely connected to their natural environment.

Location: Northern Hemisphere, along the Arctic circle. Siberia, Russia.

Features: Low biodiversity, infertile soils, very cold and dry climate.

Animal and plant adaptations: Moose and black spruce tree

Threats	Management strategies
Logging	Selective logging
Mining and energy resources	Mine zoning
Tourism	Low impact tourism
Threats to Indigenous communities	Cultural protection

Biome 2: The Coral Triangle, Philippines

1	**coral reef**	(n) A large underwater structure made of the skeletons of coral polyps, providing habitat for many marine species.
2	**polyp**	(n) A small, soft-bodied organism that builds coral skeletons; the basic living unit of a coral reef.
3	**colony**	(n) A group of organisms of the same species living closely together, often for mutual benefit.
4	**Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)**	(n) Specific zones in the ocean where human activities such as fishing, mining, and tourism are restricted or carefully managed.
5	**ecotourism**	(n) Tourism directed towards natural environments, intended to support conservation efforts and observe wildlife responsibly.

Location: Shallow tropical waters, around coastlines and islands.

Features: High biodiversity, warm water 23-29°C, shallow clear water 60m or less.

Animals and plant adaptations: Clown fish, sea turtle, seagrass

Threats	Management strategies
Coral bleaching	MPAs
Overfishing	The Bantay Dagat sea patrols
Pollution from land	Funding reef-positive businesses
Tourism	Green fins ecotourism

8.04: Tectonics

Structure of the Earth

1	crust	(n) the rocky, outer layer of earth made up of rock and minerals
2	mantle	(n) a layer of dense rock found below the crust
3	outer core	(n) a liquid layer of mostly molten metals that lies between the mantle and inner core
4	inner core	(n) a solid ball of metals that lies at the centre of earth
5	continental crust	(n) parts of Earth's crust that are found below landmasses
6	oceanic crust	(n) parts of Earth's crust that are found below oceans

Theory

1	tectonic plates	(n) individual sections of the Earth's crust and the upper mantle that lies beneath it
2	plate boundary	(n) locations where tectonic plates meet and interact
3	convection currents	(n) the movement of fluids because of temperature differences
4	subduction	(n) the process where one tectonic plate slides beneath another and sinks into the mantle, usually when a denser oceanic plate meets a lighter continental plate
5	continental drift	(n) a theory that proposed earth's continents were once one landmass (supercontinent) that gradually drifted apart over time
6	Pangaea	(n) a supercontinent made up of all the world's land masses before they were broken up into the different continents we recognise today
7	geological timescale	(n) a timeline that shows the history of the Earth, divided into eons, eras, periods and epochs
8	era	(n) a major division of time within an eon, marked by significant changes in Earth's life and landforms

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

1	shield volcano	(n) a wide, gently sloping volcano formed by runny (low-viscosity) lava that flows easily over long distances, building a shape similar to a warrior's shield
2	composite volcano	(n) a tall, steep-sided volcano made of alternating layers of ash and thick, sticky lava; these volcanoes often produce explosive eruptions
3	lava	(n) molten rock that has erupted onto the Earth's surface from a volcano and begins to cool and solidify
4	magma	(n) molten rock located beneath the Earth's surface in the mantle or crust, which can rise through cracks and erupt as lava
5	geothermal energy	(n) energy produced by heat from beneath the Earth's surface, often used for electricity or heating
6	epicentre	(n) the point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus; it is usually where the shaking is felt most strongly and where the most damage occurs
7	focus	(n) the point inside the Earth's crust where the earthquake starts; it is the place where the rocks first break and release energy in the form of seismic waves
8	seismic waves	(n) waves of energy that travel through the Earth during an earthquake
9	Moment Magnitude Scale	(n) a modern scale used to measure the total energy released by an earthquake (Mw)
10	seismometer	(n) the instrument that detects and measures ground vibrations caused by seismic waves (earthquakes)

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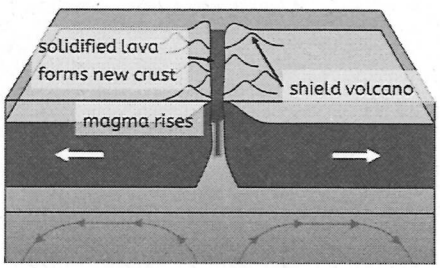
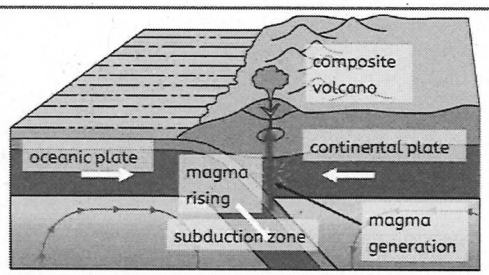
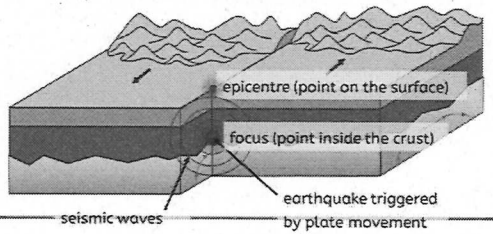
8.04: Tectonics

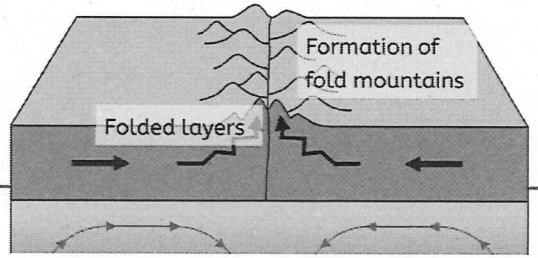
Types of Plate Boundaries

1	**constructive**	(n) a type of tectonic plate boundary where two plates move apart, allowing magma to rise and create new crust, often forming mid-ocean ridges or rift valleys
2	**destructive**	(n) a type of tectonic plate boundary where an oceanic plate is forced beneath a continental plate (subduction); this process destroys crust, generates magma, and often leads to explosive volcanic eruptions
3	**conservative**	(n) a type of tectonic boundary where two plates slide past each other horizontally, often causing earthquakes
4	**collision* (additional)**	(n) a type of tectonic plate boundary where two continental plates move towards each other and collide









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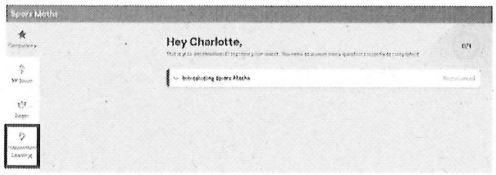
Revising independently with Sparx Independent Learning

Step 1

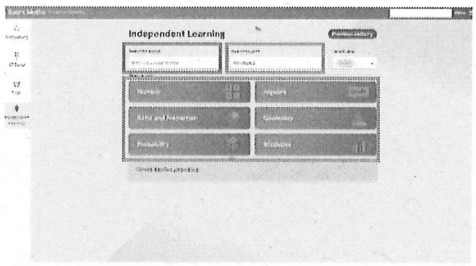
When you log in, you will see the independent learning feature in the top right hand corner (highlighted in red in the screenshot)



Step 2

Choose the topic you want to work on by

- Searching for the topic code (listed later in this document) (highlighted in green in the screenshot)
- Searching for the name of the topic (highlighted in blue in the screenshot)
- Browsing the content by clicking on one of the main strands (highlighted in purple in the screenshot)



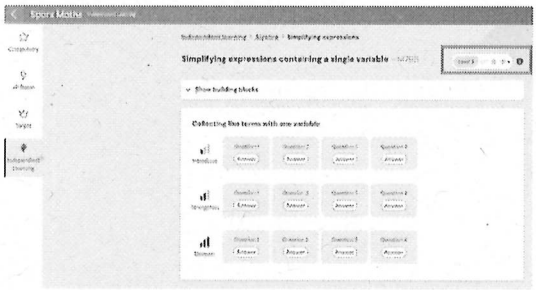
Step 3

The difficulty level will in line with that of your homework.

You can choose to complete questions that **introduce** the topic if you don't remember it, **strengthen** the topic if you need a recap or **deepen** the topic if you are looking to increase your knowledge

An example of this is shown on the right with a topic

You can also change the difficulty level, this is located in the top right of the screen. (highlighted in orange in the screenshot)



Year 8 End of Year Assessment Revision List

You can search the Sparx codes in the Independent Learning function in Sparx

The Year 8 End of Year assessment can include any topic from Year 7 and Year 8 HT1 to HT5

Unit	Topic	Sparx topics
7.01	Numerical skills	M763, M704, M522, M527, M111, M431, M878, M106, M288
7.02	Order of operations	M521
7.03	Introduction of algebra	M813, M795, M531, M417, M327, M208, M979, M707, M242
7.04	Prime, factors and multiples	M227, M823, M698, M322
7.05	Expanding and factorising	M237, M792, M100
7.06	Addition and subtraction	M928, M429, M347, M152, M899
7.07	Perimeter	M920, M635, M690
7.08	Mean	M940
7.09	Multiplication and division	M113, M911, M187, M803, M462, M354, M873, M262
7.10	Area of triangles and quadrilaterals	M900, M390, M291, M610, M269, M996, M705
7.11	Fraction manipulation	M158, M410, M671, M939, M601
7.12	Adding and subtracting fractions	M835, M931
7.13	Comparing and ordering fractions	M335
7.14	Fractions of amounts	M695
7.15	Polygons	M276, M523
7.16	Angles	M502, M541, M780, M331, M818, M351, M679, M319
7.17	Coordinates	M618, M230, M622, M797
7.18	Time	M892, M627, M963, M747, M515

Unit	Topic	Sparx topics
8.01	Powers and Roots	M135
8.02	Prime Factorisation	M322, M823, M108
8.03	Rounding	M994, M131, M878
8.04	Fractions	M410, M671, M601, M835, M931, M157, M197, M110, M265, M645, M619
8.05	Solving equations	M707, M509, M387, M554, M634, M647, M401 M957,
8.06	Angles in parallel lines	M163, M606
8.07	Circumference	M595, M169
8.08	Direct proportion	M478, M681
8.09	Fractions, decimals and percentages	M267, M958, M264, M553,
8.10	Percentage calculations	M437, M905, M235, M476, M533, M528
8.11	Ratio 1	M885, M543, M267, M801, M525
8.12	Area of circles	M705, M231, M430, M303, M269, M996
8.13	Statistics 1 (Presenting and interpreting data)	M210, M899, M597, M644, M460, M738, M140, M183, M574, M165, M648,
8.14	Averages and spread	M940, M934, M328, M841, M440