

Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

Tutor:



THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,
make the corrections.

Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
 - use **after an adverbial**

Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.

Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

Common mistakes

There refers to a place or idea.
Their shows belonging.
They're is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'
use **could have** - not 'could of'
use **would have** - not 'would of'

Spelling

- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

APPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

WWW - Descriptive comment on what went well

EBI - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



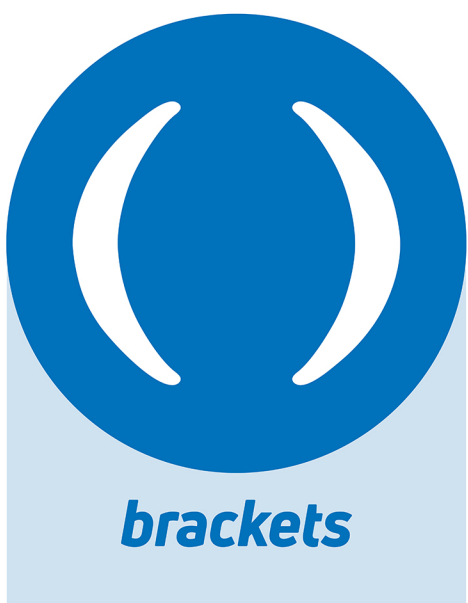
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



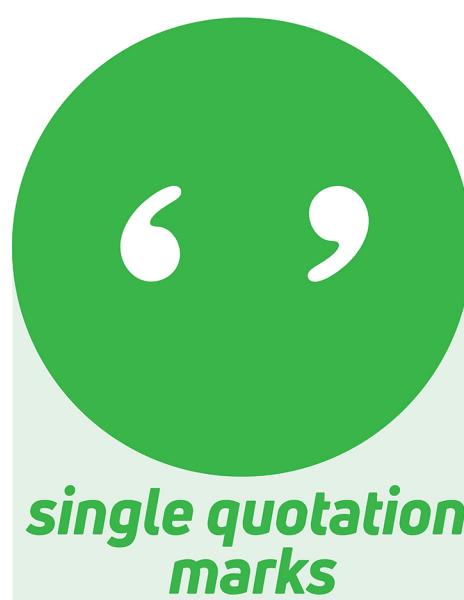
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

-scop-

root meaning **'to see'**

sub-

prefix meaning **'under'**

hypo-

prefix meaning **'below'**

ex-

prefix meaning **'out of'**

con-

prefix meaning **'with'**

-logy

suffix meaning **'study of'**

-graph-

root meaning **'writing'**

-bio-

root meaning **'life'**

-techn-

root meaning **'art / skill'**

micro-

prefix meaning **'small'**

-chron-

root meaning **'time'**

-phon-

root meaning **'sound'**

Videos links for the project

How plastic is produced

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vfJDie6aUOk>

Thermoplastics

Can be reshaped and softened when reheated. Can be recycled.



Acrylic

It is resistant to weather conditions.

Polystyrene

Excellent moulding qualities. High density which is rigid and hard. Low density which is tough and flexible.



Polyethylene

The most common plastic in everyday life.

Thermosets

Cannot be reshaped once heated and set. Extremely strong and durable.



Urea Formaldehyde - (UF)

High hardness and high toughness, making it suitable for strong, knock-resistant fittings.



Melamine Formaldehyde - (MF)

Used for its hygienic qualities. It is an excellent insulator.



Phenol Formaldehyde - (PF)

Hard wearing and a good heat insulator

Scales of Measurement:

mm = millimeter
cm = centimeter
m = meter

1cm = 10mm
1m = 100cm or
1000mm

Mathematical terms:

right angles
90 degrees
templates
stencils
symmetry
parallel
diameter

Subject Specific- Keywords:

Material properties - acrylic, transparent, opaque, colours, quality, attractive, brittle, breaks, thermoplastic, aesthetically pleasing,

Processes - prototype models, templates, marking out, fold, bend, curve, melt, cut, sand, polish, drill,

Equipment - line bender, polisher, wet and dry paper, sand paper, belt sander, scroll saw, pillar drill, coping saw, hand files, needle files, folding jig,



scroll saw



coping saw



polisher



belt sander



Laser cutter



Line bender



hand files



needle files



Pillar drill