



Required Further Learning Autumn 1

YEAR 8

NAME: _____

Why am I required to complete this Further Learning?

The new 9-1 GCSEs require you to improve your knowledge retention and your skills. To do this, you need to be working independently to help build your confidence and ability in these areas.

Who will give me feedback on my Further Learning?

Your teacher may give you individual feedback, or you may go over the answers as a whole class. If you are using an online system, you will get feedback through this (e.g. Hegarty Maths and Educake).

How can I check my progress with Further Learning?

Your progress will be reported home once a half term on your Progress Report. You can then have a discussion with your parents or carers and your coach, to ensure that you have everything you need to be able to complete your Further Learning.

Where is my Maths Required Further Learning?

You will be completing the tasks set by your teacher on **Hegarty Maths**.

Where is my English and Science Required Further Learning?

You will be completing the tasks set by your teacher on **Educake**.

When do I need to complete my Further Learning by?

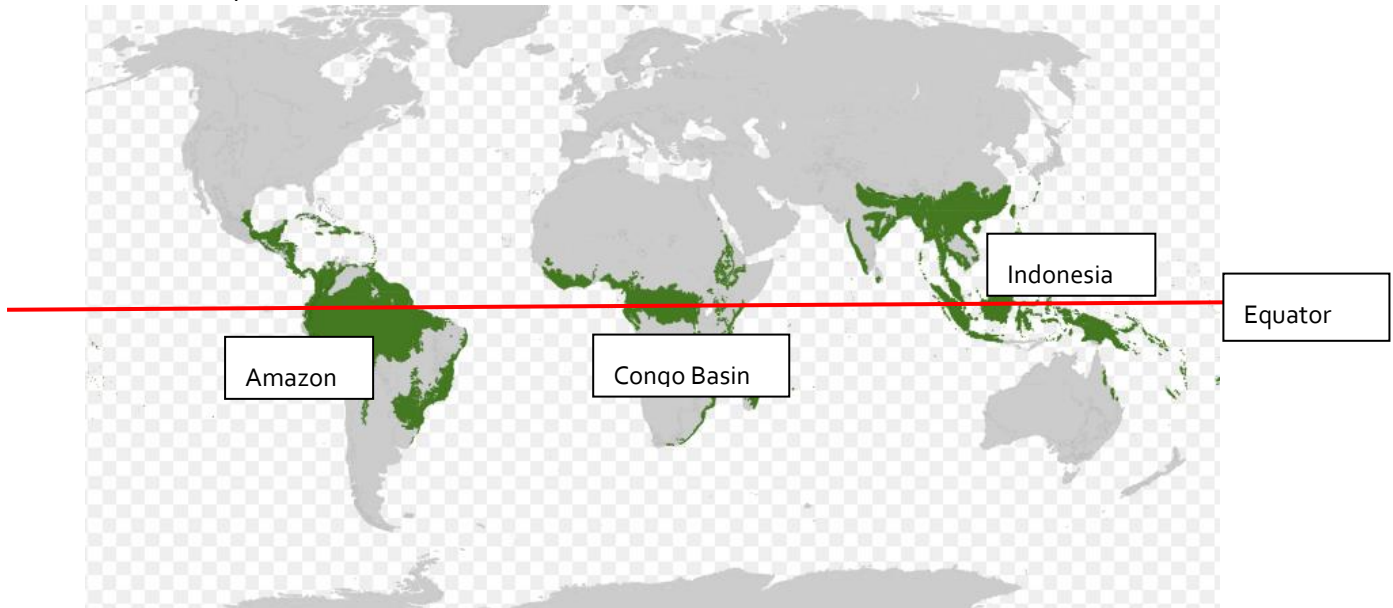
Different subjects will ask you to complete your Further Learning by different dates. Use the timetable below to help you stay organised:

Further Learning I am required to complete	When is this Further Learning due in?
Geography	
History	
French	
Spanish	

Name:

Year 8 Geography Further Learning: Tropical Rainforests

Location of tropical rainforests



Tropical Rainforests are located along the **equator** and the biggest rainforest in the world is the **Amazon** Rainforest in **Brazil**.

Why are rainforests important?

1. They provide **60%** of the World's plants and animal species. It is estimated that over 10 species are lost every day due to **deforestation**.
2. They act as a **global carbon sink** and a **climate regulator** (plants absorb carbon dioxide and give out oxygen),
3. Tropical rainforests help to reduce local risks of **erosion** and **flooding** because the trees act like an umbrella protecting the soil.
4. They are home to over a thousand **indigenous tribes** who depend on the rainforest for their survival. Without the rainforest where will these people go?

Tropical rainforests – the World's medicine cabinet

The rainforest is important for worldwide health. It is a pharmaceutical wonderland providing necessary ingredients to lead healthy lives and cure disease.

Medicinal drugs derived from rainforest animals

- Bat – saliva helps prevent heart attacks
- Leech – saliva dissolves blood clots in humans
- Frog – secretions treat infections, mental illnesses and HIV

Medicinal drugs derived from rainforest plants

- Vincristine/Vinblastine – from Rosy Periwinkle, used to treat Leukaemia and Hodgkin's Disease
- Tubocurarine – from Curare Liana plant, used to treat Multiple Sclerosis and Parkinson's Disease
- Cortisone – from Wild Yams, used in birth control pills
- Quinine – from the Cinchona Tree, used to treat Malaria
- Neostigmine – from the Calabar bean, used to treat Glaucoma
- Novocaine – from the Coca plant, used as a local anaesthetic

Statistics

The tropical rainforest is reducing by 1–2% each year	120 prescription drugs are derived from rainforest plants	25% of Western pharmaceuticals are derived from rainforest ingredients	Two-thirds or more of all drugs with cancer-fighting properties come from the rainforest
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Year 8 History Further Learning – Britain’s Role in the Transatlantic Slave Trade

The **Transatlantic slave trade** was responsible for **forcibly removing** millions of people from their homes in Africa and transporting them across the Atlantic Ocean. They were forced to work on **plantations** in countries like the **USA, Jamaica, Brazil and Barbados**. The British Empire was responsible for transporting many of these slaves to the colonies, particularly in the **Caribbean** where enslaved people worked on sugar plantations in terrible conditions.

John Hawkins is considered to be the first English slave trader. He left England in 1562 on the first of three slaving voyages. To start with, British traders supplied slaves for the **Spanish and Portuguese** colonists in America.

However, as British settlements in the Caribbean and North America grew, British slave traders increasingly supplied **British** colonies.

It is estimated that Britain transported **3.1 million Africans** (of whom 2.7 million survived) to the British colonies in the Caribbean, North and South America and to other countries. The money earned from the slave trade was used to fund the Industrial Revolution, which made Britain one of the most rich and powerful countries in the world.

Who profited?

British slave ship owners - some voyages made **20-50% profit**. Large sums of money were made by ship owners who never left England.

British Slave Traders - who bought and sold enslaved Africans.

Plantation Owners - who used slave labour to grow their crops. Vast profits could be made by using unpaid workers. Planters often retired to Britain with the profits they made and had **grand country houses** built for them. Some became MPs and gained power.

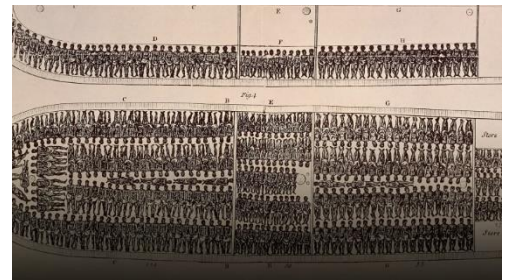
The factory owners in Britain - Textiles from Yorkshire and Lancashire were bought by slave-captains to trade. One half of the textiles produced in Manchester were exported to Africa and half to the West Indies. In addition, industrial plants were built to refine the sugar.

West African leaders involved in the trade - who captured people and sold them as slaves to Europeans.

The ports - **Bristol** and **Liverpool** became major **ports** through building slave ships and handling the cargo they brought back. Between 1700 and 1800, Liverpool's population rose from 5000 to 78,000.

Bankers - banks and finance houses grew rich from the fees and interest they earned from merchants who borrowed money for their long voyages.

Ordinary people - the Transatlantic Slave Trade provided many **jobs** for people back in Britain. Many people worked in factories which sold their goods to West Africa. These goods would then be traded for enslaved Africans. Slave labour also made goods, such as sugar, cheaper for people living in Britain.



Year 8 French Further Learning



Learn and memorise the following key vocabulary:

Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check:

1. Fill in the “**Anglais**” column with the English translation.
2. Study the spelling and meaning of the French and say it out loud.
3. Cover the “**Français**” and “**anglais**” columns. Write the French from memory in the “**cover, write**” column, without looking.
4. If you have learnt the word correctly tick the “**check**” column... if not, repeat the process, writing the word out again on a separate piece of paper.

Français (Look, Say)	Anglais	Cover, write	Check
La télévision			
Les émissions			
Je regarde			
Les séries			
Les documentaires			
Un dessin animé			
Un talk-show			
Une émission musicale			
Une émission de sport			
Une émission de télé-réalité			
Les informations			
Un feuilleton			
Une série policière			
Les livres			
La météo			
Les jeux télévisé			
Je lis			
Un manga			
Un livre sur les animaux			
Un livre d'épouvante			
Un roman d'amour			
Une BD			
Une magazine sur les célébrités			
Un roman d'amour			
Un roman fantastique			

Expected

1. Normalement je regarde une série le weekend.

2. J'aime regarder les documentaires.

Embedded

1. À mon avis, les comédies sont amusants, mais mon frère préfère regarder les dessins animés. Hier j'ai regardé Ratatouille avec lui.

2. Le weekend dernier, j'ai lu un magazine sur les célébrités, et ma mère a regardé les infos. Je n'aime pas les infos, car c'est ennuyeux.

Exceptional

D'habitude je regarde des documentaires avec ma famille, parce que nous adorons les animaux et la nature. Cependant, hier, nous avons regardé un jeu télévisé avec mon oncle, car il trouve que les documentaires sont trop barbants.

Skill	Expected	Embedded	Exceptional
Translation	Translate simple sentences, using the first person of the verb into English	Translate longer sentences, using two forms of the verb into English and 2 tenses.	Translate a short paragraph, using a range of verb conjugations and pronouns into English, as well as 2 tenses.

Emerging: Expected: Embedded: Exceptional:

Year 8 Spanish Further Learning

Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check:

1. Fill in the “**inglés**” column with the English translation.
2. Study the spelling and meaning of the Spanish and say it out loud.
3. Cover the “**español**” and “**inglés**” columns. Write the Spanish from memory in the “**cover, write**” column, without looking.
4. If you have learnt the word correctly tick the “**check**” column... if not, repeat the process, writing the word out again on a separate piece of paper.

Español (look, say)	Inglés	Cover, write	Check
ver			
hacer			
jugar			
practicar			
ir			
tocar			
navegar			
salir			
leer			
escribir			
escuchar			
mandar			
visitar			
bailar			
cantar			
normalmente			
raramente			
siempre			
a veces			
nunca			
el fin de semana			
cada día			

Español (look, say)	Inglés	Cover, write	Check
el futbol			
el baloncesto			
el rugby			
el golf			
el deporte			
el amigo			
el parque			
los videojuegos			
la televisión			
un libro			
el pasatiempo			
*El ocio			
	I like		
	I love		
	I hate		
	I like		

Fill in the present tense of the verb:

SALIR – to go out

I	Yo	salg__
You (singular)	Tú	sal__
He/she	Él/ella	sal__
We	Nosotros	sal____
You (plural)	Vosotros	sal____
They	Ellos/ellas	sal____

HACER – to DO

I	Yo	Hag__
You (singular)	Tú	Hac__
He/she	Él/ella	Hac__
We	Nosotros	Hac____
You (plural)	Vosotros	Hac____
They	Ellos/ellas	Hac__

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Veo la tele con mi familia cada día.

2. Me encanta jugar al fútbol en el parque.

3. No me gusta nada hacer deporte ya que es aburrido.

Translate the following sentences into Spanish

(Tip: Check your spelling of adjectives!)

1. Normally I go out with my friends, but my friend prefers to surf the internet.

2. I think that playing videogames is fun.

3. My friends are very active and they go to the park every day.

4. I love playing the piano but I hate dancing.

Now translate the questions

¿Cuándo lees libros?

¿Con quién vas al cine?

¿Dónde haces deporte?

¿Por qué escuchas música?

¿Te gusta bailar?

¿Qué haces cuando llueve?

Emerging:

Expected:

Embedded:

Exceptional:

