

Name:

Base Group:



# **Year 8 Knowledge Organiser**

## **Easter Term**

How to use the Knowledge Organiser

You have been provided with an exercise book and a knowledge organiser. Your knowledge organiser contains everything that you need to learn this term. Each week, you will be asked to learn a set of words, along with their definitions. You will talk about these in class. You will also need to keep practising the words that you have already been tested on.

In order to learn the words you will be expected to use : 'look, cover, write, check'




You have been given an exercise book to practise your homework in. The expectation is that you will write out neatly the words, along with their definitions. A week later, your teacher will check that you have completed your homework and you will be given a test to check that you have remembered everything.

This will be your homework for: Maths, English, Science, History, Geography and French.

You will need to remember:

- to take your exercise book and knowledge organiser to all lessons;
- to take your exercise book and knowledge organiser home each night;
- to write neatly;
- to practise every night.

Remember to keep your knowledge organiser from the Autumn Term as you will still be tested on the information that you have already learnt.

Ways to help you remember			
<p><b>Retrieval Practice</b></p> <p><b>HOW TO DO IT</b></p> <p>You can also make flashcards. Just make sure you practice recalling the information on them, and go beyond definitions by thinking of links between ideas.</p> 	<p><b>Spaced Practice</b></p> <p><b>HOLD ON</b></p> <p>When you sit down to study, make sure you are using effective study strategies rather than just re-reading your class notes.</p> <p>TESTING 1    2 SPACING    3 SKETCHING</p> 	<p><b>Retrieval Practice</b></p> <p><b>HOLD ON!</b></p> <p>Retrieval practice works best when you go back to check your class materials for accuracy afterward.</p> 	<p>Once you are confident that you know everything try to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Make a crossword</li><li>Write a quiz</li><li>Draw a mind map</li><li>Produce a poster</li><li>Explain a topic to a friend</li></ul>

You should be given some words and definitions to learn for each subject. Use the table below which lists what you need to learn week by week.

	Maths	English	Literacy	Science	History	Geography	French
w/b 8/1/18	Number 1	Language technique 1-3	Week 1	1-5	Spellings 1-15	Populations, rocks & stones 1-9	La description
w/b 15/1/18	Number 2-8	Language technique 4-7	Week 2	6-10	Spellings 16-30	Populations, rocks & stones 10-18	Les loisirs
w/b 22/1/18	Shape 1-12	Punctuation 1-6	Week 3	11-15	General 1-5 Analysis 1-4	Populations, rocks & stones 19-26	La musique et les opinions
w/b 29/1/18	Shape 13-24	Vocabulary 1-6	Week 4	16-20	Fey facts 1-12	Populations, rocks & stones 1-9	La musique
w/b 5/2/18	Number 1-8	Everything	Week 5	1-20	Fey facts 13-24	Populations, rocks & stones 10-18	Les vêtements
w/b 12/2/18	HALF TERM						
w/b 19/2/18	Shape 1-24	Language technique 1-3	Week 6	21-25	Spellings 1-30	Populations, rocks & stones 19-26	Les mots essentiels
w/b 26/2/18	Number 1-8	Language technique 4-7	Week 7	26-30	General 1-5 Analysis 1-4	Populations, rocks & stones 1-9	Les couleurs
w/b 5/3/18	Shape 1-24	Punctuation 1-6	Week 8	31-35	Fey facts 1-12	Populations, rocks & stones 10-18	Le fréquence
w/b 12/3/18	Number 1-8	Vocabulary 1-6	Week 9	36-40	Fey facts 13-24	Populations, rocks & stones 19-26	Ce weekend
w/b 19/3/18	Shape 1-24	Everything	Week 10	21-40	Everything	Everything	Le weekend dernier
w/b 26/3/18	Everything	Everything	Week 11	Everything	Everything	Everything	Les numéros

**MATHS: Number**

1

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage		Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
1/2	0.5	50%		2/10 = 1/5	0.2	20%
1/4	0.25	25%		4/10 = 2/5	0.4	40%
3/4	0.75	75%		6/10 = 3/5	0.6	60%
1/10	0.1	10%		8/10 = 4/5	0.8	80%
3/10	0.3	30%		10/10 = 1	1	100%
7/10	0.7	70%		1/8	0.125	12.5%
9/10	0.9	90%		1/3	0.3̄	33.3̄ %

2

**percentage increase** =  $\frac{\text{increase}}{\text{original amount}} \times 100$

3

**percentage decrease** =  $\frac{\text{decrease}}{\text{original amount}} \times 100$

4

**new value after percentage increase** = original x multiplier

5

**new value after percentage decrease** = original x multiplier

6

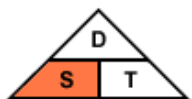
**original amount after percentage increase** = new amount ÷ multiplier

7

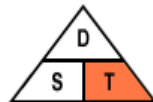
**original amount after percentage decrease** = new amount ÷ multiplier

8

**time, distance & speed**



$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

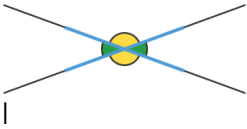
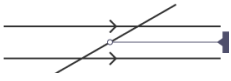
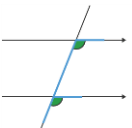
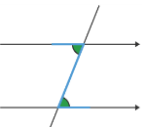
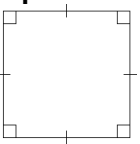
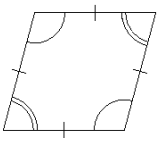

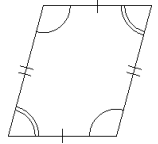
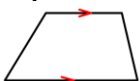

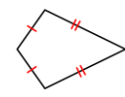
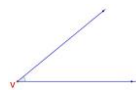


$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$



$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

**MATHS: Shape and Space**

1	<b>sum of angles on a straight line</b>	180°	2	<b>sum of angles in a complete turn</b>	360°	3	<b>vertically opposite angles</b> Equal angles		4	<b>transversal</b> A line crossing a pair of parallel lines					
5	<b>corresponding angles (F angles)</b> Equal angles		6	<b>alternate angles (z angles)</b> Equal angles		7	<b>interior angles</b>	sum = 180°	8	<b>quadrilateral</b>	Shape with 4 sides				
9	<b>isosceles triangle</b>	Triangle with 2 equal sides and 2 equal angles	10	<b>equilateral triangle</b>	Triangle with 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles	11	<b>right-angled triangle</b>	Triangle containing one right-angle	12	<b>scalene triangle</b>	Triangle which has no angles or lengths the same				
13	<b>square</b>	4 equal sides 4 right angles		14	<b>rhombus</b>	4 equal sides Opposite angles equal		15	<b>rectangle</b>	2 pairs of opposite, equal sides 4 right angles		16	<b>Parallelogram</b>	2 pairs of opposite, equal sides	
17	<b>trapezium</b>	1 pair of parallel sides		18	<b>isosceles trapezium</b>	1 pair of parallel sides 1 pair of equal sides		19	<b>kite</b>	2 pairs of adjacent, equal lines		20	<b>vertex</b>	Where 2 straight lines meet	
21	<b>area of a triangle</b>	= ½ base x perpendicular height	22	<b>area of a trapezium</b>	= ½ (a + b) h	23	<b>perimeter</b>	Distance around the outside of a shape	24	<b>1cm<sup>2</sup></b> <b>1m<sup>2</sup></b>	=100mm <sup>2</sup> 10000cm <sup>2</sup>				

English

	Technique	Definition	Example	Effect on the reader
1	<b>Cacophony</b>	Harsh or jarring (unpleasant) sounds	"lights might <b>click</b> on"	The harsh sound of "click" suggests that the lightings are switching on suddenly and it is uncomfortable
2	<b>Plosive</b>	Sounds that create a burst of air like 'b', 'p', 'd'	"a faint incense <b>puttering</b> from their exhausts"	The word "puttering" creates an image the sound of the traffic. Plosive sounds often sound quite aggressive
3	<b>Synesthesia</b>	Mixing descriptions of senses, such as smelling a sound	"a faint <b>incense puttering</b> from their exhausts"	The ironic "incense" smell of exhaust fumes is described as a "puttering" sound, which makes the fumes seem all the more dangerous and enveloping
4	<b>Sibilance</b>	Repetition of 's' sounds close together	"Cloverleaf intersection which <b>stood silent</b> "	The repetition of the gentle "s" sounds emphasises the silence of the atmosphere at crossroads. It gives the impression of something unnaturally deserted
5	<b>Simile</b>	Comparing two ideas using "like" or "as"	"Sending patterns of frosty air before him <b>like the smoke of a cigar</b> "	This gives the reader the image of the air swirling like smoke.
6	<b>Metaphor</b>	Creating a likeness between two things by describing one as if it is the other	"The <b>tombs</b> , ill-lit by television light, where the people sat like the dead"	The metaphor of "tombs" to describe the houses makes the reader realise that the people are numbed by television to the point of no longer living
7	<b>Personification</b>	Using human qualities to describe inanimate objects	"flashed a <b>fierce</b> white cone of light upon him"	The personification of the adjective "word" creates an image of the light being blinding and aggressive

English

	Sentence type	Definition	Example		Vocabulary	Definition
1	<b>simple</b>	A sentence with a subject and one verb	"There was nothing soft there"	1	<b>intermittent</b>	<i>Adjective</i> - happening irregularly, every now and then
2	<b>compound</b>	Two simple sentences joined by a conjunction (but, or, and, so)	"Sometimes he would walk for hours and miles and return only at midnight to his house"	2	<b>translucent</b>	<i>Adjective</i> - happening irregularly, every now and then
3	<b>complex</b>	A main clause (simple sentence) and a subordinate clause. This can be created with a connective (until, while, as), or an embedded clause.	"He would stride off, sending patterns of frosty air before him like the smoke of a cigar"	3	<b>placid</b>	<i>Adjective</i> - pleasantly calm or peaceful; tranquil
4	<b>anaphora</b>	Beginning sentences or lists in the same way	"To enter out into that silence that was the city at eight o'clock..., to put your feet upon that ... walk, to step over grassy seams"	4	<b>congealed</b>	<i>Verb</i> - become semi-solid form a semi-liquid state; like curdle
5	<b>imperative</b>	A sentence that creates a command	" Get in"	5	<b>apoplectic</b>	<i>Adjective</i> - overcome with anger; furious
6	<b>interrogative</b>	A sentence that asks a question	"What's up tonight on Channel 4, Channel 7, Channel 9?"	6	<b>porcelain</b>	<i>Noun</i> - a pale fragile material often used to make figurines. Sometimes used as a metaphorical adjective

**Literacy: vocabulary**

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
1	Miss	model	mix	movement	national	nearly	Learn the spellings using Look, Cover, Write, Check.
2	modern	mostly	mortgage	nationalist	neat	net	
3	motor	murder	movie	necessary	network	ninth	
4	myself	museum	muscle	newspaper	no one	nor	
5	nearby	nature	natural	nobody	north-east	normal	
6	neither	neighbour	neck	north-west	nuclear	nowhere	Look up definitions to find out the meaning of each word.
7	ninetieth	nineteenth	nice	obvious	October	o'clock	
8	none	noise	nod	odd	opportunity	opinion	
9	November	novel	nose	opposition	organise	package	
10	occur	occupy	occasion	original	pain	partner	
11	onto	okay	officer	ourselves	path	perform	Write a sentence for each word. Make sure you use the vocabulary words correctly.
12	pack	organisation	option	park	performance	physical	
13	particularly	owner	otherwise	patient	pile	please	
14	perfect	particular	overall	period	plus	policy	
15	photograph	penny	parliament	pill	political	poor	



**Literacy: vocabulary**

	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	
1	pitch	phone	payment	pocket	popular	possibility	Learn the spellings using Look, Cover, Write, Check.
2	planet	pipe	personal	politician	possible	powerful	
3	policeman	pole	pilot	population	practice	previous	
4	pollution	poll	poem	possibly	prepare	principal	
5	positive	position	politics	prefer	pride	prize	
6	pour	pretty	port	presence	principle	programme	Look up definitions to find out the meaning of each word.
7	prevent	prince	potential	priest	probably	proposal	
8	princess	prisoner	pressure	print	progress	pump	
9	private	professor	primary	production	propose	quality	
10	profit	promote	prison	project	punch	racing	
11	property	proper	professional	prospect	quarter	raw	Write a sentence for each word. Make sure you use the vocabulary words correctly.
12	publish	prove	promise	pupil	radical	reaction	
13	push	purpose	protest	queen	ray	resource	
14	rabbit	quote	purchase	railway	request	reveal	
15	rapid	range	quiet	speed	respect	ring	

## Science

1	<b>cell</b>	the basic unit of life. all organisms are made up of cells	11	<b>chloroplast</b>	a green disc containing chlorophyll. found in plant cells. where the plant makes food
2	<b>multicellular</b>	an organism made up of many cells	12	<b>chlorophyll</b>	the green substance found inside chloroplasts
3	<b>microorganism</b>	an organism too small to be seen with the naked eye.	13	<b>sublimation</b>	when a solid turns into a gas without becoming a liquid in between
4	<b>bacterium</b>	a type of prokaryote microorganism. plural of bacteria	14	<b>chemical change</b>	a change that forms one or more new substances
5	<b>aerobic respiration</b>	a type of respiration where oxygen is used to release energy from a substance	15	<b>physical change</b>	a change in which no new substances are formed
6	<b>anaerobic respiration</b>	a type of respiration that does not require oxygen	16	<b>evaporate</b>	when a liquid turns into a gas
7	<b>fermentation</b>	anaerobic respiration occurring in microorganisms	17	<b>condense</b>	when a gas turns into a liquid
8	<b>limiting factor</b>	something that stops a population growing	18	<b>pressure</b>	the amount of force pressing on a certain area. a way of saying how spread out a force is. measured in newtons
9	<b>enzyme</b>	a substance that can speed up some processes in living things	19	<b>friction</b>	a force between to objects that are touching.it usually acts to slow things down or stop movement
10	<b>chromosome</b>	a long cell that contains instructions for organisms and their cells	20	<b>resistance</b>	a force that tries to slow down moving objects. e.g. air resistance. caused by friction

**Science**

21	<b>vacuum</b>	a completely empty space containing no particles	31	<b>prism</b>	a block of clear colourless glass or plastic. usually triangular.
22	<b>transparent</b>	a material that light can travel through without scattering	32	<b>dispersion</b>	the separating of colours in light, e.g. when white light passes through a prism
23	<b>transmit</b>	to pass through a substance	33	<b>thermal energy</b>	the energy stored in the movement of particles. (internal energy)
24	<b>translucent</b>	a material that lets light through but scatters it. you cannot see things clearly through translucent materials	34	<b>degrees celsius</b>	a unit for measuring temperature
25	<b>specular reflection</b>	when light is reflected evenly, so that all reflected light goes off in the same direction	35	<b>radiation</b>	a way of transferring energy by heating
26	<b>diffuse reflection</b>	reflection from a rough surface, where the reflected light is scattered in all directions	36	<b>conduction</b>	the way energy is transferred through solids by heating
27	<b>refraction</b>	the change in direction when light goes from one transparent material to another	37	<b>convection</b>	the way energy is transferred by heating in fluids
28	<b>converging lens</b>	a lens that makes rays of light come together	38	<b>efficiency</b>	a way of saying how much energy a thing wastes
29	<b>rod cells</b>	a cell in the retina that detects low levels of light. it cannot detect different colours	39	<b>watts</b>	unit for measuring power (w)
30	<b>cone cells</b>	a cell in the eye that detects different colours of light	40	<b>kilowatts</b>	unit for measuring power = 1000 watts

**History - American West - Spellings**

1	buffalo	11	Mormons	21	wagons
2	plains	12	Indian Removal Act	22	gold rush
3	tipi	13	Fort Laramie Treaty	23	settlement
4	vigilantes	14	nomadic	24	migrants
5	poverty	15	Mississippi	25	lawlessness
6	desert	16	Sioux	26	federal territories
7	native	17	Wakan Tanka	27	archaeologist
8	Christopher Columbus	18	Permanent Indian Frontier	28	chronology
9	tribes	19	chief	29	timeline
10	elders	20	councils	30	reliability

### History - General

1	<b>archaeologist</b>	a person who studies the past by digging up objects from the past	4	<b>chronology</b>	the arrangements of dates or events in the order they happened, starting with the earliest
2	<b>AD</b>	'Anno domini'; used for dates after the birth of Jesus Christ	5	<b>timeline</b>	a diagram showing events or dates in chronological order
3	<b>BC</b>	'Before Christ'; used for dates before the birth of Jesus Christ			

### Source Analysis

1	<b>purpose</b>	Why was the source made?	3	<b>nature</b>	What is the source?
2	<b>origin</b>	Where and when was the source?	4	<b>reliability</b>	Is the source biased (one sided)?

### History Key Facts

1	<b>Fort Laramie Treaty</b>	was an agreement between the United States and the Oglala, Miniconjou, and Brulé bands of Lakota people, Yanktonai Dakota and Arapaho Nation signed on April 29, 1868 at <b>Fort Laramie</b> in the Wyoming Territory	8	<b>nomadic</b>	living the life of a nomad; wandering
2	<b>plains</b>	a large area of flat land with few trees	9	<b>Mississippi</b>	A state of the southeast United States
3	<b>tipi</b>	a conical tent made of skins, cloth, or canvas on a frame of poles, used by American Indians of the Plains and Great Lakes regions	10	<b>Sioux</b>	the Dakota people of North America or their language
4	<b>vigilante</b>	a member of a self-appointed group of citizens who undertake law enforcement in their community without legal authority, typically because the legal agencies are thought to be inadequate	11	<b>Wakan Tanka</b>	is the supreme being and creator of the Lakota Sioux.
5	<b>poverty</b>	the state of being extremely poor	12	<b>Permanent Indian Frontier</b>	On May 28, 1830, Jackson signed the <b>Indian</b> Removal Act. It authorized him to give land west of the Mississippi to <b>Indian</b> tribes in exchange for their holdings in the East.
6	<b>desert</b>	a waterless, desolate area of land with little or no vegetation, typically one covered with sand	13	<b>chief</b>	a leader or ruler of a people or clan
7	<b>native</b>	a person born in a specified place or associated with a place by birth, whether subsequently resident there or not	14	<b>council</b>	an advisory, deliberative, or administrative body of people formally constituted and meeting regularly

### History Key Facts

15	<b>Christopher Columbus</b>	An Italian explorer responsible for the European discovery of America in 1492.	20	<b>wagons</b>	a light horse-drawn vehicle, especially a covered one used by early settlers in North America and elsewhere
16	<b>tribe</b>	a social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader	21	<b>gold rush</b>	a rapid movement of people to a newly discovered goldfield
17	<b>elder</b>	a leader or senior figure in a tribe or other group	22	<b>settlement</b>	a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community
18	<b>Mormons</b>	a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a religion founded in the US in 1830 by Joseph Smith Jr	23	<b>migrants</b>	people who move from one place to another in order to find work or better living conditions
19	<b>Indian Removal Act</b>	The Indian Removal Act was a law in the United States that was passed in 1830. It was introduced by Hugh White and became a law when President Andrew Jackson signed it. It gave the President the power to force Native American tribes to move to land west of the Mississippi River.	24	<b>Federal territories</b>	areas under the direct and usually exclusive jurisdiction of a federation's central or national government. A <b>federal territory</b> is an area that is part of a federation but not part of any federated state

### Geography: Population, Rocks and Stones.

1	<b>appropriate technology</b>	Technology that is best suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of people in the region in which they live. It usually combines simple ideas with cheap, easy to access materials for use in poorer countries. These technologies are normally environmentally friendly.
2	<b>birth rate</b>	the number of births in a year per 1,000 of total population
3	<b>chemical weathering</b>	the decomposition (or rotting) of rocks caused by a chemical change
4	<b>corrie (also called cirque)</b>	arm-chair shaped hollow in mountainside caused by glacial erosion and freeze-thaw weathering
5	<b>death rate</b>	the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 of total population
6	<b>erratics</b>	rocks that have been transported and deposited some distance from their source region.
7	<b>impermeable</b>	a material (e.g. a rock) that does not allow water to infiltrate or pass through it
8	<b>infant mortality</b>	the average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births, per year
9	<b>erosion</b>	the wearing away and removal of material by a moving force
10	<b>mega cities</b>	an urban area with a total population in excess of 10 million people
11	<b>life expectancy</b>	the number of years a person is expected to live
12	<b>population density</b>	the average number of people per square kilometer
13	<b>morain</b>	frost shattered rock debris and material eroded from the valley floor



### Geography: Population, Rocks and Stones.

14	<b>natural decrease</b>	population decline due to the birth rate being lower than the death rate
15	<b>natural increase</b>	the birth rate minus the death rate of a population
16	<b>permeable</b>	allowing water to flow through
17	<b>igneous rocks</b>	formed from magma that has cooled down
18	<b>ageing population</b>	an increasing number of older people in a country's population structure
19	<b>population distribution</b>	a measure of how crowded a place is
20	<b>sparsely populated</b>	an area that has few people living in it
21	<b>population pyramid</b>	a special bar chart that shows ages of the population, divided into males and females
22	<b>sedimentary</b>	formed by layers of sediment at the bottom of the sea which turns into rock as it is compressed
23	<b>metamorphic</b>	formed from igneous and sedimentary rock that have been put under intense pressure and heat under ground
24	<b>geological</b>	the study of the earth's physical structures such as rocks, mountains, metals and precious stones
25	<b>fossil</b>	the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form
26	<b>landscape</b>	A landscape is the visible features of an area of land, its landforms and how they integrate with natural or man-made features

**French**

**La description**

1	je suis	I am
2	tu es	you are
3	il est	he is
4	elle est	she is
5	je ne suis pas	I am not
6	drôle	funny
7	sympa	nice
8	timide	shy
9	égoïste	selfish
10	intelligent	intelligent

**La musique et les opinions**

1	j'écoute	I listen
2	j'adore	I love
3	j'aime écouter	I like to listen
4	je n'aime pas écouter	I do not like to listen
5	je déteste écouter	I hate to listen
6	je suis fan de	I am a fan of
7	mon group préféré	my favourite group
8	mon chanteur préféré	my favourite singer (male)
9	ma chanteuse préférée	my favourite singer (female)
10	ma chanson préférée	my favourite song

**Les vêtements = clothes**

1	porter	to wear
2	je porte	I wear
3	je vais porter	I am going to wear
4	des baskets	trainers
5	des chaussures	shoes
6	une chemise	shirt
7	une jupe	skirt
8	un pantalon	trousers
9	un pull	jumper
10	une veste	

**Les loisirs = hobbies**

1	les copains	friends
2	les copines	friends (girls)
3	on écoute de la musique.	we listen to music.
4	on va en ville.	we go into town.
5	on fait du shopping.	we do shopping.
6	on rigole	we laugh
7	on joue	we play
8	on joue à des jeux vidéo.	we play computer games.
9	on joue au foot.	we play football.
10	on parle de mode.	we talk about fashion.

**la musique**

1	la chanson	the song
2	les paroles	the words
3	les mélodies	the tunes
4	télécharger	to download
5	écouter	to listen
6	le jazz	jazz
7	le pop-rock	pop
8	le rap	rap
9	la musique classique	classical music
10	beaucoup	a lot

**Les mots essentiels = Important words**

1	et	and
2	mais	but
3	aussi	also
4	parce que	because
5	car	because
6	très	very
7	assez	quite
8	j'ai	I have
9	merci	thank you
10	s'il vous plaît	please

## French

### Les couleurs

1	mon couleur préféré	my favourite colour
2	blanc(he)	white
3	bleu(e)	blue
4	gris	grey
5	jaune	yellow
6	marron	brown
7	noir(e)	black
8	rose	pink
9	rouge	red
10	vert(e)	green

### Ce weekend = this weekend

1	aller	to go
2	je vais	I am going
3	tu vas	you are going
4	il / elle vas	he / she is going
5	manger au restaurant	to eat in a restaurant
6	aller en ville	to go to town
7	aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema
8	jouer au foot	to play football
9	faire du camping	to do camping
10	regarder la télévision	to watch television

### Les numéros = Numbers

1	dix	10
2	vingt	20
3	trente	30
4	quarante	40
5	cinquante	50
6	soixante	60
7	soixante-dix	70
8	quatre-vingt	80
9	quatre-vingt-dix	90
10	cent	100

### Le fréquence = Frequency

1	quelquefois	sometimes
2	souvent	often
3	tous les jours	every day
4	tous les soirs	every evening
5	tout le temps	all the time
6	de temps en temps	from time to time
7	une fois par semaine	once a week
8	deux fois par semaine	twice a week
9	trois	three
10	quatre	four

### Le weekend dernier = last weekend

1	je suis allé	I went (male)
2	je suis allée	I went (female)
3	tu est allé(e)	you went
4	il est allé	he went
5	elle est allée	she went
6	nous sommes allé(e)s	we went
7	je suis allé à la piscine	i went to the pool.
8	je suis allé au parc	i went to the park.
9	je suis allé au café	i went to the cafe.
10	je suis allé en ville	i went to town.

### time phrases

1	après	after
2	avant	before
3	d'abord	first
4	ensuite	next
5	puis	then
6	plus tard	later
7	un peu plus tard	a bit later
8	aujourd'hui	today
9	hier	yesterday
10	demain	tomorrow

