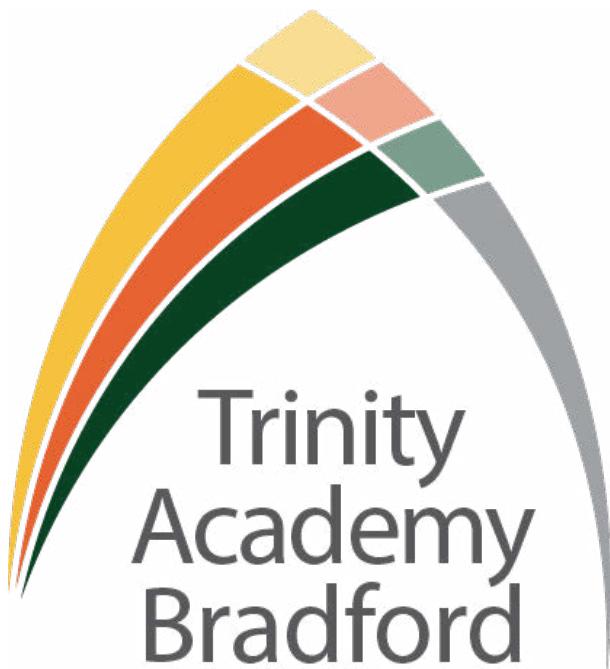


Name:

Form Group:



Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Term 2

English: Refugee Boy

Year 8

Term 2



Week 1: Word Types

Noun (n.): A person, place, object, or idea.

Examples: William Shakespeare, Halifax, school, love.

Adjective (adj.): Describes or gives more information about a noun.

Examples: Intelligent, colourful, calm, melancholy.

Verb (v.): An action or state of being.

Examples: Writing, run, thought, whispered, am, are.

Adverb (adv.): Describes or gives more information about a verb.

Examples: Neatly, fast, carefully, yesterday.

Week 2: Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used for omission and possession.

Omission: In place of a missing letter, to demonstrate when two words are contracted (shortened) into one.

Examples: do not = don't, would not = wouldn't, could not = couldn't, they are = they're, it is = it's

Possession: Used to show that one thing belongs to something or someone.

Examples: The cat's bowl.

If the noun ends in 's' or is a plural you just add an apostrophe.

Example: James' bag. The brothers' feet were muddy.

Week 4: Persuasive Methods 2

In addition to remembering the **MADFOREST** techniques for persuasion, you could use these.

Hypophora: When you ask a question and then immediately answer it yourself.

Example: Would you vote for change? Of course you would!

Anecdote: A short, personal story that helps your audience or reader understand your idea.

Example: Just last week, I witnessed a terrible example of littering as I walked down the street and saw crisp packets everywhere.

Flattery: Complimenting your reader or audience to gain their support.

Example: An intelligent individual like you will of course support this decision.

Exaggeration: Going over the top or over-elaborating a point in order to make appear more important, bigger or better than necessary.

Example: This is the greatest fair in the world, you have to visit!

Week 3: Homophones

Homophone: Words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

There/ their/ they're

There: place. *Example: The pencil is over there.*

Their: belonging to something/ someone. *Example: Their house is small.*

They're: they are. *Example: They're going on holiday.*

Your/ you're

Your: belonging to something/ someone. *Example: Your car is fast.*

You're: you are. *Example: You're a really good student.*

To/ too/ two

To: preposition to show direction or change. *Example: He cycled to the beach. The mood in the room changed from joy to disbelief.*

Too: Adverb to show the extent of something. *Example: It is too expensive to have a takeaway every day.*

Two: The written form of the number. *Example: The boy ate two bagels at break.*

Week 6: Direct Speech

Direct speech: the words said out loud by a character in a book, clearly punctuated using speech marks “ ”

Rules to remember:

- Each new character's speech starts on a new line.
- Speech is opened and closed with speech marks.
- Each line of speech starts with a capital letter.
- The line of speech ends with a comma, full stop, exclamation mark or question mark inside the speech marks.

A reporting clause can be used to say who speaks and when. It can appear before or after the speech.

Examples: "You'll never guess what I've just seen!" exclaimed Jane. Jane said "You'll never guess what I've just seen!"

Be clear about the difference between speech and quotation marks.

Quotation marks (' ... ') are used around quotations from a text.

Example: The writer uses the imperative verb 'go' to suggest...

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For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:

Trinity TV > Year 8 > English



Maths—Representations



Year Term

Multiplying and Dividing Fractions

Integer	A whole number
Fraction	A number that represents equal parts of a whole. It also represents a division. The numerator is divided by the denominator
Numerator	The top number in a fraction that shows the number of parts
Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction that shows how many equal parts one whole has been split into
Proper Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator
Improper Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator
Mixed Number	A number presented as an integer and a proper fraction
Equivalent	Numbers or expressions that are written differently but are equal in value
Reciprocal	The result of dividing 1 by a given number. The product of a number and its reciprocal is always 1
Algebraic Fraction	A fraction that contains algebraic expressions
Unit Fractions	A fraction with a numerator of 1
Non-unit Fractions	A fraction with a numerator that is not 1

Representing Data

	Correlation	A connection between two or more things
Outlier	A value that differs significantly from the others in a set of data	
Discrete	Data that can only take certain values	
Continuous	Data that is measured	
Qualitative	Data that describes characteristics	
Quantitative	Data that describes characteristics	Numerical Data
Frequency	The number of times something happens	
Grouped Data	Data that has been ordered and sorted in-class intervals	
Class Interval	The range of data in each group	
Two-way Tables	This displays two sets of data in rows and columns	

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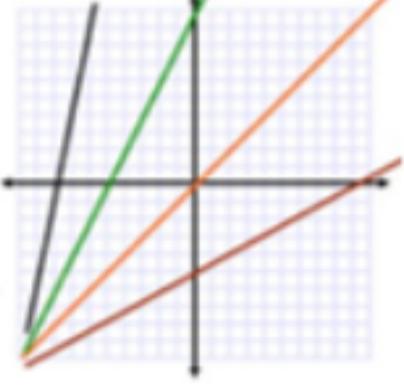
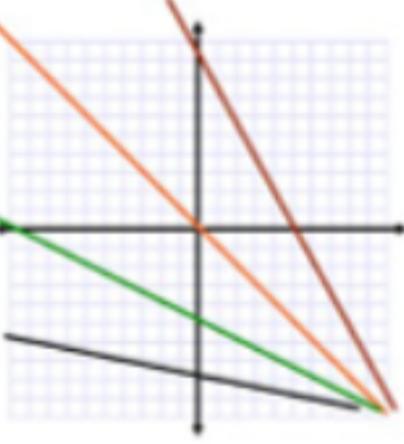
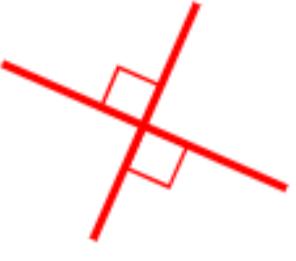
For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:
Trinity TV > Year 8 > Maths



Maths—Representations

Cartesian Plane

Axis	A line on a graph that you can read values from
Quadrant	One of the four sections made by dividing an area with an x-axis and y-axis
Origin	The point where the x-axis and y-axis meet
Coordinate	A point on a grid reference given by the position on the x-axis and y-axis . They are written in the form (x,y)
Linear	Forming a straight line
Horizontal Lines	Lines that go in a left—right direction. Their equations are in the form $y = n$
Vertical Lines	Lines that go in an up—down direction. Their equations are in the form $x = n$
Gradient	The steepness of a line
y-intercept	The point at which a graph crosses or intersects the y-axis
Parallel Lines	Straight lines that are of equal distance apart. They will never cross each other. They will have the same gradient
Perpendicular Lines	Straight lines that intersect (cross over) at a right angle. (90°)
Non Linear	A graph that does not form a straight line. It is usually curved
Line Segment	Part of a line that connects two points

Positive Gradient	Negative Gradient
	
Linear Graphs	Non Linear Graphs
	
Parallel Lines	Perpendicular lines
	

Science

Year 8 Term 2



Biology

Monomer



A small molecule that can join to form a polymer

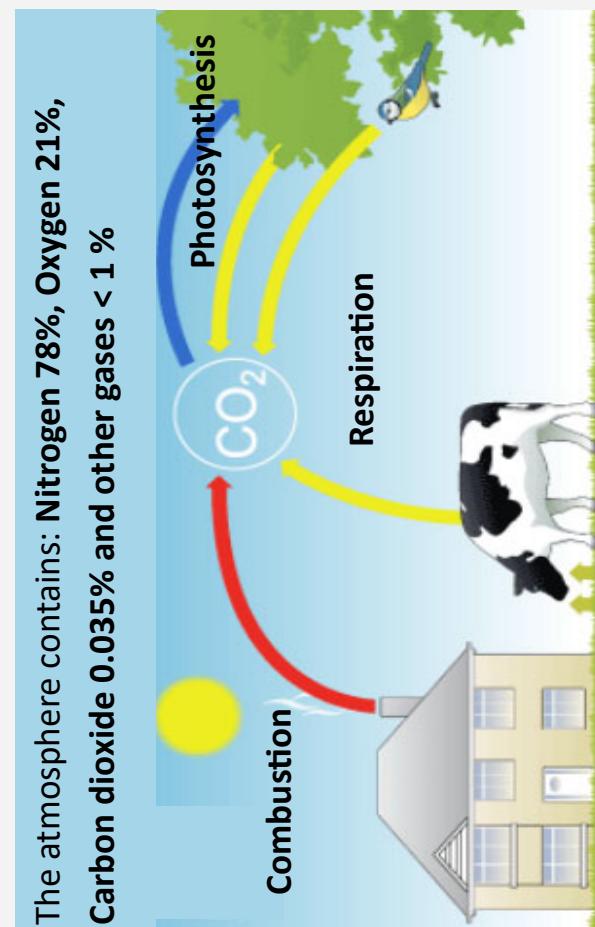
Polymer



A long chain of repeating units called monomers.

Enzymes are biological catalysts that break down polymers into monomers

<u>Polymer</u>	<u>Enzyme</u>	<u>Monomer</u>	<u>Use of mon-</u>
Carbohydrates	Carbohydrase	Glucose	Energy
Proteins	Protease	Amino Acids	Growth and Repair
Lipids (fats)	Lipase	Glycerol and Fatty Acid	Long term energy and insulation



Chemistry

Physics	
Energy store	Description
Thermal	Hot objects
Kinetic	All moving objects
Electrostatic	Charged objects
Gravitational potential	An object high up
Chemical	Energy stored in chemical bonds
Elastic potential	Stretched or squashed materials.
Magnetic	Caused by the attraction or repulsion between magnets
Nuclear	The energy stored in an atom.
Conduction	The transfer of energy by vibrations.
Radiation	Energy transferred as a wave.
Convection	The transfer of energy by movement of particles. Only occurs in fluids.
Insulation	A material that does not allow thermal energy to pass through easily.
Law of conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed. It can only be stored or transferred between stores.
Transfer of energy	The movement of energy from one store to another.
Dissipate	Lost to the surroundings.
Efficacy	How effective something is.

The atmosphere contains: Nitrogen 78%, Oxygen 21%, Carbon dioxide 0.035% and other gases < 1 %

Respiration (causes an increase of CO₂)

glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water

Complete combustion (causes an increase of CO₂)

fuel + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water

Photosynthesis (causes a decrease of CO₂)

carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen

Climate change is caused by increased CO₂ in the atmosphere. This can be caused by:

- Deforestation
- Combustion of fossil fuels

- Farming
- Decomposition
- Respiration

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For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:
Trinity TV > Year > Science



History: What was life like in Hitler's Germany?

Year 8 Term 2



Timeline	Key Terms	How did WW1 impact Germany?
9th November 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates the throne of Germany, and the Weimar Republic is formed.	<p>Abdication of the Kaiser</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaiser Wilhelm II had an English mother and German father. His Grandmother was Queen Victoria! • Although he believed passionately in Germany's army, he failed to succeed as a leader during WW1. He struggled to make decisions or relate to the soldiers. In 1919 he abdicated the throne.
28th June 1919	The Weimar Government are forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles, which blames Germany for WW1.	<p>Politics in Weimar Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Kaiser Wilhelm II's abdication, a new government was formed in Weimar. They gave the vote to everyone over the age of 20, and allowed freedoms in speech, press, and politics. • The Weimar Government faced significant opposition, especially due to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.
1919 and 1920	Attempts to take over the Weimar Government take place on the streets of Germany.	<p>The Economy in Weimar Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WW1 placed Germany in 150 billion marks of debt. Germany also had to pay \$6.6 billion in reparations to countries affected by WW1. • By 1923, Germany faced an economic crisis where hyperinflation made money worthless.
1923	A year of crisis happens in Germany, with hyperinflation, the invasion of the Ruhr and the Munich Putsch.	<p>Society in Weimar Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These economic issues were solved in the short-term by Stresemann, but by 1929 unemployment was high again and some ordinary Germans turned to the Nazi Party for change.
1924—1929	A time known as 'The Golden Twenties' take place, which are helped by Stresemann's policies.	<p>Key People</p>
1933	The Reichstag burns down, and allows Adolf Hitler to pass an Enabling Act which gives him a huge amount of power.	<p>Kaiser Wilhelm II The third Kaiser of Germany, who ruled from 1888 to 1918. He was highly militaristic. He always wore a military uniform and desperately wanted to expand Germany's empire and army. He was forced to abdicate the throne in 1918 following a series of rebellions.</p> <p>Gustav Stresemann The Foreign Minister of Germany from 1923 to 1929. Stresemann settled the crisis years of Weimar Germany and created policies which gave Germany funding and support from the USA. This crashed to an end in 1929 when the USA suffered its own economic crisis.</p> <p>Adolf Hitler Adolf Hitler was leader of the Nazi Party from 1921, and the leader of Germany between 1933 and 1945. He first attempted to violently take power of Germany from a Beer Hall in 1923, but following his time in prison he decided to use politics to take power instead.</p>
		<p>Timeline</p> <p>For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:</p> <p>Trinity TV</p> <p>Trinity TV > Year > History > term 2 > Weimar Germany</p>

Geography - What challenges does Europe face?

Year 8 Term 2



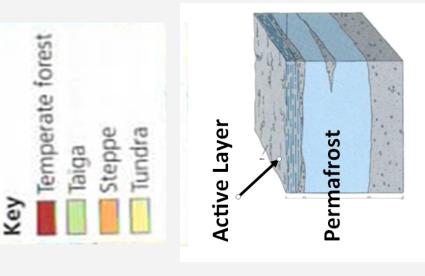
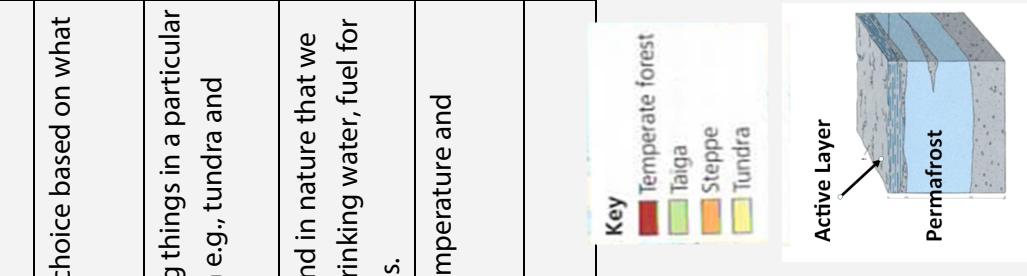
In depth study of Russia

Keywords

Ecosystems	Russia is the largest country in the world and has a unique physical geography. One of Russia's largest ecosystems (biomes) is the tundra . The Tundra is located in northern Russia. The tundra experiences very low temperatures. Most of the ground in the tundra is permafrost . This is permanently frozen ground with a thin top layer that melts in the summer. Permafrost is very fragile. Recently the permafrost in Russia is melting rapidly. This is creating problems. Environmental: Permafrost prevents dead plants and animals from decomposing (breaking down). When the ice melts, things in the ice begin to rot. This releases a lot of greenhouse gases. Permafrost in the Arctic is estimated to hold nearly twice as much carbon as there is in the atmosphere now.	Fragile environments 	Social: When things begin to decompose, this can release old diseases from the past. Recently there has been an outbreak of anthrax , a deadly infectious disease. Russia produces 20% of the world's natural gas and is the world's leading producer of oil. Russia's natural resources are valued at 60% of country's GDP . As Russia has an abundance of natural resources such as natural gas, it exports it to other countries to make a profit. This gives Russia power over its resources, as it can choose who to export to.	Natural resources 	Natural resources people of the Siberian arctic. They are reindeer herders. Each year they undertake a migration of over a thousand kilometres where they move gigantic herds of reindeer from summer pastures in the north to winter pastures just south of the Arctic Circle. New infrastructure (roads and pipes) linked to the extraction of natural gas is disrupting the Nenet's migration routes. Melting permafrost makes it challenging to travel by sled.
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Why is Europe a tourism hotspot?

Keywords	
Pull factor	Something that attracts people to a place.
Tourism	Tourism is an industry that encourages people to travel for leisure. The growth of tourism has economic, environmental and social impacts.
Overtourism	Overtourism describes destinations where locals or visitors feel that there are too many tourists. This means that the quality of life of local people has decreased.
Dark tourism	Tourism that involves travelling to places associated with death and suffering.
Ethical	Morally acceptable, an acceptable choice based on what is right and wrong.
Ecosystem	A community of living non-living things in a particular place. A biome is a large ecosystem e.g., tundra and taiga.
Natural resource	Natural resources are materials found in nature that we need to live. These include: clean drinking water, fuel for energy, fertile soil for growing crops.
Climate change	The long-term global changes in temperature and precipitation levels.
Territory	An area of land ruled by a state



Pull factors are reasons that would make a tourist want to visit a place. Spain is a popular destination for tourists. In 2019, 83.7 million tourists holidayed Spain.	Tourists from the UK visit Spain due to the pull factors such as fantastic beaches, and the fact the country is just a short distance from the UK. The average flight time from England to Spain is 2 hours 10 minutes. People also visit Spain due to the Mediterranean climate . In July and August temperatures can reach between 20-30°C with very little chance of rain.
Does Barcelona have a tourism crisis?	

Barcelona is a city on the coast of north eastern Spain. And a popular tourist destination. 12% of Barcelona's income is created through tourism, however **overtourism** is creating challenges for both local people and the environment.



While just 1.6 million people live in Barcelona home, over 32 million people visit each year. This means that there is a high demand for hotels which makes property too **expensive** for residents to afford. Everyday shops are being replaced by souvenir stands, shops and cafes which may be unaffordable – or simply unnecessary – for many local residents.

Is dark tourism ethical?

On the 26th April, 1986, reactor number four at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine suffered a catastrophic explosion, throwing clouds of radioactive material over the surrounding area.



Many people believe that it is disrespectful for people to visit Chernobyl as a tourist. Other people believe that visiting Chernobyl allows people to pay their respects and learn about an important event in recent history.

Trinity TV

For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:
Trinity TV > Year > Geography > Term 2 > What challenges does Europe face?



Religious Studies: How does Abraham Influence the Abrahamic Faiths?

Year 8 Term 2



Judeo- Christian Story of Abraham

Genesis 12—God's covenants with Abraham

God made 3 covenants with Abraham. Covenants are a special agreement between humans and God.

- Promised Land– God instructed Abraham to move to the promised land and this would be a blessed place for all of his descendants.

2. Lots of Children– God promised Abraham that he would have more children than stars in the sky.

3. His family would be God's chosen people– God promised Abraham that his descendants were the chosen people of God.

Genesis 22– The near sacrifice of Isaac

After many years, God told Abraham that he must take his son Isaac and sacrifice him to God. Abraham loved Isaac and did not want him to die but he followed God's commandment and prepared to sacrifice Isaac. At the last minute an angel appeared and said, **"Don't kill your son or hurt him in any way. Now I can see that you respect God. I see that you have not kept your son, your only son, from me."** (Genesis 22)

Islamic story of Ibrahim

Ibrahim was a loyal servant of God. He rejected the Idols of Mecca and was committed to monotheism (the belief in one God.) He was so committed to Allah that he was almost burnt alive for reject the Pegan idols.

Years later, Ibrahim had a vision where he was sacrificing his eldest son Ismail. He asked Ismail what he thought he should do and Ismail agreed to go ahead with the sacrifice. On their Journey they were tempted by Iblis to disobey God. However they threw stones at him to show that they rejected the temptation and Iblis himself. They prepared for the sacrifice and at the last moment the angels appeared and said, "The angels cried out to him **"O Ibrahim! You have already fulfilled the vision! We reward those who do right."** The vision was obviously a test and Ibrahim was willing to give a momentous sacrifice. **The angels left this blessing for Ibrahim for generations to come"** (Surah 37)

Judaism- Brit Milah

The story of Abraham influences Jewish people to celebrate the festival of Brit Milah, which involves the circumcision of baby boys, aged 8 days old.

In the Torah (Genesis) it states, **"Every male among you must be circumcised. You must obey this agreement."** Jewish people believe that circumcision is a way of showing god that they accept his covenants and they are God's chosen people.

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For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:

Trinity TV > Year 8 > Religious Studies > Term 2

Influences of the stories of Abraham

Key Terms	Abrahamic Faiths	The three monotheistic religions, started by Abraham. Judaism (1400BC), Christianity (4BC), Islam (610AD).
Influence	For something to influence the character, development, or behaviour of someone or something.	During the circumcision, the child is held on the lap of a person who has been chosen to act as Sandek. The grandfather of the child or the family rabbi often takes this role, and it is considered an honour to do this.
Idols	An image or representation of a God used as an object of worship.	Blessings are recited and a drop or two of wine is place in the child's mouth. He is given his official Hebrew name.
Covenant	An agreement between humans and God	Afterwards the family celebrates with a festive meal.
Promised Land	The Land promised by God to the decedents of Abraham, believed to be modern day Israel.	The story of Abraham teaches Christians the importance of sacrifice. Historically The Hebrews sacrificed (killed) animals to show their love for God! This is because animals were valuable, and therefore killing an animal and offering it to God was a way of saying how much you loved God. Christians no longer sacrifice an animal to show their love for God because Jesus taught: "To love God with all your heart, with all your understanding and with all your strength, and to love your neighbour as yourself is more important than all burnt offerings and sacrifices."
Circumcision	The surgical removal of the foreskin.	The story of Abraham influences Christians to:
Brit Milah	The Brit Milah is the ceremony of circumcision in Judaism for baby boys aged 8 days old.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be loyal and obedient to God because this life is a test To trust that God will provide for them. Christians today do good works and care for those in need as a form of Sacrifice.
Sacrifice	the ritualized slaughter of animals and the processing of their bodies in relation to supernatural forces (especially gods).	Islam- Events during Hajj
Atonement	Fixing the broken relationship between humans and God.	Many events during the pilgrimage of Hajj remembers events in the life of the prophet Ibrahim his wife Hajar and his son Ismail:
Salvation	To be saved from sin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tawaf- The Ka'ba was originally built by Ibrahim and Ismail, as a place of worship dedicated to Allah. Muslims today visit the Ka'ba to remember Ibrahim's devotion to the one God and walk around the Ka'ba that Ibrahim built Say'- Muslims also run between the two hills of Al-Safa and Al-Marwa like Hajar did, they drink from the Zam Zam river that appeared for her and Ismail, helping Muslims to remember that God is omnipotent, and he provides for his loyal followers Jamarat- Muslims today throw stones at three pillars to remember Ibrahim's rejection of Iblis and temptation.
Holy communion	Christians share bread and wine as a symbol of the Last Supper and the sacrifice of Jesus.	
Ka'ba	The most sacred site in Islam, known as "The House of God"	
Eid-Ul-Adha	The festival of sacrifice. Also known as 'Greater Eid'	

Islam- Eid-Ul-Adha

Eid-Ul-Adha is the festival of sacrifice and also known as "Greater Eid". Muslims celebrate Eid-Ul-Adha by:

- Sacrificing and sharing the meat of an animal.
- Going to the Mosque for a special service focusing on the story of Ibrahim.
- Spending time with family and friends

Computer Science—Developing for the Web

Year 8 Term 2

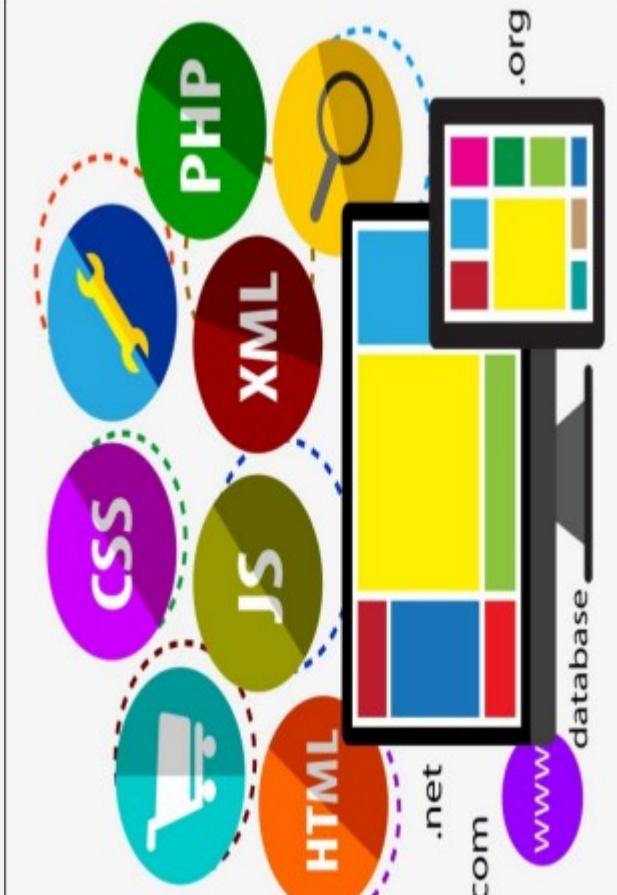


Key Terms

HTML	Hypertext markup language
HTML TAGS	are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.
Cascading style sheets	separate CSS file to format different parts of web page structures all at once and in one place only.
Hyperlinks	a link from a hypertext document to another location, activated by clicking on a highlighted word or image
Search Engine	A search engine is a web-based tool that enables users to locate information on the World Wide Web
Search Bar	With Internet browsers, the search bar is the location within a browser that allows you to search the Internet for what you want to find
Website navigation design	Navigation design is the discipline of creating, analyzing and implementing ways for users to navigate through a website or app.

HTML TAGS

HTML Tags	
Basic Tags	
<pre></pre>	Creates preformatted text
<h1></h1>--> <h6>	Creates headlines -- H1=largest, H6=smallest
	Creates bold text (should use instead)
<i></i>	Creates italicized text (should use instead)
<tt></tt>	Creates typewriter-style text
<code></code>	Used to define source code, usually monospace
<cite></cite>	Creates a citation, usually processed in italics
<address></address>	Creates address section, usually processed in italics
	Emphasizes a word (usually processed in italics)
	Emphasizes a word (usually processed in bold)
	Sets size of font -1 to 7 (should use CSS instead)
	Sets font color (should use CSS instead)
	Defines the font used (should use CSS instead)
Formatting Tags	
<p></p>	Creates a new paragraph
 	Inserts a line break (carriage return)
<blockquote></blockquote>	Puts content in a quote - indents text from both sides
<div></div>	Used to format block content with CSS
	Used to format inline content with CSS
Graphical Elements	
<hr>	Inserts a horizontal rule
<hr size=?>	Sets size (height) of horizontal rule
<hr width=?>	Sets width of rule (as a % or absolute pixel length)
<hr noshade>	Creates a horizontal rule without a shadow
	Adds image; it is a separate file located at the URL
	Aligns image left/right/center/bottom/top/middle (use CSS)
	Sets size of border surrounding image (use CSS)
	Sets height of image, in pixels
	Sets width of image, in pixels
	Sets the alternate text for browsers that can't process images (required by the ADA)
Body Attributes	
<body bgcolor=?>	Sets background color, using name or hex value
<body text=?>	Sets text color, using name or hex value
<body link=?>	Sets color of links, using name or hex value
<body vlink=?>	Sets color of visited links, using name or hex value
<body alink=?>	Sets color of active links (while mouse-clicking)



Trinity TV

For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:



Trinity TV > Year > Computer Science

Spanish - Mi tiempo libre - My free time

Year 8 Term 2



Week 1 and 2 Vocab

Week 1:

buscar	to look for
colgar	to post (photos)
comprar	to buy
descargar	to download
escuchar	to listen
hablar	to talk
jugar	to play
mandar	to send
navegar	to surf (the internet)
publicar	to post (comments)
usar	to use
además	furthermore
no obstante	however
por otro lado	on the other hand
sin embargo	however

Week 2:

hago...	I do...
actividades	activities
compras	shopping
investigaciones	research
mis deberes	my homework
veo...	I watch...
las películas	films
las series	series
los videos	videos
mando...	I send...
los correos	emails
electrónicos	
los mensajes	messages
las fotos	photos
descargo...	I download
música	music

Week 2:

en línea	online
en internet	on the internet
en Netflix	on Netflix
en Youtube	on YouTube
una aplicación	an app
una consola de videojuegos	a games console
una pantalla	a screen
una tablet	a tablet
ayer	yesterday
el año pasado	last year
el fin de semana	last weekend
pasado	passed
hoy	today
la semana	last week
los foros	forums
las redes sociales	social media

Week 3 and 4 Vocab

Week 3:	Week 4:
hice	I did
hiciste	you did
hizo	he/she did
hicimos	we did
hicisteis	you did (pl)
hicieron	they did
ayer	yesterday
el año pasado	last year
el fin de semana	last weekend
pasado	passed
hoy	today
la semana	last week
los foros	forums
las redes sociales	social media

Week 5 and 6 Vocab

Week 5: Phonics	Week 6:
Looks like:	Sounds like:
qu	k
ñ	ny
j	h
ga / go / gu	ga / go / goo
ge / gi	heh / hee
ya que	ya que

Week 1 and 2 Grammar

Present tense

To conjugate an infinitive verb into the present tense you need to follow two steps:

1) Chop off the infinitive ending (-ar, -er or -ir): **hablar**

2) Add on the correct ending depending on who is doing the verb: **hablo**
= I talk

In the table below, you are provided with all of the **regular present tense verb endings:**

	-AR	-ER	-IR
I	o	o	o
You (s)	as	es	es
He/She	a	e	e
We	amos	emos	imos
You (pl)	áis	éis	ís
They	an	en	en

Week 5 and 6 Grammar

-ar verbs in the past tense

To put an -ar verb in the preterite (past) tense you need to follow two steps:

1) Chop the -ar off the infinitive: **hablar**

2) Add on the correct ending depending on who is doing the verb:
hablé = I talked

*This is the same in the present tense!

I talked	hablé
You talked	hablaste
He/she talked	habló
We talked	hablamos*
You (pl) talked	hablasteis
They talked	hablaron

We must always add an 'u' after the 'g':

Ejemplos:

jugué	= I played
colgué	= I posted
descargué	= I downloaded

The reason for this is pronunciation!
In Spanish, 'ge' makes a 'h' sound.
By adding the 'u', the word keeps the 'g' sound.



For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following
videos: Trinity TV > Year 8 > Spanish