Year 7 Knowledge Organiser
Michaelmas Term

Name:

Family Group:
Subjects and Homework Timetable

**Subject Homework**

Students will also be given additional subject homework to be completed throughout the week and/or can use FREE online revision tools such as [www.senecalearning.com](http://www.senecalearning.com).

It is also recommended that students regularly **READ** a variety of fiction and non fiction books that they choose for pleasure. This extra reading will help to develop and broaden their general knowledge.

In **ENGLISH** all students will be expected to complete 1-2 reading assignments each week by accessing [www.CommonLit.org](http://www.CommonLit.org). Each assignment will take 20-30 minutes and students will be required to answer multiple choice questions to check their understanding of what they have read.

In **MATHS** students are expected to watch short explanation videos and complete activities on the online platform of [https://mathswatch.co.uk](https://mathswatch.co.uk). Students can log in using the details and password they use to log in to the school computers.

**Homework Timetable**

You should spend at least **1 hour** per night on homework = 3 subjects x 20 minutes per subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 7</th>
<th>Subject 1</th>
<th>Subject 2</th>
<th>Subject 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>PE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>ICT</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Religious Education</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Creative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Drama</td>
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</table>
Retrieval Activity Ideas

Knowledge organisers are for learning and mastering the knowledge in each subject. There are many different ways you can do this, however some PROVEN methods to try in your work book are:

### 4 Methods of Retrieval Practice

#### BRAIN DUMP
Write, draw a picture, create a mind-map on everything you know about a topic. Give yourself a time limit, say 3 minutes, then have a look at your books & add a few things you forgot.

#### QUIZZING
Create practice questions on a topic. Swap your questions with a partner & answer.

- **Question** - What is a metaphor?
  - A comparison using 'like, as, than'.
  - A comparison where one thing is another.
  - A comparison with a human attribute.

#### FLASHCARDS
Create your own flashcards, question on one side, answer on the other. Can you make links between the cards?

**What is:**

\[
7 \times 8 = ?
\]

You need to repeat the Q&A process for flashcards you fail on more frequently & less frequently for those you answer correctly.

#### KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS
Complete a knowledge organiser template for key information about a topic.

You can use knowledge organisers to learn new vocab & make links in between subjects or ideas.

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Before you start put away all your books & classroom materials.

After you have retrieved as much as you can go back to your books & check what you’ve missed. Next time focus on that missing information.
Using Flash Cards Successfully

Once flash cards are created, you will need to use them correctly to have an impact. Follow the method below for the best knowledge retention.

An effective use of flashcards to prompt & recall learning using spaced practice proposed by Leitner in the 1970s. It focuses on the proficiency of recall of the learner. Information which is easily recalled has a longer time lapse before the next recall opportunity.
### Poetry from Other Cultures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  Dismiss (v)</td>
<td>Showing that something is unworthy of consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Colonsialism (n)</td>
<td>Where one country takes, occupies and rules another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Vague (adj)</td>
<td>Uncertain, not specific or precise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  The commonwealth</td>
<td>A group of countries, Most used to be in the British Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Indifferent (adj)</td>
<td>Unconcerned, not caring, having no opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Plight (n)</td>
<td>A difficult or horrible situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Authoritarian (adj)</td>
<td>Strict, bossy, expecting obedience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Mundane (adj)</td>
<td>Boring, lacking interest, dull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Denounce (v)</td>
<td>A public statement that something is wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Berate (v)</td>
<td>To scold or criticise angrily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Scathing (adj)</td>
<td>Severely and strongly critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Apartheid (n)</td>
<td>Racial segregation in South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Oppress (v)</td>
<td>The exercise of power in a cruel or unfair manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Disparity (n)</td>
<td>A great difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Deprive (v)</td>
<td>Lacking the basics in life</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Shakespearean Rhetoric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 Sedition (n)</td>
<td>Rebelling against the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Credible (adj)</td>
<td>How believable something is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Oratory (n)</td>
<td>Public speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Rouse (v)</td>
<td>Exciting and inspiring (of a speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Antithesis (n)</td>
<td>Opposites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Domineer (v)</td>
<td>Assert your will in an arrogant way. Bossy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Patriotism (n)</td>
<td>A love for your country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Implore (v)</td>
<td>To beg desperately for something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Subtle (adj)</td>
<td>Using soft or indirect methods to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Defer (v)</td>
<td>Showing polite respect to someone powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Undermine (v)</td>
<td>To lessen the effectiveness or power of something, to go against someone’s power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Futile (adj)</td>
<td>Pointless or useless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Allude (v)</td>
<td>Suggest or hint at something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Resent (v)</td>
<td>Feeling bitter towards something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Contempt (n)</td>
<td>A feeling that something is worthless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technique/Vocabulary</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Alliteration (n) Alliterative (adj)</td>
<td>When words in a sentence start with the same letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Caesura (n)</td>
<td>A pause within or at the end of a line, often using a full stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Enjambment (n)</td>
<td>the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Consonance (n)</td>
<td>Repetition of consonant sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Assonance (n)</td>
<td>Internal vowel rhyme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Sibilance (n) Sibilant (adj)</td>
<td>The ‘S’ sound, normally several of these in a row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Onomatopoeia (n) Onomatopoeic (adj)</td>
<td>Words that sound like the noise they describe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Metaphor (n) Metaphorical (adj)</td>
<td>a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Simile (n)</td>
<td>A figure of speech where two things are compared using ‘like’ or ‘as’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Oxymoron (n) Oxymoronic (adj)</td>
<td>When contradictory terms or ideas are put next to each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Rhythm (n) rhythmic (adj)</td>
<td>The pattern or beat of a poem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Juxtaposition (n) Juxtapose (v)</td>
<td>Putting two things close together to create a contrasting effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Stanza (n)</td>
<td>The name for a verse in a poem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Refrain (n)</td>
<td>A repeated part in a poem, like a chorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Semantic Field</td>
<td>A group of words with similar meanings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Polysemic (adj)</td>
<td>More than one meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Emotive Language</td>
<td>Language that is charged with emotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Imagery (n)</td>
<td>Creating pictures in the readers’ heads using words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Accentuate (v)</td>
<td>To highlight or make something obvious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Connotation (n)</td>
<td>Connected or deeper meanings or feeling behind a word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Irony (n) Ironic (adj)</td>
<td>Humour using opposites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Satire (n) satirise (v) satirical (adj)</td>
<td>The use of humour to mock or ridicule stupidity or ignorance, often aimed at the powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Derogatory (adj) derogate (v)</td>
<td>Rude and disrespectful language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhetorical Technique</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Anaphora</td>
<td>Starting each sentence with the same word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hypophora</td>
<td>Asking a question then answering it straight afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Epiplexis</td>
<td>A series of rhetorical questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Aposiopesis</td>
<td>A pause—when someone doesn’t finish a sentence (...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Antithesis</td>
<td>First you mention one thing, then you mention another. Both elements are often opposites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Parallelism</td>
<td>Giving two or more parts of the sentences a similar form and structure so as to give the passage a definite pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Epistrophe</td>
<td>When you end each sentence or clause with the same word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Tricolon</td>
<td>Three ideas in a row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Polytoton</td>
<td>The repeated use of one word as different parts of speech or in different grammatical forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Imperative</td>
<td>Giving a command or order to the listener or audience</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appeals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Ethos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Logos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Pathos</td>
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</table>

**Keyword**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. Soliloquy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Philippic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Diatribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Metaphor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Introspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Personification</td>
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**Shakespearean Dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1564</td>
<td>Born in Stratford Upon Avon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1599</td>
<td>First Globe theatre built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1616</td>
<td>Shakespeare Died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558-1603</td>
<td>Queen Elizabeth I ruled from 1558-1603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1603-1625</td>
<td>King James I ruled from 1603-1625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Year 7 – Michaelmas Term - Subject - Mathematics - Times Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Times Table</th>
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<th>5 Times Table</th>
<th>6 Times Table</th>
<th>7 Times Table</th>
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<th>9 Times Table</th>
<th>10 Times Table</th>
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<td>4 x 3 = 3</td>
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<td>12 x 9 = 63</td>
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<td>12 x 11 = 84</td>
<td>12 x 12 = 96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Important ideas**

**Multiple:** A multiple of an integer is a number in that integers times table.

Multiples of 7 = 7, 14, 21, 28, ...

**Factor:** A factor of an integer is another integer that divides into it without a remainder.

Factors of 22
11 is a factor as \(22 \div 11 = 2\)
9 isn't a factor as \(22 \div 9 = 2.4\)

**Prime number:** A number with only 2 factors, 1 and itself.

11 is prime as 1, 11 are factors
9 isn't prime as 1, 3, 9 are factors

??Are any even numbers Prime??

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**Mathswatch clips**

Clip 28 Factors, Multiples and Primes
Clip 78 Product of Primes
Clip 30a Prime numbers

---

**Questions and Answers**

\[
\begin{align*}
145 \times 23 &= \\
&= 3335
\end{align*}
\]

**Key facts and formula**

Write 1050 as a Product of Primes: \(1050 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7\)

\[\begin{array}{c}
150 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \\
60 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5
\end{array}\]

Put this info in a Venn diagram:

\[\begin{array}{c}
150 \\
60
\end{array}\]

---

**Vocabulary**

Sign: +, -, x, ÷

Product: **Means multiply**

Factors: **Integers that divide fully into a given value**

Multiples: **Numbers in the times table of a given value**
## Year 7 — Michaelmas Term — Subject — Mathematics — Constructions and Quadrilaterals

### MathsWatch References

<table>
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<th>Topic</th>
<th>References</th>
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<td>2D and 3D shapes</td>
<td>MW10, 43, 44, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructions</td>
<td>MW45-47, 9, 145-147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetries</td>
<td>MW11, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algebraic simplifying</td>
<td>MW33-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanding expressions</td>
<td>MW93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factorising</td>
<td>MW94</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parallel</td>
<td>Parallel lines never meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpendicular</td>
<td>Perpendicular lines intersect at right angles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertex (vertices plural)</td>
<td>A corner or point where two lines meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrilateral</td>
<td>A shape with 4 sides and 4 angles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line symmetry</td>
<td>A line of symmetry is a line through a shape. It shows that on either side of this line that the picture is exactly the same. There can be more than one line of symmetry in a shape. They are 'mirror images' when a shapes are divided by a lines of symmetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotational symmetry</td>
<td>A shape has Rotational Symmetry when it still looks the same after a rotation (of less than one full turn).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Questions

#### Angle Bisector: Cuts an angle in half.

1. Place the sharp end of a pair of compasses on the vertex.
2. Draw an arc, marking a point on each line.
3. Without changing the compass put the compass on each point and make a centre point where two arcs cross over.
4. Use a ruler to draw a line through the vertex and centre point.

#### Perpendicular Bisector: Cuts a line in half and at right angles.

1. Place the sharp point of a pair of compasses on A.
2. Open the compass half way on the line.
3. Draw an arc above and below the line.
4. Without changing the compass, repeat from point B.
5. Draw a straight line through the two intersecting arcs.

### Constructing triangles

1. Draw the base of the triangle using a ruler.
2. Open a pair of compasses to the width of one side of the triangle.
3. Place the point on one end of the line and draw an arc.
4. Repeat for the other side of the triangle at the other end of the line.
5. Using a ruler, draw lines connecting the ends of the base of the triangle to the point where the arcs intersect.

### Key Facts & properties 2D and 3D shapes

- **Square**
  - All sides are the same length.
  - All sides are parallel.
  - Two acute angles and two obtuse angles.

- **Rhombus**
  - Opposite sides are parallel.
  - Two acute angles and two obtuse angles.

- **Rectangle**
  - Two pairs of opposite parallel sides.
  - Two acute angles and two obtuse angles.

- **Parallelogram**
  - Two pairs of opposite parallel sides.

- **Trapezoid**
  - Only one pair of parallel sides.

- **My 3D Shape Mat**
  - pyramid
  - cube
  - cone
  - sphere
  - triangular prism
  - cylinder
  - hexagonal prism

- **A Pentagon**
  - A regular pentagon
  - 5 equal sides
  - 5 equal angles of 108°
  - 5 lines of symmetry
  - 5 perpendicular lines
  - 0 pairs of parallel lines

- **A Hexagon**
  - A regular hexagon
  - 6 equal sides
  - 6 equal angles of 120°
  - 6 lines of symmetry
  - 6 perpendicular lines
  - 3 pairs of parallel lines

- **An Equilateral Triangle**
  - An equilateral triangle
  - 3 equal sides
  - 3 equal angles of 60°
  - 3 lines of symmetry
  - 0 perpendicular lines
  - 0 pairs of parallel lines

- **A Heptagon**
  - A regular heptagon
  - 7 equal sides
  - 7 equal angles of 128.57°
  - 7 lines of symmetry
  - 7 perpendicular lines
  - 0 pairs of parallel lines
1. **Structure of the Atom**
   - An atom is made up of three subatomic particles: protons, electrons and neutrons.
   - Protons are in the nucleus and have a positive charge.
   - Neutrons are in the nucleus and have no charge.
   - Electrons are in the shells and have a negative charge.
   - Protons and neutrons are the same size, whereas electrons have hardly any mass.
   - In an atom, there are equal numbers of protons and electrons because the positive and negative charges need to balance.

2. **Elements**
   - Elements are substances made up of one type of atom.
   - All 118 elements are found listed in the Periodic Table.
   - The atoms in an element can either be single, or go around in pairs. It doesn't matter, as long as the atoms are the same.
   - Elements that go around in pairs are called diatomic elements.

3. **Pure Substances**
   - A substance is pure if it only has one type of particle in it e.g. just helium atoms or just carbon dioxide molecules.

4. **Impure Substances**
   - Impure materials are mixtures of different types of particle (covered more in Topic 7).

5. **The first 20 elements and their Chemical symbols**
   - **Element** | **Symbol**
   - Hydrogen | H
   - Helium | He
   - Lithium | Li
   - Beryllium | Be
   - Boron | B
   - Carbon | C
   - Nitrogen | N
   - Oxygen | O
   - Fluorine | F
   - Neon | Ne
   - Sodium | Na
   - Magnesium | Mg
   - Aluminium | Al
   - Silicon | Si
   - Phosphorus | P
   - Sulfur | S
   - Chlorine | Cl
   - Argon | Ar
   - Potassium | K
   - Calcium | Ca

6. **Compounds**
   - Compounds are substances made up of different elements which are chemically bonded.
   - Compounds can be formed by chemically reacting elements together e.g.:
     
     ![Chemical reaction]

     **Magnesium + oxygen → magnesium oxide**
     
     - **(Element)** + **(Element)** → **(Compound)**
   - Often, the compound formed has different properties to the elements that make it. E.g. magnesium is a shiny metal, oxygen is a colourless gas and magnesium oxide is a white powder.
   - In order to separate the elements in a compound you would need to carry out another chemical reaction.
   - Compounds are still pure because, although they contain different atoms, those atoms are bonded to make one particle.
   - Examples of compounds are:
     - Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
     - Water (H₂O)
     - Anything else that has more than one element.
Cells
Cells are the building blocks of all living organisms.

Animal Cell
- Cell Membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Nucleus
- Mitochondria
- Chloroplasts
- Vacuole

Plant Cell
- Cell Membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Nucleus
- Mitochondria
- Chloroplasts
- Vacuole

Key Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area where specimen is placed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clamps</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hold the specimen still whilst it is being viewed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light source</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illuminates the specimen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective lens</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnifies the image of the specimen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eyepiece lens</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnifies the image of the specimen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course/line focus</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used to focus the specimen so it can be seen clearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revolving nosepiece</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holds 2 or more objective lenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using a microscope
To view an object down the microscope we can use the following steps:
1. Plug in the microscope and turn on the power
2. Rotate the objectives and select the lowest power (shortest) one
3. Place the specimen to be viewed on the stage and clamp in place
4. Adjust the course focus until the specimen comes into view
5. Adjust the fine focus until the specimen becomes clear
6. To view the specimen in more detail repeat the process using a higher power objective

Magnification
We can use the following equation to calculate the magnification of an object viewed through a microscope:

\[ \text{magnification} = \frac{\text{image size}}{\text{actual size}} \]

Preparing a microscope slide
To prepare a slide to view onion cells we can use the following steps:
1. Cut open an onion
2. Use forceps to peel a thin layer from the inside
3. Spread out the layer on a microscope slide
4. Add a drop of iodine solution to the layer
5. Carefully place a cover slip over the layer

Specialised cells
Specialised cells are found in multicellular organisms. Each specialised cell has a particular function within the organism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of cell</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Special features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red blood cells</td>
<td>To carry oxygen</td>
<td>* Large surface area, for oxygen to pass through * Contains haemoglobin, which joins with oxygen * Contains no nucleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve cells</td>
<td>To carry nerve impulses to different parts of the body</td>
<td>* Long * Connections at each end * Can carry electrical signals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male reproductive cell (sperm cell)</td>
<td>To reach female cell, and join with it</td>
<td>* Long tail for swimming * Head for getting into the female cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root hair cell</td>
<td>To absorb water and minerals</td>
<td>* Large surface area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf cell</td>
<td>To absorb sunlight for photosynthesis</td>
<td>* Large surface area * Lots of chloroplasts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tropical Rainforest**

A tropical rainforest biome is found in hot, humid environments in equatorial climates. They contain the most diverse range and highest volume of plant and animal life found anywhere on earth.

**Biome**

A large scale ecosystem like a Tropic Rainforest.

**Ecosystem**

A localized biome made up of living and nonliving environment.

**Food web**

A complex network of overlapping food chains that connect plants and animals in biomes.

**Biotic**

Living part of the biome made of flora (plants) and fauna (animals).

**Abiotic**

The non-living part of a biome includes the atmosphere, water, rock, and soil.

**Services**

Often invisible processes that enable the biosphere to function i.e. atmospheric regulation and water purification.

**Goods**

Physical material that are of value to us such as crops, timber, oil, coal, and gas.

**Indigenous**

Original populations; the oldest communities in the world.

**Greenhouse effect**

Gases like carbon dioxide and methane that trap heat around the Earth, leading to global warming.

**Layers of a Tropical Rainforest**

- **Emergents**
  - Leaves may have drip tips to shed heavy rain

- **Main Canopy**
  - Trunks are tall and thin to reach the sunlight

- **Under Canopy**
  - Lianas are woody vines that climb high to reach the sunlight

- **Shrub Layer**
  - Buttress roots support trees in shallow soil

**TRF Nutrient Cycle**

![Nutrient Cycle Diagram](image)

- **Rainfall**
- **Biomass Store**
- **Litter Store**
- **Soil Store**
- **Nutrients Transfer**
- **Surface Runoff**
- **Leaching**
- **Decomposition**
- **Uptake by Plants**

**Key**

- The size of the arrow indicates the amount of flow.
- **L** Litter store
- **B** Biomass store
- **R** Nutrients out
- **S** Soil store
- **Nutrients transfer**

As plants and animals die, their tissues fall into the litter store. As living tissue decomposes, nutrients are transferred to the soil store. Some nutrients are lost from litter by surface runoff. Plants take nutrients from the soil. This is very rapid in the TRF. Soil loses nutrients by leaching.
### Brazil Key Facts vs. UK Facts for Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Continent</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Level of affluence</td>
<td>Emerging Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td>$8902 US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>209.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Percentage living in urban areas</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Fertility Rate</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>16 per 1000 live births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Average age</td>
<td>31.3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Percentage working in the tertiary sector</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amazon Rainforest Key Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Key Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Number of mammals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Number of insects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Number of birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Number of plant species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Level of deforestation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Greenhouse Effect

Some solar radiation is reflected by the Earth and the atmosphere. Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere. Some is absorbed and re-emitted in all directions by greenhouse gas molecules. The effect of this is to warm the Earth’s surface and the lower atmosphere.
To know the structure of the earth and to know why it's unstable.

**The earth's structure:**
The Earth has four main layers: the inner core, the outer core, the mantle, and the crust.

- The mantle is semi-molten and about 3,000 km thick. The closer the mantle is to the core, the more liquid it is.
- The crust is the rocky outer layer. It is thin compared to the other sections, approximately 5 to 70 km thick. If the Earth was scaled down to the size of an apple, the crust would be about the thickness of the apple skin.
- The inner core is extremely hot (5,500°C). It is a very dense solid made from iron and nickel.
- The outer core is 2,000 km thick and is a liquid.

**The earth's crust:**
- The earth's crust is broken up into plates, called tectonic plates.
- There are two types of tectonic plate: oceanic and continental.
- Oceanic plates carry the oceans. They are thinner but more dense than continental plates.
- Continental plates carry the land. They are thicker but less dense than oceanic plates.

- Heat from the core causes convection currents in the mantle. These cause the mantle to move as it heats and cools.
- These currents slowly move the crust around.
- In some places the crust is destroyed. In other places new crust is formed.

**Key words and terms:**
- **Crust:** The rocky outer layer of the earth, made up of oceanic and continental crust.
- **Mantle:** Semi-molten rock, moving beneath the earth's crust. It is the movement (convection currents) in the mantle which cause tectonic plates to move.
- **Outer core:** A 2000km thick, liquid made up largely of iron and nickel.
- **Inner Core:** A dense solid of extreme temperature (5,500°C) made up of iron and nickel.
- **Tectonic plates:** Huge plates (oceanic and continental) that make up the earth's crust, and which move because of convection currents.
- **Convection currents:** Currents in the mantle which cause the tectonic plates to move, caused by extreme heat from the earth's core.
- **Dense:** When something is closely packed together.
- **Molten:** Something which is melted and has become a liquid.
To describe conservative, constructive and destructive plate boundaries.

**Plate boundaries:**
- The Earth’s crust is broken into different plates, which sit on the Earth’s mantle.
- These plates move because of convection currents.
- The plates move in different directions and meet at plate boundaries.
- As the plates move, parts of the crust are destroyed and in other areas new crust is created.

**Different types of plate boundary:**
- There are three different types of plate boundary: destructive, constructive and conservative. Which type they are depends on how the plates move at this boundary.
- Different plates boundaries have different landforms, such as volcanoes and fold mountains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boundary</th>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>Diagram</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destructive</td>
<td>The plates either <strong>collide</strong> or the oceanic plate <strong>subducts under</strong> the continental plate.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>The Nazca plate being forced under the South American plate.</td>
<td>Volcanoes Fold mountains Earthquakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructive</td>
<td>The plates move apart.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>The African plate and the South American plate.</td>
<td>Volcanoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>The plates move alongside each other.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>The Pacific plate and the North American plate.</td>
<td>Earthquakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key words and terms:**

**Plate boundaries:**
Where two or more tectonic plates meet.

**Conservative:**
A plate boundary where two plates slide past one another.

**Constructive:**
A plate boundary where two plates are moving apart.

**Destructive:**
A plate boundary where two plates are colliding.

**Magma:**
Molten rock from the mantle before it reaches the surface of the earth.

**Lava:**
Molten rock released from the earth’s core by a volcano.

**Fold Mountains:**
Mountains formed at collision zones, where two continental plates move towards each other.

**Volcano:**
A vent in the earth’s crust from which lava, ash and gas is released.

**Earthquake:**
A sudden shaking of the ground, caused by movement in the earth’s crust.
To describe conservative, constructive and destructive plate boundaries.

**Volcanoes:**
- Volcanoes are a vent in the earth’s crust from which lava, ash and gas is released.
- Most volcanoes form at **destructive** and **constructive** plate boundaries.
- Volcanoes **do not form** at conservative boundaries.
- If a volcano forms at a plate boundary, they are either **composite** or **shield** volcanoes.
- Of these two types, volcanoes can be **active**, **dormant** or **extinct**.

**Composite and shield volcanoes:**
There are a number of key differences between composite and shield volcanoes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Composite</th>
<th>Shield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diagram</strong></td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Composite Volcano Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Shield Volcano Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape</strong></td>
<td>Steep sides.</td>
<td>Gentle sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plate boundary</strong></td>
<td>Form at <strong>destructive</strong> plate boundaries.</td>
<td>Form at <strong>constructive</strong> plate boundaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lava</strong></td>
<td>Thick lava.</td>
<td>Thin, runny lava.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eruptions</strong></td>
<td>Eruptions happen <strong>less often</strong> but are usually violent. The eruption consists of ash, pyroclastic flow and lava.</td>
<td>Eruptions happen <strong>often</strong> but they are usually quite gentle. The eruption is mainly lava, with little pyroclastic flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example</strong></td>
<td>Mount Vesuvius in Naples, Italy. Mount St. Helens, USA</td>
<td>Mauna Loa in Hawaii. La Cumbre, The Galapagos Islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key words and terms:**

- **Magma chamber:** A large underground pool of magma.
- **Lava:** Magma, once it reaches the surface.
- **Crater:** A bowl-shaped basin in the top of the volcano.
- **Vent:** The central tube which magma travels through.
- **Cone:** A hill produced around a volcano by the eruption of lava and ash.
- **Pyroclastic flow:** A mass of hot ash, gases and lava fragments which is ejected from a volcano at great speeds.
- **Active:** Volcanoes which erupt frequently.
- **Dormant:** Volcanoes which have not recently erupted by which can still erupt.
- **Extinct:** A volcano which is unlikely to ever erupt again.
## Year 7 – Michaelmas Term – History – Pre 1066 and Norman Invasion

### Key Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Medieval</td>
<td>The period between 1066-1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chronology</td>
<td>Putting events in the order that they happened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Century</td>
<td>100 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Source</td>
<td>Something from the time which we can use to find out about the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Celts</td>
<td>The dominant population of Britain before the arrival of the Romans and Anglo-Saxons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Romans</td>
<td>Group who ruled England after invading from 40AD. They left around 410AD due to invasions in their homeland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Anglo-Saxons</td>
<td>People who lived in Britain from the 5th century. They included people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Vikings</td>
<td>Originally from Scandinavia, a vicious warriors group who invaded and settled from around 800AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Longboats</td>
<td>The Viking ships that combined oars and sails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Danegeld</td>
<td>A large sum of money, given to Vikings to prevent further invasions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Shires</td>
<td>The individual counties that the Anglo-Saxons divided England into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Earl</td>
<td>Noble title used by the Anglo-Saxons use to describe the ruler of a county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Heir</td>
<td>A person who is legally allowed to take the rank and property of someone who has died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Witan</td>
<td>Kings Council, made up of powerful Bishops and Earls, helped the king run the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Normans</td>
<td>People from the Normandy region of France, led by King William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Bayeux Tapestry</td>
<td>An embroidery telling the story of the Norman Conquest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Conquest</td>
<td>Taking an area by using force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 fyrd</td>
<td>Local farmers that fight for Harold Godwinson’s army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Housecarls</td>
<td>Paid, experienced soldiers that fought for Harold’s army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Cavalry</td>
<td>William’s soldiers that fought on horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Harrying</td>
<td>To completely destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Pope</td>
<td>Head of the Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Villein</td>
<td>A type of peasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Peasant</td>
<td>Poor people. Farmers. They worked for the knights and nobles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key people

1. **Edward the Confessor: 1042-1066**
   - Edward became king of England in 1042 after his half-brother died. Before this he had been living in Normandy.
   - Edward married but had no children. It was not clear who Edward wanted to be king after him. **For a king to die without an heir was a disaster!**
   - He was made a saint and ‘the confessor’ means someone that is saint-like but not a martyr.

2. **Harald Hardrada**
   - Viking King of Norway
   - Vikings had ruled Britain before.
   - Most feared warrior in Europe –Hardrada means ‘hard ruler’ and his nickname was ‘the Ruthless’.
   - Harald was supported by Tostig, Harold Godwinson’s brother who wanted revenge.

3. **Harold Godwinson**
   - Anglo-Saxon. Earl of Wessex, one of the most powerful men in England
   - Harold’s sister was married to King Edward. Harold was a brave and respected soldier with a tough streak.
   - The Witan, wanted Harold to be the next king.

4. **William of Normandy**
   - Duke of Normandy, France.
   - William came from a fighting family. He was a brave soldier.
   - Edward’s cousin. Edward had lived in Normandy from 1016-1042. Edward had supposedly promised that William should become King of England

### Key events

1. **Battle of Stamford Bridge**
   - The battle where the Anglo-Saxons defeat the Vikings in September 1066.
   - It took the Anglo-Saxon army 4 days to march to meet the Vikings, once they had invaded northeast England
   - Harold Godwinson was betrayed by his brother Tostig by joining the Vikings

2. **Battle of Hastings**
   - The battle took place in October, 1066
   - The winds suddenly changed at the end of September, allowing William’s Norman army to invade
   - William’s heavily armoured soldiers on horseback, Knights, were used throughout the battles.
   - Harold’s army positioned themselves at the start of the battle on top of Senlac Hill
   - The Normans carried out a Fake Retreat to tempt the Saxons away from their high ground?
   - According to the Bayeux Tapestry, Harold Godwinson died by being shot with an arrow to the eye
   - According to the first account, Harold Godwinson died by being disembowelled by Norman knights
Key Terms

1. Feudal system - The social structure of Medieval England
2. Villein - Peasant at the bottom of the Feudal system
3. Baron - Noble land owner that pledged their loyalty to the King
4. Normans - People from the Normandy region of France, led by King William
5. Motte and Bailey - The first type of castle made by William. It was made out of wood and had a higher Motte part and a lower Bailey part
6. Stone Keep castle - Similar to Motte and Bailey but made of stronger materials such as stone
7. Taxes - Money collected from people by the King
8. Pope - Head of the Catholic Church
9. Hierarchy - Form of social organisation ranks people according to status or power
10. Loyalty
11. Harrying - To completely destroy
12. Domesday book - vitally important book did William the Conqueror commission in 1086
13. Baron - rank came just below the king in the feudal system, and ruled land on his behalf
14. Vassal - anyone below you in the feudal system
15. Peasant - usually a farm labourer, was at the bottom of medieval society

Key changes

1. The Feudal System
   - William also sets up the Feudal System. This forces the English to give William their taxes and promises of loyalty, in return for protection and land to farm.
   - It is based on a system of hierarchy
   - William is at the top of the system, as he holds all the land and money, which he gives to the Barons.
   - They promise William their money, soldiers and loyalty. They give the land to the Knights in return for loyalty and military service.
   - Finally the knights give the land to the peasants. The peasants farm the land and give food, money and services to the knights.

2. Harrying of the North
   - Took place in 1069, following an Anglo-Saxon rebellion in Durham. After taking the throne in 1066, William did not trust the English lords, who do not like him. He had to force the English to accept him as King and many of the English are rebelling and fighting against him.
   - To stop rebellions and show his power, William crushes the rebellions and took the land away from the English lords and gave it to his supporters instead. William now has his supporters helping him to control the whole country.

3. The Domesday Book
   - In 1086, William sent out surveyors to every part of England, with orders to list:
     - How much land was there
     - Who had owned it in 1066 and who owned it now
     - What was the place like, and who lived there
     - How much it was worth in 1066 and how much now
   - William did this to allow him to effectively tax the land and earn money. William also needed to have an idea of what could be seized from landowners who did not show him loyalty. All of this was recorded in the Domesday Book.

4. Castles
   - William also kept control by building castles.
   - Motte and Bailey - The first castles built to help fight against rebellions. They were built quickly and made out of wood, meaning that they were not very strong, and could be easily destroyed.
   - Stone Keep – This castle was now made out of stone and had towers as a form of defence. The main part of the castle was the Keep.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Heaven** | Where those that have paid in purgatory can now go and live with God. | **King Richard 1:**
| **Purgatory** | People will pay for their sins here before going to either heaven or hell. | 1189 – 1199
| **Hell** | Where people go if their sins are so terrible. | Richard was the third son of Henry II. He was a fantastic soldier, brave and courageous. Although crowned King of England, Richard spent all but 6 months of his reign abroad. He did not speak English.
| **Succession** | The person that will become King after the current King has died. | **Saladin:**
| **Crusades** | The ‘Wars of the Crosses’, a Holy war in which crusaders from Europe set out to fight Muslim Turks. | 1137 - 1193
| **Turks** | A tribe of Muslim warriors who moved to the Holy Land. | John Lackland was the fourth child of Henry II. Short and fat, he was jealous of his dashing brother Richard I whom he succeeded. He was cruel, self-indulgent and selfish. On 15th June 1215 the barons forced John to sign Magna Carta, John died – from over-eating – a fugitive from all his enemies. He has been termed “the worst English king”.
| **Christian** | A person who believes in God and follows the teachings of his son, Jesus Christ. | **King John:**
| **Muslim** | People who believe in a God called Allah, and that a prophet called Muhammad was a messenger from Allah. | 1199 - 1216
| **Prophet** | Someone sent by God to tell His message. | John Lackland was the fourth child of Henry II. Short and fat, he was jealous of his dashing brother Richard I whom he succeeded. He was cruel, self-indulgent and selfish. On 15th June 1215 the barons forced John to sign Magna Carta, John died – from over-eating – a fugitive from all his enemies. He has been termed “the worst English king”.
| **Crucified** | The method by which Jesus was put to death on a cross. | **King John:**
| **Jerusalem** | Was the most important city on earth for Christians and Muslims during the period as it was the place where Jesus had lived, been crucified and buried. | 1199 - 1216
| **Holy Land** | The area linked to the life of Jesus. | John Lackland was the fourth child of Henry II. Short and fat, he was jealous of his dashing brother Richard I whom he succeeded. He was cruel, self-indulgent and selfish. On 15th June 1215 the barons forced John to sign Magna Carta, John died – from over-eating – a fugitive from all his enemies. He has been termed “the worst English king”.
| **Pilgrimage** | A religious journey. | **King John:**
| **The First Crusade** | The first crusade began in 1096. The idea of going on crusade appealed to Christians in Europe including those in England. | 1199 - 1216
| **Why fight?** | A lot of the people who went to fight were younger sons who would not inherit any family land as it went to the eldest son. | John Lackland was the fourth child of Henry II. Short and fat, he was jealous of his dashing brother Richard I whom he succeeded. He was cruel, self-indulgent and selfish. On 15th June 1215 the barons forced John to sign Magna Carta, John died – from over-eating – a fugitive from all his enemies. He has been termed “the worst English king”.
| **Cost of war** | The Crusades cost Christendom from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 lives. | **Saladin:**
| **Who did the crusades help?** | The Crusades contributed to increase the wealth of the Church. The knowledge of the science and learning of the East helped the crusaders gain knowledge. | **Saladin:**
<p>| | | |
|   |   |   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Chancellor</td>
<td>Person responsible for the production of all official documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Why Magna Carta?</td>
<td>King John levied taxes for a war in Normandy but the Barons refused to pay and formed an army to defeat the King.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Magna Carta</td>
<td>King John was forced to make a deal called Magna Carta by the Barons in England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>What did it contain?</td>
<td>63 promises of what the King could and could not do, it also set up a council of 25 Barons that would ensure the King kept those promises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>What remains today?</td>
<td>Only three of the promises of Magna Carta remain in force today: That the English Church shall be free from royal interference. To respect the rights and freedoms of the City of London and other towns and ports. That no freeman shall be arrested or imprisoned without a proper trial by a jury of peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Monk</td>
<td>A man who devotes his life to serving God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>A woman who devotes her life to serving God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Monastery</td>
<td>A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Nunnery</td>
<td>A building or buildings occupied by a community of nuns living under religious vows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Doom painting</td>
<td>A painting that depicted heaven and hell and were used in churches for people who could not understand Latin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Why was the Medieval Church important?**

- The church has an important role in the lives of people during the Medieval era. Most people in the Middle Ages lived their lives fully believing in the reality of a spiritual realm all around them, and in heaven or hell when they died.
- In the Middle Ages, the Church provided for people's religious lives – baptism of babies, marriages, confession, the last rites for the dying and burying the dead.
- However, the church was much more than a place to go to pray or look for guidance.
- Monasteries and nunneries looked after the old and sick, provided somewhere for travellers to stay, gave alms to the poor and sometimes looked after people's money for them. Monasteries had running water and good toilet facilities, and were much healthier than medieval towns and villages.
- Monks could often read and write, so they copied books and documents and taught children. Monasteries often had libraries. Church festivals and saints' days were 'holy days', when people didn't have to work. The Church put on processions and 'miracle plays'.
- The Church played a big part in government: Bishops sat in the House of Lords. They could raise an army for the king in times of war.
- Anybody who was not a Roman Catholic Christian was persecuted: Jewish people were often attacked and in 1290 were expelled from England.
- Monks and nuns took vows of poverty (no money), chastity (no sex) and obedience (obeying the Abbot or Abbess).
- There were many different orders of monks – eg Benedictines, known as 'black monks', and Cistercians, known as 'white monks', named after the colour of the habits they wore. Monks usually live in closed communities.
- Monks built huge monasteries, such as Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire.
BOX 1 - Christian Beliefs about God.
1. Christians base their beliefs about God on the Bible, the official teachings of the Church, the views of Christian leaders and their personal experience.
2. Christianity is a monotheistic religion which is a belief that there is only one God.
3. Christianity teaches that God is transcendent which means that God is above and beyond anything else that exists on Earth.
4. God is seen as a supreme being who has supernatural powers that defy the physical laws of the universe; he is therefore considered divine.
5. God is referred to as holy and sacred which means he is extremely special and set apart from human beings and worthy of upmost respect.
6. Christians believe God has no gender as male and female are human and not divine.

BOX 2 - The Trinity (1)
7. One of the ways Christians explain the different characteristics and qualities of God is through a teaching known as the Doctrine of Trinity. It is unique and fundamental to Christian belief.
8. Christians believe that God has appeared in the world in three ways; the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
9. Christians do NOT believe there are three Gods but believe that all three are equal but distinct persons within the Oneness of one God which is called the Trinity.

BOX 3 - The Trinity (2)
10. Christians believe that each part of the Trinity performs a special function.
10a. God as the Father created Heaven and Earth.
10b. God as the Son, Jesus is the saviour of the World. He is believed to be the Messiah promised in Jewish scripture.
10c. God as the Holy Spirit is an invisible spiritual power, which guides, helps and inspires human beings.

BOX 4 – The Nicene Creed
12. Christian belief in the Trinity is set out in a statement or profession of faith called the Nicene Creed. The word Creed comes from the Latin credo, which means “I believe”.
13. Christian leaders thought it was important that everyone knew and agreed on the same basic beliefs on which Christianity is founded so during the 4th Century that produced the Nicene Creed stated this basic beliefs. In some churches the creed is still recited during services. Another way it is recited is through prayer.

BOX 5 - Sources of Authority.
We believe in God, The Father, the Almighty, Maker if heaven and earth..... We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, The only Son of God....... We believe in the Holy Spirit, The Lord, the giver of life..... Who with the Father and the Son is worshipped and Glorified.
(Nicene Creed)
BOX 1 - Creation according to Genesis 1.1-2.3:
Day 1: God created light and separated it from the darkness. God named the light ‘day’ and the darkness ‘night’.
Day 2: God created the sky. God used the sky to divide the water that covered the Earth into two halves.
Day 3: God gathered the water into one place, called the ‘seas’, and made land appear, called ‘Earth’. God also created all of the plants and trees to grow on the ‘Earth’.
Day 4: God created the sun, moon and stars to light up the sky, govern night and day and mark the passing of time.
Day 5: God created all of the species of animals that live on Earth.
Day 6: God created human beings and put them in charge of everything on the Earth that had been created.
Day 7: God rested, blessed the seventh day and made it holy. The universe was complete.

BOX 2 - Different Christian beliefs about Creation
Creation in Genesis 1:1-3 - God created the world in 6 days and rested on day 7. “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” God created the perfect world in the beginning. “it was good”
Creation in John 1:1-3 – “In the beginning was the word....through him all things were made...”. The word refers to Jesus and therefore he was present at the beginning of the world and involved in the creation of the world. This also shows the importance of the Trinity being involved in the whole creation.

BOX 3 - The Fall:
Many Christians refer to Adam and Eve’s sin ‘the Fall’ because it represents falling out with God, or rather losing his favour. It is also known as a fall from grace. Christians believe that as a result of the Fall, humankind were in need of a saviour.

BOX 4 - How is the Bible used?
1) Personal Bible study:
Many Christians set aside a time each day when they pray and read the Bible (often called Quiet Time). They believe that God speaks to them through the words of the Bible and they spend some time praying beforehand that this will happen.
2) Readings during services:
Passages from the Bible are read aloud in almost all church services. Another important part of a service is the sermon. This is when the priest or minister explains part of the Bible to the congregation.
3) Bible study with others:
Many church congregations meet regularly in smaller groups in someone’s house. It is at these meetings that a part of the Bible’s teachings is discussed. In the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches the season of Lent is an important part of the Church year and a time when many house groups get together.
BOX 5 - Key Words

**Monotheistic**: A religion which believes in one God.

**Holy**: Separate and set apart for a special purpose by God.

**Omnipotent**: Almighty – unlimited power.

**Trinity**: God the father, Son and Holy Spirit.

**Genesis**: The first book in the Bible which has the creation story in it.

**Sin**: Any action against God.

**Original Sin**: first sin in the world committed by Adam and Eve which means all humans are born with this in them.

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BOX 7 - What is a covenant?

1. A covenant is an agreement between two parties.
2. There are two types of covenants: **conditional and unconditional**.
3. A conditional or bilateral covenant is an agreement that is binding on both parties for its fulfillment. Both parties agree to fulfill certain conditions. If either party fails to meet their responsibilities, the covenant is broken and neither party has to fulfill the expectations of the covenant.
4. An unconditional or unilateral covenant is an agreement between two parties, but only one of the two parties has to do something. Nothing is required of the other party.

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BOX 6 - Why is Abraham important to Christians, Muslims and Jews?

Jews regard Abraham (as he was later called) as the first Patriarch of the Jewish people. Abraham was the first person to teach the idea that there was only one God; before then, people believed in many gods. Muslims know Abraham as Ibrahim, and regard him as an important prophet of their faith. Ibrahim’s first son Ishmael, known as Isma’il, is regarded as the father of the Arab people. Many Christians believe that they are descendants of Abraham (Galatians 3.29).

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BOX 8 - What is Passover?

1. Passover commemorates the most important event in Jewish history.
2. The scriptures tell that after 400 years of slavery the Jews were finally set free.
3. It took another 40 years for their journey back to Israel. This journey is known as the **Exodus**. It is a journey which is remembered at Passover.
4. Most of the celebrations take place at home. On the night of Passover, children play games such as searching for any pieces of unleavened bread that has been hidden in the house. This reminds Jews of the time when they were in a rush to leave Egypt so they had no time for the bread to rise in the ovens.
5. Therefore the only bread they eat during Passover is **matzah** – bread made without yeast.
### BASIC RULES

1. **What is the aim of table tennis?** The aim of table tennis is to score more points than your opponent by volleying the ball across the net and landing on the table.

2. **When is a point won?** A point is won by you if your opponent is unable to return the ball to your side of the table (e.g. they miss the ball, they hit the ball but it misses your side of the table, or the ball hits the net), or if they hit the ball before it bounces on their side of the table.

3. **How is table tennis scored?** The winner of a game is the first to 11 points. There must be a gap of at least two points between opponents at the end of the game though, so if the score is 10-10, the game goes into extra play until one of the players has gained a lead of 2 points. The point goes to the player who successfully ends a rally, regardless of who has served.

4. **What is the ready position?** Neutral starting position, slightly bent arm, racket in front of you so you can just reach the end of the table, feet shoulder width apart and knees bent, racket in a neutral position so you can play either a backhand or forehand.

5. **What is the correct racket grip?** Shake hands or western grip – v shape formed with thumb and forefinger, should be firm grip but not too tight – imagine the bat is just an extension of your hand and forearm.

6. **What happens if the ball hits the net?** The ball must pass ‘cleanly’ over the net. If the ball ‘clips’ the net and goes over it is a ‘let’ and the point is retaken. If the ball hits the net and doesn’t go over the point goes to the other player/team.

### BASIC STROKE TECHNIQUES

7. **The Backhand Push**
   Stand close to the table, front ways on to the table, hit the ball at the top of the bounce, 50% of stroke action before hitting it, and 50% of stroke action after you have hit it (so it’s not too powerful).

8. **The Forehand Drive**
   Stand close to the table, sideways on, facing the line of play. Using a medium stroke, racket arm should move slightly upwards in direction that the ball is going to travel. During the stroke your upper body should rotate 45 degrees to the right then turn back to face the ball, moving from right foot to your left.

9. **The Serve**
   Table tennis serve is the most important stroke in the game because it provides the only situation in which you have total control over how and where you play the ball.
   - On your backhand side, position yourself at the side of the table, hold the racket at an open angle (like backhand push).
   - Balance the ball in the palm of your free hand and project the ball upwards, as near vertically as possible, so that it rises at least 6 inches after leaving your hand.
   - Allow the ball to drop and then hit the ball with your racket so that it bounces your side of the table then goes over the net and bounces on your opponent’s side.

### BASIC TACTICS AND STRATEGIES

10. **What shot do I play when?**
    - If the ball is played short (just over the net) return the ball with a defensive shot (the push).
    - If the ball is played long (to the baseline on your side of the table) return the ball with an attacking shot such (the drive).

11. **Vary your shots used** - Try not to use the same shot every time you return the ball because then this becomes predictable to your opponent.

12. **Vary the placement** – Try to hit the ball into different spaces on the opponents’ side of the table so they have to move more – aiming for the backline, corners, sidelines and just over the net is the best place to aim.
### Skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skills</th>
<th>Teaching Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. The Straddle Jump** | • As you take off, bring your legs apart and extend them out to the sides of you more than 90 degrees and horizontal.  
• Straighten your arms, place them out to sides like legs, and place hands on knees/legs.  
• Keep your upper body and head as still as possible.  
• Ensure your toes are pointed and you are looking forwards. |
| **2. The Tuck Jump**   | • As you take off, bring your arms away from your sides and extend them out in front of you and elevate your arms quickly above your head.  
• Keep your upper body and head as still as possible.  
• As you begin to reach the peak of the jump, bring your knees upwards and into the chest.  
• Ensure that both knees are tucked tight into the chest and the shins are vertical with the floor and parallel to your back.  
• Bring the arms down from the extended position and touch the hands just below the front of the knees. |
| **3. The Pike Jump**    | • As you take off, keep your legs together and straight and extend them out in front of you.  
• Knees should be straight and both knees and feet together touching.  
• Straighten your arms, extend them out forwards and place hands on knees/legs.  
• Keep your upper body and head as still as possible.  
• Ensure your toes are pointed and you are looking forwards. |
| **4 Seat Drop**        | • As you take off, bring your arms away from your sides and extend them out in front of you and elevate your arms quickly above your head.  
• Begin to tilt your pelvis upwards slightly to create a natural leg lift.  
• Keep straight legs and do not purposely lift them up.  
• Keep your upper body and head as still as possible.  
• Maintain position.  
• As you begin to lose height, bring your arms down to make contact with the bed just behind your bottom and extend your feet forwards.  
• Ensure you land with your back close to upright and hands tucked in just behind your bottom with the fingers pointing forwards in the same way as your toes. |

### Safety Information

- You bounce in the middle of the trampoline on the X
- You bend your knees to cut the bounce and stop safely.
- Walk to end of trampoline -- do not run!
- Get off the trampoline, by sitting down on the edge, and wriggling legs off
- When not performing, you are a ‘spotter’ facing the student on the trampoline, hands up ready to push them back in the middle in case they fall.
- You only perform the skills the teacher has advised you to and will progress through more difficult skills when teacher is happy for you to do so.

### Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>You must be able to land safely in the middle of the trampoline by bending your knees and cutting your bounce quickly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flueney</td>
<td>Being able to link your performances together without extra bounces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Routine 1
- Tuck Jump
- Seat Drop to Feet
- Half Twist
- Seat Drop to Feet
- Pike Jump
- Half Twist
- Straddle/Star Jump

### Routine 2
- Straddle
- Full Twist
- Tuck Jump
- Seat Drop to feet
- Half Twist
- Seat Drop to Feet
- Pike Jump
- Straddle Jump

### Routine 3
- Half Twist
- Tuck Jump
- Seat Drop into a Half Twist
- Seat Drop to Feet
- Straddle Jump
- Full Twist
- Seat Drop to Feet

### Routine 4
- Full Twist
- Tuck Jump
- Swivel Hips to Feet
- Pike Jump
- Seat drop to Feet
- Straddle Jump
- Half Twist
1. What is the aim of wallball? Wallball is a simple activity played by hitting a ball against a wall with your hands. The aim of wallball is to score more points than your opponent by hitting a ball against a wall and landing inside the correct area on the floor.

2. When is a point won? A point is won by you if your opponent is unable to return the ball to the wall (e.g. they miss the ball, they hit the ball but it misses the wall, or the ball hits the floor before the wall).

3. How is wallball scored? The winner of a game is the first to 11, 15 or 21 points or played a timed game (commonly 15/20 minutes). There must be a gap of at least two points between opponents at the end of the game though, so if the score is 10-10, the game goes in to extra play until one of the players has gained a lead of 2 points. The point goes to the player who successfully ends a rally, regardless of who has served.

A match can consist of the number of games you like, just make sure you agree this in advance!

4. What is the ready position? Neutral starting position, feet shoulder width apart and knees bent, both arms in a neutral position so you can play either.

5. What is the correct equipment needed to play wallball? It is recommended to use an official wallball when playing the sport, however, any ball that can be struck safely with the hand can be used e.g. tennis ball, soft play ball, etc. Wallball gloves are optional and usually the player will decide if needed or not. Goggles are required for official tournaments.

6. Do we need a referee to play wallball? Wallball is a self-contained game and players are also expected to be referees, giving them experience of controlling a game, making decisions and taking ownership of their actions. It is recommended that the loser referees the next match.

7. How do we start the game? The game will start by one of the players serving against the wall and the ball must return beyond the service line and inside the court.

8. The Target Serve
Most professional players believe that a well-controlled serve is the most important shot in the game. Services that rebound and bounce low near the short lines makes it even more difficult for the retriever, specially if he/she does not know which the direction the serve is being aimed.

9. What are the pass shots?
The pass shot is just what the name implies, a shot that is hit past the opponent. Control the passing angles is very important in order to move the opponent out of the advantageous front court position. These shots are usually classified as “cross court” and “down the line” passes.

10. Important tactics to win games:

a) Always serve first if you win the toss at the beginning of the game
b) Serve deep to push your opponent back
c) Dominate the centre of the court
d) Hit to the player weaker hand
e) Kill the ball, by hitting it low at the wall
### Year 7 - Michaelmas - Drama - Foundations of Drama

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Characterisation</th>
<th>Rehearsal Techniques</th>
<th>Foundation Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture etc. when in role is called characterisation. All people are different. The actor must use their skills to portray a character consistently throughout their performance. When creating characters, you need to consider voice, body language, facial expression and gesture.</td>
<td>These are exercises that the actors engage in BEFORE they perform live to an audience. They help the actors to understand their characters and realise their intentions. They also help to develop the plot and structure of a devised play.</td>
<td>Foundation skills are the drama strategies that can be used to help improve the way that you reveal your plot to your audience. Always remember, it’s not just the story you tell that is important, but also how you tell it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Characterisation: Voice</strong> Does your character have an accent? What is the tone of their voice like? How quickly do they speak? Do they have any vocal mannerisms that are particular to them?</td>
<td><strong>Hot-Seating</strong> An actor sits in the hot-seat and is questioned in role. They spontaneously answer questions.</td>
<td><strong>Role Play</strong> Pretending to be somebody else.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Words</strong></td>
<td><strong>Role on the Wall</strong> Draw an outline of your character. Annotate it to reflect the character’s thoughts, feelings, fears, circumstances etc.</td>
<td><strong>Improvisation</strong> Performing a scene spontaneously without rehearsal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume: Loud to quiet</td>
<td><strong>Inner Thoughts</strong> Whilst rehearsing a scene, one person will shout “freeze, inner thoughts”. The actor should freeze and spontaneously say out loud what the character is thinking.</td>
<td><strong>Marking the Moment</strong> This is a way of highlighting the most important moment in a scene in order to draw the audience’s attention to its significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescendo: Increasing volume</td>
<td><strong>Conscience Corridor</strong> Performers make two lines facing each other. The protagonist poses a question such as “Should I put Grandad in a basket and leave him by the side of the road?” Actors on each side of the corridor give reasons for and against.</td>
<td><strong>Still Image</strong> This is a frozen picture which communicates meaning. It’s sometimes called a freeze frame or tableau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch: Deep or squeaky</td>
<td><strong>Improvise</strong> Improve how you play your character These rehearsal techniques improve how you perform physically on stage.</td>
<td><strong>Narration</strong> A narrator is like a storyteller informing the audience about the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pace/Tempo: Fast or slow</td>
<td><strong>Bigger Bigger Bigger</strong> Rehearse one scene several times increasing the energy in gesture/movement, exaggeration of facial expression and volume</td>
<td><strong>Thoughts in the Head</strong> This is when a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they’re feeling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhythm: fluctuations in pace</td>
<td><strong>Non-Verbal Body Language</strong> Perform a scene without speaking. Create meaning through mime.</td>
<td><strong>Alter Ego</strong> Allowing the audience to hear/see the positive and negative thoughts of a character. It is sometimes called Angels and Devils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause: Breaks in speech</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chorus</strong> A group on stage say the same words and gestures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflection: Emphasis on a word</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Flashback</strong> A performance of a scene from the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articulation: Emphasis on letters.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Soun dscape</strong> Performers make sounds to create an atmosphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone: Emotion</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Slow Motion</strong> Acting as if time has slowed down. Often used to highlight an important movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarity: Clearly say words</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mime</strong> Telling a story through movement. Creating characters and objects without spoken word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accent: A way of speaking that denotes where you are from</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Diaries &amp; Letters</strong> Allowing the audience to hear or see the content of a diary or letter on stage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please turn over to learn about staging and stage positions.
**Year 7 — Michaelmas — Drama — Stage Configurations and Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Staging Configurations and Stage Positions</strong></th>
<th><strong>Thrust Staging</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proscenium Arch</strong></td>
<td>In a Thrust Stage, there is audience on three sides of the stage. This is one of the oldest theatre types of stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Advantages</strong>: Backdrops and large scenery can be used without blocking sightlines. There may be fly space and wing space to store scenery. The frame around the stage adds to the effect of a fourth wall.</td>
<td>- <strong>Advantages</strong>: As there is no audience on one side of the stage, backdrops, flats, cycloramas or large scenery can be used. The audience may feel closer to the action as there are three front rows (one on each of the stages three sides).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Disadvantages</strong>: Audience members may feel distant from the stage. <strong>Audience Interaction</strong> is more difficult. It can feel very formal and rigid.</td>
<td>- <strong>Disadvantages</strong>: <strong>Sight lines</strong> for those on extreme sides may be limited. The audience on the right and left have each other in view. <strong>Box sets</strong> (three sides of the room are constructed) cannot be used as this would block audience views.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>End on Staging</strong></th>
<th><strong>Traverse Staging</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End on Staging is similar to a Proscenium stage as the audience sit on one side of the stage directly facing it. However it doesn't have the large proscenium frame.</td>
<td>On a Traverse Stage the acting area is a long central space with audience seated on either side facing each other. Like a catwalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Advantages</strong>: The audience all have a similar view. Stage pictures are easy to create. Large backdrops or projections onto a cyclorama may be used.</td>
<td>- <strong>Advantages</strong>: Audience feel very close to the stage. They can see the reaction of the other side who are facing them which can work well for interaction. Sometimes extreme ends of the stage can be used to create extra acting space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Disadvantages</strong>: Audience members in the back rows may feel distant from the stage. It may not have wing or fly areas.</td>
<td>- <strong>Disadvantages</strong>: <strong>Big scenery, backdrops and sets block sightlines</strong>. The long and thin acting area makes <strong>blocking</strong> difficult. Does not have wing or fly areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Theatre in the Round</strong></th>
<th><strong>Arena Staging</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theatre in the Round is a staging configuration when the audience are seated in a circle all around the stage.</td>
<td>Arena Staging is a similar configuration to Theatre in the Round. The audience sit on all sides of the stage, however they tend to sit in straight lines. This type of staging is often used in sporting venues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Advantages</strong>: Intimate space for a performance. It engages the audience because the actors enter and exit the stage through the audience. There is also no 'forth wall'</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Disadvantages</strong>: One cannot use backdrops or flats. Stage furniture needs to be small so as not to obstruct sightlines. Actors have to be carefully <strong>blocked</strong> so that they do not always have their back to one section of the audience.</td>
<td>- <strong>Disadvantages</strong>: One cannot use backdrops or flats. Stage furniture needs to be small so as not to obstruct sightlines. Actors have to be carefully <strong>blocked</strong> so that they do not always have their back to one section of the audience.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Promenade Theatre</strong></th>
<th><strong>Stage Positions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promenade Theatre is where the audience stand or follow the actors through a performance. This can happen in a theatre, but more often happens in a site specific show.</td>
<td>In order to discuss theatre, you need to be able to explain quickly and simply where you want something to occur. To do this, theatre makers divide the stage up into a grid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Advantage</strong>: It is an interactive and exciting type of theatre where the audience feel involved.</td>
<td><strong>Points to Note</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Disadvantage</strong>: Audience may get tired standing and walking. Actors or crew need to be skilled at moving the audience around. There can be health and safety risks.</td>
<td>- Some stages are <strong>raked</strong> which means they are higher at the back. Therefore upstage is at the back and downstage at the front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Direction of stage</strong> is always seen from the perspective of the actor. This can be confusing as you will need to swap your left and right if looking at the stage from an audience perspective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YEAR 7 — MICHAELMAS — MUSIC — READING NOTATION & INSTRUMENTAL SKILLS

**KEYWORDS**

1. **Pitch**: how high or low a note is.
2. **Notation**: any system used to visually represent music played with instruments or sung through the use of written, printed, or otherwise-produced symbols.
3. **Stave**: a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that each represent a different musical pitch.
4. **Grand Stave**: two staves are joined by a brace, or is intended to be played at once by a single performer (usually a keyboard instrument or harp). Typically, the upper stave uses a treble clef and the lower stave has a bass clef.
5. **Treble Clef**: a symbol indicating that the second line from the bottom of a staff represents the pitch of G above middle C. Also called G clef.
6. **Bass Clef**: the clef that establishes F a fifth below middle C on the fourth line of the staff. Also called F clef.
7. ** Ledger line**: used in notation to notate pitches above or below the lines and spaces of the regular stave.
8. **Octave**: an interval whose higher note has a sound-wave frequency of vibration twice that of its lower note; the octave is an interval of eight notes.
9. **Accidental**: a note of a pitch that is not a member of the scale indicated by the key signature. The sharp (#), flat (♭), and natural (♮) symbols mark such notes—those symbols are also called accidentals.
10. **Sharp (♯)**: an accidental that indicates a slight increase in pitch.
11. **Flat (∑)**: an accidental that indicates a slight decrease in pitch.
12. **Natural (♮)**: an accidental, which cancels previous accidentals and represents the unaltered pitch of a note.
13. **Bar**: each bar usually has the same number of notes in it. Music that feels like 1-2-3-4 will be divided into bars with four beats worth of music in each bar.
14. **Barline**: the bar line is a vertical line written in the music which separates the bars.
15. **Time Signature**: to specify how many beats are to be contained in each bar and which note value is equivalent to one beat.
16. **Semibreve**: a note, which lasts for 4 beats.
17. **Minim**: a note, which lasts for 2 beats.
18. **Crotchet**: a note, which lasts for 1 beat.
19. **Quaver**: a note, which lasts for a quarter of a beat. It is commonly beamed to another quaver to equal 1 whole beat.
20. **Semi-quaver**: a note, which lasts for a quarter of a beat. It is commonly beamed to another 3 semi-quavers to equal 1 whole beat.
21. **Rest**: an interval of silence in a piece of music, marked by a symbol that corresponds to a particular note value.

**KEY QUESTIONS**

Q1: What is the mnemonic for the lines on the treble clef?

**Every Good Boy Deserves Football**

Q2: What is the word spelled out by the spaces on the treble clef?

**FACE**

Q3: What is the mnemonic for the lines on the bass clef?

**Good Boys Do Fine Always**

Q4: What is the mnemonic for the spaces on the bass clef?

**All Cows Eat Grass**

---

1: **Grand Staff**

- **Time Signature**: tells you the number of beats to play each measure.
- **Bar line**: signifies the measure of a bar.
- **Key Signature**: indicates the key the music is written in.
- **Staff Lines**: the four or five lines that make up a staff.
- **G Clef (treble)**: the symbol on the first line of your keyboard.
- **F Clef (bass)**: the symbol on the fourth line of your keyboard.

2: **Accidentals**: symbols applied to notes which change the normal pitch of that note.

3: **PITCH - The notes on the stave**

- **Treble Clef Mnemonics**: FACE in the space.
- **Bass Clef Mnemonics**: All Cows Eat Grass.
- **Every Good Boy Deserves Football**
- **Good Boys Do Fine Always**

4: **Durations**: the lengths of the notes you play. These are combined to create rhythms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Beats</th>
<th>Rest</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Beats</th>
<th>Rest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Semibreve, Whole Note</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Dotted Semibreve, Whole Note</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Minims, Half Note</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Dotted Minims, Dotted Half Note</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Crotchet, Quarter Note</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Dotted Crotchet, Dotted Quarter Note</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Quavers, Eighth Note</td>
<td>½</td>
<td></td>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Dotted Quavers, Dotted Eighth Note</td>
<td>⅛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Semiquavers, Sixteenth Note</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td></td>
<td>♩</td>
<td>Dotted Semiquavers, Dotted Sixteenth Note</td>
<td>3⅛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass)

To play a string instrument, your left hand presses down on the strings to change the pitch while your right hand moves the bow or plucks the strings.

How to Practice

IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM AREAS. Practice the parts you can’t play (not the parts you can) first:
- Use a metronome
- Play it slowly, then speed it up
- Try the part in different rhythms so that you get the pitches accurate
- Aim to play it correctly three times in a row — if you make a mistake, start again!

*Violas use a different ‘clef’ to most instruments: The ALTO clef
- Middle C is on the middle line!-

Basic notes on the Violin
A violinhandout.co.uk helpful handout

Basic notes on the Viola
A violinhandout.co.uk helpful handout

Basic notes on the Cello
A violinhandout.co.uk helpful handout

Basic notes on the Double Bass
A violinhandout.co.uk helpful handout
WOODWIND (FLUTE, OBOE, CLARINET, SAXOPHONE, BASSOON)

In woodwind instruments the player either: causes a reed to vibrate, which agitates the column of air (as in a clarinet, oboe or bassoon) or blows across the edge of an open hole (as in a flute).

**How to Practice:**
- **IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM AREAS:** Practice the parts you can't play (not the parts you can) first:
  - Use a metronome
  - Play it slowly, then speed it up
  - Try the part in different rhythms so that you get the pitches accurate
  - Aim to play it correctly *three times in a row* — if you make a mistake, start again!
Brass (Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone)

Modern **brass instruments** produce sound through a metal mouthpiece. The mouthpiece is similar on most **brass instruments**, usually varying only in size. Sound is produced by placing the lips on the mouthpiece and blowing while vibrating the lips. The larger the mouthpiece, the lower the sound of the instrument.

**How to Practice:**

**IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM AREAS**

Practice the parts you can’t play (not the parts you can) first:

- Use a metronome
- Play it slowly, then speed it up
- Try the part in different rhythms so that you get the pitches accurate
- Aim to play it correctly three times in a row – if you make a mistake, start again!
A. Key Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Line is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. A line can be horizontal, diagonal or curved and can also change length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. Shapes can be geometric or irregular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Form is a three dimensional shape, such as a cube, sphere or cone. Sculpture and 3D design are about creating forms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Red, yellow and blue are primary colours, which means they can’t be mixed using any other colours. In theory, all other colours can be mixed from these three colours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Colours</td>
<td>Tertiary colours are created by mixing a primary colour and the secondary colour next to it on the colour wheel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary Colours</td>
<td>Complementary colours are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are used together they create contrast. Adding a colour’s complimentary colour will usually make a darker shade. This is often preferable to adding black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours. The design used to create a pattern is often referred to as a motif. Motifs can be simple shapes or complex arrangements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Colour Theory

Key terms 4 – 6 refer to the colour wheel.

13. Warm colours are colours on the red side of the wheel. These are red and include orange, yellow and browns.
14. Cool colours are colours on the blue side of the wheel. These are blue and include green, purple and most greys.

15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>= orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>= purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>= green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Art Styles

16. Ndebele art originates from the Ndebele tribe in South Africa
17. Traditionally Ndebele women would paint their houses in this style to celebrate events in their family
18. Traditionally locally available materials such as clay and dung were used.
19. Today acrylic paint is used
20. Esther Mahlangu is a famous Ndebele Artist
21. Esther Mahlangu was born in 1935 and is still alive.
**Key words:**
1. **Bacteria** – single celled organisms. Some can be harmful to humans.
2. **Pathogenic** – harmful or causing disease
3. **Equipment** – the tools used in practical lessons
4. **Food hygiene** – routines that should be followed to avoid potential health hazards in food.
5. **Personal hygiene** – routines that should be followed by people handling food to avoid contaminating food. E.g. Contaminated hands will spread bacteria around a kitchen very quickly, so having good personal hygiene is important.
6. **Cross contamination** – transferring bacteria that should not be in food from one place to another. E.g. bacteria on unwashed hands will contaminate food.
7. **Potential** – The possibility of something happening in the future
8. **Recipe** – A plan used to inform the cook or chef how to make a ‘dish’.
9. **Ingredients** – the raw food used to make a recipe

---

### Key routines for Food Hygiene and Safety in the food room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Hygiene</th>
<th>Why?</th>
<th>Safety rules</th>
<th>Why?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1. Wash hands in hot soapy water</td>
<td>To kill bacteria on your hands to stop contamination</td>
<td>S1. Use oven gloves</td>
<td>To stop injury – burns from baking trays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2. Tie long hair back</td>
<td>To prevent hair going into the products you cook</td>
<td>S2. Wash up in hot soapy water</td>
<td>To stop cross contamination and kill bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3. Wear an apron</td>
<td>To protect your uniform and to prevent bacteria from your clothes contaminating your food</td>
<td>S3. Bags, blazers and coats on hooks at all times</td>
<td>To prevent injury – tripping up or falling over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4. Roll sleeves up</td>
<td>To prevent bacteria contaminating your food</td>
<td>S4. Pan handles in ‘safe’ position</td>
<td>To prevent a fire and injuring from burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5. Remove jewellery</td>
<td>To prevent contamination of food by bacteria that live on jewellery.</td>
<td>S5 Chairs under the desk or stacked</td>
<td>To prevent injury – tripping up or falling over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Keywords: skills and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skills</th>
<th>How?</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Function?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SK1. Claw grip</td>
<td>Fingers are held in a claw shape to hold food steady while slicing or cutting.</td>
<td>E1. Knife (plural - knives)</td>
<td>to cut, chop and slice food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK2. Bridge hold</td>
<td>Use thumb and forefinger and grip either side of the ingredient. Use knife under bridge to cut.</td>
<td>E2. Grater</td>
<td>To quickly reduce the size of food products to very small pieces or shreds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK3. peeling</td>
<td>Removing the outer skin or covering of fruit and vegetables</td>
<td>E3. chopping board</td>
<td>To prepare food on especially when using knives. Using a colour coded system helps to prevent cross contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK4. slicing</td>
<td>Cutting food into slices. e.g. Slice the carrot thinly</td>
<td>E4. saucepan</td>
<td>Used to boil, simmer or poach foods in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK5. chopping</td>
<td>To cut food into small pieces e.g. chop the onion in small, evenly sized pieces.</td>
<td>E5. Vegetable peeler</td>
<td>A special knife for removing skin or peel from fruit and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK6. grating</td>
<td>To reduce food into fine shreds by rubbing it on a grater.</td>
<td>E6. Measuring jug</td>
<td>Used to measure liquids e.g. water, milk accurately in millilitres (ml)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 8 guidelines for a healthy diet

1. Base your meals on **starchy carbohydrates**
2. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables (5-7 portions per day)
3. Eat plenty of fish
4. Cut down on **sugar** and **saturated fats**
5. Have no more than **6gs of salt** a day
6. Be active and be a healthy weight
7. Drink **6-8 glasses of water** a day
8. Don’t skip breakfast
Ma: Materials And Keywords

Manufactured—made by machine.
Ball bearing—a circular hard steel ball.
Acrylic plastic—flat plastic that resembles glass.
Plywood—a sandwich of thin pieces of wood.
Mitre—a 45° cut in any material.

Steel—metal with hardness, elasticity, and strength.

Wood fibres—small particles of wood, often glued together to make manufactured board.

Softwood—noun The wood from a conifer (such as pine, fir, or spruce) as distinguished from that of broadleaved trees.
Hardwood—noun The hard, compact wood or timber of various trees, as the oak, cherry, maple, or mahogany.

Properties and characteristics of materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absorbency</td>
<td>To be able to soak up liquid easily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>The capacity of an object or substance to withstand great force or pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elasticity</td>
<td>The ability of an object or material to resume its normal shape after being stretched or compressed; stretchiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasticity</td>
<td>The quality of being easily shaped or moulded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malleability</td>
<td>To be able to be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking or cracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>The quantity of mass per unit volume of a substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>The degree to which something is successful in producing a desired result; success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durability</td>
<td>The ability to withstand wear, pressure, or damage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Understand the making Process

1. Preparation: Drawing, CAD, sketches, plans.

Health & Safety Legislation

- Health and Safety at Work Act
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Manual Handling Operations
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
- Reporting of Injuries RIDDOR

Tools And Equipment

- Coping saw—cutting curves
- Tenon Saw—cutting straight
- Bench hook—holding wood
- Glass paper—file filing
- Hand file—rapid filing
- Pillar drill—making holes
- Steel rule—accurate measure
- Disc sander—rapid sanding
Environmental Issues

- **Negative Impacts**
  - Energy Consumption
  - E-Waste and health → Recycling and Sustainability
- **Positive Impacts**
  - Climate monitoring
  - Teleworking
  - Reduced printing

Types of Software

- **Proprietary**
  - e.g. Windows, iOS and MacOS
  - Microsoft Office, Adobe Photoshop
- **Open Source**
  - e.g. Linux and Android
  - LibreOffice, The GIMP
- **Cost versus support model**

Emerging Technologies

- Robotics, AI
- Internet of Things, Quantum Computing.

Privacy and Security

- Location monitoring
- Mobile Phone providers
- Surveillance Cameras
- Encrypted messaging
- Data Protection Act
- Cybersecurity
  - Threats and Defences

Legislation

- Copyrights, Designs & Patents Act 1988
  - Intellectual Property
  - Hardware patents
- Computer Misuse Act
  - Hacking / viruses
- Data Protection Act 1998
  - Protects Personal data
  - 8 principles
  - Privacy, accuracy, security
- Software Licensing
  - Volume Licensing
  - Personal use licensing

Ethical Impact

- Inclusion / Accessibility
- The Digital Divide
- Professionalism
- Codes of Conduct

Use Quizlet study sets 06... to learn the definitions associated with this.
Algorithms
- Sequence, Selection, Iteration
  - Flowcharts
    - Interpreting
    - Creating your own
    - Using symbols correctly

Evaluating Algorithms
- Importance of data structure
- Fitness for purpose
- Efficiency (Big "$O" Notation)

Pseudo-code
- Written Description
- Write an Algorithm
- Complete an unfinished Algorithm
- Code in a HLL (e.g. Python)

Designing Solutions
- Analyse a Problem
- Decompose it
- Abstract the Data Structure
- Identify inputs, process, outputs
- Design an Algorithm

Interpreting Algorithms
- Purpose of a given algorithm
- Explain how it works
- Determine output for given inputs
- Write a Trace Table
- Identify Logic Errors
- Discuss efficiency

Bubble sort
Works by repeatedly going through the list to be sorted, comparing each pair of adjacent elements. If the elements are in the wrong order they are swapped, else they are left in position.

Insertion sort
Sorts data one element at a time. The algorithm takes one data item from the list and places it in the correct location in the list. This process is repeated until there are no more unsorted items in the list. More efficient than bubble sort.

Merge sort
This is a two-stage sort. Firstly the list is split in half into sublists repeatedly. The algorithm stops splitting the lists when each list has only one element in it. The second stage involves repeatedly merging the lists in order until there is only one sub list remaining.

Searching & Sorting
- Searches
  - Binary
  - Linear
- Sorts
  - Bubble
  - Merge
- Pros and Cons

for passes in range(count-1):
  for num in range(count-1):
    if a[num+1] < a[num]:
      temp = a[num]
      a[num] = a[num + 1]
      a[num+1] = temp

SET <var> TO <expression>
SEND <expression> TO DISPLAY
RECEIVE <var> FROM (<type>)
  KEYBOARD
FOR <counter> FROM <a> TO <b>
code that repeats
END FOR

IF <expression> THEN
code to run if true
ELSE
code to run if false
END IF

WHILE <condition> DO
  code that repeats
END WHILE
or
REPEAT code UNTIL ...

Searching & Sorting
- Searches
  - Binary
  - Linear
- Sorts
  - Bubble
  - Merge
- Pros and Cons

Year 7 – Michaelmas - Computer Science - Problem Solving

Searching & Sorting
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  - Linear
- Sorts
  - Bubble
  - Merge
- Pros and Cons

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Interpreting Algorithms
- Purpose of a given algorithm
- Explain how it works
- Determine output for given inputs
- Write a Trace Table
- Identify Logic Errors
- Discuss efficiency
Semana 1

Saludos | Greetings
--- | ---
¡Hola! Hello! | ¿Cómo te llamas? What are you called?
¿Qué tal? How are you? | Me llamo... I am called...
Bien, gracias. Fine, thanks. | ¿Dónde vives? Where do you live?
fenomenal great | Vivo en... I live in...
regular not bad | ¡Hasta luego! See you later!
fatal awful | ¡Adiós! Goodbye!

Semana 2

¿Qué tipo de persona eres? | What sort of person are you?
--- | ---
Soy... I am... | listo/a clever
divertido/a amusing | serio/a serious
estupendo/a brilliant | simpático/a nice, kind
fenomenal fantastic | sincero/a sincere
generoso/a generous | tímido/a shy
genial great | tonto/a silly
guay cool | tranquilo/a quiet, calm

Semana 3

Mi pasión | My passion
--- | ---
Mi pasión es... My passion is... | el fútbol football
Mi héroe es... My hero is... | la música music
el deporte sport | el tenis tennis

¿Tienes hermanos? | Do you have any brothers or sisters?
--- | ---
Tengo... I have... | un hermanastro a half-brother/stepbrother
una hermana a sister | No tengo hermanos. I don't have any brothers
un hermano a brother | or sisters.
una hermanastra a half-sister/stepsister | Soy hijo único/hija única. I am an only child. (male/ female)

Semana 4

Los números 1 – 31 | Numbers 1 – 31
--- | ---
uno 1 | seis 6
dos 2 | siete 7
tres 3 | ocho 8
cuatro 4 | nueve 9
cinco 5 | diez 10
diez 10 | diecisiete 17
dieciocho 18
diecinueve 19
veinte 20 | veintiuno 21
treinta 30

¿Cuántos años tienes? | How old are you?
--- | ---
Tengo... años. I am... years old. | mayo May
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? When is your birthday?
Mi cumpleaños es el... de... My birthday is the... of...
enero January | junio June
febrero February | julio July
marzo March | agosto August
abril April | septiembre September
tabril October | noviembre November
diciembre December

Los colores | Colours
--- | ---
blanco/a white | gris grey
amarillo/a yellow | marrón brown
negro/a black | azul blue
rojo/a red | rosa pink
verde green | naranja orange

¿Tienes mascotas? | Do you have pets?
--- | ---
Tengo... I have... | un pez a fish
un caballo a horse | un ratón a mouse
una cabanya a guinea pig | una serpiente a snake
un conejo a rabbit | No tengo mascotas. I don't have any pets.
un gato a cat | ¿Cómo es? What is it like?
un perro a dog | ¿Cómo son? What are they like?

Palabras muy frecuentes | High-frequency words
--- | ---
bastante quite | también also, too
también quite | mucho very
no/yno/not | muy y
muy | poco a bit
pero but | and
Semana 1

¿Qué te gusta hacer? What do you like to do?
- Me gusta... I like...
- Me gusta mucho... I really like...
- No me gusta... I don't like...
- No me gusta nada... I don't like at all...
- Chatear to chat online
- Escribir correos to write emails
- Escuchar música to listen to music
- Jugar a los videojuegos to play videogames
- Leer to read
- Mandar SMS to send text messages

Semana 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What do you like to do?</th>
<th>Mi tiempo libre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>navegar por Internet</td>
<td>to surf the net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salir con mis amigos</td>
<td>to go out with my friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ver la televisión</td>
<td>to watch TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porque es...</td>
<td>because it is...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porque no es...</td>
<td>because it is not...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesante</td>
<td>interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guay</td>
<td>cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divertido/a</td>
<td>amusing, funny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estúpido/a</td>
<td>stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aburrido/a</td>
<td>boring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semana 3

¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre? What do you do in your spare time?
- Bailo I dance
- Canto karaoke I sing karaoke
- Hablo con mis amigos I talk with my friends
- Monte en bici I ride my bike
- Saco fotos I take photos
- Toco la guitarra I play the guitar

Expresiones de frecuencia Expressions of frequency
- A veces sometimes
- De vez en cuando from time to time
- Nunca never
- Todos los días every day

Semana 4

¿Qué tiempo hace? What's the weather like?
- Hace calor it's hot
- Hace frío it's cold
- Hace sol it's sunny
- Hace buen tiempo it's nice weather
- Llueve it's raining
- Nieva it's snowing

Las estaciones The seasons
- La primavera spring
- El verano summer
- El otoño autumn
- El invierno winter

Semana 5

¿Qué deportes haces? What sports do you do?
- Hago artes marciales I do martial arts.
- Hago atletismo I do athletics.
- Hago equitación I do horse riding.
- Hago gimnasia I do gymnastics.
- Hago natación I do swimming.
- Juego al baloncesto I play basketball.
- Juego al fútbol I play football.

Los días de la semana The days of the week
- Lunes Monday
- Martes Tuesday
- Miércoles Wednesday
- Jueves Thursday
- Viernes Friday
- Sábado Saturday
- Domingo Sunday
- Los lunes on Mondays, every Monday
- Los martes on Tuesdays, every Tuesday

Algunas preguntas Some questions
- ¿Qué...? What/Which...?
- ¿Cuándo...? When...?
- ¿Dónde...? Where...?
- ¿Cómo...? How/What...?
- ¿Cuántos...? How many...?

Palabras muy frecuentes High-frequency words
- Con with
- Cuando when
- Generalmente generally
- Mucho a lot
- No no
- O or
- Pero but
- Porque because
- Sí yes
- También also, too
- Y and
- ¿Y tú? And you?

Strategia 2

Cognates and near-cognates
A cognate is a word that is similar in both English and Spanish. Most of the time they mean exactly the same, too, for example:
- Plano = piano
- Música = music

In Spanish there are many words that look similar to English words but are not identical. These words are called near-cognates. They often have exactly the same meaning as the English (but not always). How many of these words can you find on these two pages? Here's one to get you started:
- Tengo un piano.

However, there is something special about cognates. They are exactly the same in both languages. An example of a cognate is the English word ‘one’. Can you remember what it means, and how to pronounce it?

So the lesson from this is to use your knowledge of English to help you work out the meanings of Spanish words, but be careful. There are some that can trip you up.
Semaine 1

Bonjour!
Comment t’appelles-tu?
Je m’appelle...
Comment ça s’écrit ?
Ca s’écrit...
Ça va ?
Oui, ça va bien, merci.
Pas mal.
Comme ci, comme ça.
Non ça ne va pas.

Salut
Bonne après-midi!
Bon weekend
Bonne journée
Bon appetit
Bonsoir
Au revoir !
A bientôt!
A plus tard!
A Dieu!

Les salutations
(Meetings people)

Hi!
What is your name?
My name is...
How do you spell that?
It is spell...
how are you?
Yes, I am OK, thanks.
Not bad.
so-so.
No, I am OK.

Hi
Good afternoon
Have a nice weekend
Have a nice day
Have a nice meal
Good evening
Good Bye
See you soon
See you later
Farewell

Semaine 2

On se rencontre
(Meeting people)

Une vingt-et-un
Deux vingt-deux
Trois vingt-trois
Quatre vingt-quatre
Cinq vingt-cinq
Six vingt-six
Sept vingt-sept
Huit vingt-huit
Neuf vingt-neuf
Dix trente

Les nombres 11-31
(Numbers 11-31)

Semaine 3

Janvier
February
Mars
April
Mai
May
Juin
June

Les mois de l’année
(The months of the year)

Semaine 5

Quel âge as-tu ?
How old are you?
J’ai ...
I am ...
Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?
When is your birthday?
Mon anniversaire est le ...

Les années et les anniversaires
(Ages and birthdays)

Semaine 6

J’ai ...
I have...
Je n’ai pas de ...
I do not have ...
Tu as ...
You have ...
As-tu ...
Do you have ...
un frère
a brother
une sœur
a sister
un frère qui s’appelle ...
a brother called...
deux sœurs qui s’appellent...
two sisters called...
un/mon ami(e)
a/my friend
un/mon copain
a/my friend
un/mon demi-frère
a/my brother in law
un/mon oncle
a/my uncle
un/mon père
a/my father
Je suis fils unique
I am the only child (male)
Je suis fille unique
I am the only child (female)

Ma famille
(my family)

Semaine 7

As-tu un animal?
Do you have a pet?
J’ai ...
I have ...
C’est ...
It is ...
Un animal domestique
a pet
Un chat
a cat
Un chien
a dog
Un cheval
a horse
Un rat
a rat
Un serpent
a snake
Un hamster
a hamster
Un cochon d’Inde
a guinea-pig
Un lapin
a rabbit
Un oiseau
a bird
Un poisson
a fish

Les animaux domestiques
(Pets)

Je n’ai pas d’animal
I don’t have any pets.
### Mon autoportrait • My self-portrait
- les animaux (m pl)
- les araignées (f pl)
- la capoeira
- les chats (m pl)
- les chiens (m pl)
- le cinéma
- les consoles de jeux (f pl)
- la danse
- le foot
- les gâteaux (m pl)
- le hard rock
- l'injustice (f)
- les insectes (m pl)
- les jeux vidéo (m pl)
- les livres (m pl)
- la musique
- les mangues (m pl)
- les maths (f pl)
- les pizzas (f pl)
- la poésie
- le racisme
- le rap
- le reggae
- les reggae
- le roller
- le rugby
- le skate
- les spaghetti
- le sport
- la télé
- le tennis
- le théâtre
- les voyages
- la violence

### Moi et les autres • Me and other people
- je suis
- je ne suis pas
- tu es
- il/elle s'appelle
- il/elle est
- beau/belle
- charmant(e)
- cool
- curieux/curieuse
- de taille moyenne
- drôle
- généreux/généreuse
- gentil(le)
- grand(e)
- impatient(e)
- intelligent(e)
- modeste
- petit(e)
- poli(e)

### Les yeux et les cheveux • Eyes and hair
- j'ai
- tu as
- il/elle a
- mon ami(e) a
- je/la/les yeux bleus/verts/brun gris/marron
- j'ai les cheveux... longs/courts/mi-longs/medium-length
- frisés/raides/curls/straight
- blonds/bruns/noirs roux/blond/brown/black/red

### Les opinions • Opinions
- j'aime
- je n'aime pas
- Tu aimes...?
- je/elle aime
- Ou, je/elle aime ça.
- Non, je/elle n'aime pas ça.
- Tu es d'accord? Je suis d'accord.

C'est... bien
ennuyeux
nul
essentiel
important
Ce n'est pas bien.

### Mon kit de survie • My survival kit
- j'ai
- je n'ai pas de
- tu as
- il/elle a
- un appareil photo
- une barre de céréales
- un bâton de colle
- des chips
- des clés
- une clé USB
- une gourde
- des kleenex
- des lunettes de soleil
- un magazine
- un miroir
- un portable
- un portemonnaie
- un sac
- des surteneurs fluo
- une trousse

### Les musiciens • Musicians
- Il/Elle joue...
- de la batterie
- de la guitare
- Il/Elle chante.
- Il/Elle a beaucoup de talent.
- Il/Elle a une musique de...:

### Les mots essentiels • High-frequency words
- et
- aussi
- mais
- très
- assez
- toujours
- Geste que...?
- Quoi...?

#### Stratégie 1
1. LOOK Look carefully at the word for at least 10 seconds.
2. SAY Say the word to yourself or out loud to practise pronunciation.
3. COVER Cover up the word when you feel you have learned it.
4. WRITE Write the word from memory.
5. CHECK Check your word against the original. Did you get it right? If not, what did you get wrong? Spend time learning that bit of the word. Go through the steps again until you get it right.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Democracy</td>
<td>a system of government which allows citizens (18+) to vote and take part in how the country is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tolerance</td>
<td>the ability or willingness to accept the existence of opinions or behaviour that one dislikes or disagrees with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Liberty</td>
<td>the state of being free within society from harsh restrictions imposed by authority on one’s way of life, behaviour, or political views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Law</td>
<td>Rules made by Parliament and enforced by the courts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Respect</td>
<td>Treating a person or their feelings with consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Golden rule</td>
<td>Treat others as you would like to be treated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nationalism</td>
<td>A strong feeling or belief in the rightness of one’s country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. House of Commons</td>
<td>The more powerful of the two parts of the British Parliament. The members are elected by the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Bill</td>
<td>A proposal to change something into law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Social Cohesion</td>
<td>Shared sense of belonging for all groups in society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. council</td>
<td>a body of people elected to manage the affairs of a city, county, or other municipal district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ratify</td>
<td>sign or give formal consent to (a treaty, contract, or agreement), making it officially valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. policies</td>
<td>a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by an organization or individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. political</td>
<td>relating to the government or public affairs of a country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Why do you need to Know British Values?**

Understanding British values are the key values that are believed to be fundamental to being a British citizen and for life in modern British society. There are 5 fundamental British Values. The UK government have been promoting British Values, especially in schools, for over 10 years. The goal is through understanding the British values of Democracy, the Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, and Acceptance for those with different faiths and beliefs, all citizens will develop self-knowledge, be better able to make the right choices and make contributions to the school and the wider community creating social cohesion.

**Democracy**

In the United Kingdom we vote (age 18+) for the people we want to run our councils and Government. We vote for Members of Parliament (MP’s). Elections take place at least once every 5 years. In our democracy there are political parties. At the time of writing the political party who has the majority of MP’s in Parliament is the Conservative Party. Labour are currently the opposition Party. MP’s debate in the Palace of Westminster, in the House of Commons. On the opposite side of the Building is the House of Lords. The House of Lords (unelected members) ratify law and policies put forward by parliament.

**Where can I see British Values at School?**

Democracy – Student voice and prefects.
### The rule of law

In the UK, we have laws which determine what is legal and illegal. You are expected to know the difference between right and wrong. There are consequences for making the wrong choice or taking illegal actions. We all take responsibility for our actions. The rule of law is a principle that individuals and institutions are subject and accountable to, which is fairly applied and enforced.

### Where can I see British Values at School? Rule of Law – Our Behaviour Systems and Behaviour Policy. We have agreed rules and expectations so that our school is a safe and happy place where all differences are reconciled peacefully and learning can take place.

### Individual liberty

In the UK you are free to have an opinion (unless it is extremist) and believe in what you want without discrimination.

### Where can I see British Values at School? Mutual Respect – Our school ethos of being outstanding Trinitarians encourages us to show respect, anti-bullying and assemblies. Boundaries are used to ensure you are safe.

### The acceptance and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith.

Mutual Respect and Tolerance are the proper regard for an individuals’ dignity, which is reciprocated, and a fair, respectful and polite attitude is shown to those who may be different to ourselves. We are to protect one another and to tackle ‘extremist’ views and prevent people from being radicalised. Differences in terms of faith, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age, young carers and disability, are differences that should be respected, tolerated and celebrated.

### Where can I see British Values at School? Acceptance of differences – Assemblies, RE, Citizenship and PSHE Lessons. As a Christian school we following the teaches of Jesus who said we should ‘love thy neighbours’ We give you messages of tolerance and respect for others no matter what their ethnicity, beliefs, sexuality, gender or disability.