

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

Spring Term
2023-2024

Knowledge
is power 

Table of Contents

Art

- The Formal Elements of Art..... 1
- Understanding Art..... 2 - 3

Computer Science

- Algorithms and Introduction to Python..... 4

Design and Technology

- Key Facts..... 5

Drama

- Romeo and Juliet..... 6
- The Boy In The Striped Pyjamas..... 7 - 8

English

- Poetry from different cultures..... 9 -10
- Weekly Spelling Test Words..... 11

Food

- Food Preparation and Nutrition..... 12

Geography

- Settlements..... 13
- Rivers..... 14

History

- The Crusades..... 15
- Medieval Life..... 16

Maths

- Solving Problems with Addition and Subtraction..... 17 -18
- Solving Problems with Multiplication and Division..... 19
- Operations and Equations with Directed Numbers..... 20

PE

- Basketball..... 21
- Components of Fitness..... 22
- Football..... 23
- Principles of Training..... 24

PRE

- Judaism..... 25 - 26
- Hinduism..... 27 - 28

Science

- Biology: Body Systems..... 29
- Chemistry: Describing Substances..... 30
- Chemistry: Pure and Impure Substances..... 31
- Physics: Forces..... 32
- Physics: Motion..... 33

Spanish

- Mi Tiempo Libre..... 34-35
- El Colegio..... 36-37

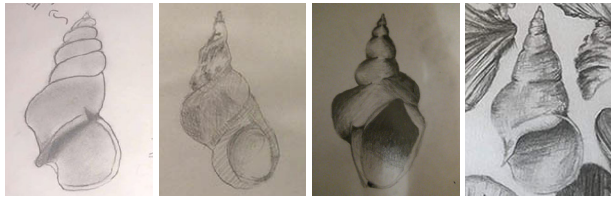
Art Craft & Design | KS3 | PAGE 1

The Formal Elements of Art

Line, Shape, Tone, Colour, Pattern, Texture and Form are the formal elements of art. Together, these help form a piece of artwork.

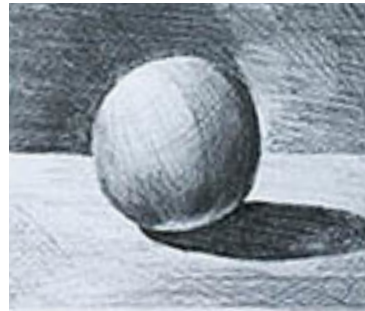
1. TONE

Gradient of shading from light to dark. Accurate use of tone helps artwork look realistic and shows form (3D). Using limited tones will make artwork look flat and dull.



No ← Accurate use of tone? → Yes

< TONAL SCALE >



2. COLOUR

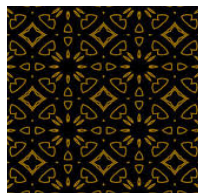
Used to create different colours and to create a mood or atmosphere.



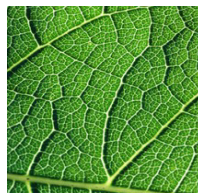
Primary colours = Red, yellow and blue
Secondary colours = Orange, purple, and green
Harmonious colours = colours next to each other
Complementary colours = colours opposite
Warm colours = reds, yellows and oranges
Cool colours = purples, blues and greens
Monochrome = Using different tones of the same colour

3. PATTERN

Pattern is a design created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours. Patterns can be simple or complex and can be man-made, like a design on fabric, or natural, such as the markings on a leaf.



Man-made pattern



Natural pattern



4. LINE

Line is the path left by moving a drawing tool such as a pencil. A line can be horizontal, diagonal or curved. Line can be consistent in thickness or it can use thick and thin variation. The way you use line can represent texture, pattern and form.

5. TEXTURE

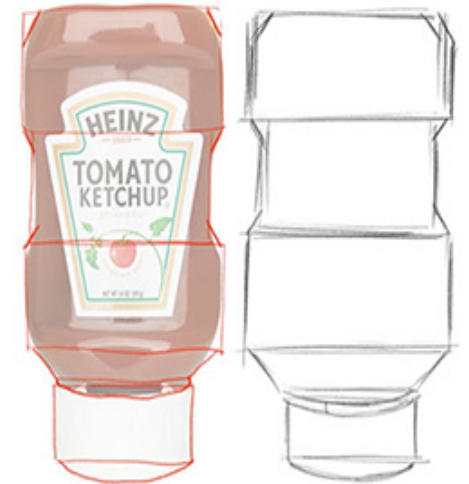
Giving you an insight into what the art feels like.



Texture makes your artwork look smooth, rough, bumpy etc. We experience texture in two ways: optically (through sight) and physically (through touch).

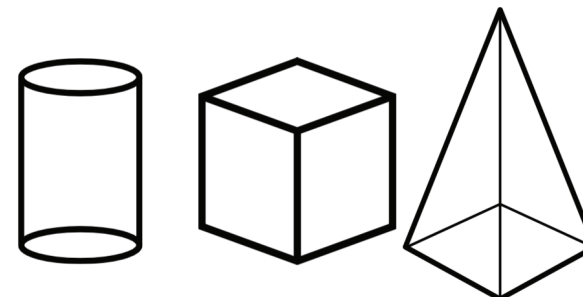
6. SHAPE

Shape is a 2D object. We can use shape to help construct artwork by breaking complex objects down into basic shapes before manipulating into the realistic shape. Starting with a structure ensures our outcomes are accurate.



7. FORM

Refers to 3D objects or making 2D work look 3D. You can do this by the way you break down the image into simple shapes.



Art Craft & Design | KS3 | PAGE 2

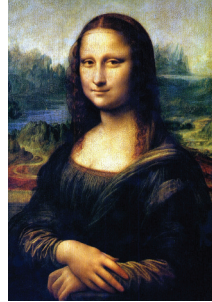
Understanding Art

When we look at a piece of art we judge it by how effectively the artist uses these art principles.



1. LANDSCAPE

Art showing the natural world, focusing on the ground and sky as well as natural forms such as trees, mountains, water etc. This is most commonly viewed in a landscape format.



2. PORTRAIT

A piece of art such as a photo, painting or drawing showing a person's face. The purpose of a portrait is to show the personality and mood of the person.

3. STILL LIFE

Art that focuses on still objects. Normally with a focus on flowers, household objects, or fruit.



4. FOREGROUND

The element within the artwork closest to you is the foreground.

5. BACKGROUND

The element within the artwork furthest from you is the background.



6. MIDDLE GROUND

The middle ground makes up the space in between the foreground and the background.

Top tip: when talking about the composition of a piece of art refer to the foreground, background and middle ground.



7. COMPOSITION

The way different elements within a piece of art are combined. This refers to the key subjects of the artwork and how they are arranged in relation to each other. For example, the composition on the left shows a shell in the foreground. It is placed in the centre with the bottom part of the shell coming off the page. Curved lines wrap around the shell and in the centre of the shell you can see a landscape of a beach / sea scene.

8. SCALE

The size of a piece of artwork or the size of objects within that piece of artwork. Drawing to scale means drawing at the actual size. If we scale down we are making it smaller or scaling up makes it bigger.



9. CONTRAST

The arrangement of opposite elements. Examples of contrast are light 'v' dark, smooth 'v' rough, large 'v' small. You can see on the image on the left that contrast has been created using colour. The majority of the image is in black and white. However, the apple is contrasting as it is in red.

10. ABSTRACT

Art that does not represent an accurate image of reality. Instead uses shapes, colours and forms to create a distorted outcome.



11. REALISTIC

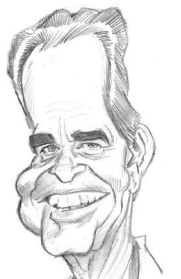
Art that represents an accurate image of reality. Essentially drawing what you see in front of you.

12. PROPORTION

The size of objects in relation to each other. How proportion is used will affect how realistic or abstract something looks.



Realistic



Stylised / Abstract

Art Craft & Design | KS3 | PAGE 3

Understanding Art

13. FOCAL POINT

Used to make a feature within a piece of art stand out. The viewer should naturally be drawn to the focal point. For example, in the image colour has been used to create a focal point, our eye is drawn to the white object first.



14. MOOD

Mood is the emotion / feeling you experience when looking at a piece of art. Types of emotion could be happiness, calm, sadness, or anger. Mood is often shown by the use of colour as we can associate colour with certain emotions / feelings. For example, blue could represent sadness or cold.

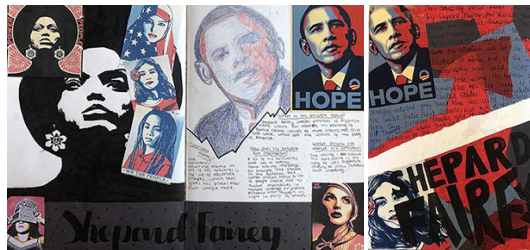


15. TYPOGRAPHY

Typography is how text is arranged within a piece of art. Typography can show aesthetics, emotions as well as communicating messages.

16. ARTIST RESEARCH

Looking at an artist's work and recording what the artwork is about. Including how the work inspires you as well as including your personal opinion about the artwork.



17. EXPRESSIVE

Showing thoughts / feelings within a piece of art rather than showing a realistic view. This can be conveyed using bold colours, mark making, or tone etc.



18. ART MOVEMENT

A range of titles that are given to artwork / artists which share the same themes, style, technique or timeframe. This can last a few months, years or decades. Art Movements are a way of grouping artists of a certain period or style together.

19. MEDIA / MEDIUM

The materials and tools used by an artist to create their artwork. For example, pen, acrylic paint, watercolour, collage, photography, pencil, oil pastel, charcoal, digital, posca pens, printing ink etc.



20. ANNOTATION

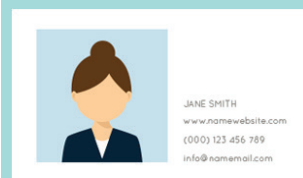
Written comments on your work that explain your thoughts and ideas. Annotation is important as it informs how you achieved a technique, records an idea you'd like to try or It can be used to communicate information to the examiner that helps explain your thoughts and ideas.

21. OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

To draw or paint as accurately as possible. The subject may be a still life, portrait or landscape and the image must be created from real life rather than a photograph or the artist's imagination.



BEFORE









AFTER



22. HIERARCHY

Shows the importance of elements within a piece of art. Hierarchy influences the order in which the audience views the artwork. Order can significantly impact the message people take away from the artwork.

Computer Science: Year 7			Topic: Algorithms and Introduction to Python		
Key Terms and Definitions			Flowcharts		
1	What is an algorithm?	An algorithm is a plan. A logical step-by-step process for solving a problem. A set of rules that <u>precisely</u> defines a <u>sequence</u> of operation	15	What is a flowchart?	A method of representing the sequences of steps in an algorithm in the form of a diagram
2	What is programming?	The process or activity of writing computer algorithms	16		Terminal – Start o stop a program
3	What is pseudocode?	A description of the code written in simple English that can be understood by humans	17		Process box
4	What is an instruction?	A single action that can be performed by a computer processor	18		Decision
5	What is syntax?	The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language	19		Input/output symbol
6	What is a variable?	A variable is a memory location within a computer program where values are stored	20		Subroutine
7	What is assignment?	Setting the value of a variable in a computer program	21		Flow line
8	What is a constant?	A value in computer programming that does not change	Data Types		
9	What is debug?	The process of finding and correcting programming errors	22	What is a data type?	A data item which can be in different forms
10	What does execute mean?	To run a computer program	23	What is an integer?	A whole number
11	What is a High-Level language?	A computer programming language used to write programs. They need to be translated into machine code through a compiler, interpreter or assembler	24	What is a character?	Any letter, number, space, punctuation mark, or symbol that can be typed on a computer
12	What is machine code?	A low-level language that represents how computer hardware and CPUs understand instructions.	25	What is a string?	A selection of characters
13	What is runtime?	The period when a computer program is executing or running	26	What is a real/float?	A decimal number
14	What is a programming language?	A language used by a programmer to write a piece of software. There are many programming languages.	Programming Constructs		
			27	What is a sequence?	A set of related events that follow each other in a particular order
			28	What is iteration?	The repetition of a block of code in a computer program
			29	What is selection?	Used to make choices depending on information in a computer program

DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY YEAR 7 TERMS 1, 2 & 3

KEY FACTS

1	Cloths and fabrics are made from	yarn.
2	Yarn is made from	fibres that are twisted together or felted together.
3	The yarn can be	knitted, woven or felted to form fabrics.
4	Fibres can be	natural, synthetic or regenerated
5	Natural fibres are made from	plants or animals
6	Examples of animal fibres are	Wool from goats, rabbits or sheep, silk from silk moths/worms
7	Examples of plant fibres are	bamboo, linen, hessian, cotton
8	Synthetic fibres are made from	fossil fuels, usually Crude Oil.
9	Crude oil is a	Finite resource.
10	Finite resources are	resources that will eventually run out
11	Examples of synthetic fibres are	nylon, polyester and acrylic
12	Advantages of synthetic fibres are that	they are cheap, can be any colour, strong, water resistant, can be precreased
13	Disadvantages of synthetic fibres are that	they are cheap but not biodegradable, don't breath and are therefore sweaty, break down into microplastics.
14	Microplastics are	tiny microscopic pieces of plastic that can be ingested (swallowed) and enter the food chain
15	Biodegradable is	the ability of a product to be broken down into small organic piece by micro-organisms.
16	Blending fibres is used to	get the best properties from each fibre and create a new fabric; for example polycotton bedding.
17	Biomimicry is when	the study of nature is used to influence design.
18	An example of biomimicry is	Velcro imitating the hooks from Burrs
19	Applique is	the joining of two or more fabrics together decoratively

KEY FACTS

20	Block printing is	using a pattern cut or indented and paint to create a mirrored pattern
21	Examples of stitches are:	running stitches, back stitches, blanket stitches.
22	Equipment for sewing consists of	needles, pins, scissors, thread, fabric
23	Equipment for printing consists of	foam, mdf squares, scissors, pen, paint, paper, paint brush, test paper
24	An electric circuit consists of	a loop of conductive wire, a power source and an electrical element.
25	A conductor	allows electricity through it. We use conductive thread.
26	LED stands for	Light Emitting Diode
27	A design brief is	a short statement about what is to be designed
28	ACCESS FMM is a	mnemonic to help us remember what to think about when designing.
29	A is for	Aesthetic which refers to what a product looks like
30	C is for	cost of the product to make and to buy
31	C is for	Client or end user
32	E is for	the impact on the environment through manufacturing and using a product
33	S is for	the size of the product
34	S is for	safety considerations in making and using a product
35	F is for	function, how a product work, what its job is etc..
36	M is for	manufacturing. How is the product made?
37	M is for	materials; what is the product made from?
38	Plastics are actually called	polymers
39	Polymers are made from	Crude Oil
40	Most polymers can	be recycled
41	Some companies are making Bioplastic from.	Cane sugar, seaweed and algae
42	The 6R's are	Repair, Recycle, Refuse, Rethink, Reuse, Reduce

Key Words		
1	Soliloquy	A long speech made by a character to the audience revealing their private thoughts and feelings about an event they are facing
2	Tone	How you use your voice to show emotion
3	Facial expression	The emotion on your face to show how you are feeling
4	Volume:	How quiet or loud you speak to show emotion
5	Body Language	The position of your body to show how you are feeling
6	Hand Gestures	The use of hands to show personality
7	Movement	How you move your body to communicate characterisation
8	The two warring families	The Montagues (Romeo) and the Capulets (Juliet)
9	Shakespeare's theatre	The Globe
10	Genre	Tragedy

Shakespearean Facts
11. Born in Stratford Upon Avon
12. Historians believe he was born on 23rd April 1564
13. Wife- Anne Hathaway
14 Had 3 children- a daughter and a set of twins
15. Moved to London in the late 1580s
16. Had written 15 plays by 1597

KEY WORDS

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Facts about the Holocaust

8	The Holocaust was when Nazi Germany killed about 6 million Jews, Gypsies, Poles, and other Slavs, and people with physical or mental disabilities in a planned and forced way during World War 2
9	Jews were forced to wear a yellow star of David so that they were easily identifiable
10	The Nazis killed 100s of people at a time in gas chambers with poisonous gas
11	Anti-Semitism began where some people in Europe thought the Jews were rich, mean and not social.
12	The Holocaust happened between 1933-45

The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas storyline

13

During World War II, 8-year-old Bruno and his family leave Berlin to take up residence near the concentration camp where his father has just become commandant.

14

Unhappy and lonely, he wanders out behind his house one day and finds Shmuel, a Jewish boy of his age.

15

Though the barbed-wire fence of the camp separates them, the boys begin a forbidden friendship, oblivious to the real nature of their surroundings.

16

One day Bruno offers to help find Shmuel's father who has gone missing disguised in the striped PJs

17

Before they get a chance to find him both Shmuel and Bruno get rounded up and forced into a gas chamber and are killed

Key Vocabulary					
1	Narrative Poem	Narrative poetry is a form of poetry that tells a story, often making use of the voices of a narrator (3 rd person) and characters as well (1st person).	11	Segregation	The action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.
2	Poet	A person who writes a poem is called a poet.	12	Ode	An ode is a poem that is about one specific thing that (you think) is truly amazing and praiseworthy.
3	Structure	the way in which the text is set out to the reader. This can include stanza length and rhyme scheme.	13	Syllables	Single sounds that words are broken down into based on how they're said.
4	Rhyme	Rhyme is a close similarity of sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry	14	Simile	Similes describe something by comparing one thing to another, always using like, or as.
5	Haiku	A type of Japanese poetry.	15	Metaphors	Metaphors describe something by saying it is something else, without using like or as.
6	Annotate	To make notes on or mark up a text with one's thoughts, questions, or realisations while reading	16	Personification	Personification describes something by giving it a human feature.
7	Rhythm	A strong, regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound.	17	Identity	The distinguishing character or personality of an individual. It is 'who you are'
8	Language techniques language features	A word or expression that adds meaning to your language, improves its quality or enhances your expression is called a language technique/language feature.	18	Culture	The traditions and beliefs people practice in their daily lives. As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, rituals, arts.
9	Shape poem	Some poems are written in the shape of a particular object.	19	Stanza	A stanza is a series of lines grouped together in order to divide a poem
10	Themes	Theme is the main idea around which a particular piece of writing.	20	Tone	Tone describes how a writer feels about a character, event or subject.

	Themes	Explanation
35	Culture	The culture of a group of people is the traditions and beliefs that they practice in their daily lives.
36	Identity	The distinguishing character or personality of an individual. It is 'who you are'.
37	Race	Race is a way of grouping people. It can be based on skin colour, hair texture and other ways people look, or on where people's ancestors are from.
38	Femininity	The fact or quality of having characteristics that are traditionally thought to be typical of or suitable for a woman.
39	Class	Social class can be defining as a grouping based on similar social factors like wealth, income, education and occupation.

40	Immigration	The process of moving to a new country or region with the intention of staying and living there.
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41	Poetic devices	Definition	Example
42	Alliteration	Repeating a consonant sound at the start of words.	'While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping.'
43	Repetition	Repeating words, phrases or lines	To the swinging and the ringing of the bells, bells, bells.
44	Anaphora	The repetition of the first word or clause of consecutive sentences	'Out of the cradle endless rocking, Out of the mocking-birds throat, the musical shuttle, Out of the Ninth-month midnight. '
45	Couplet	Two lines of poetry that rhyme with each other. They can sometimes have the same metre.	'So, lover's dream a rich and long delight, But get a winter-seeming summers night.'
46	Enjambment	When a sentence runs over into the next line or stanza or particular when there is no punctuation at the end of the line.	'April is the cruellest month, breeding Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing Memory and desire, stirring Dull roots with spring rain.'
47	Free verse	Free verse refers to poetry with no rules. There are no struct rhyme schemes or structure.	Follow The Moon by Marie Tully The Love Song of J.Alfred Prufrock
48	Personification	Personification is a type of figurative language where human characteristics such as thoughts, feelings, or actions are given to something non-human.	The sky is crying The computer suffered The sun kisses my cheeks.

Weekly Spelling Test Words – You will need to know how to spell all the words listed below.

1. Narrative Poem: A narrative poem is a type of poem which tells a story.	31. Religion: the belief in and worship of a god or gods.
2. Connectiveness: being or feeling socially, emotionally, spiritually, or professionally linked with others or with another	32. Inclusive: not excluding any of the parties or groups involved in something.
3. Structure: The structure of a poem refers to the way in which the text is set out to the reader	33. Heritage: things that have been inherited as part of your culture and background.
4. Rhyme: words that sound similar to each other when you say or hear them.	34. Rise: an upward movement.
5. Haiku: A Japanese poetic form that consists of three lines, with five syllables in the first line, seven in the second, and five in the third.	35. Sympathy: feelings of pity and sorrow for someone's misfortune.
6. unfairly: In a way that is not right or does not involve equal treatment	36. Justice: the idea that people are to be treated impartially and fairly,
7. Comparison: Comparing and contrasting is looking at what is the same and what is different between two things	37. Background: a person's education, experience, and social circumstances.
8. Technique: a way in which something is written e.g. simile/metaphor	38. Revelation: a surprising and previously unknown fact.
9. Annotate: add notes to (a text or diagram) giving explanation or comment.	39. Absence: not being present.
10. Rhythm: a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound	40. Emotions: feelings
11. Tradition: the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation.	41. Transposed: cause two or more things to change places.
12. Theme: an idea that recurs in a work of art or literature	42. Childhood: the time when someone is a child.
13. Ode: a lyric poem addressed to a specific subject.	43. Harmony: where things work together in agreement.
14. Syllables: the sounds a word is broken down into.	44. Lineage: direct descent from an ancestor.
15. Simile: saying something is <u>LIKE</u> or <u>AS</u> something else.	45. Lifestyle: the way in which a person lives.
16. Metaphors: saying something <u>IS</u> something is	46. Adjectives: words that describe nouns (objects)
17. Personification: giving human characteristics to non-human objects.	47. Segregation: the action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.
18. Identity: The distinguishing character or personality of an individual.	48. Femininity: qualities or characteristics of women.
19. Culture: the traditions and beliefs that people practise in their daily lives.	49. Society: people living together in a community.
20. Stanza: a verse in poetry	50. Multiculturalism: the presence of several distinct cultural or ethnic groups within a society.
21. Tone: the mood or atmosphere of a piece of literature.	51. Individual: single or separate.
22. Emotive: causing someone to feel emotions.	52. Anecdote: a short, amusing or interesting story about a real person.
23. Punctuation: the marks, such as a full stop used in writing to separate sentences and their elements and to clarify meaning.	53. Race: the idea that the human species is divided into distinct groups on the basis of inherited physical and behavioral differences.
24. Voice: a particular opinion or attitude expressed.	54. Imagery: visually descriptive or figurative language/
25. Speaker: the person or character expressing views in a poem.	55. Experience: practical contact with and observation of facts or events.
26. Ethnicity: a group or people with a shared culture, language, history and traditions.	56. Movement: a campaign undertaken by a political, social, or artistic movement.
27. Country: a nation with its own government.	57. Values: the importance, worth, or usefulness of something.
28. Celebrate: acknowledge an event with an enjoyable gathering.	58. Community: a group of people living in the same place
29. Appreciate: recognise the full worth of something.	59. Ancestry: your family who lived before you.
30. Immigration: coming to live permanently in a foreign country.	60. Education: the process of being taught and of learning.

FOOD: YEAR 7			TOPIC: FOOD PREPARATION AND NUTRITION		
SKILLS & TECHNIQUES			SCIENCE		
1	Claw grip	Arch thumb and index finger, cut underneath arch	13	Conduction	Heat transferred through food by directly touching equipment, eg frying pan
2	Bridge hold	Tuck fingers back in a claw, cut in front of knuckle	14	Convection	Current created in liquid/gas, as molecules heat and rise up, being replaced by cooler ones, eg heating water
3	Rubbing in method	Fat is rubbed into flour using fingertips. Used for crumble, pastry & biscuits	15	Radiation	Transfer of energy through air, by infra-red or microwaves, eg grilling
4	Creaming method	Cream fat and sugar together for cake making	FOOD CHOICE		
6	Roux	Equal parts of fat and flour used to thicken a liquid by gelatinisation	16	Allergy	When a food substance triggers a damaging immune response in the body.
NUTRITION			17	Fairtrade	Partnership that provides farmers with a better deal when selling produce
7	Macronutrients	Protein, Carbohydrate & Fat	18	Preference	The way in which people choose from available commodities dependant on their needs
8	Micronutrients	Vitamins & Minerals	PROVENANCE		
9	Eatwell guide	Visual tool showing how much of each food group to eat for a balanced diet	19	Seasonality	Time of year when the harvest or flavour of food is naturally at its peak
HYGIENE, SAFETY, SPOILAGE			20	Food miles	Distance travelled by food commodities from producer to consumer - farm to fork
10	Bacteria	Microscopic living organism that can be harmful to health	21	Buy local	Buying food that has been farmed or produced in the local area, region or Country
11	Cross contamination	Transfer of harmful bacteria to food from other foods, equipment or people			
12	Storage temperatures	Fridge 0 - 5C, Freezer -18C			

GEOGRAPHY YEAR 7 UNIT 3: SETTLEMENTS

Settlements: The basics

1	What is a settlement?	A geographical place where people chose to settle and live. These vary in shape, size and function.
2	What is population density?	The number of people in a given area per km ² .
3	Sparse settlements	Settlements with a low population density.
4	Dense settlements	Settlements with a high population density.
5	What is settlement hierarchy?	Pyramid structure used to arrange settlements in order of size.
6	What is an urban?	A geographical area with a high population density.
7	What is rural?	A geographical area with a low population density.
8	Example of urban settlements?	Megacity, capital city, city, town, metropolis.
9	Example of rural settlements?	Village, hamlet, farm, agricultural land, isolated dwelling.

Settlement: The specifics

10	What does site mean?	The actual location of where a settlement is on Earth.
11	What does situation mean?	The location of a place relative to its surrounding and other places.
12	What factors affect the site of settlements?	Defence, aspect and shelter, flat land, resources, water supply,
13	What are the four types of settlement shape?	Nucleated, linear, dispersed and isolated.
14	What does settlement function mean?	Settlement's purpose.
15	Examples of settlement functions?	market towns, mining towns, industrial towns, port, route centre, service centre, cultural religious centre, administrative centres, residential towns, tourist resorts.

Settlements sites + Geographical skills

16	What is a nodal point site?	These settlements are located where several valleys (areas between hills) are.
17	What is a bridging point?	Settlements which are located by a bridge on a river. They might originally have been built by a ford in the river.
18	What is a dry point site?	Settlements that have been built upon higher land above water to protect them.
19	What is a wet point site?	Settlements that have been built by rivers or water to improve their access to other settlements.
20	What does TEA stand for?	Trends, evidence and anomalies.
21	What is a decision making exercise?	Choose between options and give your opinion supported by geographical knowledge

Settlements: Mapping and fieldwork

22	Who is the Ordnance Survey (OS)?	The OS is a national mapping agency for Great Britain
23	What are OS maps?	These are maps used for navigation.
24	What are the two main types of OS maps?	Explorer maps (4cm = 1km in real terms) Land ranger map (2cm = 1km in real terms)
25	What is land use?	A geographical term to describe and categorise how land is used. For example residential, commercial, woodland.
26	What are some examples of human and physical symbols on an OS map?	Human – buildings, roads, places of worship, parking, leisure activities Physical-woodland, lake, contour lines, fields
27	What is secondary data?	Information that has been published.
28	Examples of secondary sources?	OS website. Google earth and published articles such as news websites.

GEOGRAPHY YEAR 7 UNIT 4: RIVERS

1. The water system

1	Where is water found?	Land, air and sea
2	What are the 3 states of water?	Solid, liquid, gas
3	How water moves around on the planet is known as?	The water cycle
4	How does water move across rock?	Surface run off
5	How does water move through rock?	Infiltration, throughflow, percolation and groundwater flow
6	Name of a rock that allows water to pass through it?	Permeable rock
7	Name of a rock that does not allow water to pass through it?	Impermeable rock

2. The River courses

8	What are the 3 courses of the river?	Upper, middle and lower
9	What features does the upper course have?	V shaped valley, narrow channel, shallow in depth, slow river current, waterfalls, angular stones, the source of the river.
10	What features does the middle course have?	Meanders and levees
11	What features does the lower course have?	Mouth of the river, such as deltas, estuaries, wide channel, deep channel, fast flowing river, flat, smooth round stones.

2. River Flooding

12	What is a flood?	When a river exceeds capacity and bursts its banks.
13	What causes a river to flood?	Steep topography, heavy rain, snow, impermeable rock, urban areas, cutting down trees (deforestation)
14	What is a storm hydrograph?	It shows how a river responds to a time of heavy rainfall and the likelihood of flooding

3. Drainage basin characteristics

15	What is the drainage basin	The area of land drained by the river
16	What is the mouth?	The end of the river
17	What is the source?	The start of the river
18	What is the watershed?	The boundary of a drainage basin
19	What is a tributary?	A stream or small river that joins the main river
20	What is the confluence?	The point where two rivers meet

4. River processes:

21	How do rivers shape the land?	Erosion, transportation and deposition
22	What is erosion?	The wearing away of the land
23	What is transportation?	The movement of sediment
24	What is deposition?	A process where sediments are dropped
25	What are the 4 types of erosion?	Abrasion, attrition, solution and hydraulic action
26	What are the 4 types of transportation?	Traction, saltation, suspension and solution
27	How do waterfalls form?	1. Soft rock overlays hard rock - river forms a plunge pool. 2. Soft rock is undercut - overhang. 3. Overhang collapses 4. Waterfall retreats - a gorge.
28	What is a meander and how does it form?	A bend in a river- forms by erosion (on outside bend) and deposition (on the inside bend)

4. River Management:

29	Two types of river management?	Hard and soft engineering
30	Soft engineering examples?	Soft engineering – washlands, afforestation.
31	Hard engineering examples?	Hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, flood walls, channel straightening, embankments

HISTORY YEAR 7

KEY WORDS

1	Interpretation	how a historian perceives a person, event or place using evidence.
2	conquest (to conquer)	to take over a territory/country.
3	control	having power or authority over a territory/country.
4	peasants	a person who worked for others on a farm and was generally poor.
5	Clergy	a person who has power within the Church (e.g priest or bishop).
6	Holy Land	an area roughly located between the Mediterranean Sea and the Eastern Bank of the Jordan River – has religious significance in Christianity, Islam and Judaism.
7	knight	a rank in medieval society - usually a soldier on horseback who served the monarchy.
8	Christianity	a world religion based on belief in one God and the teachings of Jesus.
9	Islam	a world religion based on belief in Allah (one God) and the teachings of Muhammad PBUH.
10	pilgrimage	a journey, usually for religious/spiritual reasons, to a holy place.
11	sin	to do something that breaks religious rules, often related to Christianity.
12	The Pope (Papacy)	God's representative on Earth – Head of the Roman catholic church world wide.
13	Crusade	A Holy War by Christians.
14	Holy War	A war fought for religious reasons.
15	Siege	A military tactic which involves surrounding a town or city and cutting off supplies.

EQ 7.3 THE CRUSADES

KEY PEOPLE

16	Richard I (Lionheart)	King of England who embarked on the Third Crusade (1189-1192)
17	Saladin	Muslim leader who fought against the Crusaders during the Third Crusade (1189-1192)
18	Pope Urban II	Called for the First Crusade at the council of Clermont.

KEY EVENTS

19	1095-1099 CE	The First Crusade: The crusaders successfully take control of the Holy land and set up the Crusader states.
20	2nd October 1187	Saladin defeated the crusaders and takes control of Jerusalem.
21	1189-1192 CE	Third Crusade: An attempt by the Christian world to take back Jerusalem. The Crusade ends with a peace treaty at Jaffa.
22	7th Sept 1191	The battle of Arsuf- Richard I defeats Saladin's army in open battle.

CORE KNOWLEDGE

23	What were the Crusades?	A series of Holy Wars fought between Christians and Muslims over the control of the Holy land.
24	What motivated people to go on Crusade?	Religion, wealth, and social obligation
25	Who were the Crusaders?	Mostly peasants, knights, nobles, clergy, and kings from Europe.
26	Why did people fight over the Holy Land?	Some of the worlds most important religious sites are found in the city. (Dome of the Rock, Wailing wall, and Holy Sepulchre).
27	What happened on the First Crusade?	Crusaders captured Jerusalem and created the Crusader States.
28	What were the Crusader States?	Outremer ("land beyond the sea") was a series of fortified cities along the coast.
29	What was the 'Crisis of 1187'?	The Muslim world, led by Saladin, united against the Crusaders. Saladin defeated them and captured Jerusalem.
30	How is Saladin often interpreted by historians?	Saladin the 'merciful'.
31	How is King Richard I often interpreted by historians?	Richard the 'Lionheart'

HISTORY YEAR 7

EQ 7.3 Medieval Life

KEY WORDS

1	Inference	Something a historical source suggests but doesn't directly tell you.
2	Source/ evidence	evidence from the time that tells us about that period.
3	Christianity	a world religion based on belief in one God and the teachings of Jesus.
4	peasants	a person who worked for others on a farm and was generally poor.
5	aristocracy (nobility)	a person who had a high position in society and was generally wealthy.
6	Disease	An illness that hurts the body.
7	knight	a rank in medieval society - usually a soldier on horseback who served the monarchy. .
8	Church	Organisation or religious body that all Christians belong to.
9	Medieval/ Middle Ages	Period of time from 1066-1500 CE
10	Clergy	a person who has power within the Church (e.g priest or bishop).
11	sin	to do something that breaks religious rules, often related to Christianity.
12	The Pope (Papacy)	God's representative on Earth – Head of the Roman catholic church world wide.
13	Social hierarchy	A system in which people are ranked according to status or authority
14	Feudal system	A social hierarchy where the king has the most power, and the peasantry have the least power.
15	Excommunicated	Officially exclude someone (banned) from participation in the Christian Church.

KEY PEOPLE

16	Priest	Religious leader of a local church
17	Archbishop	Powerful religious leader over a large district.

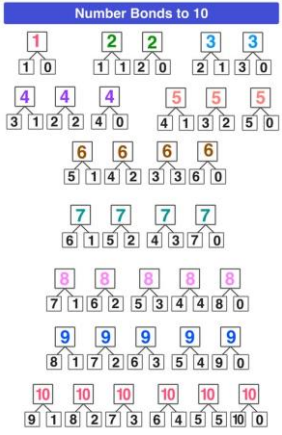
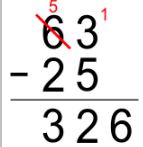
KEY EVENTS

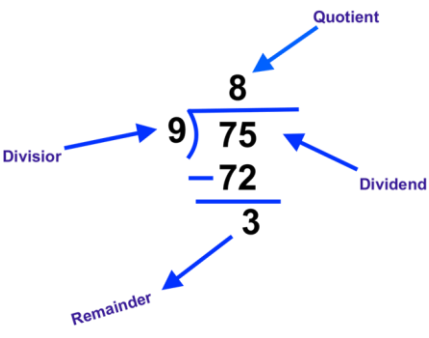
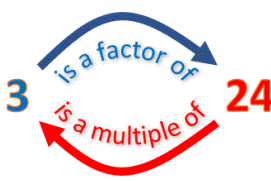
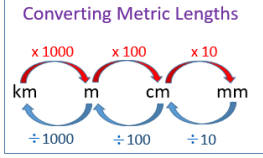
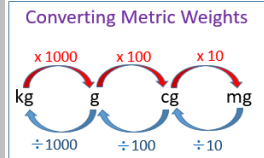
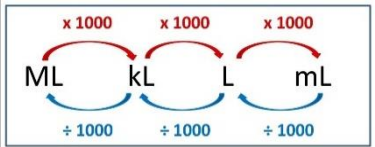
19	1066- 1500 CE	Medieval period / Middle Ages
21	1095-1195	Crusades
22	1346-1353 CE	The Black Death was a bubonic plague that spread across the medieval world

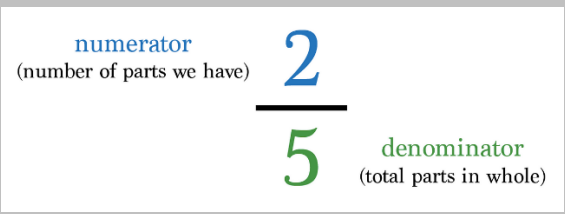
CORE KNOWLEDGE

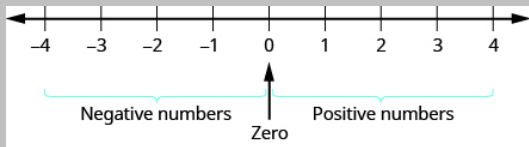

23	Why was religion so important to medieval people?	Religion shaped every decision in daily life. People attended church every Sunday where they would celebrate festivals.
24	Where did most people live?	In rural communities- most people lived in the countryside.
25	What was daily life like for peasants?	Life was harsh. Peasants farmed the land, giving produce to their lords. Peasant homes were made from wood, earth and clay.
26	What did people believe about the afterlife?	The fear of heaven/ hell.
27	What did <u>Medieval people</u> believe caused the Black Death?	Punishment from God, the planets and stars, bad air, blaming religious minorities.
28	What do we <u>now</u> know caused the Black Death?	Fleas on rats. Merchant ships from Asia carried the rats to Europe.
29	How did medieval people try to prevent the Black Death?	Flagellants, praying and purifying the air.
30	Would you only find Christians in Medieval England?	No- cities and towns were populated with Christians and some Muslims that had travelled to England following the Crusades.

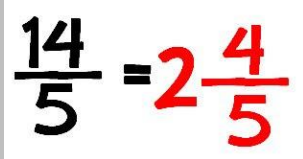
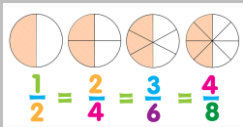
Maths: Year 7		Unit 6: Solving Problems with Addition and Subtraction	Term: Spring Half Term 1										
1	Sum	The result of adding together											
2	Difference	The result of subtracting one number from another											
3	Commutative Property	Numbers in addition and multiplication can be swapped around and still get the same answer	<div>Commutative Property</div> <div><div>Addition</div><div>You can add in any order.</div><div>$a + b = b + a$</div><div>$3 + 5 = 5 + 3$</div></div> <div><div>Multiplication</div><div>You can multiply in any order.</div><div>$a \times b = b \times a$</div><div>$2 \times 6 = 6 \times 2$</div></div>										
4	Associative Property	When more than two numbers are added or multiplied, they can be grouped in any way and still get the same answer	<div>Associative Property</div> <div><div>Addition</div><div>When you add, you can group the numbers in any combination.</div><div>$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$</div><div>$2 + (5 + 3) = (2 + 5) + 3$</div></div> <div><div>Multiplication</div><div>When you multiply, you can group the numbers in any combination.</div><div>$a \times (b \times c) = (a \times b) \times c$</div><div>$2 \times (5 \times 3) = (2 \times 5) \times 3$</div></div>										
5	Inverse	The opposite of another operation	<div>Inverse Operations</div> <div>Inverse means opposite</div> <table><tr><th>Operation</th><th>Inverse</th></tr><tr><td><div><div>+</div><div>Addition</div><div>$5 + 4 = 9$ $4 + 5 = 9$</div></div></td><td><div><div>-</div><div>Subtraction</div><div>$9 - 5 = 4$ $9 - 4 = 5$</div></div></td></tr><tr><td><div><div>-</div><div>Subtraction</div><div>$10 - 3 = 7$ $10 - 7 = 3$</div></div></td><td><div><div>+</div><div>Addition</div><div>$7 + 3 = 10$ $3 + 7 = 10$</div></div></td></tr><tr><td><div><div>×</div><div>Multiplication</div><div>$2 \times 8 = 16$ $8 \times 2 = 16$</div></div></td><td><div><div>÷</div><div>Division</div><div>$16 \div 8 = 2$ $16 \div 2 = 8$</div></div></td></tr><tr><td><div><div>÷</div><div>Division</div><div>$15 \div 5 = 3$ $15 \div 3 = 5$</div></div></td><td><div><div>×</div><div>Multiplication</div><div>$5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 15$</div></div></td></tr></table> <div>© 2018 https://thematheducators.com</div>	Operation	Inverse	<div><div>+</div><div>Addition</div><div>$5 + 4 = 9$ $4 + 5 = 9$</div></div>	<div><div>-</div><div>Subtraction</div><div>$9 - 5 = 4$ $9 - 4 = 5$</div></div>	<div><div>-</div><div>Subtraction</div><div>$10 - 3 = 7$ $10 - 7 = 3$</div></div>	<div><div>+</div><div>Addition</div><div>$7 + 3 = 10$ $3 + 7 = 10$</div></div>	<div><div>×</div><div>Multiplication</div><div>$2 \times 8 = 16$ $8 \times 2 = 16$</div></div>	<div><div>÷</div><div>Division</div><div>$16 \div 8 = 2$ $16 \div 2 = 8$</div></div>	<div><div>÷</div><div>Division</div><div>$15 \div 5 = 3$ $15 \div 3 = 5$</div></div>	<div><div>×</div><div>Multiplication</div><div>$5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 15$</div></div>
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6	Bridging	Adding to 10, then adding the rest on	<div>$7 + 5 = 12$</div> <div></div>										
7	Partition	Splitting numbers into smaller parts to make them easier to work with	<div></div>										

8	Number Bonds	A pair of numbers that always add together to make another, larger number	
9	Exchange	Moving amounts from one place value to a smaller one to make subtraction possible	
10	Equivalence	Two numbers or calculations that are worth the same value	
11	Digit	Any of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 used on their own or with other digits to make larger numbers	

Maths: Year 7		Unit 7: Solving Problems with Multiplication and Division	Term: Spring Half Term 1
12	Product	The answer when you multiply two or more numbers together	
13	Quotient	The answer when one number is divided by another	
14	Divisor	The number that divides into another number	
15	Dividend	The number being divided into	
16	Remainder	The amount left over after division	
17	Factor	A number that divides into another number exactly	
18	Multiple	A number in the timetable of another, smaller number	
19	Integer	A whole number with no fractional or decimal parts; includes positives, negatives, and zero	
20	Odd	A number that is not divisible by 2; ends in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9	
21	Even	A number that is divisible by 2; ends in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8	
22	Metric Units	Units for Length, Mass, and Capacity that works in powers of 10	<div>    </div>

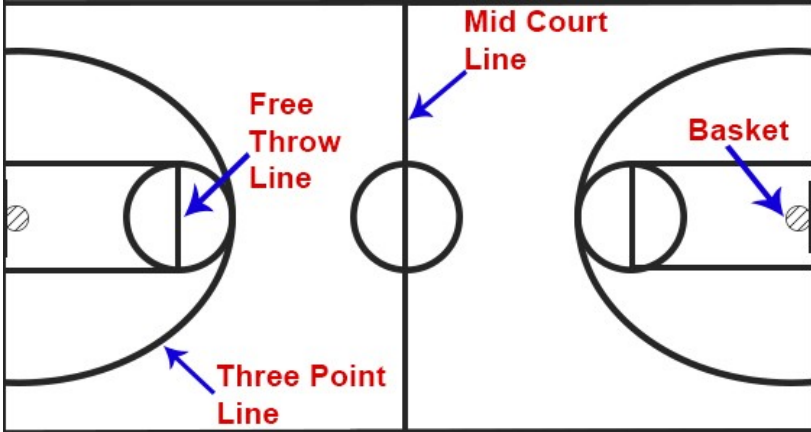
Maths: Year 7		Unit 8: Fractions and Percentages of Amounts	Term: Spring Half Term 1
23	Fraction	A numeric way to represent parts of a whole	
24	Numerator	The number above the line in a fraction	
25	Denominator	The number below the line in a fraction	
26	Percentage	An amount out of 100	

Maths: Year 7		Unit 9: Operations and Equations with Directed Numbers	Term: Spring Half Term 2
27	Positive	A number greater than zero	
28	Negative	A number less than zero	
29	Ascending	Ordering numbers from smallest to largest	
30	Descending	Ordering numbers from largest to smallest	
31	Greater than/ Less than	Symbols that show which values are worth more	<div> Greater than $>$ Greater than or equal to \geq Less than $<$ Less than or equal to \leq </div>
32	Difference	The answer to a subtraction problem	
33	Zero Pair	A pair of numbers whose sum is equal to zero	

Maths: Year 7		Unit 10: Addition and Subtraction of Fractions	Term: Spring Half Term 2
34	Fraction	A numeric way to represent parts of a whole	<div> numerator (number of parts we have) $\frac{2}{5}$ denominator (total parts in whole) </div>
35	Numerator	The number above the line in a fraction	
36	Denominator	The number below the line in a fraction	
37	Unit Fraction	Any fraction with a numerator of 1	
38	Improper Fraction	A fraction where the numerator is larger than the denominator	
39	Mixed Number	A number with a whole part and a proper fraction part	
40	Equivalent Fractions	Fractions that represent the same amount	
41	Common Denominator	The lowest common multiple of two different denominators	<div> $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9}{12} + \frac{8}{12}$ different denominators common denominator </div>

BASKETBALL		
KEY WORDS		
1	Shooting	Throwing the Basketball towards the hoop.
2.	Marking	Following an opposition player so they can not receive, pass, dribble or shoot the Basketball ball.
3	Lay Up	A shot near the basket, off the backboard. For a layup, you run towards one side of the basket, jump, and lay the ball off the backboard into the hoop.
4	Set Shot	A shot with two hands, in which a player stands still and shoots the ball usually from chest level.
5	Free Throw	A basketball shot worth one point that must be made from behind a specific line and is given because of a foul by an opponent.
6	Dribble	Movement of the ball, caused by a player in control, who throws or taps the. ball to the floor. The dribble ends when the dribbler: Touches the ball simultaneously with both hands.
7	Dunk	To jump high in the air and push the ball down through the basket.
8	Intercept	Stealing the ball from your opposition when they are dribbling or passing.

BASKETBALL		
KEY RULES		
9	Double Dribble	If a player ends their dribble by catching the ball in both hands and then dribbles it again.
10	Travel	If a player takes too many steps without dribbling the ball.
11	Contact	A situation in which two players come together physically, such as when one player is guarding another, and hit each other with one or more body parts.
12	3 Second Rule	A offensive player cannot be in the lane for more than three seconds while his team has control of the ball.
13	Tip Off	The start of a game when the ball is thrown in the air and a player from each team jumps up and tries to get the ball.



Components of Fitness

Health Related Components of Fitness		
1	Cardiovascular Fitness	Ability to exercise your whole body for long periods of time, without tiring.
2	Muscular Strength	The amount of force a muscle can exert against a resistance.
3	Muscular Endurance	The ability to use voluntary muscles repeatedly, without tiring.
4	Flexibility	The range of motion of your joints or the ability of your joints to move freely.
5	Body Composition	The percentage of body weight that is muscle, fat or bone

Skill Related Components of Fitness		
6	Agility	The ability to control the movement of the whole body and change position quickly.
7	Balance	Keeping the body stable while at rest or in motion.
8	Coordination	The ability to use two or more body parts together.
9	Power	The ability to undertake strength performances quickly.
10	Reaction Time	The time between the presentation of a stimulus and the onset of movement.
11	Speed	The rate at which an individual can perform a movement or cover a distance.

FOOTBALL		
KEY WORDS		
1	Pass	Is to move (kick) the ball quickly among teammates in order to keep it away from your opponents
2	Opposition	Is the the other team (the opponents) in a game.
3	Strike	Is to shoot the ball at the goal with power and accuracy
4	Press/ Pressure	Is when pressure is applied on the player or the team that's in possession. It's a skill used in all areas of the pitch – to win the ball back, dictate play, or delay the opposition.
5	Marking	Is an organised defensive tactic which aims to prevent a member of the opposing team (usually a striker) from taking control of the ball.
6	Tackle	Is using your feet to stop and win the ball back from an opposition player.
7	Attack	Is the movement of the team in possession of the ball towards the goal to try and score a goal.
8	Defend	Is where outfield players primary role is to stop attacks during the game and prevent the opposition from scoring.
9	Player on	A shout to alert a teammate to alert them to the presence of an opposing player behind them.

FOOTBALL		
10	Volley	Is where a player's foot strikes the ball in the air towards their target, usually the goal.
11	Obstruction	Is blocking off an opponent from making a legitimate tackle on the player with the ball.
KEY RULES		
12	Kick off	Is a kick between two players to starts both halves of a match, both halves of extra time and restarts play after a goal has been scored.
13	Throw in	Is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball when the whole of the ball crosses over the sideline.
14	Goal Kick	IS a kick awarded when the ball passes over the goal line wide of the goal, having last touched a player of the attacking team.
15	Free Kick	Is a kick given to restart play after a foul occurs on the pitch outside of the penalty box that your team is attacking.
16	Corner	Is awarded when the ball passes over the goal line, having last touched a player of the defending team.
17	Handball	When the ball makes contact with a player's hand/arm in an illegal manner.

Principles of Training		
Principles of Training		
1	Specificity	The particular requirements of an activity, sport or position
2	Progressive Overload	Gradually increasing the amount of overload to improve fitness without injury.
3	Reversibility	Gradually losing fitness instead of progressing or remaining at the current level.
4	Training Thresholds	A safe and effective Heart Rate to train at to improve aerobic or anaerobic fitness.
5	Individual Needs	Meeting the needs of the person. Need to consider current fitness levels.
6	Frequency	How many times a week someone trains.
7	Intensity	Measures how hard someone trains. This could be measured by heart rate or the weight lifted.
8	Time	How long each training sessions lasts for.
9	Type	Method of training to achieve specific goals.

KEY WORDS		
1	Messiah	The figure Jewish people believe would come to Earth just before the coming of Kingdom of God at the end of time.
2	Maimonides	Medieval Jewish philosopher who set out the 13 principles of Judaism.
3	Eternal	Everlasting; without beginning or end.
4	Resurrection	Rising from the dead.
5	Abraham	It is believed that he is the earliest ancestor of the Jewish people and the founder of the Jewish religion.
6	Covenant	In Judaism, an agreement or contract.
7	Sacrifice	An act of offering to a deity or something precious.
8	Isaac	The son of Abraham.
9	Moses	An important prophet in Judaism.
10	Descendants	A person that is related directly to a specific ancestor.
11	Pharaoh	A ruler from ancient Egypt.
12	Ten Commandments	Fundamental laws of the Jewish people which tell them how to live.
13	Synagogue	Jewish place of worship
14	Sanctuary	The main worship hall in some religious buildings.
15	The Ark	A cupboard that contains the Torah scrolls.
16	Ner tamid	'eternal light'; the perpetual light above the Ark in the synagogue.
17	Bimah	Raised platform, primarily for reading the Torah in the synagogue.
18	Torah	'the Law'; the first section of the Tenakh and the first five books of the Jewish Bible.
19	Yad	A silver pointer used to follow text when reading the Torah.
20	Mitzvah	Commandment (Judaism)
21	Sefer Torah	The handwritten scroll (Judaism)
22	Pesach	Jewish festival commemorating the Exodus from Egypt.
23	Sedar	'order'; a home based ceremonial meal during Pesach.

KEY BELIEFS AND KEY FIGURES	
1.How is God described in Judaism?	In Judaism God is described as omniscient, omnipotent, created everything, eternal, and is transcendent.
2.What word to Jewish people replace God with?	Jewish people replace it with Adonai meaning my lord.
3.What do Jewish people believe about the Messiah?	Orthodox Jews believe that the Messiah will restore the Jewish Temple and establish a world of peace.
4.Why is the story of Abraham important to Jewish people?	It emphasises the family and nationhood of Jewish people. It describes the relationship between the Jewish people and God.
5.What is the Exodus?	The Israelites journey out of Egypt and into Canaan is called the Exodus. This means a 'journey out'.
6.Why is the story of Moses important to Jewish people?	Moses made an important covenant with God and he also delivered the word of God to the Jewish people.

Place of worship and Holy Book	
1.What are the features of the Synagogue?	The Ark is a cupboard that contains the Torah Scrolls. The Ner Tamid is a light that is hung above the Ark. The Bimah is raised platform containing a table from which the scrolls are read. The Ten Commandments are inscribed on two stone tablets hung above the Ark
2.Which direction does the Synagogue face?	Traditionally, Synagogues face towards Jerusalem. In the UK, Synagogues face East.
3.Why are Synagogues important for worship?	It is the Holy place for Jewish people, and is the focus of the presence of God in Jewish communities. This means that God's presence is celebrated in prayer and worship.
4.Name three sections of the Tenakh.	Torah which means 'Law', Nevi'im means prophets and the Ketuvim which are books of poetry.
5.. Why is the Torah the most important section?	It is because it contains God's laws and commandments.
6.What is the Sefer Torah?	The Sefer Torah is copies of the Torah that have been handwritten by highly trained scribes.

Religious Festival:Passover (Pesach)	
1.What does Pesach mean and what does it remember?	Pesach means pass over, referring to God's passing over the Israelites' houses and sparing their firstborn. Pesach remembers the night Israelites escaped from slavery in Egypt.
2.What are the foods on the Seder plate and what does it symbolise?	A roasted bone represents the lamb that was sacrificed at Pesach, A roasted egg represents the Temple sacrifice, A green vegetable represents a symbol of hope and renewal, Salt water represents the tears of the Israelite slaves, A bitter herb represents the bitterness of slavery, Charoset represents the mortar used by the Jewish people in building during their slavery. Matzah (Unleavened bread) represents the rush in which Israelites had to leave. Another bitter herb represents the bitterness of slavery.

PRE YEAR 7 TERM 2.2			HINDUISM	PAGE 1
KEY WORDS				
1	Brahman	The one ultimate reality, God.		
2	Brahma	Part of the Trimurti; creator role in Hinduism.		
3	Vishnu	.Part of the Trimurti; sustainer role, maintaining life and the universe.		
4	Shiva	.Part of the Trimurti; destroyer and the recreator God.		
5	Deities	God(s) or Goddess(s)		
6	Trimurti	.Three forms of God- Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.		
7	Reincarnation	The belief that the soul enters a new body after death		
8	Atman	Hindu word for the soul or spirit; the inner self rather than the physical self.		
9	Samsara	The cycle of birth, sickness, old age and death.		
10	Moksha	The state of no longer having to be reborn.		
11	Karma	Intentional actions that have consequences in this and future lives.		
12	Mandir	Hindu Temple.		
13	Gopuram	The gateway at the entrance to a Hindu Temple usually a tower like form carved with statues of the deities.		
14	Garbha Griha	Central and most important shrine, containing the deity to whom the Hindu temple is dedicated		
15	Puja	Act of worship.		
16	Darshan	The personal act of Hindu worship.		
17	Arati	Part of act of worship whereby a priest brings a tray with central fire plus other items including flowers.		
18	Smriti	Hindu scriptures describing what people were told about God.		
19	Holi	Hindu Festival which remembers Vishnu saving Prahlad from the evil demon Holika and also the playfulness of Krishna.		
20	Diwali	A five-day celebration marked by Hindus also known as the festival of light.		
21	Rangoli	Colourful geometric patterns used to decorate Hindu homes at festivals.		

Beliefs about God, Rebirth and Karma	
1.How is Brahman described?	Brahman is everywhere and part of everything. God can never be seen and understood fully. God has no limits and is powerful.
2. Why is the Trimurti important?	It helps Hindus start to understand God, many Hindus break down Brahman into the Trimurti which means the three images of God.
3. Why is the belief in Karma important to Hindus?	The soul carries the good and bad karma that someone has acquired in their life to the next life that they will live.
4.What is the aim of reincarnation?	The whole aim of these rebirths is to achieve the goal to reunite with Brahman. The soul breaks free from the constant cycle of karma and rebirth when it realises its true nature.

Place of Worship and Holy Book	
1. What is the special name for a Hindu Temple?	Hindu temples are called Mandirs and usually cover quite a large area.
2.What are some sights and sounds of the Hindu Temple?	An arti tray is a tray with a lamp on it lit by five wicks. A bell is at each shrine. Offerings can be seen all around the Temples. They consist of flower and fruits.
3.Name some Holy books in Hinduism?	The Sruti are scriptures that were heard and seen. Smriti are scriptures that were remembered
4. Why are Holy Books still important even though they were written long ago?	They contain stories, beliefs and teachings that are still important to this day. . They also teach Hindus about the qualities of Brahman.

Religious Festivals: Diwali and Holi	
1.What is Diwali and why is it important for Hindus?	Diwali is the festival of light and its origins are in the story of Rama and Sita. The lights represent the ordinary people lighting the way home for Rama and Sita after Rama had defeated the evil demon, Ravanna. The festival last for five days on the third day offerings are given to Lakshmi (the Goddess of wealth) and houses are decorated with light.
2. What is Holi and why is it important for Hindus?	The festival of Holi takes place in spring and commemorates the story of Holika and Prahlad. It is traditional to have a bonfire to which offerings such as grain, coconuts and dates are made. The second day Is Rangoli Holi and in the morning people gather in public places and chase each other around throwing coloured powders and water at each other.

SCIENCE: Y7 BIOLOGY			TOPIC: BODY SYSTEMS			
Organisation			Circulatory system			
1	Name the five levels of organisation.	cells → tissues → organs → organ systems → organisms	18	What is the structure of arteries?	Thick elastic walls and small lumen for high pressure.	
2	Define tissue	A group of similar cells working together to perform a specific function		19	What is the structure of veins?	Thinner walls, wide lumen so low pressure, valves to prevent backflow of blood.
3	Define organ	A group of different tissues working together to perform a specific function.		20	What is the structure of capillaries?	Very thin walls one cell thick to allow substances to enter and leave the blood.
4	Define organ system	A group of organs working together to perform a specific function.	21	What is a double circulatory system?	Two circulations, one from the right side of the heart to the lungs and back and the other from the left side of the heart to the body and back again.	
Musculoskeletal System				22	Describe the movement of blood through the heart.	Enters through the vena cava>right atrium>right ventricle> out to lungs through pulmonary artery>back to heart through pulmonary vein> left atrium> left ventricle> out through aorta to body
5	What is the function of the skeleton?	To protect, support and move the body and to produce blood cells			Respiratory system	
6	What is produced in bone marrow?	Red and white blood cells.	23		What are the main organs of the respiratory system?	Lungs and trachea (wind pipe)
7	What is a joint?	Where two bones meet. E.g. elbow, knee	24	Describe the passage of air into the lungs	Mouth/Nose > Trachea > Bronchus > Bronchioles > Alveoli	
8	What types of joints are there?	Hinge, ball and socket and fixed joints.	25	What is the function of the respiratory system?	To get oxygen into the body and carbon dioxide out.	
9	What is a ligament?	Joins bones to bones	26	Why does our breathing rate increase when we exercise?	To get oxygen into our body quicker and carbon dioxide out quicker.	
10	What is a tendon?	Joins muscle to bones		Digestive System		
11	What is the function of cartilage?	To cushion the bone.		27	Name the organs in the digestive system in order	Mouth → oesophagus → stomach → (liver/pancreas)→ small intestine→ large intestine → rectum → anus
12	What three types of muscle are there?	Skeletal, smooth and cardiac.	28	What is the function of the stomach in digestion?	Contains hydrochloric acid to kill bacteria.	
13	What are antagonistic pairs of muscles.	Muscles that work together to pull limbs and move them. When one contracts the other relaxes,		29	What is the function of the small intestine in digestion?	To absorb soluble molecules from the digestive system in to the blood.
Circulatory System						
14	What organs make up the circulatory system?	Heart and blood vessels.				
15	What is the function of the circulatory system?	To transport substances around the body in the blood.				
16	What does the blood deliver to cells?	Oxygen and glucose.				
17	What does the blood remove from cells?	Waste e.g. carbon dioxide.				

Elements			16	What is the chemical formula for oxygen?	O ₂
1	What is an atom?	the smallest part of an element	17	What is the chemical formula for water?	H ₂ O
2	How many different atoms are there?	118	18	What is the chemical formula for methane?	CH ₄
3	What is an element?	A substance made up of only one type of atom	19	What is the chemical formula for carbon dioxide?	CO ₂
4	What is a chemical symbol?	A universal code which represents an element	20	What is the chemical formula for nitrogen?	N ₂
5	What is the periodic table of the elements?	A table showing the names and symbols of all the different types of elements	Naming compounds		
6	How is the periodic table organised?	metals on the left and non-metals on the right of the staircase.	21	When naming compounds between metals and non-metals. What two rules do we follow.	Metals are named first, non-metals are named second and the end changed to -ide
7	List 4 properties of a typical metal element	Shiny, high melting and boiling point, conductive of both heat and electricity, malleable	22	What is the name of the compound formed between potassium and bromine	potassium bromide
8	List 4 properties of a typical non-metal element	Low melting and boiling point, brittle, dull in colour	23	When we add O to a compound containing two other elements how does the end of the name change	from -ide to -ate e.g. MgS = magnesium sulphide / MgSO ₄ = magnesium sulphate
9	Most elements in the periodic table are.	metals	24	What does 'mono' mean?	One
Compounds and molecules			25	What does 'di' mean	Two
10	What is a chemical bond?	A strong connection between two atoms	26	What does 'tri' mean?	Three
11	What is a compound?	A substance made of atoms of different elements chemically bonded together	27	What is the name of an 'OH' group	Hydroxide
12	What is a molecule?	A substance made of two or more atoms bonded together			
13	What is a chemical formula?	A combination of symbols and small numbers which tells you which atoms are in a substance			
14	What do the small numbers in a chemical formula represent?	The number of a certain element in a substance			
15	What is the chemical formula for hydrogen?	H ₂			

<u>Mixtures</u>			11	What is solubility?	How easily a solute dissolves in a solvent.
1	What is a pure substance?	A substance with only one type of particle in it	12	What is a saturated solution?	One in which more solute cannot dissolve
2	What is a mixture (impure substance)?	A substance with more than one type of particle in it	13	What is the effect of increasing the temperature on solubility?	The greater the temperature, the greater the solubility
3	How can we determine if a substance is pure or impure?	We can look at its melting or boiling point. If it is a specific temperature it is pure. If it changes state over a range it is impure.	<u>Separating Mixtures</u>		
4	What is the law of conservation of mass?	That particles cannot be created or destroyed	14	What type of mixture is filtering used to separate?	a insoluble solid mixed with a liquid?
5	When salt is added to water and stirred, what happens?	The salt dissolves	15	How do we separate a solution?	Evaporation or boiling
6	Soluble	A solid is soluble if it can dissolve into a specific solvent.	16	What is evaporation?	When particles at the surface of a liquid absorb energy and slowly turn into a gas, this can happen at any temperature.
7	Insoluble	A solid that cannot dissolve in a specific solvent.	17	What is boiling?	When taken to a temperature above its boiling point a liquid all starts to turn into a gas.
8	What is a solution?	When a solid dissolves in a liquid.	18	What type of mixture is distillation used to separate?	Two liquids mixed together
9	What is a solute?	The solid that dissolves in a liquid	19	What is chromatography?	A separation technique used to separate mixtures of soluble substances.
10	what is a solvent?	The liquid that a solid dissolves into?	20	How do we separate the colours in ink?	Chromatography
			21	What is a chromatogram?	The piece of paper showing results after chromatography has occurred.

SCIENCE: PHYSICS YEAR 7			TOPIC: FORCES		
Introduction to forces			19	Define mass	The amount of matter (particles) a substance is made from
1	Define 'force'	Interactions between pairs of objects	20	Give the unit and unit symbol for mass	Kilogram (kg)
2	What do forces cause?	Cause an object to speed up, slow down, change direction or shape	21	Define weight	The force exerted on an object by a gravitational field
3	What is a 'contact force'?	Where the objects must touch each other for the force to act	22	What is the symbol for weight?	W
4	What is a 'non contact force'?	Where the objects do not need to touch for the force to act	23	Give the unit and unit symbol for weight	Newton (N)
5	What are examples of contact forces?	Friction, upthrust, air resistance / drag, reaction force, water resistance / drag, thrust, lift, tension	24	What is the unit and unit symbol for gravitational field strength?	Newtons per kilogram (N/kg)
6	What are examples of non contact forces?	Weight, magnetic, electrostatic	25	What is the formula that links weight, mass and gravitational field strength?	$W = m \times g$
7	What instrument is used to measure force?	A calibrated spring balance (Newton meter)	26	What happens when forces are used to stretch an object?	It gets longer
8	What is force measured in?	Newtons (N)	27	What combination of forces is needed to stretch an object?	2 forces in opposite directions away from the centre of the object
9	Define friction	A force that opposes motion between 2 surfaces that are in contact	28	What is 'elastic deformation'?	When an object is stretched but can return to its original shape
10	How can friction be reduced?	Lubrication	29	What is 'inelastic deformation'?	When an object is stretched and cannot return to its original shape
11	What is the main problem caused by friction?	Heat generation	30	What is meant by extension?	An increase in length
12	How can friction be increased?	Increasing the roughness of surfaces, increasing the attraction between particles, increasing the force of the surfaces	31	What is meant by the term directly proportional when investigating how force effects the extension of a spring?	As force doubles, the extension doubles (Hooke's Law)
13	What do the arrows on a force diagram show?	The size and direction of the force, the length is proportional to the size	32	What is the 'limit of proportionality'?	The maximum extension at which extension is proportional to force
14	What is a resultant force?	The sum, taking their directions into account, of all the forces acting on an object	33	What is the formula that links force, spring constant and extension?	$F = ke$, Force = spring constant x extension
15	What are balanced forces?	Forces that are equal & opposite			
16	How do forces being balanced affect the motion of an object?	Stationary – remains stationary; Moving – stays moving at same speed & direction			
17	What is 'equilibrium'?	When the resultant force on an object = 0			
18	How do forces being unbalanced affect the motion of an object?	Cause objects to change their speed or direction or shape			

Moving by forces					
1	What is a 'scalar quantity'?	A quantity with magnitude (size) only	14	On a distance time graph what does a horizontal line mean?	The object is not moving (stationary)
2	What is a 'vector' quantity?	A quantity with both magnitude & direction	15	On a distance time graph, what does the gradient tell us?	The speed of the object
3	Define 'speed'	Rate of change of distance	16	On a velocity time graph what does a horizontal line mean?	The object is travelling with a constant speed
4	Define 'velocity'	Rate of change of displacement	17	On a velocity time graph, what does the gradient tell us?	The acceleration
5	What are some examples of scalar quantities?	Distance, mass, energy, time, temperature	18	On a velocity time graph, what does the area under the graph tell us?	The distance travelled
6	What are examples of vector quantities?	Displacement, weight, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum			
7	What formula relates speed, distance and time?	Speed = distance / time	19	What is acceleration due to gravity near the Earth's surface?	9.8 m/s ²
8	What are the units of speed?	Metres per second (m/s)	20	What happens to the motion of an object when there are balanced forces acting on it?	The motion does not change (if it is still it stays still, if it is moving it keeps moving at the same velocity)
9	Define acceleration	Rate of change of velocity	21	What happens to the motion of an object when there are unbalanced forces acting on it?	The motion changes (it speeds up, slows down or changes direction)
10	Give the formula for acceleration	Acceleration = Change in velocity / time	22	What force opposes weight for a falling object?	Air resistance / drag
11	What are the units for acceleration?	Metres per second per second (m/s ²)	23	What is terminal velocity?	The velocity reached when drag force is equal to the opposing force
12	How do we work out change in velocity?	Final velocity – initial velocity	24	What is the resultant force on an object at terminal velocity?	Zero
13	What does an acceleration with a minus value mean?	The object is slowing down	25	Describe the acceleration of an object at terminal velocity	It is not accelerating. It is falling at a constant velocity

A: What do you like to do?					
Me gusta (I like)	chatear en linea (to chat online)		porque es (because it is)	divertido (fun)	
	escribir correos (to write emails)				
	escuchar música (to listen to music)				
Me gusta mucho (I really like)	jugar a los videojuegos (to play videogames)			guay (cool)	
	leer (to read)				
	mandar SMS (to send messages)			aburrido (boring)	
No me gusta (I don't like)	salir con mis amigos (to go out with my friends)				
	navegar por internet (to search the internet)				
No me gusta nada (I really don't like)	ver la tele (to watch the TV)				

B: What do you do in your free time?			
En mi tiempo libre (in my free time)	todos los días (every day)		taco la guitarra (I play the guitar)
	a veces (sometimes)		saco fotos (I take photos)
	normalmente (normally)		hablo con mis amigos (I talk to my Friends)
	a menudo (often)		canto karaoke (I sing karaoke)
	de vez en cuando (from time to time)		monto en bici (I ride a bike)
	nunca (never)		juego a los videojuegos (I play videogames)
			escucho música (I listen to music)

C: Sports		D: Weather	
Los lunes (on Mondays)	hago artes marciales (I do martial arts)	cuando (when)	hace calor (it is hot)
Los martes (on Tuesdays)	hago atletismo (I do athletics)		hace frio (it is cold)
Los miércoles (on Wednesdays)	hago equitación (I do horseriding)		hace sol (it is sunny)
Los jueves (on Thursdays)	hago gimnasia (I do gymnastics)		hace buen tiempo (it is good weather)
Los viernes (on Fridays)	hago natación (I do swimming)		hace mal tiempo (it is bad weather)
Los sábados (on Saturdays)	<u>juego</u> al baloncesto (I play basketball)		hace viento (it is windy)
Los domingos (on Sundays)	juego al fútbol (I play football)		llueve (it rains)
	juego al voleibol (I play volleyball)		nieva (it snows)
	juego al tenis (I play tennis)		

A: What do you study?		
En mi instituto (in my school)	estudio (I study)	geografía (geography)
		informática (IT)
En mi colegio (in my school)		tecnología (DT)
		religión (PRE)
Por la mañana (in the morning)		educación física (PE)
		dibujo (art)
Por la tarde (in the afternoon)		español (Spanish)
Los lunes (on Mondays)	estudiamos (we study)	francés (French)
Los martes (on Tuesdays)		inglés (English)
Los miércoles (on Wednesdays)		teatro (drama)
Los jueves (on Thursdays)		matemáticas (maths)
Los viernes (on Fridays)		ciencias (science)

B: Mis profesores (My teachers)	
Mi profesor de español (my Spanish teacher)	es paciente (is patient)
Mi profesora de matemáticas (my maths teacher)	es simpático/a (is kind)
Mi profe de teatro (my drama teacher)	es inteligente (is intelligent)
	es raro/a (is strange)
Mi profe de geografía (my geography teacher)	es severo/a (is strict)
	es impaciente (is impatient)

C: Opiniones y razones			
Me gusta(n) (I like)	la geografía (geography)	porque es (because it is)	divertido/a/os/as (fun)
	la informática (IT)		entretenido/a/os/as (entertaining)
Me gusta(n) mucho (I really like)	la tecnología (DT)		informativo/a/os/as (informative)
	la religión (PRE)		interesante/s (interesting)
Me encanta(n) (I love)	la educación física (PE)		útil/es (useful)
	el dibujo (art)		fácil/es (easy)
Me chifla(n) (I love)	el español (Spanish)		aburrido/a/os/as (boring)
Prefiero (I prefer)	el francés (French)		inútil/es (useless)
No me gusta(n) (I don't like)	el inglés (English)		
No me gusta(n) nada (I don't like at all)	el teatro (drama)		difícil/es (difficult)
Odio (I hate)	las matemáticas (maths)	porque son (because they are)	
No aguanto (I can't stand)	las ciencias (science)		

D: Las instalaciones (facilities)		
En mi colegio (in my school) En mi instituto (in my school)	hay (there is/there are)	un campo de fútbol (a football pitch)
		un comedor (a dining room)
		un gimnasio (a gym)
		un patio (a playground)
En mi escuela primaria (in my primary school)	había (there was/there were)	una biblioteca (a library)
		una piscina (a swimming pool)
		unos laboratorios (some laboratories)
		unas clases (some classrooms)

E: Como es? – what is it like?	
Mi insti es (my school is)	grande (big)
Mi cole es (my school is)	pequeño/a (small)
Mi escuela primaria era (my primary school was)	antiguo/a (old)
	nuevo/a (new)
	bonito/a (pretty)
	feo/a (ugly)