

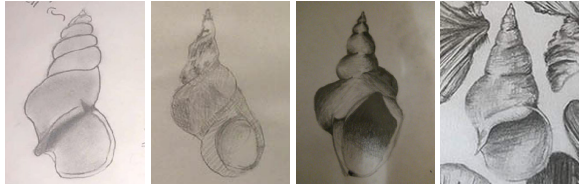
# Art Craft & Design | KS3 | PAGE 1

## 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

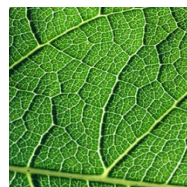
Monochrome = Using different tones of the same colour

### 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

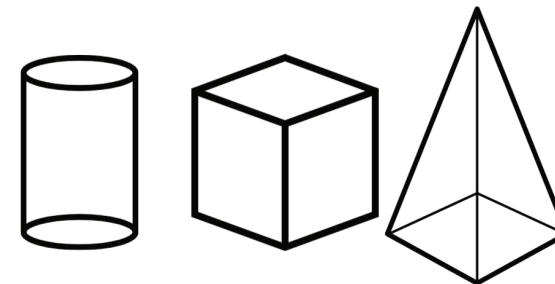
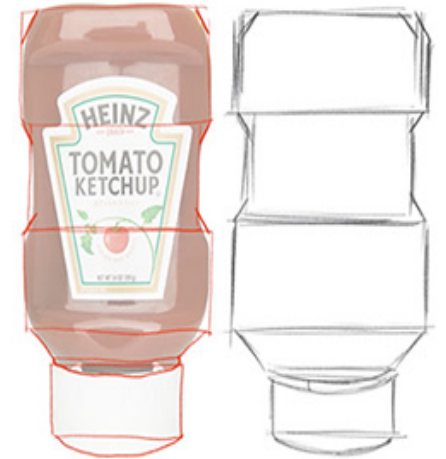
Giving you an insight into what the art feels like.



Texture makes your artwork look smooth, rough, furry, 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.

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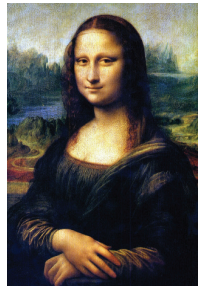
## Understanding Art

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.

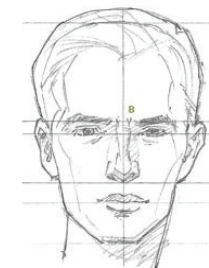


### 11. REALISTIC

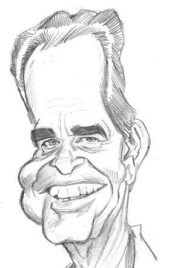
Art that represents an accurate image of reality. Essentially drawing what you see in front of you.

### 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



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## 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

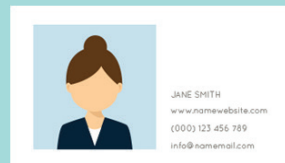
Written comments on your work that explain your thoughts and ideas. Annotation is important as it informs how you achieved a technique, records an idea you'd like to try or It can be used to communicate information to the examiner that helps explain your thoughts and ideas.

### 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.

Online Safety			Computational thinking		
1	E-Safety	Electronic Safety is about staying safe when you are using computers.	16	What is computational thinking?	A range of methods used by humans to solve a problem in a similar way to how a computer would solve it
2	Social Engineering	A range of methods to try and manipulate people into handing over person details.	17	What is abstraction?	Recovering unnecessary detail from a problem to keep only the important parts, making it easier to solve
3	Phishing	A message that tries to get your personal details by getting you to click on a link.	18	What is an algorithm?	A sequence of instructions to complete a task
4	Radicalisation	The action or process of causing someone to adopt radical positions on political and social issues.	19	What is decomposition?	Breaking down a problem down into smaller parts to make it easier to solve
5	Grooming	Online grooming is when someone uses technology or the Internet to build a relationship with a young person with the intention of tricking, pressuring or forcing them to do something sexual e.g. videos or images of themselves.	20	What is pattern recognition?	Finding similarities and patterns in order to solve complex problems more efficiently
Using presentation software			Short-cut keys		
6	Presentation Software	A program used to create a slideshow	21	Ctrl + A	Select All – selects all the text and images on a document
7	Slideshow	A presentation created using one or more slides made up of text and images	22	Ctrl + B	Bold – used to make text stand out by making it slightly bigger
8	Font	The style of text on the screen. Common ones include Calibri, Arial and Times New Roman	23	Ctrl + C	Copy – when used with paste, used to copy text or an image from one place to another
9	Font Size	The size of the text on the screen	24	Ctrl + I	Italic – used to make text stand out by tilting it forward
10	Animation	A way of making text and images appear or disappear in presentation software	25	Ctrl + N	New – creates a new document
11	Transitions	A slide transition is the visual effect that occurs when you move from one slide to the next during a presentation	26	Ctrl + O	Open – opens an existing document
12	Layout	The arrangement of text, graphics and other digital media on a digital product	27	Ctrl + P	Print – sends the document to the printer
13	Content	The information presented in a digital product such as the text, the choice of images and other media used with a purpose for a specific audience	28	Ctrl + S	Save – saves any changes to the document that you have done
14	Audience	The target at whom a digital product is aimed which may be identified by gender, age, location, economic means or life style	29	Ctrl + T	Tab – opens up a new tab
15	Purpose	The reason for creating a digital product	30	Ctrl + U	Underline – used to make text stand out by putting a line under it
			31	Ctrl + V	Paste – when used with copy, can place an image or text into a new place in a document or presentation
			32	Ctrl + X	Cut – when used will delete an image or text
			33	Ctrl + Y	Redo – will redo the last instruction that you have completed
			34	Ctrl + Z	Undo – will undo the last instruction that you have asked the computer to do

### Drama Yr7 Term 1: The Terrible Fate of Humpty Dumpty by David Calcutt

1. **Plot** - Victimised by Stubbs and his gang, Terry Dumpton, nicknamed Humpty Dumpty, resorts to truancy to avoid his bullies. Following pressure from his tormentors to prove he isn't a coward, Terry takes part in a dangerous activity resulting in a fatal outcome.
2. **Structure** - The play starts at the end and uses flashbacks to show the events that lead to the death of Terry.
3. **Genre is Tragedy** - A type of drama in which characters undergo suffering or calamity and which usually ends with a death. A sad or catastrophic event causing suffering or death.

<b>Question areas</b>	Context/social/cultural/historical context; aspects of the character; actors' movement and voice; Set design;
<b>Key words for question areas</b>	4. <b>Context/social/cultural/historical;</b> Date-Place-Issue
<b>Social/cultural/Historical context</b>	5. The Terrible Fate of Humpty Dumpty context - The play was written and is set in contemporary times, David Calcutt wrote the play in 2012 and explores the contemporary issue of bullying in the British culture. The audience see how bullying affects not just the victim but his friends and family and even, sometimes, the bullies themselves. The play also explores gangs within modern British culture.

### 6. Status (How much power and control a character has in the scene/play ) - Key characters – Key lines and stage directions that impact on the character

<b>High status</b>	7. Stubbs - Leader of the gang. The antagonist (protagonist's enemy)	(There is a pause. Then Stubbs says) ...All right, Humpty? Up you go. Get Pete's Frisbee back for him... (There is tension. Then Stubbs continues)
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	8. Pete – Gang member – the joker	(On waste ground. Stubbs, with the members of his gang Jimmy, Pete, Kathy, Kay, Janet and Tracey - are surrounding Terry Dumpton. Sammy stands to one side...) See my Frisbee, Humpty? My best frisbee, this is. I've had this frisbee for ages. I love it. I'd hate to lose it.
	9. Kathy – Gang member	You wanna go up there instead? (There is a pause)
<b>Low status</b>	10. Terry - The Protagonist (leading character) Victim of the gang	(He –Stubbs- walks towards Terry) All right I'll get it
	11. Sammy – Gang member (follower) and Terry's only friend	Terry starts to climb the pylon. Egged on by Pete, the members of the gang start to chant 'Humpty Dumpty!' over and over again, and then shout comments up at Terry. Sammy runs forward.) Don't Terry. Come down

**Characterisation - The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture etc when in role. The actor must use their skills to portray a character consistently throughout their performance.**

<b>Movement</b>	<p>13. <b>Pace</b> - fast or slow</p> <p>14. <b>Gesture</b> - a movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning</p> <p>15. <b>Gait</b> - walk</p> <p>16. <b>Posture</b> - the position in which someone holds their body</p>
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	17. <b>Facial expression</b> - usually links to an emotion. Tells the audience the character's feelings and what they are thinking
<b>Voice</b>	18. <b>Pace</b> - fast or slow 19. <b>Pause</b> - An actor stops talking for a moment/beat during a line. 20. <b>Pitch</b> - high or low 21. <b>Tone</b> - reveals an emotion i.e. angry, scared 22. <b>Volume</b> - loud or quiet 23. <b>Accent</b> - shows where someone is from or gives clues as to their upbringing

Staging the Performance	
24. <b>End-on performance space</b>	One audience side. This performance space is similar to a proscenium arch stage. The stage is at one end and the audience face it directly. In this type of stage there is no arch around the edge of the stage to 'frame' it
25. <b>Blocking</b>	Planning the space and the actor's movement
26. <b>Set design</b>	What the stage looks like and the furniture. As a set designer you will need to consider the practical aspects of set design. The play has lots of fast-paced scenes in various locations, the set design will need to be kept minimal to help with the quick changes

<b>Set design key words</b> - The set should represent the context of the play.	
<b>27. Themes/symbols</b>	The set design can also communicate abstract concepts, such as themes and symbols. As an example, a design could include a large, dead tree to suggest the themes of death in the play.
<b>28. Style</b>	Set design is also important in supporting the style of the production. For example, a play in a naturalistic style would aim to create the impression of reality through realistic-looking props and set items. A play performed in a minimalistic style would use just a few, simple props to represent a setting, such as a large, suspended window frame to suggest the performer is standing inside a grand manor house.
<b>29. Colour</b>	Colour can be used within set design to symbolise various ideas on stage. For example, the set designer for this play could include dull greys and a monochromatic palette (single colour) this could enhance the sad atmosphere and dark themes in the play.
<b>30. Condition</b>	The condition of a design can reveal important information about the setting or a character's circumstances. For example, shabby, ragged and decaying piles of rubbish might suggest that the area is run down and a waste ground.
<b>31. Levels</b>	A set designer can vary levels using a rostra, blocks, ramps and/or steps. Blocks, staging units, scaffolding and planks can be used to create levels and can be joined together to create steps or other shapes. Levels are often used in productions to portray a character's status, power or situation.
<b>32. Projections</b>	Projections- can be used to add detail and texture on stage. Scenery can be projected, for example the pylon and the waste ground, the problem is that if the image is not projected behind the set, the actors will cast shadows onto it.



33. <b>Position</b>	Where you put the items of set on the stage. Use the correct language <b>upstage; downstage; centre stage; stage left; stage right; upstage centre; upstage left; upstage right, downstage centre; downstage left; downstage right.</b>
34. <b>Stage furniture</b>	Items of set that can be moved on stage but are not <b>props.</b>
35. <b>Stage flats</b>	Short for scenery flat which is a flat piece of theatrical scenery which is painted and positioned on <b>stage</b> so as to give the appearance of buildings or other background.
36. <b>Cyclorama</b>	A large curtain or wall, often concave, positioned at the back of the stage (upstage). It often encircles or partially encloses the stage.
37. <b>Backdrop</b>	The background image, behind the set, on the back wall of the stage. This can set the imaginary location for the scene.
38. <b>Location</b>	The set can tell the audience where and when the scene takes place.
39. <b>Symbolism</b>	Items and actions on stage that represents a message.

	Design and Technology Year 7
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

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 breif is a brief statement about what is to be designed
28	ACCESS FMM is a mnemoic to help us remember what to think about when designing.
29	A is for Aesthetic; 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

<b>ENGLISH</b>	<b>YEAR 7</b>	<b>Autobiography</b>
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Key Vocabulary					
1	<b>Autobiography</b>	A description of someone's life, written by that person.	13	<b>First Person</b>	Writing from the point of view of someone in the story or action i.e. 'I went to the shops.'
2	<b>Biography</b>	An account of someone's life written by someone else..	14	<b>Second Person</b>	Writers express the main character's actions and thoughts using the personal pronoun "you" to address the reader.
3	<b>Simple Sentence</b>	Has one idea and is one main clause It was raining, or We stayed indoors.	15	<b>Third Person</b>	Writing from the point of view of a narrator i.e. 'Jake went to the shops.'
4	<b>Compound Sentence</b>	Joins two simple sentences or two main clauses together i.e. It was raining and we stayed indoors.	16	<b>Direct Address</b>	When speaker is talking directly to an individual or group.
5	<b>Complex Sentence</b>	Joins an independent and subordinate clause together i.e. When it was raining, we stayed indoors.	17	<b>Personification</b>	Gives human characteristics to nonhuman things or inanimate objects. E.g. The flowers danced to the wind.
6	<b>Active Reading</b>	Is when you are being more <u>actively involved</u> with books, when reading them.	18	<b>Simile</b>	A figure of speech that describes something to be something else, but uses the words "like" or "as" to do so. E.g. as brave as a lion
7	<b>Skimming</b>	Moving your eyes quickly over a piece of writing, allowing you to take in the main ideas.	19	<b>Metaphor</b>	A figure of speech that describes something by saying it's something else. E.g. Her eyes where diamonds.
8	<b>Summarising</b>	When you write out the main pints of a text, in your own words.	20	<b>Alliteration</b>	The repetition of usually initial consonant sounds in two or more neighbouring words or syllables. E.g. Tasty Tacos.
9	<b>Formal Register</b>	A formal register is when writing sounds very sharp and not very friendly!	21	<b>Sibilance</b>	Where a hissing sound is created in a group of words through the repetition of 's' sounds. E.g. "Sarah's silly sister swallowed her sweet."
10	<b>Chatty Register</b>	A informal register is when writing sounds very friendly!	22	<b>Repetition</b>	Is when a word, phrase or statement is repeated several times to emphasise and develop a certain idea.
11	<b>Role model</b>	A person looked to by others as an example to admire	23	<b>Listing of three</b>	A list of items or ideas
12	<b>Perspective</b>	A particular attitude or point of view about something	24	<b>TIPTOP Paragraphs</b>	Time, Place, Topic and Person
<b>Discourse Markers:</b> words used to start and to end conversations. Some are used to start new topics or to change topics.			Firstly, in addition, moreover, on the other hand, secondly, thirdly, in conclusion, to begin with, in summation, lastly, next, also, however.		

	Comma Rules	Examples
25	<b>Separating items in a list</b>	I will miss my friends, my teachers and the dinner ladies
26	<b>Adding extra information</b>	My Year 6 teacher, who was really strict, helped us to do really well in our SATs
27	<b>Separating an opening word/phrase</b>	Indeed, I will miss my friends from primary school a lot.
28	<b>Separating a subordinate and main clause (when the subordinate clause is first)</b>	Although my Year 6 teacher was strict, she allowed us to have lots of fun after SATs.

	Catchy Openings for an autobiography	Examples
29	Three adjectives to describe themselves or an event	Ambitious, driven, determined – that's how people talk about me, I know, and I guess they're right
30	Starting 'in the action'	'Running towards the fire all I could hear was screams.
31	Shocking statement	One year ago I left my home for school and never returned.
32	Weather/atmosphere	Amidst a kaleidoscope of colors streaking across the sky, the sun heralded a new day with a burst of fiery brilliance.

	Semi Colon & Colon Rules	Examples
33	Semi-colons link two independent clauses which have the same subject (they replace full stops/joining connectives)	I approached the school gate cautiously; my heart pounded furiously.
34	Semi-colons link two independent clauses to create contrasts (they replace full stop/contrasting connectives)	The pupils started their journey in year 7 lacking confidence; by the end of the year they were confident individuals.
35	Colons can be used to introduce a new idea.	My first day at secondary school was a whirlwind of emotions: excitement, nervousness, and the eagerness to make new friends.
36	Colons can be used to introduce speech	As I stepped through the school gates, I overheard the headteacher's encouraging words to the incoming students: "Embrace this new journey, make lasting memories, and never forget that each one of you has the potential to achieve greatness."
37	Colons can be used to introduce a long, descriptive list	On my first day at secondary school, I carried a backpack filled with essentials: a lunchbox packed with delicious snacks; my treasured family photo to remind me of home; and brand-new shiny stationary.

	Connectives	Definition	Examples
38	Time Connectives	Help readers understand the order of events or things	Before, after, next, firstly, secondly afterward, shortly, eventually, lastly, finally, meanwhile, at the end of the day, at that point, without warning, just at that moment
39	Cause/effect Connectives	Explain why something happened via its cause and effect	Because, so that, as a result, consequently, hence, resulting in, therefore, for this reason, due to the fact
40	Compare/Contrast Connectives	Used to bring up differences and similarities among the ideas in your writing.	Similarly, equally, likewise, in the same way, comparatively, whereas, in contrast, alternatively, however
41	Adding Connectives	You use these when you want to link ideas together which are similar	And, also, as well as, moreover, furthermore, besides, in addition
42	Emphasizing Connectives	Help to highlight ideas	above all, in particular, especially, significantly, indeed, notably, most of all.
43	Illustrating Connectives	These connectives are used when we want to give an example of something	for example, such as, for instance, as revealed by, in the case of, as shown by.



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

<b>1. Autobiography:</b> A description of someone's life, written by that person	<b>31. Nauseated:</b> Feeling unwell.
<b>2. Biography:</b> An account of someone's life written by someone else.	<b>32. Motivated:</b> Provide (someone) with a reason for doing something.
<b>3. Inspirational:</b> Providing or showing creative or spiritual inspiration.	<b>33. Thrilled:</b> Feeling or showing great excitement and pleasure.
<b>4. Initiative:</b> The ability to assess and initiate things independently.	<b>34. Enthusiastic:</b> Having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest or approval.
<b>5. Paediatrician:</b> A medical practitioner specializing in children and their diseases.	<b>35. Jittery:</b> Nervous or unable to relax.
<b>6. Inauguration:</b> The formal admission of someone to office. For example, the new president coming to power.	<b>36. Distressed:</b> Suffering from extreme anxiety, sorrow or pain.
<b>7. Career:</b> An occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.	<b>37. Apprehensive:</b> Anxious or feeling that something bad or unpleasant will happen.
<b>8. Champion:</b> A person who has surpassed all rivals in a sporting contest or other competition.	<b>38. Unnerved:</b> Make (someone) lose courage or confidence.
<b>9. Instinctively:</b> Without conscious thought; by natural instinct.	<b>39. Sophisticated:</b> More advanced or complex than others.
<b>10. Immediately:</b> At once; instantly.	<b>40. Mature:</b> A person or thing which has become fully grown or developed.
<b>11. Skimming:</b> Moving your eyes quickly over a piece of writing, allowing you to take in the main ideas.	<b>41. Famous:</b> Known by many people.
<b>12. Summarising:</b> When you write out the main points of a text, in your own words.	<b>42. Essential:</b> Absolutely necessary; extremely important.
<b>13. Register:</b> In language register is about the level of formality a writer chooses to use.	<b>43. Engaging:</b> Tending to draw favourable attention or interest.
<b>14. Contractions:</b> When you squeeze two words together and miss out a letter. i.e. 'You are' → 'You're'	<b>44. Memorable:</b> Worth remembering or easily remembered, especially because of being special or unusual.
<b>15. Apartheid:</b> The implementation and maintenance of a system of legalized racial segregation in which one racial group is deprived of political and civil rights.	<b>45. Fierce:</b> Having or displaying an intense or ferocious aggressiveness.
<b>16. Pronouns:</b> A word that stands in for a noun, often to avoid the need to repeat the same noun over and over. (e.g. I, you)	<b>46. Urgency:</b> Something of importance and requiring swift action.
<b>17. Championship:</b> a contest for the position of champion in a sport or game.	<b>47. Trepidation:</b> A feeling of fear or anxiety about something that may happen.
<b>18. Scrimped:</b> If you scrimp and save, you manage to live on very little money in order to pay for something.	<b>48. Triumphant:</b> Having won a battle or contest.
<b>19. Segregation:</b> The action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.	<b>49. Anticipation:</b> Having an expectation or prediction on something.
<b>20. Reformer:</b> A person who makes changes to something in order to improve it.	<b>50. Momentous:</b> Something of great importance or significance. E.g. birth of a child.
<b>21. Furiously:</b> An emotion which shows anger	<b>51. Celebrated:</b> To show that a day or an event is important by doing something special.
<b>22. Contrasting:</b> Different	<b>52. Glorious:</b> Having, worthy of or bringing fame or admiration.
<b>23. Confidence:</b> The feeling or belief that one can have faith in or rely on someone or something.	<b>53. Marvelling:</b> To become filled with surprise, wonder, or amazed curiosity
<b>24. Embarking:</b> Begin a new course or action.	<b>54. Acquainted:</b> To become filled with surprise, wonder, or amazed curiosity
<b>25. Inspiring:</b> Giving someone positive or creative feelings.	<b>55. Ravenous:</b> Extremely hungry.
<b>26. Unfamiliar:</b> Not known or recognized.	<b>56. Suspiciously:</b> with a cautious distrust or suspicion of someone or something.
<b>27. Connectives:</b> A word or phrase whose function is to link other linguistic units.	<b>57. Auditorium:</b> The part of a theatre, concert hall, or other public building in which the audience sits.
<b>28. Similes:</b> A figure of speech that describes something to be something else, but uses the words "like" or "as" to do so. E.g. as brave as a lion.	<b>58. Benevolent:</b> Well-meaning and kindly.
<b>29. Passionate:</b> Having, showing, or caused by strong feelings or beliefs.	<b>59. Hallucination:</b> An experience involving the apparent perception of something not present.
<b>30. Complementary:</b> Combining in such a way as to enhance or emphasize the qualities of each other or another.	<b>60. Courageous:</b> Not deterred by danger or pain. Being brave.

KEY VOCABULARY					
1	<b>Exposition</b>	The beginning of a story, where the reader is introduced to important aspects like the main character(s) and the setting.	6	Symbolism	Symbolism is the use of symbols to represent deeper meanings or themes.
2	<b>Conflict</b>	Something happens or is introduced, usually to make things difficult for the main character. This triggers the tension.	7	Context	Context is the circumstances in which a text is written and also the circumstances in which the text is read.
3	<b>Climax</b>	Everything builds up to this moment. It is the most exciting or important part of the story.	8	Setting	The time and place in which the story is set
4	<b>Resolution</b>	The very end of the story, where the reader understands exactly how things finish.	9	Narrative tense	The time the writer chooses to write in. They can choose to change this throughout the text.
5	<b>Theme</b>	An important idea that is woven throughout a story			

	Language technique	Definition	Example
10	<b>Verbs</b>	Words describing states of being or actions	'jump/jumping/jumped'
11	<b>Adverbs</b>	Describes the way an action is completed.	'slowly' 'carefully' 'brutally'
12	<b>Nouns</b>	People, places and things.	'hand' 'face' 'arms'
13	<b>Adjectives</b>	They describe a noun (object or thing).	'dull' 'grey' 'lifeless'
14	<b>Metaphor</b>	Describing an object as another, to create a vivid image.	'I am the tree creaking in the wind outside in the night twisted and stubborn.'
15	<b>Simile</b>	Describing an object using 'like' or 'as'.	'blowing it up like gunfire.'
16	<b>Personification</b>	Giving an object human qualities.	<i>The old house on the hill wore its steep, gabled roof pulled over its ears like a low hat.'</i>
17	<b>Rhetorical questions</b>	Questions asked by the writer which do not have an answer, or the answer is so obvious it doesn't need to be given. Used to persuade and encourage the reader to agree with the writer.	'Don't you think that the world should treat people equally?'
18	<b>Repetition</b>	Saying a word or phrase more than once for impact.	'The soup was stirred and stirred until thickened.'
19	<b>Alliteration</b>	Two or more words in a sentence that begin with the same letter or sound.	The big and brave bird.
20	<b>Imagery</b>	A language feature that paints a picture in the readers mind.	The grass was green, and the flowers were red.
21	<b>Emotive language</b>	Words and phrases intended to create a certain feeling in the reader.	The defenceless wolf was violently attacked by the gruesome bear

KEY ANALYTICAL VERBS					
22	<b>Emphasises</b>	give special importance or value to (something) in speaking or writing. This emphasises that Tommo was scared.	26	<b>Highlights</b>	To draw special attention to. This highlights the harsh conditions of the war.
23	<b>Signifies</b>	To show or display E.G This signifies that Charlie was brave	27	<b>Indicates</b>	To point out, show This indicates that he was innocent .
24	<b>Articulates</b>	To pronounce or suggest the meaning of something clearly. This articulates the conditions in the trenches.	28	<b>Depicts</b>	<u>To portray</u> in words; describe. This depicts that Molly was helpful.
25	<b>Juxtaposes</b>	To contrast various points E.G Mr Munnings juxtaposed Charlie because he was not kind			

PEA Structure Success criteria	
<b>POINT:</b>  Write a statement that directly answers the question.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Answer the question</li> <li>✓ Short and specific</li> </ul>
<b>EVIDENCE:</b>  Find evidence that supports your statement. Ask yourself which part of the text proves your point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Introduce using a colon:</li> <li>✓ Should support the point</li> </ul>
<b>ANALYSIS:</b>  You need to explain how your quote proves your point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Identify language technique</li> <li>✓ Zoom in to key words</li> <li>✓ Inference</li> <li>✓ Effect on Reader</li> <li>✓ Author's intention</li> <li>✓ Link back to point</li> </ul>

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

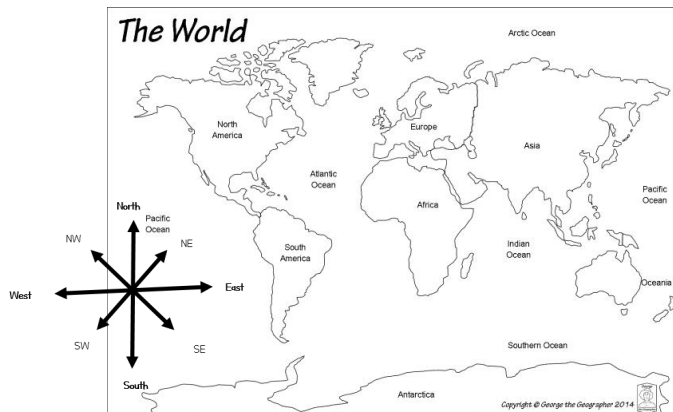
1. <b>Boisterous:</b> noisy, energetic, and cheerful.	2. <b>Grudge:</b> a feeling of ill will or resentment resulting from a past insult or injury.
3. <b>Tribulations:</b> a cause of great trouble or suffering.	4. <b>Incomprehension:</b> failure to understand something.
5. <b>Blaspheme:</b> speak insultingly about God or religious things.	6. <b>Outrage:</b> an extremely strong reaction of anger, shock, or indignation.
7. <b>Mesmerised-</b> capture the complete attention of (someone)	8. <b>Dismiss:</b> order or allow to leave; send away.
9. <b>Colonel:</b> an officer of high rank in the army or air force	10. <b>Immaculate:</b> perfectly clean, neat, or tidy.
11. <b>Conspiracy:</b> a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.	12. <b>Coward:</b> a person who is lacking in the courage
13. <b>Meningitis:</b> a serious disease	14. <b>Dissuade:</b> persuade (someone) not to take a particular course of action.
15. <b>Anxious:</b> feeling or showing worry,	16. <b>Bellow:</b> (of a person or animal) emit a deep loud roar, typically in pain or anger.
17. <b>Indelicate:</b> having or showing a lack of sensitive understanding or tact.	18. <b>Regimental:</b> relating to a regiment or group of soldiers/
19. <b>Crotchety:</b> irritable.	20. <b>Delusion:</b> a false belief or judgment about reality
21. <b>Bewildered:</b> perplexed and confused; very puzzled.	22. <b>Rehearsal:</b> a practice or trial performance of something
23. <b>Magistrate:</b> volunteers who hear cases in courts in their community	24. <b>Stretcher :</b> a framework of two poles with a long piece of canvas slung between them, used for carrying sick, injured, or dead people.
25. <b>Vicarage:</b> an official residence provided by a church for its parson or vicar	26. <b>Scourge:</b> a whip used as an instrument of punishment.
27. <b>Confiscate:</b> take or seize (someone's property) with authority.	28. <b>Tormentor:</b> a person who inflicts severe mental or physical suffering on someone
29. <b>Defiance:</b> behaviour in which you refuse to obey someone or something	30. <b>Liability:</b> the state of being legally responsible for something.
31. <b>Suspicious:</b> having a cautious distrust of someone or something.	32. <b>Insubordination:</b> defiance of authority; refusal to obey orders
33. <b>Despicable:</b> deserving hatred and contempt.	34. <b>Mutiny:</b> an open rebellion against the proper authorities, especially by soldiers or sailors against their officers.
35. <b>Business:</b> a person's regular occupation, profession, or trade.	36. <b>Surrender:</b> stop resisting to an enemy and submit to their authority.
37. <b>Unpunished:</b> not receiving any punishment or penalty.	38. <b>Abyss:</b> very deep or unfathomable gorge or chasm.
39. <b>Dumbfounded:</b> greatly astonished or amazed.	40. <b>Meticulous:</b> showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.
41. <b>Shepherd:</b> person whose job is to take care of sheep and move them from one place to another	42. <b>Dilapidated:</b> (of a building or object) in a state of disrepair or ruin as a result of age or neglect.
43. <b>Righteous:</b> morally right or justifiable.	44. <b>Squabble:</b> a noisy quarrel about something trivial.
45. <b>Skittles:</b> a game played with wooden pins	46. <b>Casualty:</b> a person killed or injured in a war or accident.
47. <b>Archduke:</b> a chief duke,	48. <b>Frantic:</b> distraught with fear, anxiety, or other emotion.
49. <b>Indignation:</b> anger or annoyance provoked by what is perceived as unfair treatment.	50. <b>Exposition:</b> The beginning of a story, where the reader is introduced to important aspects like the main character(s) and the setting.
51. <b>Skittles:</b> a game played with wooden pins	52. <b>Alliteration:</b> Two or more words in a sentence that begin with the same sound.
53. <b>Misdemeanour:</b> a minor wrongdoing.	54. <b>Juxtaposes:</b> To contrast various points e.g. Mr Munnings juxtaposes Charlie
55. <b>Trespass:</b> enter someone's land or property without permission.	56. <b>Resolution:</b> The very end of a story, where the reader understands how things finish.
57. <b>Grieve::</b> feel intense sorrow.	58. <b>Personification:</b> Giving an object human qualities
59. <b>Hymn:</b> a song of praise to God	60. <b>Articulates:</b> To pronounce or suggest the meaning of something clearly



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			

## What is Geography?

## CONTINENTS AND OCEANS



## KEY TERMS

1.	<b>Physical Geography:</b>	About to the natural world. For example rivers and coasts.
2.	<b>Human Geography:</b>	About to people in the world. For example, population and cities.
3.	<b>Scale:</b>	How much the map needs to be enlarged to get the actual size. Shown as ratio.
4.	<b>Continent:</b>	A large landmass containing different countries. For example, Africa.
5.	<b>Latitude:</b>	Horizontal lines north or south of the Equator. Measured in degrees.

## UK Geography

## KEY PLACES

1.	<b>United Kingdom</b>	England, Wales, Scotland North Ireland.
2.	<b>Great Britain</b>	England, Wales and Scotland.
3.	<b>British Isles</b>	England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

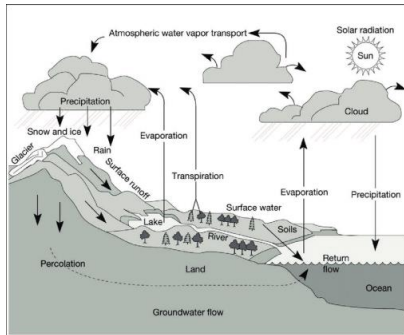


## CAPITALS OF COUNTRIES:

1.	<b>Capital city of England?</b>	London
2.	<b>Capital city of Scotland?</b>	Edinburgh
3.	<b>Capital city of Republic of Ireland?</b>	Dublin
4.	<b>Capital city of Northern Ireland?</b>	Belfast
5.	<b>Capital city of Wales?</b>	Cardiff

## GEOGRAPHY YEAR 7 UNIT 2: WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Weather Climate and Air Pressure:		
1	What is a weather?	The state of the atmosphere - 'it is rainy/sunny'.
2	What is climate?	The average weather in a place- the UK winter is mild.
3	Who studies the weather?	A Meteorologist.
4	What is precipitation	Water falling from the sky as rain, snow, sleet.
6	What is a high pressure?	Cool air sinks.
7	What is a low pressure?	Warm air rising.
8	What weather does high pressure bring?	Calm, fair, dry weather with no precipitation.
9	What weather does low pressure bring?	Cloudy, windy weather with precipitation.



Climate Graph		
14	What is a climate graph	This is a graph which shows the average climate in a place across a year. It has two axes for rainfall and temperature.

Measuring Weather: Equipment		
10	Anemometer	Measures how fast the wind is blowing in measured in miles per hour (mph).
11	Barometer	The force of air pressing down on us creating pressure. Measured in millibars (mb).
12	Rain gauge	How much precipitation is falling in millimeters (mm).
13	Thermometer	Measures the temperature in degrees Celsius (°C).
14	Wind vane	Measures the direction the wind is blowing from. Using compass directions- North, South, East, West.

Types of Rain		
15	Order of processes to create rain	1. Sun causes evaporation. 2. Air rises, cools then condenses to form clouds. 3. Precipitation forms when the cloud becomes too heavy.
16	What are the three types of rainfall?	Relief, frontal, convectional.
17	What is relief rainfall?	Air is forced to rise over mountains and then it cools. Water vapour condenses and forms clouds and rain. Clouds then disappear forming a rain shadow.

Climate Zones		
18	What is a Climate zone?	There are 6 main climate zones each have different precipitation and temperatures.
19	Polar zone	Cold, dry climate found in the far north and south of the planet such as Antarctica.
20	Temperate zone	Climates that are mild and have 4 seasons, such as the UK.
21	Arid zone	Dry climates in areas of high pressure. These can be deserts such as the Sahara region in Africa.
22	Tropical zone	Hot and wet climates usually in areas of low pressure. Such as the Amazon rainforest in Brazil.

Climate		
23	What is a microclimate?	The climate of a small area. Factors affecting microclimates are: shelter, aspect, buildings, surface and physical features.
24	What factors affect climate?	Climate is affected by latitude, altitude, topography, ocean currents and prevailing wind direction.

## HISTORY YEAR 7

## EQ 7.1 BAGHDAD AND CONSTANTINOPLE

KEY WORDS		
1	<b>chronology</b>	events or dates in time order.
2	<b>period</b>	a way to measure a specific amount of time. <i>Synonym – era.</i>
3	<b>century</b>	a period of 100 years.
4	<b>CE</b>	Current Era (after the year 0)
5	<b>BCE</b>	Before Current Era (before the year 0)
6	<b>source</b>	evidence from the time that tells us about that period.
7	<b>civilisation</b>	a complex human society, usually culturally and technologically developed.
8	<b>politics</b>	anything related to how a country is led / governed and by whom.
9	<b>society</b>	anything related to the people in a place and how they live their lives.
10	<b>monarchy</b>	a person who reigns over a kingdom/empire.
11	<b>heir</b>	a person who inherits property/rank from someone who has died.
12	<b>government</b>	a group of people who have the power to make decisions for a territory (e.g. a country/state.)
13	<b>religion</b>	the belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, usually a God or gods.
14	<b>empire</b>	a group of territories/countries/societies under the control of one ruler.
15	<b>Christianity</b>	a world religion based on belief in one God and the teachings of Jesus.
16	<b>Islam</b>	a world religion based on belief in Allah (one God) and the teachings of Muhammad PBUH.
17	<b>The Pope</b>	God's representative on Earth – Head of the Roman Catholic Church worldwide
18	<b>Byzantium</b>	the Eastern Roman empire.
19	<b>Caliphate</b>	the rule of a Muslim leader.
20	<b>trade</b>	the buying and selling of goods and services.

KEY PEOPLE		
21	Constantine I	First Roman emperor to convert to Christianity. Established Byzantium in the east.
22	Empress Zoe	Byzantine empress, who was supported by the people of the empire.
23	al-Kwarizmi	Mathematician and head of the House of Wisdom in Baghdad

KEY EVENTS		
24	330 CE	The creation of Constantinople, and the Roman Empire splits into two.
25	610 CE	The emergence of Islam, following the First Revelation.
26	1453 CE	Constantinople falls to the Ottomans

CORE KNOWLEDGE		
28	Where is Constantinople located?	It is the capital city of modern day Turkey.
29	Where is Baghdad located?	It is the capital city of modern day Iraq.
30	What is the religious importance of Constantinople?	It was the heart of the eastern Orthodox Church. The Hagia Sofia Church (Holy Wisdom) was at the centre of the city.
31	What is the religious importance of Baghdad?	It was the centre for Islamic learning and scholarship. The Great Mosque was at the centre alongside the House of Wisdom (library).
32	What are the Silk Roads?	A network of trade routes connecting civilisations in the east and west.
33	How was the world in 1000 CE connected?	People traded goods and ideas via the Silk Roads, and the movement of people.
34	What made Constantinople diverse?	It was a 'melting pot' for a unique Byzantine culture, influenced by the Greeks, Christian Europe and Islamic cultures.
35	What made Baghdad diverse?	The geographical location meant that it was the centre for trade, and therefore a hot spot for culture.
36	What was the Islamic Golden Age?	A period where there was rapid growth and expansion of Islam and advancement was at its peak.



## HISTORY YEAR 7

## EQ 7.2 NORMAN ENGLAND

KEY WORDS		
1	<b>change</b>	when something is different to how it was before.
2	<b>continuity</b>	when something has stayed the same as it was before.
3	<b>monarchy</b>	a person who reigns over a kingdom/empire.
4	<b>heir</b>	a person who inherits property/rank from someone who has died.
5	<b>succession (crisis)</b>	the heir taking over the throne when the previous monarchy dies.
6	<b>autocracy</b>	a political system of government where one person has absolute power.
7	<b>invasion</b>	to enter a territory/country by force in order to conquer it.
8	<b>conquest (to conquer)</b>	to take over a territory/country.
9	<b>control</b>	having power or authority over a territory / country.
10	<b>peasants</b>	a person who worked for others on a farm and was generally poor.
11	<b>aristocracy (nobility / Lord)</b>	a person who had a high position in society / the Feudal System and was generally wealthy.
12	<b>castle</b>	a large building providing protection and housing for monarchs and aristocracy.
13	<b>oath</b>	a promise.
14	<b>trade</b>	the buying and selling of goods and services.
15	<b>rebellion</b>	openly opposing (going against) something.

KEY PEOPLE		
16	Edward the Confessor	Anglo-Saxon King of England 1042-1066
17	Harold Godwinson	Anglo-Saxon King of England 1066
18	Harald Hardrada	King of Norway and Viking claimant to the English throne
19	William Duke of Normandy / the Conqueror	Norman claimant to the throne and King of England 1066 - 1087

KEY EVENTS		
20	5 <sup>th</sup> January 1066	Death of Edward the Confessor (Harold crowned King the next day)
21	25 <sup>th</sup> September 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge
22	14 <sup>th</sup> October 1066	Battle of Hastings
23	25 <sup>th</sup> December 1066	William crowned King of England
24	1069-1070	Harrying of the North

CORE KNOWLEDGE		
25	Why was there a succession crisis?	Edward the Confessor died without an heir to the throne
26	Who were the claimants to the throne?	Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada, William Duke of Normandy (and Edgar Aethling)
27	Who was King of England by the end of 1066?	William the Conqueror
28	What was the Feudal System?	A hierarchy in society where land was exchanged for loyalty.
29	What were the consequences of the Harrying of the North?	Ruin (80% waste) / Refugees / Rebellions
30	What did the Normans build across England?	Over 500 motte and bailey castles
31	What was the Domesday Book?	A book commissioned by William in 1086 to record who owned land and property in England.
32	What new laws did the Normans introduce?	Murdrum Fines / Forest Laws / Trial by Ordeal
33	What did the Normans reform?	The Church
34	What language did the Normans introduce in England?	French

## HISTORY YEAR 7

KEY WORDS		
1	<b>invasion</b>	to enter a territory/country by force in order to conquer it.
2	<b>conquest (to conquer)</b>	to take over a territory/country.
3	<b>control</b>	having power or authority over a territory/country.
4	<b>peasants</b>	a person who worked for others on a farm and was generally poor.
5	<b>aristocracy (nobility)</b>	a person who had a high position in society and was generally wealthy.
6	<b>Holy Land</b>	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	<b>knight</b>	a rank in medieval society - usually a soldier on horseback who served the monarchy. .
8	<b>Christianity</b>	a world religion based on belief in one God and the teachings of Jesus.
9	<b>Islam</b>	a world religion based on belief in Allah (one God) and the teachings of Muhammad PBUH.
10	<b>pilgrimage</b>	a journey, usually for religious/spiritual reasons, to a holy place.
11	<b>sin</b>	to do something that breaks religious rules, often related to Christianity.
12	<b>The Pope (Papacy)</b>	Gods representative on Earth – Head of the Roman catholic church world wide.
13	<b>Crusade</b>	A Holy War by Christians.
14	<b>Holy War</b>	A war fought for religious reasons.
15	<b>Siege</b>	A military tactic which involves surrounding a town or city and cutting off supplies.

## EQ 7.3 THE CRUSADES

KEY PEOPLE		
16		
17		
18		

KEY EVENTS		
19		
20		
21		
22		

CORE KNOWLEDGE		
23	What ..	
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		

A - Greetings	
Hola	Hello
Adiós	Goodbye
Hasta luego	See you later
Qué tal?	How are you?
Bien / regular / fatal	Good / not bad / awful
Y tú?	And you?

B - Greetings	
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
Me llamo...	My name is...
¿Donde vives?	Where do you live
Vivo en Londres	I live in London

Key infinitive verbs	
Vivir	To live
Tener	To have/to own
Ser	To be
Llamarse	To be called

C - ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? (When is your birthday?)			
Mi cumpleaños es el... My birthday is the...	Uno (1)	Dieciséis (16)	de (of) Enero (January) Febrero (February) Marzo (March) Abril (April) Mayo (May) Junio (June) Julio (July) Agosto (August) Septiembre (September) Octubre (October) Noviembre (November) Diciembre (December)
	Dos (2)	Diecisiete (17)	
	Tres (3)	Dieciocho (18)	
	Cuatro (4)	Diecinueve (19)	
	Cinco (5)	Veinte (20)	
	Seis (6)	Veintiuno (21)	
	Siete (7)	Veintidós (22)	
	Ocho (8)	Veintitrés (23)	
	Nueve (9)	Veinticuatro (24)	
	Diez (10)	Veinticinco (25)	
	Once (11)	Veintiséis (26)	
	Doce (12)	Veintiete (27)	
	Trece (13)	Veintiocho (28)	
	Catorce (14)	Veintinueve (29)	
	Quince (15)	Treinta (30)	
Treinta y uno (31)			

D - ¿Cuántos años tienes? (How old are you?)		
Tengo (I am)	once (11) doce (12)	años (years old)

C – ¿Como eres? (What are you like?)				
Soy (I am)	muy (very)	deportista (sporty)	Y (and)	alto/a (tall)
		divertido/a (fun)		bajo/a (short)
		estupendo/a (brilliant)		delgado/a (slim)
		genial (great)		gordo/a (fat)
		guay (cool)		guapo/a (good looking)
		hablador/a (chatty)		feo/a (ugly)
	bastante (quite)	listo/a (clever)		joven (young)
		serio/a (serious)		viejo/a (old)
		simpático/a (kind)		
		tímido/a (shy)		
		tonto/a (silly)		
		trabajador/a (hardworking)		
		tranquilo/a (quiet, calm)		



C – ¿Como eres? (What are you like?)				
Tengo (I have)	el pelo (hair)	negro (black)	Y (and)	liso(straight)
		castaño (brown)		ondulado (wavy)
		rubio (blond)		rizado (curly)
	los ojos (eyes)	marrones (brown)		largo (long)
		azules (blue)		corto (short)
		verdes (green)		
		grises (grey)		

A: Pets			B: Descriptions		
Tengo (I have)	un gato (a cat)	que se llama ____ y es (called ____ and it is)	blanco/a (white)	también es un poco (also it is a bit)	divertido (fun)
	un perro (a dog)		negro/a (black)		aburrido (boring)
	un conejo (a rabbit)		amarillo/a (yellow)		bonito (pretty)
	un caballo (a horse)		rojo/a (red)		feo (ugly)
	un ratón (a mouse)		verde (green)	listo (clever)	
	un pez (a fish)		azul (blue)	también es muy (also it is very)	tonto (silly)
	una cobaya (a guinea pig)		gris (grey)		
	un serpiente (a snake)		marrón (brown)		
		rosa (pink)			
		naranja (orange)			
No tengo un mascota (I don't have a pet)			pero me gustaría tener un perro (but I would like to have a dog)		

C: Family members		D: Age up to 100	
En mi familia hay ____ personas (In my family there are ____ people)	mi madre (my mum)	mi madre se llama ____ y tiene (my mum is called ____ and she is)	treinta años (30)
	mi padre (my dad)		treinta y tres años (33)
	mi abuelo/a (my grandmother/father)		cuarenta años (40)
	mi bisabuelo/a (my great grandmother/father)		cincuenta años (50)
	mi tío/a (my uncle/aunt)		sesenta años (60)
	mi primo/a (my cousin)		setenta años (70)
	<u>mis</u> padres (my parents)		ochenta años (80)
	<u>mis</u> abuelos (my grandparents)		noventa años (90)
			cien años (100)

E: Where I live				
Vivo en ( I live in)	un piso (a flat)	pequeño/a (small)	y está en (and it is located in)	una ciudad (a city)
		grande (big)		el norte de Londres (north London)
		bonito/a (pretty)		el sur de Inglaterra (south of England)
	una casa ( a house)	feo/a (ugly)		
		modern/a (modern)		
		antiguo/a (old)		
Me gustaría vivir en... una granja / una mansion / el campo / la costa / la montaña / un pueblo I would like to live in... a farm / a mansion / the countryside / the coast / the mountains / a village)				

**NETBALL****KEY WORDS**

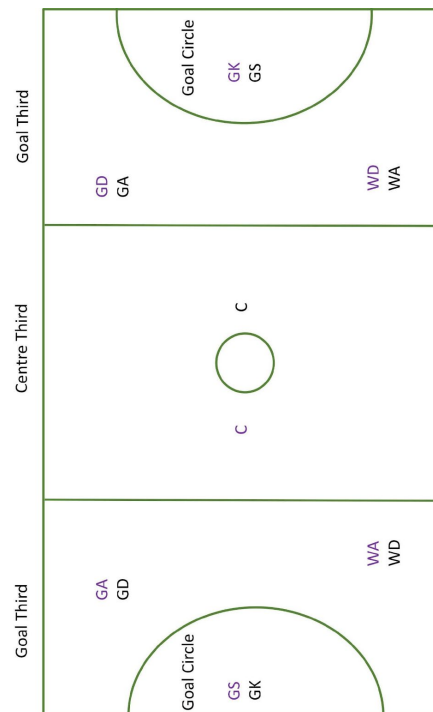
1	<b>Goal Keeper</b>	Allowed in the defensive goal third and shooting circle.
2	<b>Goal Defence</b>	Allowed in the defensive and centre thirds, and the shooting circle.
3	<b>Wing Defence</b>	Allowed in the defensive and centre thirds, but not the shooting circle.
4	<b>Center</b>	Allowed in all thirds, but not in either shooting circle.
5	<b>Wing Attack</b>	Allowed in the attacking and centre thirds, but not the shooting circle.
6	<b>Goal Attack</b>	Allowed in the attacking and centre thirds, and the shooting circle.
7	<b>Goal Shooter</b>	Allowed in the attacking goal third and shooting circle.

**KEY RULES**

8	<b>Footwork</b>	Footwork is called when a player moves and replants their landing leg.
9	<b>Contact</b>	Contact is called when a player impedes an opponent in a way that prevents them from moving freely.
10	<b>Held Ball</b>	A held ball is when a player holds onto the ball for more than 3 seconds before passing or shooting.

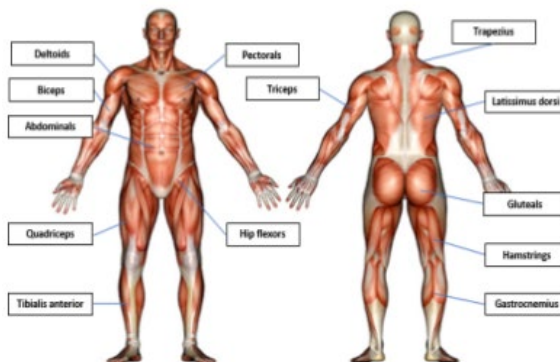
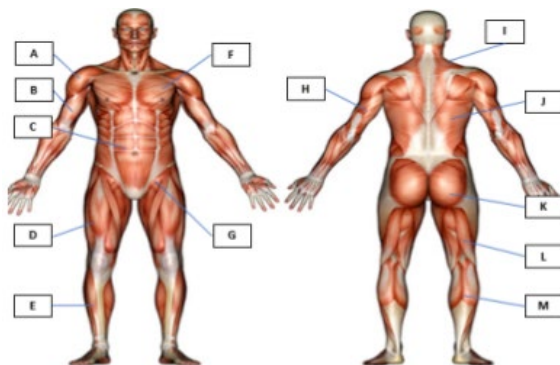
**Netball**

See below for netball positions and court layout.



### Muscles

Identify A-M on the diagram of the muscular system below



### Types of Media

#### KEY WORDS

1	<b>Television - Freeview</b>	Channels that come built into modern TV sets that can be watched for free with no subscription charges.
2	<b>Radio</b>	Provides information about sport in great details. Radio is listened to and therefore 'paints a picture' for the listener.
3	<b>Pay-Per-View</b>	A service provided by a broadcaster where subscribers pay to watch particular events.
4	<b>Websites</b>	Provide information online on various topics and the latest news.
5	<b>Newspapers</b>	Publications including news, articles, and advertisements, usually issued daily or weekly in printed form.
6	<b>Magazines</b>	A publication which is issued weekly or monthly and contains articles, stories, pictures and adverts.
7	<b>Books</b>	A printed work of fiction or nonfiction.
8	<b>Podcasts</b>	A digital audio recording available to download.
9	<b>Streaming</b>	Online broadcast that is recorded and broadcasted at the same time.
10	<b>Social Media</b>	Interactions among people in which they create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks.

## RUGBY

KEY WORDS		
1	<b>Tackle</b>	Occurs when the ball carrier is held by an opponent and brought to the ground.
2	<b>Ball Carrier</b>	Is a player who is in possession of the ball.
3	<b>Present</b>	Occurs when a player has been tackled and directs the ball to their teammates.
4	<b>Turnover</b>	When the ball possession is transferred to the defending team from the attacking team.
5	<b>Attacking Line</b>	Is where the attackers line up behind the ball carrier often in a diagonal deep line.
6	<b>Defensive Line</b>	Is where the defenders line up opposite the attacking team with equal distance between them.
7	<b>Forwards</b>	Is when the direction that the ball carrier should travel in towards the oppositions try line.
8	<b>Backwards</b>	Is the direction that the ball should be passed in, back towards your teammates.

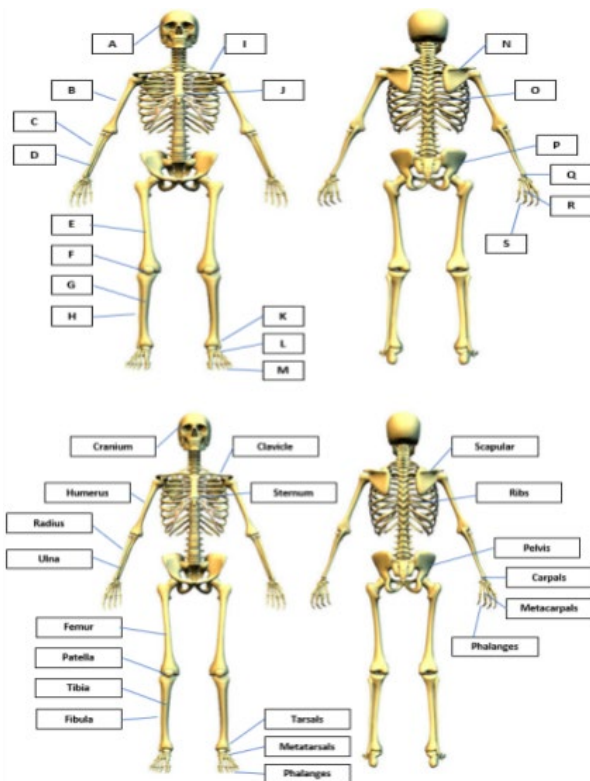
## RUGBY

KEY RULES		
9	<b>Offside</b>	Occurs when a player is further forward than their teammate who is carrying the ball.
10	<b>Ruck</b>	Is formed when at least one player from each team are in contact, on their feet and over the ball which is on the ground.
11	<b>Scrum</b>	Scrums involve eight players from each team, who bind together and push shoulder to shoulder against one another.
12	<b>Knock On</b>	When a player loses possession of the ball and it goes forward, or when a player hits the ball forward with the hand or arm.
13	<b>Line out</b>	Is a way of restarting play after the ball has gone into touch (off the side of the field of play).
14	<b>Penalty</b>	Is awarded if foul play by the opposing team prevents a probable try from being scored.



## BONES

Identify parts A-S on the diagram of the skeletal system below.



## Commercialisation

## KEY WORDS

1	<b>Commercialism in sport</b>	Making a profit from sport.
2	<b>Sports Benefit</b>	Increased revenue helps sportspeople and sports organisations increase participation, improve performances and attract support. Also sports gain more coverage so can further increase in popularity.
3	<b>Media Benefit</b>	High profile sports stories help to attract audiences, listeners and readers. In turn, the media makes sure that sport keeps a high profile.
4	<b>Sponsors Benefit</b>	Sponsors funding is essential for sport's growth. In return, high profile coverage of sport ensures a high profile for their companies. Leading to more profits.
5	<b>Interdependency</b>	Need for each other. There is an interdependency between sport, media and business (sponsors).
6	<b>Golden Triangle</b>	The golden triangle shows the relationship between sport, the media and sponsorship. It represents the commercial (money-making) nature of sport.

Keywords		
1	<b>Jesus</b>	Religious leader in Christianity also the son of God.
2	<b>Bethlehem</b>	Birth place of Jesus.
3	<b>Nativity</b>	The combined stories of Jesus' birth.
4	<b>Angel</b>	Spiritual beings that act as messengers of God.
5	<b>Frankincense</b>	Gift given to Jesus at birth. (incense)
6	<b>Myrrh</b>	Gift given to Jesus at birth (anointing oil).
7	<b>Miracles</b>	A seemingly impossible event that can't be explained by natural or scientific laws.
8	<b>Incarnation</b>	Becoming flesh; taking human form.
9	<b>Trinity</b>	The belief that there are three persons in one God; The Father, The Son and the Holy Spirit are separate but also one being.
10	<b>Sacrifice</b>	Act of offering to God
11	<b>Holy</b>	Dedicated to God or a religious purpose.
12	<b>Message</b>	Communication or statement conveyed from one person to another.
13	<b>Spiritual</b>	A specific set of organised beliefs and practices, usually shared by a community or group.
14	<b>Gospels</b>	The teachings/revelations of Christ.
15	<b>Chapel</b>	Different name for a Christian place of worship.
16	<b>Cathedral</b>	Different name for a Christian place of worship.
17	<b>Congregation</b>	The group of people who attend a place of worship.
18	<b>Altar</b>	The table front of a church which is the most holy part of church.
19	<b>Organ</b>	Musical instrument.
20	<b>Pulpit</b>	Raised platform from which a sermon is delivered.
21	<b>Pews</b>	Benches which the congregation sits on.
22	<b>Font</b>	Basin in a church that holds water for baptisms.
23	<b>Advent</b>	The four weeks leading up to Christmas.
24	<b>Midnight Mass</b>	Christmas Eve service held late at night to welcome in Christmas Day.
25	<b>Christmas Carols</b>	Hymns sung at Christmas.

Life of Jesus	
1. Where was Jesus Born?	Jesus was born in Bethlehem to Mary and Joseph.
2. What did the Angel tell Mary?	The angel told Mary that God had chosen her to be the mother of his child.
3. What are some Miracles that Jesus performed?	Jesus healing a man in Bethesda that couldn't walk and Jesus feeding thousands with only five loaves and two fishes.
4. Why did Jesus perform Miracles?	Jesus was showing compassion and Miracles made people praise God.
The Bible	
1. What is the name of the holy book in Christianity?	The Bible is the holy book of Christianity.
2. What are two different ways that the Bible is interpreted by Christians?	Some Christians believe that the Bible is the absolute word of God written exactly as God wanted by humans. Other Christians believe that those who wrote the Bible were inspired by God.

Religious Festival (Christmas)	
1. What is Christmas?	Christmas is a festival the birth of Jesus.
2. Why is Christmas important to Christians?	Christians believe that Jesus brought a new message to guide people in how to live, based on love for God and each other.
3. What are some religious aspects of Christmas?	<b>Advent:</b> the four weeks leading up to Christmas. <b>Christmas Carols:</b> hymns sung at Christmas. <b>Christingle:</b> A decorated orange which symbolises aspects of Christian belief; the focus of a Christmas service.
Place of Worship	
1. Where do Christians worship?	Christians worship at a Church.
2. What are the different features in the Church?	Stained glass windows symbolise the light of Jesus' teachings. The Altar is located at the front and represents the holiest part of the Church. The Pulpit is a raised stand for the vicar/minister to give their sermon. The Font is a bowl for Baptisms. The Organ is used when hymns are being sung.

Trinity	
1. What is the Trinity?	Christians believe that there is only one God, but that God appears in three forms: The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
2. How do Christians express their belief in the Trinity?	Through repetition as Many Christians say ' <i>in the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit</i> '. Also, many Christians make the sign of the cross.

Keywords		
26	Allah	Name for God in Islam; means one God.
27	Tawhid	The oneness of Allah.
28	Akhirah	Muslim belief in afterlife.
29	Risalah	Communication between Allah and humankind.
30	Al-Qadr	The belief that Allah knows everything and knows humans better than they know themselves.
31	Prophet	A person who proclaims the message of God.
32	Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)	The messenger of Allah.
33	Night of Power	The night when the first revelation of the Qur'an was made to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
34	Angel Jibril	The archangel who brought God's message to the prophets particularly Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
35	Seal of the Prophets	A title given to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) by Muslims and the Qur'an to designate Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as the last of the prophets sent by Allah.
36	Makkah	City where the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born, and where the Ka'aba is located.
37	Shahadah	<b>First Pillar of Islam:</b> The statement of faith.
38	Salah (Prayer)	<b>Second Pillar of Islam:</b> Prayer (Muslims pray five times a day).
39	Sawn (Fast)	<b>Third Pillar of Islam:</b> Fasting during the month of Ramadan during daylight hours.
40	Zakah (Charity)	<b>Fourth Pillar of Islam:</b> a welfare contribution of 2.5% of earnings or savings paid annually by Muslims.
41	Hajj	<b>Fifth Pillar of Islam:</b> the annual pilgrimage to Makkah.
42	Pilgrimage	Spiritually motivated journey to a sacred place.
43	Qur'an	The holy book of Islam.
44	Sunnah	The way of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) examples from his life showing how to put the teachings of the Qur'an into practice.
45	Hadith	The sayings and teachings of Prophet Muhammad.
46	Revelations	An enlightening experience, a divine or supernatural experience in which God shows himself to believers.
47	Caliph	A person considered to be a political and religious successor to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the leader of the Sunni Muslim community.
48	Eid ul-Adha	The festival of sacrifice.
49	Eid ul-Fitr	The festival of breaking the fast.
50	Prophet Ibrahim	Important religious figure and role model in Islam because of his obedience to God and his kindness and compassion.
51	Ramadan	The ninth month in the Islamic Calendar where Muslims fast during daylight hours.
52	Qurbani	This means sacrifice.

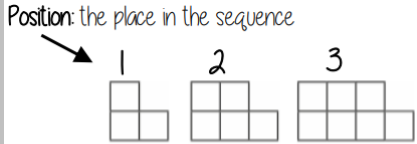
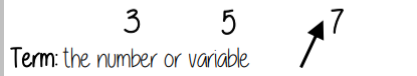
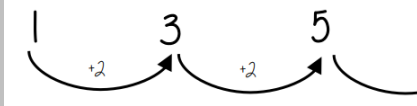
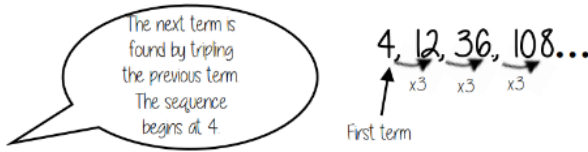
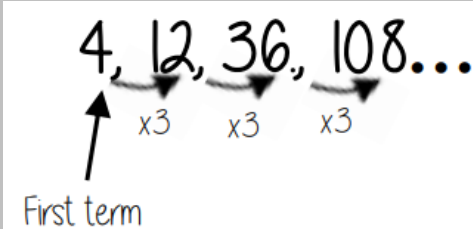
Beliefs in Islam	
<b>1. How many names does Allah have?</b>	Muslims believe that Allah has 99 names.
<b>2. What do Muslims think about Allah?</b>	Muslims believe that Allah is eternal and that Allah is beyond understanding and that Allah is all merciful and supreme.
<b>3. Name three ways that Allah communicates with his people.</b>	One way that Allah communicates is through books. The Qur'an is the word of Allah. Another way that Allah communicates is through Angels. They obey Allah and one of their jobs is to bring Allah's guidance to humans. Allah also uses Prophets to communicate and these are humans specifically chosen by Allah to tell people how they should live and behave.
<b>4. How might the belief in afterlife affect how Muslims live their life now?</b>	Muslims believe that it is easy to end up in hell as it is easy to do the wrong things in life. Muslims choose to be disciplined as doing the right thing takes effort.

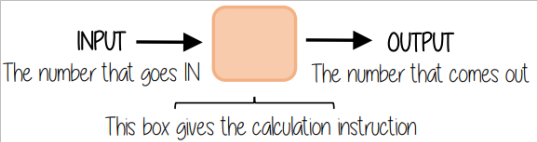

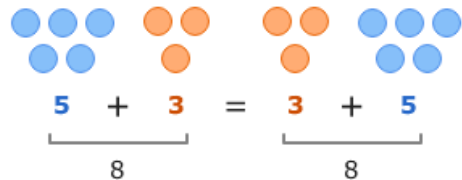
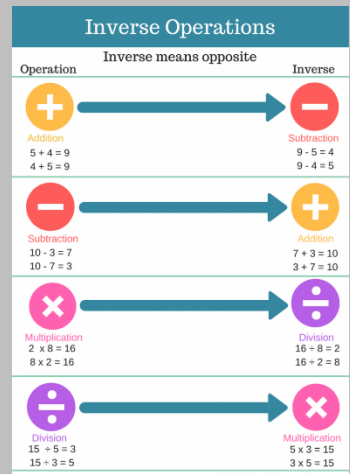
Religious festivals in Islam	
<b>1. When is Eid celebrated in Islam?</b>	Eid ul-Fitr is celebrated at the end of Ramadan and Eid ul-Adha is celebrated at the end of the Hajj.

Key religious figure in Islam	
<b>1. Describe Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) childhood?</b>	The Prophet's father died before he was born and he was sent away to live with Bedouin Arabs until he was two. His mother died when he was six making him an orphan. He was sent to live with his grandfather and later he was sent to his uncle.
<b>2. Why was Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) important in Islam?</b>	He was the last of the prophets sent by Allah so people needed to listen to his warnings and guidance. The Qur'an was also received by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Muslims believe that the Qur'an has the best advice on how to live and behave and all believe that they are reading the actual words of Allah.

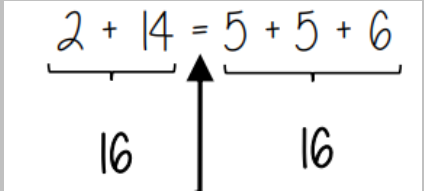
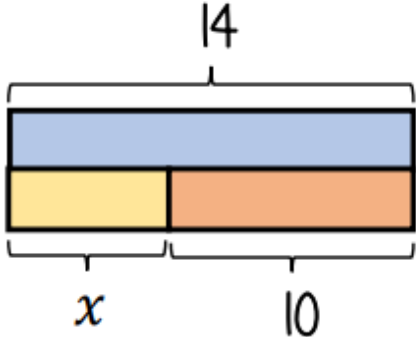
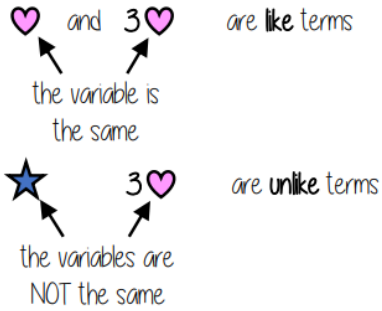
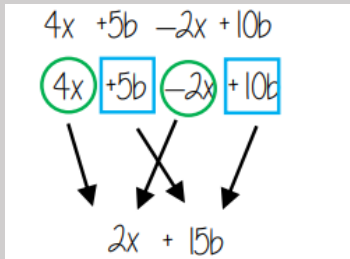
The Qur'an	
<b>1. How was the Qur'an revealed?</b>	An angel visited Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) whilst he was meditating in Cave Hira and this was where he was given his first revelation. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) continued to receive revelations for the next 23 years.

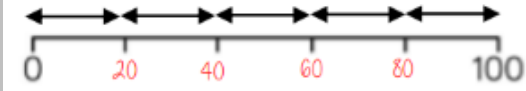

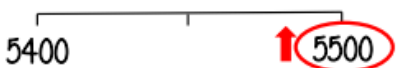
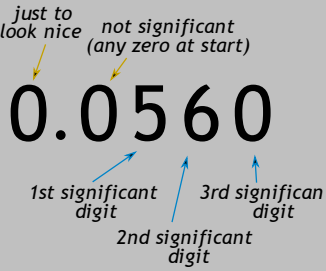
The Five Pillars of Islam	
<b>What are the Five Pillars of Islam?</b>	The Five Pillars of Islam are Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakah and Hajj.

Maths: Year 7		Unit 1: Sequences	Term: Autumn Half Term 1
1	<b>Terms</b>	Single number or variable	<p>Position: the place in the sequence</p>  <p>Term: the number or variable</p> 
2	<b>Position</b>	Location of terms	
3	<b>Sequence</b>	A set of numbers that follow the same pattern	
4	<b>Term to term rule</b>	How you get from one term to next	
5	<b>Linear Sequence</b>	Increase/decrease by the same amount from one term to the next	<p>7, 11, 15, 19...</p> <p>How do I know this is a linear sequence? It increases by adding 4 to each term.</p>
6	<b>Difference</b>	Amount added or subtracted to get from one term to the next	
7	<b>Ascending</b>	Smallest to biggest	
8	<b>Descending</b>	Biggest to smallest	
9	<b>Geometric Sequence</b>	Term found by multiplying previous term by constant number	
10	<b>Fibonacci Sequence</b>	Next term is sum of previous two terms	<p>Fibonacci Sequence – look out for this type of sequence</p> <p>0   1   2   3   5   8   ...</p> <p>Each term is the sum of the previous two terms</p>

Maths: Year 7			Unit 2: Algebraic Notation	Term: Autumn Half Term 1
1	Function	Relationship to get from input to output		
2	Input	The number/symbol put into function machine	<p><math>a = 5</math> and <math>b = -2</math>. Calculate <math>6a - 3b</math></p> $6(5) - 3(-2)$ $= 30 + 6$ $= 36$	
3	Output	The number/symbol that comes out of function.		
4	Substitute	Replace one variable with another variable		
5	Evaluate	Work out leaving your answer as a number with no further calculations to be completed		
6	Operation	A mathematical process		
7	Expression	A collection of maths symbols and numbers with operations (no equal sign)		
8	Commutative	When swapping the numbers around leads to the same answer (only in addition and multiplication)		
9	Inverse	The operation that undoes what was previously done. The opposite function		



Maths: Year 7		Unit 3: Equality and Equivalence	Term: Autumn Half Term 1
1	Equality	Two expressions that have the same value	
2	Fact Family	A collection of related addition and subtraction facts and multiplication and division facts	 $  \begin{array}{ll}  x + 10 = 14 & 14 - 10 = x \\  10 + x = 14 & 14 - x = 10  \end{array}  $
3	Solution	The set or values that satisfy the equation	
4	Solve	To find solution	
5	Variable	Unknown number (mostly represented as letters)	
6	Like terms	Terms where variables are the same	
7	Collecting like terms	Combine the similar terms together	
8	Coefficient	Multiplicative factor in front of variable	e.g. $5x$ (5 is the coefficient, $x$ is the variable)

Maths: Year 7		Unit 4: Place Value	Term: Autumn Half Term 2
1	Approximate	Estimate a number using rounding	
2	Integer	Whole number positive or negative	
3	Interval	Gap between two points or values	<p><u>Intervals on a number line</u></p> 
4	Negative	Any number less than zero, written with minus sign	
5	Place Value	The value of a digit depending on its place in a number	<p><u>Integer Place Value</u></p> 
6	Rounding	Replacing the number with an approximate value that has simpler representation	<p>5475 to the nearest 100</p> 
7	'>' Sign	Greater than	
8	'<' Sign	Less than-	
9	Significant figures	Number of digits necessary to decide the accuracy of the number starting with the first non-zero digit	<p>just to look nice    not significant (any zero at start)</p> <p>0.0560</p> <p>1st significant digit    2nd significant digit    3rd significant digit</p> 

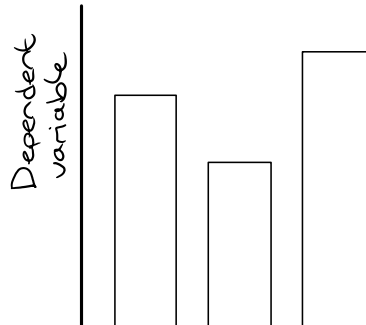
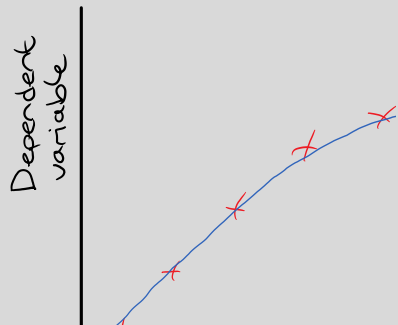
Maths: Year 7		Unit 5: Fractions, Decimals, and Percentages	Term: Autumn Half Term 2
1	Fraction	Part to whole comparison	
2	Percentage	A proportion of a whole represented by a number between 0 and 100	
3	Tenth	One whole split into 10 equal parts	
4	Hundredth	One whole split into 100 equal parts	
5	Numerator	The numerator is the number of parts you are counting. (top of fraction)	<div> <div>numerator</div> <div>(number of parts we have)</div> <div>2</div> <div>5</div> <div>denominator</div> <div>(total parts in whole)</div> </div>
7	Denominator	the number of equal parts that make one whole unit. (bottom of fraction)	
8	Convert	Change from one thing to another	
9	Quarters	One whole split into four equal parts	
10	Fifths	One whole split into five equal parts	
11	Sector	A portion of the circle	
12	Recurring	Decimal numbers that repeats periodically forever	

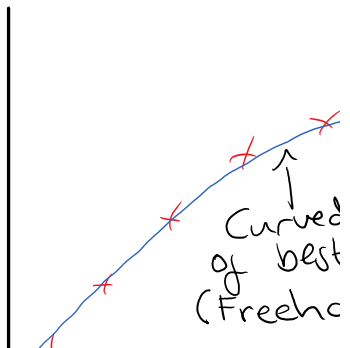
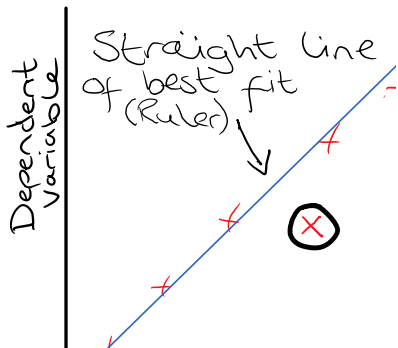
**SCIENCE: CHEMISTRY YEAR 7**
**TOPIC: HOW SCIENCE WORKS 1**

Features of Investigations			16	Method	A description of how an experiment should be done, often written as a list of instructions.
1	What are the three types of variable?	Dependent, independent, controlled	17	Repeat experiments	Experiments carried out in the same way, following the same method, to get more results.
2	What is the dependent variable?	The variable that scientists measure during an experiment			
3	What is the independent variable?	The variable that scientists change during an experiment			
4	What are controlled variables?	The variables kept the same during an experiment.	18	Mean	An average of a set of data found by adding together all the values in a data set and dividing by the number of values in the set.
5	What is a fair test?	An experiment where all the variables are controlled other than the independent variable.	19	True value	The result that would be obtained in an ideal measurement or experiment, totally unaffected by errors.
6	What is an unfair test?	An experiment where lots of variables change.			
7	Why are fair tests important?	So you know why your dependent variable is changing	20	Accurate	Results are accurate if they are close to the true value.
8	What is a hypothesis?	A statement of how one variable affects another variable that can be tested using experiments			
9	What is a prediction?	A statement that describes what you think will happen in an experiment with a scientific explanation	21	Precise	Results are precise if they have been repeated and are similar.
Planning an experiment			22	Data analysis	When data is looked at to find patterns and relationships that can help to reach a conclusion.
10	Hazard	Something that can cause harm.	23	Repeatable data	Getting results that are similar when the experiment is done again
11	Hazard symbol	A label giving important information about dangers associated with a chemical or material.	24	Reproducible data	Getting results that are similar when someone else does the experiment.
12	Risk	The chance that harm will be caused	25	Valid data	A measurement is valid if it measures what it is supposed to measure: it must be reproducible and repeatable.
13	Precaution	Actions to take to reduce risk before doing something.			
14	Apparatus	Pieces of equipment	26	Inaccurate	Not close to the true value of what is being measured.
15	Equipment list	Taking another measurement or observation of the same experiment.	27	Conclusion	A summary of what has been discovered in an experiment

**SCIENCE: MATHS SKILLS YEAR 7**
**TOPIC: MATHS IN SCIENCE**

1	What is data?	Data is raw figures/numbers we collect when investigating a hypothesis.
2	How do we collect data?	On results tables.
3	How do we process data?	Use the data (numbers) from the table and draw graphs to find patterns.
4	What is continuous data?	Numbers that can have any value within a range. Examples include time, height and temperature.
5	What is discontinuous data?	Numbers that come in groups rather than a range. E.g. eye colour, blood group.
6	How do you draw a results table?	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Independent variable (Units)</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Dependent variable (Units)</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> </div> </div>
7	How do you calculate the mean?	Add all the values up and divide by how many values there are.
8	What is an anomalous result?	A result/number that doesn't fit the pattern, the odd one out.
9	Should anomalous results be included when calculating the mean?	No.

10	What is a bar graph?	<p>Used for plotting discontinuous data.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a bar graph with three vertical bars. The y-axis is labeled 'Dependent variable'. The bars represent discrete data points.</p>
11	What is a line graph?	<p>Used for plotting continuous data.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a line graph with a blue line connecting five red data points. The y-axis is labeled 'Dependent variable'. The line represents continuous data.</p>
12	What should a graph include?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Independent variable- x axis, dependent variable- y axis</li><li>• Appropriate scale- even intervals, even spacing between numbers</li><li>• Labelled axis</li><li>• Usually a line of best fit</li></ul>

13	How do you draw a line of best fit?	<p>Do not connect the dots. It is usually drawn freehand covering most points unless the points are plotted on a straight line, then a ruler is used.</p> <div> <div>Dependent variable</div>  <p>Curved of best (Freehc)</p> </div> <div> <div>Dependent variable</div>  <p>Straight line of best fit (Ruler)</p> </div>
14	What does DESCUS stand for?	<p><b>D</b>ata- Numbers  <b>E</b>quation- Select the right equation  <b>S</b>ubstitute- Put numbers into the equation.  <b>C</b>alculate  <b>U</b>nits- eg. Seconds or metres  <b>S</b>ignificant figures</p>
15	What is a quantity and its unit?	<p>A physical quantity is something that can be measured. For any measurement, the unit being used must be stated to give an understanding of the scale of the measurement.          E.g. Quantity: Time, Unit: seconds Quantity: Distance, Unit: metres</p>
16	How many centimetres (cm) in a metre (m)?	100
17	How many millimetres (mm) in centimeter (cm)?	10
18	How many millimetres (mm) in a metre (m)?	1000
19	How many metres (m) in a kilometer (km)?	1000
20	How many micrometres ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) in a millimetre(mm)?	1000

**SCIENCE: CHEMISTRY YEAR 7**
**TOPIC: MATTER AND PARTICLES**

<u>The Particle Model</u>			<u>Fluid movement</u>		
1	What are all things around us made of?	Particles	17	What is an area of high concentration?	Where there are lots of particles
2	What are the three states of matter?	Solids, liquids, gases	18	What is an area of low concentration?	Where there are few particles
3	Describe the arrangement of particles in a solid.	Regular arrangement, particles are touching	19	What is diffusion?	The movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
4	Describe the arrangement of particles in a liquid.	Random arrangement, particles are touching	20	What is kinetic theory?	That all particles are moving
5	Describe the arrangement of particles in a gas.	Random arrangement, particles are not touching	21	What is a fluid	Any substance that can flow (solid and liquid)
6	What holds the particles in a solid together?	Strong forces of attraction	22	What is viscosity?	How quickly a liquid can flow
7	How do the particles in a solid move?	They vibrate on the spot	<u>State Changes</u>		
8	Give two properties of solids	They don't flow, they can't be compressed	23	What happens in a change of state?	Something turns from one state to another
9	Explain why solids do not flow	The particles are held together by a strong force of attraction	24	What is the name for the process of solids turning to liquids?	Melting
10	Explain why solids cannot be compressed	There is no space between the particles	25	What is the name for the process of liquids turning to gases?	Boiling (or evaporation)
11	Give two properties of liquids	Can flow, cannot be compressed	26	What is the name for the process of gases turning to liquids?	Condensing
12	Explain why liquids can flow	The particles are free to move past each other	27	What is the name for the process of liquids turning to solids?	Freezing
13	Explain why liquids cannot be compressed	There is no space between the particles	28	What happens to the size of an object when it is heated?	Increases
14	Give two properties of gases	Can flow, can be compressed	29	What is the melting point of a substance?	The temperature at which it melts
15	Explain why gases can flow	The particles are free to move past each other	30	What is the boiling point of a substance?	The temperature at which it boils
16	Explain why gases can be compressed	There is space between the particles	31	What happens to the particles when a substance is heated up?	They move faster or vibrate more and take up more space (expand)



**SCIENCE: BIOLOGY YEAR 7**
**TOPIC: CELLS AND ORGANISATION**
**CELLS**

1	What is a cell?	Cells are the basic building blocks of all living organisms.
2	What are the structures within a cell referred to?	Organelles
3	Where is the genetic information stored in a cell?	In the nucleus
4	What is the function of the mitochondria?	It is the site of respiration
5	What is the function of the cell membrane?	Controls what enters and leaves the cell.
6	What is the function of the cytoplasm?	Where the chemical reactions take place.
7	What is the function of the nucleus?	Controls the activities of the cell.
8		
9	How can you see cells?	Through a microscope
10	Name the parts of the microscope.	Eye piece, objective lens, stage, lamp, focusing knob.
11	What does magnification means?	Increasing the size of an image.
12	What is a specialised cell?	A cell which has special structural adaptations to help it carry out a particular job
13	Name three organelles in a plant cell but not in an animal cell.	Cell wall, chloroplast, permanent vacuole
14	What is the function of the chloroplast?	Where photosynthesis takes place.
15	Why does a red blood cell not have a nucleus?	To allow it more space to transport oxygen around the body
16	State two adaptations of a root hair cell.	Large surface area to absorb more water and minerals, no chloroplasts as it is underground, so does not receive light to carry out photosynthesis.
17	Define diffusion	The movement of substances from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
18	Over which part of the cell does diffusion occur?	The cell membrane
19	What is surface area?	The size of the surface exposed to the surroundings.

**ANIMAL CELL**

**cell membrane** – This is a barrier around the cell. It controls what can come in and out of the cell.

**cytoplasm** – This is a 'jelly-like' substance where the chemical reactions in a cell take place.

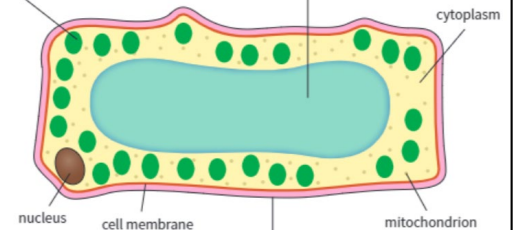
**nucleus** – This controls the cell and contains genetic material. Genetic information is needed to make new cells.

**mitochondria** – This is where respiration takes place. **Respiration** is a special type of chemical reaction that transfers energy for the organism.

**PLANT CELL**

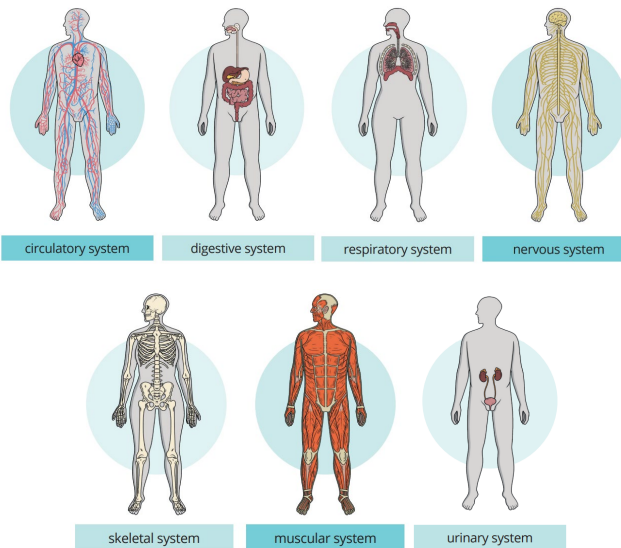
**chloroplasts** – This is where photosynthesis happens. Chloroplasts contain a green substance called chlorophyll, which traps energy transferred from the Sun.

**vacuole** – This contains a watery liquid called cell sap. It keeps the cell firm.



**cell wall** – This strengthens the cell and provides support. It is made of a tough fibre called cellulose, which makes the wall rigid.

**SCIENCE: BIOLOGY YEAR 7**
**TOPIC: CELLS AND ORGANISATION**

ORGANISATION			ORGANISATION		
1	What are the Principle of Organisation of living things?	Cells < Tissues < Organs < Organ systems < Organism	16	Which type of joint is in the skull?	Fixed
2	What do you call a group of similar cells working together?	A tissue	17	What is the movement range of a hinge joint? Give an example.	Back and forward, e.g. the knee or elbow
3	What is the smallest / lowest level of organisation within an organism?	A cell	18	What is an antagonistic pair?	A pair of muscles which work together to cause movement. As one contracts, the other relaxes.
4	Define an organism	A living thing which is made up of several organ systems working together.	19	What do tendons connect?	Bones to muscle
5	Name the organ systems in the body.	Muscular skeletal system, respiratory system, circulatory system, digestive system, nervous system, endocrine system, and reproductive system.	20	What is the role of cartilage?	To protect the end of bones by reducing friction
6	Which organ system transports substances around the body in the blood?	Circulatory system	<div>Organ systems</div>  <p>The diagrams show human figures with specific organ systems highlighted: circulatory (red and blue vessels), digestive (stomach and intestines), respiratory (lungs), nervous (brain and nerves), skeletal (bones), muscular (muscles), and urinary (kidneys and bladder).</p>		
7	Which organ system takes in oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from the blood?	Respiratory system			
8	Which organ system breaks down and then absorbs food molecule?	Digestive system			
9	Which organ system protects the body against infections?	Immune system			
10	Which organ system supports the body and causes movement by muscles and bones working together?	Muscular skeletal system			
11	Which organ system produces sperm and egg cells for the production of a new organism?	Reproductive system			
12	Which organ system enables humans to react to their surroundings and to coordinate their behavior?	Nervous system			
13	State the four functions of the skeleton.	Support, protection of organs, movement and to produce blood cells			
14	Do bones have a blood supply? Why?	Yes, they are living tissue and so need oxygen and nutrients to grow and survive			
15	Which type of joint is in the skull?	Fixed			

**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			

**SCIENCE: PHYSICS YEAR 7**
**TOPIC: FORCES**

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	19	What is acceleration due to gravity near the Earth's surface?	9.8 m/s <sup>2</sup>
7	What formula relates speed, distance and time?	Speed = distance / time	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)
8	What are the units of speed?	Metres per second (m/s)	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)
9	Define acceleration	Rate of change of velocity	22	What force opposes weight for a falling object?	Air resistance / drag
10	Give the formula for acceleration	Acceleration = Change in velocity / time	23	What is terminal velocity?	The velocity reached when drag force is equal to the opposing force
11	What are the units for acceleration?	Metres per second per second (m/s <sup>2</sup> )	24	What is the resultant force on an object at terminal velocity?	Zero
12	How do we work out change in velocity?	Final velocity – initial velocity	25	Describe the acceleration of an object at terminal velocity	It is not accelerating. It is falling at a constant velocity
13	What does an acceleration with a minus value mean?	The object is slowing down			