



**Carshalton High School for Girls**

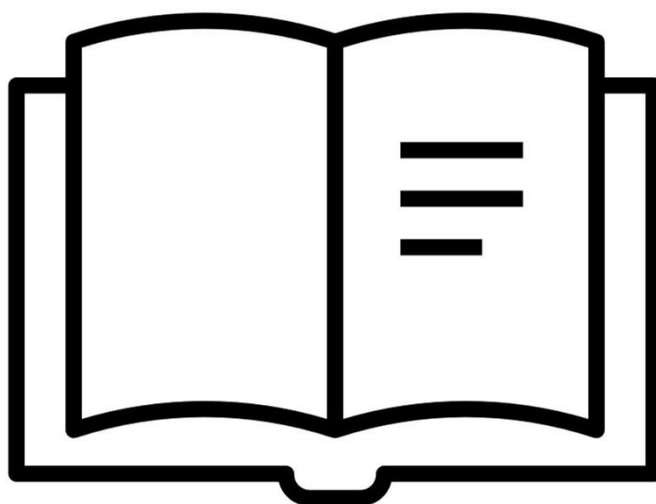
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# HOME LEARNING

## Workbook

**Year 7**

**Summer Term 2023-24**



**Name:** ..... **Class:** .....

**Form**

**#teamchsg**

**Tutor:** .....

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Date	Subject 1	Task 1	Subject 2	Task 2	Subject 3	Task 3	Subject 4	Task 4
15th April 2024	English	Learn Shakespeare 1-6	English	Learn Novel 1-8	Art	Visual elements	Music	Learn 'The Orchestra' Keywords 1-6
16th April 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
17th April 2024	Biology	Reproduction 1-5	Chemistry	Acids and Alkalis 1-5	Physics	Light 1-8	Citizenship	Learn 'What is crime' 1 to 5
18th April 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Learn vocab in section 1	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 1 - 6	History	Learn Unit 4: Keywords 1-10	Drama	Learn keywords: 1-3
19th April 2024	Technology	D&T Hardwoods 28-35 Food: Food Safety 1-6	RS	Learn 'What happens when we die?' words 1 - 8	Geography	Learn Key words 1-5	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
22nd April 2024	English	Learn Shakespeare 7-10	English	Reading Progress on Teams	Art	Line	Music	Learn 'Musical Eras' Keywords 7-11
23rd April 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
24th April 2024	Biology	Reproduction 6-10	Chemistry	Acids and Alkalis 6-9	Physics	Light 9-16	Citizenship	Learn 'What is crime' 6 to 11
25th April 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Check Teams for homework on Reading Progress	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 7 - 11	History	Learn Unit 4: Keywords 11-20	Drama	Learn Keywords: 4-8
26th April 2024	Technology	D&T Softwoods 36-42 Food: Poisoning 7-10	RS	Learn 'What happens when we die?' words 9 - 16	Geography	Learn Key words 6-10	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
29th April 2024	English	Learn Shakespeare 11-13	English	Learn Novel 9-12	Art	Tone	Music	Learn 'The Keyboard' Keywords 12-17
30th April 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
1st May 2024	Biology	Reproduction 11-15	Chemistry	Acids and Alkalis 10-15	Physics	Light 17-23	Citizenship	Learn 'What is crime' 12 to 16
2nd May 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Learn vocab in section 2	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 Keywords 12 - 15	History	Learn Unit 4: Keywords 21-29	Drama	Learn Physical Skills: 9-15
3rd May 2024	Technology	D&T 43 Properties of natural timbers Food: Allergies 11-14	RS	Learn 'What happens when we die?' words 1 - 8	Geography	Learn Key words 11-15	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
6th May 2024	English	Learn Shakespeare 14-17	English	Reading Progress on Teams	Art	shape/complementary colours	Music	Learn 'Musical notation revisited' Keywords 18-21

7th May 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
8th May 2024	Biology	Reproduction 16-20	Chemistry	Acids and Alkalis 16-20	Physics	Light 24-29	Citizenship	Learn 'What is crime' 17 to 22
9th May 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Check Teams for homework on Language Gym D&T 44 Manufactured Timber and 24-50 Food: 15 and 16 Use by and Chopping boards	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 keywords 16 - 21	History	Learn Unit 4: Concepts 1-9	Drama	Recap Costume Acronym: 16-25
10th May 2024	Technology		RS	Learn 'What happens when we die?' words 9 - 16	Geography	Learn Key words 16-20	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
13th May 2024	English	Learn Shakespeare 18-21	English	Learn Novel 13-16	Art	Tertiary colours/warm/cool colours	Music	Learn 'Musical Elements' Keywords 22-29
14th May 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
15th May 2024	Biology	Reproduction 21-25	Chemistry	Acids and Alkalis 1-15	Physics	Sound 30-37	Citizenship	Review 'What is crime' 1 to 11
16th May 2024	MFL	QR under sections 1/2	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 keywords 22 - 26	History	Learn Unit 4: People 1-10	Drama	Recap Lighting Acronym: 26-29
17th May 2024	Technology	D&T 6R's of Sustainability Food: EHO 1-3	RS	Learn 'Core keywords 2' words 1 - 5	Geography	Learn Key words 21-25	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
20th May 2024	English	Learn Shakespeare 22-25	English	Reading Progress on Teams	Art	Paul Cezanne	Music	Learn 'Dynamics and Tempo' Keywords 30-37
21st May 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx
22nd May 2024	Biology	Reproduction 26-30	Chemistry	The Earth's Structure 1-6	Physics	Sound 38-45	Citizenship	Review 'What is crime' 12 to 22
23rd May 2024	MFL	French/Spanish: Learn vocab in section 3	Computer Science	Learn Unit 4 keywords 27 - 29	History	Learn Unit 4: Dates 1-5	Drama	Learn Vocal Skills: 30-36
24th May 2024	Technology	D&T Technical vocabulary 7-14 Food: EHO 3-5	RS	Learn 'Core keywords 2' words 6 - 11	Geography	Learn Key words 26-30	Reading log	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
HALF TERM								
3rd June 2024	English	Learn Shakespeare 26-28	English	Learn Novel 17-21	Art	Harmonious/monochromatic colours tint/tone/shade	Music	Learn 'Musical Textures' Keywords 38-43
4th June 2024	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx	Maths	Sparx

5th June 2024	<b>Biology</b>	Reproduction 31-37	<b>Chemistry</b>	The Earth's Structure 7-12	<b>Physics</b>	Sound 46 - 52	<b>Citizenship</b>	Year Review 1 to 6
6th June 2024	<b>MFL</b>	French/Spanish: Check Teams for homework on Reading Progress	<b>Computer Science</b>	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 1 - 5	<b>History</b>	Learn Unit 5: Keywords 1-8	<b>Drama</b>	Recap Lighting Techniques: 37-41
7th June 2024	<b>Technology</b>	D&T 15 CAD Food: EHO 6	<b>RS</b>	Learn 'Forgiveness' words 1 - 5	<b>Geography</b>	Learn Key words 31-35	<b>Reading log</b>	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
10th June 2024	<b>English</b>	Learn Rhetorical Writing 1-6	<b>English</b>	Reading Progress on Teams	<b>Art</b>	Composition, fomr, pattern	<b>Music</b>	Learn 'Disney Songs' Keywords 44-48
11th June 2024	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx
12th June 2024	<b>Biology</b>	Reproduction 1-8	<b>Chemistry</b>	The Earth's Structure 13-17	<b>Physics</b>	Sound 53-60	<b>Citizenship</b>	Year Review 7 to 12
13th June 2024	<b>MFL</b>	French/Spanish: Learn vocab in section 4	<b>Computer Science</b>	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 6 - 11	<b>History</b>	Learn Unit 5: Keywords 9-16	<b>Drama</b>	Recap keywords: 1-3
14th June 2024	<b>Technology</b>	D&T 16 & 17 CAM and CNC Food: The Law 7-9	<b>RS</b>	Learn 'Forgiveness' words 6 - 10	<b>Geography</b>	Learn Key words 36-40	<b>Reading log</b>	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
17th June 2024	<b>English</b>	Learn Rhetorical Writing 7-13	<b>English</b>	Learn Rhetorical Writing 14-15	<b>Art</b>	Impressionism	<b>Music</b>	Revise 'The Orchestra' Keywords 1-6
18th June 2024	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx
19th June 2024	<b>Biology</b>	Reproduction 9-16	<b>Chemistry</b>	Acids and Alkalies 1-9	<b>Physics</b>	Light 1-15	<b>Citizenship</b>	Year Review 13 to 18
20th June 2024	<b>MFL</b>	French/Spanish: Check Teams for homework on Language Gym	<b>Computer Science</b>	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 12 - 15	<b>History</b>	Learn Unit 5: Keywords 17-23	<b>Drama</b>	Recap keywords: 4-8
21st June 2024	<b>Technology</b>	D&T Electronic Components 18-24 Food: Bacteria 10-16	<b>RS</b>	Learn 'Core keywords 2' words 1 - 11	<b>Geography</b>	Learn Key words 41-46	<b>Reading log</b>	25 minutes daily reading and complete reading log
24th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
25th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
26th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
27th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION

28th June 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
1st July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
2nd July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
3rd July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
4th July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
5th July 2024		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION		ASSESSMENT REVISION
8th July 2024	<b>English</b>	Learn Rhetorical Writing 16-20	<b>English</b>	Reading Progress on Teams	<b>Art</b>	Fauvism	<b>Music</b>	Revise 'Musical Elements' Keywords 22-29		
9th July 2024	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx		Sparx
10th July 2024	<b>Biology</b>	Reproduction 17-25	<b>Chemistry</b>	The Earth's Structure 1-10	<b>Physics</b>	Light 16-29	<b>Citizenship</b>	Year Review 19 to 24		
11th July 2024	<b>MFL</b>	QR under sections 3/4	<b>Computer Science</b>	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 16 - 19	<b>History</b>	Learn Unit 5: Concepts 1-4	<b>Drama</b>	Learn Keywords: 4-8		
12th July 2024	No Home Learning									
15th July 2024	<b>English</b>	Learn Rhetorical Writing 33-37	<b>English</b>	Learn Rhetorical Writing 38-41	<b>Art</b>	Visual elements	<b>Music</b>	Revise 'Dynamics and Tempo' Keywords 30-37		
16th July 2024	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Learn Unit 5 Keywords 25 - 27	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx	<b>Maths</b>	Sparx		
17th July 2024	<b>Biology</b>	Reproduction 26-37	<b>Chemistry</b>	Acids and Alkalies 10-20	<b>Physics</b>	Sound 1-15	<b>Citizenship</b>	Year Review 25 to 29		
18th July 2024										
19th July 2024										






# Home Learning – Instructions for Use

For all your subjects, there are certain facts that you need to know for you to best understand the content you study in lessons.

In this booklet are Knowledge Organisers for each subject for this term. These knowledge organisers contain the core concepts, vocabulary and knowledge that you must know to be successful in your lessons.

- You need to complete **60 minutes** of home learning per day, following the schedule. This will mean spending 15 minutes learning four sections of specific knowledge organisers per night.
- All home learning will be completed in your home learning exercise book that you have been given
- Maths home learning will not be completed in the exercise book, that is done on the website SPARX
- Some English home learning will be 'Reading Progress' and these can be found on MS Teams

When learning sections of your knowledge organisers you should follow the same process, every day;

	<b>LOOK</b>	Read the correct section of the Knowledge Organiser for that day's home learning
	<b>COVER</b>	Cover it over or put it to one side
	<b>WRITE</b>	From memory, write out as much of the information as you can remember for that section
	<b>CHECK</b>	Check back with the Knowledge Organiser. Anything missing or incorrect, add in a different coloured pen.
	<b>REVIEW</b>	Any information you didn't recall the first time you may wish to check in a different format, such as repeating the process or creating revision cards.

## How will we check you have done your homework?

Your home learning book will be checked every morning during line – up. If you have not,

- Attempted the homework at all
- Filled one side of A4
- Reviewed your work in a different colour






You will receive a centralised detention for 30 minutes that afternoon/evening.

# Home Learning – Instructions for Use

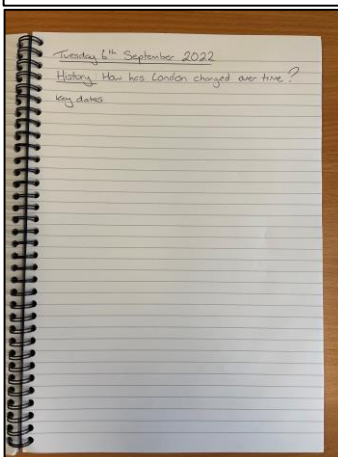
## Modelled Example

### Example Home Learning Task

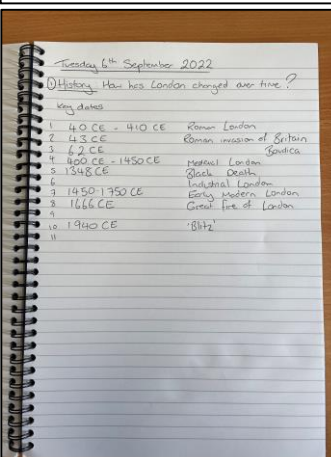
#### History Knowledge Organiser 1 : Learn the Key Dates section

	<b>LOOK</b>	I need to carefully read the section of the Knowledge Organiser I have been asked to learn
	<b>COVER</b>	Once I have read it and tried to learn it off by heart, I cover the knowledge organiser over or put it to one side so I cannot see it.
	<b>WRITE</b>	I write out as many details as I can from memory.
	<b>CHECK</b>	I check back over my answer with the Knowledge Organiser back in front of me, uncovered. Anything which is missing or incorrect, I add in in a different coloured pen.
	<b>REVIEW</b>	If I have significant gaps or parts I didn't understand, I repeat the process from Step 1.

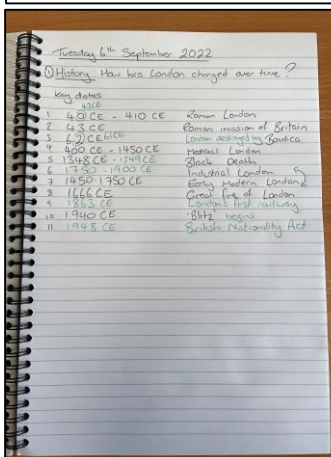
#### Write



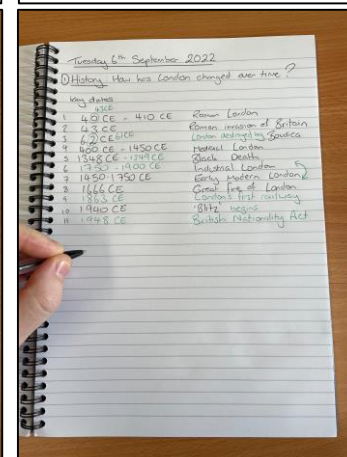
#### Write



#### Check



#### Review



After reading and covering the KO, write the title and date for your home learning tasks

From memory, write out what you have tried to memorise

Make corrections using a different colour, with the KO in front of you

Go back to the 'write' stage and try again, or, move on to the next task



# HOW TO COMPLETE A READING PROGRESS ASSIGNMENT

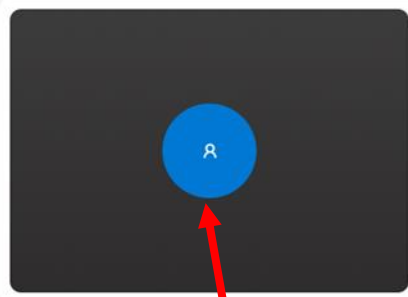
1. Log in to Microsoft Teams and select the Reading Progress assignment.

2. Select the document under 'My work' to open the text you will be reading.

Student work

Extract from 'Stargirl' by Jerry Spinelli

At this stage, you may get a notification asking you to allow 'Assignments' to access your device. You will only need your microphone (the camera settings have been turned off by your teacher.) Click 'Allow' to move on to the text recording.



Double check that your **microphone is on** and your **camera is off**. If all is as it should be, it will look like this.

Extract from 'Stargirl' by Jerry Spinelli

▶ Start

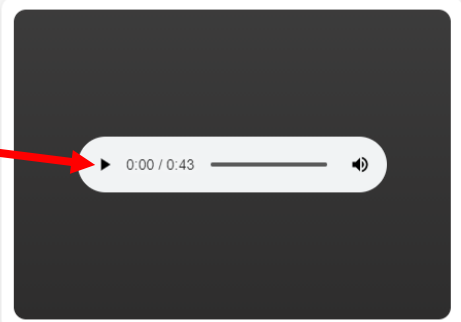
3. Ready to read aloud?  
Click the 'Start' button to begin.

4. There will be a three second countdown before the recording begins. At the end of the countdown, start reading aloud. Remember to scroll down as you read. When you reach the end of the extract and have finished reading, select 'I'm done'.

5. You can listen to the recording you made by selecting the play icon.

If you are happy with your reading, select 'Use this recording'.

If not, select 'Try again' and you will be taken back to the recording page to re-record it. If you do choose to try again, the previous recording will be lost.



Try again

Use this recording

# Student Guide to Logging In

1

Go to [sparx.co.uk](https://sparx.co.uk) and click **Log in**

2

Select **Student Login**

3

Carefully select your school from the list

4

Select **New Sparx user**

5

Enter your:

- First Name
- Last Name
- Date of Birth

6

Click **Submit**

7

You will be prompted to set your own password. The password must be at least 6 characters long and you will need to remember it

8

Confirm your username and password, and click **Finish**

9

You can now log in to Sparx using your username and password

10

If a password is lost, you can select the option to request a new password from your teacher

Password:  [Show](#)

[Forgot login details](#)

[New Sparx user? Click here](#)

Fill in the details below in order to find out your Sparx username and password.

First Name:

Last Name:

Date of birth:

Step 2. Choose your password

Now set a password, make sure you choose one that you will remember

Choose your password

[Show](#)

Your password needs to:

- ✓ Be 6 or more characters

Make sure you've remembered your details. This is the only time you will be told these details.

To finish, enter your details below:

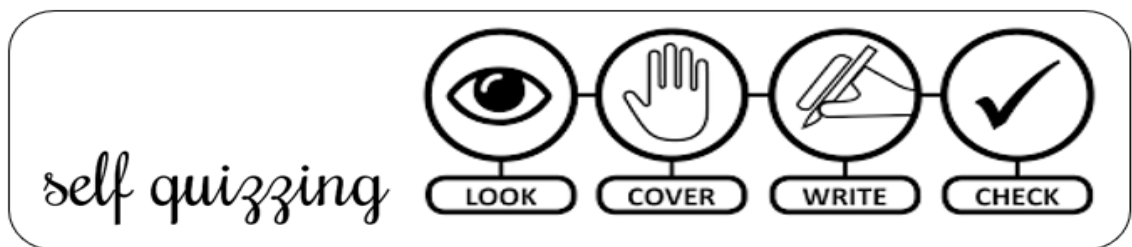
# How to use the home-learning booklet for revision

**Self-quizzing** is one of the most effective revision strategies to embed key knowledge. Students are taught how to use the read, cover, write, check revision strategy and question and answer flashcards to test themselves. This encourages students to take ownership of their learning, and to support them in developing good learning habits.

Retrieval practice is a learning strategy where we focus on getting information out. Through the act of retrieval or calling information to mind, our memory for that information is strengthened and forgetting is less likely to occur. Retrieval practice is a powerful tool for improving memory.

Spaced practice – This is when we do little amounts regularly (i.e., one hour a day for six days) as opposed to a lot all at once (i.e., six hours in one day).

Interleaving – This is the mixing up of topics within a subject. Doing so helps us to make connections between topics and think harder.



## How can you support your child?

- Make sure your child has a quiet, well-lit place to do home-learning.
- Avoid having your child do home-learning with the television on or in places with other distractions.
- Be positive about home-learning. Tell your child how important school is. The attitude you express about home-learning will be the attitude your child acquires.
- Help your child with time management. Establish a set time each day for doing homework. Don't let your child leave homework until just before bedtime.
- Take the home-learning booklet and quiz your child little and often – mixing up the different subjects and topics (interleave)



## ART

### SECTION NAME

1	Re-call visual elements	The Visual Elements are Line - Shape - Tone - Color - Pattern - Texture - Form. They are the building blocks of composition in art. When we analyse any drawing, painting, sculpture or design, we examine these component parts to see how they combine to create the overall effect of the artwork.
2	Line	Line is the foundation of all drawing. It is the first and most versatile of the visual elements of art. Line in an art can be used to suggest shape, pattern, form, structure, growth, depth, distance, rhythm, movement and a range of emotions.
3	Shape	Shape can be natural or man-made, regular or irregular, flat (2-dimensional) or solid (3-dimensional), representational or abstract, geometric or organic, transparent or opaque, positive or negative, decorative or symbolic, colored, patterned or textured.
4	Tone	Tone is the lightness or darkness of a color. The tonal values of an artwork can be adjusted to alter its expressive character. Tone can be used: to create a contrast of light and dark. to create the illusion of form. to create a dramatic or tranquil atmosphere. to create a sense of depth and distance. to create a rhythm or pattern within a composition.
5	Colour	Colour is the visual element that has the strongest effect on our emotions. We use color to create the mood or atmosphere of an artwork.
6	Complementary colours	Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are placed next to each other, a very strong contrast is created. The colours appear more vivid and brighter.
7	Tertiary colour	A tertiary colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together. There are six tertiary colours. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colour they are mixed from.
8	Warm colours	Warm colours remind us of things associated with the concept of heat such as summer, beaches, the sun, fire etc. The warm colours are: red-purple, red, red-orange, orange, yellow-orange, yellow
9	Cool colours	Cool colours meant to calm us down. The cool colours are: purple, blue-purple, Blue, blue-green, green, yellow-green
10	Paul Cezanne	Paul Cézanne was a French painter, one of the greatest, whose works and ideas were influential in the aesthetic development of many 20th-century artists and art movements, especially Cubism. Characteristics of Cezanne's work: Constructive brushwork: Influenced by the Impressionist technique of broken brushwork Cézanne employed "constructive brushwork." This is the process of arranging single marks to develop a complex shape or form. Rather than using his brush to sketch or outline a form, he meticulously constructed his paintings one mark at a time. 2. Skewed perspective: Cézanne's paintings—particularly his still lifes—portray scenes with multiple perspectives. 3. Vibrant colors: Though his early works were dark and moody, Cézanne eventually opted for a lighter, more vibrant color palette. These bright colors would become characteristic in all his most famous works.



## ART

1 1	Harmonious colours	Harmonious colours sit beside each other on the colour wheel. These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye. Harmonious colours may also be referred to as <b>analogous</b> colours. A harmonious colour scheme uses three to five colours that are beside each other on the colour wheel.
1 2	Tint, shade, tone	tint= colour + white to create a lighter version of the colour. shade= colour+ black to darken it down. tone =colour + grey. Create a tonal scale of 10 tones using 2b and 4b pencils
1 3	Monochromatic	Tints, tones and shades of <b>one</b> colour.
1 4	Composition	Composition is the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged. The artist has complete freedom when choosing the composition of their artwork.
1 5	Pattern	Pattern is made by repeating or echoing the elements of an artwork to communicate a sense of balance, harmony, contrast, rhythm or movement. There are two basic types of pattern in art: Natural Pattern and Man-Made Pattern. Both natural and man-made patterns can be regular or irregular, organic or geometric, structural or decorative, positive or negative and repeating or random.
1 6	Texture	Texture is the surface quality of an artwork - the roughness or smoothness of the material from which it is made. We experience texture in two ways: optically (through sight) and physically (through touch). Optical Texture: An artist may use his/her skillful painting technique to create the illusion of texture. Physical Texture: An artist may paint with expressive brushstrokes whose texture conveys the physical and emotional energy of both the artist and their subject.
1 7	Form	Form is the physical volume of a shape and the space that it occupies. Form can be representational or abstract. Form generally refers to sculpture, 3D design and architecture but may also relate to the illusion of 3D on a 2D surface.
1 8	Reduction linocut	It is the process of creating a multiple colour linocut print from a single tile, by printing several layers over the top of one another in different colours at various stages of the cutting process.
1 9	Re-call Fauvism	Fauvism was the first of the avant-garde movements that flourished in France in the early years of the twentieth century. The Fauves painters' spontaneous, often subjective response to nature was expressed in bold, undisguised brushstrokes and high-keyed, vibrant colors directly from the tube. Their leader was Henri Matisse.
2 0	Re-call Impressionism	Impressionism describes a style of painting developed in France during the mid-to-late 19th century. Impressionists tried to get down on canvas an "impression" of how a landscape, thing, or person appeared to them at a certain moment in time. This often meant using much lighter and looser brushwork than painters had up until that point, and painting out of doors, <i>en plein air</i> . They used lighter colors than previous artists and abandoned traditional three-dimensional perspective and rejected the clarity of form that had previously served to distinguish the more important elements of a picture from the lesser ones.

	KEY TERM	DEFINITION
1	<b>Variation</b>	Differences in characteristics between individuals of the same species.
2	<b>Species</b>	A group of similar offspring that can breed with one another to produce fertile offspring.
3	<b>Inherited variation</b>	Some variation is from characteristics the passed on from parents to offspring, via genes through reproduction.
4	<b>Environmental variation</b>	Differences between individuals that are not inherited but are caused by the environment the organism lives in.
5	<b>Continuous variation</b>	A characteristic that can take any value within a range is said to show continuous variation.
6	<b>Discontinuous variation</b>	Characteristics that can only result in certain categories show discontinuous variation.
7	<b>Adaptations</b>	Characteristics that enable an organism to be successful and so survive.
8	<b>Adolescence</b>	The time between when a child's body develops into an adult's body. It involves both emotional and physical changes.
9	<b>Puberty</b>	During adolescence, your body goes through physical changes.
10	<b>Sex hormones</b>	They are chemical messengers that travel around the body in the blood. They cause secondary sexual characteristics to develop during puberty. Such as egg release in females and pubic hair growth in males and females.
11	<b>Ovaries</b>	(Singular – ovary) They are small organs that produce, store and release hormones and egg cells. One egg cell is released each month.
12	<b>Testes (testicles)</b>	(Singular – testis) They are small organs, contained in a bag of skin called the scrotum, that produce sperm and the male sex hormone called testosterone.
13	<b>Reproductive system</b>	The function of the male reproductive system is to produce sperm cells and to release them.
14	<b>Sperm cells</b>	Male sex cells. They join with an egg cell during fertilisation to form an embryo.
15	<b>Sperm ducts</b>	These are tubes that carry sperm from the testicles to the penis.
16	<b>Urethra</b>	A tube that carries urine from the bladder out of the body or sperm from the sperm duct.
17	<b>Penis</b>	This organ carries urine or semen out of the body.
18	<b>Oviduct</b>	Also known as the fallopian tubes. They carry eggs to the uterus.

	KEY TERM	DEFINITION
19	<b>Uterus (womb)</b>	It is a muscular bag with soft lining. This is where the embryo grows and develops until birth.
20	<b>Cervix</b>	A ring of muscle at the entrance to the uterus. It keeps the baby in place while the woman is pregnant.
21	<b>Vagina</b>	It is a muscular tube that leads from the cervix to the outside of the body. This is where the penis enters the female's body and where menstrual blood and the baby leave the body.
22	<b>Gametes (sex cells)</b>	These are reproductive cells (sperm cell and egg cell) that join together to create a new organism.
23	<b>Fertilisation</b>	This is the process when the nucleus of the sperm cell fuses the nucleus of the egg cell to produce a zygote which eventually grows into an offspring.
24	<b>Cilia</b>	The oviduct is lined with cilia which are tiny hairs on the surface to help waft the egg along the inside of the oviduct towards the uterus.
25	<b>Embryo</b>	The fertilised egg divides several times to form a ball of cells called an embryo.
26	<b>Implantation</b>	This is when the embryo attaches to the lining of the uterus and begins to develop into a baby.
27	<b>Gestation</b>	This is the time in the uterus from fertilisation until birth.
28	<b>Foetus</b>	After 8 weeks of growth, the embryo is called a foetus.
29	<b>Placenta</b>	It is an organ where substances pass between the mother's blood and the foetus' blood.
30	<b>Amniotic fluid</b>	This acts as a shock absorber protecting the foetus from any bumps.
31	<b>Menstrual cycle</b>	The female reproductive system works in a sequence called the menstrual cycle which lasts around 28 days. The cycle is controlled by four hormones.
32	<b>Menstruation (periods)</b>	Around once a month, blood from the lining of the uterus leaves the body through the vagina.
33	<b>Ovulation</b>	This is when the egg cell is released from the ovaries where it travels down the oviduct towards the uterus.
34	<b>Contraception</b>	Methods with the aim of preventing fertilisation and pregnancy.
35	<b>Condoms</b>	A thin layer of latex runner that fits over an erect penis which prevents semen from being released into the woman's vagina.
36	<b>Semen</b>	A mixture of sperm and fluid.
37	<b>Contraceptive pill</b>	It is a tablet that a female takes which contains hormones that can prevent pregnancy by stopping ovulation.

**KEYWORDS - CONTENT**

1	pH	A measure of how acidic or alkaline something is
2	Acid	A chemical with a pH of less than 7
3	Alkali	A chemical with a pH of more than 7
4	Neutral	A chemical with a pH of 7
5	Indicator	A substance that changes colour based on the pH of a solution.
6	Concentration	A measure of how many particles are in a solution
7	Strong acid	An acid with a very low pH value
8	Neutralisation	A type of reaction that happens between an acid and an alkali
9	Salt	A chemical formed in a neutralisation reaction

**KEYWORDS - INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS**

10	Independent Variable	The variable being changed in an investigation
11	Dependent Variable	The variable being measured in an investigation
12	Control Variable	The variables that must be controlled to make the investigation valid
13	Valid	'Fair Test' - only the independent variable is being changed
14	Range	The difference between the smallest and largest value
15	Anomaly	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern

**CHEMICAL FORMULAE**

16	HCl	The formula for hydrochloric acid
17	HNO <sub>3</sub>	The formula for nitric acid
18	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	The formula for sulphuric acid
19	NaOH	The formula for sodium hydroxide
20	KOH	The formula for potassium hydroxide



**KEYWORDS - CONTENT**

1	Crust	The solid outer part of the Earth, made from different rocks
2	Mantle	Underneath the crust, made from semi-solid rock that can move
3	Outer Core	Underneath the mantle. The only liquid layer in the Earth
4	Inner Core	The centre of the Earth. It is a solid.
5	Rock	A mixture of minerals found in the Earth's crust
6	Mineral	Solid chemical compounds found in the Earth's crust
7	Seismic waves	A type of wave that only travels through solids
8	Earthquake	Shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust caused by movement
9	Strata	Layers within a rock
10	Sedimentary rock	Formed from small particles that settle out from slow moving water
11	Igneous rock	Formed from molten rock that cools and solidifies
12	Metamorphic rock	Formed from existing rocks exposed to heat and pressure
13	Lava	Molten rock that is above the ground
14	Magma	Molten rock that is below the ground
15	Weathering	The wearing down of rock by biological, physical, or chemical processes
16	Erosion	The movement of rock by water, ice, or wind
17	Rock Cycle	Describes how rocks are made and changed over long periods of time

**DEFINITIONS**

1	<b>Civil law</b>	When there is a dispute/argument between individuals or organisations.
2	<b>Collaborate</b>	Working together and sharing information with others, for example schools
3	<b>College of Policing</b>	The professional organisation responsible for training the police forces in England and Wales
4	<b>Crime</b>	A deliberate act that causes physical or psychological harm, damage to, or loss of, property, and is against the law
5	<b>Criminal</b>	When someone breaks the law.
6	<b>Criminal Responsibility</b>	The age when young people can start to be charged for a crime. In England and Wales, this is 10. In Scotland it is 12.
7	<b>Educate</b>	Teach others. Directly through an exhibition and through resources for schools
8	<b>Environmental issues</b>	Linked to the surroundings of someone
9	<b>Indictable Offence</b>	A more serious criminal offence
10	<b>Law</b>	A rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves
11	<b>Moral</b>	The sense of what is right and what is wrong

**DEFINITIONS**

12	<b>Police Community Support Officers</b>	Uniformed staff who support the work of police officers within the community
13	<b>Police Officers</b>	Uniformed officers who make up most of the police force
14	<b>Special Constables</b>	Volunteer officers who work in the same way police officers do
15	<b>Summary Offence</b>	A less serious criminal offence
16	<b>Youth Crime</b>	Young people under 18 who break the law

**KEY CONCEPTS**

17	<b>Bringing offenders to justice</b>	Gather evidence to enable courts to deal fair judgements
18	<b>Preserving order</b>	Ensure that the country is kept safe and ensure citizens follow the laws
19	<b>Preventing the commission of offences</b>	Stop people breaking the law
20	<b>Protecting life and property</b>	Keeping people, and their possessions safe

**IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS**

21	<b>Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984</b>	The law for the powers of police officers in England and Wales giving them authority to combat crime. Last updated on 04/02/23
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**CASE STUDIES**

22	<b>Neighbourhood Watch</b>	An organised group of citizens devoted to crime and vandalism prevention within their local community / neighbourhood.
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## DEFINITIONS

1	<b>Active Citizen</b>	Someone who cares about their community enough to change it
2	<b>Act of Parliament</b>	A UK law that was made by members of the House of Commons, House and Lords and signed by the monarch
3	<b>Campaign</b>	To work in an organised and active way towards a political or social goal
4	<b>Community</b>	A group of people living or existing together sharing common values, interests and/or ways of doing things
5	<b>Constituency</b>	The specific geographical area that is represented by each MP in the House of Commons
6	<b>Councillor</b>	An elected individual who represents constituents in a ward
7	<b>Demonstration</b>	When people get together to show their presence and support in a public space
8	<b>Equity</b>	Treating people differently to make a situation fair
9	<b>General election</b>	Every 5 years citizens vote to decide which MP will represent their constituency in the House of Commons
10	<b>Government</b>	Those who have the authority to run the country. The Government the political party who gains the most MPs in a general election
11	<b>Identity</b>	Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that make them different from others
12	<b>Laws</b>	The official rules of a country that citizens must follow
13	<b>Lobbying</b>	Meeting with the person who represents you either locally or nationally
14	<b>Member of Parliament (MP)</b>	An MP is a person elected by the people in a constituency to represent them in the house of commons
15	<b>Migration</b>	The movement of people between different countries
16	<b>Multiple Identity</b>	A person can have different identities at different times in different situations
17	<b>Parliament</b>	Made up of the house of Commons, house of Lords and the monarch (queen or king) who together make laws for the UK

## DEFINITIONS

17	<b>Personal Identity</b>	Who you are as an individual
18	<b>Petition</b>	Gathering signatures to show support for a cause. This could be on paper or electronically
19	<b>Pressure Group</b>	An organised group who support and try to make change on a specific issue
20	<b>Rule of Law</b>	The belief that everyone, no matter who they are, are to be treated the same by law
21	<b>Volunteering</b>	Giving up your time freely to make a change

## CONCEPTS

22	<b>Democracy</b>	Rule by the people, this means that people can vote and influence how their local community or country is run
23	<b>Fairness</b>	The quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right or reasonable (equity)
24	<b>First Past The Post (FPTP)</b>	A voting system where the winner is the candidate who gets the most number of votes. Also called a 'winner takes all system'
25	<b>Local government</b>	Local councils that deliver services in a county, city or town. Sometimes known as a local authority or local council
26	<b>Central/ National government</b>	Makes decisions about how the country is run and how things get done, for example building schools or hospitals. It is led by the Prime Minister

## DOCUMENTS

27	<b>Magna Carta 1215</b>	The first UK document to say that even the king and his government had to obey the law
28	<b>Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1949</b>	A document that lists all the rights people around the world should have. It isn't a law.
29	<b>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 1989</b>	A document that protects the rights of children around the world

# Year 7 Computer Science Knowledge Organiser

## Unit 7.4 – Spy School

Basic Formula	
1	<b>Formula</b> - A sequence of values, cell references, names, functions, or operators in a cell that together produce a new value. A formula always begins with an equal sign (=).
2	= – All formulas <b>must</b> start with an equals sign (=). <b>Operators:</b> + Addition / Division, * Multiplication, - Minus
3	<b>Spreadsheet</b> - is made up of rows, columns and cells. Columns are labelled alphabetically, starting at A, and rows are labelled numerically starting at 1.
4	<b>Column</b> - These are referred to with letters of the alphabet
5	<b>Cell</b> – One box on the worksheet and is referred to by its location, example C4
6	<b>=SUM(B2:G2)</b> - A simple selection that sums the values of a row

Basic Cell Formatting	
7	<b>Number</b> – Tell the spreadsheet what type of data the cell contains, eg currency, percentage, date, time, etc
8	<b>Border</b> - A decorative line that can be applied to worksheet cells or objects
9	<b>Alignment</b> - Align the text in the cell vertically (top, bottom or middle), horizontally (left or right) or at an angle
10	<b>Merged Cell</b> - A single cell that is created by combining two or more selected cells. The cell reference for a merged cell is the upper-left cell in the original selected range.
11	<b>Font</b> - Change the font used, text size and colour

Functions	
12	<b>=SUM(A1:A7)</b> - This would add up the cells from A1 to A7.
13	<b>=AVERAGE(A1:A7)</b> –This would work out the average for cells A1:A7
14	<b>=MIN(A1:A7)</b> – This would find the lowest value from cells A1:A7
15	<b>=MIN(A1:A7)</b> – This would find the lowest value from cells A1:A7

Sorting and Filtering															
16	<b>Sorting</b> – Allows you to sort by date, number, alphabetic order and more.														
17	<b>Filter</b> – To display only the rows in a list that satisfy the conditions you specify. You use the AutoFilter command to display rows that match one or more specific values, calculated values, or conditions.														
18	<b>Ascending Sort</b> - This is A to Z, or smallest number to largest														
19	<b>Descending Sort</b> – This is Z to A, or largest number to smallest														
20	Custom Sort - Sorts data in multiple columns by applying different sort criteria. Example, Select Custom Sort. Select Add Level														
21	<table> <tr> <th>Comparison Operator</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>&gt;</td><td>Greater than</td></tr> <tr> <td>&lt;</td><td>Less than</td></tr> <tr> <td>=</td><td>Equal to</td></tr> <tr> <td>&gt;=</td><td>More than or equal to</td></tr> <tr> <td>&lt;=</td><td>Less than or equal to</td></tr> <tr> <td>&lt;&gt;</td><td>Not equal to</td></tr> </table>	Comparison Operator	Description	>	Greater than	<	Less than	=	Equal to	>=	More than or equal to	<=	Less than or equal to	<>	Not equal to
Comparison Operator	Description														
>	Greater than														
<	Less than														
=	Equal to														
>=	More than or equal to														
<=	Less than or equal to														
<>	Not equal to														

Charts and Graphs	
22	<b>Line Graph</b> – To show a change over time
23	<b>Pie Chart</b> – Show the individual parts that make up a whole
24	<b>Scatter Graph</b> – Look for a pattern or link between two sets of data
25	<b>Bar Chart</b> – Compare things that aren't directly related
26	<b>Charts and Graphs</b> – Charts and graphs provide a <b>visual representation</b> of data, which can often be easier to understand.

Cell Reference	
27	<b>Absolute</b> – A method of writing a formula in a spreadsheet document so copying that formula to another cell does not change the cell its formula references
28	<b>Relative</b> – the reference is relative to the location of the cell.
29	<b>Cell Reference</b> – refers to the value of a different cell or cell range on the current worksheet or a different worksheet within the spreadsheet.

## Unit 7.5 –

What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)	
1	<b>What is AI</b> – An artificial creation of human-like intelligence that can ‘think’ like humans with abilities such as learning or problem solving
2	<b>Neural Networks</b> – Neural networks works like neurons in the brain
3	<b>AI Milestone</b> – Draughts (1950), Chatbot (1960s), Self drive (1980s), Chess (1990s), Vacuum (2000)
4	<b>AI Sensors</b> – Camera, Pressure, Temperature, Optical, Nose, Motion, Touching.....
5	<b>Autonomous</b> - A machine is described as autonomous if it can perform its task or tasks without needing human intervention

Machine Learning (ML)	
6	<b>Machine learning algorithm</b> - Uses training data so that it can create rules for itself
7	<b>Machine Learning</b> - A type of artificial intelligence that allows software applications to become more accurate at predicting outcomes without being explicitly programmed to do so
8	<b>Structured Data</b> – Data that has be organised example, a list or array of students’ scores
9	<b>Facts</b> - Yes or no outcome
10	<b>Unstructured Data</b> – Data not yet organised example emails, messages
11	<b>Rules</b> – May be true in some cases and not others

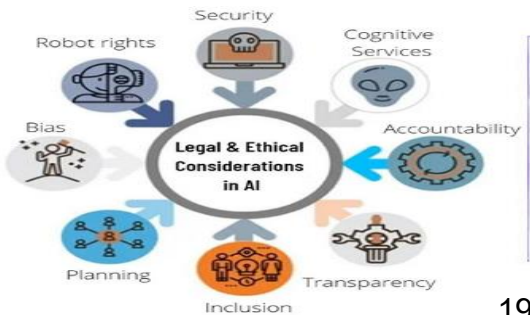
Ethics of AI	
12	<b>Ethics</b> – This is about what is right, or wrong
13	<b>Bias in AI</b> - Assumptions made by a model that simplify the process of learning to do its assigned task.
14	<b>Automation</b> – The practice of substituting technology for human labour to perform specific tasks or jobs
15	<b>Legal and Ethical issues in AI</b> 

Image Recognition	
16	<b>Image Recognition</b> - The ability of a system or software to identify objects, people, places, and actions in images.
17	<b>Fuzzy Logic</b> – This is a method of reasoning that resembles human reasoning
18	<b>Facial recognition</b> - Biometric security systems used to uniquely identify individuals as well as strengthen user authentication activity.
19	<b>Binary Data</b> – This is a type of data that is represented or displayed in the binary numerical system (0 0) (1 0) (0 1) (1 1) <b>Pixels</b> - The individual building blocks of every digital photograph and most other digital images.

Turing Tests and Chatbots	
20	<b>Turing Test</b> – Tests a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to, or identical from, that of a human.
21	<b>Chatbots</b> – They are programs that talk with humans. Virtual assistant is another name for these.
22	<b>Captcha</b> – A challenge-response test frequently used by internet services in order to verify that the user is actually a human rather than a computer program.
23	<b>Intelligence Quotient Test (IQ)</b> – Is a test used to measure of a person's reasoning ability
24	<b>Types of Chatbot</b> – ALICE, Amazon’s ALEXA, Google Assistant, Apple’s Siri

AI and Machine Learning	
25	<b>Supervised Learning:</b> This is a type of machine learning where structured datasets, with inputs and labels, are used to train and develop an algorithm.
26	<b>Training Data:</b> This refers to all of the data used during the process of training a machine learning algorithm, as well as the specific dataset used for training rather than testing.
27	<b>Deep Learning:</b> An advanced branch of machine learning, where a computer teaches itself with only minimal amounts of programming





Natural timber: Hardwoods		Natural timber: Softwoods	
28	Come from deciduous trees. Deciduous trees generally lose their leaves in the autumn and regrow them in the spring.	36	Come from coniferous trees.
29	The exception is Holly which keeps its leaves all year long.	37	Coniferous trees are also known as evergreen trees.
30	Hardwood trees take a long time to grow before being felled (cutdown) and turned into useable timber.	38	Coniferous trees are easy to identify as they have needles instead of leaves and bear cones instead of fruit. Their branches are located along the whole length of the trunk
31	Hardwoods are generally more expensive than softwoods.	39	Coniferous trees are quick growing and can take between 10 to 25 years to reach maturity before felling.
32	Hardwoods are generally harder and stronger than softwoods. The exception is Balsa.	40	They are a sustainable group of materials as they are a renewable crop.
33	Hardwoods generally have a closer grain structure than softwoods that gives them their strength.	41	Softwoods are commonly found in interior products as most have poor resistance to decay and require additional preservatives before being used outside.
34	They can be sanded to a fine, smooth finish.	42	Most softwoods have an open grain and are generally less dense and not as strong as hardwoods.
35	Deciduous trees can be identified by their broad leaves and have branches that are grouped at the top of the tree. Examples of deciduous trees are oak, beech, apple and ash.		

**43. Properties of natural timbers**

Wood		Properties	Common uses
Hardwood	Beech	A hard, strong, close-grained timber with a light brown colour with distinctive flecks of brown Prone to warping and splitting - Can be difficult to work Antibacterial properties	Furniture, children's toys, workshop tool handles and bench tops
	Oak	A hard, tough, open grained timber Can be finished to a high standard	Timber-framed buildings, high-quality furniture, flooring
	Willow	Willow is stiff and shock-resistant. It is also lightweight.	Cricket bats, baseball bats
	Mahogany	A strong and durable timber with a deep reddish colour. Available in wide planks - Fairly easy to work with.	Good-quality furniture, panelling and veneer
	Balsa	Open molecular structure making it very lightweight, soft and easily worked. Pale in colour, weak and not durable.	Model making, floats and rafts
Softwood	Scots pine	A straight grained, light yellow coloured timber which is soft and easy to work. Can be quite knotty.	Interior joinery and furniture, window frames
	Larch	One of the few softwood types that can be used outside. It is tough and has a natural resistance to rot from moisture.	Fencing and cladding for sheds and other buildings

**44. Manufactured Timber**

Manufactured boards are commercially made sheets of timber that offer advantages over natural timber:

- They are available in much larger sheets (2440x1220mm) than natural timbers.
- They are less prone to shrink, warp or twist than natural timbers
- They can make use of lower grade timber so can have environmental benefits
- They can be faced with a laminate or veneer to improve their aesthetic appearance.

**Keywords**

45	Veneer	A very thin section of natural timber
46	Laminating	A method of bending wood by slicing into thin veneers and gluing back together
47	Deforestation	Large areas of trees cutdown by logging
48	Steam bending	A method of bending wood by steaming, bending and cooling
49	Gloss	A shiny surface with a high lustre
50	PAR	Planed all round

**The 6 Rs of Sustainability**

<b>1</b>	Rethink	Our attitude to environmental impact. What do we need?	<b>4</b>	Repair	Products that have broken rather than throwing away and replacing them
<b>2</b>	Reduce	The amount of materials used in manufacture	<b>5</b>	Recycle	The materials already used
<b>3</b>	Reuse	Design all products for disassembly and recover materials from 'end of life' products	<b>6</b>	Refuse	To accept unethical or wasteful designs

**Technical Vocabulary**

<b>7</b>	Sustainability	How the needs and demands of society are met without depleting or destroying resources or harming natural lifecycles for future generations.	<b>11</b>	Insulator	A casing over bare electrical wires that protects users from electric shocks and prevents bare wires from touching and causing a short circuit. Insulators are poor conductors of electricity
<b>8</b>	Renewable materials	Grown from plants or animals	<b>12</b>	Thermo-forming polymer	can be formed and reformed many times using heat.
<b>9</b>	Non-renewable materials	Taken from oil, ores and minerals and cannot be replaced (they are <b>finite</b> )	<b>13</b>	Thermo-setting polymer	a plastic which can be shaped once using heat. Heating it again will not soften it. Electrical plug sockets are made from thermosetting polymers
<b>10</b>	Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon produced by any human activity and its effects of the environment. It is measured in units of carbon dioxide	<b>14</b>	Plastic memory	A term that relates to materials such as thermoforming plastics that after being heated and shaped, return to their original shape when heated again

**15 CAD Computer Aided Design**

The use of computer software to design new products in 3D. This enables businesses to visualise new designs in a variety of materials and send images around the world for collaboration and consultation. Once production is finalised, these designs are sent to CAM machines to be formed.

**Advantages of CAD**

Ideas can be drawn and developed quickly

Designs can be viewed from all angles in a range of materials

Some testing and consumer feedback can be done before costly production takes place

It becomes easier to design and test a range of ideas

**Disadvantages of CAD**

Expensive to set up

Needs a skilled workforce

Difficult to keep up with constantly changing and improving technology

Computers can fail

**16 CAM Computer Aided Manufacture**

CAM involves using computers to control machines to undertake the production of goods. By using CAM, designs can be sent to CAM machines such as laser cutters, 3D printers and milling machines.

**Advantages of CAM**

Fast and accurate production

Machines can run constantly on repetitive tasks

Good for producing on a mass/flow production line

Less material wastage

**Disadvantages of CAM**

Expensive to set up

Needs a skilled workforce of engineers







Downtime required for maintenance

Computers and machines can fail

**17****CNC**

Computer Numerical Control, a manufacturing process where machines cut, carve and form parts based on computer codes.

**Electronic Components**

18	Circuit diagram	Circuit diagrams use simplified universal symbols to represent the electronic circuit and its components. A circuit diagram shows how the components are connected. The diagrams are understood across the world so others can follow them and make the same circuit								
19		Battery		21		Resistor		23		Variable resistor
20		Push-to-make (PTM) switch		22		Light emitting diode		24		Light dependent resistor (LDR)



Plot & Structure of Melodrama		
1	Provocation	the initial cause for setting action into motion – jealousy or greed, for example, forces an evil character to plan an offence.
2	Pangs	the consequential sufferings of the good and innocent characters who are caught up in the evil plot.
3	Penalty	in a last minute twist of fate, the wicked character has their plans foiled and receives a punishment for his/her evil actions.

Stock Characters of a Melodrama		
4	A hero	Handsome, strong, brave, honest and reliable.
5	A heroine	Beautiful, courageous and innocent.
6	A villain	Cunning, without morals, dishonest, cruel and evil.
7	A villain's accomplice	Usually provides comic relief because he is a bumbling sidekick..
8	A comedy duo	Two people who make the audience laugh. Usually there to help the hero.

Physical Skills:		
9	Gesture	Movement that clearly communicates a meaning; a clenched fist can communicate anger, for example.
10	Posture	How a character uses their spine - could show their age, status or emotional state.
11	Gait	How a character walks.
12	Gaze (or eye contact)	Where a character is looking.
13	Body Language	Communication by movement or position, facial expression and gesture
14	Projection	Voice projection is the strength of speaking or singing whereby the voice is used powerfully and clearly – a combination of diction and volume
15	Exaggeration	Extreme facial expressions, large movements and gestures, and exaggerated use of diction and emphasis, for example.



**Costume Acronym:  
MISMATCH FA**

16	Material
17	Individual Characteristics
18	Status
19	Make-up
20	Age
21	Texture
22	Colour
23	Hair
24	Fit
25	Accessories

**Lighting Acronym: LATE**

26	L	Lighting source
27	A	Angle
28	T	Technique
29	E	Effect

**Vocal Skills:**

30	Pitch	How high or low the note of the voice is
31	Pace	The speed at which you speak
32	Projection	Using volume and diction to clearly project your voice
33	Pause	Deliberate use of a moment of silence, to emphasise a point or to provide variation in your voice.
34	Tone	The emotion, attitude or mood with which words are spoken
35	Accent	The sound of a voice (how vowel sounds are used, for example) which indicates where a character is from (location) and can show social class or status
36	Emphasis (or stress)	Placing importance on specifically chosen words or syllables. This can be through changes of pitch, volume or diction, for example.

**Lighting Techniques and Effects**

37	Snap	Where the lighting changes abruptly from one state to the next.
38	Blackout	Where all the lights go out at once.
39	Fade	Gradually takes in or takes out a lighting state. This could be done quickly or over a more prolonged time period. It can be done manually or pre-programmed.
40	Cue	The indicator of when the next lighting state should take place (usually a line from one of the performers).
41	Cross-fade	Similar to a fade, this occurs when one lighting state fades out whilst the other is gradually faded in.



### CHARACTERISTICS OF DRAMA

1	Dialogue	A conversation between two or more people
2	Tragicomedy	A play that blends aspects of comedy and tragedy
3	Romance	A play that involves a love story
4	Structure	The way a play is put together and organised into acts and scenes
5	Character actions	The actions and words of others that draw a response from a character
6	Movement	How and where the action moves on stage

### KEY DRAMA TERMS

7	Stagecraft	The technical aspects of theatrical production. For example, lighting, set and costume
8	Script	This tells the actors what to say and do
9	Audience	The people watching a play
10	Character	The persona acted by the actor
11	Actor	Person who performs a character in a play
12	Prop	An item held or used by an actor onstage to make the action more realistic
13	Stage directions	Part of the script of a play that tells the actors how they are to move or to speak their lines

### KEY VOCABULARY

14	Myth	A traditional story that is passed down about how or why something came to be but cannot be proved to be true
15	Legend	A story about a person from the past that is believed by many people because it usually has elements of historical fact
16	Omnipotent	Having unlimited power; all-powerful
17	Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past; very old
18	Vengeance	Seeking to harm someone for doing something wrong
19	Manipulative	Controlling someone or a situation in a dishonest or unfair way
20	Wrath	Extreme anger
21	Petulant	Childishly sulky or bad-tempered
22	Divine	God-like
23	Mercy	Showing kindness or forgiveness when you could punish or harm
24	Sympathy	Feelings of pity or sorrow for someone else's misfortune
25	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another
26	Dubious	Doubting something and suspecting it not to be true
27	Liberty	The state of being free
28	Tempestuous	Very strong and intense emotions, especially anger; stormy



## CHARACTER

1	Characterisation	The way authors create characters and make them believable
2	Interaction	How characters behave towards others
3	Speech	What the characters say
4	Action	What the characters do
5	Appearance	How the characters look
6	Protagonist	Main character who you follow and sympathise with
7	Antagonist	Person who opposes the lead character
8	Caricature	A character with exaggerated, unrealistic characteristics

## NARRATIVE STRUCTURE

9	Narrative arc	The shape of a story which includes exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, ending
10	Non-linear narrative	Events told in non-chronological order
11	Linear narrative	Events told in chronological order
12	Cliff hanger	A plot event or ending that leaves reader in suspense by withholding information
13	Suspense	Withholding information and revealing in stages to make reader wait
14	Tension	The result of suspense, causing strain / stress.
15	Flashback	A switch to a past event
16	Plot	The events of the text in a particular cause and effect sequence
17	Narrative	A report of connected events
18	Exposition	The part of a text that introduces important background information to the reader
19	Climax	A pivotal moment at the peak of the story
20	Denouement	The final resolution of a plot
21	Backstory	Gives background to current events

## NARRATIVE MODE

22	Narrative Mode	Who tells the story and how it is told
23	First person narrator	A narrator who is involved in the story using 'I'
24	Omniscient narrator	A God-like narrator who knows everything and can be everywhere

## GENRE

25	Genre	In literature, a type of story that has typical characters, plot, settings and themes.
26	Dystopia	About an imaginary so-called perfect society that is actually nightmarish
27	Science fiction	Based on an imagined future of scientific advances
28	Myth, legends and folk tales	Stories rooted in the past to explain things, follow a hero or entertain
29	Bildungsroman	A novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education.
30	Historical fiction	Stories that portray events from a time period



**RHETORICAL METHODS**

1	Juxtaposition	To position words or ideas next to each other to create effects
2	Repetition	To use a word/phrase/idea over again to create emphasis
3	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses
4	Inclusive Pronouns	Words that refer to the collective plural e.g. we, our, us
5	Facts and Figures/Expert Opinion	Creating made-up statistics and statements to make your argument seem believable
6	Emotive Language	Words and phrases designed to trigger emotions
7	Exaggeration	Making an idea seem more intense
8	Anecdote	A real-life story that illustrates or gives an example
9	Rhetorical Question	Questions that do not request information but are to make a point
10	Imperatives	Command words that are used to influence or direct
11	Irony	Saying the opposite of what is meant
12	Triples	Using a list of three things to reinforce or give examples
13	Sense of Humour	To make something seem funny
14	FEARPITS	The acronym to help students remember rhetorical methods: Facts & Figures/Emotive Language or Exaggeration/Anecdote or Anaphora/ Rhetorical Question or Repetition/ Pronouns/ Imperatives or Irony/Triples/Sense of Humour
15	PCTVSP	The mnemonic to help students remember the main features of crafting writing: 'People Can't Touch very Sharp Pins' Paragraphs/Connectives/Techniques/Vocabulary/Sentences/Punctuation

**VOCABULARY**

16	UPAA	The acronym to help students work through how to use vocabulary: Utility/Precision/Ambition/Adventure
17	Utility	Relates to the usefulness of a word. We use words that relate to their definition so that they mean what we need them to mean.
18	Precision	Refers exactly to how a word conveys meaning. This is about using words with pinpoint accuracy to give absolutely the meaning required.
19	Dictionary	A reference book that tells you the definition, origins and pronunciation of a word.
20	Thesaurus	A reference book that gives you synonyms for words.

**SENTENCES & PUNCTUATION**

33	Statement/Declarative	A sentence that gives information, ending in a full stop.
34	Question	A sentence that requests information, ending in a question mark.
35	Exclamation/Exclamatory	A sentence that gives an intense emotion, ending in an exclamation mark
36	Trailing	A sentence that shows an incomplete thought or incomplete event
37	Full Stop	Used to finish a statement
38	Capital Letters	Used at the beginning of sentences, for proper nouns and the beginning of direct speech
39	Question Mark	Used to finish a question
40	Exclamation Mark	Used to finish an exclamation
41	Comma	Used to separate clauses within a sentence

**PURPOSE, AUDIENCE & TEXT SHAPING**

22	Register	The level of formality of language
23	Salutation	A greeting at the start of a letter
24	Sign off	A way of ending a letter
25	Layout	The way a letter is set out on a page
26	TipTop	This acronym helps students to know when to begin a new paragraph: a time change, a place change, a topic change or change of person
27	TAP	This acronym helps students to think about the type, audience and purpose of writing
28	SPO	This acronym helps students to know how to structure paragraphs effectively: Single Paragraph Outline. Begin with a topic sentence, continue with supporting details and end with a concluding sentence.
29	Connectives	These glue paragraphs together so it is obvious how one idea flows to the next
30	5 Finger Plan	A method of planning ideas for rhetorical writing for maximum impact
31	Counter argument and rebuttal	The middle part of 5 Finger Plan that presents the opposing view and dismantles it
32	Sequencing	The ordering of ideas logically and for effect

**Food Safety**

1	Bacteria	A micro-organism that grows on food. Some of these are harmless but pathogenic bacteria can cause food poisoning.
2	Cross contamination	When bacteria passes from one food to another or from people to food. Can lead to food poisoning.
3	Food spoilage	When bacteria causes food to decay. Food will start to smell, lose texture or flavour.
4	Food poisoning	Caused by eating food infected with bacteria. Symptoms include sickness, fever and diarrhoea.
5	High risk foods	Foods where bacteria grows quickly and can lead to food poisoning. The majority of high risk foods are animal protein foods (meat, fish, dairy, meat stocks/gravies). The only exception is cooked rice.
6	Mould	A type of micro-organism. Mould grows on foods such as berries when they are starting to decay. Also used in food production to make foods such as blue cheese or soy sauce.

**Food Poisoning**

7	Danger zone	Danger zone Range of temperatures between 5°C to 63°C at which bacteria begin to multiply rapidly.
8	Food poisoning	Illness caused by pathogenic bacteria/toxins, for example e-coli: salmonella, listeria, staphylococcus aureus.
9	Bacteria	Pathogenic microscopic living organisms, usually single-celled, that can be found everywhere. They can be dangerous, such as when they cause infection, or beneficial, as in the process of fermentation (for wine).
10	Ambient foods	Foods that can be stored, at room temperature (ordinary room temperature 19°C to 21°C), in a sealed container. All foods found on supermarket shelves are ambient foods.

**15. Use by and best before**

Date Mark	Description	Food Examples
Use By	A safety date. Used on high risk foods that usually need to be stored in the fridge. If you eat the food after this date you risk food poisoning.	Meat Fish Seafood
Best Before	A quality date. Food can still be eaten after but the quality will be reduced. E.g. cereals or biscuits will not be as crunchy.	Bread Cereals Sugar Pasta

**Allergies**

11	Allergies	An immune system reaction that occurs soon after eating a certain food and can cause severe symptoms.
12	Coeliac	Cannot absorb the protein gluten. Can result in Coeliac disease: a chronic intestinal disorder caused by sensitivity to the protein gliadin contained in the gluten of cereals.
13	Lactose	A natural sugar found in milk and dairy products.
14	Food intolerance	A long-term condition, which after some time may cause the consumer to feel unwell and have a range of symptoms.

**16. Chopping boards**

Colour	Food type	Ways to remember
White	Bakery and dairy	Milk is white
Yellow	Cooked meat	Cooked meat has a golden colour
Red	Raw meat	Blood red
Blue	Raw fish	Fish swim in water
Green	Salad, fruit and fresh vegetables	Green is a fresh colour
Brown	Root vegetables	Brown earth
Purple	Allergens	Free from products often have purple labelling



Environmental Health Officer			Environmental Health Officer		
1	Environmental Health Officer (EHO)	An EHO protects the health and safety of the public. They are appointed by local authorities throughout the UK. In the hospitality and catering industry, they are responsible for enforcing the laws linked to food safety. They inspect all businesses where food is prepared and served to members of the public, advise on safer ways of working and can act as enforcers if food safety laws are broken	6	The EHO and the law	If the EHO discovers problems with the food safety and hygiene in the premise, they are allowed by law to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ remove any food that may be hazardous so it can't be sold</li> <li>➤ tell the owners to improve hygiene and safety within a set time and then come back and re-inspect</li> <li>➤ close the premises if there is a risk to health of the public</li> <li>➤ give evidence in a court of law if the owners are prosecuted for breaking food hygiene and safety laws.</li> </ul>
2	Inspection by and EHO	The EHO can carry out an inspection of any hospitality and catering premise at any time during business hours – they do not need to make an appointment. During an inspection, the EHO will check to make sure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ the premises are clean</li> <li>➤ equipment is safe to use</li> <li>➤ pest control measures are in place</li> <li>➤ waste is disposed properly</li> <li>➤ all food handlers have had food hygiene and safety training</li> <li>➤ all food is stored and cooked correctly</li> <li>➤ all food has best-before and use-by dates</li> <li>➤ there is a HACCP plan to control food hazards and risks</li> </ul>	Food and the law		
3	During an inspection	The EHO is allowed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ take photographs of the premises</li> <li>➤ take food samples for analysis</li> <li>➤ check all record books, including fridge and freezer temperatures, cleaning schedules and staff training</li> <li>➤ offer advice on improving food hygiene and safety in the business.</li> </ul>	7	Food Labelling Regulations (2006)	A label must show all ingredients including allergens, how to store and prepare the food, where it came from, the weight of the food and a use-by or best-before date.
4	Complaints	The EHO will immediately investigate any complaints of suspected food poisoning linked to a particular premise.	8	Food Safety (General Food Hygiene Regulations) 1995	This law makes sure that anyone who handles food - from field to plate – does so in a safe and hygienic way. The HACCP system is used throughout the hospitality and catering sector
5	Food hygiene ratings	When an inspection has been carried out, the EHO will give the business a food hygiene rating. The ratings are published on the Food Standards Agency website as well as on stickers displayed at the business. A rating of 5, or very good, represents the highest standard of food hygiene.	9	Food Safety Act 1990	This law makes sure that the food people it is safe to eat, contains ingredients fit for human consumption and is labelled truthfully
			Food poisoning bacteria		
			10	Bacillus cereus	found in reheated rice and other starchy foods
			11	Campylobacter	found in raw and undercooked poultry and meat and unpasteurised milk
			12	Clostridium perfringens	found in human and animal intestines and raw poultry and meat
			13	E-coli	found in raw meat, especially mince
			14	Listeria	found in polluted water and unwashed fruit and vegetables
			15	Salmonella	found in raw meat, poultry and eggs
			16	Staphylococcus aureus	found in the human nose and mouth





# Point de départ (pages 58–59)

Quel temps fait-il?

Il fait beau.

Il fait mauvais.

Il fait chaud.

Il fait froid.

Il y a du soleil.

Il y a du vent.

Il pleut.

Il neige.

au printemps

en été

en automne

en hiver

Quand (il pleut /

il fait chaud)

Je reste à la maison.

What's the weather like?

The weather's fine.

The weather's bad.

It's hot.

It's cold.

It's sunny.

It's windy.

It's raining.

It's snowing.

in spring

in summer

in autumn

in winter

When (it rains / it is hot)

I stay at home.

1

Je joue ...

au basket

au billard

au football (foot)

au rugby

au hockey

au tennis

au volleyball

à la pétanque / aux boules

aux cartes

aux échecs

Je suis

Je ne suis pas

assez

très

sportif / sportive

Il y a un garçon / une fille.

I play ...

basketball

pool

football

rugby

hockey

tennis

volleyball

boules

cards

chess

I am

I am not

quite

very

sporty

There is a boy / a girl.

2

Je fais ... (du vélo).

parfois

souvent

tout le temps

tous les jours

tous les weekends

tous les lundis/mardis,

(etc.)

I do / go (cycling) ...

sometimes.

often.

all the time.

every day.

every weekend.

every Monday/Tuesday,

(etc.).

On fait du ski (alpin).

On fait du snowboard.

On fait du rafting.

On fait de l'alpinisme.

On fait du canyoning.

On fait du canoë-kayak.

On fait de la voile.

On fait de la planche à voile.

On fait de la luge.

We/People go skiing.

We/People go snowboarding.

We/People go rafting.

We/People go

mountaineering.

We/People go canyoning.

We/People go canoeing.

We/People go sailing.

We/People go wind-surfing.

We/People go tobogganing.

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire sur ton portable?

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire sur ta tablette?

J'aime

Je n'aime pas

J'adore

Je déteste

bloquer

écouter de la musique

envoyer des SMS

prendre des selfies

partager des photos /

des vidéos

regarder des films

tchatter avec mes

copains / copines

télécharger des chansons.

parce que c'est ...

amusant

marrant

ennuyeux

facile

intéressant

rapide

What do you like doing on your phone?

What do you like doing on your tablet?

I like

I don't like

I love

I hate

blogging

listening to music

sending texts

taking selfies

sharing photos/videos

watching films

chatting (online) with

my mates

downloading songs

because it's ...

fun

funny

boring

easy

interesting

fast

3

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes

faire ...?

le weekend

avec tes amis

quand il pleut

Est-ce que tu aimes ...?

faire du judo

prendre des photos

jouer aux échecs

What do you like

doing ...?

at the weekend

with your friends

when it rains

Do you like ...?

doing judo

taking photos

playing chess

## Les mots essentiels High-frequency words

### Question words

comment ...? ..... how ...? (also used to ask what someone or something is like)

quand ...? ..... when ...?

quel(le/s) ...? ..... which/what ...?

est-ce que tu ...? ..... do you ...?

qu'est-ce que tu ...? ..... what do you ...?

### Prepositions

avec ..... with

en ..... in

sur ..... on

### Other key words

tout/toute/tous/toutes ..... all, every

4







## SECTION NAME: Oceans

1	Ocean	A vast and a continuous frame of salty water that shelters almost 70 percent of the total earth's surface
2	Sea	Smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet. Typically, seas are partially enclosed by land.
3	Adaptation	Evolutionary process whereby an organism becomes better able to live in its habitat or habitats
4	Climate change	Changes in our average weather conditions in an area (over 30 years)
5	Coral	Marine invertebrates
6	Coral reef	Colonies of coral polyps held together by calcium carbonate.
7	Global Warming	The process of our planet heating up.
8	Ocean currents	Wide bands of water that flow around the oceans in huge circles.
9	Ocean gyre	A large system of circular ocean currents formed by global wind patterns and forces created by Earth's rotation
10	Ocean ridge	An underwater mountain range, formed by plate tectonics
11	Ocean trench	Long, narrow depressions on the seafloor

## SECTION NAME: Development & Economic Activity

12	Access to Clean Water	The % of people in a country that have access to safe clean water
13	Balance of Trade	The difference in money between exports (sales) and imports (purchases)
14	Bilateral Aid	A government in one country provides aid to the government of a foreign country.
15	Birth Rate	The number of deaths occurring in a country per 1000 per year
16	Choropleth	A map that uses graded differences in shading or colour
17	Containerisation	Steel shipping containers for transporting goods around the world
18	Death Rate	The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year, divided by its population
19	Development	People reaching an acceptable standard of living or quality of life.
20	Exports	Raw materials, goods and services that a country sells
21	Fairtrade	Is about better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability, and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers in the developing world.
22	GDP per Capita	How many people for every doctor in a country
23	Gender Inequality	Gender inequality is when people are treated differently and given different opportunities just because they are male or female.
24	Globalisation	The increasing links between countries around the world as a result of the movement of good, services and money.
25	GNI	Gross national income (the total amount of money a country makes at home and abroad)



## SECTION NAME: Development & Economic Activity

26	HDI	Human development index (HDI) the HDI has a value between 0 and 1. The higher the number the greater the level of development.
27	Imports	Raw materials, goods and services that a country buys
28	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of births per 1000 of the population per year
29	International Aid	International aid is the voluntary donation of money, goods or knowledge from one country to another, often a developed country supporting developing countries.
30	Life Expectancy	The % of people in a country who can read and write.
31	Literacy Rate	The number of babies, per 1000 live births, that die before their first birthday
32	Long Term Aid	This is aid which helps improve basic living standards and enable people to make better use of their own resources for the long term.
33	Multiplier Effect	One improvement leading to another which leads to another e.g. New businesses provide more jobs; more money is spent in the local shops; more tax is paid to the government; the government spend money improving the area.
34	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations (Charities)
35	No. Of People Per Doctor	The average age (years) to which a person lives
36	Non-Governmental Aid	Charities called non-governmental organisations (NGOs) raise money from the public to support development projects in other countries.
37	Primary Sector	Extracting raw materials e.g. Farming & mining
38	Quality Of Life	The general well-being of people, which includes income, health, education, employment, and the environment.
39	Quaternary Sector	Knowledge based sector, research, technology e.g. Creating new medicines and technology
40	Secondary Sector	Manufacturing the raw materials e.g. Builders, factory workers
41	Short Term Aid	Helps solve immediate problems. It brings help quickly to people affected by disasters such as floods.
42	Sustainable	Meeting the needs of today without compromising the needs of future generations.
43	Sustainable Development	Sustainable development is about ending poverty, fighting inequality and injustice and tackling climate change
44	Tertiary Sector	Provision of goods and services e.g. Teachers, coffee shops
45	TNC	Large companies who have offices and factories in several countries
46	Trade	Trade is buying and selling natural resources, manufactured goods and services



## DATES

1	1170	Thomas Becket was murdered
2	1215	King John agreed to Magna Carta
3	1348	The Black Death arrived in England
4	1351	The Statute of Labourers, a law to keep wages low.
5	1381	The Peasants' Revolt

## PEOPLE

1	Henry II	King of England, 1154-1189
2	Thomas Becket	Archbishop of Canterbury who was killed in 1170.
3	King John	King of England, 1199-1216
4	King Philip	King of France
5	Henry III	King of England, 1216-1172
6	Simon de Montfort	One of King Henry III's barons
7	Edward II	King of England, 1307-1327
8	John Ball	A priest who preached that people should be equal.
9	Richard II	King of England, 1377-1399
10	Wat Tyler	Leader of the Peasants' Revolt

## CONCEPTS

1	Change	When something becomes different
2	Continuity	When something stays the same
3	Civil war	A war between people from the same country.
4	Empire	A group of countries ruled by one emperor or monarch
5	Feudal system	A hierarchy based on land ownership.
6	Parliament	Regular meetings of barons, held to discuss the king's laws.
7	Revolt	When people fight against their own leader or government.
8	Trend	A change or development which usually happens gradually over time
9	Trigger	Something which sets off an event

## KEYWORDS

1	Angevin Empire	Lands in England and France ruled by a family of kings from Anjou.
2	Archbishop	A high-ranking church leader who controls other bishops.
3	Baron	A powerful landowner.
4	Black Death	A disease which arrived in England in 1348, also called the plague.
5	Bubonic Plague	Type of plague spread by fleas.
6	Buboes	Large swellings caused by plague.
7	Canonise	When somebody is declared to be a saint by the Pope.
8	Chancellor	An important member of the king's government and one of the top judges in the land.
9	Church courts	Where clergy are put on trial if they have committed a crime.
10	Clergy	The people who carry out services in church including priests, bishops and archbishops.
11	Constitution	Set of rules for governing the country.
12	Dynasty	Line of rulers from the same family.
13	Excommunicate	Exclude someone from the services and blessings of the Church.
14	Flagellants	People who whip themselves as punishment.
15	Humours	Liquids inside the body.
16	Labourer	A worker who does physical work.
17	Magna Carta	A document which listed the rights of all free men and limited the power of the king.
18	Martyr	Somebody who is killed because of their religious beliefs.
19	Mayor	The leader of a town.
20	Member of Parliament (MP)	Someone with a place in Parliament who has a say in making laws.
21	Mercenary	A soldier who is paid to fight.
22	Miasma	Bad air and bad smells.
23	Monarch	A king or queen.
24	Noble	A member of the upper class who usually has land, power and a title.
25	Pneumonic Plague	Type of plague spread by coughs.
26	Pauper	A poor person.
27	Penance	A punishment.
29	Treasurer	Member of the king's government who manages the finances.



## DATES

1	1701	The Kingdom of Asante was created
2	1760	Tacky's War in Jamaica
3	1791-1804	The Haitian Revolution
4	1902	The Kingdom of Asante became part of the British Gold Coast colony
5	1957	Ghana became an independent country

## PEOPLE

1	<b>Osei Tutu</b> <i>o-say too-too</i>	Chief who founded the Kingdom of Asante
2	<b>Okomfe Anokye</b> <i>o-kom-fee a-noh-chee</i>	One of Osei Tutu's priests
3	<b>Opoku Ware</b> <i>o-poh-koo wah-ree</i>	Ruled the Kingdom of Asante, c.1720-1750
4	<b>Osei Kwadwo</b> <i>o-say kwa-dwo</i>	Ruled the Kingdom of Asante, c.1764-1777
5	<b>Toussaint l'Overture</b>	Leader of the Haitian Revolution
6	<b>Yaa Asantewaa</b> <i>yah a-san-tee-wah</i>	Queen Mother who led a rebellion of the Asante against the British

## CONCEPTS

1	<b>Alliance</b>	A group of countries who work together for shared aims
2	<b>Colonisation</b>	When one country takes control of another, sending people to live and rule it.
3	<b>Oral history</b>	Stories about the past in the form of songs and spoken word.
4	<b>Rebellion</b>	When people fight against their leaders or government.

## KEYWORDS

1	<b>Akan</b> <i>a-can</i>	An ethnic group with a shared language found in West Africa
2	<b>Artefact</b>	A man-made object from the past
3	<b>Asante</b> <i>a-san-tee</i>	A nation of peoples in West Africa
4	<b>Asantehene</b> <i>a-san-ta-hee-nee</i>	The king of the Kingdom of Asante
5	<b>Asantehema</b> <i>a-san-ta-hee-ma</i>	The Queen Mother of the Kingdom of Asante
6	<b>Chiefdom</b>	An area of land, villages and people ruled by a chief.
7	<b>Civil service</b>	Officials who work for the government and help to run the country.
8	<b>Colony</b>	A country under the control of a more powerful country that is often far away.
9	<b>Decolonisation</b>	A process in which African countries became independent in the period from 1950-1975.
10	<b>Denkiyra</b> <i>Den-chee-ra</i>	A West African kingdom
11	<b>Exile</b>	To expel someone from the country, usually for political reasons
12	<b>Fante kingdoms</b> <i>fan-tee</i>	Kingdoms on the coast of West Africa
13	<b>Fetid</b>	Smelling extremely unpleasant
14	<b>Kente</b> <i>ken-tee</i>	A type of cloth made by the Asante.
15	<b>Kumasi</b> <i>koo-mah-see</i>	The capital of the Kingdom of Asante
16	<b>Matriarchal</b>	Word to describe a society in which women play the leading role.
17	<b>Matrilineal</b>	Word to describe a society in which children inherit their mother's family name and status.
18	<b>Onyame</b> <i>on-yah-me</i>	The supreme god of the Akan people
19	<b>Plantation</b>	A large farm usually for growing cotton, sugar or tobacco.
20	<b>Praisesinger</b>	A storyteller from West Africa
21	<b>Safwahene</b>	The Asantahene's chief keeper of keys
22	<b>Treasury</b>	A place where officials working for the government manage the country's finances.
23	<b>Tribute</b>	A payment which a more powerful ruler demands from a less powerful ruler



# MUSIC

## Development of the Orchestra





### THE ORCHESTRA

1	ORCHESTRA	A large ensemble of players from the woodwind, string, brass and percussion instruments.
2	CONDUCTOR	The person leading the orchestra at the front.
3	WOODWIND	Family of instruments including Flute, Clarinet, Oboe and Bassoon. You blow into them to make a sound.
4	STRINGS	Family of instruments including Violin, Viola, Cello and Double Bass. You run a bow over the strings to make a sound.
5	BRASS	Family of metal instruments including Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone and Tuba. You blow into them to make a sound.
6	PERCUSSION	Instruments you hit to make a sound e.g drum kit, triangle, xylophone or piano.


### MUSICAL ERAS

7	WESTERN CLASSICAL MUSIC	Classical music of the western world (Europe and America). Different from folk music or popular music.
8	BAROQUE	Musical era from 1600-1750.
9	CLASSICAL	Musical era from 1750-1820.
10	ROMANTIC	Musical era from 1820-1900.
11	20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/MODERN	Musical era from 1900 onwards.

### THE KEYBOARD

12	MIDDLE C 	The note traditionally in the middle of a piano. It is found at the bottom of the Treble Clef stave.
13	ORDER OF NOTES	C is to the left of the two black keys. The keyboard notes go up alphabetically from A to G, then it starts again.
14	FLAT 	Symbol that lowers a note by a semitone (play the black note to the left on the keyboard).
15	SHARP 	Symbol that raises a note by a semitone (play the black note to the right on the keyboard).
16	NATURAL 	Symbol that means to ignore any flats or sharps and play the original version of the note.
17	ACCIDENTAL	The collective name for flat, sharp or natural symbols.

### MUSICAL NOTATION REVISITED

18	STAVE	The five horizontal lines that music is written on.
19	TREBLE CLEF 	A symbol used to indicate which note should be played. Used for high pitched notes.
20	NOTES OF THE LINES	5 lines of the Treble Clef are EGBDF. Rhyme: Every Good Boy Deserves Football.
21	NOTES IN THE SPACES	4 spaces of the Treble Clef are FACE. Rhyme: Face in the spaces.



# MUSIC

## Disney Band Project

### ELEMENTS OF MUSIC REVISITED

22	MELODY	The main tune of a piece of music.
23	PITCH	How high or low a note is.
24	STRUCTURE	How the music is organized; the layout of the music.
25	TIMBRE	The different sound qualities an instrument can have.
26	INSTRUMENTATION	The instruments used in a piece of music.
27	RHYTHM	How the notes values are organized into patterns.
28	DYNAMICS	The volume of the music.
29	TEMPO	The speed of the music.

### DYNAMICS AND TEMPO TERMINOLOGY EXTENDED

30	ANDANTE	Italian word for at a walking pace (tempo).
31	MODERATO	Italian word for moderately (tempo).
32	ACCELERANDO	Italian word for getting faster (tempo).
33	RALLENTANDO	Italian word for getting slower (tempo).
34	FORTISSIMO	Italian word for very loud (dynamics).
35	PIANISSIMO	Italian word for very quiet (dynamics).
36	MEZZO FORTE	Italian word for quite loud (dynamics).
37	MEZZO PIANO	Italian word for quite quiet (dynamics).

### MUSICAL TEXTURES

38	TEXTURE	The layers in the music.
39	MONOPHONIC	When there is only one part or instrument playing.
40	POLYPHONIC	When there are multiple different melodies at the same time.
41	UNISON	When all the parts are playing/singing exactly the same part.
42	ACCOMPANIMENT	All the part playing which are not the main melody e.g. the chords and the bassline.
43	HOMOPHONIC	When there is a clear melody and all the other parts accompany.

### DISNEY SONGS

44	THIS IS THE MOVIE	A song that sums up what the movie is about.
45	HERO SONG	A song that represents the hero of the film.
46	VILLAIN SONG	A song that represents the villain of the film.
47	CHEER-UP KID SONG	A song that cheers up the protagonist and reassures them that everything will be alright.
48	STORY SONG	A song that moves the story of the film onwards.



# Physics

# Light

1	Light	A type of electromagnetic radiation
2	Vacuum	Empty space
3	Transmission	Moving from one place to another
4	Transverse	Particles vibrating 90 degrees to the direction of the wave
5	Transparent	Able to see through
6	Translucent	Allows light to pass through but is not completely clear
7	Wave	Carries energy from one place to another
8	Reflection	Light bounces off a surface
9	Normal	An imaginary line 90 degrees to the surface when a ray of light hits
10	Ray diagram	A diagram that shows how light travels in a straight line
11	Angle of incidence	The angle between the incident ray and the normal
12	Incident ray	The ray of light hitting an object
13	Reflected ray	The ray of light that bounces off a surface
14	Angle of reflection	The angle between the reflected ray and the normal
15	Plane mirror	A flat mirror
16	Inverted	Upside down
17	Laterally inverted	Appears to be back to front
18	Image	What you can see from reflection
19	Virtual image	An image that cannot be projected onto a screen
20	Curved mirror	A mirror that is not flat
21	Refraction	When light changes direction passing through different media
22	Angle of refraction	The angle between the refracted ray and the normal
23	Lens	An object that can focus rays of light
24	Convex lens	A lens that is thicker at the centre than at the edges
25	Concave lens	A lens that is thinner at the centre than at the edges
26	Magnification	The amount by which an image appears to be bigger/smaller than the object
27	Diminished	Smaller than the object
28	Focal point	The point at which rays of light focus in front of or behind a lens
29	Retina	The back part of the eye with photosensitive cells



# Physics

# Sound

<b>30</b>	Wave	A transference of energy from one place to another
<b>31</b>	Vibration	The movement of a particle from its undisturbed position
<b>32</b>	Oscillation	Another way of describing the movement of a wave
<b>33</b>	Microwave	A type of electromagnetic radiation
<b>34</b>	Amplitude	The height of a wave from its undisturbed position
<b>35</b>	Wavelength	The distance between two successive points on a wave
<b>36</b>	Frequency	The number of waves passing a point in one second
<b>37</b>	Pitch	Same as frequency
<b>38</b>	Transverse	Particles vibrating 90 degrees to the direction of the wave
<b>39</b>	Longitudinal	Particles vibrating in the same direction of the wave
<b>40</b>	Compression	Areas of high density of particles on a wave
<b>41</b>	Rarefaction	Areas of low density of particles on a wave
<b>42</b>	Superposition	When two waves combine
<b>43</b>	Right angle	An angle of 90 degrees
<b>44</b>	Peak	The top or crest of a wave
<b>45</b>	Trough	The bottom part of a wave
<b>46</b>	Medium	A material that a wave passes through
<b>47</b>	Speed of light	300 000 000 metres per second
<b>48</b>	Speed of sound	330 metres per second
<b>49</b>	Loudness	A measure of the amplitude of a sound wave
<b>50</b>	Hertz (Hz)	Unit of frequency
<b>51</b>	Human hearing range	20 to 20 000 Hertz (Hz)
<b>52</b>	Kilohertz	1000 Hz
<b>53</b>	Infrasound	Sound waves with a frequency below 20 Hz
<b>54</b>	Ultrasound	Sound waves with a frequency above 20 000 Hz
<b>55</b>	Audible	Within the hearing range
<b>56</b>	Outer Ear	Detects sound waves
<b>57</b>	Pinna	The outer part of the ear
<b>58</b>	Auditory canal	Where the sound waves travel to the inner ear
<b>59</b>	Echo	Reflection of sound





**Glossary** (this is a list of key words that you need to know to access this unit. Although most words are explained as you go through the lessons, it's useful to keep checking and testing yourself on these words):

Islam	
1. Akhirah	Life after death in Islam
2. Paradise	An eternal afterlife of peace for Muslims
3. Day of Judgement	A day when Muslims believe that all will be judged by Allah based on their actions
4. Prophet	A messenger of God

Key Terminology (1)	
9. Eternal	Forever, everlasting
10. Judgement	Deciding whether a person's actions are good or bad
11. Near death experience	When someone dies for a short while before they are resuscitated (brought back to life)
12. Reincarnation	The belief that our soul transfers to another living being after death

Christianity	
5. Heaven	A place of eternal paradise where Christians believe they'll spend the afterlife with God
6. Hell	A place of punishment and separation from God
7. Resurrection	The belief that Jesus rose from the dead after his crucifixion; coming back to life as the same being
8. Easter	A Christian festival that remembers the death and resurrection of Jesus

Buddhism	
13. Karma	The belief that our actions will have an effect on our future; the law of cause and effect
14. Nirvana	The point at which Enlightenment has been achieved
15. Samsara	The cycle of birth, suffering, death and rebirth
16. Nirvana	Enlightenment in Buddhism

**Core keywords 2**

1. Paradise	An eternal afterlife of peace for Muslims
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11. Samsara	The cycle of birth, suffering, death and rebirth

**Forgiveness**

1. Apartheid	A political policy in South Africa that segregated and discriminated against black people
2. Apology	Saying sorry for a wrong or bad action
3. Discrimination	To treat someone differently, based on things like race, gender etc
4. Forgiveness	Accepting another person's apology
5. Leviticus	A book found in the Torah and the Old Testament of the Bible
6. Parable	A story that is told to teach a lesson
7. Reconciliation	The process of making up after an argument
8. Rosh Hashanah	Jewish new year festival where Jewish people ask for forgiveness from sins
9. Segregation	Separating something or someone from others
10. Torah	The Jewish holy text

**Mis hermanos**

¿Tienes hermanos?

tener

Tengo ...

Tiene ...

un hermano

una hermana

dos hermanos

tres hermanas

No tengo hermanos.

Soy hijo único.

Soy hija única.

mi madre

mi padre

mi abuelo

mi abuela

mi tío

mi tía

mi primo

mi prima

**Los números 30–100**

treinta

cuarenta

cincuenta

sesenta

setenta

ochenta

noventa

cien

**My brothers and sisters**

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

to have

I have ...

He/She has ...

one brother

one sister

two brothers

three sisters

I don't have any brothers or sisters.

I'm an only child. (male)

I'm an only child. (female)

my mother

my father

my grandfather

my grandmother

my uncle

my aunt

my cousin (male)

my cousin (female)

**Numbers 30–100**

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

100

1

**Los animales**

¿Tienes animales?

Tengo ...

un caballo

una cobaya

un conejo

un gato

un hámster

un pájaro

un perro

un pez

un ratón

una serpiente

una tortuga

**Los colores**

amarillo/amarilla

blanco/blanca

negro/negra

rojo/roja

azul

gris

marrón

naranja

rosa

verde

¿Cómo es?

bonito/bonita

feo/fea

pequeño/pequeña

grande

**Pets**

Do you have any pets?

I have ...

a horse

a guinea pig

a rabbit

a cat

a hamster

a bird

a dog

a fish

a mouse

a snake

a tortoise

**Colours**

yellow

white

black

red

blue

grey

brown

orange

pink

green

**What's he/she/it like?**

cute, pretty

ugly

small

big

2



**¿Cómo eres?**

ser

Soy ...

Eres ...

Es ...

un chico

una chica

alto/alta

bajo/baja

delgado/delgada

gordo/gorda

guapo/guapa

feo/fea

aburrido/aburrida

antipático/antipática

divertido/divertida

severo/severa

simpático/simpática

perezoso/perezosa

tímido/timida

inteligente

Tengo el pelo ...

Tiene el pelo ...

blanco

castaño

gris

negro

pelirrojo

rubio

liso

largo

corto

rizado

ondulado

**What are you like?**

to be

I'm ...

You're ...

He's/She's ...

a boy

a girl

tall

short

thin

fat

good-looking

ugly

boring

unpleasant

amusing

strict

nice, kind

lazy

shy

intelligent

I have ... hair.

He/she has ... hair.

white

brown

grey

black

red/ginger

blond

straight

long

short

curly

wavy

3

Tengo los ojos ...

azules

grises

marrones

verdes

Tengo barba.

Tengo bigote.

Tengo gafas.

Vivo en ...

Vive en ...

Vivimos en ...

Viven en ...

Alemania

Escocia

España

Francia

Gales

Grecia

Inglaterra

Irlanda

Italia

Portugal

Vivo en una casa.

Vivo en un piso.

¿Dónde está?

Está ...

en el campo

en la montaña

en la costa

en una ciudad

en un pueblo

I have ... eyes.

blue

grey

brown

green

I have a beard.

I have a moustache.

I wear (have) glasses.

I live in ...

He/She lives in ...

We live in ...

They live in ...

Germany

Scotland

Spain

France

Wales

Greece

England

Ireland

Italy

Portugal

I live in a house.

I live in a flat.

Where is it?

It's ...

in the countryside

in the mountains

on the coast

in a city

in a village

4

