



Glenmoor & Winton Academies

High Achievement – High Standards

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 – 2026/27

Student Name: _____



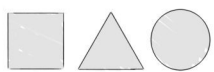
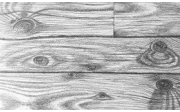
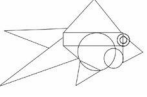
Need to ask your teacher about any of these topics? Make a note here!

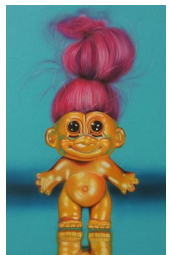
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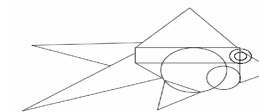
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Art - The Formal Elements

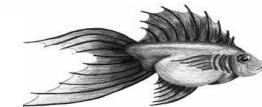
Key Vocabulary	Definition	Example
Line	A mark made on a surface.	
Shape	The area enclosed by a line. A flat 2D space.	
Tone	A range of light and dark. Can be created by adapting pencil pressure.	
Form	Making a 2D object look 3D.	
Texture	The surface quality, how something feels.	
Colour	Used to create emotional changes in an image. When light is reflected off an object, we see colour.	
Pattern	A repeating shape or motif. These can be regular or irregular.	
Observation	Using your eyes to observe, or look, before completing a piece of artwork.	
Crating	A drawing method used to simplify complex images by using simple (or geometric) shapes.	
2-Dimensional (2D)	A shape that is flat. It only has two dimensions: length and width.	

Artist	Summary
Sarah Graham (1977-present) <i>Images © Sarah Graham</i>	A contemporary UK based photorealistic artist. Uses oil paints on canvas to create vivid paintings of sweets, confectionery and toys.   



CRATING
Start with simple or geometric shapes.

Add detail with the formal elements.



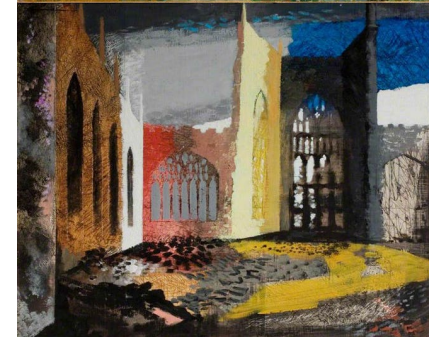
Sketching	A freehand drawing method used to record observations.	
3-Dimensional (3D)	A shape that is not flat, it has form. It has three dimensions: width, height and depth.	
Ellipse	A geometric shape that is seen when viewing a circular shape from a different angle.	 CIRCLE ELLIPSE
H Pencil	The 'H' stands for 'hard'. These pencils are good when used for detail or lines, they can be used to create very light tones.	
B Pencil	The 'B' stands for 'black'. These pencils are softer graphite, best used for shading, blending and creating tone.	

Art - Locality

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Locality	A particular area, place or neighbourhood.
Architecture	The science and art of designing buildings is known as architecture. People who practice architecture are called architects. Architects express an artistic vision through the size, shape, colour, materials, and style of a building's elements.
Mark Making	Mark making describes the different lines, dots, marks, patterns, and textures we create in an artwork. It can be loose and gestural or controlled and neat. It can apply to any material used on any surface.
Observational Drawing	Drawing from direct observation involves carefully looking at the subject and noticing and recording the shapes, details and tones that you see.
Composition	The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.
Sgraffito	Technique which scratches away the top layer of oil pastel to reveal the colour beneath, creating lines and patterns. Use a sharp tool like a palette knife, toothpick, or stylus to carefully scratch away the top layer of pastel.
Oil Pastel	Oil pastels are a drawing medium. They use wet binders, such as oils, to collect the pigment into a solid stick.
Mixed Media	Refers to art that combines a variety of media in a single artwork.
Depth & Perspective in Landscape	To create depth and perspective in landscape, use three planes— foreground, middle ground and distance.



Artist	Definition
Vincent Van Gogh (1853 - 1890)	Van Gogh's post-impressionism art consists of landscapes, still-life, portraits, and self-portraits. Van Gogh's style is characterised by bold colours and dramatic brushwork. He is now considered a pioneer of modern art and his works are among the most expensive paintings ever sold.
John Piper (1903 - 1992)	An English painter, printmaker and designer of stained-glass windows and both opera and theatre sets. His work often focused on the British landscape, especially churches and monuments. Piper was an official war artist in World War II and his work included wartime depictions of bomb-damaged churches and landmarks.



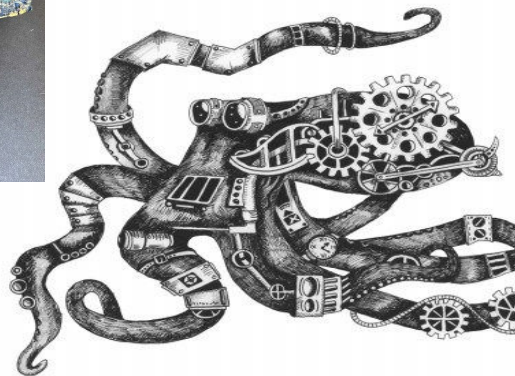
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mood & atmosphere	Colour is one of the most powerful tools an artist has in conveying mood and atmosphere. Different colours can evoke different emotions.
Depth/ perspective	Tones will be darker in the foreground and get lighter as imagery disappears further into the distance. In landscape painting, warm colours are used for elements in the foreground, whilst distant objects like mountains or hills appear cool in tones.

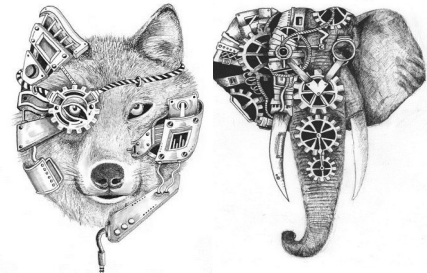


Art - Steampunk

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Form	Making a shape look 3D by looking where dark and light areas should be added.
Tone	The lightness and darkness of an object.
Texture	How something feels, how the surface of an object looks. (bumpy, smooth, furry).

Clay Model Making	
Clay	Clay is a soft, loose, earthy material used to make things such as pottery and tiles.
Carving	Using tools to draw into the surface of the clay to create lines and textures. This is best done when the clay is semi-dry.
Slab	Roll the clay into flat sheets to cut apart and assemble.
Slip	This is liquid clay (clay with a lot of water added to it). It is used as a 'glue' to hold clay pieces together.



Key Vocabulary	
Steampunk	Steampunk is a style of fiction set in a semi-fictional world where old machinery from the Victorian 19th century is still being used. Technologies that were new or important to the Victorians, such as steam power, clockwork or electricity, are big themes in steampunk. 
Steve Turner (aka Squiddoodle)	Illustrator Creates Steampunk animals, powered by machines and clockwork mechanism. 
Christi Friesen	Sculptor Uses polymer clay (an oven baked modelling material. Not a natural clay, it is man-made from a plastic, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) base.) 

Catering - Practical Knowledge

Chopping Board Colours

RED	Raw meat
BLUE	Raw Fish
YELLOW	Cooked Meat
GREEN	Salad and Fruit
BROWN	Vegetables
WHITE	Dairy

Kitchen Appliances

Oven



Induction Hob



Washing Up

- Wash up in warm, soapy water
- Use dishcloth/brush/scourer to wash
- Wipe down work surface with a dishcloth
- Dry with tea towel
- Lay clean equipment on work surface to be inspected before putting them away



Knife Skills

Bridge Hold



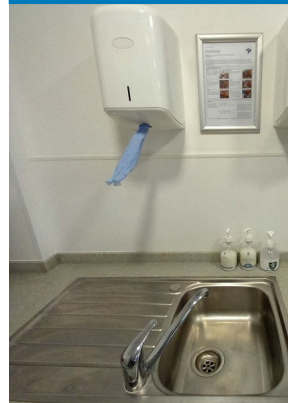
Claw Grip



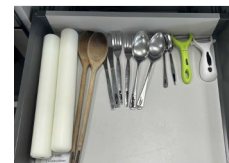
Eatwell guide



Handwash basin



Kitchen Drawer Layout



TOP



MIDDLE



BOTTOM



Preparing to Cook - Personal Hygiene

- Tie up hair before you enter the kitchen
- Remove watch and jewellery
- Put on an apron
- Wash your hands

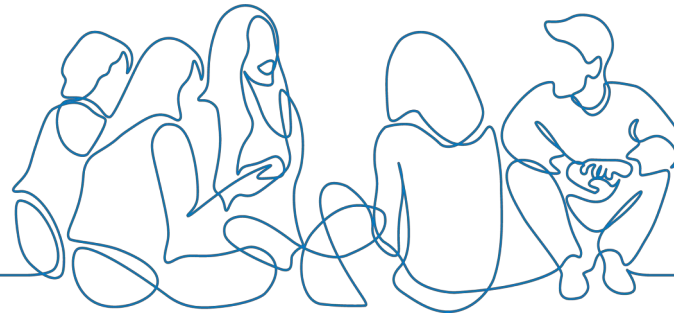
Citizenship - Health & Wellbeing

1. Social Wellbeing	
Social Wellbeing	Social wellbeing means building and maintaining healthy relationships and having meaningful interactions with others.
Support Network	A group of people who provide emotional and practical help to someone when they are in need.
We can build our social wellbeing by: • Spending time with friends and family. • Offering support to those around you. • Expressing appreciation and affection for the people who support you. • Making an effort to interact with a variety of people with diverse backgrounds, cultures and beliefs.	

2. Emotional Wellbeing	
Emotional wellbeing	The ability to be aware of our feelings, rather than deny them and enjoy life despite its disappointments.
Emotions	Strong feelings that we experience. They are biologically based states caused by changes in the brain.
We can build our emotional wellbeing by: • Understanding our emotions and accepting them. • Expressing emotions and talking about feelings. • Monitoring emotional wellbeing and seeking help if concerned.	

3. Belonging and Wellbeing	
Belonging	A feeling of being happy or comfortable as part of a particular group.
Why is belonging important?	Belonging is an important protective factor. It helps us feel more resilient, which means that we can recover more quickly from difficulties.
We can build our sense of belonging by: • Getting involved in extra-curricular activities. • Contributing to your community. • Practising acceptance and patience with others.	

Key Concepts	
Resilience	Being able to recover quickly from difficulties.
Risk Factors	Things that could result in a period of poor mental health. Such as: • Social isolation/loneliness • Traumatic life event • Severe or long-term stress • Poor physical health
Protective Factors	Things that support mental health. Such as: • Strong support network • Healthy habits; diet, sleep, exercise • Mindfulness • High self-esteem
Harm	• To damage, injure or hurt.



Helpful Resources
• Mind UK: Mental health charity. Website: mind.org.uk Helpline: 0300 123 3393 • YoungMinds: Youth Mental Health Charity. Website: youngminds.org.uk • Childline: Children's charity. Call their helpline for a free, private and confidential service where you can talk about anything. Website: childline.org.uk Helpline: 0800 1111

Connected Careers
• Counselling/therapy • Psychologist • Medicine: Nurse/Doctor/Health Care assistant Dietician • Personal Trainer Dental care

Citizenship - Relationships

1. Healthy Relationships	
Relationship	Two or more people being connected socially.
Communication	Communication is the act of giving, receiving, and sharing information.
Qualities of Healthy Relationships:	
Trust	To know you can rely on them and be confident in them telling the truth.
Mutual Respect	To recognise each others' value.
Loyalty	You provide support and stick by each other.
Communication	You can talk openly and honestly with each other.
Appreciation	You recognise each others positive qualities and show thanks to each other.

2. Choices in Relationships	
Consent	'A person consents if he/she agrees by choice , and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.'
Coercion	The practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats.
Bodily Autonomy	No one is entitled to decide what to do with your body, except you.
Children cannot consent to: • Sign a legally binding contract • Vote in an election • Buy alcohol • Have sexual relationships	



3. Your Rights	
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. A document which lists all the rights of children that should be protected.
Domestic Abuse	When one person hurts or bullies another person who is or was their partner, or who is in the same family.
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
Signs of Abuse	• Threats • Controlling behaviour • Anger • Violence • Pressure
If you feel you are experiencing abuse of any kind, ask for help.	

Helpful Resources

Mind UK: Mental health charity. **Website:** [mind.org.uk](https://www.mind.org.uk) **Helpline:** 0300 123 3393
Childline: Children's charity. Call their helpline for a free, private and confidential service where you can talk about anything.
Helpline: 0800 1111 **Website:** [childline.org.uk](https://www.childline.org.uk)

National Domestic Violence Helpline: Support for anyone experiencing domestic abuse.

Website: www.nationaldomesticviolencehelpline.org.uk **Helpline:** 0808 2000 247

Galop. Support for LGBT+ people experiencing abuse. **Website:** [http://www.galop.org.uk](https://www.galop.org.uk) **Helpline:** 0800 999 5428

Connected Careers

- Safeguarding: police, social work, pastoral leader in schools
- Charity work

Citizenship - Democracy & Government

1. Democracy in the UK

Democracy	'Rule by the people'. A form of government where the people rule, either directly or through elected representatives, e.g. UK.
Parliament	The part of government that is there to represent our interests. It is made up of the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarchy.
The House of Commons	Made up of 650 Members of Parliament (MPs) who represent their constituency. Responsible for debating proposals and making laws.
The House of Lords	Made up of over 700 unelected members, such as bishops of the Church of England and experts in a variety of fields. Responsible for law making and investigating issues in government.

Connected Careers

- Member of the civil service in departments such as the Diplomatic Service, the Treasury or security and intelligence services
- Researcher for governments
- Politician
- Communications
- Working for local authority
- Charity
- See and read more on **Unifrog.org**

2. The Monarchy

Monarchy	A country which has a King or Queen, such as the UK.
Role of the Monarch	• The King is Head of State. He has the ability to make and pass laws. • Head of the Armed Forces and the Church of England.
What can't the monarch do?	• Vote • Share any of their own political opinions in public • Sit in the House of Commons



3. UK Government

General Election	Voting for the political party that will govern the country.
Prime Minister	The head of government, the leader of the political party with the most votes.
Member of Parliament (MP)	The candidate with the most votes for their area (constituency). Their role is to represent their constituents in Parliament.
Political Party	A group of people with similar ideas and beliefs who have come together to work to achieve their aims. E.g. The Conservative Party, The Labour Party and the Liberal Democrat Party.
Current Government	• The Labour Party won the election in 2024. • Sir Keir Starmer is the current Prime Minister. • The current MP for Bournemouth West is Jessica Toale.

Resources

- Parliament Website: www.parliament.uk
- See voting history of your MP: www.theyworkforyou.com

Citizenship - Managing Money

1. Saving and Budgeting		2. Debt		3. How the Country Manages Money	
Budget	A financial plan for a set period of time, including planned savings and expenses.	Debt	When you owe money to someone.	The Budget	Set by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it details tax and spending amounts.
Income	Money received, especially on a regular basis.	Interest	Either: money you receive from a bank when you save, OR: money you have to pay when you borrow money on top of the actual amount you borrowed.	Tax	This is the main way a government raises money.
Expenses	Money spent, such as for bills, food and any other purchases.	Manageable Debt	Debt that you can comfortably payback over an agreed period.	Indirect Tax	Tax raised through the sale of goods, e.g. VAT & duty.
Delayed Gratification	When we postpone the sense of enjoyment we get from immediate spending to sometime further into the future.	Unmanageable Debt	Debt that you are not able to pay back within the given period.	Direct Tax	Tax taken straight from a person's earnings.
Ways to help budget	• Writing a list of typical income and expenses. • Online banking. • Gradual saving. • Decide what you can save money on.	Payday loan	A small amount of money lent at a high interest rate.	What is Tax money used for?	• Health services • Education • Defence • Social Security • Public order and safety • Transport

Resources

- **Natwest:** Resources and games to teach about finances
Website: <https://natwest.mymoneysense.com/home/>
- **Money makes sense:** **Website:** <https://www.moneymakesense.co.uk/>
- **Cifas:** Fraud prevention service with lots of information on preventing financial crime.
Website: www.cifas.org.uk

Connected Careers

- Retail and investment banking. Finance managers for businesses, schools etc.
- Accountant
- Insurance advisor

See and read more on unifrog.org



Citizenship - Law and the Justice System

1. Principles of the Law

Justice	Fair treatment or behaviour.
Law	A system of rules that a country have agreed to follow.
Bill	The idea that is brought to the house of commons and house of lords in hopes of forming a new law.
Royal Assent	The King must agree to a bill and sign it in order for it to become an official law.
The House of Commons	Made up of 650 Members of Parliament (MPs) who represent their constituency. Responsible for debating proposals and making laws.
The House of Lords	Made up of over 700 unelected members, such as bishops of the Church of England and experts in a variety of fields. Responsible for law making and investigating issues in government.

2. Crime

Morality	Your sense of what is right and what is wrong.
Rights	Moral or legal entitlement: something that everyone is given.
Crime	A crime is an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law. It is breaking the law .
Causes of Crime	The causes of crime can be put into 3 general categories: • Social (people around us) • Psychological (mind and Brain) • Environmental

3. The Prevention of Crime

Community	A group of people living or existing together, sharing common values, interests and/or ways of doing things.
Crime Prevention	Strategies that aim to reduce the risk of crimes occurring.
The Ben Kinsella Trust	A charity that aims to prevent knife crime. It was set up following the murder of 16 year old Ben Kinsella.
Education	One of the methods of crime prevention. Educating individuals on the consequences and risks of crime may help prevent it.
Collaboration	One of the methods of crime prevention. Working with the wider community and multiple different professionals supports crime prevention.
Campaigning	One of the methods of crime prevention. Campaigning for change in law to support crime prevention, for example stricter consequences of knife crime.

Connected Careers

- Law enforcement
- Careers related to law: Bailiff, Barrister, Court legal adviser, Court assistants, Prosecutor, Judge
- Forensic science and psychology
- Prison and probation officer
- See and read more on unifrog.org

Resources

See Bills that are currently being debated in Parliament here <https://bills.parliament.uk/>

The Ben Kinsella Trust: <https://benkinsella.org.uk/>

Childline: Children's charity. Call their helpline for a free, private and confidential service where you can talk about anything. **Helpline:** 0800 1111 **Website:** childline.org.uk

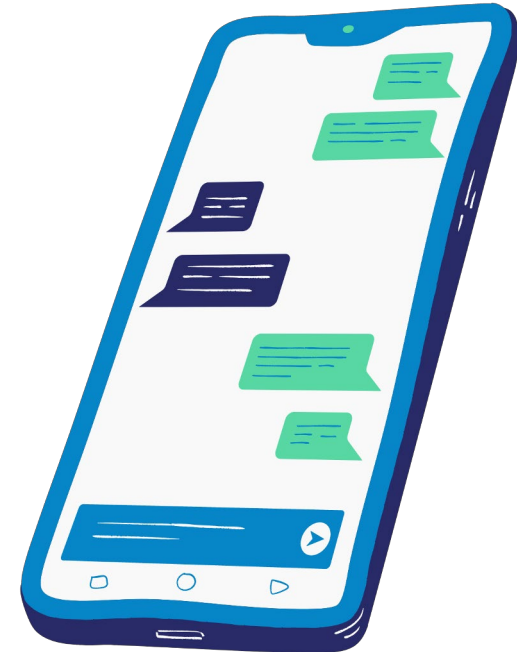
Further resources about crime and an anonymous crime reporting online form at <https://www.fearless.org/en>



Citizenship - Media Literacy

1. Fact Vs Fiction	
Media Literacy	The ability to critically analyse and evaluate the messages conveyed through media and use digital media responsibly.
Misinformation	False or inaccurate information that is spread, regardless of intent to mislead.
Disinformation	False information that is created and spread to deliberately deceive people or give them an inaccurate understanding of an issue.
5 Tips to identify fake news	• Consider the source. • Check spelling and grammar. • Beware of sensationalist language. • Look for who's quoted. • Check for other sources.

2. Cyberbullying	
Bullying	The repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group.
Cyberbullying	The use of electronic device to bully or threaten someone.
Bystander	Someone present at an event but does not take part.
Active Bystander	Someone present at an event who is aware of inappropriate behaviour and chooses to challenge it and/or support the victim.



3. Our Online Impact	
Digital Footprint	Data that is left behind when users have been online.
Employer	A person or organisation that employs people.
Cybercrime	Criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the internet.
Web Cookies	A cookie is a piece of data from a website that is stored within a web browser that the website can retrieve at a later time. Cookies are used to tell the server that users have returned to a particular website.

childline

ONLINE, ON THE PHONE, ANYTIME
childline.org.uk | 0800 1111

Resources	
• Childline: Children's charity. Call their helpline for a free, private and confidential service where you can talk about anything. Helpline: 0800 1111 Website: childline.org.uk • Safer Internet Centre- https://www.saferinternet.org.uk • Thinkuknow: www.thinkuknow.co.uk • Fact checking website: www.fullfact.org	
	

Connected Careers	
• Journalism • Social media manager • Advertising • Software development Web designer • Intelligence officer, cyber security officer IT support • technician • See and read more on unifrog.org	

1. Physical Skills		
Key vocabulary	Definition	Words used to describe its use
Posture	The way the body is held or the shape of the back to communicate meaning	Hunched, upright, stiff, straight, curved, arched, twisted
Gestures	The use of the hands, head or shoulders to communicate meaning	Hands/arms – wave, point, crossed, fists, hands on hips, covering face Head – Nod, shake, tilt to the side, lowered, raised Shoulders – shrug, one lifted, rolling backwards, rolling forwards
Facial Expressions	The use of the face to communicate meaning	Eyebrows – Furrowed, frowning, raised, lifted, arched Eyes – Squinted, wide, narrowed, heavy-lidded Mouth – smiling, smirking, down-turned, pout, biting your lip, agape
Eye Contact	The use of the eyes focus to communicate meaning	Direct, avoid, lowered, lifted, darting, staring, scanning
Gait	The way a character walk to communicate meaning	Large, small, fast, slow, wide, narrow, run, limp, skip, stumble
Stance	The way a character stands including the placement of the feet and body weight to communicate meaning	Wide base, narrow base, parallel feet, feet turned out, feet turned in, knees bent, knees straight, weight on one leg, hip out to the side, weight forward, weight backwards

2. Vocal Skills		
Key vocabulary	Definition	Words used to describe its use
Pitch	How high or low the voice is to communicate meaning	High, low
Pace	How fast or slow the voice is to communicate meaning	Fast, slow, halting, rapid, hurried, rushed, steady, even, brisk
Pause	A moment of silence to build tension, add emphasis or communicate other meaning	Where in the sentence will you put the pause and how long will it be? What will you do in the pause with your physical skills?
Volume	How loud or quiet the voice is to communicate meaning	Loud, quiet
Accent	The way a character pronounces words according to their regional location or social class	American, Scottish, Welsh, Irish etc
Tone	The way the character speaks to show emotion	Warm, friendly, cheerful, calm, harsh, gruff, sarcastic, aggressive, formal, smooth, soft
Emphasis	Adding stress to a word or phrase to enhance importance and communicate meaning	Which word will you emphasise in the sentence? How will you emphasise it (make it louder, slower, higher, lower, whisper)?
Articulation	How clearly the words are pronounced to communicate meaning	Crisp, clear, sharp, mumbled, muttered, slurred, garbled

3. Use of Space		
Key vocabulary	Definition	Words used to describe its use
Levels	How high an actor is stood or sat to communicate meaning	Stand up, sit down, on a block, on a chair, on the floor (quickly, slowly, sharply, softly)
Proxemics	The distance between actors to communicate meaning	Move towards, move away, lean towards, lean away, turn towards, turn away (quickly, slowly, sharply, softly)
Blocking	The process of staging the movement of a scene	

4. Creating Theatre

Key vocabulary	Definition
Devising	Creating an original piece of theatre
Stimulus	An item that is used to generate and inspire ideas
Artistic Vision	What the actor/director wants the audience to experience
Character	A person in a novel, play, or film
Narrative	A series of events that make up a story
Improvisation	Making a performance on the spot with no rehearsal
Freeze Frame	A still image created by the actors to communicate meaning
Marking the moment	Highlighting or emphasising the important moments of a story

6. Performance Quality

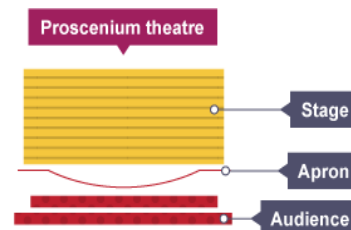
Key vocabulary	Definition
Audience Awareness	Being aware of what the audience will see, hear and experience when rehearsing or performing a scene
Clarity	Speaking clearly so the audience can hear you
Projection	The vocal and physical energy used to engage and connect with the audience

7. Movement

Key vocabulary	Definition
Unison	A group of people moving as one
Canon	Performing the same phrase of movement one after the other
Dynamics	The quality of the movement relating to speed, flow or weight
Choreography	A sequence of stylised movement created to communicate meaning
Transitions	The method of moving between scenes

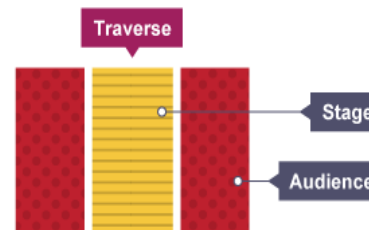
5. Stage Types

There are 4 different types of stage that you can use to perform for an audience.



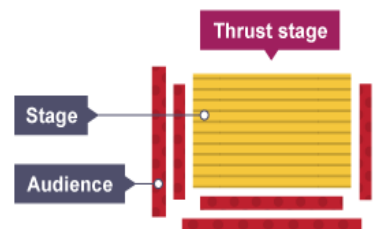
The traditional stage is called a **proscenium arch** stage and has the audience on one side of the performance space.

Any performance space with the audience on one side is also called **End On**

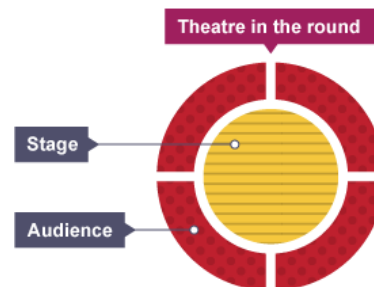


This is a **Traverse** Stage.

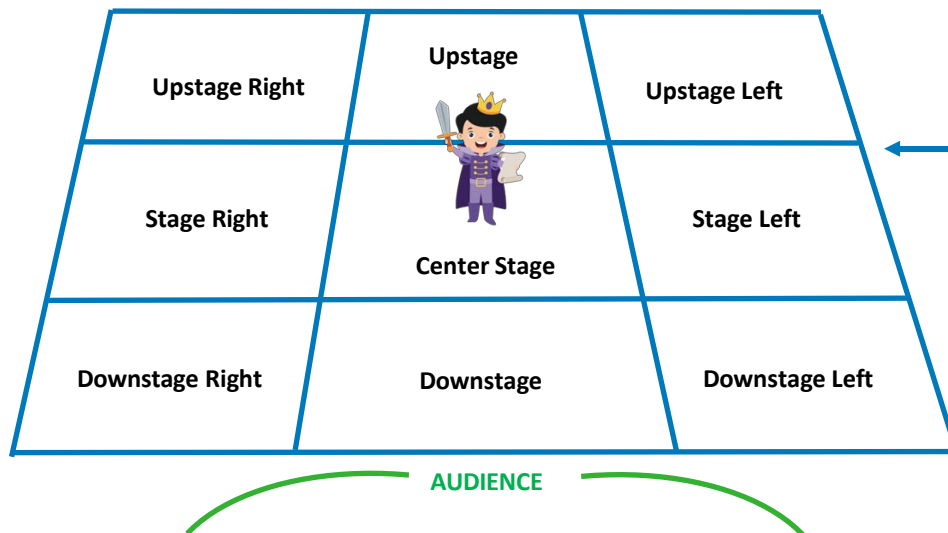
The audience are sat on 2 opposite sides of the stage and there are only 2 entrances – one at each end of the stage.



This is called a **thrust** stage. The audience are sat on 3 opposite sides of the stage and there are only 2 entrances – they are at one end of the stage on the left and right.



This is called an **in-the-round** stage. The audience are sat all around the sides of the stage. There can be any number of entrances/exits but they are through the audience.



Stage Positions

This is the language we use when we want an actor to move to a different place or face a different direction on stage.

To work them out you have to stand on the stage and face the audience. Then it is the

Features of a Script

Scene Title - The name and number of the scene – helps to identify where in the play it appears

Character Names

Tells the actor which character is speaking – not read out loud

Scene Eight

Top floor landing of The Crow's Nest. Late Tuesday night. David and Gary stand outside the closed bathroom door.

David I hope this is gonna to be worth it.

Fliss appears from Room 11.

Gary At last. You said to be here for ten to.

Fliss Something was happening outside. I heard feet dragging on the gravel.

David Probably a werewolf.

Fliss I knew it was a mistake to let you two in on it. What's happened to Lisa?

Sound of toilet flushing. David points to the door.
Lisa (opening bathroom door) You can come in now. Hiya, Fliss.

They go into the bathroom.

Lisa Anything happened then?

Stage Directions

Instructions in the text which tell the actors and director what to do or add context – not heard by the audience – usually in *italics* or (brackets)

Dialogue - What the characters are saying in the scene

Design Technology - Graphic Design

GRAPHIC DESIGN

DESIGN BRIEF

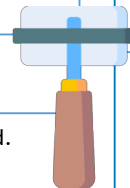
Marwell Zoo has commissioned you to design a new logo for their wildlife park. They would like this logo to appear on a gift bag for people to buy in their gift shop with a pattern background inspired by animals at the zoo.

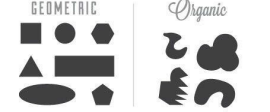
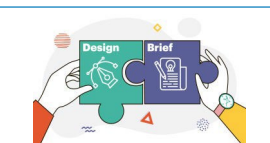
1. Logo Design

Type of logo	Description	Examples
Pictorial Mark	Also known as a 'symbol logo'. These are one simple image that represents a brand without any words.	 
Emblem	Consists of font / words inside a symbol or logo. They feel traditional.	 
Mascot	A logo containing an illustrated character or recognisable face that is iconic with the company or brand.	 
Monogram	A few letters or initials to represent the name of a company. Usually used for companies with longer names.	 

2. Printing

Key Term	Description
Polyblock	A thin sheet of plastic that is easy to press into. Used as a printing plate.
Engrave	The method of pushing into a soft material to create marks.
Brayer	The roller tool used in printing to spread ink onto a printing plate.
Ink	The medium used to transfer a design, it can be water or oil-based.



Key vocabulary	Description	Example
Size	Size and proportion of elements in a design can change the impact of each item. Larger elements appear more important than smaller elements.	
Shape	The area enclosed by a line. A flat 2D space. Shapes can be geometric (like squares or circles) or organic (like natural or free-form).	
Layout	The layout of design helps create a clear, engaging and functional design but placing elements in appropriate positions.	
Typography	The style and appearance of lettering in design.	
Tints & Shades	Variations of colour that are created by adding white or black to a single colour.	
Graphic Design	A form of Art that explores communicating ideas. Often designers will work digitally for a customer or client that will give them a design brief.	
Logo Design	The process of creating a visual symbol or mark that represents a brand.	
Packaging	Enclosing or protecting products for sale. Packaging design can be used to entice customers to buy a product.	
Publishing	Designing content used for printed or digital publications like books, magazines or newspapers.	
Design Brief	A document that outlines the core details and expectations of a design project.	

Sentence Construction		
1	Capital letters	Used at the beginning of sentences and for proper nouns.
2	Main clause	A clause that does make sense on its own.
3	Subordinate clause	A clause that doesn't make sense on its own.
4	Embedded clause	A subordinate clause used within a main clause.
5	Subordinating conjunction	Introduces a subordinate clause e.g. despite, since, as, if
6	Coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)	A word that connects main clauses or phrases. e.g. for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
7	Declarative sentence	Makes a statement.
8	Imperative sentence	A command or instruction.
9	Interrogative sentence	Asks a question.
10	Exclamatory sentence	Expresses strong emotion and ends with an exclamation mark.
11	Fragment sentence	A sentence that does not contain a verb and/or subject.
12	Simple sentence	A sentence consisting of only one main clause.
13	Compound sentence	A sentence which includes two main clauses joined by a semi colon or coordinating conjunction.
14	Complex sentence	A sentence which includes a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.
15	Compound-complex sentence	A sentence that contains two main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

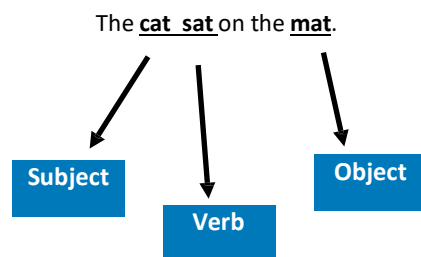
Punctuation		
16	Full stops	Used to mark the end of a sentence.
17	Commas	- To separate main and subordinate clauses. - To separate items in a list. - After introductory clauses, phrases, discourse markers.
18	Apostrophes	Used to show possession and omission.
19	Semi colon	- Used between two main clauses that are closely related - Used in-between ideas of a list that are already complex due to the inclusion of commas and conjunctions
20	Colon	- Introduce a list, information, idea and explanation. - Introduce quoted information.
21	Dash	- To add extra information. - To signal a change in thought or shift in tone.
22	Hyphen	Used to combine words into a compound word. e.g. washing-up
23	Brackets	- Separates extra information in an informal style (round). - Gives alternatives (round). - Around the ellipsis that shows words have been omitted from a quote (square).

Word Types		
24	Abstract noun	An idea or concept. e.g. bravery, courage, love
25	Noun	A name, place or thing.
26	Proper noun	Names of people and places which require a capital letter. e.g. London, Anna
27	Adjective	A word that describes the noun.
28	Verb	Action or state (be, have).
29	Modal verb	A verb that shows necessity or possibility. e.g. will, should, could
30	Adverb	A word that describes a verb.
31	Preposition	Providing information on time, place, and position.
32	Personal Pronoun	Words used in place of names of people or things. e.g. she, I, you
33	Collective Pronoun	Words that are used to show a group of people. e.g. our, us, we

Simple Sentence

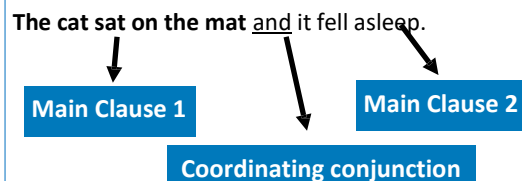
A sentence consisting of only 1 main clause.

EXAMPLE:



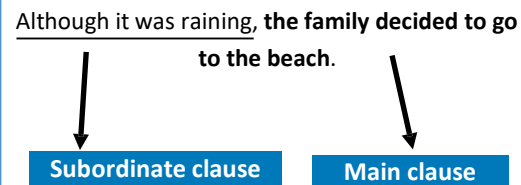
Compound sentence

A sentence consisting of two main clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction or semi colon. Example:



Complex sentence

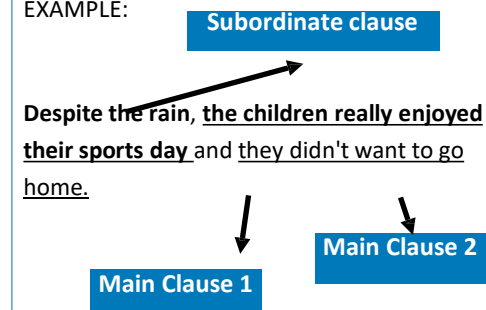
A sentence which includes a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. EXAMPLE:



Compound complex sentence

A sentence that contains two main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

EXAMPLE:



Commas	Apostrophes
1. To separate main and subordinate clauses. EXAMPLE: As I wandered through the street, I noticed the tired looking shops.	1. Used to show omission Omission is when we show that we have taken a letter out of a word and replaced it with an apostrophe. EXAMPLE 1: I do not think we should do this. = I don't think we should do this. EXAMPLE 2: It is clear that you are right. = It's clear that you are right.
2. To separate items in a list. EXAMPLE 1: I went to the shops to buy milk, eggs, bread and cheese. EXAMPLE 2: The door was old, worn, battered and overwhelmingly large.	2. Used to show possession Possession is when we show that we have used an apostrophe to show that something belongs to someone. EXAMPLE 1: Miss Smith must mark all the students' papers. EXAMPLE 2: James' bike was broken. EXAMPLE 3: The writer's use of the noun "table" suggests...
3. After introductory clauses, phrases, discourse markers EXAMPLE: Firstly, I believe that we should not keep animals for testing. EXAMPLE 2: Additionally, I strongly view healthy eating as important.	

English - The Odyssey

Key vocabulary		
1	Odyssey	A long journey.
2	Myth	A story that isn't founded in truth but has a message/moral behind it.
3	Moral	A deeper meaning behind a story – teaches right and wrong.
4	Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence. Arrogance.
5	Hamartia	A character's flaw which leads to their downfall.
6	Epic	A long poem or story, typically about a journey.
7	Allusion	When a literary text makes reference to a well-known text.
8	Tragic Hero	A good, main character who makes a decision or a judgement that leads to their own downfall.
9	Xenophobia	Dislike and discrimination against outsiders/foreigners.
Key Context		
10	Greek mythology	The stories and teachings that belong to the ancient Greeks, concerning their gods and heroes, the nature of the world, and some of the rituals they believed in.
11	Homer	Author of the poems The Iliad and The Odyssey which tell the story of the Trojan war and Odysseus' journey home. They were written by Homer between 750-725BC.
12	Xenia	The ancient Greek sacred rule of hospitality which consists of two basic rules: 1) Respect from host to guest - the host must be hospitable to the guest and provide him/her with food and drink and a bath, if required. 2) Respect from guest to host - the guest must be courteous to the host and not be a burden.
13	Cardinal virtues	A set of rules which the Greeks believed you needed to live an honourable life.

Key themes		
14	Fate	Fate is someone's destiny outside of their control. Free will is the ability to make your own choices.
15	Loyalty	Loyalty means showing constant support towards a person or institution. Betrayal is being disloyal to a person, country or group.
16	Temptation	Temptation is the desire to do something, especially something wrong or unwise.
17	Vengeance	Vengeance is the punishing of someone for harming you or your friends or family, or the wish for such punishment to happen.
18	Deceit	Deceit is concealing or misrepresenting the truth.
Key contextual ideas		
19	Odysseus	Greek hero and protagonist of the story. King of Ithaca.
20	Penelope	Wife of Odysseus. Depicted as loyal and cunning.
21	Telemachus	Son of Odysseus. Was born when Odysseus left for Troy.
22	Zeus	God of the sky and thunder and God of all Greek Gods and man.
23	Athena	Zeus' daughter. Goddess of wisdom and military victory.
24	Poseidon	God of the sea.
25	Hermes	Messenger of the Gods
26	Circe	An enchantress who turns Ithacan men into pigs.
27	Calypso	A goddess-nymph who keeps Odysseus captive for seven years
28	Polyphemus	One-eyed giant and son of Poseidon
29	Sirens	Beautiful women who caused ships to crash with the power of their song. They now symbolise temptation and desire.

English - The Tempest

Key vocabulary

1	Metaphor	A comparison in which something is described as something else.
2	Simile	A comparison between two things using 'like' or 'as'.
3	Personification	Describing a non-living thing as though it has human qualities.
4	Zoomorphism	Giving animal qualities to a person or object.
5	Dramatic irony	When the audience knows something the characters do not.
6	Symbolism	Using objects or characters to represent an important idea or concept.
7	Foreboding	The feeling that something bad is going to happen.
8	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to the protagonist.
9	Protagonist	The main character in a story.
10	Motif	Repeated image or idea.
11	Context	The situation surrounding an event that helps it to be understood.
12	Dramatic foil	A character who is the opposite of another to highlight their differences.
13	Stage direction	Instructions for the actors. Usually, to reveal extra information about their character.
14	Monologue	Extended speech by one character in conversation with another.
15	Soliloquy	A solo speech where a character reveals their thoughts aloud.
16	Stichomythia	Rapid alternation of single lines spoken by two characters.
17	Sensory description	Writing that engages a reader's 5 senses.
18	Show, Not Tell	A writing technique where information is given through description and sensory detail rather than exposition.
19	Pathetic Fallacy	When the weather or nature reflects the feelings of the character and/or mood of the text.

Useful terms

20	Usurp	To take (a position of power or importance) illegally or by force.
21	Regicide	The act of killing a king.
22	Enslavement	The act of making someone into a slave.
23	Colonisation	The action or process of settling among and establishing control over the indigenous people of an area.
24	Manipulate	To control or influence (a person or situation) to your own advantage.
25	Machiavel	Manipulative, deceptive and ruthless villain who seeks power through scheming rather than force.
26	Kingship	The actions or qualities associated with being a king.
27	Bitter	Be angry/hurt about something.
28	Betray	Go behind someone's back.
29	Loathe	Intense dislike or disgust.
30	Tyrannical	Using power in a cruel way.
31	Patriarchy	A society ruled by, and for the benefit of, men.

Key Themes



Power is the ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events



Forgiveness is a deliberate decision let go of anger or resentment.
Vengeance is the act of retaliating or punishing someone or for something they have done to you.



The supernatural is any unnatural or mystical force.



Freedom is the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants.

Servitude is the state of being a slave or completely subject to someone more powerful.

English - Lord of the Flies

Key vocabulary		
1	Allegory	Story with a hidden meaning in which characters, events and objects have a symbolic function.
2	Protagonist	The main character in a story.
3	Symbolism	Using objects or characters to represent an important idea or concept.
4	Theme	A recurring idea or concept throughout a text.
5	Foreshadowing	A warning or hint at future events within a text.
6	Imagery	Where the writer uses words/phrases that create a certain image in the reader's mind.
7	Semantic field	Where a group of words all link together to form a similar idea or concept.
8	Pathetic fallacy	When the weather or nature reflect the feelings of the character and/or mood of the text.
9	Anecdote	A short story.
10	Foil	Contrasting character used to show up qualities in another character.
11	Antagonist	A person who actively opposes or is hostile to the protagonist.
12	Analepsis	A flashback which shows past events.
13	Pathos	Evokes pity or sadness.
14	Irony	When somebody deliberately says one thing when they mean another, usually in a humorous or sarcastic way.
15	Free indirect speech	Showing a character's words or thoughts directly without using speech marks or 'he said'.

Key context		
27	World War Two (1939- 45)	Britain, France and the US fought against Germany, Italy and Japan.
28	The class system	A hierarchy that separates class according to wealth, occupation and social status: lower, middle and upper. Typically, the class system favours the wealthy whilst limiting the poor.
29	Garden of Eden	God created man and placed him in earthly paradise. Adam requested a companion (Eve). The serpent tempted Eve to eat from the Tree of Knowledge. God expelled Adam and Eve from Eden.

Key vocabulary		
16	Democracy	Political system where power is shared as people can vote freely and air their views.
17	Civilization	Advanced society with high level of culture, science, industry and government.
18	Dictatorship	Political system where the leader has total power over the country and prevents free speech.
19	Taboo	Regarded by society as totally unacceptable, shocking and/or obscene.
20	Atavism	Regression to primitive and savage behaviour.
21	Outsider	Person or group marginalised by society because they are different.
22	Anarchy	Complete absence of laws leading to irresponsible behaviour.
23	Savagery	The condition of being primitive or uncivilised.
24	Megalomaniac	Person obsessed with gaining and extending their power.
25	Martyr	Person who dies for their (religious) beliefs.
26	Microcosm	A smaller version of a larger community/place or civilisation.

English - Introduction to Poetry

Key vocabulary: poetry - structure

1	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem; a verse.
2	Quatrain	A stanza of four lines.
3	Rhyme Scheme	Fixed pattern of organising rhyme e.g. abab, aabb, abba
4	Alternate Rhyme	When the last words on every other line of poetry rhyme.
5	Rhyming Couplet	When the words at the end of two consecutive lines of poetry rhyme.
6	Volta	Turning point in a poem; shift in tone.
7	Enjambment	No punctuation at the end of a line of poetry.
8	End-stopped line	Line ending in a punctuation mark.
9	Caesura	Pause in a line indicated by a punctuation mark.
Form		
10	Sonnet	A poem that contains 14 lines. Typically about love.
11	Meter	The rhythmic structure of lines in a poem.
12	Free Verse	No rhyme scheme or regular metre.
13	Syllable	A single unbroken sound within a word.
Perspective		
14	Poet	The person who writes the poem.
15	Speaker	The person speaking in the poem.
16	Tone	The choice of writing style the writer employs to convey specific feelings, emotions or attitudes.

Key vocabulary: poetry - language

17	Semantic Field	Where a group of words all link together to form a similar idea or concept.
18	Imagery	Where the writer uses words or phrases that create a certain image in the reader's mind.
19	Personification	Giving human qualities to an object. e.g. the bullets screamed
20	Hyperbole	Exaggeration for emphasis and effect.
21	Simile	When one thing is compared to another using like or as.
22	Metaphor	When one thing is directly compared to another. e.g. 'the tank is a monster'
23	Cliché	An idea that has been used too often and therefore lost its original meaning and impact.
24	Symbolism	Using objects or characters to represent an important idea or concept.
25	Extended Metaphor	A metaphor that continues throughout a text or piece of writing.
26	Emotive Language	Language used to get an emotional response from the audience/ reader.
27	Juxtaposition	The placement of two contrasting elements close together to emphasize their differences.



Ethics - Abrahamic Religions 1

1. What are worldviews?	
Worldview	The way a person views the world, influenced by religion, upbringing and society.
Allegory	A story that contains a hidden meaning.
Literal view	To take something as factually true, without need for interpretation.
Influence	The ability to change someone's beliefs/actions
Theology	The study of religions.

2. Religion in the UK	
Census	An official count of a population e.g. where religious data is collected. Every 10 years.
2021 results	46% Christian 6% Muslim 2%- Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh and Jewish 37%- No religion
Atheism	The belief that there is no God or other spiritual being.
Secular	Non-religious nature e.g. a secular school.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another

3. The story begins– Genesis 1-3	
Creation	God created universe in 6 days/'yoms'-period of time/rested on the 7 th .
Pinnacle	The most important part e.g. humans were the ' <i>pinnacle</i> ' of creation.
Adam	- Hebrew for 'man'. - Made from dust & given "<i>breath of life</i>" (soul).
Eve	Made from Adam's rib as a ' <i>companion</i> '.
Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil	A tree bearing forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden. Serpent said if they eat the fruit they'll become 'like God'.
Original sin	- Sin created from Adam and Eve eating from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil - Led to humans being separated from God.
God's punishments	- Adam had to work the ground for food. - Eve had to obey her husband. - Both would "<i>return to dust</i>" one day.
"Wounded victor"	A promise made by God that a descendant of Eve will defeat the serpent.

4. The Fall into sin	
Sin	An action that goes against God or religious laws
Noah	Seen as a Prophet. God tells him to create an Ark.
The Flood	- Evil has now corrupted God's perfect creation. - God decides to reverse creation into a "<i>watery chaos</i>" as it has become so sinful. - Rains for 40 days and 40 nights. - Rainbow seen as God's commitment to never send another flood.
Preserves goodness	- God does not take pleasure in the flood. - He wants to preserve the only "<i>goodness</i>" that is left.

5. Abraham	
Covenant	An agreement made between humans and God. Abraham promises to be a monotheist. 
Monotheism	Belief in one God
Family tree	Sarah =Abraham's wife and mother of Isaac. Hagar= Sarah's handmaiden and mother of Ismail. Jews and Christians believe the sacrifice story is about Isaac. Muslims still uphold the same story but see Ismail as the son sacrificed. 
Sacrifice story	Abraham shows faith by being willing to sacrifice his son as a burnt offering.

Nature of God	Omnipotent	Omniscient	Omnibenevolent	Omnipresent	Original Sin	The Fall	Imago Dei	Ex Nihilo	Genesis	Covenant
God's characteristics and qualities.	God is all powerful.	God is all knowing.	God is all-loving.	God is always everywhere.	Evil comes from human free will not God-Adam and Eve	The 'fall' of humans from a state of innocence to a state of sin.	Latin for ' <i>image of God</i> '.	Latin for ' <i>out of nothing</i> '.	First book in the Torah and Christian Old Testament.	An agreement made between humans and God.



Ethics - Abrahamic Religions 2

1. Emergence of Judaism– Exodus	
Moses	Raised by Pharaoh's daughter when Israelites were slaves in Egypt.
Exodus	The liberation of the Israelites.
10 Plague	10 disasters God sent to punish Pharaoh e.g. darkness, insects, rivers turned to blood. - First born sons would die - Israelites put lamb's blood on their door so their child would be spared by Angel of Death.
Festival of Passover (Pesach)	- Celebrated annually as the Festival of Passover. - Seder meal—symbolic foods. - Youngest asks the eldest questions to aid retelling of Exodus.
Red Sea	God parts the Red Sea to allow the Israelites to escape Pharaoh's army.

2. Exodus 2 & Leviticus	
10 Commandments	10 laws given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai that establish a new covenant. (Mosaic)
40 years in the wilderness	- Israelites worship a 'golden calf.' 613 mitzvot (laws) created by God in 'Leviticus' to help them keep in a state of purity.
Tabernacle	A portable temple where God's presence can be experienced.
Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	- Atonement is the action of fixing/healing relationship - A sacrifice (scapegoat) is made to make up for Israelites' sins. - Annually remembered to make up for sins committed that year.
Miriam (Moses' sister)	- Her faith blessed the Israelites with Miriam's well. - Lead the women in singing and dancing after crossing the Red Sea.

3. Exile and Isaiah	
Moses	- Monotheist - Saved Israelites from slavery - Parted the Red Sea - Received the 10 Commandments on Mount Sinai - Built the Tabernacle (portable temple)
Exile	The Israelites were taken into slavery as punishment for their idolatry.
Isaiah	A prophet who makes predictions about a 'messiah' who will save the Israelites and restore peace and justice. -700 years before Jesus
Prophecies	"pierced for our sins" "born of a virgin" "hated and despised"

4. Israel in Jesus' time	
Temple	The tabernacle from the desert is now a permanent temple in Jerusalem.
Roman Empire	The Romans ruled over Palestine and the Jews e.g. collected taxes.
Pharisees	Jewish leaders who were strict with the 613 mitzvot (laws).
Ministry	- Jesus' work and teachings. - Stopped the woman caught in adultery being stoned to death. - Jesus' Sermon on the Mount "Love thy neighbour" became "Love your enemies."

5. Ibrahim in Islam	
Ibrahim the prophet	- Ibrahim and his son Ismail build the Kaaba. - Ibrahim's footprints can be found next to the Kaaba. - Smashed the false idols and was saved from the fire. - Ibrahim was asked to sacrifice Ismail by Allah; Allah then stopped Ibrahim and provided a ram instead. This showed Ibrahim's devotion to Allah.
Zam Zam well	- On Allah's command Ibrahim left Hajar and his son Ishmael in the desert to visit Sarah - With no water Hajar ran between the two hills of Safa and Marwa seven times looking for water - Ishmael then kicked the ground and water sprung up - Hajar shouted out as water kept pouring 'Zam' which means to stop
Hajar and Sarah	- Both Ibrahim's wives - Sarah was too old to have children so he married Hajar so he could fulfil the covenant and have 'many descendants' - Hajar then gave birth to Ishmael

6. Muhammad in Islam	
Prophet Muhammad	- Born into a polytheistic, tribal Makkah. - Received revelation on the Night of Power (Quran). - Taken on the Night Journey to see paradise and the prophets. - Rededicated the Kaaba to Allah.
Night of Power	- Muhammad was up in a cave near Mecca when angel Jibril appeared. - Jibril told him to 'recite' three times. - Muhammad knew the Quran as if it was 'written on his heart'.
Khadija	- Muhammad's wife. - She was a businesswoman and older than him. - Shows gender equality as she provided for Muhammad.

1. Creation - God creates the world



2. Adam & Eve-First humans

3. Noah 2500–2000 BCE- The Flood



4. Abraham (Ibrahim)- 2000 BC- Covenant begins

5. Isaac-1900–1700 BCE
Ishmael was 1900–1800 BCE



6. Moses - 1300–1200 BCE
Exodus from Egypt

7. King David- 1000 BCE- Goliath and sin of adultery and murder

8. King Solomon- 970–930 BCE- Built the Temple- idolatry

9. Isaiah- 740–700 BCE
Prophet- predicted Jesus

10. Jesus- 4 BCE – 30 CE- Christianity begins

11. Muhammad - 570–632 CE- Islam begins

Sacrifice	Monotheism	Salvation	Blasphemy	Atonement	Prophet	Sin	Polytheism
Giving something up as an offering to God.	The belief in one God	To be saved from sin and death	The offence of speaking against or insulting God.	The action of making up for a sin.	A messenger of God.	Something that goes against God's laws.	The belief in more than one god.



Ethics - Judaism

1. Key Beliefs and the Tanakh		
Being Jewish	Can be Jewish by ethnicity/ Jewish because you are a descendant of Abraham. 0.18 of the world’s population are Jewish. - UK- 0.5% Brits are Jewish (Census 2021).	
Tanakh	The Hebrew Bible. Contains 24 books divided into three sections	
	Torah	Contains the first five books of Moses and the laws (613 mitzvot) given to the Israelites.
	Nevi’im	Contains teachings from the prophets e.g. Isaiah “born of a virgin”.
	Ketuvim	Includes poetry, wisdom and Jewish history e.g. Esther pleading with the King to save the Israelite from slaughter.
Talmud	The ‘Oral Torah’, first given to Moses on Mount Sinai and passed down verbally. It helps Jews ‘wrestle’ with the truth like Jacob wrestled with the angel. It is the job of Rabbi’s to compile and interpret the Talmud.	

2. Prayer	
A form of communication between humans and God.	
Purpose s of prayer	- Praise - Adoration - Thanksgiving - Asking God for something
Shema Prayer	A prayer found in the Torah. “The Lord is one”. - Should be said in the morning and evening. - Mezuzah cases containing the Shema placed on every doorframe.
Amidah Prayer	The Standing Prayer, performed in silence whilst swaying back and forth facing Jerusalem. Consists of blessings e.g. thanking God
Items worn during prayer	Tefillin= Black leather boxes containing the Shema prayer on parchment, worn on the head and arm. Tallit= A shawl worn during worship, with 613 tassels.

3. Synagogue	
Purpose & role	Used for worship, ceremonies and community functions.
Features	- Bimah– Table to represent the altar. - Ark– A cupboard containing the Torah. - Ner Tamid- A lamp hanging above the Ark
Statistics	Over 300 synagogues in the UK alone. Bournemouth: Bournemouth Hebrew Congregation and Wessex Liberal Jewish community.
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORTHODOX/PROGRESSIVE	
Orthodox: 3x daily services read in Hebrew. - Only man can be Rabbi’s as historically they were the ones to study to Torah. - Men and women separated in worship with mechitza (divider).	Progressive: - Hold services on Shabbat. - Held in the language of the country or place. - Genders can sit together. - Men AND women can be trained as Rabbi’s and lead services (inspired by Miriam).

4. Shabbat (Sabbath day)		5. Pesach/ Passover		6. Bar and Bat Mitzvah		7. Tikkun Olam	
Shabbat	A holy day of rest from Friday evening until Saturday evening.	Origins	- Exodus- when Moses lead the Israelites out of Egypt. - Angel of death ‘passing over’ their doors at the 10th plague.	Coming of age ceremony	Now ready to follow and uphold the Jewish mitzvot. An important Jewish rite of passage.	Social justice	Jews establishing a ‘messianic age’ and restoring the world back to the Garden of Eden.
Origins	In Genesis, God made the seventh day ‘holy’. 10 Commandments- “Keep the Sabbath holy”.	Seder plate	Seder Meal= Lamb bone=sacrifice, charoset= cement, salt water=tears, matzah=unrisen bread . 	Bar Mitzvah (son of the commandment)	- Typically held at age 13 for boys. - Wears tefillin for first time and reads Hebrew aloud from the Torah. - Also wears a tallit and Kippur. - May ‘twin’ with a child from the Holocaust.	Duties	- Speaking up for Human Rights. - Obedying the mitzvot. - Protecting the environment.
Key practices	- Light candles. - Eat a family meal including ‘challah’ bread with 6 plaits to represent the six days of creation before God rested. - May visit the synagogue. - Wine drank from kiddush cup.	Key rituals	- Read the Exodus story in Hebrew. - Youngest asks “Why is this night different” to oldest. - Progressive Jews– Drink from ‘Miriam’s Cup’ (to remember Miriam’s well).	Bat Mitzvah (daughter of the commandment)	- Coming of age ceremony for girls in Judaism. - Typically held at age 12. - More common in Progressive Judaism.	Honi and the Carob Tree	Description: Honi sees a man planting a carob tree and wonders why, given it will take 70 years to grow fruit. Allegory: What we do now will benefit future generations.
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORTHODOX/PROGRESSIVE							
- Progressive may be flexible with rules as read Torah allegorically. - Orthodox will be stricter– no electricity, timers on ovens, walk to synagogue. - Orthodox only break rule to save life (pikuach nefesh).							

Monotheism	Mitzvot	Talmud	Synagogue	Torah	Tikkun Olam	Pikuach Nefesh	Tanakh	Orthodox	Progressive
Belief in one God.	The 613 laws found in the Torah.	The Oral Torah	A Jewish place of worship (shul).	The Jewish holy book, written in Hebrew.	Hebrew meaning 'to repair the world'.	The duty to always preserve life.	The Hebrew Bible (Torah, Nevi'im, Ketuvim).	Traditional branch of Judaism, who are strict with their interpretation of the Torah.	Modern branch of Judaism, who adapt the Torah to fit today's society.



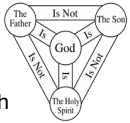
The Study of Christianity 1

1. The Bible		2. The birth of Jesus		3. Jesus's Ministry	
The Bible	The holy book of Christianity.	Incarnation	Jesus is God in human form. "The word became flesh"	Ministry	Jesus' work. His teachings and his miracles
Old Testament	The Tanakh shares the same books (613 mitzvot) Includes 10 Commandments "Thou shall..."	Jesus' birth (nativity)	- Virgin Mary told by Angel Gabriel she would give birth to the Son of God (Jesus). - Born in a stable & visited by shepherds-humble beginnings. - Known as 'Immanuel' meaning 'God with us'.	Sermon on the Mount	Jesus' longest recorded speech where he taught how humans should live and pray. Matthew's Gospel chapters 5-7
New Testament	27 books in total, including the Gospels. Includes accounts of Jesus' life and teachings.			Teachings	
Epistles	Letters written by the early Christian leaders. St Paul wrote many letters in the New Testament.	Importance	Jesus' birth fulfilled Isaiah's prophecy that the Messiah would be "born of a virgin".	Old law (mitzvot): "Love thy neighbour" "Eye for an eye"	New law (Gospel): with the spirit of agape "Love thy enemies" "Turn the other cheek."
Gospels	4 books in the New Testament written by Jesus' disciples and companions (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John).			The Beatitudes	Eight blessings Jesus taught in the Sermon on the Mount. "Blessed are the poor, theirs is the Kingdom of heaven."
Key Biblical teachings found in Genesis	- God made a covenant with Abraham to "bless and protect" the Israelites. - Prophet Isaiah predicted that a Messiah would save the Jewish people - A descendant of Eve will defeat the serpent "wounded victor".	Christmas (25th December)	- Celebrates the birth of Jesus - Advent, Christingle, hymns, midnight mass.	Prayer	Lord's Prayer– a set prayer recited in church and school. "Forgive us for our sins as we forgive those who sin against us" .
Disciple	A follower of Jesus Christ (12 male disciples).			Parables	Stories which have a hidden meaning. Sheep and Goats-"for I was hungry and you fed me". Matthew's Gospel chapter 25
4. Crucifixion		5. Resurrection		Miracles	Show God's divine power. Demonstrates God's omnibenevolence and omnipotence.
Crucifixion	Jesus being nailed to a wooden cross by the Romans. - Beaten and mocked as 'King of the Jews'. - Forced to wear a crown of thorns and nailed between two thieves. - Said "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do".	Crucifixion	Jesus rises from the dead, 3 days after his crucifixion. - Angel appeared to Mary Magdelene "He is risen". - Jesus appeared to 2 disciples on the road to Emmaus, and to Doubting Thomas. (sceptical disciple who touched his wounds).	Healing	E.g. Healing a paralysed man's hand on Sabbath
Importance	- Demonstrates Jesus' self-sacrificial love for humanity (omnibenevolence). - Fulfils Isaiah's prophecies e.g. "pierced for our transgressions".	Importance	- Reveals Jesus' approach to gender equality. - Highlights the nature of God (omnipotence/miracle against the laws of nature).	Nature	E.g. Calming of the storm
Atonement	Jesus' crucifixion heals the rift between God and humanity caused by original sin.	Salvation	Saved from sin and death. Jesus' death and resurrection saves humanity from sin (i.e. "wounded victor").	6. Ascension and Pentecost	
				The Great Commission	Jesus commanded his disciples to go and preach the word of Christianity. "Go and make disciples of all nations".
				Ascension	Jesus physically rose (ascended) to Heaven (40 days after his resurrection).
				Event	- Hill in Bethany, witnessed by disciples. - Miraculous event– guided behind the clouds by angels. - Said "I will be with you always" (Holy Spirit).
				Importance	Demonstrated Jesus was the incarnation (due to his omnipotence). Gives Christians hope that they too will ascend to Heaven on Judgement Day.
				Pentecost	An event which is remembered today 50 days after Easter Sunday. Celebrates the moment the disciples felt the Holy Spirit through "tongues of fire" .
				Evangelism	Preaching Christianity with the intention to convert others "Go and preach the Gospel" .

Jesus	Messiah	Incarnation	Ministry	Christmas	Holy week	Good Friday	Easter Sunday	Trinity
The most important figure in Christianity, believed to be the Son of God/ Messiah	Hebrew word for anointed one/saviour	God in human form	Jesus' work. His teachings and his miracles	Celebrates the birth of Jesus	Christian celebrations in the lead up to Easter Sunday. Starting with Palm Sunday and Jesus entering Jerusalem	The day Christians remember Jesus' death	The day Christians remember Jesus' resurrection	The Christian belief in one God in three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit



Ethics - Christianity 2

1. Establishment and growth of the church		2. Catholics and Protestants		3. Diversity in the Sacraments	
St Paul (originally Saul)	A Jewish Pharisee who persecuted Christians but later became an early Church leader after a religious experience	Catholicism	The largest Christian denomination, traditional in nature.	Catholics	Believe there are 7 sacraments that allow them to show devotion to God and achieve salvation
Paul's Ministry	St Paul spread Christianity around the world (churches/letters). Worked closely with women like Lydia, Priscilla and Phoebe .	Leadership and authority	Pope Leo XIV is the Catholic world leader. Jesus appointed the first Pope (St Peter). The Pope has ultimate authority– chosen by God.		• Eucharist (Communion)– transforms into Jesus' blood and body. • Baptism– cleanses original sin. Catholics practise infant Baptism.
Women in the early Church	Lydia was a businesswoman baptised by St Paul and became the first converted Christian in Europe.	Apostolic Succession	The belief that Jesus' disciples passed down their authority through to priests and bishops today (male only).	Protestants	View the sacraments as having symbolic importance.
	Priscilla was an early Church leader, hosting Church at her home. Phoebe was a minister who Paul says has been a "great help to many people".				
Nicene Creed	A formal statement summarising key Christian Beliefs created by the Council of Nicaea (325AD).	Protestantism	A wide-ranging branch of Christianity that formed after the Reformation e.g. Church of England/Quaker.		• Eucharist– reminder of Jesus' sacrifice for humanity. • Baptism– initiation to faith. Protestants practise believer's baptism.
Nicene Creed: Key beliefs	• Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit) • God the Father is the creator • Jesus is God in human form (incarnation) • The Holy Spirit is God's presence on Earth 	The Reformation	A 16th century movement led by Martin Luther (monk) which began as a protest against Catholicism.		
		Leadership and authority	The Bible is the ultimate authority, but it may require interpretation.		

4. Life after death		5. Christianity today	
Judgement	Everyone will face God's judgement based on faith and actions. E.g. Parable of the Sheep and Goats <i>"When I was hungry, you fed me"</i> .	Christianity in the UK and worldwide	2.4 billion Christians worldwide. In the UK 46% are Christian (census). There are over 50 Churches in Bournemouth.
Heaven	• A place of eternal happiness and joy. • Union with God, Angels and a new Tree of Life. • A place of reward for believers and those who have performed good deeds.	Mission through charity: Christian Aid	• Set up after WW2 with the aim to help refugees. • Agape in action e.g. end global poverty, give aid to war-torn countries e.g. Gaza appeal.
Hell	• A place of eternal suffering, pain and anguish. • Cut off and distanced from God completely. • For those who reject God's love and live in sin.	Mission through charity: Bournemouth Town Pastors	• Christian volunteers that help the vulnerable and intoxicated. • Support with travel home, water and flip flops, guidance and a listening ear.
		Mission through charity: Bournemouth Food banks	• Helping the least fortunate and starving– especially during the cost of living crisis in UK. • E.g. St Luke's Hub Food bank in Winton.

Denominations	Disciples	Afterlife	Salvation	Sacraments	Ministry	Mission	Evangelism
Officially recognised branches of Christianity.	The twelve main followers of Jesus who spread his message .	The belief in life after death.	To be saved from sin and death.	Rituals that give you a blessing from God e.g. baptism/eucharist.	The work of a religious person.	Going out into the world, helping others whilst spreading the religion.	Preaching Christianity with the intention to convert others.



Ethics – Writing structure

1 mark

Define- state what is meant by...

Question 1 (1 mark)

1. State what is meant by 'covenant'.

Learn these off your key vocabulary bank at the bottom of each KO!

If you can't remember word for word, then use your own language to try and define. Even better, use an example to ensure the definition is secure!

2x

P.E.E. Paragraphs

Point

Evidence

Explain



4 marks

Explain
two...

P: State whose perspective you have chosen and their view.

'Literal Christians believe...

'Progressive Jews see...

'Some Christians reject...

Ev: Give examples, statistics and/ or teachings to support the view above.

'For example...

'This can be seen in the Biblical teaching...

'This is demonstrated by...

Ex: Justify why the evidence links to your point- say why!

'This is because...

'Therefore, this suggests...

'This highlights the belief that...

Aim: include how this belief or practice impacts a believer (think/act/feel).

3 marks Describe three...



Discourse markers

- **Sequential:** 'Firstly...
- **Comparative:** 'Similarly...
- **Adding:** 'Also, Additionally, Moreover...'

3 full sentences, NOT bullet points!

Read the question carefully 'what, why, importance, two'

Use as much tier 3 vocabulary as possible.

Join points together using discourse markers for flow.

French - Je Me Présente

1 Bonjour, Ça va?	Hello, how are you?
Quel âge as tu?	How old are you?
Comment t'appelles tu?	What is your name ?
Ça va bien / super	I'm great
Ça va mal	I'm bad
Comme ci comme ça	I'm so so
J'ai onze ans	I am 11 years old
Je m'appelle.....	My name is..

2 Quelle est ta nationalité?	What nationality are you?
Je suis	I am
italien /ne	Italian
anglais /e	English
français/e	French
espagnol/e	Spanish
portugais/e	Portuguese
allemand/e	German

3 Où habites tu?	Where do you live?
J'habite à Bournemouth/ Paris	I live in Bournemouth / Paris
En Angleterre	In England
En France	In France
En Espagne	In Spain
En Allemagne	In Germany
Au Portugal	In Portugal
Aux Etats-Unis	In the United States

4 Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ?	When is your birthday ?
Mon anniversaire c'est le...	My birthday is...
Premier	First
Un 1	Dix-sept 17
Deux 2	Dix-huit 18
Trois 3	Dix-neuf 19
Quatre 4	Vingt 20
Cinq 5	Vingt-et-un 21
Six 6	Vingt-deux 22
Sept 7	Vingt-trois 23
Huit 8	Trente 30
Neuf 9	Trente-et-un 31
Dix 10	Trente-deux 32
Onze 11	Trente-trois 33
Douze 12	Quarante 40
Treize 13	Quarante-et-un 41
Quatorze 14	Cinquante 50
Quinze 15	Cinquante-et-un 51
Seize 16	Soixante 60

Grammar note! An infinitive means 'to something' and ends in an er / ir / re in French

6 Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire ?	What do you like to do?
J'aime	I like
J'adore	I love
Je préfère	I prefer
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
Je déteste	I hate

4 Les mois	The months
janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
mai	May
juin	June
juillet	July
août	August
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

5 Quel temps fait-il ?	What is the weather like?
En été	In summer
En printemps	In spring
En hiver	In winter
En automne	In autumn
Il fait chaud	It is hot
Il fait beau	It is nice
Il pleut	It rains
Il fait froid	It is cold
Il neige	It snows

6 Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire ?	What do you like to do?
Jouer au foot	To play football
Jouer à des jeux vidéo	To play video games
Jouer du piano	To play the piano
Écouter de la musique	To listen to music
Regarder la télé	To watch TV
Faire les devoirs	To do homework
Faire de la natation	To do swimming
Faire de la danse	To do dance

French - Je Me Présente

7 Tu joues à quoi ?	What do you play ?
Je joue	I play
Je joue au foot	I play football
Je joue au tennis	I play tennis
Je joue au volley	I play volleyball
Je joue au basket	I play basketball
Je joue aux jeux vidéo	I play video games
Je joue aux cartes	I play cards
Je joue aux échecs	I play chess
Je joue du piano	I play the piano
Je joue de la guitare	I play the guitar

What to include in your writing (colour key)	
C	Connectives
O	Opinions
R	Reasons
N	Negatives
E	Extra detail
T	Time expressions
T	Tenses
I	Interesting adjectives
	<i>Masculine</i>
	<i>Feminine</i>
	<i>Plural</i>

Connectives	
Cependant	However
Mais	But
Aussi	Also
Et	And
Parce que	Because

8 Qu'est-ce que tu fais ?	What do you do ?
Je fais	I do
Je fais du sport	I do sport
Je fais du surf	I do surfing
Je fais du ski	I do skiing
Je fais du judo	I do judo
Je fais du vélo	I do cycling
Je fais de la natation	I do swimming
Je fais de la danse	I do dancing
Je fais de l'escalade	I do climbing
Je fais de l'athlétisme	I do athletics
Je fais des arts martiaux	I do martial arts
Je fais mes devoirs	I do my homework

Time expressions	
9 Tu fais ça quand ?	When do you do that ?
Le lundi	On Monday
Le mardi	On Tuesday
Le mercredi	On Wednesday
Le jeudi	On Thursday
Le vendredi	On Friday
Le samedi	On Saturday
Le dimanche	On Sunday
Normalement	Normally
Après le collège	After school
Avant le collège	Before school
Le matin	In the morning
L'après-midi	In the afternoon
Le soir	In the evening
Le weekend	At the weekend

10 Quelles autres activités fais-tu ?	What other activities you do?
Je dessine	I draw
Je chante	I sing
Je danse	I dance
Je surfe sur Internet	I go online
Je parle avec mes amis	I talk to my friends
Je regarde la télé	I watch TV
J'écoute de la musique	I listen to music
Je fais du jogging	I jog
Je vais au gymnase	I go to the gym
Je vais au cinéma	I go to the cinema
Je sors	I go out

Opinions	
11 Tu aimes cette activité?	Do you like this activity?
Je pense que	I think that
Je crois que	I believe that
Je trouve que	I find that
C'est	It is
Intéressant	Interesting
Amusant	Fun
Génial	Great
Différent	Different
Divertissant	Entertaining
Stimulant	Motivating
Dangereux	Dangerous
Nul	Rubbish
Difficile	Difficult
Ennuyeux	Boring

Je trouve que c'est amusant!



French - Ma Famille

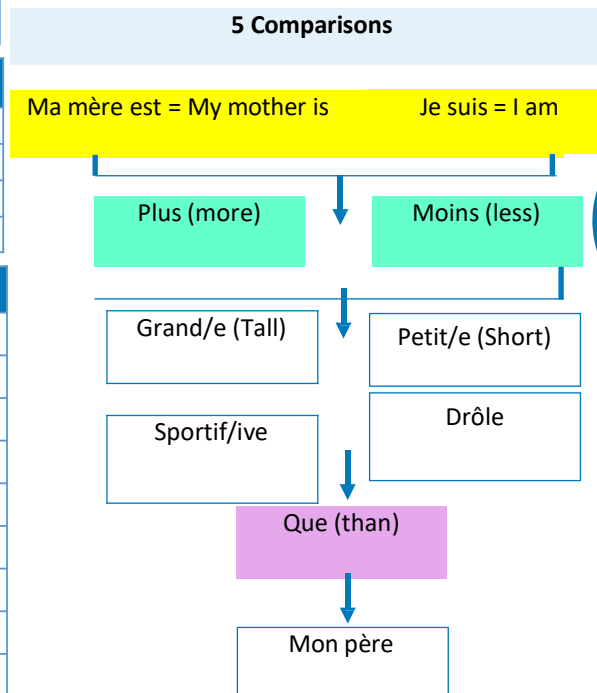
1 Parle-moi de ta famille	Tell me about your family
Dans ma famille il y a	In my family there is
Mes parents et moi	My parents and me
Mon frère	My brother
Ma sœur	My sister
Mon père	My father
Ma mère	My mother
Ma tante	My aunt
Mon oncle	My uncle
Mon grand-père	My grandad
Ma grand-mère	My grandma
Mon cousin	My cousin (male)
Ma cousine	My cousin (female)
Ma demi-sœur	My half sister
Mon demi-frère	My half brother

Extra detail	Intensifier
Très	Very
Assez	Quite
Trop	Too
Un peu	A bit

4 Comment est ton caractère?	How is your personality?
Je suis / Je ne suis pas	I am / I am not
Il / elle est / n'est pas	He / she is / is not
Timide	Shy
Sérieux / sérieuse	Serious
Bavard / e	Talkative
Heureux / euse	Happy
Sportif / ive	Sporty
Drôle	Funny
Énervant / e	Annoying

2 Tu es comment ?	What are you like?
J'ai	I've got/ I have
Il / elle a	He/she has
Les cheveux longs	Long hair
Les cheveux courts	Short hair
Les cheveux bouclés	Curly hair
Les cheveux raides	Straight hair
Les cheveux bruns	Brown hair
Les cheveux blonds	Blonde hair
Les yeux verts	Green eyes
Les yeux gris	Grey eyes
Les yeux bleus	Blue eyes
Les yeux marron	Brown eyes

3 Tu es comment ?	What are you like?
Je suis	I am (personality)
Il / elle est	He/she is
Grand / e	Tall
Petit / e	Short
Mince	Slim
Gros / se	Fat
Je porte des lunettes	I wear glasses
Il / elle porte des lunettes	He / she wears glasses
Il a une barbe	He has a beard
Il a une moustache	He has a moustache
Il n'a pas de barbe	He does not have a beard



6 Time expressions	
Quand ?	When?
Après le collège	After school
Normalement	Normally
Ne ...jamais	Never
Toujours	Always
Parfois / quelquefois	Sometimes
Le lundi	On Monday
Le mardi	On Tuesday
Le mercredi	On Wednesday
Le jeudi	On Thursday
Le vendredi	On Friday
Le samedi	On Saturday
Le dimanche	On Sunday

French - Ma Vie Scolaire

7 Qu'est-ce que tu étudies ?	What do you study?
J'étudie	I study
J'apprends	I learn
J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
Le français	French
L'anglais	English
L'EPS	PE
L'informatique	ICT
Le théâtre	Drama
La musique	Music
La religion	Religion
La géographie	Geography
La technologie	Technology
L'histoire	History
Les maths	Maths
Les sciences	Sciences

10 Quand étudies-tu?	When do you study..?
À neuf heures	At 9.00
À dix heures et quart	At 10.15
À onze heures et demie	At 11.30
À une heure dix	At 1.10
À trois heures	At 3.00
Pendant la récré	At break time
Pendant la pause	At lunch time

*Grammar note

If you say 'il n'y a pas de' there is no 'un / une'

8 Tu aimes?	What do you like?
Ma matière préférée c'est	My favourite subject is
La matière que j'aime le moins c'est	The subject I like the least is
La matière que j'aime le plus c'est	The subject I like the most is

Reasons	
Parce que	Because
Car	Because
C'est	It is

Reasons	
Intéressant	Interesting
Amusant	Fun
Utile	Useful
Gratifiant	Rewarding
Ennuyeux	Boring
Pertinent	Relevant
Inutile	Useless

11 Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ton collège?	What is there in your school?
Dans mon collège il y a	In my school there is
*Dans mon collège il n'y a pas de (no article)	In my school there isn't
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Des laboratoires	Some labs
Une cantine	A canteen
Une cour de récréation	A playground
Des salles de classe	Some classrooms
Un gymnase	A sports hall
Une bibliothèque	A library

9 Tes profs sont comment?	How are your teachers?
Mon professeur de... est	My ... teacher is
Mes professeurs sont	My teachers are
Sympa /s	Nice
Intéressant / e / s	Interesting
Heureux / euse / s	Happy
Drôle /s	Funny
Décontracté / e / s	Easy-going
Méchant / e / s	Nasty
Sérieux / euse / s	Serious
Strict / e / s	Strict
Ennuyeux / euse / s	Boring

If a noun is feminine add an **e** to the adjective.
If it is plural add an **s** to the adjective.



12 Que fais-tu pendant la récré ?	What do you do at breaktime?
J'étudie	I study
Je parle avec mes amis	I talk to my friends
Je mange quelque chose	I eat something
Je joue au foot	I play football
J'utilise mon portable	I use my mobile
J'écoute de la musique	I listen to music
Je vais à la bibliothèque	I go to the library
Je fais mes devoirs	I do my homework
Je bois quelque chose	I drink something
Le vendredi	On Friday
Le samedi	On Saturday
Le dimanche	On Sunday

French - Où j'habite

1 Tu habites où ?	Where do you live ?
J'habite	I live
À la montagne	In the mountains
À la campagne	In the countryside
Au bord de la mer	By the sea side
Sur la côte	On the coast
En ville	In town
Au centre-ville	In town centre
Dans un village	In a village
Dans une grande ville	In a big town / city
Dans un petit village	In a small village
Ma ville se trouve	My town/city is situated
Mon village se trouve	My village is situated
Dans le centre	In the centre
Dans le nord	In the north
Dans le sud	In the south
Dans l'est	In the the east
Dans l'ouest	In the west
Près de	Near to
4 Tu aimes ta ville ?	Do you like your town?
J'aime ma ville	I like my town / city
Je n'aime pas ma ville	I don't like my town
C'est / Ce n'est pas	It is / It is not
Bruyante	Noisy
Polluée	Polluted
Propre	Clean
Belle	Beautiful
Calme	Calm
Historique	Historical
Touristique	Touristic
Moderne	Modern

2 Tu habites où ?	Where do you live ?
J'habite	I live
Dans	In
Une grande maison	A big house
Une petite maison	A small house
Une vieille maison	An old house
Une maison moderne	A modern house
Une ferme	A farm
Un petit / vieil appartement	A little/old flat
Un beau / vieux bungalow	A beautiful/old bungalow
Tu habites avec qui ?	Who do you live with?
Avec	With
Mes parents	My parents

5 Que peut-on faire?	What can you do?
On peut	You (we) can
On ne peut pas	You (we) cannot
Aller au cinéma	To go to the cinema
Aller au parc	To go to the park
Aller à la patinoire	To go to the ice rink
Aller au parc d'attractions	To go to the theme park
Visiter des musées	To visit the museums
Faire des promenades	To go for walks
Manger au restaurant	To eat at a restaurant
Jouer au bowling	To play bowling
Retrouver des amis	To meet up with friends
Aller à la plage	To go to the beach
Faire des randonnées	To do hikes

3 Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville ?	What is there in your town
Dans ma ville il y a ..	In my town there is
Une patinoire	An ice rink
Une église	A church
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Une gare	A train station
Une poste	A post office
Une plage	A beach
Une école	A school
Un château	A castle
Un marché	A market
Un supermarché	A supermarket
Un centre de loisirs	A leisure centre
Un centre sportif	A sports centre
Un centre commercial	A commercial centre
Un stade	A stadium
*Mais il n'y a pas de...	But there is not any
Il n'y a pas de stade	There isn't a stadium

6 Future tense

To say what you are going to do in the future you need 2 things

1) Je vais

2) Infinitive verb (ends er / re / ir

Example : Je vais aller en ville

To give your opinion use **ce sera = it will be**

If you say 'il n'y a pas de' there is no article un / une

If it is plural add an s.

French - Où j'habite

7 Comment est ta maison ?	What is your house like?
Dans ma maison	In my house
Dans mon appartement	In my flat
Chez moi	At my house
Au premier étage	On the first floor
Au rez de chaussée	On the ground floor
Il y a	There is
Une cuisine	A kitchen
Une salle de bains	A bathroom
Une salle à manger	A dining room
Ma chambre	My bedroom
La chambre de mes parents	My parents' bedroom
La chambre de mon frère	My brother's bedroom
Une cave	A cellar
Un grenier	An attic
Un bureau	An office
Un salon	A lounge
Un jardin	A garden
Un couloir	A hallway
Un garage	A garage
Un balcon	A balcony

La salle de bains	The bathroom
Le balcon	The balcony
Ma chambre	My bedroom
La piscine	The swimming pool
Est	Is
Plus / Moins	More / Less
Moderne	Modern
Spacieux/euse	Spacious
Grand/e	Big
Petit/e	small
Cool	Cool

Que	Than
La chambre de mon frère	My brother's room

8 Décris ta chambre	Describe your room
Dans ma chambre il y a	In my bedroom there is
Un lit	A bed
Un ordinateur	A computer
Un bureau	A desk
Un canapé	A sofa
Un tapis	A rug
Une armoire	A wardrobe
Une table	A table
Une chaise	A chair
Une lampe	A lamp
Une commode	A chest of drawers
Une table de chevet	A bedside table
Une poubelle	A bin
Une fenêtre	A window
Une télévision	A TV
Des posters	Some posters
Des tableaux	Some frames



Opinions	
9 Tu aimes ta chambre ?	Do you like your
J'aime ma chambre	I like my bedroom
Ma chambre me plaît	I like my bedroom
Je déteste ma chambre	I hate my bedroom
Je n'aime pas ma chambre	I don't like my bedroom



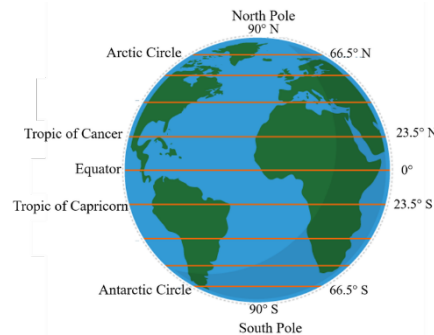
Reasons	
Car je peux me relaxer	Because I can relax
Car je peux dormir	Because I can sleep
Car j'ai une télévision	Because I have a TV
Car elle est spacieuse	Because it's spacious
Car elle est bien rangée	Because it's tidy
Car elle est trop petite	Because it's too small
Car je n'ai pas de..	Because I have no...

10 Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire dans ta ville?	What are you going to do in your city?
Je vais aller au centre commercial	I am going to go the shopping centre
Je vais aller au cinéma	I am going to go to the cinema
Je vais aller au marché	I am going to go to the market
Je vais aller à la patinoire	I am going to go to the ice rink
Je vais aller à la piscine	I am going to go to the swimming pool
Je vais faire les magasins	I am going to go shopping
Ce sera divertissant	It will be fun

Geography - Map Skills

1. Where am I?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Country	Land that is controlled by a single government (e.g. UK).
Continent	Large solid area of land made up of many countries (Africa, Asia, Europe, South America, North America, Antarctica, Oceania).
United Kingdom	A country made up of 4 nations; England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Great Britain: England, Wales and Scotland only.

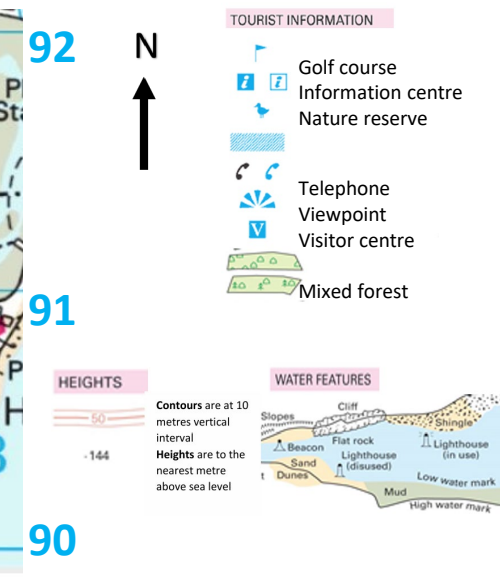
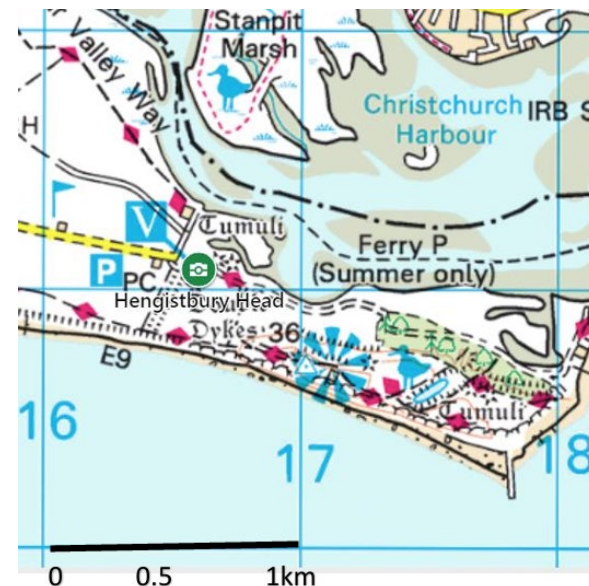


2. Where on Earth?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Equator	Imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at 0°.
Northern Hemisphere	The half of the Earth above the Equator.
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the Earth below the Equator.
Lines of latitude	Horizontal, imaginary lines around the Earth's surface, parallel to the Equator.
Lines of longitude	Vertical, imaginary lines around the Earth's surface. The Prime Meridian is at 0°.
Tropic of Cancer	The line of latitude at 23.5° north of the Equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	The line of latitude at 23.5° south of the Equator.
Polar Circles	The lines of latitude at 66° north and south. North = Arctic Circle. South = Antarctic Circle.
Relief	
Relief	The height and shape of the land
Contour lines	Orange lines on an OS Map, indicating relief
Spot height	An altitude point on an OS map

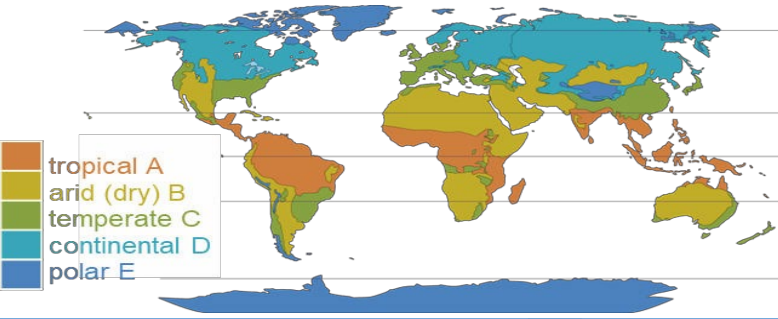
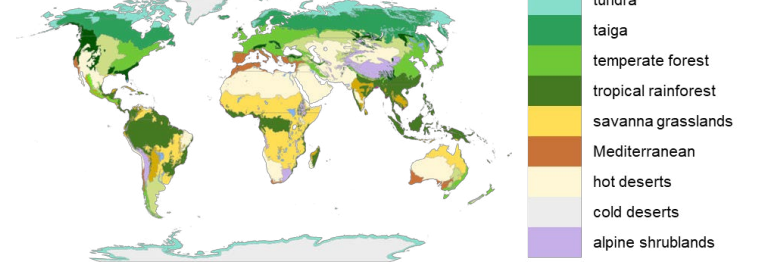
3. What are grid references?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Grid reference	A position on a map that has been divided into squares, shows location.
4 figure grid references	Used to pinpoint a location on a map to a certain square. <i>E.g. On the OS map point A is at 12 03.</i> L Find the bottom left corner of the grid E Eastings first (read the number along the corridor) N Northings next (read the number up the stairs)
6 figure grid reference	- Used to pinpoint a location more accurately within a square. <i>E.g. on the OS map point A is at 129 039.</i> - Find the 4 figure grid reference and leave a gap: 12_03_ - Imagine the grid is divided into 10 along, count how far along 129 03_ - Imagine the grid is divided into 10 up, count how far up 129 039
Straight-line distance	- The straight-line distance between 2 points on a map. <i>E.g. A to B = 1.1km</i> - Hold a piece of paper against the two points - Mark on the piece of paper each point - Hold the paper against the scale/ grid to find the distance
Actual distance	The distance following the turns of a road / path.



Geography - Introduction to Global Climate

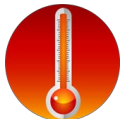
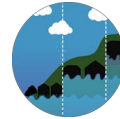
4. Climate zones and biomes

Key vocabulary	Definition	
Climate zone	Areas in the world that have a similar climate. The climate zones are generally grouped together horizontally, allowing for lines of latitude.	
Biomes	Areas of the world that, because of similar climates, have similar landscapes and wildlife	

6. The causes of climate change

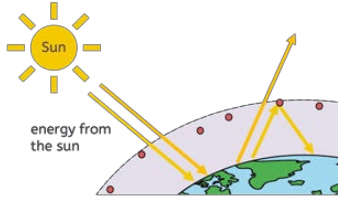
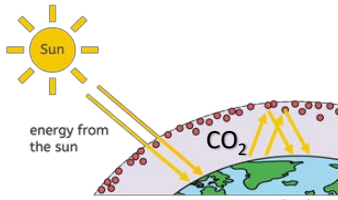
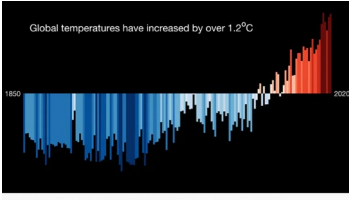
Climate change	The change in the Earth's long-term weather patterns, including precipitation, wind and temperature
Fossil fuels	A (chemical) store of energy formed over millions of years from dead plants and animals. E.g. coal, oil and gas. When burnt it releases carbon dioxide which is greenhouse gases.
Human causes of climate change	- Burning fossil fuels for transport and electricity generation, which releases greenhouse gases (CO₂) Deforestation, which reduces the absorption of greenhouse gases Agriculture and waste disposal, which release greenhouse gases

7. The effects of climate change

Climate change can cause:	- More extreme weather events, such as heatwaves - Melting sea ice and ice caps - Rising sea levels and flooding coastal areas
Effects	 Rising temperatures  Melting ice caps  Sea level rise
Causes	 deforestation  electricity generation  transport  agriculture  waste

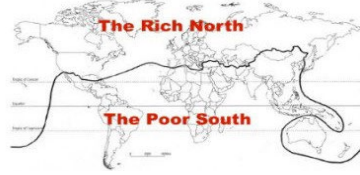
5. The greenhouse effect

Greenhouse gases	Gases such as carbon dioxide that trap heat within the atmosphere.
The greenhouse effect	The natural warming of the planet to its habitable temperature, caused by trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere.
The enhanced greenhouse effect	The unnatural warming of the Earth due to increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
Global warming	The increase of average temperatures on Earth; this happens naturally but happens faster due to the enhanced greenhouse effect

 Greenhouse effect	Heat energy from the sun is trapped in the atmosphere by greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide. This warms the Earth. This is a natural process called the greenhouse effect.
 Enhanced greenhouse effect	The enhanced greenhouse effect is when human activities (such as burning fossil fuels, transport, waste, agriculture, deforestation) increase the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The Earth warms more quickly, and global warming increases.
 Global temperatures have increased by over 1.2°C	This causes Global warming which is The increase of average temperatures on Earth, which happens naturally, but it happens faster due to the enhanced greenhouse effect.

Geography - Development

1. Introduction to development

Key vocabulary	Definition	
The Brandt Line	An imaginary line created in the 1980s splitting the world into the Rich North and Poor South.	
Development	Increasing income and improving quality of life in a country.	
Quality of life	A measure of health and happiness in a country.	
Classifying levels of development		GNI per capita
LIC	Low income country e.g. Somalia, Nepal	<\$1,045
NEE	Newly emerging economy. A country that has rapid economic growth e.g. Brazil, China	\$1,045 - \$12,746
HIC	High income country e.g. UK, Canada	> \$12,746

2. Factors influencing development

	Reason	Description
Historical	Colonisation	When one country is controlled by another. <i>E.g.</i> British Empire controlling Nigeria (gained independence in 1960)
	Civil war	Conflict within a country (war).
Economic	Trade	The buying and selling of goods between countries.
	Raw materials	Natural products taken from the land or sea e.g. crops.
	Primary jobs	A job that involves taking raw materials from the environment e.g. farmer.
Physical	Earthquakes	When the ground shakes and damages buildings, expensive to repair.
	Drought	A long period of time with low rainfall.
	Landlocked	A country that has no access to the sea.

3. Development Indicators

Key vocabulary	Definition	What does it tell us?	In a HIC
Development indicator	A numerical measure of quality of life and standard of living in a country e.g. birth rate.	How developed a country is	
Life expectancy	Average age you are expected to live to in a country.	How accessible healthcare is	↑
Infant mortality rate	Number of babies that die before their 1 st birthday, per 1000 per year.	How accessible healthcare is	↓
Literacy rate	The percentage of people that can read and write.	How good is a country's education	↑
Birth rate	Number of births per 1000 per year.	Women's rights, education	↓
Death rate	Number of deaths per 1000 per year.	How accessible is healthcare, nutrition and clean water	↓

4. Development Indicators

Key vocabulary	Description	Evaluation
HDI (Human Development Index)	- Made up of: average life expectancy, years in education, average income. - Scored between 0 and 1. - HICs have scores closer to 1.	✓ Both social and economic indicators. ✓ Removes anomalies.
GNI per capita	- Gross national income (money). - The value of a country's income divided by the population.	✓ Can compare between countries ✗ It is only an average. ✗ Does not show inequality.

Geography - Development

5. Development case study: Ethiopia

Ethiopia Capital: Addis Ababa GNI per capita: \$1,020



Barriers to Ethiopia's Development

Historic	Civil wars e.g. Ethiopian (1974-1991) and Tigray (2020-2022).
Economic	80% of the population work as farmers.
Physical	Experiences frequent extreme weather events e.g. droughts.

6. Development project

Key vocabulary	Definition
Development project	A project to help a country or area develop
Top down	- Large scale expensive projects. - Normally funded by governments.
Bottom up	Small scale projects run by individuals or small businesses.

7. Top down development project: Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

Advantages		Disadvantages	
Point (P)	Develop (D)	Point (P)	Develop (D)
Provides electricity for 70% of the 127 million population.	People can power their homes and do activities such as cooking or homework.	20,000 were forced to relocate when the dam was built.	People had to leave their lives behind to find new jobs and schools.
Produces hydroelectric power.	This can be sold to neighbouring countries to generate income.	The dam may reduce water supplies to countries downstream e.g. Sudan and Egypt	Conflict could arise if water supplies become scarce.

8. Bottom up development project: Farm Africa in Ethiopia

Advantages		Disadvantages	
Point (P)	Develop (D)	Point (P)	Develop (D)
Provided 6,400 people in Tigray with livestock, crops and training.	People can produce their own food.	Impact is small scale (Ethiopia's population is 127 million).	Will not lead to rapid development across the country.
Provided goats for 10,000 women to start goat farms.	Women can sell goats milk and meat to earn income.	Farm Africa is a charity and dependent on donations.	Spending is limited.

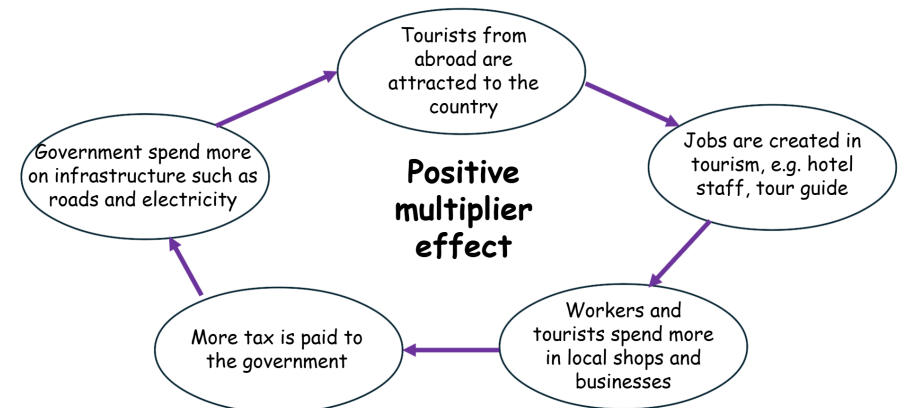
9. Development case study: El Salvador

Small country in Central America (North America)
Beautiful mountains, volcanoes and beaches.



El Salvador's development GNI per capita (2023): \$4260 Infant mortality rate: 12.3 / 1000 Literacy rate: 89%	Barriers to development: Civil war Natural hazards (volcanoes and earthquakes)
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Reducing the development gap in El Salvador with TOURISM:



Geography - Rivers

1. What are long profile and cross section?

Long profile	Shows changes in the gradient of the river from its source to its mouth.		
Cross profile	Upper course	Middle course	Lower course
	It is a cross section (slice) across the river showing the shape of the valley.		
Characteristics	Steep gradient V-shaped valley Shallow and narrow channel	Medium gradient Gentle slope Wider and deeper channel	Gentle gradient Very flat valley Very wide and deep channel
Valley	An area of lower land between hills or mountains, usually with a river flowing through it.		
Channel	The path of a river in which the water flows; confined by the river's banks.		
Gradient	The steepness.		
Material/load	The sediment transported by a river.		

2. What is a river?

Drainage basin	Term	Definition
	River	Natural flowing, fresh watercourse
	2. Drainage basin	The area of land drained by a river.
	3. Watershed	The high land that separates one drainage basin from another.
	4. Tributary	A smaller river, which joins a larger river.
	5. Confluence	The point where two rivers meet.
	6. Source	Where the river starts.
	7. Mouth	Where the river meets the sea.

3. What processes occur in rivers?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Erosion (HAAS)	The wearing away of land.
Hydraulic action	The sheer force of the water compressing into cracks causes bits to break off.
Abrasion	Sediment scraping against the riverbed (like sandpaper) removing small bits.
Attrition	Sediment colliding and becoming smaller and more rounded.
Solution	Acids in water dissolve certain types of rock, such as limestone.
Deposition	Dropping of material. Occurs when there is a loss of energy.
Transportation (TSSS)	The movement of material.
Traction	Large, heavy pebbles are rolled along the riverbed.
Salutation	Pebbles are bounced along the riverbed.
Suspension	Lighter sediment is suspended (carried) within the water.
Solution	The transport of dissolved material.

4. The water cycle

1. Evaporation	The process of water changing from a liquid to a gas (water vapour).	
2. Transpiration	Water vapour released by plants.	
3. Condensation	The process by which water vapour in the air is changed into liquid water in clouds.	
4. Precipitation	Water released from clouds in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.	
5. Infiltration	When water soaks or filters into the soil.	
6. Surface run off	Water moves across the surface of the earth.	
7. Through flow	Water moving sideways through the soil.	

5. How do erosional landforms form at the upper course?

Formation of Waterfalls	Diagram
Step 1: - The river goes over hard rock and soft rock. The soft rock erodes quicker. Step 2: - At the bottom of the eroded soft rock a plunge pool forms due to hydraulic action. Step 3: - The plunge pool undercuts the hard rock, which now overhangs. This will collapse as it is not supported. Step 4: - Overtime, the waterfall will retreat upstream, leaving behind a gorge.	
Formation of V-shaped valley	Weathering breaks up material on the valley sides. This falls into the river channel making the valley more steep.

6. How do erosional/depositional landforms form at the middle course?

Formation of a meander	Diagram
Step 1: - As a river goes around a bend, most of the water is pushed towards the outside bend where the water is moving fastest. Step 2: - The outside bend is eroded by hydraulic action and abrasion. Step 3: - Water on the inside bend is slower, the eroded material is deposited. Step 4: - A river cliff is created on the outside bend and a slip-off slope on the inside bend.	

7. How do depositional landforms form at the lower course?

Formation of floodplains and levees	Diagram
Step 1: - During a flood, a river bursts its banks. Step 2: - Heavy material is rolled to the side of the river by traction. Lighter material is carried further by suspension. Step 3: - Material is dropped due to a loss of energy, building layers overtime. Step 4: - Levees build up close to the river channel. Floodplains are the flat land made up of silt.	

8. Causes of flooding		
Physical factors	Prolonged rainfall	Saturates the soil so no further water can infiltrate.
	Heavy rainfall	Water arrives too quickly to infiltrate , so there is more surface runoff.
	Relief	Steep land means water reaches the river channel faster.
	Geology	Rocks like granite are impermeable, this means there is no infiltration and more surface runoff.
Human factors	Land use: Urban areas	More concrete impermeable surfaces = more surface run off. Drains get water to river quickly, increasing discharge.
	Deforestation	Trees intercept rainfall and soak up water. Cutting trees down means more water entering river.
	Agriculture	In winter, a lack of crops means more water enters river channel.

10. Case study – Flood in the UK		
River Stour, 2024		
Causes	Point	Develop – This means that...
	Storm Bert caused 170mm of rain to fall within 48 hours. Urban land use e.g. River's edge homes in Wimborne.	The ground was soaked with water (saturated), increasing surface run-off. The ground was an impermeable surface, increasing surface run-off.
Effects	Point	Develop – This means that...
	People living at Iford bridge home park had to leave their homes. Local businesses such as the Bridge house hotel had to close until it was safe to reopen.	People had to stay in temporary accommodation without their belongings. They lost out on customers and income.
Responses	Point	Develop – This means that...
	Firefighters rescued 12 people and 4 dogs. Wessex water paid for trees and hedges to be planted.	People were safe from harm and the number of injuries remained low. The vegetation will increase interception and reduce surface run-off.

9. River management			
	Definition	Strategy	Description
Hard engineering	Man-made structures that reduce flooding by controlling the water in the river.	Dams and reservoirs	A concrete wall that controls the flow of a river by storing water during periods of high rainfall.
		Channel straightening	Cutting through meanders to create straight river channels. Speeds up the flow of water to decrease risk of flooding.
		Dredging	Removing sediment from a river to increase river capacity.
Soft engineering	Schemes set-up using a natural approach to managing rivers and flooding.	Afforestation	Planting trees in a drainage basin to increase interception and storage of water while decreasing surface run off.
		Floodplain zoning	Restricts use of land near rivers to minimise impact of flooding (e.g. houses not built near a river)
		Preparation and warnings	Warnings are sent to emergency services and residents to warn of likely floods. Preparations include sandbags.

Geography - World of Work

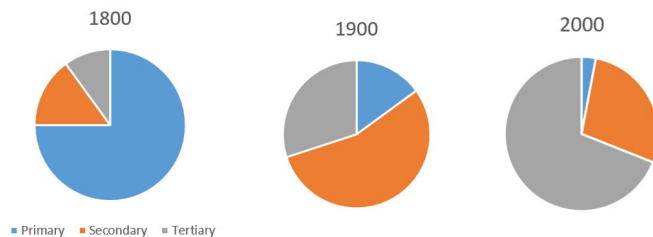
1. Employment sectors

Employment	When people are in work, receiving a wage and paying tax.
Unemployment	When people are not in work, therefore do not receive a wage and do not pay tax.
Employment structure	How the workforce is divided up between primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary jobs.
Primary Industries	Industries which collect or extract natural resources from the environment, such as farming or fishing.
Secondary Industries	Industries which manufacture goods into products, such as builders, car manufacturers or food processing
Tertiary Industries	Industries that provide a service, such as teachers, doctors, sales, hairdressers or bus drivers.
Quaternary Industries	Industries that involve using technology, design and research, including computer scientists, game designers, computer engineers and research scientists.

2. Influences on Employment Structures

Industrialisation	A move from primary employment to secondary employment, with a rise in manufacturing.
Mechanisation	When machinery begins to do the jobs which once required humans.e.g. Primary jobs will decrease.
Disposable income	The money a person has left to spend after they have paid all their bills.
Public Services	A service that is given or funded for the benefit of the community.

Changing employment structure in the UK



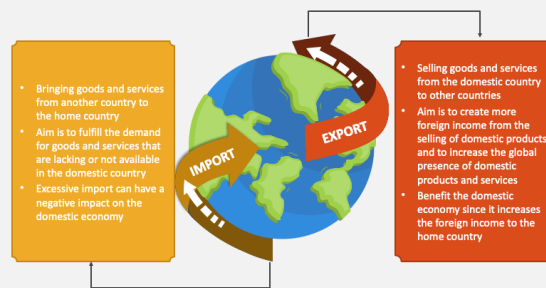
3. The Location of Industries

Site	The actual place where a settlement first grew up. This refers mainly to its physical setting.
Situation	The location of a place relative to other features nearby.
Footloose	Industries which are not tied to a specific location and can operate from anywhere.
Raw Materials	Natural resources that are used to make other things.
Labour	Workers, employed people.
Market	A place where things are bought and sold.

4. Trade

Trade	The exchange of goods and materials between countries.
Import	Goods brought into a country.
Export	Sending goods to another country for sale.
Trade Bloc	An arrangement in which participant countries lower trade barriers with one another.
Tariff	A tax imposed on goods when they are imported or exported between countries.

IMPORT VS EXPORT



5. Employment Structures and Development

Countries	Industries
LIC	Large primary sector, growing secondary sector and a moderate tertiary sector.
NEE	Large secondary sector, rapidly falling primary sector and growing tertiary sector.
HIC	A large tertiary sector, a growing quaternary sector, both secondary and primary employment is low.

6. Factors affecting trade in Russia

Opportunities	Challenges
With a working population of over 75 million people, Russia has one of the largest workforces in the world.	Russia is at war with Ukraine which affects international relationships.
The Steppe and temperate woodlands of western Russia are fertile and flat.	Russia has the largest land mass of any country so there is long distances to travel to transport goods.
Russia has an extensive network of roads, railways, ports and pipelines.	Russia does not have a warm water port.
Russia has vast reserves of natural resources including oil and natural gas.	Many countries aim to buy and use less oil and natural gas in the future to reduce the effects of climate change.
Russia's education system puts a strong focus on science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM).	Many countries will not trade with Russia due to their invasion of Ukraine in 2022.

Geography- The Geography of the Middle East

1. Features of the Middle East

Human	- Archaeological sites e.g. Babylon in Iraq and the ancient city of Petra in Jordan - The Suez canal is important for shipping between Asia and Europe
Physical	- The river Euphrates, Tigris and Nile - Mountain ranges e.g. the Pontics, Taurus and Zagros - Climate is mostly hot desert and temperatures are higher than 40°C



2. Fossil fuels in the Middle East

Many Middle Eastern countries are rich in fossil fuels e.g. Saudi Arabia has large oil reserves)	
Net importer	When a country imports more of a product than it exports
Net exporter	When a country exports more of a product than it imports

3. Opportunities and challenges of fossil fuels in the Middle East

Opportunities	
Selling fossil fuels generates income which can be used to improve infrastructure, schools and hospitals.	Selling fossil fuels builds international relationships between countries.
Many jobs are available in the fossil fuel industry.	Income can be used to build pipelines so more fossil fuels can be exported.
Challenges	
Fossil fuels are non-renewable, so they will run day one out.	Burning fossil fuels enhances the greenhouse effect, causing global warming.
Changes in supply and demand can affect the price of fossil fuels e.g. the closure of the Strait of Hormuz increased fuel prices	Extracting fossil fuels is harmful to the environment

4. Features of Yemen

GNI per capita: \$740
HDI score: 0.470
Population: 32, 140, 443

Human	- Ancient cities e.g. skyscrapers in Shabam were the first to be built in the world - Yemeni pirates in the Red Sea attack trading ships - Most people live in the west of the country near the capital of Sana	Civil war	Yemen has been in a civil war since 2014
		Lack of schools	Literacy rate is 60%
Physical	- Hot, dry, desert climate - Monsoon season brings rain April-May and July-September - Socotra island has many unique species e.g. the dragon's blood tree	Dry climate	Temperatures regularly reach 38°C and rainfall is less than 127mm per year
		Little useable farmland	Only 2% of the country is arable farmland
		Severe water shortages	15 million people don't have clean drinking water

6. Diversification in the Middle East

Diversification	The process of creating a wider variety of business opportunities and jobs to reduce risk and generate new sources of income.
The Palm Dubai	An artificial island built to attract tourists to the Middle East and generate income.
Saudi Pro football league	Saudi Arabia are investing in football to create jobs in their sports and entertainment industry.

1. Stages of Enquiry

The enquiry process in geography fieldwork involves six stages: developing a question collecting data, presenting data, analysing results, drawing conclusions and evaluating the investigation

Stage	Description
1	The enquiry question or hypothesis is used to guide the investigation and gives you something to test.
2	Collecting data involves using different methods to collect data to help answer the question or hypothesis
3	Presenting data involves showing the data on graphs, labelled photographs, maps etc.
4	Analysing data involves reviewing the data to find trends, patterns and anomalies
5	A conclusion is what you found out in relation to the question or hypothesis
6	An evaluation answers how you would improve your fieldwork enquiry if you were to do it again

2. Stage 1 – Hypothesis

Key vocabulary	Definition
Enquiry	A systematic process of investigation and exploration to gather information including a question or hypothesis, data collection, data presentation, data analysis, conclusions and evaluation
Fieldwork	Practical work undertaken in physical and human environment to investigate geographical questions or hypotheses
Prove	To demonstrate or establish the truth or validity of something through evidence
Disprove	To show that something is not true or valid through evidence
Investigate	To carefully examine or explore something in order to gather information
Hypothesis	A prediction or statement which can be proven to be correct or incorrect based on the evidence collected in the field

3. Stage 2– Data collection

Key vocabulary	Definition
Data collection	The process of gathering information or facts through various methods
Primary data	Data that you collect first hand
Risk assessment	A way of looking at potential dangers or problems in a certain area to understand how likely they are and how much damage they might cause
Mitigate	To make something less serious than it could have been
Sample	A representative portion of a larger group or population that is selected for study or analysis
Random sampling	Selecting a person to interview or site to measure, at random. It is unbiased as particular people or places are not specifically selected.
Systematic sampling	Collecting data in an ordered or regular way e.g. every five metres or every fifth person
Survey	A method of gathering information
Field sketch	A simple drawing made on-site to show key features of a landscape or area
Methodology	The approach or set of methods used to conduct research

4. Stage 3- Data presentation

Key vocabulary	Definition
Data presentation	Strategies used to communicate and display findings clearly

5. Stage 4- Data analysis

Key vocabulary	Definition
Data analysis	The process of examining information to understand it better and make decision based on what it reveals
Mean	Add the total of all values that have been collected and then divide by the number of values
Range	The difference between the highest and lowest value in the dataset
Percentage	Divide the part by the whole, then multiply the result by 100
Anomaly	Something that is different from what is expected or normal

6. Stage 5- Conclusion

Key vocabulary	Definition
Conclusion	A summary of something that has been found out or identified

7. Stage 6- Evaluation

Key vocabulary	Definition
Evaluation	Determining the strengths and limitations of the study by identifying areas for improvement and assessing the reliability of the findings
Bias	The tendency to favour or support one viewpoint, person, or group over others, often leading to unfairness
Reliability	The consistency of results and conclusions, e.g. keeping factors the same to compare variables
Accuracy	The number of errors in the collection of data, e.g. using the correct equipment

History - World Views - Empires East and West c.1000

1. Chronology and the study of history	
Chronology	Events organised in time order
Source	A piece of historical evidence
Interpretation	An opinion formed by a historian using sources
Periods of time	Decade: period of 10 years Century: period of 100 years Millennium: period of 1000 years
AD	Anno Domini (Latin: 'the year of the Lord') Used to indicate the number years counting forward after the birth of Christ
BC	Before Christ. Used to indicate the number years counting backwards before the birth of Christ

3. Chinese dynasties	
Silk Road	- A trade route that ran from China to Europe through Asia - Silk, spices and knowledge travelled along this route
Dynasty	- Rulers of a country who come from the same family - The Song Dynasty ruled China c.1000 AD
Buddhism	The main religion of China c.1000 AD
Women in society	- Chinese women were expected to marry, have children and run the household. - Some wealthy women would receive an education
Medical beliefs	- People believed in yin and yang: a balance of two forces - If out of balance this could cause disease
Inventions	- Moveable type printing (helped spread knowledge) - Paper money (for trade) - Gunpowder (used in warfare) - Compass (helped navigation)

4. Islamic Empire	
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single ruler
Baghdad	- Capital of the Islamic Empire - Located on the Silk Road
Caliph	- The religious and political leader of an Islamic Empire - The caliph built madrasas and hospitals in Baghdad
House of Wisdom	- A palace in Baghdad that housed many books and scholars - Scholars translated books on astronomy, science and technology
Madrasa	A Muslim school or college
Astrolabe	An instrument used in astronomy to locate the position of moon, sun and earth

5. Rome c.1000	
Christianity	The main religion followed in Europe c.1000
Pope	The leader of the Western Christian Church
Vatican City	The place in Rome where the Pope ruled from
Holy Roman Empire	- A complex series of territories in Europe each with their own leader but all under the rule of the Holy Roman Emperor - Holy Roman Emperor: had to be crowned by the pope
Role of the Church in c.1000 AD	Essential for places of worship, education, charity, and medical care

History - The Norman Conquest

1. England in 1065			
Anglo-Saxons	The group of people who lived in and ruled England between the 5 th century AD and AD1066		
Edward the Confessor	Anglo-Saxon King of England from AD1043-1066		
Witan	Council of ‘wise men’ who advised the king		
Earls	Powerful men who controlled parts of England for the king e.g. Harold Godwinson was the Earl of Wessex		
3. Who should be king in 1066?			
Harold Godwinson	• Earl of Wessex—had support of the Witan • His sister was married to King Edward • Edward had allegedly promised him the throne on his deathbed		
Harald Hardrada	• King of Norway & was related to the old Viking kings of England • A great warrior & supported by Tostig Godwinson		
William of Duke of Normandy	• Claimed he had been promised the throne by Edward in 1051 • Claimed that Harold Godwinson had sworn an oath to him in 1064 • A great warrior and had support of the pope		
Edgar Aethling	Great nephew of King Edward. Was 14 years old in 1066		
5. Norman Control: Castles & Fear			
Motte and Bailey castles	• Castles were new to England and the Saxons were forced to build them • They were a symbol of Norman power • Motte: hill that a castle was built on • Bailey: The enclosure of a castle that housed horses, soldiers and stores		
Harrying of the North	• Punishment for a revolt around York in 1069 • Thousands murdered, villages burned, crops and animals destroyed • Thousands of Anglo-Saxons starved to death as a result • Meant as warning to others not to rebel		
Hereward the Wake	An Anglo-Saxon who led a revolt in 1070 against the Normans in East Anglia		

2. The Battle of Hastings				
Battle of Stamford Bridge	• Harald Hardrada was defeated by the Anglo-Saxons • Tostig Godwinson, brother of Harold Godwinson, supported Harald Hardrada			
Harold’s Army	• Housecarls: Professional soldiers • Fyrd: Ordinary farmers who fought in the Saxon army			
William’s army	• Made up of knights, archers and foot soldiers			
Reasons William won	Tactics	• Feigned retreat: pretending to run away to get the Saxons off the hill • William showing his army he was still alive by removing his helmet		
	Luck	• Harold’s men were tired from Stamford Bridge • The wind had changed allowing William to sail • Harold being shot meant the Saxons had no leader		
	Harold’s mistakes	• Could have gathered more men and let his army rest • Over-confident from Stamford Bridge • Lost control of his men when they ran down the hill		
4. Norman Control: Feudal System & Domesday Book				
Feudal System	The structure of society where land was exchanged for service and loyalty		King	Gave land to barons in return for loyalty
Barons	Powerful lords who ruled large parts of land for the king		Barons	Provided armies for the king and gave land to the knights
Serfs	Peasants at the bottom of the Feudal System			
Vassal	A person below someone else in the system e.g. the barons were vassals to the king		Knights	Fought for the barons and gave small pieces of land to peasants
Lord	A person above someone in the Feudal system			
Fealty	A pledge of loyalty from a vassal to their lord			
Domesday Book	An account commissioned by William to record who owned what in England. Used to help raise tax		Peasants	Received their land in return for farming

1 Jan 1066: Edward the Confessor dies	20 Sep 1066: Battle of Fulford	25 Sep 1066: Battle of Stamford Bridge	14 Oct 1066: Battle of Hastings	25 Dec 1066: William I crowned King	1069: Harrying of the North	1070-1: Hereward the Wake’s rebellion	1086: Domesday Book completed	1088: William I dies
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History - Religion in the Middle Ages

1. The Power of the Church	
Catholicism	- The main type of Christianity followed in Western Europe - Followers are referred to as Catholics
The Pope	Head of the Catholic Church and seen as God's representative on earth
Excommunication	- The power of the pope to expel people from the Church - The pope had the power to excommunicate monarchs
Church in England	Archbishop of Canterbury was the senior member of the Church - The archbishop was appointed by the monarch with the pope's approval - The Church owned 1/3rd the land in England
Clergy	People that worked for the Church
Laity	Ordinary people who are not Church officials, this included monarchs
Benefit of the Clergy	- The right of the clergy to be tried in Church courts rather than the courts under control of the monarch - Church courts often gave more lenient sentences
2. Monasteries	
Monasteries	A building where monks live and worship Monks: men who dedicated their lives to God and withdrew from normal society
Convents (Nunneries)	A building where nuns live and worship Nuns: Female equivalent of monks
Vows taken by monks and nuns	Poverty: Owning no personal possessions Celibacy: Having no romantic relationships Obedience: Follow all rules of their religious order
Education and monasteries	- Monks were often the only literate people and therefore most education was linked to churches and monasteries - Monks copied out ancient texts and recorded current events
Medical care and monasteries	- Monasteries often contained infirmaries for treating the sick - Medical ideas were often based on ancient medics Hippocrates and Galen
4. The Crusades	
Crusade	Religious wars fought between European Christians and Muslims from the Middle East between 1095-1291
The First Crusade	Launched by Pope Urban II in 1095 with aim of recapturing Jerusalem from the Islamic Seljuk Turks
Jerusalem	- A city in the Middle East religiously important to Jews, Christians and Muslims - The city was captured by the Seljuk Turks in 1079 - Recaptured by the Christians in 1099
Reasons for going on crusade	The pope said that all sins would be forgiven if you went on crusade Chivalry: The code of behaviour followed by knights. It was a motivating factor for many knights to go on crusade
Outremer	The name given to the land recaptured by the crusaders Outremer consisted of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, County of Tripoli, The County of Edessa and the Principality of Antioch
6. Experiences of Jews in medieval times	
Persecution	Unfair or cruel treatment over a long period of time based race, religion or beliefs
Why were Jews persecuted?	- They were blamed for the death of Jesus by Christians - The Crusades incited anti-Jewish feelings
Treatment of Jews in England	- William I invited Jews to England in 1070 as money lending was forbidden to Christians - In 1190 a massacre of Jews took place at Clifford's Tower in York - In 1210 King John persecuted Jews with high taxation and imprisonment and torture of Jewish community leaders - In 1215 Pope Innocent III passed a law making all Jews wear an identifying badge - In 1269 Jews were banned from owning property - In 1275 Jews were banned from money lending - In 1290 King Edward I expelled all Jews from England
3. Catholic Worship	
Cathedral	A large important church where a bishop was based.
Parish Church	- A small local church at the centre of each community - The base of a parish priest
Mass	- The main religious service of Catholicism - Delivered in Latin
Tithe	A tax of one tenth of your income that was paid to the Church
Parts of a church	Chancel: Contained the altar only clergy could enter Nave: The main part of the church where the laity sat Rood screen: Divided the chancel from the nave - Churches were laid out in the shape of a cross and faced east
Role of the Church in society	- Very important organisation as it controlled laws, education, medical care and was linked to the economy - The centre of a community
5. The Afterlife	
Afterlife	Where Medieval people thought they went for eternity after death
Doom painting	A painting showing people being sent to Heaven or Hell on the Day of Judgment Paintings were used as many people were illiterate
Purgatory	A stage before Heaven, where the dead are removed of their remaining sins. Time in purgatory could be reduced by attending mass, confessing sin or going on pilgrimage
Indulgence	A piece of paper you paid for in return for being forgiven for a sin and reducing your time in purgatory

History - Challenges to Medieval Monarchs

1. Stephen and Matilda				
The Anarchy	Period between 1135 and 1153 when Matilda and Stephen fought over the crown			
Matilda	- Married to Henry V and known as Empress Matilda - Married to Geoffrey of Anjou and known as Countess of Anjou - Only surviving legitimate heir of Henry I after the White Ship disaster - Henry I made the barons swear an oath of allegiance to make Matilda the next heir			
Stephen	- Matilda’s cousin who crowned himself King of England after Henry I’s death - Captured during the Battle of Lincoln in 1141 where Matilda became Lady of England and Normandy - Resolved The Anarchy by promising to name Matilda’s son as the next heir			
3. Henry II and Thomas Becket				
Chancellor	The King’s chief servant. A very important and senior job			
Criminous clerks	Any churchman who had committed a crime such as rape or murder			
Exile	To be sent away or to run away from your own country			
King Henry II	Powerful head of the Angevin Empire and King of England from 1154-1189 Drew up the Constitutions of Clarendon in 1164 to try to bring the church under royal control. This led to Thomas Becket’s murder			
Thomas Becket	Chancellor to Henry II and later appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1161 Argued with the king and lived in exile from 1164-1168. Murdered in 1170			
Martyr	A person who dies for their religion			
Saint	Martyrs could become saints if the Pope approved it and miracles were linked to them. The Pope made Thomas Becket a saint in 1173			
5. Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine				
What made her powerful?	- First marriage was to King Louis VII of France - Second marriage to Henry II of England - Mother of King Richard and King John - Ruled Aquitaine from the age of 15 - Accompanied Louis on the Second Crusade - Took part in a revolt against Henry II			
Aquitaine	A rich and powerful duchy in France Duchy: Region of land ruled by a duke/duchess			

2. King John and the Church	
Richard I	John’s brother who was crowned King of England in 1189. He was nicknamed “Richard the Lionheart” & spent time away fighting in the crusades
King John	King of England from 1199-1215
John’s problems	Economic: Richard I had left England with large debts due to his crusade. Lost almost all of his French lands in wars with France. John heavily taxed the barons Political: The barons had got used to having power when Richard was away. Accused of murdering his nephew, Arthur of Brittany Religious: Argued with the Pope over who would be the next Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope put England under an interdict and excommunicated John
Interdict	A law made by the Pope that temporarily shuts down the Church in a country. Means all the people would go to hell
Excommunication	The power of the Pope to expel someone from the Church
Tyrant	A cruel and oppressive leader
4. King John and the Magna Carta	
Magna Carta (Great Charter)	A list of 63 demands that King John was forced to agree to including: - No freeman could be imprisoned without a trial by jury - The king had to get permission from the Great Council to raise taxes
Problems with Magna Carta	- No rights for peasants - John did not keep to the rules - Was designed to protect the rich barons

1135 The Anarchy begins	1135 Stephen crowned at Westminster	1137 Eleanor became Duchess of Aquitaine	1152 Henry marries Eleanor	1154 Henry II becomes king of England	1162 Becket becomes Archbishop	1170 Murder of Becket	1199 John becomes king	1209 John excommunicated	1215 Magna Carta
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History - Challenges to Medieval Monarchs

6. Henry III and Parliament	
Henry III	Replaced John as King of England in 1216 at the age of nine
Provisions of Oxford	- Document agreed to by Henry III - Created a council that could limit the king's decisions - First form of parliament in England
Simon de Montfort	- Henry III's brother-in-law - Leader of the barons (Second Barons' War) who tried to limit the power of King Henry III - Simon was killed at the Battle Evesham in 1265

8. The Black Death	
Black Death	Highly infectious disease carried by fleas on rats. Officially called the Bubonic Plague . The main symptoms were buboes (large spots)
Believed causes	- Punishment from God for people's sin Miasma: theory that disease could be spread through 'bad-air' Astrology: Alignment of the stars and planets
Treatments	Religious: Flagellants -people who whipped themselves to show God they were sorry. Praying to God for forgiveness. Pilgrimage. Miasmal: Sweet smelling herbs Practical: Lancing the buboes, bleeding people, moving away/quarantine
Impacts of the Black Death	- Depopulation: One-in-three people in England died - Increase in wages for peasants - Increase in Yeomen (peasants who owned their own land) - Many clergy died

7. The Peasants' Revolt	
Richard II	He was the king during the Peasants' Revolt who insulted the peasants by calling them 'rustics'
Wat Tyler	A yeoman and former soldier who became leader of the Peasants' Revolt
John Ball	A preacher who taught that people were created equal. Hanged at the end of the revolt
Causes of the revolt	- Peasant bondage – Peasants not free & were tied to landowners 1381 Poll Tax— to be paid by everyone, rich or poor 1351 Statute of Labourers – limited wages to pre-Black Death levels 1363 Sumptuary Laws – passed to limit peasants' rights - The preaching of John Ball
What did the peasants do?	30,000 peasants attacked London - Rebels executed the Archbishop of Canterbury, Simon Sudbury - Asked the king to end Feudalism and get rid of his advisors - King Richard originally agreed to their demands
Consequences of the revolt	- Wat Tyler and John Ball killed along with hundreds of peasants - Poll tax was not collected again - Living standards of peasants did start to improve slowly

9. War of the Roses	
Henry VI	King of England from 9 months old. King's cousin Duke of York chosen to rule as Lord Protector
House of York	Symbolised by white rose & led by the Duke of York
House of Lancaster	Symbolised by red rose & led by Henry VI
Key Battles	- Battle of St Albans— Victory for Richard - Battle of Wakefield— Victory for Henry VI - Battle of Towton—Victory for Edward IV - Battle of Tewkesbury—Victory for Edward IV
Richard III	- Imprisoned Edward IV's sons in the Tower of London - Battle of Bosworth fought between Richard and Henry Tudor (House of Lancaster) - Richard was killed and Henry was crowned Henry VII

1216 Henry III crowned King of England	1258 Provisions of Oxford	1348 Black Death arrives in England	1381 Peasants' Revolt	1455 War of the Roses begins	1461 Edward IV crowned King of England	1483 Richard III and Princes in the Tower	1485 Battle of Bosworth
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History - The Empire of Mali

1. Who was Mansa Musa?

Malian Empire	- A West African Islamic Empire, 13th - 16th Century - Lots of natural resources including gold and salt
Mansa	Sultan or Emperor
Sundiata Keita	- Founder of the Malian Empire - A powerful leader who established his empire by conquest
Catalan Atlas	A map from Mali which had Mansa Musa's Empire at its heart
Mansa Musa	- Mansa Musa was the Emperor of Mali between 1312 and c.1330s - He is famous for being the 'wealthiest man to have lived' - A devout Muslim

3. Why did Mansa Musa journey to Mecca?

Mecca	- The holiest city in Islam - Located in Arabia - Mansa Musa went on pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324
Hajj	A religious journey (pilgrimage) to Mecca
Mosque	An Islamic religious building of worship
Cairo	An important city in Egypt that Mansa Musa stayed at on his way to Mecca
Mansa Musa's journey to Mecca	- Took one year to complete - Mansa Musa paid for the construction of mosque every Friday of the journey - Made Musa and the wealth of Mali famous throughout the Middle East and Europe

2. How did Mansa Musa change the Malian Empire?

Annexation	To add a conquered territory to your own territory
Gao	- An important city that was annexed to Malian Empire - Gao was a centre for trade
River Niger	Mansa Musa extended the Mali Empire around this river
Timbuktu	- Another city annexed to the Malian Empire during Mansa Musa's reign - Intellectual centre and important for trade (salt, gold, ivory and slaves) - Became the centre of the Malian Empire
Sankore Madrasah	- Centre of intellectual learning at Timbuktu - Built in the reign of Mansa Musa - Housed the largest library in the world
Trans-Saharan Trade route	- A trade route that spread across the Sahara desert in Africa - The main way that trade was conducted with the Malian Empire and the rest of the world

1230 A.D. The Mali Empire is founded by Sundiata Keita	1280 Mansa Musa is born	1312 Mansa Musa becomes Emperor	1324 Mansa Musa travels to Mecca on a pilgrimage	1325 Sankore Madrasah (library) extended in Timbuktu	c.1330s Mansa Musa dies. His son, Mansa Maghan, becomes the next Emperor of Mali	c.1600 End of the Mali Empire
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History - The Renaissance

1. The fall of Constantinople

Constantinople	Capital city of the Byzantine Empire. Followed the religion of Christianity
Ottoman Empire	An Islamic Empire that existed from the 13th to the 20th century
Emperor Constantine XI	Ruler of Constantinople when the city fell to the Ottomans
Sultan Mehmed II	Leader of the Ottoman Empire during the siege and fall of Constantinople

3. How did the Renaissance begin?

Italian Renaissance	Classical writing began to find its way back into Europe after the collapse of the Byzantine Empire and Islamic world that had kept it alive
Renaissance	Meaning 'rebirth', a period of cultural flourishing in late Medieval Europe
City States	When a single city governs itself
Florence	Italian city state where the Renaissance is said to have begun
Republic	A state where the ruler is not a monarch but comes from amongst the people
Classical	Relating to the art and culture of Ancient Rome and Greece
Key people	Leonardo da Vinci: Renaissance artist whose works include: The Last Supper & the Mona Lisa Filippo Brunelleschi: Renaissance architect that pioneered the use of perspective

5. How important was Columbus' Voyage?

Columbian Exchange	The transfer of plants, animals, technology, diseases and ideas between Europe and The Americas in the 15th & 16th centuries
Santa Maria	The flagship Columbus used for his successful voyage in 1492
Native	A person born to a country or region
Taino	The native people of the Caribbean, wiped out by European disease
Key people	Ferdinand and Isabella: The King and Queen of Spain that funded Columbus' exploration voyages Christopher Columbus: An Italian explorer who crossed the Atlantic and claimed land he encountered for Spain

2. Renaissance Ideas and Inventions

Humanism	A system of thought that places focus on the human realm, often in place of religion
Astronomy	The science and study of extra-terrestrial objects, and the universe
Geocentric	A system in astronomy where the earth is at the centre of the universe
Heliocentric	A system of astronomy where the sun is at the centre of the universe
Printing Press	A revolutionary invention that used movable type-printing
Medical Renaissance	A period between 1500-1700 when scientific thought and advancement happened. Included the development of anatomy (scientific study of the structure of the body)
Key people	Galileo Galilei: Italian astronomer who supported a heliocentric theory Johannes Gutenberg: German publisher who introduced movable-type printing to Europe

4. Renaissance Exploration

Silk Road	The ancient trade route that linked East Asia with the West
Cape of Good Hope	The southern tip of Africa, renowned for stormy seas
The 'New World'	The name given to the Americas after Columbus' voyage
Conquistadors	Spanish soldiers who led the conquest of the Americas
Circumnavigate	To sail around the world
Tenochtitlan	The main city of the Aztec world, destroyed by the Conquistadors
Key people	Ferdinand Magellan: First European to circumnavigate the world Hernan Cortes: Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztecs Vasco da Gama: The first European to establish an overseas trade route to India

1440 The Printing Press is invented	1492 Columbus sails to the Caribbean	1494 The Treaty of Tordesillas	1498 Tenochtitlan captured by Spanish	1498 Da Vinci completes the 'Last Supper'	1499 Vasco da Gama returns from India	1522 Magellan completes his circumnavigation	1609 Galileo is the first astronomer to use the telescope
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Mathematics - Number

Key vocabulary	Definition
Ascending	Increasing in size (or numerical value)
Compare	To look at two or more numbers and say what is similar or different.
Composite Numbers	A positive integer with more than two factors.
Consecutive	Describing things which follow each other in a particular order.
Cube Numbers	The result of multiplying a number by itself twice. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729, 1000
Decimal Places	The number of digits to the right of a decimal point in a decimal number.
Degree of Accuracy	Describing how precise or accurate a value is, in terms of number of decimal places or significant figures.
Denominator	The bottom number of a fraction. Must be an integer.
Descending	Decreasing in size (or numerical value)
Difference	The result of a subtraction.
Divisible	One number is divisible by another if it is capable of being divided exactly, without a remainder.
Equivalent	Of equal value.
Estimate	To find an approximate answer to a calculation by rounding the numbers involved, commonly to 1 significant figure.
Evaluate	To find the numerical value of.
Factor	An integer that divides another integer exactly, without a remainder.
Factor Pair	A set of two factors that have a particular product.
Fraction	A number which represents part (or parts of) a whole.
Highest Common Factor	The largest number that divides exactly into two or more numbers.

Key Equivalents		
FDP Conversion	$1 = \frac{1}{1} = 100\%$ $0.5 = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$ $0.1 = \frac{1}{10} = 10\%$ $0.25 = \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$	$0.75 = \frac{3}{4} = 75\%$ $0.2 = \frac{1}{5} = 20\%$ $0.\dot{3} = \frac{1}{3} = 33.\dot{3}\%$

Key vocabulary	Definition
Improper Fraction	A fraction where the numerator is larger than the denominator.
Indices	The power of a number which shows how many times the number is multiplied by itself.
Inequality	The relationship between two numbers that are not equal to each other, shown using the symbols $<$, $>$, $\leq$, $\geq$ or $\neq$.
Integer	A whole number including positive and negative numbers and zero.
Lowest Common Multiple	The smallest number which appears in the list of multiples for two or more numbers.
Mixed Number	A number formed of both an integer (whole number) and a fraction.
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer, i.e. the times tables of a number.
Numerator	The top number of a fraction. Must be an integer.
Order of Operations	BIDMAS—Brackets, Indices, Division & Multiplication and Addition & Subtraction.
Power of 10	The product of multiplying 10 by itself, a number of times.
Prime Number	A positive integer with only two factors, 1 and itself. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29
Product	The result of a multiplication.
Proper Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator.
Remainder	In division, the amount leftover when a number does not divide exactly.
Square Numbers	The result of multiplying a number by itself. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225
Square Root	The particular factor of a number which can be multiplied by itself to produce that number.
Sum	The result of an addition.
Unit Fraction	A proper fraction with a numerator of 1.
Significant figures	The significant figures of a number are the digits which carry meaning (i.e. are significant) to the size of the number. The first significant figure of a number cannot be zero .

Key vocabulary	Definition
Algebra	A branch of mathematics in which letters are used to represent numbers.
Coefficient	A constant value which multiplies a variable. Always written before the variable.
Constant	A fixed number on its own.
Equation	A mathematical statement in which two expressions with equal values are connected by an equals sign.
Expand	To remove the brackets from an expression by multiplying terms and simplifying as necessary.
Expression	An algebraic expression is made up of two or more terms combined by operators.
Factorise	To rewrite an expression in brackets. Completed by finding the highest common factor, placing this outside the bracket and dividing by this to get an expression for inside the bracket.
Formula	An equation that shows the relationship between two or more variables.
Identity	An equation that is true for all values.
Linear	Contain only variables with a power of one, such as x
Simplify	To write an expression or fraction in a more concise form using the rules of algebra.
Solution	The value or values that can be substituted for the unknown in an equation to make it true.
Solve	To find the solution(s) to an equation by isolating the unknown.
Subject	The dependant variable in a formula or equation, identifiable by being on its own on one side of the equals sign.
Substitution	The process by which symbols are replaced by numbers in order to evaluate an expression or formula.
Term	A constant, variable or coefficient and one or more variables.
Unknown	A value that is not known in an equation.
Variable	A symbol, often a letter, whose value can vary.

Key vocabulary	Definition
Average	A single number or value that is used to represent a set of data. There are three main averages we focus on: mode, median and mean.
Data	Information in the form of facts and numbers.
Data point	A single item from a data set.
Data Set	A collection of data which all refers to the same category or topic.
Intersection	The numbers of elements that belong to both/all sets. In a Venn Diagram, this is where the circles overlap.
Mean	The sum of all the values in a data set, divided by the number of values in the data set.
Median	The middle value in an ordered list.
Mode	The most common value. It is possible to have more than one mode, or no mode.
Qualitative Data	A type of data that can be grouped under named categories, often described as data that can be described.
Quantitative Data	Types of data that can be represented numerically, often described as data that can be counted.
Range	The difference between the smallest and largest value.
Two-way Table	A diagram in which frequencies for two categories may be organised; one variable in rows and the other in columns.
Venn Diagram	A diagram in which circles are used to illustrate the relationships between different sets. Must have a box drawn around it.

Mathematics - Geometry and Measure

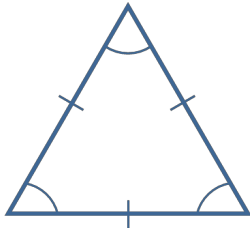
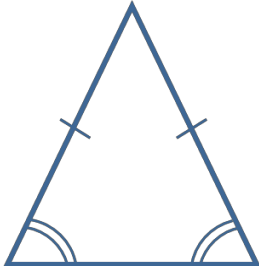
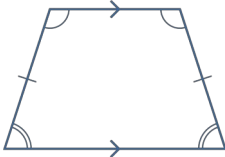
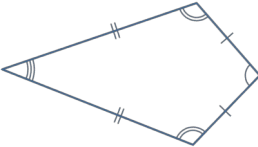
Key vocabulary	Definition
Acute Angle	An angle less than 90° .
Adjacent	Next to, or near.
Area	A measure of the space inside a closed two-dimensional shape.
Axes	The straight lines on a graph used to define the position of a point. The x-axis goes across (horizontal). The y-axis goes up (vertical).
Centimetre (cm)	A metric unit of length equal to one hundredth of a metre. $100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$
Compound Shape	A shape made up of two or more geometric shapes.
Coordinate	An ordered pair of points that show an exact position on a set of axes. Written (x, y).
Exterior Angle	An angle between one side of a shape and a line extending from an adjacent side.
Irregular Polygon	A polygon with unequal length sides and angles.
Kilometre (km)	A metric unit of length equal to one thousand metres. $1\text{km} = 1000\text{m}$
Line of Symmetry	A line that can divide a shape into identical halves, which are mirror images of each other.
Metre (m)	The base unit of length in the international system of units.
Midpoint	The point exactly halfway between two points.
Millimetre (mm)	A metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of a metre. $10\text{mm} = 1\text{cm}$
Obtuse Angle	An angle measuring between 90° and 180° .
Order of Rotation	The number of times that a shape appears identical during a turn of 360° .
Origin	The point with coordinate (0, 0).
Parallel	Two lines that will never cross and that will remain the same distance apart.
Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at an angle of 90° .

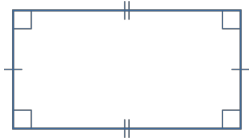
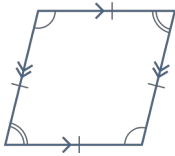
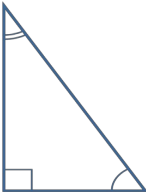
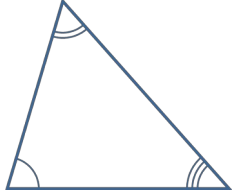
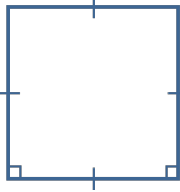
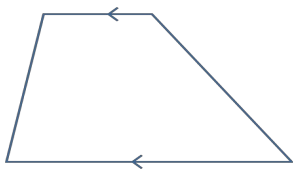
Key vocabulary	Definition
Perpendicular	Two lines that meet at an angle of 90° .
Perimeter	The total distance around the outside of a closed two-dimensional shape.
Polygon	A closed two-dimensional shape made up of all straight edges.
Protractor	An instrument used to measure angles.
Quadrilateral	A two-dimensional shape with four sides.
Reflex Angle	An angle measuring between 180° and 360° .
Regular Polygon	A polygon with sides of equal length and angles of equal size.
Right-angle	A 90° angle.
Rotational Symmetry	A symmetry in which a shape may be rotated about a central point and appears identical after a turn of less than 360° .
Square Units	Units used to measure area.
Triangle	A two-dimensional shape with three sides.
Vertex	A point on a polygon at which two lines meet to form an angle.

Key vocabulary	Definition
Angles around a point	Angles around a point sum to 360° .
Angles on a straight line	Angles on a point on a straight line sum to 180° .
Angles in a triangle	Angles in a triangle sum to 180° .
Angles in a quadrilateral	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to 360° .

Key vocabulary	Definition
Area of a rectangle or square	Length x width
Area of a parallelogram	Length x perpendicular height
Area of a triangle	$\frac{\text{Base} \times \text{perpendicular height}}{2}$
Area of a trapezium	$\frac{a + b \times h}{2}$, where a and b are parallel sides.

Mathematics - Geometry and Measure

Key vocabulary	Definition	Diagram
Equilateral Triangle	A triangle with all sides the same length and angles of 60° .	
Isosceles Triangle	A triangle with two sides of equal length and two base angles of equal size.	
Isosceles Trapezium	A trapezium with two sides of equal length and 2 pairs of equal angles.	
Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of equal sides and adjacent sides equal.	
Parallelogram	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and opposite sides equal.	

Key vocabulary	Definition	Diagram
Rectangle	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and opposite sides of equal length.	
Rhombus	A quadrilateral with four equal sides and two pairs of parallel sides.	
Right-angled Triangle	A triangle, one of whose angles is 90° .	
Scalene Triangle	A triangle, having all sides unequal.	
Square	A regular quadrilateral, having four equal sides and angles.	
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.	

Music - Terms and Definitions

1. Elements of music

Dynamics	The volume of the music.
Melody	The tune.
Pitch	How high or low the sound is.
Rhythm	The pattern of beats in a piece of music.
Tempo	The speed of the music.
Texture	The layers in a piece of music.
Tonality	Major or minor music.

3. Rhythmic key vocabulary

Polyrhythm	Multiple rhythms played at the same time of equal importance.
Call and response	A soloist calls a rhythm and the group respond with a similar or matching phrase.
Ostinato	A repeating pattern which can be rhythmic or melodic.
Pulse	A steady beat.
Syncopation	An off-beat rhythm.

5. Hook and riff

Hook	A short catchy line from a song that is sung.
Riff	A short, catchy, repeated phrase that is played by an instrument.

2. Melodic key vocabulary

Conjunct	Melody moving in steps.
Disjunct	Melody moving in leaps.
Ascending	A melody getting higher in pitch.
Descending	A melody getting lower in pitch.

4. Tempo key vocabulary

Adagio	Slowly.
Andante	At a walking pace.
Allegro	Fast.
Accelerando	Gradually speeding up.
Rallentando	Gradually slowing down.

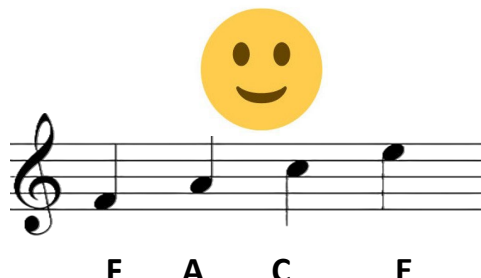
6. Dynamics key vocabulary

Italian term	English definition
Pianissimo	Very quiet
Piano	Quiet
Mezzo piano	Moderately quiet
Mezzo forte	Moderately loud
Forte	Loud
Fortissimo	Very loud
Crescendo	Gradually getting louder
Diminuendo	Gradually getting quieter

Music - Reading Notation

Treble Clef Notes

FACE in the space



F A C E

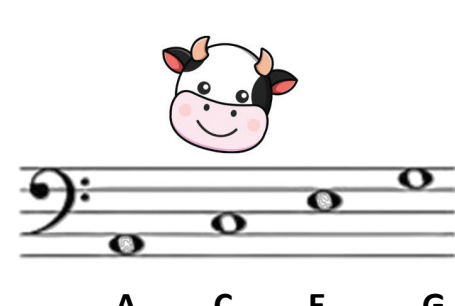
Eddie's Green Boots Don't Fit



E G B D F

Bass Clef Notes

All Cows Eat Grass



A C E G

Great Big Dragons Fly Away



G B D F A

1. Music notation

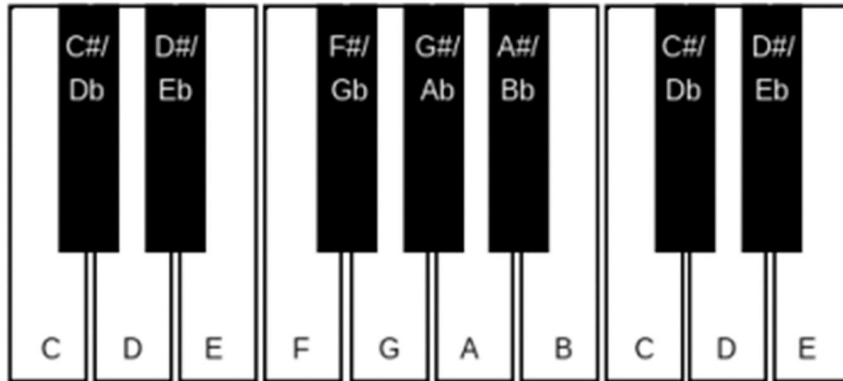
	Time signature	Shows the beats per bar.
	Bar line	A vertical line that separates each bar.
	Bar	A segment of music.
	Double bar line	Seen at the end of the piece.
	Repeat	Repeat the music.

2. Notes and Rests

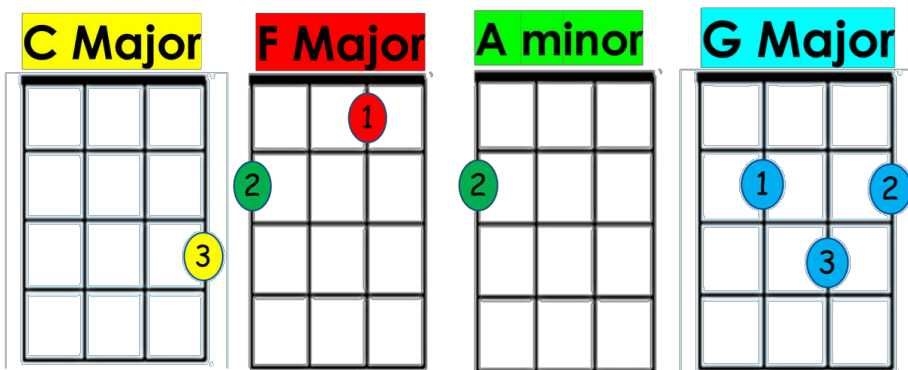
Symbol	Term	Rest	Duration
	Semiquaver		1/4 beat
	Quaver		1/2 beat
	Crotchet		1 beat
	Minim		2 beats
	Semibreve		4 beats

Music - Instruments

The notes on the keyboard



Ukulele Chords



1. Families of the orchestra (instruments listed from highest to lowest pitch)

Strings

Violin
Viola
Cello
Double bass
Harp

Brass

Trumpet
French horn
Trombone
Tuba

Woodwind

Piccolo
Flute
Oboe
Clarinet
Bassoon

Percussion

Tuned Percussion:

Glockenspiel
Xylophone
Timpani

Untuned Percussion

Bass Drum
Snare Drum
Triangle

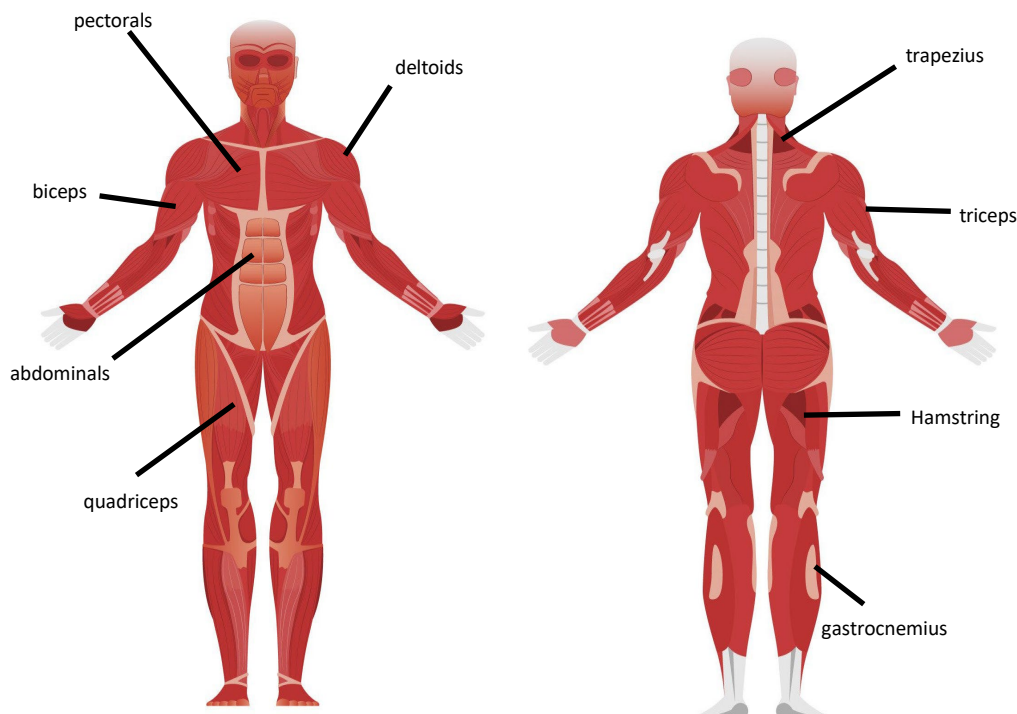
Physical Education - Health Related Fitness

1. Heart Rate

Heart rate	The number of times the heart beats per minute.
How to measure heart rate	- Wrist - Neck
Resting heart rate	The number of beats per minute at rest.
Working heart rate	The number of beats per minute whilst working.

3. Warm-up Phase

Phase 1	Pulse Raiser	An activity that raises the heart rate, increasing blood flow through active muscles, and raises body temperature.
Phase 2	Mobility	Movements at joints—arm circles, opening and closing the gate.
Phase 3	Stretching	Stretching still
Phase 4	Dynamic Movement	Change of speeds and direction—shuttles
Phase 5	Skill specific	Performing some sport specific skills, e.g. passing



Credit: www.freepik.com

2. Effects of exercise on the body

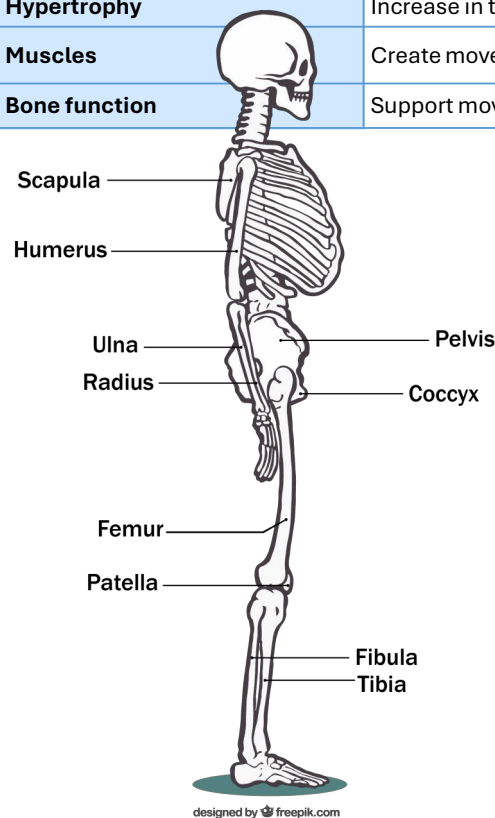
Short term effects	Long term effects
Increased body temperature	Increased muscle mass
Increased heart rate	Decreased fat mass
Increased breathing rate	Lower resting heart rate
Sweating/red face	Hypertrophy of the heart

4. Cool down

Phase 1	Slow Cardio	Slow movements to return the body to its rest state.
Phase 2	Static Stretches	Stretching holding the muscle in a still position.

5. Key vocabulary

Hypertrophy	Increase in the number and size of muscle cells.
Muscles	Create movement within the body by exerting force.
Bone function	Support movement and protect vital movement.



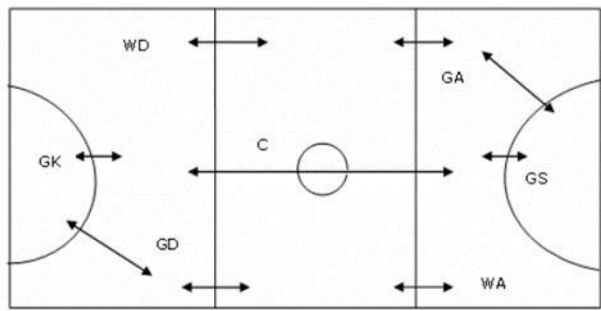
Joint	Bones
Shoulder	Humerus Scapula
Elbow	Humerus Radius and Ulna
Knee	Femur Tibia
Hip	Femur Pelvis

Physical Education - Leadership

1. Phases of Warm up	What it is	Specific Examples	Benefits of a warmup
Pulse Raiser	Slowly increasing heart rate and body temperature.	Jogging around the netball court.	Warming up muscles.
Mobility	Taking joints to their full range of movement.	Circling shoulders – opening closing the gate.	Preparing the body physically and mentally for competition.
Stretching	Static and Dynamic.	Hamstring stretch or opening/closing gate.	Increase in body temperature.
Dynamic movements	Show a change in speed and direction.	Sprint shuttles, fast feet and bounding.	Improved flexibility of muscles and joints.
Skill rehearsal	Practising movement patterns and skills that will be used in the activity.	Jogging, passing and shooting.	Reduced risk of injury.

2. Key Skills of a leader			
Key Skills		What is it?	Why is it used?
A Skill is something that can be taught and improved through practice. All leaders should display certain skills.			
Skills of a leader	Communication	Verbal and non-verbal.	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing or gestures.
	Teamwork	Working with others.	This is needed in everyday life.
	Organisation	Is the idea of putting things together.	To make sure you are prepared for work, school, clubs or leading.
	Listening	Giving attention to a sound.	Giving attention to others – taking on board what other people are saying.
Problem Solving		The process of finding solutions to difficult or complex issues.	It enables us to apply control over our environment.
How to plan for an activity. Use STEP	Space	What area you will use when for an activity.	So, you can plan the correct space – too big or small could cause injuries or de-motivate pupils.
	Time	How long you will spend on an activity.	Good pacing - avoids boredom of an activity. Everyone gets a turn.
	Equipment	All the resources needed for a session - cones, balls, bibs, stopwatch etc.	Helps with organisation and helps play the activity.
	People	How many people are needed?	How many peers you will have to lead – knowing numbers will help with organisation of equipment.
Leader		A leader is expected to behave as a role model to the other people they lead.	
Behaviours of a leader	Motivated	Determined because you really want to do something.	Being very enthusiastic can encourage others to try or give something a go.
	Resilience	The ability to be happy, successful AGAIN after something difficult or bad has happened.	To keep going no matter what – trying your best.
	Clear	Instructions are clear – with good tone.	Everyone knows what is expected of them and what needs to be done to complete a task.
	Approachable	Friendly and easy to talk to.	Peers are not worried about asking questions regarding the task of asking for help.

Physical Education - Netball

1. Positions		Roles	2. Court Layout			
GS	Goal Shooter - Can move anywhere within their goal third.					
GA	Goal Attack - Can move anywhere within their goal third and the centre third.					
WA	Wing Attack - Can move within their goal third and centre third, but not the D.					
C	Centre - Can move anywhere across the court, apart from either of the D.					
WD	Wing Defence - Can move within the centre third and defensive third but not the D.					
GD	Goal Defence - Can move anywhere within their goal third and the centre third.					
GK	Goalkeeper - Can move anywhere within their goal third but cannot leave it.					
3. Key Rules			4. Key Skills			
Rule	Definition	Sanction	Key Skills		What is it?	Why is it used?
Free Pass	When a rule is broken that does not directly affect another player. This is when a penalty pass is awarded.	No players are out of play.	Passing	Chest	Fast and powerful short distance pass.	Get the ball to your team with accuracy .
Penalty Pass	When a rule is broken that directly affects another player. The player who committed the foul must stand next to the player taking the penalty and remain out of play until the penalty has been taken.			Bounce	Short pass to go under a defender.	
Footwork	A player is not allowed to move, drag, or hop when they have the ball.	Free pass to the other team.		Shoulder	Loop a player for distance.	
Contact	Players cannot make physical contact with each other on court.	Penalty Pass	Shooting	BEEF	Balance Elbow Eye Flick/Follow Through	Get ball through the net
Held ball	Holding the ball for more than 3 seconds	Free Pass		Rebounds	Jumping to regain or retrieve a loose ball.	Turn over ball or regain possession.
Offside	When a player moves into an area of the court that they are allowed in.	Free Pass	Defend	Intercepting	When a player regains possession of the ball.	
Obstruction	A player must always be at least 3 feet (0.9M) away from an opponent with the ball when defending. Get your distance first, then hands up to mark the ball.	Penalty Pass		Marking	Staying on your player.	
Receiving Centre Pass	When the whistle is blown, players run into the centre third to receive the pass. The ball must be received in the centre third.	If not set the ball gets turned over	Attack	Dodging	Quick movement to get in front of opposite. This is to get into space.	To get free to receive a pass. This is used during a centre pass or back line.

Physical Education - Rugby

1. Tackle safe

NHS	Knees, Hips, Shoulder This is the correct falling technique. Emphasis on arms not taking weight of the fall.
Tower of Power	Squat position where back remains straight .
Ring of steel	Arms wrap around the ball carrier's legs/ midriff in a strong embrace. No need to lock arms or fingers together.
Cheek 2 Cheek	Place the head on the correct side of the ball carrier by placing face cheek to their bum cheek. This is so they do not put their head in the way of knees potentially giving players concussion.

3. Key Skills

	Key Skills	What is it?	Why is it used?
Passing	Push	A pass between players.	The pass is used to move the ball from player to player.
	Pop	A short pass between players.	
	Spin	A longer pass between players.	
Ball Handling	Catching stationary	Catching the ball when still.	To receive a pass.
	On the move	Catching the ball on move.	Running pass – increase speed of play and attacking.
Defend	Tackling	Taking the ball carrier to the ground.	To stop the ball carrier making ground.
Attack	Line	The attacking line should be a steep diagonal line, either side of the ball carrier.	To ensure the ball can be passed effectively. Movement onto the ball.
Defend	Line	A defensive line needs to be a flat horizontal line.	To ensure there are minimal gaps between defenders.

2. Touch Rules

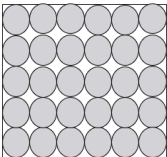
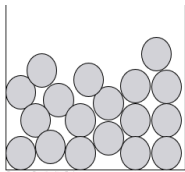
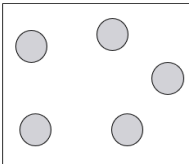
Tap	Play starts in the centre, by moving the ball on the ground with foot.
Touch	When 2 handed contact has been made by a defender on the ball carrier.
Rollball	After a touch the attacking player places the ball on the floor, steps over it. The ball at this point can be controlled with either the foot or hand.
Pick-up	A different player on the team must pick the ball up and pass it for play to continue.
Six touch	If a score hasn't occurred after 6 touches, possession changes.

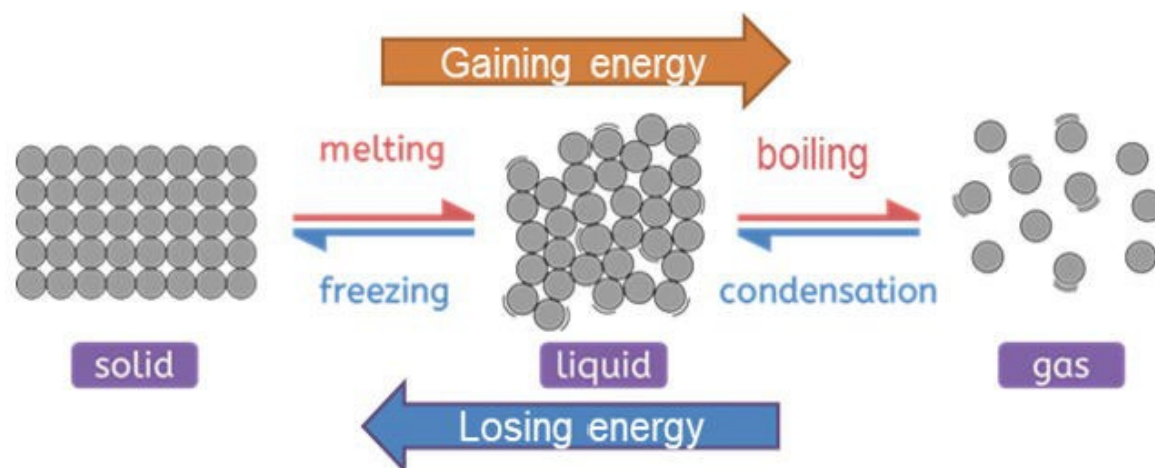
4. Key Rules

Definition	What it is
Forward pass	In rugby, a pass must go backwards or laterally . If the pass goes forward a scrum will be awarded to the opposition.
Ruck	Players must enter the ruck through the gate and not from the side. Players must stay on their feet and not use their hands in the ruck.
Tackle	The tackler must tackle below the sternum and wrap their arms around the ball carrier. They must not lift the ball carrier.
Offside	If a player is further forward (nearer to the opponents' goal line) than the teammate who is carrying the ball or the teammate who last played the ball.
Knock On (Deliberate knock on)	If a player drops the ball and it goes forward .

Science - Particles

1. Key Vocabulary	Definition
1. Boiling point	A fixed temperature at which a pure substance changes from a liquid to a gas
2. Melting point	A fixed temperature at which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid
3. Particle	A tiny piece of matter
4. Compressed	Reducing the size of an object
5. Random	No pattern
6. Pressure	The amount of force being applied to an area

2. Particle Diagram	Name	Arrangement of Particles	Movement of Particles	Properties
 Source: Continuity Oak	Solid	Regular arrangement and all touching	Vibrate around a fixed position	- Solids cannot be compressed - Fixed volume and shape
 Source: Continuity Oak	Liquid	Randomly arranged and touching neighbouring particles	Particles can move around each other (flow)	- Liquids cannot be compressed - Liquids take the shape of the base of the container - No fixed shape
 Source: Continuity Oak	Gas	Randomly arranged and far apart	Move rapidly in all directions	- Can be compressed - No fixed volume or shape



Science - Separation Techniques

1. Key vocabulary	Definition
1. Soluble	Able to dissolve
2. Insoluble	Not able to dissolve
3. Solute	A substance that dissolves in a solvent
4. Solvent	Liquid in which a solute dissolves
5. Solution	A solute dissolved in a solvent
6. Pure	Only one substance present e.g. only water (H ₂ O) is present in pure water
7. Impure	More than one type of substance is present
8. Mixture	Two or more different substances not chemically joined
9. Compound	Two or more different elements' atoms chemically bonded
10. Residue	The insoluble substance(s) left in the filter paper after filtering
11. Filtrate	The solution that has can move through the filter paper

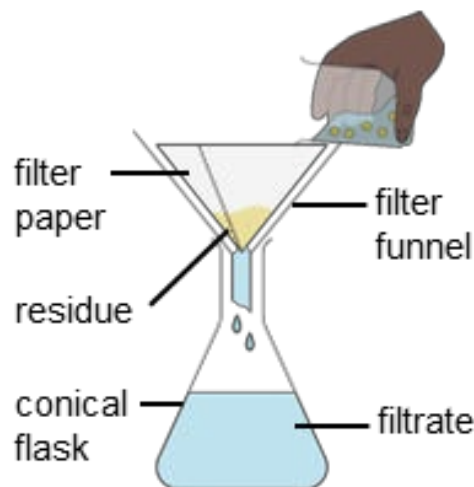


Image provided from UL

Filtration

A method for separating an insoluble solid from a solution/liquid using funnel and filter paper e.g. sand from water

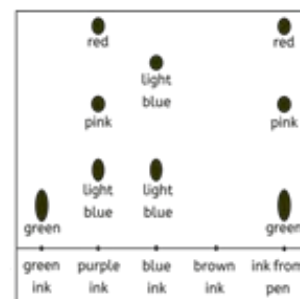
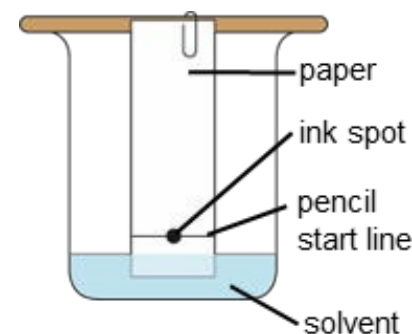


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Chromatography

A method for separating a mixture of soluble substances where different substances move different distances in the same solvent e.g. inks in a pen

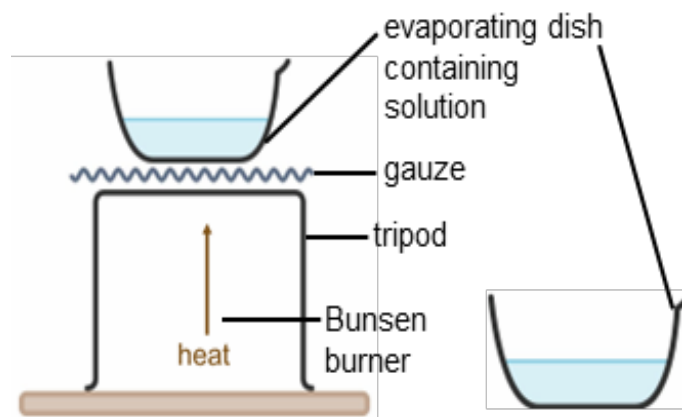
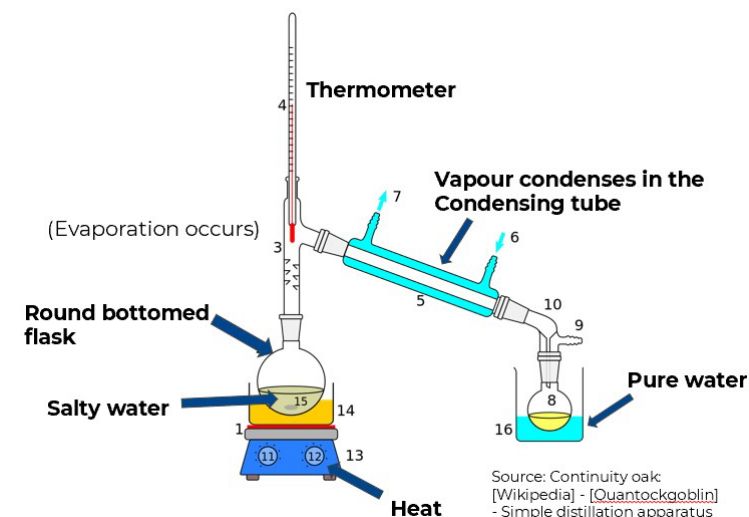


Image provided from UL

Evaporation

A method for separating a **soluble** solid from a solvent, e.g. salt from water



Source: Continuity oak
[Wikipedia] - [Quantockgoblin]
- Simple distillation apparatus

Distillation

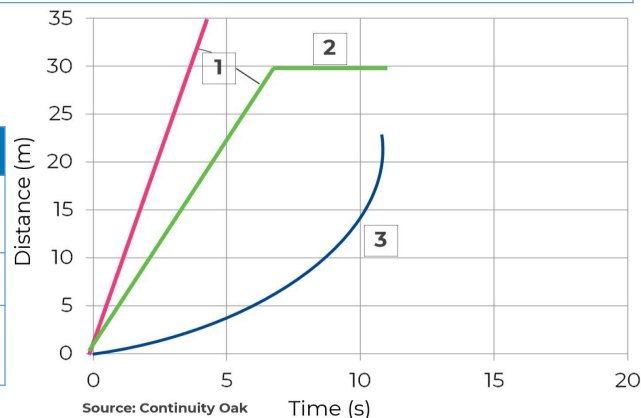
A method for separating either a solid from a liquid, or two or more different liquids with different **boiling points** e.g. ink and water

Science – Fundamentals of Physics

1. Stores of energy	
1. Kinetic energy	Energy stored in a moving object
2. Gravitational potential energy	Energy stored in an object that is in a gravitational field
3. Elastic potential energy	The potential energy stored in a spring or something stretchy that will spring back after being released
4. Chemical energy	Energy stored in the bonds of substances; typically fuels or food, i.e. energy is released when burned
5. Thermal energy	Associated with changes in temperature and/or changes of state of objects
6. Electrostatic energy	The energy stored when charges are moved relative to one another
7. Magnetic energy	The energy stored when magnetic materials are moved relative to each other
8. Nuclear energy	Energy stored in the nuclei of atoms; released when nuclei are fissioned or fused

2. Pathways	
1. Mechanical	Energy transferred by a force acting on an object
2. Electrical	Energy transferred when an electric current flows through a device
3. Heating	Energy transferred by conduction, convection or radiation
4. Radiation	Energy transferred by electromagnetic radiation (light, microwaves, etc.) or sound waves

3. Distance- time graphs	
1	Travelling at a constant speed
2	Stationary
3	Object is accelerating



4. Forces	
1. Force	Force is a push or a pull
2. Newton (N)	Unit of force
3. Newton meter	Apparatus used to measure force. Also called a spring balance
4. Forces can...	Change an objects speed, direction of motion or shape
5. Balanced forces	If forces acting on an object are balanced, there is no resultant force acting
6. Unbalanced forces	If forces acting on an object are unbalanced, there is a resultant force acting
7. Resultant force	The sum of forces acting on the object
8. Contact force	Forces that act between two objects that are physically touching each other. Examples of contact forces include pulling, pushing, friction, up thrust, air resistance, reaction force and tension.
9. Non-contact force	Forces that act between two objects that are not physically touching each other. Examples of non-contact forces include magnetic force, electrostatic force and weight.
10. Force diagram	Used to show the size and direction of a force acting on an object. The length of the arrow is used to show the size of the force.
11. Friction	Force that opposes motion
12. Pressure	The force exerted over an area

5. Key vocabulary	
1. Conservation of Energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another
2. Dissipation	Energy becoming spread out to the stores of surrounding objects (usually wasted thermal energy.)
3. Lubrication	A method of reducing unwanted energy transfer by reducing friction
4. Useful energy	Energy transferred to where it is wanted in the way it is needed
5. Wasted energy	Energy that is not usefully transferred

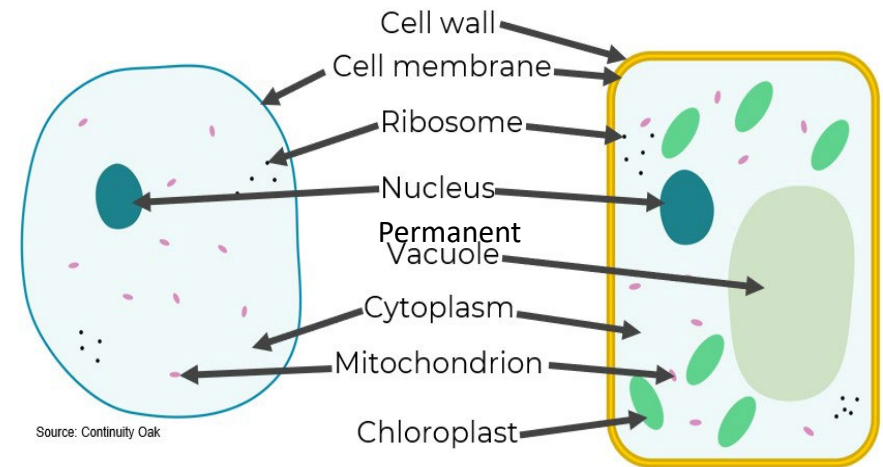
6. Equations to learn	
1. Pressure	Pressure (Pa) = force (N) ÷ area (m ²)
2. Speed	Speed (m/s) = distance (m) ÷ time (s)
3. Hooke's law	Force on spring (N) = extension (m) x spring constant (N/m)

Science - Cells

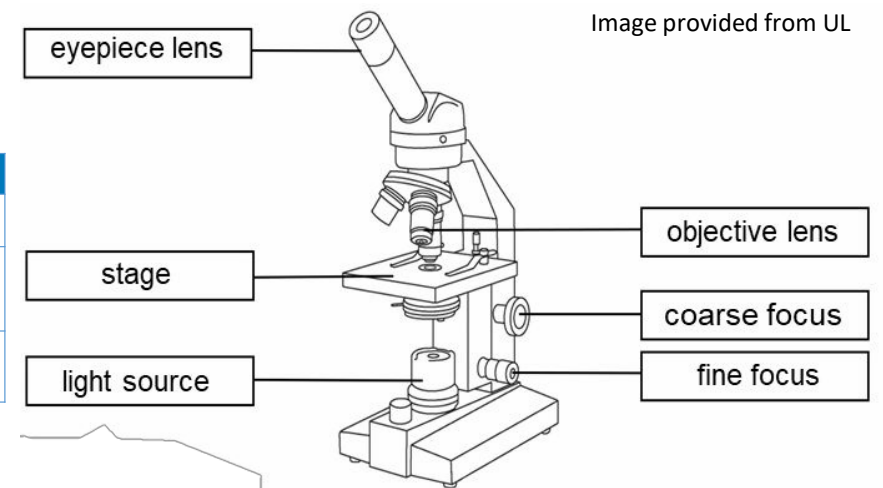
1. Sub-cellular structures	Function
1. Nucleus	Controls the cell's activities and contains genetic material
2. Cell membrane	Controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell
3. Cytoplasm	A jelly-like substance where most of the chemical reactions happen
4. Mitochondria	Site of respiration
5. Ribosome	Site of protein synthesis
6. Cell wall	Strengthens the cell and supports the plant, made of cellulose
7. Chloroplast	Site of photosynthesis (contains chlorophyll, a green pigment which absorbs light)
8. Permanent Vacuole	Filled with cell sap to help keep the cell turgid (stiff) to provide support

2. Levels of organisation: Cell → Tissue → Organ → Organ System → Organism	
1. Cell	The smallest unit for building all organisms e.g. muscle cell
2. Tissue	A group of cells with a similar structure and function, which work together to do a particular job e.g. muscle tissue
3. Organ	A group of different tissues, which all work together to do a particular job e.g. heart
4. Organ System	A group of different organs, which all work together to do a particular job e.g. circulatory system
5. Organism	A living thing (capable of the 7 life processes)

3. Key vocabulary and definitions	
1. Magnification	Magnification = size of image ÷ size of real object
2. Diffusion	The movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3. Specialised cell	Cell that is adapted to do a specific job e.g. sperm cell



4. Microscopes		
A	Eyepiece lens	Where the viewer looks through to see the specimen
B	Coarse focus	Moves the stage up and down
C	Fine focus	Used to focus the image
D	Objective lens	Changes the magnification of the image
E	Stage	Where the specimen is placed
F	Light source	Produces light to see the specimen



Science - Chemical Changes

Key Vocabulary	Definition
1. Reactant	Chemicals at the start of the reaction, before the arrow
2. Product	Chemicals made at the end of the reaction, after the arrow
3. Chemical reactions	A new substance is formed. Difficult to reverse the reaction.
4. Physical Reactions	Usually a state change or mixture. Relatively easy to reverse reaction/separate mixture.
5. Evidence of Chemical Reaction	- change of odour - change of colour - light and/or heat given off - formation of gases, often appearing as bubbles or fizzing in liquids - formation of a precipitate (insoluble particles) - the change is difficult or impossible to reverse
6. Conservation of Mass	Mass cannot be created or destroyed only transferred, the mass of the products is the same as the mass of the reactants.

2. Types of Reaction

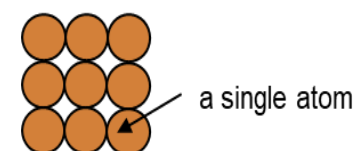
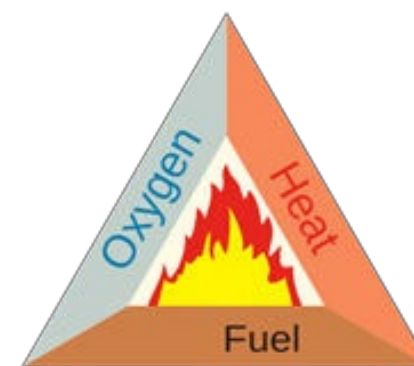
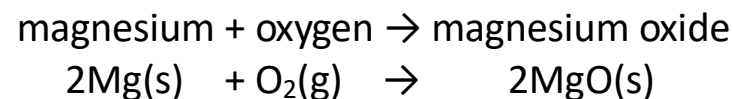
Key vocabulary	Definition
1. Oxidation	In an oxidation reaction, a substance gains oxygen. E.g. Magnesium + oxygen → magnesium oxide
2. Thermal Decomposition	Type of reaction in which a compound breaks down to form two or more substances when it is heated.
3. Combustion	The process of burning by heat.
4. Exothermic	A reaction that releases energy to the surroundings. Will feel hot
5. Endothermic	A reaction that absorbs energy from the surroundings. Will feel cold

3. Atoms

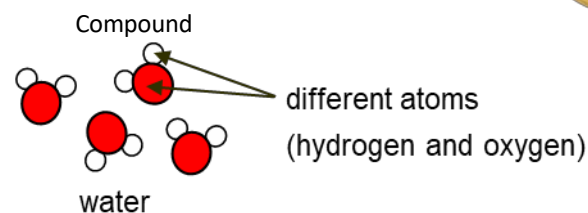
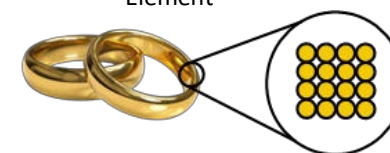
Key vocabulary	Definition
1. Atom	The smallest particle of matter, which all things are made of
2. Element	A substance made up of one type of atom e.g. oxygen
3. Compound	Two or more different elements chemically bonded
4. Mixtures	Two or more different substances not chemically joined

Reactants

Products



Element



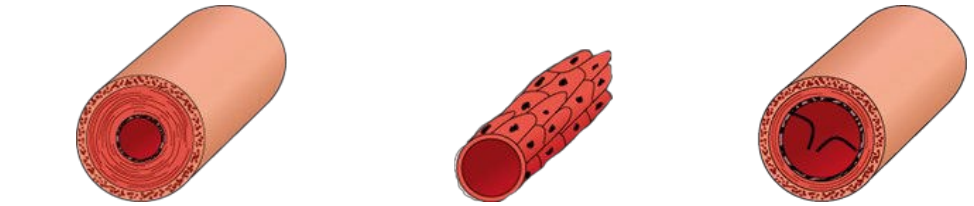
Science - Human Body Systems

1. Key vocabulary

1. Unicellular	Organism made of only one cell e.g. bacteria
2. Multicellular	Organism made of many cells e.g. human

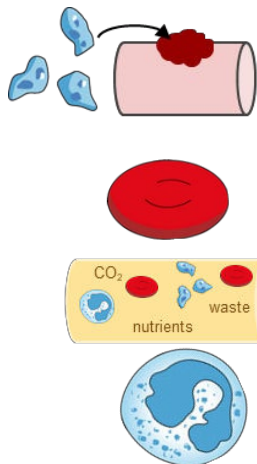
2. Circulatory system

1. Circulatory system	To transports useful molecules and waste around the body and consists of the heart, blood and blood vessels.
2. Valves	Stops the back flow of blood
3. Septum	Separates the right and left side of the heart



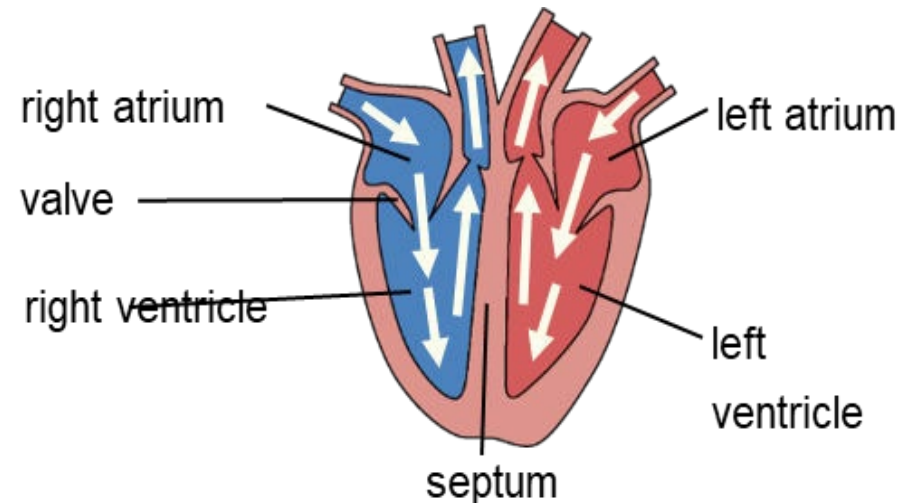
4. Blood vessels

Artery	Capillaries	Veins
Carries blood away from the heart	Exchange substances between blood and cells	Carries blood into the heart
High blood pressure	Very low blood pressure	Low blood pressure
Thick muscular, elastic walls	Very thin walls (one cell thick)	Thin walls
Small lumen	Very small lumen	Large lumen
No valves	No valves	Valves



3. Components of the blood

1. Platelets	Help with blood clotting for wound healing
2. Red blood cells	Carry oxygen to all the cells of the body.
3. Plasma	- Carries the other blood parts, nutrients, waste and carbon dioxide - It is yellow coloured and mostly water
4. White blood cells	Fights off diseases



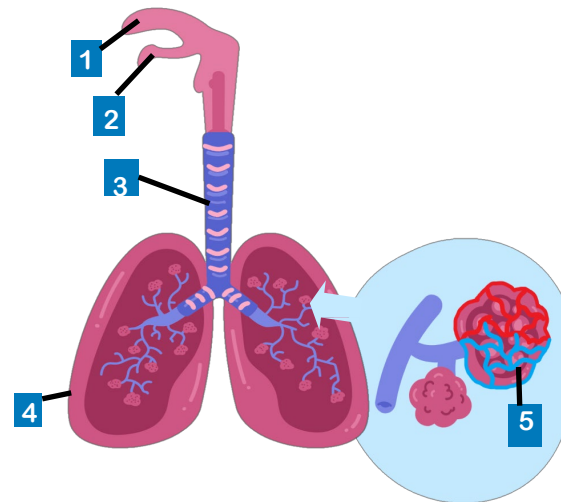
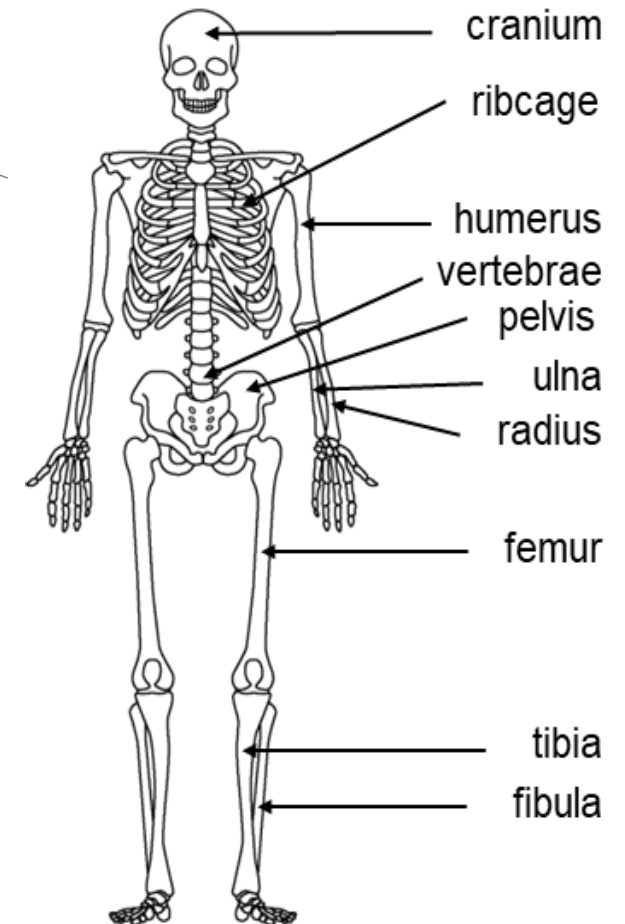
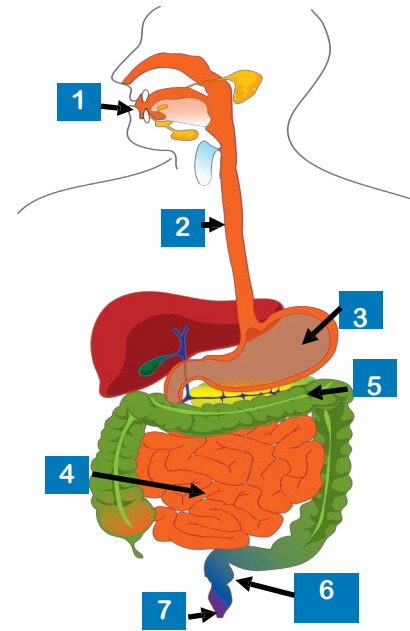
Science - Human Body Systems

1. The digestive system

1	Mouth	Mechanical digestion by chewing. saliva from salivary glands.
2	Oesophagus	Muscular tubing connecting the mouth to the stomach.
3	Stomach	Mechanical digestion by churning. Cells in the lining of the stomach release acid to kill bacteria.
4	Small Intestine	Large molecules are broken down into small soluble molecules. Has a large surface area; good blood supply and thin membranes to increase absorption into the blood.
5	Large Intestine	Where water is absorbed into the bloodstream.
6	Rectum	Where faeces are stored.
7	Anus	Where faeces is excreted from the body.

2. Breathing and Gas Exchange

1	Nasal Cavity	The inside of the nose , lined with a mucous membrane.
2	Mouth	Where air rich in oxygen is inhaled and air higher in carbon dioxide is exhaled.
3	Trachea	The windpipe; an airway reinforced by rings of cartilage.
4	Lung	The organ where gas exchange takes place.
5	Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs, where gas exchange occurs. Adapted by having a large surface area, good blood supply and thin membrane (singular = alveolus).



3. Skeletal system

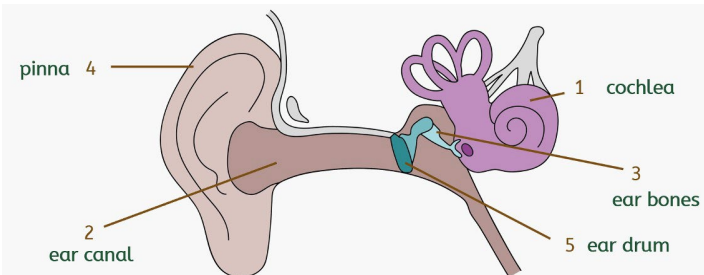
Four functions of the skeletal system are:

- **support**
- **movement**
- **making new blood cells**
- **protection** of organs (e.g. the cranium protects the brain and the ribcage protects the heart and lungs).

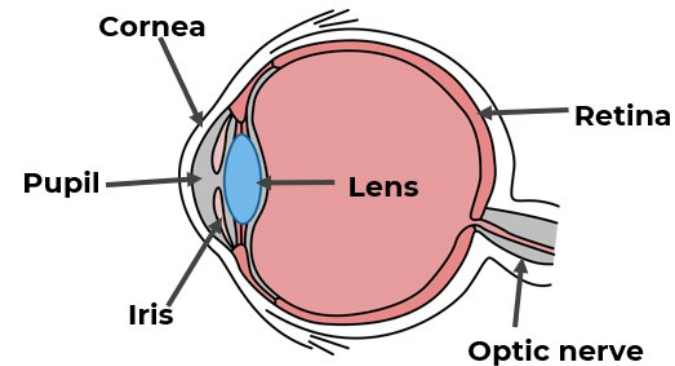
Bones are living tissues that grow and change.

Science - Sound and Light

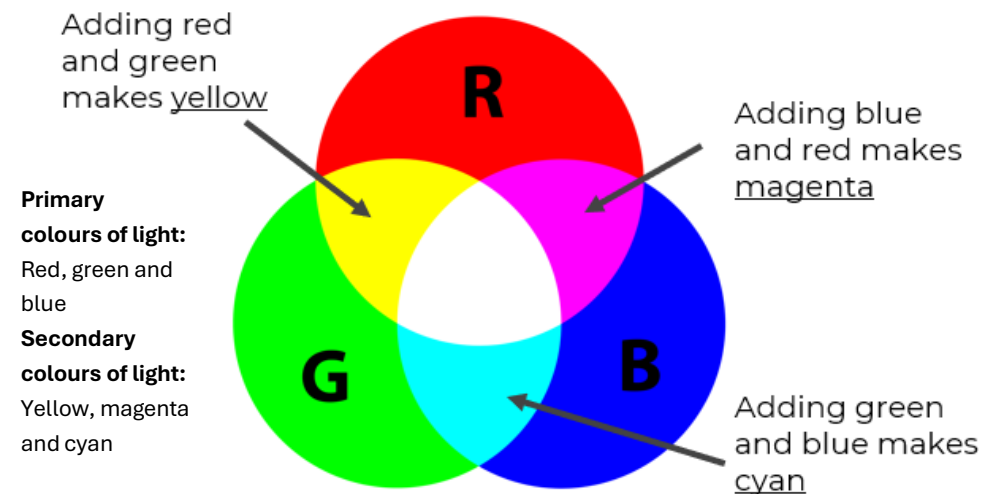
1. Light	
Key vocabulary	Definition
1. Shadow	Dark area produced by an object blocking light
2. Opaque	Light cannot pass through
3. Translucent	Allows some light to pass through, objects are unclear
4. Transparent	Allows light to pass through so objects can be clearly seen
5. Filter	Allows certain colours of light to pass through
6. Absorb	Take in
7. Reflect	Light bounces off a surface
8. Refract	Where a ray of light changes speed when entering a different density medium and so changes direction
9. Density	How tightly packed particles are, density = mass / volume
10. Medium	Substance the wave is travelling through
11. Spectrum of visible light	Band of colours seen in a rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet)
12. Speed of light	300 million m/s (in air)
13. Law of reflection	Angle of incidence = angle of reflection



2. The ear		
1	Cochlea	Its fluid causes the vibrations of its tiny hairs; they transfer energy to the nerve
2	Ear canal	A pathway for vibrations in the air to pass to the ear drum
3	Ear bones	Act like levers to concentrate and pass vibrations to the cochlea
4	Pinna	Reflects (and funnels) vibrations in the air into the ear canal
5	Ear drum	A thin membrane that passes vibrations to the ear bones



Source: Continuity Oak



3. Sound	
Key vocabulary	Definition
1. Speed of sound	330 m/s (in air)
2. Echo	A reflected sound
3. Amplitude	Loudness of the sound
4. Pitch	High pitch corresponds to a high-frequency sound, while a low pitch corresponds to a low-frequency sound
5. Frequency	Number of waves per second

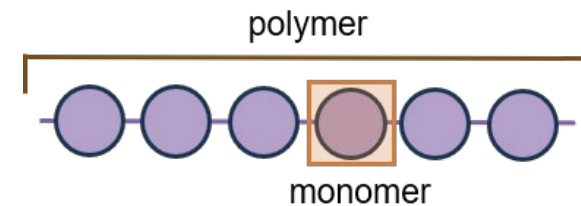
1. Ceramics	
Key Vocabulary	Definition
1. Ceramic	non-metallic material that is formed by heating and cooling a soft substance, which transforms it into a hard material
2. Clay ceramics	made by shaping wet clay while it's soft and then heating it to a high temperature and allowing it to cool, which causes it to harden.

2. Properties of ceramics and their uses	
Property	Use
1. Hard	vases, statues and many other objects
2. Strong when compressed	bricks used for building structures
3. Good electrical insulators	outdoor electrical power-line insulators
4. Non-reactive with water	mugs and dishes
5. Resistant to chemicals	kitchen and bathroom tiles
6. High melting points	oven baking dishes, jet engine turbine blades

Ceramics are brittle, so they cannot be bent, and they shatter or break when hit, dropped, or if too much force is applied.

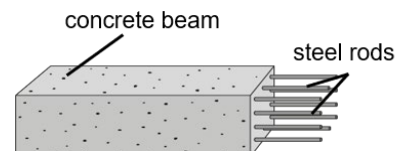
3. Composites	
Key vocabulary	Definition
1. Composite	a material that is made from two or more different types of material that have different properties that combine to make a more useful material with improved properties
2. Reinforced concrete	a composite material made from concrete and steel, which is strong in compression and tension. It is used for construction and for building.
3. Fibreglass	a material made from glass fibres and a plastic polymer, which is strong in tension, lightweight and stiff. It is used for making kayaks and car body panels

4. Polymers	
Key vocabulary	Definition
1. Polymer	a long chain molecule made of repeating units called monomers
2. Polymerisation	the joining of monomers to form polymers
3. Natural polymers	occur naturally and are found in plants and animals e.g. cellulose in plant cell walls, starch in potatoes, wool from sheep, chitin that forms exoskeletons.
4. Synthetic polymers	manufactured using chemicals taken from crude oil e.g. polyester and nylon used in clothing, PVC used to make rain gutters, polyethene used for plastic bags.

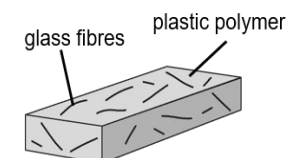


5. Properties of polymers and their uses	
Property	Use
1. Good electrical insulators	Casing around wires
2. Chemically unreactive	Food containers
3. Durable	Shopping bags
4. Mouldable	Plastic bottles

Reinforced concrete (composite)

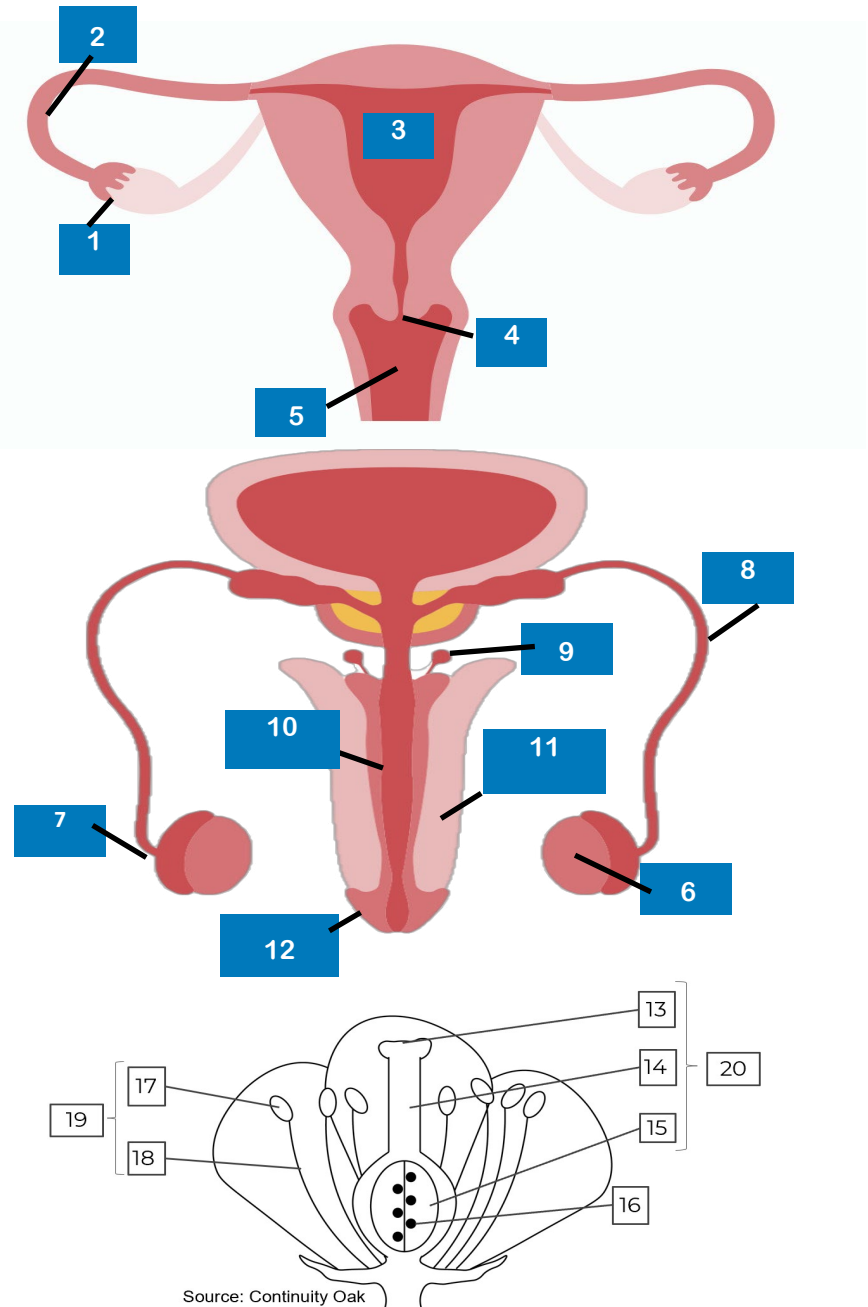


Fibreglass (composite)



Science - Life Cycles

Reproductive Part		Function
Female	Ovary	1 The organ where egg cells are produced and matured, ready to be released each cycle
	Oviduct	2 Tube connecting the ovary to the uterus and where fertilisation occurs
	Uterus (womb)	3 The organ where an embryo grows into a foetus until birth
	Uterus lining	The wall of the uterus; the destination for a fertilised egg
	Cervix	4 A ring of muscle tissue between the uterus and vagina; this helps keep a foetus in the uterus during pregnancy
	Vagina	5 The organ that is entered by the penis during sexual intercourse; sperm must pass through for fertilisation to be possible, birth canal
Male	Testes	6 The organ where sperm cells are made
	Scrotum	7 The skin that holds the testes and helps maintain constant temperature
	Sperm ducts	8 The tubes that carry sperm from the testes to the urethra
	Prostate Glands	9 These add liquid, including nutrients for the sperm; the mixture of sperm cells and this fluid is called semen
	Urethra	10 The tube that carries either urine or semen out of the body through the penis
	Penis	11 The organ which carries sperm out of the male body and enters the vagina
Plant	Foreskin	12 The skin that protects the end of the penis
	Pollen	Male gamete (sex cell) for flowering plants
	Stigma	13 Structure that the pollen sticks to and where pollen enters the style
	Style	14 Connects the stigma to the ovary
	Ovary	15 Produces and stores the female gamete (ovule)
	Ovule	16 The female gamete (sex cell), found in the ovary
	Anther	17 Produces the male gamete (pollen)
	Filament	18 Holds the anther
	Stamen	19 Male reproductive organs; consists of anther and filament
	Carpel	20 Female reproductive organs; consists of stigma, style and ovary



Science - Life Cycles

1. Human Reproduction	
Key vocabulary	Information
1. Gametes	Sex cells: sperm (male) and egg (female)
2. Gestation	Process where foetus develops during pregnancy (fertilisation to birth), lasts approximately 40 weeks
3. Embryo	Collection of dividing cells up to 8 weeks
4. Foetus	The developing baby in the uterus during pregnancy from 8 weeks to birth
5. Placenta	Organ that provides the foetus with oxygen and nutrients and removes waste substances (carbon dioxide and urea)
6. Umbilical cord	Connects the foetus to the placenta
7. Amniotic fluid	Liquid that surrounds and protects the foetus
8. Birth	Uterus muscles contract and the baby passes through the cervix and out of the vagina
9. Puberty	Is the process of changes by which a child's body becomes an adult body capable of reproduction usually during teens

2. Menstrual Cycle	
1. Menstrual cycle	Body's preparation for pregnancy, controlled by hormones, cycle stops if egg is fertilised by sperm
2. Duration	Approximately 28 days
3. Day 1 - 5	Menstruation (period): uterus lining breaks down and is shed through the vagina.
4. Day 6 - 28	Uterus lining thickens to prepare for pregnancy
5. Day 14	Ovulation: release of an egg cell from the ovary
6. Menstrual cycle pauses	If the egg is fertilised an embryo develops and implants into the uterus wall = pregnancy

3. Plant Reproduction	
Key vocabulary	Information
1. Pollination	Pollen transferred from the anther to the stigma, by wind or insects
2. Fertilisation	Fusing of the nuclei from a male and female sex cell
3. Fertilisation stages	Stage 1: The pollen grain on the stigma grows a pollen tube down the style to the ovary
	Stage 2: The nucleus of the pollen grain then travels down to meet the ovule
	Stage 3: The nuclei fuses and this is fertilisation. Fertilised ovule becomes the seed and the ovary becomes a fruit
4. Seed	Structure that contains the embryo of a new plant
5. Fruit	Structure containing seeds
6. Seed dispersal	Seeds spread to reduce competition for light, nutrients and water
7. Methods of seed dispersal	Water, wind, animals, explosion

4. Variation and Inheritance	
Key vocabulary	Information
1. Variation	The differences in characteristics between living things of the same species, e.g. different coloured fur
2. Inherited variation	Different characteristics due to differences in genes, inherited from parents
3. Environmental variation	Different characteristics due to impact of surroundings, e.g. diet, lifestyle, injury
4. Continuous data	Where differences can have any numerical value between a maximum and minimum, for example, height and weight
5. Discrete data	Where differences can only be grouped into categories, e.g. eye colour and blood group
6. Inheritance	When living things reproduce, they pass on characteristics to their offspring via genes e.g. eye colour
7. DNA	Is a chemical made up of two long strands, arranged in a double-helix structure; which carries genetic information

Science – Working Scientifically

1. Variables	Definitions and examples
Independent (IV)	The values that are changed or selected by the investigator.
Dependent (DV)	The value is measured for each change of the IV.
Control (CV)	This would affect the outcome of the investigation and therefore has to be kept constant.
Hypothesis	A suggestion of how variables are linked, which can be investigated.

3. Calculations	Definitions
Mean	Add the values and divide by the total number of values. Remember to discard any anomalies.
Range	The maximum and minimum values, or difference between them
Interval	The spacing between readings e.g. measuring every 10cm interval would be 0.1m
Resolution	The smallest division able to be measured using a measuring instrument e.g. a balance that measures to 0.1g
Uncertainty	Interval within which the true value can be expected to lie e.g. a length of 56 cm $\pm$ 2 cm would mean the true value could be anywhere between 54 cm and 58 cm. Equal to half the range.

5. Key vocabulary	Definitions and examples
Accurate	Close to the true value
Precise	A small spread of values around the mean value
True value	This is the value that would be obtained in an ideal measurement
Valid conclusion	A conclusion which has been supported by valid data, ie data that has been collected as part of a fair test and with minimal errors
Fair test	Only the IV has been allowed to affect the DV.

6. Graph key vocabulary	Definitions and examples
Axis	x = IV, y = DV
Line of best fit (science only)	•straight line drawn with ruler or a smooth curve •shows the trend between two variables •NEVER dot to dot!
Anomaly	Result that does not fit the pattern. Ignore in mean calculations or when drawing line of best fit.

2. Errors	Definitions
Random error	Results varying in an unpredictable way. These can be reduced by taking more measurements and calculating a mean.
Systematic error	Measurements being different to the true value by a consistent amount each time. Can be addressed by taking the error into account
Zero error	When a zero measurement is not a true zero, e.g. a non-zeroed balance. Can overcome the error by adjusting the data appropriately
Measurement Error	the difference between a measured value and true value. Can be overcome by repeating and calculating a mean

4. Command words	Definition
Describe	To recall facts, events or a process accurately
Explain	To state the reasons why something happens
Suggest	To apply your scientific knowledge and understanding to a new/unfamiliar situation. Use words such as might or could
Compare	To describe the similarities and/or differences. Use words and phrases such as more than, less than, whereas, however. Use data in your answer if provided
Determine	To use given data or information to obtain an answer
Evaluate	To use the information supplied in the question, as well as your own knowledge and understanding, to consider evidence for and against and a conclusion
Justify	To use evidence from the information supplied to support an answer
Predict	Suggest a sensible answer
Plan	Write a step-by-step method to carry out an experiment

7. Prefixes	Value	Order of magnitude	Prefix symbol
mega	1 000 000	10^6	M
kilo	1 000	10^3	k
centi	0.01	10^{-2}	c
milli	0.001	10^{-3}	m
micro	0.000 001	10^{-6}	μ
nano	0.000 000 001	10^{-9}	n

Spanish - Me Presento

1 Hola, ¿cómo estás?	Hello, how are you?
Estoy	I am
Estoy bien	I am fine
Estoy fenomenal	I am great
Estoy mal	I'm bad
Estoy cansado/a	I'm tired
Estoy regular	I'm fine
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
Me llamo	My name is
¿Cuántos años tienes ?	How old are you?
Tengo	I have
Tengo 12 años	I am 12 (I have 12 years)

2 ¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?
Soy ...	I am
inglés / inglesa	English
francés /a	French
español/a	Spanish
portugués / a	Portuguese
alemán / a	German

3 ¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?
Vivo en	I live in
Inglaterra	England
Francia	France
España	Spain
Alemania	Germany
Suiza	Switzerland
Italia	Italy

Grammar note! An **infinitive** means 'to something' and ends in an ar, er or ir in Spanish

4 ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	
Mi cumpleaños es el ..de... = My birthday is the...of...	
Primero = first	
Uno	1
Dos	2
Tres	3
Cuatro	4
Cinco	5
Seis	6
Siete	7
Ocho	8
Nueve	9
Diez	10
Once	11
Doce	12
Trece	13
Catorce	14
Quince	15
Dieciséis	16
Diecisiete	17
Dieciocho	18
Diecinueve	19
Veinte	20
Veintiuno	21
Veintidos	22
Veintitres	23
Treinta	30

Mi cumpleaños es el quince de junio.



5 ¿Que te gusta hacer?	What do you like to do?
Me gusta	I like
Me encanta	I love
No me gusta	I don't like
Odio	I hate

6 ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday?
enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

7 ¿Qué tiempo hace?	How's the weather?
En verano	In summer
En primavera	In spring
En invierno	In winter
En otoño	In autumn
Hace calor	It is hot
Hace buen tiempo	It is nice
Llueve	It rains
Nieva	It snows

8 ¿Que te gusta hacer?	What do you like to do?
Jugar al fútbol	To play football
Jugar a los video juegos	To play video games
Bailar	To dance
Escuchar música	To listen to music
Ver la tele	To watch TV
Hacer los deberes	To do homework
Hacer natación	To do swimming
Tocar al piano	To play the piano

Me gusta hacer los deberes.



Spanish - Me Presento

9 ¿Qué juegas?	What do you play?
Juego	I play
Juego al tenis	I play tennis
Juego al fútbol	I play football
Juego al rugby	I play rugby
Juego al baloncesto	I play basketball
Juego a los video juegos	I play videogames
Juego a las cartas	I play cards
Juego al ajedrez	I play chess
Juego al voleibol	I play volleyball
Juego al tenis de mesa	I play table tennis

10 ¿Qué haces?	What do you do
Hago	I do
Hago natación	I do swimming
Hago atletismo	I do athletics
Hago judo	I do judo
Hago artes marciales	I do martial arts
Hago deporte	I do sport
Hago surf	I do surfing
Hago esquí	I do skiing
Hago ciclismo	I do cycling
Hago piragüismo	I do canoeing
Hago senderismo	I do hiking

12 Qué otras actividades haces?	What other activities do you do?
Veo la televisión	I watch TV
Dibujo	I draw
Toco la guitarra	I play the guitar
Canto	I sing
Bailo	I dance
Escucho música	I listen to music
Veo películas	I watch films
Cocino	I cook
Nado	I swim
Hablo con mis amigos	I talk to my friends
Salgo con mis amigos	I go out with my friends
Quedo con mis amigos	I meet up with friends
Voy al cine	I go to the cinema

What to include in your writing	
C	Connectives
O	Opinions
R	Reasons
N	Negatives
E	Extra detail
T	Time expressions
T	Tenses
I	Interesting adjectives
	<i>Masculine</i>
	<i>Feminine</i>
	<i>Plural</i>

Juego al fútbol
todos los días
porque es
divertido!

Espressiones de tiempo	Time expressions
11 ¿Cuándo?	When?
El lunes	On Monday
El martes	On Tuesday
El miércoles	On Wednesday
El jueves	On Thursday
El viernes	On Friday
El sábado	On Saturday
El domingo	On Sunday
Por la mañana	In the morning
Por la tarde	In the afternoon
Por la noche	In the evening
El fin de semana	At the weekend
Todos los días	Everyday
Después del insti	After school
Antes del insti	Before school

Opinions	
Pienso que	I think that
En mi opinión	In my opinion
Es	It is

Es divertido	It is fun
Es emocionante	It is exciting
Es genial	It is great
Es guay	It is cool

Es aburrido	It is boring
Es agotador	It is exhausting
Es caro	It is expensive
Es tonto	It is stupid

Conectores	Connectives
Sin embargo	However
Pero	But
También	Also
Y	And
Porque	Because

Spanish - Mi Familia

1 Háblame de tu familia	Tell me about your family
En mi familia hay	In my family there is
Mis padres y yo	My parents and me
Mi hermano	My brother
Mi hermana	My sister
Mi padre	My father
Mi madre	My mother
Mi tío	My uncle
Mi tía	My aunt
Mi abuelo	My grandad
Mi abuela	My grandma
Mi primo	My cousin (male)
Mi prima	My cousin (female)
Mi hermanastro	My step-brother
Mi hermanastra	My step-sister

Extra detail	Intensifier
Muy	Very
Bastante	Quite
Desmasiado	Too
Un poco	A bit

2 ¿Cómo es tu personalidad?	How is your personality?
Soy / Es	I am / He or she is
Tímido /a	Shy
Deportista	Sporty
Hablador /a	Talkative
Feliz	Happy
Divertido /a	Fun
Gracioso /a	Funny
Aburrido /a	Boring

3 ¿Cómo eres?	What do you look like?
Tengo	I've got/ I have
Tiene	He/she has
El pelo largo	Long hair
El pelo corto	Short hair
El pelo rizado	Curly hair
El pelo castaño	Brown hair
El pelo rubio	Blonde hair
Los ojos verdes	Green eyes
Los ojos negros	Black eyes
Los ojos azules	Blue eyes
Los ojos grises	Grey eyes
Los ojos marrones	Brown eyes

4 ¿Cómo eres?	What do you look like?
Soy	I am (personality)
Es	He/she is
Tiene	He / she has
Alto /a	Tall
Bajo /a	Short
Delgado /a	Slim
Gordo /a	Fat
Llevo gafas	I wear glasses
Lleva gafas	He / she wears glasses
Tiene barba	He has a beard
Tiene bigote	He has a moustache
No tiene barba	He does not have a beard
Es calvo	He is bald
Es guapo /a	He / she is good looking

5 Comparison : Grammar rule :

Mi madre es = My mum is

Soy = I am

Más (more)

Menos (less)

Tímido /a (shy)

Deportista (sporty)

Gracioso/a (funny)

Feliz (happy)

Hablador /a (chatty)

Que (than)

Mi padre

Soy más tímida que mi madre



Time Expressions

¿Cuándo?	When?
Después del insti	After school
Normalmente	Normally
Nunca	Never
Siempre	Always
A veces	Sometimes
Los lunes	On Mondays
Los martes	On Tuesdays
Los miércoles	On Wednesdays
Los jueves	On Thursdays
Los viernes	On Fridays
Los sábados	On Saturdays
Los domingos	On Sundays

Spanish - Mi Vida Escolar

5 ¿Qué estudias?	What do you study?
Estudio (no article after)	I study
Aprendo (no article)	I learn
Las matemáticas	Maths
Las ciencias	Science
El español	Spanish
El inglés	English
El teatro	Drama
La música	Music
La religión	RE
La geografía	Geography
La tecnología	Technology
La educación física	PE
La informática	ICT
La historia	History

Time Expressions (Espressiones de tiempo)	
¿Cuándo estudias...?	When do you study..?
A primera hora	Period 1
A segunda hora	Period 2
A tercera hora	Period 3
A última hora	Last period
En el recreo	At break time
En la comida	At lunch time
En tutoría	At tutor time
Después del insti	After school
Antes del insti	Before school

Grammar note

If you say 'no hay' then there is no article un / una
If it is plural add an s.

6 ¿Qué te gusta?	What do you like?
Mi asignatura favorita es	My favourite subject is
Me gusta(n)	I like
No me gusta(n)	I don't like

Reasons	
Porque	Because
Ya que	Because
Es	It is
Son	They are

Interesante /s	Interesting
Divertido /a /s	Fun
Útil / es	Useful

Aburrido / a /s	Boring
Difícil / es	Difficult
Inútil / es	Useless

7 ¿Qué hay en tu insti?	What is there in your school?
En mi instituto hay	In my school there is
En mi instituto no hay	In my school there isn't
Una piscina	A swimming pool
Una oficina	An office
Un comedor	A canteen
Un patio	A playground
Un gimnasio	A gym
Un polideportivo	A sports hall
Un salón de actos	A hall
Unas clases	Some classrooms
Unos laboratorios	Some labs

8 ¿Cómo son tus profes?	How are your teachers?
Mi profesor de ... es	My ... teacher is
Mis profesores son	My teachers are
Simpático / a / s	Nice
Interesante /s	Interesting
Estricto / a / s	Strict
Gracioso / a /s	Funny
Aburrido / a / s	Boring
Antipático / a / s	Unfriendly
Relajado / a / s	Easy-going
Serio / a / s	Serious
Feliz /ces	Happy

Grammar note

If a noun is feminine add an **a** to the adjective. If it is plural add an **s** to the adjective. If it is feminine and plural add **as** to the adjective.

9 ¿Qué haces durante el recreo?	What do you do at breaktime?
Estudio	I study
Hablo con mis amigos	I talk to my friends
Como algo	I eat something
Bebo algo	I drink something
Juego al fútbol	I play football
Hago mis deberes	I do my homework
Compro algo que comer	I buy something to eat
Uso mi móvil	I use my mobile
No escucho música	I don't listen to music
No voy a la biblioteca	I don't go to the library

Spanish - Donde Vivo

1 ¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?
Vivo en	I live in
Una ciudad	A city
Un pueblo	A town/village
Una región	A region
Un barrio	A neighbourhood
Que se llama	Which is called
Está en	It is located in
Está en la costa	It's on the coast
Está en el campo	It is in the countryside
Está en las montañas	It is in the mountains
Está en el norte	It is in the north
Está en el sur	It is in the south
Está en este	It is in the east
Está en oeste	It is in the west
Vivo en Inglaterra	I live in England
Vivo en España	I live in Spain
Vivo en los Estados Unidos	I live in the USA

Opinions	
2 ¿Te gusta tu ciudad?	Do you like your city?
Me gusta mi ciudad porque	I like my city because
Es turística	Touristy
Es tranquila	It is quiet
Es segura	It is safe
Es peligrosa	It is dangerous
Hay poca naturaleza	There isn't much nature
Hay mucho que hacer	There is a lot to do
No hay nada que hacer	There is nothing to do
Hay mucho tráfico**	There is a lot of traffic
Hay mucha contaminación	There is a lot of pollution

** Common spelling mistake—be careful!

3 ¿Donde vives?	Where do you live?
Vivo	I live
Con mi familia	With my family
En un piso	In a flat
En un edificio	In a block of flats
En una casa	In a house
En una granja	In a farm
En una casa adosada	In a semi-detached house

*Grammar note

If you say 'no hay' then there is no article un / una

4 ¿Que se puede hacer?	What can you do?
Se puede	You can
No se puede	You cannot
Se puede ir de compras	You can go shopping
Se puede dar un paseo	You can go for a walk
Se puede hacer deporte	You can do sport
Se puede cenar fuera	You can eat out
Se puede nadar	You can swim
Se puede quedar con amigos	You can meet up with friends
Se puede salir	You can go out
No se puede visitar monumentos	You cannot visit monuments
No se puede ver	You cannot see
Lo que es una lástima***	Which is a shame

*** This is a higher level phrase

5 ¿Que hay en tu ciudad?	What is there in your city?
Hay	There is / there are
No hay*	There isn't / there aren't
En mi ciudad hay	In my city there is
En mi ciudad hay*	In my city there isn't
Un colegio	A school
Un supermercado	A supermarket
Un Castillo	A castle
Un parque	A park
Un polideportivo	A sports centre
Un aeropuerto	An airport
Un cine	A cinema
Una piscina	A swimming pool
Una iglesia	A church
Muchas tiendas	Many shops

Voy a jugar al fútbol!

Future tense

To say what you are going to do in the future you need 3 things :

1) Voy

2) a

3) Infinitive verb (ends ar / er / ir)

Example : = I am going to play football



Spanish - Donde Vivo

6 Qué vas a hacer en tu ciudad?	What are you going to do in your city?
Voy a ir al centro comercial	I am going to go the shopping centre
Voy a ir al cine	I am going to go to the cinema
Voy a ir al mercado	I am going to go to the market
Voy a ir a la pista de hielo	I am going to go to the ice rink
Voy a ir a la piscina	I am going to go to the swimming pool
Voy a ir de compras	I am going to go shopping

Comparisons	
El cuarto de baño	The bathroom
El balcón	The balcony
Mi habitación	My bedroom
La piscina	The swimming pool

Es	Is
Más / Menos	More / Less
Moderno /a	Modern
Ordenado/a	Tidy
Espacioso /a	Spacious
Grande	Big
Pequeño/a	Small

Que	Than
La habitación de mi hermano	My brother's room

Mi habitación es más ordenada que la habitación de mi hermano



7 ¿Cómo es tu casa?	What is your house like?
En mi casa hay	In my house there is
En mi casa no hay*	In my house there isn't
Un salón	A living room
Un jardín	A garden
Un cuarto de baño	A bathroom
Un balcón	A balcony
Un dormitorio	A bedroom
Una habitación	A bedroom
Una piscina	A swimming pool
Una cocina	A kitchen
Una terraza	A terrace
En la planta baja	On the ground floor
En la primera planta	On the first floor

Opiniones	Opinions
Porque	Because
Ya que	Because
Pero	But
Será	It will be
Va a ser	It's going to be
Interesante /s	Interesting
Divertido /a / s	Fun
Emocionante	Exciting
Aburrido / a /s	Boring
Caro	Expensive

*Grammar note

If you say 'no hay' then there is no article un / una
Un / una means a / an
El / la means the

8 ¿Y en tu habitación?	And in your bedroom?
En mi habitación hay	In my room there is
Un armario	A wardrobe
Un ordenador	A computer
Una cama	A bed
Una mesa	A table
Una lámpara	A lamp
Una mesita de noche	A bedside table
Una cómoda	A chest of drawers
Una ventana	A window
Una televisión	A television
Al lado de	Next to
Delante de	In front of
Detrás de	Behind
Encima de	On top of
Debajo de	Under

9 ¿Donde te gustaría vivir?	Where would you like to live?
Me gustaría vivir	I would like to live
En Londres	In London
En la costa	By the sea
Porque hace sol	Because it's sunny
Porque me encanta la cultura	Because I love the culture
Sería	It would be
Sería fenomenal	It would be great

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

Using your Knowledge Organiser (KO)

What is a Knowledge Organiser (KO)?

- They set out the most important, useful and powerful knowledge on a topic on a single page.
- They are put together in a booklet and are broken down by subject and by term.
- They cover all the key subject material that you need to be able to recall for the entire school year.
- They contain key vocabulary, key concepts, formulas, explanations, case studies, examples and sometimes diagrams.

Why have Knowledge Organisers (KO)?

- They give you the 'big' picture.
- To be successful, we know that you must have a foundation of factual knowledge.
- We know from research that learning is most effective when it is structured and organised.
- A KO ensures that the key knowledge you require to be successful is all in one place.
- The more often that you use the KO, the easier it will be for you to recall and use key information in the long run, this will lead to improved retrieval of key knowledge.
- It allows you to get a head start on your learning- find out about future topics in advance.
- It helps free up your working memory and achieve something called
- 'automaticity', meaning that this knowledge lives in your long-term memory. This means you have 'freed up' your working memory.

How can I use my Knowledge Organiser most effectively?

Self-quizzing- using the Look, Cover, Write, Check method

Look- read the piece of information carefully, two or three times.

Cover- now cover what you have just read.

Write- Now try and write down the piece of information you read. **Tip: For longer sections of text, try using your own words and imagine you are trying to explain it to someone else!**

Check- Did you write down the information correctly? If not, correct it with a different coloured pen and then repeat!

You can also.....

- Create mind-maps
- Create revision cards
- Use the KO to help you catch up if you are absent
- Find out what is coming next for each subject
- Ask your parents to test you at home

