

Year 7 Block 3 Knowledge Organisers

Name:

Tutor Group:

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Block 3 Homework Hand in schedule

Homework will be checked first thing each morning in tutor time. You will need to come to school each day with your homework book and Knowledge Organisers. The table shows which subject you will hand in on each day.

Day	Date	Subject
Mon	26/02/2024	French
Tue	27/02/2024	English
Wed	28/02/2024	PE
Thu	29/02/2024	Maths
Fri	01/03/2024	Science
Mon	04/03/2024	Geography
Tue	05/03/2024	English
Wed	06/03/2024	Art
Thu	07/03/2024	Maths
Fri	08/03/2024	Science
Mon	11/03/2024	French
Tue	12/03/2024	English
Wed	13/03/2024	Music
Thu	14/03/2024	Maths
Fri	15/03/2024	Science
Mon	18/03/2024	History
Tue	19/03/2024	English
Wed	20/03/2024	DT
Thu	21/03/2024	Maths
Fri	22/03/2024	Science
Mon	25/03/2024	French
Tue	26/03/2024	Health
Wed	27/03/2024	Drama
Thu	28/03/2024	Maths
Fri	29/03/2024	Science

EASTER HOLIDAYS		
INSET DAY		
Tue	16/04/2024	Science
Wed	17/04/2024	French
Thu	18/04/2024	Maths
Fri	19/04/2024	Art
Mon	22/04/2024	English
Tue	23/04/2024	Science
Wed	24/04/2024	Geography
Thu	25/04/2024	Maths
Fri	26/04/2024	Music
Mon	29/04/2024	English
Tue	30/04/2024	Computing
Wed	01/05/2024	History
Thu	02/05/2024	Maths
Fri	03/05/2024	PE
Mon	06/05/2024	English
Tue	07/05/2024	Science
Wed	08/05/2024	Geography
Thu	09/05/2024	Maths
Fri	10/05/2024	Drama

How to complete your homework

For all subjects except Maths, homework tasks are based around Knowledge Organisers. Maths will be complete through Sparx Maths – see separate sheet for info.

To complete your homework, you must:

1. Check the hand in schedule (previous page) for the week so that you can see which Knowledge Organisers you need to be learning and what the deadline date is.
2. Carefully study the sections of the Knowledge Organiser that you are learning.
3. If you are learning **key knowledge** (for example in Science, Geography or History) Write between 10 and 20 self-quizzing questions and answers that test your grasp of this knowledge. If you are learning **key vocabulary** such as in French or English, try to read, cover, say write and check – simply read the word, cover it up, say it aloud then write it down and check if you spelled it correctly.
4. Complete all of your homework in your homework book, including your Sparx Maths notes. Put the deadline date and subject at the top of the page, so that you can clearly see when the work will be checked by your tutor and teacher.
5. Make sure you remember your homework book **everyday**, it will be checked each morning by your tutor and also in your lessons.

You may be set additional ‘optional’ homework tasks to complete by your teachers to deepen your knowledge, particularly for revision in the build up to the end of block assessments.

On the next page there are some optional extra ideas for ways you could use your Knowledge Organisers

What are ‘self-quizzing questions’?

Here is a section of a Science Knowledge Organiser. You could test your grasp of this knowledge by asking yourself,

“What ions are found in acids?”

“Are all acids poisonous?”

These are examples of self-quizzing questions.

In your homework book, you should write the questions and their answers.

2. Acids (pH 1-6)



- Acids are a family of chemicals, examples are lemon juice, vinegar and Coca Cola. There is also acid in our stomach.
- Acids contain Hydrogen (H^+) ions.
- **Strong acids** like hydrochloric acid are very corrosive this means they destroy skin cells and cause burns.
- **Weak acids** like vinegar are safe to eat but are still irritant to sensitive parts of the body.

How else can I use my Knowledge Organiser?

The Knowledge Organisers in this booklet will help you learn a wide range of knowledge to prepare you for your lessons as well as the multiple-choice tests at the end of this block of learning.

To get the most out of your Knowledge Organisers, you should be learning sections and then testing yourself. There will be set tasks each week based on the Knowledge Organisers, and there are some optional ideas below that you could try in addition to this if you wish.

Learning Key vocabulary:

- Highlight key terms for a subject and look up the definitions
- Write a sentence using the key terms you have highlighted
- Practice spellings – read, cover, say, write and check to learn the correct spellings of key terms

Quizzes/questions:

- Write some self-quizzing questions based on the information read
- Test your friends and family on their knowledge of a subject
- Get your parents/carers to ask you some questions
- Create exam style questions and then swap with a friend

Reflecting on learning:

- Before a topic – rank order your confidence and then revisit at the end of the topic, rank again and consider where you have improved
- Add more detail to the Knowledge Organiser after you have been taught that topic
- Traffic light (red, amber, green) each box based on how confident you are

Revision:

- Create 2-3 flashcards each week based on each box
- Create a mind map showing the key information from the Knowledge Organiser
- Read ahead to develop skills, knowledge and understanding so you feel more confident before lessons

General use:

- 50 words, 30 words, 10 words – summarise the information on the Knowledge Organiser from 50 words to 30 words to 10 words
- Pictionary – learn the definitions then draw it for your friends/family to guess
- Elevator pitch – summarise the information in a box/whole Knowledge Organiser for a 30 second presentation
- Generation game – like the famous conveyor belt – look at the Knowledge Organiser and then try to remember as many items as possible
- Key term stories – write a short story using 6 key words that are found on the Knowledge Organiser
- Scavenger hunt – read through the Knowledge Organiser with a friend/family member and see who can find specific information/facts first
- Read, cover, check – read the box, write out what you can remember, check what you have missed (then add in purple pen)

Maths Homework – Sparx Maths

What is Sparx Maths?

- Sparx Maths is an online platform we use at King’s Oak Academy, it can be accessed at <https://www.sparxmaths.uk/>
- Each weekly task on Sparx is made up of questions linked to learning in the classroom (either past, current or future) plus some times table questions.
- This should take approximately one hour per week (if it takes longer one week then it will take less time in future weeks).
- Each question has a short video you can watch if you are getting stuck.
- For each question, write down the **bookwork code, your working, and the answer** in your homework book. **You should also mark your own work.**
- You will be able to redo a question if you get it wrong. This is where you have the biggest opportunity to learn.
- To **successfully complete** your Sparx homework you need to achieve **100% completion** each week, meaning you need to get **every question correct**.
- This is because questions are set at **exactly the right level for you.**

What if I get stuck and keep getting a question wrong?

Remember this is the point where you are going to learn the most!

- Attempt each question before watching the video.
- Show your working out in your book.
- Watch the video.
- Copy down the method shown in the video into your book.
- Try the question again. Show your working out in your book.
- Copy the question in your book.
- Ask your Maths teacher to help you **before** it is due in.

You can gain ‘Positive Points’ for your Sparx work by:

- a) Completing Sparx homework early.
- b) Completing the optional XP boost questions.
- c) Completing the optional target questions.
- d) Completing independent learning tasks based on topics you find difficult.

Year 7 Curriculum:

Question topics will be set by your Maths teacher to make sure that they fit with the topics you are studying each term, as set out in the table here:

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3 and Term 4	Term 5 and Term 6
Year 7	Fractional thinking Probability Factors, multiples, primes Fractions (+/-) AP1	Algebraic thinking Directed number Manipulating algebra Exploring sequences AP2 (DOOYA)	Proportional reasoning Fractions (\times/\div) Proportion Ratio Units of measure	Using shape Coordinates & straight-line graphs Properties of shape Notation/labelling conventions Perimeter & area Circles – area & circumference AP3 (DOOYA)

Year 7 Portraiture

Content: In this project you will

Develop knowledge- facial proportions

Understand- How to create self-portrait in the style of the chosen artist

Develop skills- drawing, shading, painting, collage, showing the influence of other artists in your own work

Outcome- a Kehinde Wiley styled self portrait

Keywords:

Shape: a geometric figure such as a square, triangle, or [rectangle](#).

Form: Form is one of the elements of art and refers to three-dimensional objects. Shapes are flat and have two dimensions (height and width). Forms have three dimensions. (height, width and depth).

Proportions: a part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole.

Facial features: The fundamental facial components include the face itself, eyes, nose, ears, mouth, teeth, chin, and hair.

A
R
T
I
S
T



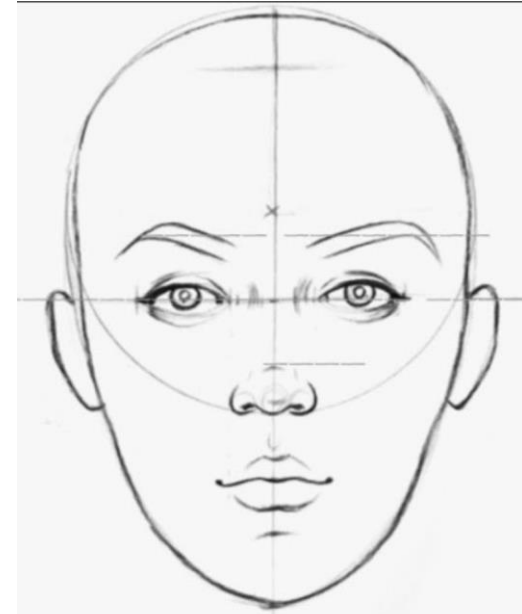
Kehinde Wiley...

Is an American artist best known for his portraits that render people of colour in the traditional settings of Old Master paintings.

Most famously, in 2017, he was commissioned to paint Barack Obama, becoming the first Black artist to paint an official portrait of a president of the United States.

knowing the following 7 rules is a good first step when drawing portrait.

1. If we divide the human head horizontally into two parts, [the centerline will be at eye level](#).
2. The distance between the chin and the nose is equal to the distance between the bottom of the nose and the brow line, which is also the same as the space between the brow line and the hairline.
3. The distance between the nose and the bottom of the lower lip is the same as the distance between the chin and the lower lip.
4. The gap between both eyes is equal to the length of one eye.
5. The distance between the nose and the bottom of the lower lip is the same as the distance between the chin and the lower lip.
6. A vertical gesture line in the centre of the face and a horizontal gesture line connecting the ears and the eyes show the overall perspective of the head.
7. The above proportions vary based on the person's anatomy, expressions, perspective, and [art style](#).





Y7 Computer Science Term 3

What is a network?

A network is two or more computers (or other electronic devices) that are connected together, usually by cables or Wi-Fi.

Some computer networks will have a server. A server is a powerful computer that often acts as a central hub for services in a network, eg emails, internet access and file storage. Each computer connected to a server is called a client.

A computer that is not connected to a network is called a standalone computer.

What are the benefits of a network?
Using a network allows you to share:

- hardware, such as a printer
- software, allowing multiple users to run the same programs on different computers
- data, so that other people can access shared work and you can access your data from any computer on the network

Networking is critical if you want to use your computer to communicate. Without it you couldn't send an email, a text or an instant message.

We use a huge network on a daily basis and this is called the internet.

Around three billion people use the internet to share data, news and resources, amongst many other things.

Networks? Quiz

Y7 Pupil **example** for writing in homework book:
The definition of a network is two or more computers joined together for the sake of communication is **True**

1 - Quiz

True or False. The definition of a network is two or more computers joined together for the sake of communication?

2 - Quiz

True or False. A standalone computer is connected via wifi and ethernet?

3 - Quiz

Odd one out! Advantages of networks are file sharing, shared hardware, emails communication, spread of malware

4 - Quiz

What is the internet?

5 - Quiz

What is the www?

6 - Quiz

What is a node?

7 - Quiz

What is meant by a network's topology?

8 - Quiz

Which of the following best describes a star network?

Y7 Pupil **example** for writing in homework book:
What is a node? A node is any device connected to a network

9 - Quiz

Which model of network usually uses a star network?

10 - Quiz

Which of the following best describes a mesh network?

11 - Quiz

What is meant by encryption?

12 - Quiz

What are the two types of key used in asymmetric encryption?

13 - Quiz

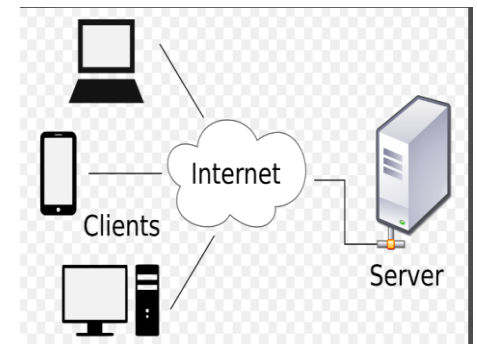
What is a protocol?

14 - Quiz

What is a MAC address?

15 - Quiz

What are the two components of a packet?



Year 7 Drama Term 3: Script & Character

Body Language	How a person used their body to communicate how they are feeling.
Gait	How narrow or wide a person's stance (legs and shoulders) is to show their level of confidence i.e. the more confident a person is the wider gait they tend to have).
Gesture	Hand or head movement to back up dialogue or to be used instead of dialogue e.g. thumbs up to say that something is good.
Mannerism	Idiosyncrasies and habits that are particular to us. We might fiddle with our hair or shift our weight from one foot to the other. It's important that you're able to remove any habits of your own that might interfere with characterisation.
Energy	The term 'energy' in drama is used to describe how an actor uses movement, gestures, gait and posture to show the type energy their character has
Body tension	How relaxed or tensed an actor's muscles are
Posture	How tall a person stands or sits e.g. hunching or standing tall with their head held high.
Eye contact & focus	The state in which two people are aware of looking into one another's eyes. Or where the eyes are focused.
Use of space	The way the actor moves around the performance space
Status	The importance of a character compared to the other characters on stage
Facial Expression	How a person uses the muscles in their face to show how they are feeling e.g. frowning to show that they are sad.
Volume	This is how loud or quiet a performer speaks. This can range from a Stage whisper to shouting really loud. The way in which an actor uses volumes helps show the audience what mood the character is in as well as what the situation is.
Pitch	How high or low
Pause	A moment of silence or stillness used for effect
Pace	Speed of delivering lines/dialogue
Diction	Diction is how clearly you speak.
Tone	This is how an actor speaks to show what mood their character is in e.g. Happy, sad, angry etc.

Year 7 Bird feeder Project



Health and Safety Check:

Aprons on and done up?



Goggles on when using machines?



Hair tied back?

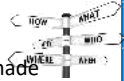


PPE = Personal protective equipment

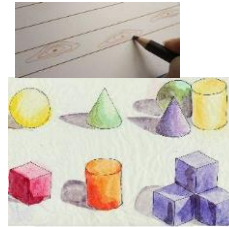
Design Brief Analysis

A design brief is a statement telling you what to do. To understand exactly what you need to do you need to break it down. The easiest way to break it down is by using the 5Ws and H to ask some questions. These questions could be:

- Who is going to use it?
- What materials could it be made from?
- How much will it cost to make?



1 km = 1000 m
1 m = 100 cm
1 cm = 10 mm



We use **ACCESS FM** to help us write a **specification** - a list of requirements for a design - and to help us **analyse and describe** an already existing product.

ACCESS FM - Helpsheet

A is for **Aesthetics**



Aesthetics means **what does the product look like?**
What is the: Colour? Shape? Texture? Pattern? Appearance? Feel? Weight? Style?

C is for **Cost**



Cost means **how much does the product cost to buy?**
How much does it: Cost to buy? Cost to make?
How much do the different materials cost? Is it good value?

C is for **Customer**



Customer means **who will buy or use your product?**
Who will buy your product? Who will use your product?
What is their: Age? Gender?
What are their: Likes? Dislikes? Needs? Preferences?

E is for **Environment**



Environment means **will the product affect the environment?**
Is the product: Recyclable? Reusable? Repairable? Sustainable?
Environmentally friendly? Bad for the environment?
6R's of Design: Recycle / Reuse / Repair / Rethink / Reduce / Refuse

S is for **Size**



Size means **how big or small is the product?**
What is the size of the product in millimeters (mm)? Is this the same size as similar products? Is it comfortable to use? Does it fit?
Would it be improved if it was bigger or smaller?

S is for **Safety**



Safety means **how safe is the product when it is used?**
Will it be safe for the customer to use? Could they hurt themselves?
What's the correct and safest way to use the product? What are the risks?

F is for **Function**



Function means **how does the product work?**
What is the product's job and role? What is it needed for? How well does it work? How could it be improved? Why is it used this way?

M is for **Material**



Material means **what is the product made out of?**
What materials is the product made from? Why were these materials used? Would a different material be better? How was the product made? What manufacturing techniques were used?

Key words:

Aesthetics
Design Brief
Annotations
Manufacture
Evaluation
Target market

Tools and Equipment:



Steel Rule

Tri Square



Tenon saw

Coping Saw



Bench hook

File



Abrasive paper

Design sketching



- When drawing your design sketches, make sure they are in 3D and must always be drawn in PENCIL.
- When rendering use colouring pencils.
- Get creative with your ideas. Your imagination has no limits.



Evaluation:



Designers evaluate their finished products or prototypes in order to test whether they work well and if the design can be corrected or improved. Whatever you have designed it is important to evaluate your work constantly during the project.

Evaluation can take a variety of forms:

- General discussion with other pupils, staff and others.
- Questionnaires / surveys carried out at any time during the project.
- Your personal views, what you think of existing designs.
- Most important of all - what do you think of your designs, prototypes and finished products?
- Can you think of any other ways of evaluating your work?

English

Year 7



Terms 3&4
19th Century



Vocabulary Organiser



Number	Word	Definition	Term	Unit Name
1	Bildungsroman	A story dealing with a person's early years and spiritual education	Term 3	19th C/Great Expectations
2	Naïve	Showing a lack of wisdom, experience or judgement	Term 3	19th C/Great Expectations
3	Maturity	A state of being grown up and no longer a child	Term 3	19th C/Great Expectations
4	Social Class	A division of society based on social and financial status	Term 3	19th C/Great Expectations
5	Poverty	Not having enough income or possessions for your needs	Term 3	19th C/Great Expectations
6	Self-discovery	Learning more about your own character and personality	Term 3	19th C/Great Expectations
7	Dialect	Language that is specific to a particular region	Term 4	19th C/Great Expectations
8	Characterisation	An idea that recurs in literature	Term 4	19th C/Great Expectations
9	Epiphany	An epiphany is a moment of sudden insight or understanding.	Term 4	19th C/Great Expectations
10	Victorian	Refers to rule of Queen Victoria in England in the 19th century	Term 4	19th C/Great Expectations
11	Morality	Values concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.	Term 4	19th C/Great Expectations
12	Symbolism	The use of objects to represent ideas or qualities	Term 4	19th C/Great Expectations

Describe yourself (appearance and personality). Family, friends (describing others), pets,

<u>Pronouns</u>	<u>Avoir – to have</u>	<u>Être – to be</u>
Je (I)	J'ai I have	Je suis - I am
Tu (you)	Tu as (you have)	Tu es – You are
il (he), elle (she)	Il a (he has), elle a (she has)	il /elle est - He is/she is
Nous (we)	Nous avons (we have)	Nous sommes – we are
Vous (you) (pl)	Vous avez (you have) (pl)	Vous êtes – you are (pl)
ils /elles (they)	Ils ont /elles ont (they have)	ils / elles sont – they are

To say “my” in French we must change how we say it to match the noun (whether it is masculine, feminine or plural). Whether you are male or female doesn't change which word you use.

Examples :

Mon père = my dad

Ma mère = my dad

Mes parents = my parents

	<u>Masc</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Plural</u>
my	mon	ma	mes
your	ton	ta	tes
his/her	son	sa	ses

Comparisons

Plus - more Jean est plus intéressant que

Paul

Moins - less Paul est moins intéressant que Jean

Superlative

Le /la plus – the most Jean est le plus intelligent

Le /la moins – the least Marie est la moins sympa

Adjective agreement.

Remember adjectives have to agree with the noun. Normally you would add an 'e' to make the adjective feminine but check out the following rules...

Il est paresseux – elle est paresseuse

Il est sportif – elle est sportive

Il est travailleur – elle est travailleuse

Il est gentil – elle est gentille

Il est mignon – elle est mignonne

Il est beau – elle est belle

Il est vieux – elle est vieille

Il est sympa – elle est sympa

Je m'appelle - My name is / I am called

Elle s'appelle - she is called

Il s'appelle – he is called

Ils s'appellent – they are called

7.3 My life at school

<u>Quelle est ta matière préférée?</u>	<u>What is your favourite subject?</u>
L'anglais	English
L'espagnol	Spanish
Le français	French
Le théâtre	Drama
Le dessin	Art
Le sport / l'EPS	PE
L'informatique	Computer Science
L'éducation civique	PSHE
L'histoire	History
La musique	Music
La technologie	Technology
La géographie	Geography
La religion	RE
Les mathématiques	Maths
Les sciences	Science
Les sciences humaines	Humanities

<u>Que penses-tu?</u>	<u>What do you think?</u>
C'est	It is
Ce n'est pas	It isn't
Créatif	Creative
Intéressant	Interesting
Pratique	Practical
Utile	Useful
(in)confortable	(un)comfortable
Cher	Expensive
Bon marché	Cheap
À la mode	Fashionable
Démodé	Unfashionable
Sale	Dirty
Propre	Clean
Moche	Ugly

<u>Comment est ton uniforme?</u>	<u>What is your school uniform like?</u>
Je porte ...	I wear..
Une veste	Blazer
Un pull	Jumper
Une chemise	Shirt
Un T-shirt	T-shirt
Un pantalon	Trousers
Une cravate	Tie
Une jupe	Skirt
Des chaussettes	Socks
Des chaussures	Shoes
Des collants	Tights

<u>Verbes au collège</u>	<u>Verbs at school</u>
Étudier	To study
Écouter	To listen
Bavarder	To chat
Travailler	To work
Passer	To spend
Jouer	To play
Se reposer	To rest
Se relaxer	To relax



<u>Comment est ton prof ?</u>	<u>What is your teacher like?</u>
Gentil (-le)	Kind
Agréable	Pleasant
Ennuyeux (-se)	Boring
Organisé (e)	Organised
Content (e)	Happy
Difficile	Difficult
Facile	Easy
Amusant (e)	Fun
Coléreux (-se)	Angry
Strict (e)	Strict
Grincheux (-se)	Grumpy
Fort (e)	Strong
Joli (e)	Handsome/ pretty
Horrible	Awful
Fascinant(e)	Exciting
Jeune	Young
Petit(e)	Small
Grand (e)	Tall
Parfait(e)	Perfect
Rapide	Fast
Riche	Rich
Bruyant(e)	Noisy
Sage	Wise
Sérieux(-se)	Serious
Timide	Shy
Travailleur(-se)	Hard working
Triste	Sad
Âgé(e)	Old

Vegetarian

Vegetarian diets restrict the consumption of all meat, poultry, and seafood. However, they can include various products of animal agriculture such as cheese, eggs, and milk.

Vegan

Being vegan involves avoiding all animal products, whether food or clothing (such as leather shoes). In contrast, plant-based refers to foods and meals that are predominantly based on plants.



Regular Diet

The regular diet can also be referred to as a general or normal diet. Its purpose is to provide a well-balanced diet and ensure that individuals who do not require dietary modifications receive adequate nutrition.



Gluten Free

To follow a gluten-free diet, you must avoid wheat and some other grains while choosing substitutes that provide nutrients for a healthy diet.

Lactose Intolerant

If you are lactose intolerant, you may experience symptoms after eating dairy products and some prepared foods that contain dairy. Some dairy products have less lactose than others.

Pescatarian

The pescatarian diet, or pescatarianism, involves eating a primarily vegetarian diet with the addition of fish and other seafood.



Cooking Equipment



Scales

A scale or balance is a device used to measure weight or mass.

Measuring Spoons

A measuring spoon is a spoon used to measure an amount of an ingredient, either liquid or dry, when cooking.

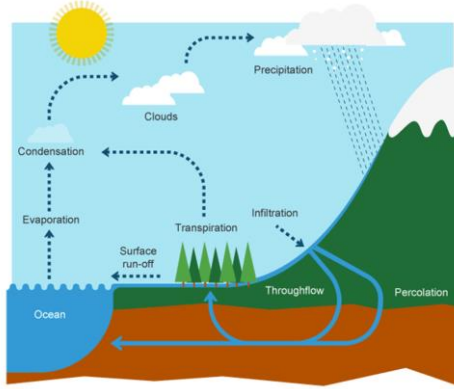
Electric Whisk

and mixers let you whip up you're baking or cooking favourites by mixing, whipping, kneading and more.

Cake Tin

It can be any shape of pan, made of any material, designed to hold any type of food stuff, sweet or savoury, solid or liquid.

The Water Cycle

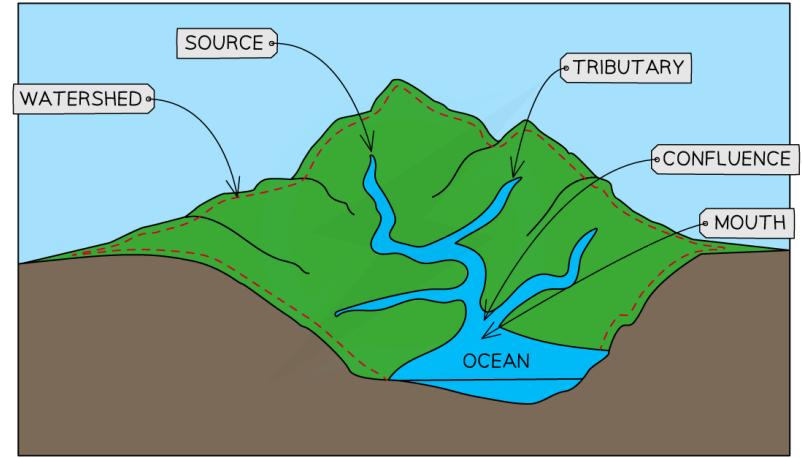


RIVER PROCESSES

EROSION where rocks are worn away and the land changes shape.

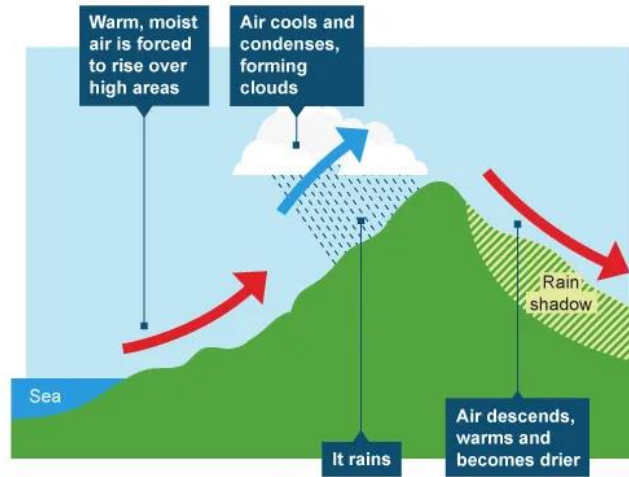
TRANSPORTATION where eroded material is carried by the river downstream.

DEPOSITION where transported material is dropped when the river loses energy, such as when it enters the sea.



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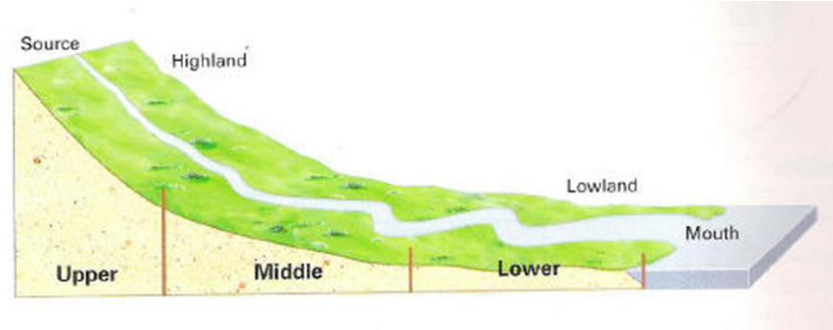
Evaporation	When sun heats water it changes into water vapour and rises.
Condensation	As air rises it cools and the water vapour forms clouds.
Precipitation	Water droplets that fall to the ground as rain, hail or snow.
Infiltration	Water soaks into the soil.
Transpiration	When moisture is evaporated from plants.
Surface runoff	When water runs off the surface of the land.
Throughflow	When water flows through the soil.



Weather	Day to changes in the atmosphere.
Climate	Average weather in a place over a longer time.
Climate graph	Shows average temperature and rainfall for a place over a year.
Range	The difference between the highest and lowest.
Total annual	Add up all the months total.

River processes

Erosion	The wearing away of land.
Transportation	The movement of material in a river.
Deposition	The dropping of material by water.



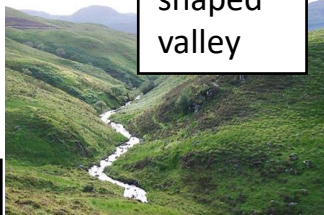
Flooding



River landforms



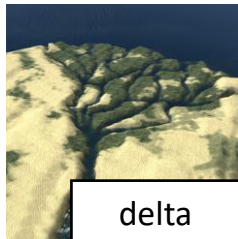
waterfall



V-shaped valley



meander



delta

Causes of flooding		Impacts of flooding		
Physical	Human	Social	Economic	Environmental
Heavy rainfall	New buildings	Homes flooded	Jobs lost	Water supplies contaminated.
Saturated ground	Deforestation	Loss of electricity and Wi-Fi	Businesses close	Debris left behind

Year 7 History – Block 4

Reformation: key events

1509, 11 June	Henry VIII marries Catherine
1517, 31 October	Martin Luther beginnings the Protestant Reformation in Germany
1527	Henry VIII tells Rome of his intentions to divorce Catherine of Aragon.
1529, 9 August	Thomas Wolsey (Archbishop of York) removed as Lord Chancellor
1533, January	Thomas Cranmer is appointed Archbishop of Canterbury
1533, 25 January	Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn at Whitehall
1534	Act of supremacy passed by parliament
1535	Henry creates the Church of England and proclaims himself, not the Pope, to be the head of the Church of England
1536	Henry uses the Act of Supremacy to start he process of dissolving the monasteries.
1547, 28 January	Henry VIII dies, Edward VI accedes to the throne aged 9
1549	The First Book of Common Prayer is introduced by Thomas Cranmer and the Act of Uniformity 1549

Reformation: keywords

- monarch
- Protestant
- Catholic
- heir
- corruption
- Priest
- monasteries
- dissolution
- Reformation
- Pope
- divorce

Reformation: key people

- Henry VIII
- Martin Luther
- John Calvin
- Cardinal Thomas Wolsey
- Edward VI
- Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Causes of the break from Rome and the start of the Church of England:

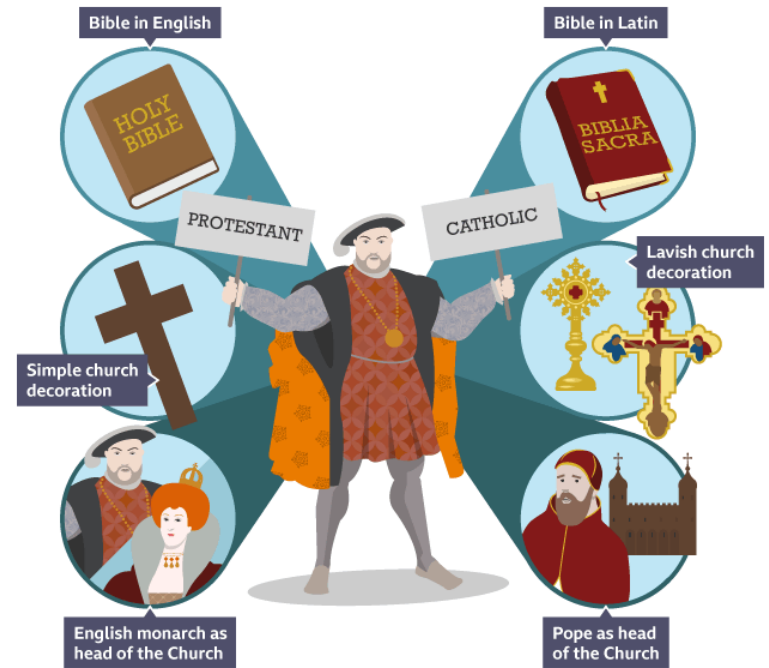
- Wanting to end his marriage
- The influence of Anne Boleyn
- Wealth and Power
- The rise of Protestantism



Long-term impact of the Reformation

Even after Henry's death in 1547, the effects of the Reformation in England continued to be felt.

- Henry's male heir, Edward VI, was raised by Protestant men such as his uncles, Edward and Thomas Seymour. During his short reign, England became an increasingly devout Protestant. This led to a Catholic rebellion in 1549. Known as the Prayer Book Rebellion, it was led by people who didn't like Edward's new Book of Common Prayer, or the changes he was making to the Church.
- Under Mary I, daughter of the Catholic Catherine of Aragon, England became a Catholic country once again. Many people who had been keen to keep their Catholic faith during the religious upheaval of the previous years celebrated Mary's arrival on the throne, throwing bonfires and parties. Protestants, however, were persecuted: around 300 were executed during Mary's reign. Others fled abroad. As a result of this brutal persecution, Mary earned the nickname of 'Bloody Mary'.



- Under **Elizabeth I**, daughter of Anne Boleyn, the religion of England changed again. Elizabeth shifted the country towards a more moderate Protestantism using acts of Parliament, which became known as the Religious Settlement. Elizabeth was opposed by Protestants who wanted even further reform, and Catholics who wished for the return to Rome. Elizabeth also had to deal with Catholic rebellions against her rule in both England and Ireland.

Year 7 Music Terms 3 & 4 – What Makes A Good Composer?

Key Words

Flat
Sharp
Chord
Solo
Duet
Trio
Ensemble
Middle C
Adagio
Moderato
Allegro

Musical Elements

Dynamics *(volume)*
Rhythm *(duration of notes)*
Tempo *(speed)*
Context *(background info)*
Structure *(sections)*
Melody *(organisation of pitches)*
Instrumentation *(instruments & voices)*
Texture *(layers)*
Harmony *(chords & key)*

Reading Music

SHARP FLAT NATURAL

F A C E E G B D F

A C E G G B D F A

C D E F G A B C

Note Durations

Semibreve (4 beats)
 Minim (2 beats)
 Crotchet (1 beat)
 Quaver (½ beat)
 Semi-Quaver (¼ beat)

Periods of musical History

- Baroque Era – 1650-1725
- Classical Era – 1725-1810
- Romantic Era – 1810-1900
- 20th Century Era – 1900 onwards.

Piano hand position





Instrument Families

Strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass)
Woodwind (Flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon)
Brass (Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba)
Percussion (Timpani, Bass drum, Snare drum, triangle, maracas, bells)
Harpsichord (keyboard instrument from the Baroque era, before piano)

Components of a session	Description	Example
1 Aims and objectives	This is what you want your participants to achieve in your session.	'To be able to control the ball using different parts of the foot'. 'To be able to describe and demonstrate the teaching points of a short serve.'
2 Warm-up	3 part warm up to include pulse raiser, stretches held for 8-10 seconds and mobilisation.	A light jog to increase heart rate, followed by stretches for the main muscle groups and mobilisation of the joints such as leg swings and arm circles.
3 Main component	Skills and conditioned games or full game.	Serving into a hoop in badminton, followed by a game where you are only able to score points when serving.
4 Cool down	Pulse lowering activities and repeat of stretches from the warm up held for 15-20 secs.	Gentle jog, gradually decreasing to a walk, followed by stretches of the main muscle groups used in the main activity.

Leadership styles	Description	Advantages/disadvantages
5 Autocratic 	The leader makes all of the decisions and ensures instructions are followed.	Very good for safety with dangerous activities or inexperienced participants. Participants can become annoyed at having no say and rebel.
6 Democratic  	There is collaboration between the leader and their participants when making decisions.	Participants feel valued, so can be more motivated. Can lead to disorganisation as too many opinions.
7 Laissez-faire	The leader makes few decisions and lets the participants choose what happens.	Can enhance team spirit. Participants may start to talk over the coach and make bad decisions based on personal preferences.

Personality type	Characteristics	Type of sport
8 Introvert 	Shy; quiet; thoughtful; like to be on their own.	Tendency to play individual sports that need concentration or precision (fine motor skills) and do not like too much excitement (low arousal activities). E.g., rifle shooting, archery; athletics.
9 Extrovert 	Sociable; enjoy interaction of others; enthusiastic; talkative; easily bored.	Tendency to play team sports with a fast pace and gross motor skills, needing less concentration (high arousal activities). E.g., football, basketball, netball.



Learning: To be able to identify energy stores and transfers and how heat is transferred by different materials.

Stores of energy

Energy can be stored in different ways, including:

- kinetic energy
- internal energy
- elastic potential energy
- gravitational potential energy
- electrical energy
- magnetic energy

All objects have internal energy. This includes:

- energy caused by the movement of particles in the object, sometimes called thermal energy
- energy due to the bonds between particles, sometimes called chemical energy

When an object is heated, its particles move more vigorously and its internal energy increases. Unless the object changes state (e.g. melts or boils), its temperature will increase. This is measured in °C.

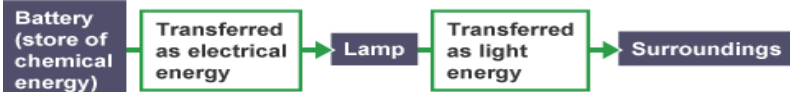
Energy can be transferred from one store to another in the following ways:

- by heating
- mechanically
- electrically
- by radiation



Some key examples:

1. If an object's motion changes = mechanical transfer
2. If an object is dropped = mechanical transfer
3. Completing an electrical circuit = electrical
4. Stretching a spring = mechanical
5. Metabolising food = heating (a weird one!)
6. Burning fuels = heating



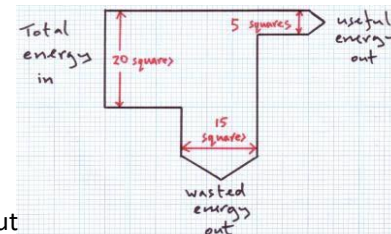
Energy can be transferred, but **energy cannot be created or destroyed**. This means that the total energy of a system stays the same. When we use the word system we mean objects that might transfer energy e.g. a battery to a lamp to the surroundings.

The idea that the total energy has the same value before and after a change is called **conservation of energy**.

Sankey diagrams.

These diagrams show how much energy is transferred into the system and where this energy goes.

The arrows should all be drawn to scale and the numbers on the arrows out of the system should add up to the value of the energy that went into the system. E.g. in the diagram 15 squares + 5 squares out adds up to the 20 squares that went into the system.



Key words

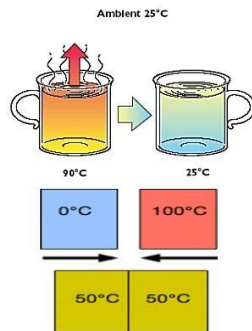
Key word	Definition
Energy	The ability to do work or make something happen
Joule	The unit of energy (symbol = J)
Watt	The unit of power (symbol = W)
Transfer	To change from one type of energy to another
Particle	A small unit of matter
Wave	Energy being transferred without matter
Conduction	Heat energy moving through a solid object
Convection	Heat energy being moved through a liquid or a gas by moving particles.
Radiation	Heat transfer through an energy wave
Equilibrium	When all are equal or the same
Insulator	A material that slows the transfer of energy
Conductor	A material that allows energy to easily move through



Energy transfer and Heat

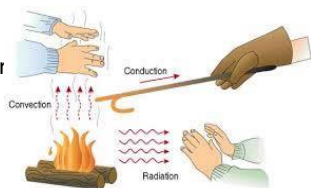
Some objects are hotter than others. Energy is transferred from the hotter object to the cooler one. This causes the difference in temperature between them to decrease.

When the temperatures are equal we say that a thermal equilibrium has been reached. Overall, no more energy transfer takes place.



How is energy transferred by heating?

Energy is transferred either by contact (conduction) or without any contact (by radiation or convection).



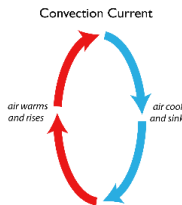
Conduction:

When a substance is heated, its particles gain internal energy and vibrate more. The particles bump into nearby particles and make them vibrate more. This passes internal energy through the substance by **conduction**, from the hot end to the cold end.



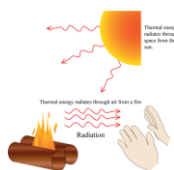
Convection:

The particles in liquids and gases can move from place to place. **Convection** happens when particles with a lot of thermal energy in a liquid or gas move upwards causing particles with less energy to fill the space that they leave. Thermal energy is transferred from hot places to cold places.



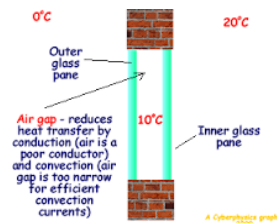
Radiation:

All objects transfer energy to their surroundings by infrared radiation. The hotter an object is, the more infrared radiation it gives off. No particles are involved in radiation.



Transfers

Insulation: Insulation (if a material is a poor conductor we say it is an insulator) is used to reduce energy transfers by heating. You will have some insulation in your own home e.g. double glazed windows or cavity wall insulation. This acts to stop conduction and convection through the walls and roof of your house.



Energy and power

- Power is the rate at which energy is used.
- The unit of power is the watt, which has the symbol W.
- 1 W is 1 J per second. So, for example, a 20 W electric lamp uses 20 J of electrical energy every second to stay alight.



- Sometimes, the values aren't all given in the same units. If you look at the table below, one column is given in kW, this means kilowatts (1kW = 1000W just like 1 kilometre is equal to 1000 metres).

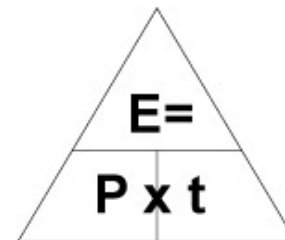
Appliance	Power in W	Power in kW
Clock	10	0.01
Lamp	50	0.05
Drill	800	0.8
Iron	1250	1.25
Kettle	2400	2.4
Hot water heater	3000	3
Electric oven	12000	12

To calculate power you divide the value of the energy transferred (in Joules) by the time taken for the transfer (in seconds).

$$P = \frac{E}{t}$$

$$\text{power} = \frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time taken}}$$

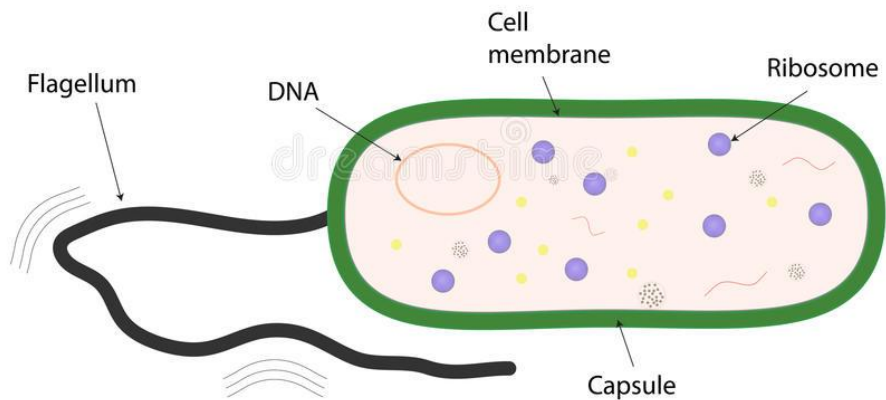
You can also rearrange the equation using the triangle on the left.





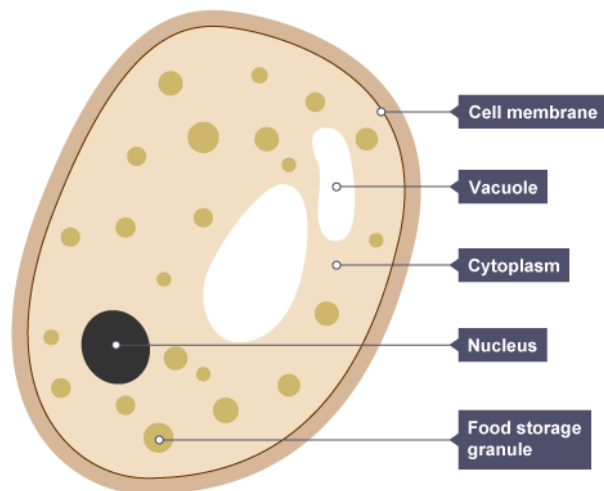
Learning: What micros are, what they do to other living organisms and how our bodily defences help protect us from them.

Bacteria

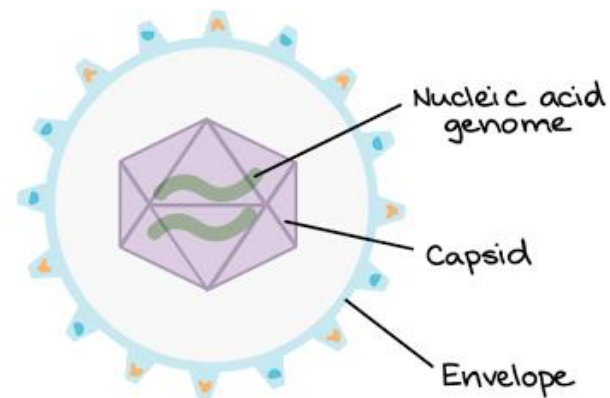


Structure	Function
Microbe	An organism that is microscopic
Pathogen	An organism that causes disease in other organisms.
Flagellum	A tail that bacteria can use to swim
Capsid	A protein shell on a virus
Antibodies	Small proteins made by white blood cells that attach to specific pathogens
Antibiotics	Substances that kill bacteria, often used in medicines
Memory cell	A type of white blood cell which stays in the body after infection to respond straight away if reinfection occurs.

Fungi



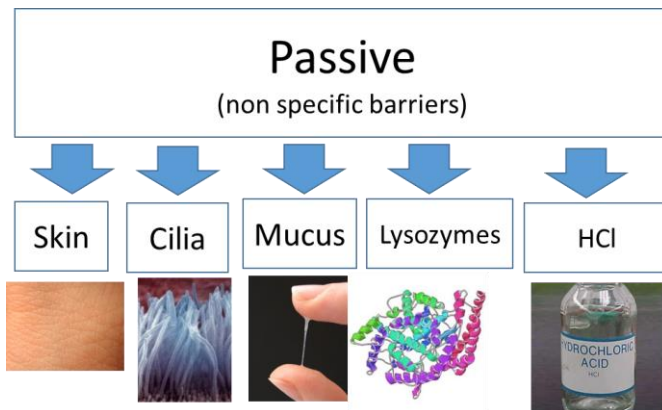
Viruses





The immune system – Non specific

- 1) The skin forms a physical barrier to stop pathogens getting inside your body.
- 2) Cilia are small hairs which line your airways and try to catch any pathogens that you breathe in.
- 3) Mucus sticks together pathogens to stop them getting inside your body.
- 4) Lysozymes are enzymes in tears which break down pathogens.
- 5) Hydrochloric acid in your stomach destroys pathogens on the food you eat.



Antibiotics

Antibiotics are substances made by plants to kill bacteria. They only work on bacteria. Penicillin (seen below) is an example of an antibiotic.



The immune system – Specific

Once a pathogen gets inside your body it is the job of white blood cells to find and destroy it before it does too much harm.

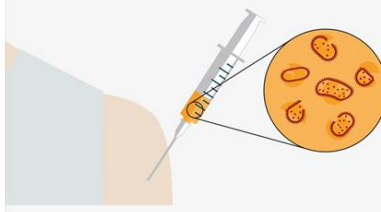
 When a disease causing bacteria enters our body we become infected	 antigen pathogen (bacteria) The microbe has chemical substances on its surface called ANTIGENS which is unique to that type of microbe	 bacteria Our white blood cells detect the antigens and make ANTIBODIES
 antibody pathogen (bacteria) ANTIBODIES attach to the surface of the microbes and make them harmless	 antigen Each type of microbe has its own type of antigen so it will need a different ANTIBODY to fight it.	 But once an antibody has been made once, it remains in our blood and can be made again for that microbe. We are IMMUNE to that disease.

Vaccination

Vaccination is where you are injected with a dead or inactive version of a pathogen. This causes you to have an immune response, so that you have the right white blood cells to fight off the pathogen if you come into contact with it again. This doesn't give you the disease though as the pathogen cannot reproduce.

How vaccines work

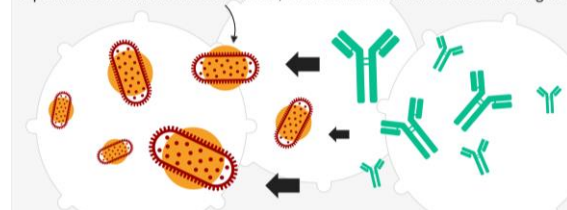
Weakened or dead disease bacteria introduced into the patient, often by injection



White blood cells triggered to produce antibodies to fight the disease



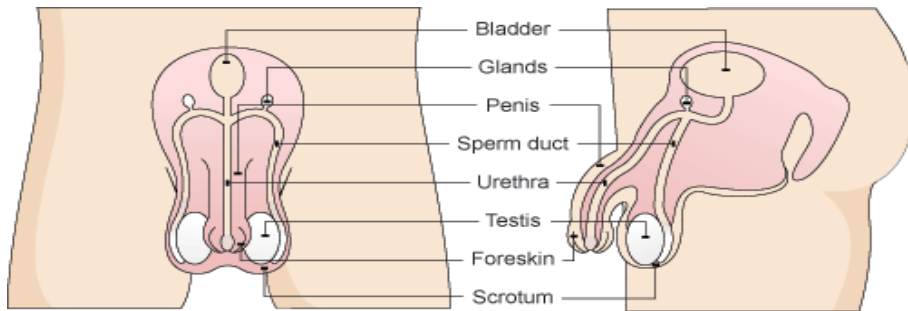
If patient encounters disease later, antibodies neutralise the invading cell





Learning: The structure and function of the human reproductive systems, How specialised cells fuse to create an embryo and how contraception works.

Male reproductive system



Functions of male reproductive organs

Structure	Function
Testes	To produce gametes (sex cells) called sperm. Also makes male sex hormones.
Penis	Passes urine and semen out of the man's body.
Urethra	Tube inside the penis which carries urine and semen.
Sperm Duct	Sperm passes through these and mix with fluids produced by the glands, creating semen.
Glands	Produce fluids to provide the sperm cells with nutrients.

Gametes

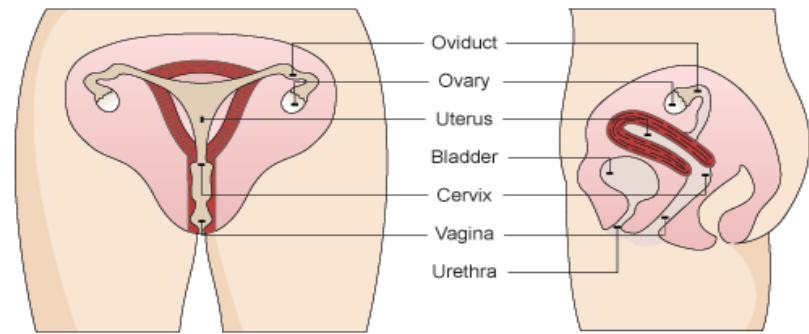
Gametes are sex cells. Female gametes are known as eggs (or ova). Male gametes are sperm.

Sperm cells are specially adapted for reproduction, they have:

- 1) A tail for movement
- 2) A head that has enzymes so it can get into the egg cell.
- 3) Lots of mitochondria for energy
- 4) Only half the genetic material a cell body cell needs



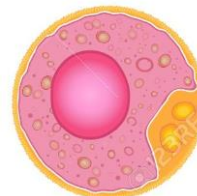
Female reproductive system



Structure	Function
Ovary	Contain undeveloped gametes (sex cells) called ova (or eggs). Every month, an egg matures and is released from the ovary.
Oviduct	Connects the ovaries to the uterus. Their cells are lined with cilia, tiny hairs that help waft the egg along to the uterus.
Uterus	A muscular bag with a soft lining, this is where an unborn baby develops.
Cervix	A ring of muscle which keeps the baby in place while the woman is pregnant.
Vagina	Muscular tube leading from the cervix to the outside of the woman's body. The vagina is where a man's penis enters during sexual intercourse.

Egg cells are specially adapted for reproduction, they have:

- 1) A tail for movement
- 2) A head that has enzymes so it can get into the egg cell.
- 3) Lots of mitochondria for energy
- 4) Only half the genetic material a cell body cell needs





The menstrual cycle

Takes place in the female reproductive system. It involves a cycle of events which last approximately 28 days, stopping if a woman becomes pregnant.

Day 1-5: The uterus lining breaks down. This is called menstruation.

Day 5-14: A female **gamete** (egg cell) matures in one of the ovaries. The uterus

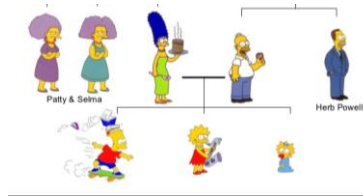
lining thickens. **Day 14:** The mature egg is released from the ovary. This is known as **ovulation**.

Day 14-21: The egg travels down the oviduct and towards the uterus. The cilia in the oviduct help to waft the egg to the uterus.

Day 21-28: If the egg cell does not meet with a sperm cell in the oviduct, the uterus lining will break down and the cycle will repeat.

Genetics

The nucleus created in fertilisation will contain genetic information from both parents. This is why the child that grows from the fertilised egg will have characteristics that can be seen in other related family members.



Fertilisation

Fertilisation will occur if the egg cell meets and joins with a sperm cell in the oviduct. The fertilised egg attaches to the uterus lining and the woman becomes pregnant. This stops the menstrual cycle, preventing the uterus lining from breaking down.

Birth

At the end of the gestation period the baby is ready to be born. The cervix relaxes and muscles in the wall of the uterus contract. Waves of muscle contraction push the baby out through the vagina.

Contraception

A Guide to Contraception

Contraception can seem daunting. You can find more information online, or by consulting with your GP or a sexual health specialist, or simply sitting down with a family member or friend who has an understanding of contraception.

External condom



A soft, usually latex, sheath placed over the erect penis. Prevents STIs as well as pregnancy. 98% effective when used perfectly. If not used correctly, can slip or slide off.

Contraceptive methods can be split into two types - some methods, such as condoms, you will have to think about often (in the pink boxes). Others, such as the implant, do not require you to think about them as often (in the blue boxes).

Combined pill (COC)



An oral pill containing both oestrogen and progesterone. When used perfectly the combined pill is up to 99% effective. Can reduce menstrual bleeding and period pain. Must remember to take every day.

Vaginal ring



A small, flexible ring inserted into the vagina that releases oestrogen and progesterone. If used perfectly is 99% effective. Stays in for up to 3 weeks, but you must be comfortable inserting and removing it.

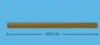
Remember! Only used consistently and effectively, can protect against STIs.

Diaphragm/cap



A flexible cap placed against the cervix, to act as a barrier. Used with spermicide. When used perfectly is around 92-96% effective. Can be inserted any time before sex. Correct sized cap required.

The implant



A small, flexible rod that is implanted under the skin of the upper arm and releases progesterone. 99% effective and works for up to 3 years. Requires a short clinical procedure to insert and remove.

Intrauterine device (IUD)



A small copper and plastic anchor is placed inside the uterus. 99% effective. Works for up to 5-10 years, can be removed sooner. Can make periods heavier and more painful.

Progestogen-only pill (POP)



An oral pill containing only progesterone. When taken correctly is up to 99% effective. Can be used in most women under 35. Taken daily.

Contraceptive injection



A simple injection of progesterone. 99% effective when used correctly. Works for between 8-13 weeks. Cannot be removed from the body once taken so any side effects cannot be combatted.

Awareness methods



Identify and understand fertile and infertile periods during the menstrual cycle. Can be 95% effective if done correctly. Can be used to plan and prevent pregnancy. While fertile, must use condoms.

Contraceptive patch



When stuck to the skin it releases progesterone and oestrogen into the blood. 99% effective when used correctly. Can make periods lighter, but can cause irritation to the skin.

Intrauterine system (IUS)



A small device placed inside the uterus which releases progesterone. 99% effective. Works for between 3-5 years but can be removed sooner. Spotting is common during the first few weeks.

Internal condom



Similar to the external condom but covers the outer area of the vagina. Around 95% effective when used correctly. Prevents against STIs. Not as accessible as male alternative condoms.

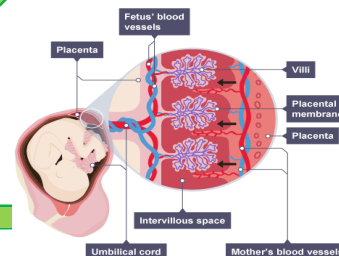
Sterilisation



A procedure where either the fallopian tubes or the tubes that carry sperm in men are tied, sealed, cut or otherwise blocked. Permanent, cannot be undone. Shouldn't be chosen if you may want to one day have children.

Gestation

It takes approximately 40 weeks for a baby (foetus) to develop in the uterus, this time is known as gestation.



The placenta is an organ which provides oxygen and nutrients from the mother to the developing foetus. It also helps to remove waste such as carbon dioxide. The foetus is connected to the placenta by the umbilical cord.

Week 1

Mon 26/02/2024 French	Look-cover-write-check the 'What is your favourite subject?' box. You should try each word between 3 and 5 times, more if you find a particular word difficult.
Tue 27/02/2024 English	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does the term "Bildungsroman" mean?2. Can you name a movie or TV show that follows the Bildungsroman structure? Explain.3. Define "naïve" and provide an example of a situation where someone might be considered naïve.4. How can being naïve impact a person's decision-making?5. Explain what is meant by the term "maturity" and give examples of mature behaviour.
Wed 28/02/2024 PE	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the first phase of the warmup?2. How long should you hold each stretch for in a warmup?3. How long should you hold a stretch for in a cool down?4. What are the 2 personality types?5. What is the most relaxed leadership style?6. What is the leadership style where the leader makes all the decisions?7. What does a democratic leader do?8. Name a sport that would suit an extrovert9. Name a sport that would suit an introvert10. What should the main component of a session consist of?
Thu 29/02/2024 Maths	Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.
Fri 01/03/2024 Science	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name an illness that is communicable (you can catch)2. Name an illness that is non-communicable (you can not catch)3. What could you use to see something that is too small to see with just your eyes?4. True or false – all bacteria are bad5. True or false – you can be vaccinated against the common cold6. Flu and HIV are caused by which type of pathogen?7. Antibodies that cross the placenta from mother to baby are an example of which type of immunity- Active or passive?8. Which type of blood cells are involved with your bodies immune system- red or white?9. What waterproof layer stops pathogens from entering your body?10. Name one type of food that is produced using microbes

Week 2

Mon 04/03/2024 Geography	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is erosion?2. What is condensation?3. What is precipitation?4. What is infiltration?5. What is transpiration?6. What is surface runoff?7. What is throughflow?8. What is the source of a river?9. What is the watershed?10. What is a tributary?
Tue 05/03/2024 English	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How might a person demonstrate emotional maturity in challenging situations?2. Define "social class" and give examples of factors that can determine someone's social class.3. How might social class influence a person's opportunities in life?4. Describe what it means to live in "poverty" and discuss some challenges faced by individuals in poverty.5. How can societies work towards reducing poverty?
Wed 06/03/2024 Art	<p>Look at the proportion of the face, answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where are the eyes in the head?2. What do the top of the ears line up with?3. What do the bottom of the ears line up with?4. What do corners of mouth line up with?5. Where is the bottom of the nose?6. What are the steps for drawing an eye? For example, start with a lemon-shaped outline, next
Thu 07/03/2024 Maths	<p>Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.</p>
Fri 08/03/2024 Science	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Name the part of the female reproductive system that produces the eggs/ova.2. Name the part of the male reproductive system that produces the sperm.3. Where in the female reproductive system does the baby develop?4. In which part of a cell is the genetic information stored?5. Is the scrotum found in the male or female reproductive system?6. Another term for the sex cells is g_____.7. Name an adaptation of the sperm that helps it do its function.8. Define the term fertilisation.9. True or false? Fertilisation happens in the vagina.10. A fertilised egg is called a z_____.

Week 3

<p>Mon 11/03/2024 French</p>	<p>Look-cover-write-check the 'What do you think?' box. You should try each word between 3 and 5 times, more if you find a particular word difficult.</p>
<p>Tue 12/03/2024 English</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the process of "self-discovery," and why is it important for personal growth? 2. Can you think of a personal experience where you learned something new about yourself? 3. Define "dialect" and provide examples of how language can vary in different regions. 4. How might a character's dialect reflect their background or upbringing? 5. Explain the term "characterization" and discuss why it is important in storytelling.
<p>Wed 13/03/2024 Music</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MUSICAL ELEMENTS. Describe the following; 2. 1.What does the term 'dynamics' mean in music? Give 2 possible answers to a listening question about dynamics 3. What does the term 'tempo' mean in music? Give 2 possible answers to a listening question about tempo 4. What does the term 'structure' mean in music? Give 2 possible answers to a listening question about structure 5. What does the term 'melody' mean in music? Give 2 possible answers to a listening question about melody 6. What does the term 'instrumentation' mean in music? Give 2 possible answers to a listening question about instrumentation 7. What is the note length of a crotchet? Draw a crotchet. 8. What is the note length of a quaver? Draw a quaver and draw 2 quavers together. 9. What is the note length of a semi-quaver? Draw a semi-quaver and draw 4 semi-quavers together 10. What are the dates of the Baroque Era in music history? 11. What are the dates of the Classical Era in music history?
<p>Thu 14/03/2024 Maths</p>	<p>Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.</p>
<p>Fri 15/03/2024 Science</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are kinetic, chemical, and gravitational potential "types" of? 2. What do we call the energy store (type) a moving object has? 3. What energy store (type) does food have? 4. What are the three main fossil fuels? 5. When you throw a ball in the air, energy is transferred from the kinetic energy store of a ball to the gravitational potential energy store of the ball. True or false? 6. What is the law of conservation of energy? 7. It is possible to have an efficiency greater than 100%. True or false? 8. What is the more "scientific" name for heat energy? 9. How does heat transfer in solids and in liquids? 10. How does heat transfer when there are no particles (i.e. in a vacuum)?

Week 4

Mon 18/03/2024 History	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who was Edward VI raised by? How did this impact his religious beliefs?2. What happened during Edward VI's reign?3. What was the Prayer Book rebellion?4. What happened during the reign of Mary I?5. What happened to Protestants during Mary's reign?6. Why was she called 'Bloody Mary'?7. What happened during Elizabeth I reign?
Tue 19/03/2024 English	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Can you identify different methods authors use for characterizing individuals in a story?2. Define "epiphany" and provide an example of a moment of realization in everyday life.3. How can experiencing an epiphany change a person's perspective?4. Describe the characteristics of the "Victorian" era in history.5. How might the Victorian era be different from the present day in terms of social norms?
Wed 20/03/2024 DT	Sketch the birdfeeder shown in isometric 3D in pencil, and try colour rendering to make it look like wood.
Thu 21/03/2024 Maths	Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.
Fri 22/03/2024 Science	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define hypothesis2. Define independent variable3. Define dependent variable4. Define control variable5. How do you calculate a mean?6. What does anomalous data mean?7. How should a results table be laid out?8. What 4 things should be in a method?9. What piece of equipment is used to heat substances?10. What piece of equipment is used to protect the desk from heat?

Week 5

Mon 25/03/2024 French	Look-cover-write-check the 'What is your teacher like?' box. You should try each word between 3 and 5 times, more if you find a particular word difficult.
Tue 26/03/2024 Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What colour chopping board do you use when cutting raw meat?2. People who are lactose intolerant are not allowed to consume what?3. What is the purpose of an electric whisk?4. What is a pescatarian diet?5. After you have cooked some chicken what colour chopping board do you use to cut it up?6. Are Vegan allowed to eat fish?7. Why would you use scales whilst cooking?8. Define a regular diet?9. A white chopping board is used for what product?10. If you are gluten free you must avoid eating?
Wed 27/03/2024 Drama	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does 'body language' mean in Drama? Give two examples to explain2. Suggest some other ways, actors can use their bodies (not voice) to communicate how they are feeling. Give at least 2 examples3. What does status mean in Drama?4. How can you show status on stage?5. Why is it important to have energy on stage?6. Give an example of when a character needs to have high body tension7. What do mannerisms show?8. Give an example of some mannerisms that might show a person is nervous9. How do we look confident on stage?10. What is the key term to describe how a person walks on stage?
Thu 28/03/2024 Maths	Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.
Fri 29/03/2024 Science	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What piece of equipment is used to accurately measure out volumes of a liquid?2. What piece of equipment is used to measure temperature of a substance?3. What piece of equipment is used to move small amounts of solid powders?4. What does discontinuous data mean?5. Name an example of discontinuous data6. How do you plot discontinuous data?7. What variable is plotted on the X axis?8. What variable is plotted on the Y axis?9. What does continuous data mean?10. Name an example of continuous data

Week 6

Tue 16/04/2024 Science	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The average gestation period for humans is how many weeks long?2. True or false? The blood of the mother and the baby mix together in the placenta.3. A period (menstruation) is when the wall of the _____ breaks down4. The egg is released on day ____ of the menstrual cycle.5. Which material is the best conductor of thermal energy; wood, copper or stone?6. What happens to the density of air when it gains energy?7. How do you plot continuous data?8. Define independent variable9. Define dependent variable10. Define control variable
Wed 17/04/2024 French	Look-cover-write-check the 'What is your school uniform like?' and 'verbs at school' boxes. You should try each word between 3 and 5 times, more if you find a particular word difficult.
Thu 18/04/2024 Maths	Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.
Fri 19/04/2024 Art	Follow the 7 steps on Art page in this booklet to draw a portrait of your chosen family member. This could be drawn from a photograph or in person. Learn the keywords and write down the meaning in your book.

Week 7

<p>Mon 22/04/2024 English</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the concept of "morality" and discuss why it is important in society. 2. Can you think of a moral dilemma you or someone else has faced? 3. Define "symbolism" and give examples of symbols commonly used in everyday life. 4. How does symbolism enhance the meaning of a story or artwork? 5. Identify examples of "dialect" in a novel that adds richness to the dialogue.
<p>Tue 23/04/2024 Science</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does conduction mean? 2. What does convection mean? 3. What does radiation mean? 4. What type of energy increases as an object is raised higher? 5. What are the three ways thermal energy can be transferred? 6. if an objects motion changes what type of transfer is involved? 7. What do Sankey diagrams show? 8. What is the equation for power? 9. What is 1 W equivalent to? 10. Define equilibrium
<p>Wed 24/04/2024 Geography</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a waterfall? 2. What is a V-shaped valley? 3. What is a meander? 4. What is a delta? 5. What are the two physical causes of flooding? 6. What are the two human causes of flooding? 7. What are the social impacts of flooding? 8. What are the economic impacts of flooding? 9. What are the environmental impacts of flooding?
<p>Thu 25/04/2024 Maths</p>	<p>Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.</p>
<p>Fri 26/04/2024 Music</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a chord? 2. What is a solo? 3. A group of musician's playing together is called an.... ? 4. Where do you find 'c' on the keyboard? 5. What does the word TEMPO refer to in Music? 6. Allegro means? 7. Adagio means? 8. Moderato means? 9. Why is it important to use the correct technique when playing Music? 1. 10. When using your right hand what finger number is your thumb?

Week 8

Mon 29/04/2024 English	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How does the protagonist's journey in a Bildungsroman relate to themes of "maturity"?2. Discuss the consequences of a character's "naïveté" in a dystopian novel.3. Explain how "social class" conflicts contribute to the tension in a novel.4. Analyse the portrayal of "poverty" in a modern work of literature.5. Explore how a character's journey of "self-discovery" mirrors the author's own experiences.
Tue 30/04/2024 Computing	
Wed 01/05/2024 History	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When did Henry VIII marry Anne Boleyn?2. What happened in 1535?3. What happened in 1549?4. Put the Tudor monarchs in chronological order.5. What were the four causes of the Break with Rome?6. Who were the key people during the Reformation?
Thu 02/05/2024 Maths	Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.
Fri 03/05/2024 PE	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the last phase of the warmup?2. What was the objective of your last PE lesson?3. How many parts of a warmup are there?4. How many personality types are there?5. What is the least relaxed leadership style?6. What is the leadership style where the leader makes no decisions?7. What does an Autocratic leader do?8. Name 2 sports that would suit an extrovert9. Name 2 sports that would suit an introvert10. What is an example of a main component of a lesson?

Week 9

Mon 06/05/2024 English	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Can you identify different methods authors use for characterizing individuals in a story?2. Define "epiphany" and provide an example of a moment of realization in everyday life.3. How can experiencing an epiphany change a person's perspective?4. Describe the characteristics of the "Victorian" era in history.5. How might the Victorian era be different from the present day in terms of social norms?
Tue 07/05/2024 Science	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does a fungi have that a bacteria doesn't2. What is a capsid3. What breaks down pathogens in tears4. How does mucus stop pathogens5. what is vaccination?6. What is the urethra?7. What happens in day 1 - 5 of the menstrual cycle?8. What is the placenta?9. How are egg cells adapted for reproduction10. How are sperm cells adapted for reproduction?
Wed 08/05/2024 Geography	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define erosion.2. Define transportation.3. Define deposition.4. Draw and label a diagram of the water cycle.5. Draw and label a diagram of a river watershed.
Thu 09/05/2024 Maths	Remember to write down your workings and bookwork codes in your homework book.
Fri 10/05/2024 Drama	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why is it important to have good eye contact on stage?2. Facial expressions are important to show a character's feelings – give 3 examples of different facial expressions and what they might communicate3. What does pace mean in Drama? Give an example of why an actor might change the pace of their voice in a scene4. What instructions do we give an actor to tell them where to stand on stage?5. What does pitch mean in Drama?6. Why is it important to use volume on stage?7. What is diction? Why is it important?8. Give at least 2 examples to suggest when pause might be used effectively on stage. Explain your answer fully9. What does tone mean?10. Give at least 2 examples to suggest how an actor might change their tone to effectively communicate emotions on stage. Explain your answer fully